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# LEGISLATIVE MEET & GREET

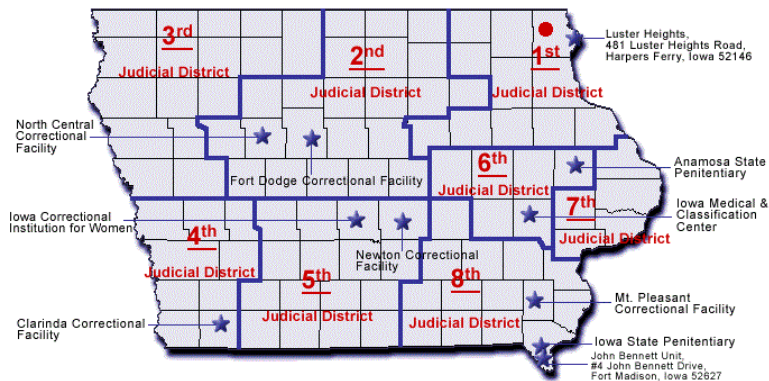
FOR THE

## SEVENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT OF IOWA

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### PRESENTATION MATERIALS

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 2015



*Administering justice under the law equally to all persons.*

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District Court Administration  
Scott County Courthouse  
400 West Fourth Street  
Davenport, Iowa 52801  
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## DEMOGRAPHICS:

The Seventh Judicial District is comprised of Cedar, Clinton, Jackson, Muscatine and Scott Counties.

### 2014 Population of Iowa:

The United States Census Bureau estimates that the population of Iowa in 2014 was 3,107,126, which is ranked the 30<sup>th</sup> largest population in the United States. This estimate shows a 2.0% increase since the last census in 2010, which was also conducted by the United States Census Bureau. The population density of our state is 54.5 people per square mile and is ranked 36<sup>th</sup> largest density in the United States. The population of Iowa is expected to reach about 3.5 million by 2040.

Iowa is approximately 310 miles long and 200 miles wide with a square area of 56,276 square miles, making it the 26<sup>th</sup> largest state in the United States. Of the 56,276 square miles, only about 401 square miles are covered by water. The highest point in Iowa is Hawkeye Point in Osceola County at 1,670 feet above sea level. In contrast, the lowest point is at the Mississippi River at 480 feet above sea level.

Of the approximate 3.1 million people in Iowa, about 50.3% of the population is female and 49.7% is male. In addition, 92.1% identify themselves as Caucasian, 5.6% as Hispanic or Latino, 3.4% as African American, and 4% as American Indian, Alaskan Native, Asian, Native Hawaiian, and/or other Pacific Islanders. Approximately 6.5% of the population is under the age of 5, approximately 23.4% of the population is under the age of 18, and approximately 15.8% is 65 years of age and older.

### 2014 Population of the Judicial District:

COUNTY	POPULATION	RANK
Cedar	18,411	38
Clinton	48,051	11
Jackson	19,482	36
Muscatine	42,903	14
Scott	171,387	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>300,234</b>	

## CASE FILING STATISTICS:

There were 73,851 cases filed or reopened throughout the district in 2014. This does not count contempt actions filed unless the contempt reopened the case.

The percentage of cases filed by County are as follows:

Scott .....	60.9%
Muscatine.....	16.0%
Clinton .....	12.4%
Cedar.....	6.1%
Jackson.....	4.6%

## JUDICIAL BRANCH BUDGET

Thanks to the support and resources from the governor and General Assembly over the past two years, the Judicial Branch is providing fair and impartial justice to Iowans across this state. In response to the needs and expectations of our court users and all Iowans we have instituted some major innovations in our courts over the last few years:

- EDMS implementation
- Expansion of family treatment court
- Development of pro se forms
- Business courts
- Expedited civil actions
- Discovery reforms

As good stewards of taxpayer dollars we want to make sure that Iowans feel like they get a value from their court system. We are in the process of implementing and assessing these innovations to see if the outcomes meet the six priorities Iowans expect from the judicial branch as outlined by Chief Justice Mark Cady:

- Protecting Iowa's children
- Providing full-time access to justice
- Operating an efficient, full-service court system
- Providing faster and less costly resolution of legal disputes
- Being open and transparent
- Providing fair and impartial justice for all

The Supreme Court has not yet made final decisions regarding the FY 17 budget request.

The budget for the Seventh Judicial District in FY2016 totals approximately \$15,800,000. 97% of the District's budget is dedicated to salaries, employing a total of 175 individuals to serve the District. The workforce is composed of judicial officers, court administrative staff, court reporters, juvenile court staff, and clerks of court staff in each of the five counties as described in detail below.

### **Judicial Officers:**

12	District Court Judges
5	District Associate Court Judges (3 in Scott County; 1 in Clinton County; and 1 in Muscatine County)
2	Senior Judges (1 District Court and 1 District Associate Court)
15	Magistrates (7 in Scott County; 2 in each of the four other counties)
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34	<i>Total</i>

### **Court Administration:**

1	District Court Administrator
1	Assistant District Court Administrator
1	District Finance & Personnel Manager (share with District 8)
1	Administrative Secretary III
3	Case Coordinator Specialists
3	Law Clerks
3	Judicial Specialist III
6	Judicial Specialist II
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19	<i>Total</i>

### **Court Reporters:**

16	Court Reporters
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16	<i>Total</i>

**Juvenile Court:**

- 1 Chief Juvenile Court Officer
- 1 Administrative Secretary II
- 1 Juvenile Court Officer I
- 3 Juvenile Court Officer II
- 12 Juvenile Court Officer III
- 3 Juvenile Court Officer IV
- 5 Juvenile Court Specialist II

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26 *Total*

**Cedar County Clerk of Court Office:**

- 0.5 Judicial Specialist II (half-time)
- 3 Judicial Specialist III
- 1 Judicial Specialist IV

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4.5 *Total*

**Clinton County Clerk of Court Office:**

- 1 Clerk of District Court III  
(Clerk of Court for Clinton & Jackson Counties)
- 1 Judicial Specialist II
- 6 Judicial Specialist III
- 3 Judicial Specialist IV

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11 *Total*

**Jackson County Clerk of Court Office:**

- 0.5 Judicial Specialist II (half-time)
- 2 Judicial Specialist III
- 1 Judicial Specialist IV

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3.5 *Total*

**Muscatine County Clerk of Court Office:**

- 1 Clerk of District Court III
- 4 Judicial Specialist II
- 5 Judicial Specialist III
- 2 Judicial Specialist IV

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12 *Total*

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### **Scott County Clerk of Court Office:**

1	Clerk of District Court V (Clerk of Court for Scott & Cedar Counties)
2	Trial Court Supervisor IV
14	Judicial Specialist II
21	Judicial Specialist III
8	Judicial Specialist IV
1	Court Accountant II
<hr/>	
47	<i>Total</i>

### **THE DISTRICT | PAST, PRESENT AND FUTURE:**

#### **First female District Court Judge:**

Margaret S. Briles, appointed in 1977 by Governor Robert Ray. Judge Briles served on the bench until 1992 when she retired and assumed senior judge status. Judge Briles passed away on October 27, 2009.

\*\*It should be noted, in 1869, the Iowa Supreme Court ruled that women could not be denied the right to practice law in Iowa and admitted Arabella A. Mansfield to the bar. Ms. Mansfield was the first women admitted to practice law in any state in the nation.

#### **First female Iowa Supreme Court Justice:**

Justice Linda Neuman was appointed to the Iowa Supreme Court in 1986. Prior to that she served as a district court judge in the 7<sup>th</sup> Judicial District. Justice Neuman retired from the Iowa Supreme Court in 2003.

#### **First female Chief Judge:**

Judge Bobbi M. Alpers was appointed as Chief Judge of the 7<sup>th</sup> Judicial District in 2006. She was the first female to serve as a chief judge in Iowa. Since then, 3 more women have been appointed as chief judges.

#### **Current resident Iowa Supreme Court Justice:**

Justice Thomas D. Waterman was appointed to the Iowa Supreme Court in 2010 and currently serves the State of Iowa in that capacity. He has an office here in the courthouse and keeps an active and accessible presence here, which is much appreciated.

**Business Court:**

In December of 2009, the Iowa Supreme Court formed the Iowa Civil Justice Reform Task Force Committee to develop a plan for a multi-option civil justice system. Their report was presented to the Court on January 30, 2012 and made several recommendations.

One recommendation was to develop business courts, which have now been established. There are three business court judges across the state, one of which is here in the Seventh Judicial District, Judge John Telleen. Read more on page 8.

**Specialty Courts:**

The 7<sup>th</sup> Judicial District has two very active specialty courts. One is the adult drug court, which has been in existence for 13 years. The other is the family wellness court. The District is also in the process of working with local partners to develop a mental health court. Read more about the adult drug court, mental health court project, and family wellness court on pages 9, 11 and 13, respectively.

**Georgetown/Capstone Project:**

A diverse coalition of local partners in juvenile justice attended a program at Georgetown University aimed at reducing racial disparities in the juvenile justice system. This program includes a requirement that a local capstone project be planned and executed to build upon the knowledge and ideas developed during the program. More on this innovative solution can be found on page 19.

**Expedited Civil Actions:**

Another recommendation of the Iowa Civil Justice Reform Task Force Committee was to develop a dual track litigation system that would allow cases with smaller dollar values to get to court faster and with less expense. This evolved into what is considered the Expedited Civil Action litigation track.

Judge Greve was privileged to serve on that committee, which met quite a few times in the past couple of years in Des Moines developing rules for these cases. Read more on page 21.

**Public Outreach Efforts:**

You should know that the judges and employees in this district are very active outside of their daily employment duties. Attached on page 32 is a list of the public outreach activities of the judges and managers in the Seventh Judicial District.

Court Administration has developed a newsletter for our district, which is distributed quarterly. In that newsletter, we include the public outreach efforts of all our employees to let others know what we are doing and to encourage others to become involved if they are not already.

**Future:**

The future looks bright; but we need your continued support and help.

We will continuously strive to provide high quality and timely service to Iowans; work collaboratively with our counties to improve security in our government facilities; utilize technology, including the fully implemented Electronic Document Management System (EDMS), to more efficiently do our work; leverage caseflow management data to reduce avoidable scheduling delays; and develop innovative solutions and programs (e.g. expedited civil actions) to enhance access to justice for Iowans.

**HIGHLIGHT: BUSINESS COURT**

The goal of Iowa's Business Specialty Court Project is to make Iowa's system of justice the best, most advanced and most responsive in the nation. To do that, this court accepts complex civil litigation cases, cases which would often take years to resolve, and places them in a special case processing track that provides consistency, expertise, efficiency and affordability to litigants. The types of cases for which the Business Specialty Court Project was designed usually involve protracted discovery issues, complex pretrial motions, and lengthy trials.

To be selected for the project, a case must involve a complex civil suit between two or more businesses with estimated damages of at least \$200,000. All parties must agree to opt in, using a simple two-page application form. The case must also fit into one or more of nine types of business disputes:

- Technology licensing agreements or any agreement involving the licensing of any intellectual property right, including patent rights;
- The internal affairs of one or more businesses;



- Claims of breach of contract, fraud, misrepresentation, or statutory violations between businesses;
- A shareholder derivative or commercial class action;
- Commercial bank transactions;
- Trade secrets, or non-compete, non-solicitation, or confidentiality agreements;
- Commercial real property disputes;
- Antitrust or securities-related actions;
- Business tort claims.

The Business Court provides a separately managed docket; leveraged judicial expertise; and innovation in trial practices and technologies. The specialized docket opens up the traditional civil docket for other disputes. Additionally, the stability in complex civil litigation will help engender economic confidence in Iowa's judicial system. Businesses and their attorneys may better assess the outcome of complex civil litigation brought through this specialty court.

Through June 30, 2015, ten cases have concluded in the Business Court. As of July 2, 2015, another eleven cases remained pending. The court also conducted an evaluation of attorneys who have had experience with the Business Court. Asked to rate the Business Court on a variety of metrics on a scale of 0 (strongly disagree) to 3 (strongly agree), attorneys gave the Business Court an average rating of 2.5 on achieving its goal of bringing cases to trial or settlement in less time than it probably would have required through the regular district court process. Attorneys gave an average rating of 2.3 for achieving the goal of bringing the case to a resolution at a lower overall cost than it probably would have cost through the regular district court process. With an average rating of 2.9, attorneys agreed that the Business Court should become a permanent component of the Iowa court system.

## **HIGHLIGHT: ADULT DRUG TREATMENT COURT**

The Scott County Drug Treatment Court began in 2002. It was designed as a prison diversion program targeted at habitual offenders that continued to commit crimes to support their drug addictions. Offenders with violent crimes or sex-related crimes have been deemed inappropriate for drug court.

Our drug court is an intensive supervision program within the Department of Corrections. The purpose of the program is to provide offenders with the tools to recover from their drug addiction, remain drug-free and crime-free. The vast majority of all

offenders first complete the jail-based Center for Alcohol & Drug Services (CADS) program, which they take while incarcerated in the Scott County jail.

Upon completion of the jail-based CADS program, male offenders are required to complete the adult rehabilitation program at the Salvation Army. Female offenders are required to complete the residential program at Norma's Place in Davenport. The participants are all required to attend drug court on Friday mornings which is scheduled from 10:30 a.m. to Noon. Additionally, they are required to make daily curfew calls to the drug court probation officers and have personal contact with the probation officers several times a week. Further, the participants are required to attend at least three recovery meetings a week.

It takes a minimum of 18 months to graduate from drug court, but the more common time it takes for an offender to complete the program is 2 years. Most, if not all, have a bump or two in the road before they graduate. As they progress through the levels in drug court, they can come to court less often and their supervision gets lessened. This process allows the individual to become a part of the community to make daily decisions which many of us take for granted. Although supervision lessens towards the end of the program, the continued support of the probation officers and the program itself is key to the ultimate success of the participant.

The Scott County Drug Court team consists of a district court judge. Currently, Judge Henry Latham has been presiding over the Court since August of 2014. Judge Gary McKenrick actually started the court in 2002 and several other judges have presided since then. Judges typically have this assignment for about two years. The remaining members of the Drug Court team are probation officers from the 7th Judicial District Department of Corrections, the manager at CADS as the treatment professional, an assistant county attorney and a defense attorney, who is paid by the State, to represent the individual participants. Garth Carlson has been the defense lawyer for 12 years.

Our Drug Court team meets weekly on Thursdays prior to the Friday court session to discuss the progress of our participants. To accomplish the purposes of recovery from their addiction and avoiding continued crime, our team works with these individuals by providing assessments, counseling, treatment, education, employment and requiring accountability. Participants' progress is monitored through effective use of rewards and sanctions where appropriate. Rewards consist of moving up to through the four levels of the program. Sanctions for rule violations range from completing assignments, reduced privileges, jail time and ultimately revocation of their probation resulting in the imposition of the suspended prison sentence.

There have been 177 offenders involved in the Scott County adult drug court, some of which have been in more than once. More than 70 have graduated. Over \$266,000 in restitution has been satisfied through these participants and over 61,000 hours of community service work has been performed, even though only 31,454 hours were ordered.

State statistics reveal the average daily cost of providing services to a drug court participant is \$16.78 compared to the \$93.22 it takes to incarcerate an individual. The average prison stay for individuals is 19.5 months. It is clear based upon these figures Drug Court is a cost effective alternative when appropriate.

Next Drug Court graduation will be November 20, 2015 at 10:30 a.m. We have three participants who will be graduating.

### **HIGHLIGHT: MENTAL HEALTH COURT PROJECT**

Criminal court and jails are not designed to address the needs of persons with serious mental illness. Some mentally ill persons commit crimes. This is not because of a criminal intent but rather because they are too ill to function appropriately. Statistics vary, but 15-30% of inmates have a serious mental illness. In Iowa, the Department of Corrections reports 51% of inmates have some mental health issue and over 20 % suffer from a serious mental illness. Nationally, 50% of the inmate population who have a serious mental illness are incarcerated for nonviolent crimes. The lack of proper mental health treatment for these individuals can lead to repeated arrests and incarceration for low-level, non-violent offenses. Statistically, inmates with mental illness stay incarcerated longer, have a much higher recidivism rate, and create problems for jail and prison staff. Unfortunately, they are also themselves at a higher risk of victimization by other inmates. After incarceration, individuals with mental illness are released with only one week's worth of medication and no supervision.

In the court system, we recognize the need to divert mentally ill, non-violent offenders. We also recognize that without adequate supervision and support they will likely re-enter the system. Mental Health Courts can bridge this current gap and cut the recidivism rate for this population in half. Successful courts direct this population to treatment through court orders, frequent court contact and specialized supervision and services. We further recognize that successful diversion can result in cost savings to our community, law enforcement, and jail, as well as improve the functionality of those who are successfully diverted.

In 2008 a task force was formed which included judges, the Scott County Jail, Scott County Attorney's Office, county mental health officials and several area mental health providers. The group applied for a federal grant to fund a mental health court in Scott County. The application was denied. The feedback from the Federal Grantors was that the application was well received, but the population to be served was too small in comparison with the other populations competing for those precious federal dollars. Despite the defeat, the local mental health task force remained active. It grew to include not only the Court, County Attorney, and county mental health officials, but added all county law enforcement agencies, county jail staff, and health care providers, including Vera French, Genesis, Psychology Associates, and many others. Over the years the Mental Health Task Force has addressed many local mental health issues. The group has educated each other as to services available, identified problems, and come up with solutions through networking and communication. Regionalization of mental health services, funding, and recent legislation have greatly contributed to the development of new local mental health services.

Recently Quad Cities Interfaith formed a Restorative Justice Committee. It met in the Spring of 2015 and determined that it wanted to advocate and assist in developing a Mental Health Court in Scott County, similar to the Rock Island County Mental Health Court. Their members had come to the same conclusion of the Scott County Task Force: there are mentally ill individuals in the community whose needs are not being met by the justice and mental health systems to the benefit of the person or the community as a whole. This group began to investigate the problem and invited several people involved in the 2008 grant to meet with them. They attended a meeting of the Mental Health Task Force. District Associate Court Judge, Christine Dalton and District Court Judge Mark Smith joined the committee, and now many area mental health providers, the County Attorney's Office, and Department of Correctional Services have joined in this renewed effort.

The Judicial Branch supports the development of specialty courts where useful and possible. The Seventh Judicial District has maintained a keen interest in developing a mental health court locally and has always been willing to devote the scheduling and personnel resources, to the extent the Judicial Branch budget will allow, to make such a court successful. Given the community interest in having a mental health court, and the incredible changes in the funding of mental health treatment and services, such a court may now be possible. In Scott County, our hope is to start with a small group in early 2016. Before that can happen, however, services that cannot be provided by the court must be secured. Paramount to its success is direct supervision of participants, appropriate treatment being provided in a timely and effective manner, and a

communication stream between the various providers and the Court. These other vital components to a successful mental health court may require additional resources from state agencies.

## **HIGHLIGHT: FAMILY WELLNESS COURT**

In 2007 Iowa applied for and received a federal grant funding six pilot drug court programs aimed at parents who had children either removed or potentially removed because of substance abuse issues of the parent. These parents substance abuse led to juvenile court involvement because of neglect or abuse. Now there are thirteen family wellness courts in the state of Iowa, with another beginning to form. The purpose of this court program is to provide court led supervision of parents addicted to drugs. Other states have initiated similar type family drug courts and proven that said courts are effective and provide a cost savings to the states. In Iowa each pilot site was allowed to develop its own program. Through continued education, idea sharing, and support from Iowa Children's Justice these courts now have a better idea of what works. Many of the sites have similar programs. The federal grant has been extinguished and state monetary support is needed. Iowa will be applying for another grant in approximately 18 months. Said money is an investment that pays dividends in the long run by saving the state money.

In Scott County we have one judge, currently District Associate Court Judge Mark Fowler, who takes on Family Wellness Court duties along with normal judicial duties. The Court meets every Friday from 3:00 pm to 4:30 p.m. Before being accepted, an applicant to Family Wellness Court must come and observe three consecutive sessions. They then have to sit for a roundtable, which is an interview with the entire team. After the roundtable, the team decides if the individual will be accepted. The program is intense for the individuals accepted. Each participant has to attend court weekly, participate in discussions, and complete assignments. In addition the participant must call in daily, submit to random drug testing, attend 3 AA or NA meetings per week, and attend all required individual and group treatment sessions. The importance of the weekly court sessions is accountability. At first participants are resistant to the level of intrusion that treatment and court has made upon their lives. Eventually they appreciate it.

Our Family Wellness Court team has grown. A big selling point of Family Wellness Court to prospective participants is access to resources. We have stakeholders from many agencies involved in Children In Need of Assistance (CINA) cases. Each week we have individuals from DHS, Parent Partners program, attorneys, case workers, guardians ad litem, substance abuse counselors and a psychologist. Each participant

comes before the court, discusses their week, what they needed to work on for their case plan, any issues they had, any questions they may have, and sets a goal for the next week. It is rare for an issue to be raised by a participant where educated and informed guidance is not readily provided.

Another selling point of Family Wellness Court is the network the participants build. Substance abusers are friends with, hang out with, and rely on other substance abusers. Trying to stay sober around substance abusers is nearly impossible. Therefore sobriety becomes isolating. Family Wellness Court creates structure and a network for whom they can rely. In the past year there have numerous times when participants have been faced with obstacles that would have led them to use or drink prior to Family Wellness Court. Now they reach out their network of sober fellow participants. Even in instances where a participant did relapse, the degree of relapse has been minimized.

Our Court currently has ten participants and will probably expand to twelve within the next month. Ten is the most participants this court has ever had. In the past year we have had two individuals graduate with custody of their children. We have had at least three participants be granted additional time to address the adjudicatory harm that led to DHS involvement. We have had one participant avoid termination of her parental rights and she will now continue to be a part of her children's life. This additional time was granted in no small part because of the success and hard work these individuals demonstrated in Family Wellness Court. We have had one participant who in the last calendar year got her first driver's license at the age of 44 and her first full time job. These monumental accomplishments for her have led to even better things. She got her first apartment that she was solely responsible for and she has changed jobs and is now in a career field. She has graduated and still comes back to court approximately once a month. Graduating from Family Wellness Court is not a guarantee that these individuals will get their children back. We inform all new participants that our job is not to get their kids back but to give their kids sober parents.

The numbers clearly show that Family Wellness Court is effective and provides a cost savings to the State. Iowa family treatment courts served 575 families (40 readmissions comprised of 675 parents or caregivers and 1099 children). These courts generated \$5.5 million dollars in cost avoidance for the state by the end of their 7th year of operation.

Compared to non-program participants, Family Treatment Court participants have a cost avoidance due to:

- Higher reunification rate (72% versus 51.5%);

- More children being able to remain in custody of parent/caregiver (77.3% compared to 41.6%); and
- Shorter foster care episode lengths of stay (418 days compared to 497 days).

#### Family Treatment Court Parents/Caregivers:

- Were admitted to substance abuse treatment at a greater rate (97% versus 81.2%);
- Stayed in treatment longer (median: 234.5 days versus 86.5 days); and
- Were more likely to complete the first substance abuse treatment episode or transfer-known to report (66.2% versus 50%).

## **HIGHLIGHT: JUVENILE COURT**

Iowa received a combined 3.2 million dollar increase in graduated sanctions and court ordered services dollars for FY 13. This funding level has been maintained through FY 15. Below is a synopsis of the impact that enhancing these services has had/will have on the state as a whole and in the 7th district. Please accept this document as a thank you from Juvenile Court Services and from the communities which will be safer as a result of this increase in funding.

### **1. Graduated Sanctions and Court Ordered Services**

This segment represents 96% of the funds available to Juvenile Court Services for programs that target community safety and rehabilitation services for delinquents and their families. These programs are specific to juvenile delinquency, delinquent behaviors and criminal thinking.

Delinquency programming addresses different issues than those addressed in most mental health and child welfare services. Delinquency programming is carefully targeted to address criminogenic risk factors, those risk factors that specifically contribute to an individual youth's delinquent behavior.

Below is a list of services, state wide, which will be enhanced or made available to larger portions of Iowa as a result of increased delinquency funding.

- Juvenile Court School Liaisons. Liaisons are placed in schools where they work with delinquent and "at-risk" students.
- Behavioral treatment programs for delinquents and their families, such as Functional Family Therapy, Day Treatment, in-home and in-office behavioral counseling.

- Electronic Monitoring for sex offenders and other high risk offenders as an alternative to detention.
- Enhance community supervision (tracking) for our highest risk delinquents.
- Life skills classes like Aggression Replacement Training (ART) and Corrective Thinking, that reduce school bullying and teach our clients socially acceptable ways to deal with frustration.
- Mentoring programs.
- Diversion programs for shoplifters or first time alcohol possession clients.
- Probation Violators' programs that have helped reduced the need for long-term out of home care.
- Drug Court programs and substance abuse treatment.
- Court Ordered translation services.
- Court Ordered transportation by Sheriffs or private contractors.
- Drug testing.
- Psychiatric, psychological or sex offender evaluations.
- Outpatient sex offender treatment.
- Victim/Offender mediation programs.
- Victim restitution programs.
- Community services programs.

Keep in mind that the three major goals of Juvenile Court Services are to **ensure community safety, rehabilitate youth and to make the victim of a crime or community whole**. These diverse goals require highly targeted programs.

It is fair to say that most of our efforts and funds focus on the public safety and rehabilitation programs. One of the best ways to ensure public safety is to rehabilitate the young people whose criminal thinking leads them to be a threat to the community safety. Consequently, the Chief Juvenile Court Officers as a group have focused on programs that are recommended as "Best Practices" programs to ensure a high degree of success and to ensure that Iowa's money is spent wisely.

## **2. How is Juvenile Court Services doing with the funding we have?**

Research based programs such as **Functional Family Therapy (FFT)**, **Aggression Replacement Training (ART)** and **Drug Courts** have been researched nationally and found to be best practice programs. They have proven outcomes and cost-effective results. For example, FFT has been proven in nationwide studies to reduce repeat delinquent behavior and reduce the need for out of home residential care.



**Juvenile Court Services has done well with the limited resources in improving public safety, dropping felonies 27% between 2006 and 2010 and violent offenses by 19% during the same period.**

For victims we recovered **\$454,000** in 2012, and our clients performed **90,559 hours of community services**, helping improve parks and cemeteries, adopting highways and help with city clean ups.

Drug Court programs have also been quite successful in reducing delinquent behavior and helping our clients get drug free.

### **3. Value to Iowa in the services these funds provide**

Iowa has the opportunity to be the safest state in the union from delinquent crime by reducing delinquency to the lowest rate of all states. The services that Juvenile Court Services are utilizing and the delivery techniques we have developed are second to none in the country.

1. The small section of the Department of Human Services budget providing Court Ordered Services and Graduated Sanctions is 96% of the funds that Juvenile Court Services has available to serve our clients and their families.
2. Juvenile Court Services, with the limited funds we have had available, has shown great success in the pockets where we have been able to develop these “best practice” programs.

### **4. Value to District 7 Residents in the services these funds provide**

Since Graduated Sanctions/Court Ordered Services funding was increased in FY13, District 7 has added:

1. Impact Day Treatment Program – This program serves high risk adolescent male youth. It is designed to reduce identified risk areas in delinquent youth while they remain in their community. This not only saves our state from having to use expensive residential treatment centers, but also minimizes the risk that the youth will recidivate and engages the youth in positive activities already available in the community.
2. Enhanced In-home Detention – This program utilizes GPS Monitoring to assure community safety when high risk youth are released from detention, as

- well as allowing them to begin meeting the terms of their probation sooner, e.g. school, court ordered treatment, victim restitution and community service.
3. Steps to Adult Readiness (STAR) Program – This pilot program with the 1st, 6th, and 7th districts utilizes foster families as life skill coaches. Families receive trainings in trauma, motivational interviewing and mental health first aid to name a few.
  4. Effective Practices in Community Supervision (EPICS) training for all of Iowa’s Juvenile Court Officers – This training enables each Juvenile Court Officer to identify and ameliorate criminogenic risk areas in their clients which decreases their probability of recidivating. This is an evidence based training.
  5. Additional School Liaison – The addition of another Juvenile Court School Liaison was offered to a Davenport School which is specifically designed to service the school district’s most at risk students.

**5. Since Graduated Sanctions/ Court Ordered Services dollars have been restored to 1999 funding levels**

In the past three years District 7 has seen a 22% decrease in the number of juvenile complaints from law enforcement.

The dollars that this programming has already saved Iowa is hard to calculate, however, this quote from Joan Petersilla’s recent review in the National Institute of Justice Journal may give us some insight. “Economist Mark A. Cohen and criminologist Alex Piquero found in a recent study that a high-risk youth who becomes a chronic offender cost society between \$4.2 and \$7.2 million, principally in police and court outlays, property losses, and medical care. You either pay now or pay later - and you pay a lot more later.” I would like to sincerely thank the Iowa Legislature in partnering with Juvenile Court Services in our efforts to enhance public safety and reduce juvenile delinquency.

Aside from the fiscal benefits, there are success stories being achieved each day through these programs. This is just one example:

Billy was referred to IMPACT in October of 2014 with criminal mischief and burglary charges. Billy was very quiet and had a lot of pent up anger inside when he arrived at IMPACT. He was known to snap at the drop of a hat. Billy was very intelligent

and demonstrated critical thinking abilities, but struggled academically and skipped school almost every day.

Billy completed the IMPACT program in April of 2015. At IMPACT, Billy completed Aggression Replacement Training (ART) which helped him learn new social skills and ways to control his anger. Billy enrolled at MidCity High School where he is currently earning exemplary grades with excellent attendance. Billy has stayed crime free since his completion at IMPACT.

## **HIGHLIGHT: GEORGETOWN/CAPSTONE PROJECT**

Scott County is working to prevent the unnecessary entry of youth into the juvenile justice system by using diversion options for first time juvenile offenders of non-traffic, simple misdemeanor offenses.

Local data tells us that the disparity impacting youth exists in the initial entry and referral to Juvenile Court Services. Scott County had 1,165 juvenile arrests in 2014. Of those, 58% were African American whereas only about 12.5% of our youth population is African American. Based on Scott County's relative rate index, African Americans are 8.78% more likely to be referred to Juvenile Court and -0.26% less likely to have their cases diverted than their white peers. Not only does this show disproportionality, but also disparate treatment as less African American youth are being given options other than entry into the Juvenile Court System.

In August of 2015, a team of eight professionals from Scott County participated in the Juvenile Justice Certificate Program: Reducing Racial and Ethnic Disparities to look at ways to reduce disproportionalities in our local juvenile justice system. Team members included District Associate Court Judge Cheryl Traum; Dave Tristan, Juvenile Court Services supervisor; Shawn Roth, Davenport Police Department supervisor; Latrice Lacey, Davenport Civil Rights Commission Executive Director; Lori Frick, Department of Human Services administrator; Julie Walton, Assistant County Attorney; Rob Scott, Davenport School's Executive Director of Middle Schools; and Molli Nickerson, Coordinator of Scott County Kids.

The certificate program is operated jointly by the Georgetown Center for Juvenile Justice Reform and the Center for Children's Law and Policy. It was an intensive five-day program held at Georgetown University in Washington, D.C. designed to support local jurisdictions in their efforts to reduce racial and ethnic disparities in their juvenile justice systems.

As part of the program, participants are required to develop a Capstone project. Our project will be to provide all first-time juvenile misdemeanor offenders, no matter their race, a chance at a diversion class. Research tells us that 66% of first-time offenders will not recidivate. The 'What Works Principle' is the result of over 30 years of meta-analysis. It tells us that if a child is pulled into the Juvenile Court System further than they need to be, their likelihood of remaining in the system also increases. There are myriad ways that youth are drawn into and 'lost' in the juvenile justice system. Often low risk/high needs youth find the stigma of delinquency more attractive than that of mental illness or childhood victimization. Recent studies have found that treating lower risk clients with dosages more appropriate for moderate or high risk youth actually increases their likelihood of recidivating. Providing the opportunity for a diversion class to each child will encourage uniformity in the use of diversion programs among police officers and Juvenile Court Services personnel. This program will increase a youth's chance of success into adulthood while allowing police to focus their time and efforts on more serious violations.

Our program begins with the Davenport Police Department, which will issue a new policy to be used by all officers effective January 1, 2016. The policy indicates that all officers, when either on patrol or called upon by community members, businesses, or organizations and faced with a youth (under the age of 18) who is accused of a simple misdemeanor offense, will not arrest or issue a citation to the youth. Instead, the youth will be given a referral to a diversion class.

The diversion classes offered will be a mixture of topics utilizing community members and professionals who are already trained to facilitate the courses. The classes will include Youth Crossroads Curricula and Truthought and will address the following topics: anger management, cognitive life skills, curfew, drugs & alcohol, gang involvement, graffiti, high risk offenders, misdemeanor offenses, shoplifting, truancy and JOBTEC, a class designed to teach competencies necessary for finding and keeping a job. Truthought is a corrective thinking process class designed to teach accountability and positive decision making skills through interactive group exercises. The class assists students with the skills needed to make positive lifestyle choices and balances thinking barriers with responsible thinking to reinforce pro-social behavior.

Diversion courses will be offered three times per month with one at Davenport middle school, one at a Davenport high school and one at the downtown Davenport YMCA. Offering the classes within the schools helps to break down transportation barriers while the community-based training provides an additional alternative. This mixture of locations removes barriers such as transportation, scheduling and location.

Our Capstone project aligns with several other efforts in our community. This includes the Davenport Community Schools initiative to divert youth from suspensions, expulsions, and increase academic performance and graduation rates. We know the more a youth can stay in school and engaged, the lower their likelihood of juvenile court involvement. There is also recognition that a child's involvement with the child welfare system increases their likelihood of involvement with the juvenile court system. Scott County has been working over the past year to develop and implement policies and procedures which address youth involved in both the child welfare system and the juvenile court system (also known as "crossover youth"). Nationally, statistics show crossover youth are disproportionately youth of color. Policies and processes that address crossover youth allow for more communication and collaboration between the two systems which creates better outcomes for youth and families. There is also an initiative currently underway to decrease the disparities of minority families in the child welfare system.

### **HIGHLIGHT: EXPEDITED CIVIL ACTIONS**

In January of 2012, an 84 member Iowa Civil Justice Reform Task Force issued a report with recommendations on ways to improve Iowa's civil litigation processes. This task force recognized there was a need for all citizens to be able to take a dispute to court and to get a prompt resolution, either through a jury verdict or court decision. The task force also was aware of the decline in civil jury trials due to the expense and time commitments involved. In order to work on these issues, one recommendation from this task force was to create a separate litigation track for cases of smaller values to get to trial quicker and with less expense. To that end an advisory committee was established in October 2012. That committee included three district court judges, one of which was Chief Judge Marlita Greve, five private practice attorneys, one government attorney, one in-house counsel, and two civil procedure law professors. The committee was chaired by Iowa Supreme Court Justice Edward Mansfield.

Over the next several years, the committee met regularly and eventually drafted a new rule of civil procedure governing Expedited Civil Actions, Iowa Rule of Civil Procedure 1.281. The committee's recommended rule was given to the Iowa Supreme Court on August 8, 2013 and after a few revisions it was provided for public comment from November 2013 through March 2014. After considering the public comments, the committee made some additional changes to the rule and the final rules were issued at the end of 2014 with an effective date of January 1, 2015.

The Expedited Civil Action (ECA) rule is for cases in which the total claims by or against a party do not exceed \$75,000. The sole relief sought must be for money damages and not equitable relief. Parties outside of these parameters can use the time saving procedures of this rule only if all parties voluntarily agree to do so.

The plaintiff makes the decision whether to file a case using the ECA rule. The committee decided to give the plaintiff the option to use this rule because the plaintiff is giving up the chance to get an award of more than \$75,000. Other cost saving and time saving measures of the rule are limits on discovery and trial time. No more than ten interrogatories, ten requests for production and ten requests for admission may be asked for by a party. This differs from the regular civil procedure rules, which allow for 30 interrogatories and 30 requests for admissions. Each side is also limited to no more than one retained expert per side. In addition, each side may take only two depositions in addition to the deposition of a party.

One of the major time and expense saving mechanisms of this rule is to allow for a treater medical provider to provide his or her testimony in a Health Care Provider Statement instead of live or deposition testimony. Another time and expense savings tool of these cases is to allow for admission of documents without a foundational custodian testifying as to their authenticity. This is particularly helpful for medical records where a records custodian typically must testify the medical records are kept in the ordinary course of business.

ECA cases are limited to two days of trial time, which is allocated by allowing each side six hours to present and/or defend their case. The cases will be tried to a jury panel of six jurors, instead of eight now used in other civil cases. The parties are also required to confer and submit a joint set of jury instructions to be given to the jury. If the parties agree to submit the case to the court without a jury, the court is not required to provide written findings of facts and conclusions of law, but instead can simply render a verdict for one side or the other using the jury instructions provided.

ECA cases will be tried within one year from the date of filing. This will be a firm trial date and will have priority over other civil trials on that date. There will be no court-ordered alternative dispute resolution efforts required by the court unless that case requires it due to contract or statutory issues.

Following is a chart indicating the 316 ECA cases filed in Iowa to date. The ECA procedure is a definite benefit to all Iowans and will further promote the Judicial Branch's ability to administer justice under the law equally to all persons.

COUNTY	CASE NUMBER	CASE TYPE
Adair	05011 LACV005893	PI - MOTOR VEHICLE
Allamakee	01031 LACV026148	CONTRACT/COMMERICAL - OTHER
Audubon	08041 LALA002341	PROPERTY/FINANCE DAMAGE (NOPI)
Black Hawk	01071 LACV127375	CONTRACT - DEBT COLLECTION
	01071 LACV127654	CONTRACT - DEBT COLLECTION
	01071 LACV127695	PI - MOTOR VEHICLE
	01071 LACV127507	PI - MOTOR VEHICLE
	01071 LACV126543	PI - MOTOR VEHICLE
	01071 LACV127361	PI - MOTOR VEHICLE
	01071 LACV128279	PI - MOTOR VEHICLE
	01071 LACV127190	PI - MOTOR VEHICLE
	01071 LACV126636	PI - PREMISES LIABILITY
	01071 LACV126843	PI - PREMISES LIABILITY
	01071 LACV127062	PI - PREMISES LIABILITY
	01071 LACV126868	PI - PREMISES LIABILITY
	01071 LACV127450	PROPERTY/FINANCE DAMAGE (NOPI)
	01071 LACV127250	PROPERTY/FINANCE DAMAGE (NOPI)
	01071 LACV128280	PI - OTHER NEGLIGENCE/INTENT
Boone	02081 LACV040587	CONTRACT - DEBT COLLECTION
	02081 LACV040391	PI - OTHER NEGLIGENCE/INTENT
Bremer	02091 LACV005222	PI - MOTOR VEHICLE
Buchanan	01101 LACV008709	PROPERTY/FINANCE DAMAGE (NOPI)
	01101 LACV008584	PI - OTHER NEGLIGENCE/INTENT
Buena Vista	03111 LACV029893	CONTRACT - DEBT COLLECTION
	03111 LACV029851	PI - MOTOR VEHICLE
Butler	02121 LACV021060	CONTRACT/COMMERICAL - OTHER
	02121 CVCV021094	OTHER ACTIONS
Cass	04151 LACV025047	PI - MOTOR VEHICLE
Cerro Gordo	02171 LACV069527	PROPERTY/FINANCE DAMAGE (NOPI)
Cherokee	03181 LACV024414	CONTRACT/COMMERICAL - OTHER
	03181 LACV024596	PI - PREMISES LIABILITY
	03181 LACV024373	PROPERTY/FINANCE DAMAGE (NOPI)

Chickasaw	01191	LACV003541	PROPERTY/FINANCE DAMAGE (NOPI)
Clarke	05201	LACV012180	CONTRACT - DEBT COLLECTION
Clayton	01221	LACV010084	PI - MOTOR VEHICLE
	01221	LACV010023	PROPERTY/FINANCE DAMAGE (NOPI)
Clinton	07231	LACV042330	PI - MOTOR VEHICLE
	07231	LACV041975	PI - MOTOR VEHICLE
Crawford	03241	LACV038413	CONTRACT/COMMERICAL - OTHER
	03241	LACV038405	PI - MOTOR VEHICLE
Dallas	05251	LACV039464	CONTRACT - DEBT COLLECTION
	05251	LACV039590	CONTRACT - DEBT COLLECTION
	05251	LACV039532	CONTRACT/COMMERICAL - OTHER
	05251	LACV039400	CONTRACT/COMMERICAL - OTHER
	05251	LACV039345	PI - MOTOR VEHICLE
	05251	LACV039247	PI - MOTOR VEHICLE
	05251	LACV039555	PI - MOTOR VEHICLE
	05251	LACV039203	PI - MOTOR VEHICLE
	05251	LACV039627	PI - MOTOR VEHICLE
	05251	LACV039346	PI - MOTOR VEHICLE
	05251	LACV039443	PI - PREMISES LIABILITY
	05251	LACV039294	PI - OTHER NEGLIGENCE/INTENT
Delaware	01281	LACV008089	CONTRACT-FRAUD MISREPRESENTATI
	01281	LACV008017	CONTRACT/COMMERICAL - OTHER
Dickinson	03301	LACV026991	CONTRACT - DEBT COLLECTION
Dubuque	01311	LACV102525	CONTRACT - DEBT COLLECTION
	01311	LACV103398	CONTRACT - DEBT COLLECTION
	01311	LACV103680	CONTRACT - DEBT COLLECTION
	01311	LACV102890	CONTRACT/COMMERICAL - OTHER
	01311	LACV103092	PI - MOTOR VEHICLE
	01311	LACV103157	PI - MOTOR VEHICLE
	01311	LACV103496	PI - MOTOR VEHICLE
	01311	LACV103058	PI - MOTOR VEHICLE
	01311	LACV102828	PI - MOTOR VEHICLE
	01311	LACV102852	PI - MOTOR VEHICLE
	01311	LACV102594	PI - MOTOR VEHICLE
	01311	LACV102905	PI - MOTOR VEHICLE



	01311	LACV102606	PI - MOTOR VEHICLE
	01311	LACV102763	PI - PREMISES LIABILITY
	01311	LACV102840	PROPERTY/FINANCE DAMAGE (NOPI)
Fayette	01331	LACV054378	CONTRACT - DEBT COLLECTION
	01331	LACV054387	PI - MOTOR VEHICLE
	01331	LACV054233	PI - MOTOR VEHICLE
	01331	LACV054339	PROPERTY/FINANCE DAMAGE (NOPI)
Grundy	01381	LACV059246	CONTRACT - DEBT COLLECTION
Harrison	04431	LACV029936	PROPERTY/FINANCE DAMAGE (NOPI)
	04431	LACV029937	PROPERTY/FINANCE DAMAGE (NOPI)
Henry	08441	LALA011805	EMPLOYMENT CLAIM
Howard	01451	LACV016923	PROPERTY/FINANCE DAMAGE (NOPI)
Iowa	06481	LACV023781	EMPLOYMENT CLAIM
	06481	LACV023833	CONTRACT/COMMERICAL - OTHER
	06481	LACV023810	PI - MOTOR VEHICLE
Jasper	05501	LACV119455	PI - MOTOR VEHICLE
Johnson	06521	LACV077322	CONTRACT - DEBT COLLECTION
	06521	LACV077035	CONTRACT - DEBT COLLECTION
	06521	LACV077446	CONTRACT-FRAUD MISREPRESENTATI
	06521	LACV077496	EMPLOYMENT CLAIM
	06521	LACV077588	CONTRACT/COMMERICAL - OTHER
	06521	LACV077612	CONTRACT/COMMERICAL - OTHER
	06521	LACV077192	PI - MOTOR VEHICLE
	06521	LACV077150	PI - MOTOR VEHICLE
	06521	LACV077064	PI - MOTOR VEHICLE
	06521	LACV077134	PI - MOTOR VEHICLE
	06521	LACV077062	PI - PREMISES LIABILITY
	06521	LACV077222	PI-PRODUCT LIABILITY(NONTOXIC)
Jones	06531	LACV005974	CONTRACT - DEBT COLLECTION
	06531	LACV005858	CONTRACT - DEBT COLLECTION
Kossuth	03551	LACV026787	CONTRACT/COMMERICAL - OTHER
	03551	LACV026829	PI - MOTOR VEHICLE
South Lee	08561	LALA006264	PI - MOTOR VEHICLE

North Lee	08562	LALA006365	PI - MOTOR VEHICLE
Linn	06571	LACV082659	CONTRACT - DEBT COLLECTION
	06571	LACV082670	CONTRACT - DEBT COLLECTION
	06571	LACV083021	CONTRACT - DEBT COLLECTION
	06571	LACV082541	CONTRACT - DEBT COLLECTION
	06571	LACV082719	CONTRACT - DEBT COLLECTION
	06571	LACV083868	CONTRACT - DEBT COLLECTION
	06571	LACV083741	CONTRACT - DEBT COLLECTION
	06571	LACV084053	CONTRACT - DEBT COLLECTION
	06571	LACV083244	CONTRACT - DEBT COLLECTION
	06571	LACV083875	CONTRACT - DEBT COLLECTION
	06571	LACV082732	CONTRACT - DEBT COLLECTION
	06571	LACV082374	CONTRACT - DEBT COLLECTION
	06571	LACV082302	CONTRACT - DEBT COLLECTION
	06571	LACV083140	CONTRACT - DEBT COLLECTION
	06571	LACV083064	CONTRACT - DEBT COLLECTION
	06571	LACV083811	CONTRACT-FRAUD MISREPRESENTATI
	06571	LACV083187	EMPLOYMENT CLAIM
	06571	LACV083802	CONTRACT/COMMERICAL - OTHER
	06571	LACV082326	CONTRACT/COMMERICAL - OTHER
	06571	LACV083087	CONTRACT/COMMERICAL - OTHER
	06571	EQCV083794	Other
	06571	LACV083154	PI - MOTOR VEHICLE
	06571	LACV082770	PI - MOTOR VEHICLE
	06571	LACV083219	PI - MOTOR VEHICLE
	06571	LACV082621	PI - MOTOR VEHICLE
	06571	LACV083193	PI - MOTOR VEHICLE
	06571	LACV082869	PI - MOTOR VEHICLE
	06571	LACV082663	PI - MOTOR VEHICLE
	06571	LACV081193	PI - MOTOR VEHICLE
	06571	LACV082913	PI - MOTOR VEHICLE
	06571	LACV083282	PI - MOTOR VEHICLE
	06571	LACV082498	PI - MOTOR VEHICLE
	06571	LACV083504	PI - MOTOR VEHICLE
	06571	LACV082528	PI - MOTOR VEHICLE
	06571	LACV083384	PI - MOTOR VEHICLE
	06571	LACV083921	PI - MOTOR VEHICLE
	06571	LACV083093	PI - PREMISES LIABILITY
	06571	LACV082999	PROPERTY/FINANCE DAMAGE (NOPI)
Louisa	08581	LALA018765	PI - MOTOR VEHICLE
	08581	LALA018766	PI - MOTOR VEHICLE

Marion	05631	LACV095465	PI-MEDICAL/DENTAL MALPRACTICE
Marshall	02641	LACI008776	PI - MOTOR VEHICLE
Mills	04651	LACV026295	CONTRACT - DEBT COLLECTION
	04651	LACV026308	CONTRACT-FRAUD MISREPRESENTATI
	04651	LACV026169	CONTRACT/COMMERICAL - OTHER
	04651	LACV026298	PI - MOTOR VEHICLE
	04651	LACV026279	PI - MOTOR VEHICLE
Monona	03671	LACV028895	CONTRACT - DEBT COLLECTION
Monroe	08681	LALA003729	PI - MOTOR VEHICLE
Muscatine	07701	LACV023166	CONTRACT - DEBT COLLECTION
	07701	LACV023200	CONTRACT-FRAUD MISREPRESENTATI
O'Brien	03711	LACV021751	CONTRACT/COMMERICAL - OTHER
	03711	LACV021833	PI - MOTOR VEHICLE
Page	04731	LACV104545	CONTRACT - DEBT COLLECTION
Palo Alto	03741	LACV024957	CONTRACT/COMMERICAL - OTHER
	03741	CVCV024913	OTHER ACTIONS
Polk	05771	LACL131920	CONTRACT - DEBT COLLECTION
	05771	LACL131865	CONTRACT - DEBT COLLECTION
	05771	LACL132160	CONTRACT - DEBT COLLECTION
	05771	LACL133424	CONTRACT - DEBT COLLECTION
	05771	LACL132676	CONTRACT - DEBT COLLECTION
	05771	LACL133702	CONTRACT - DEBT COLLECTION
	05771	LACL133598	CONTRACT - DEBT COLLECTION
	05771	LACL133826	CONTRACT - DEBT COLLECTION
	05771	LACL132682	CONTRACT - DEBT COLLECTION
	05771	LACL133303	EMPLOYMENT CLAIM
	05771	LACL132567	CONTRACT/COMMERICAL - OTHER
	05771	LACL132569	CONTRACT/COMMERICAL - OTHER
	05771	LACL132779	CONTRACT/COMMERICAL - OTHER
	05771	LACL132688	CONTRACT/COMMERICAL - OTHER
	05771	LACL132310	CONTRACT/COMMERICAL - OTHER
	05771	LACL132387	CONTRACT/COMMERICAL - OTHER
	05771	LACL132339	CONTRACT/COMMERICAL - OTHER
	05771	LACL132002	CONTRACT/COMMERICAL - OTHER

05771 LAACL131979	CONTRACT/COMMERICAL - OTHER
05771 LAACL132009	CONTRACT/COMMERICAL - OTHER
05771 LAACL133270	CONTRACT/COMMERICAL - OTHER
05771 LAACL132568	CONTRACT/COMMERICAL - OTHER
05771 LAACL132993	CONTRACT/COMMERICAL - OTHER
05771 LAACL132881	CONTRACT/COMMERICAL - OTHER
05771 LAACL133455	CONTRACT/COMMERICAL - OTHER
05771 LAACL132976	PI - MOTOR VEHICLE
05771 LAACL133010	PI - MOTOR VEHICLE
05771 LAACL133626	PI - MOTOR VEHICLE
05771 LAACL133578	PI - MOTOR VEHICLE
05771 LAACL133589	PI - MOTOR VEHICLE
05771 LAACL133695	PI - MOTOR VEHICLE
05771 LAACL133068	PI - MOTOR VEHICLE
05771 LAACL132915	PI - MOTOR VEHICLE
05771 LAACL133115	PI - MOTOR VEHICLE
05771 LAACL132864	PI - MOTOR VEHICLE
05771 LAACL132910	PI - MOTOR VEHICLE
05771 LAACL132990	PI - MOTOR VEHICLE
05771 LAACL133367	PI - MOTOR VEHICLE
05771 LAACL133323	PI - MOTOR VEHICLE
05771 LAACL133291	PI - MOTOR VEHICLE
05771 LAACL133384	PI - MOTOR VEHICLE
05771 LAACL133444	PI - MOTOR VEHICLE
05771 LAACL132220	PI - MOTOR VEHICLE
05771 LAACL132271	PI - MOTOR VEHICLE
05771 LAACL132143	PI - MOTOR VEHICLE
05771 LAACL132225	PI - MOTOR VEHICLE
05771 LAACL132196	PI - MOTOR VEHICLE
05771 LAACL132108	PI - MOTOR VEHICLE
05771 LAACL132501	PI - MOTOR VEHICLE
05771 LAACL132499	PI - MOTOR VEHICLE
05771 LAACL132337	PI - MOTOR VEHICLE
05771 LAACL132420	PI - MOTOR VEHICLE
05771 LAACL132472	PI - MOTOR VEHICLE
05771 LAACL132496	PI - MOTOR VEHICLE
05771 LAACL132415	PI - MOTOR VEHICLE
05771 LAACL132366	PI - MOTOR VEHICLE
05771 LAACL131611	PI - MOTOR VEHICLE
05771 LAACL131952	PI - MOTOR VEHICLE
05771 LAACL132773	PI - MOTOR VEHICLE
05771 LAACL132789	PI - MOTOR VEHICLE
05771 LAACL132744	PI - MOTOR VEHICLE
05771 LAACL132543	PI - MOTOR VEHICLE

	05771	LACL132535	PI - MOTOR VEHICLE
	05771	LACL132624	PI - MOTOR VEHICLE
	05771	LACL133761	PI - MOTOR VEHICLE
	05771	LACL133663	PI - MOTOR VEHICLE
	05771	LACL133239	PI - PREMISES LIABILITY
	05771	LACL132171	PI - PREMISES LIABILITY
	05771	LACL132251	PI - PREMISES LIABILITY
	05771	LACL133366	PI - PREMISES LIABILITY
	05771	LACL131937	PI - PREMISES LIABILITY
	05771	LACL132212	PI-PRODUCT LIABILITY(NONTOXIC)
	05771	LACL133653	PI - OTHER NEGLIGENCE/INTENT
	05771	CVCV049688	OTHER ACTIONS
	05771	CVCV049793	OTHER ACTIONS
	05771	CVCV050534	OTHER ACTIONS
	05771	CVCV049407	OTHER ACTIONS
	05771	CVCV049150	OTHER ACTIONS
Pottawattamie	04781	LACV113221	CONTRACT - DEBT COLLECTION
	04781	LACV113558	PI - MOTOR VEHICLE
	04781	LACV113189	PI - MOTOR VEHICLE
	04781	LACV113192	PI - MOTOR VEHICLE
	04781	LACV113308	PI - MOTOR VEHICLE
	04781	LACV112676	PI - MOTOR VEHICLE
	04781	LACV112937	PI - MOTOR VEHICLE
	04781	LACV113136	PROPERTY/FINANCE DAMAGE (NOPI)
	04781	LACV113137	PROPERTY/FINANCE DAMAGE (NOPI)
	04781	LACV113133	PROPERTY/FINANCE DAMAGE (NOPI)
	04781	LACV113120	PROPERTY/FINANCE DAMAGE (NOPI)
	04781	LACV113151	PROPERTY/FINANCE DAMAGE (NOPI)
	04781	CVCV113586	OTHER ACTIONS
Poweshiek	08791	LALA002265	CONTRACT - DEBT COLLECTION
	08791	LALA002241	PI - MOTOR VEHICLE
Ringgold	05801	LACV506462	CONTRACT - DEBT COLLECTION
Sac	02811	EQCV019586	Other
	02811	EQCV019619	Other
Scott	07821	LACE126264	CONTRACT - DEBT COLLECTION
	07821	LACE126199	CONTRACT - DEBT COLLECTION
	07821	LACE126847	CONTRACT - DEBT COLLECTION

	07821	LACE126797	CONTRACT - DEBT COLLECTION
	07821	LACE126840	CONTRACT - DEBT COLLECTION
	07821	LACE126278	CONTRACT/COMMERICAL - OTHER
	07821	EQCE126311	Other
	07821	EQCE126678	OTHER REAL PROPERTY
	07821	LACE125973	PI-MEDICAL/DENTAL MALPRACTICE
	07821	LACE126257	PI - MOTOR VEHICLE
	07821	LACE126771	PI - MOTOR VEHICLE
	07821	LACE126758	PI - MOTOR VEHICLE
	07821	LACE126769	PI - MOTOR VEHICLE
	07821	LACE126867	PI - MOTOR VEHICLE
	07821	LACE126503	PI - MOTOR VEHICLE
	07821	LACE126623	PI - MOTOR VEHICLE
	07821	LACE126293	PI - MOTOR VEHICLE
	07821	LACE126181	PI - MOTOR VEHICLE
	07821	LACE126723	PI - PREMISES LIABILITY
	07821	LACE126633	PI - PREMISES LIABILITY
	07821	LACE125995	PROFESSIONAL MALPRACTICE(NOPI)
	07821	LACE126395	PROPERTY/FINANCE DAMAGE (NOPI)
	07821	LACE126262	PI - OTHER NEGLIGENCE/INTENT
	07821	LACE126111	PI - OTHER NEGLIGENCE/INTENT
	07821	CVCV295154	OTHER ACTIONS
Sioux	03841	LACV025442	PI - MOTOR VEHICLE
	03841	LACV025699	PI - MOTOR VEHICLE
	03841	LACV025627	PROPERTY/FINANCE DAMAGE (NOPI)
Story	02851	LACV049216	PI - MOTOR VEHICLE
	02851	LACV049366	PI - MOTOR VEHICLE
	02851	LACV049114	PI - MOTOR VEHICLE
Union	05881	LACV017759	CONTRACT - DEBT COLLECTION
Van Buren	08891	LALA000947	PROPERTY/FINANCE DAMAGE (NOPI)
Wapello	08901	LALA105174	CONTRACT - DEBT COLLECTION
	08901	LALA105253	CONTRACT - DEBT COLLECTION
	08901	LALA105349	PI - PREMISES LIABILITY
	08901	LALA105144	PROPERTY/FINANCE DAMAGE (NOPI)
	08901	LALA105296	PI - OTHER NEGLIGENCE/INTENT
Warren	05911	LACV035942	CONTRACT - DEBT COLLECTION
	05911	EQCV035953	Other
	05911	LACV036009	PI - MOTOR VEHICLE

	05911	LACV035742	PROPERTY/FINANCE DAMAGE (NOPI)
Webster	02941	LACV318161	CONTRACT - DEBT COLLECTION
	02941	LACV318067	PI - MOTOR VEHICLE
	02941	LACV318233	PI - MOTOR VEHICLE
	02941	CVCV318362	OTHER ACTIONS
Winnebago	02951	LACV017588	PI - PREMISES LIABILITY
Woodbury	03971	LACV164235	CONTRACT - DEBT COLLECTION
	03971	LACV166459	CONTRACT - DEBT COLLECTION
	03971	LACV163855	CONTRACT/COMMERICAL - OTHER
	03971	LACV167150	CONTRACT/COMMERICAL - OTHER
	03971	LACV167276	PI - MOTOR VEHICLE
	03971	LACV167346	PI - MOTOR VEHICLE
	03971	LACV163962	PI - MOTOR VEHICLE
	03971	LACV163935	PI - MOTOR VEHICLE
	03971	LACV156667	PI - MOTOR VEHICLE
	03971	LACV164808	PI - MOTOR VEHICLE
	03971	LACV164306	PI - MOTOR VEHICLE
	03971	LACV166713	PI - MOTOR VEHICLE
	03971	LACV167128	PI - MOTOR VEHICLE
	03971	LACV164944	PI - PREMISES LIABILITY
	03971	LACV165387	PI - PREMISES LIABILITY
Wright	02991	LACV024180	CONTRACT - DEBT COLLECTION
	02991	LACV024208	PI - MOTOR VEHICLE

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## D7 PUBLIC OUTREACH EFFORTS – 2015

**Judge Mark Smith: (563-326-8783; [Mark.Smith@iowacourts.gov](mailto:Mark.Smith@iowacourts.gov))**

D7 Lunch & Learn Committee  
D7 Supervised Visitation Committee  
D7 Law Clerk Work Distribution Committee  
State Lawyers Assistance Commission  
Mock Trial Judge for University of Iowa College of Law – Stephenson Comp.  
Scott County Sheriff's Jail Recognition Banquet  
Presenter – County Attorneys Association on pro se litigants, 11/5/13  
Law Day

**Judge Mark Cleve: (563-326-8783; [Mark.Cleve@iowacourts.gov](mailto:Mark.Cleve@iowacourts.gov))**

D7 Expedited Temporary Hearings Committee (Chair)  
D7 Lunch & Learn Committee and Presenter  
D7 Post-conviction Relief Committee  
Davenport Central High School Mock Trial Coach  
Mock Trial judging at junior high, high school and college levels  
Clinical Supervisor of Externs for U. of I. College of Law  
Supervisor of summer law clerk interns  
University of Iowa Journalism School panel member  
Iowa Defense Council – Presenter at Multiple Events for young lawyers  
Judicial Branch Technology Committee  
Judicial Branch Trial Management Committee  
Judicial Branch New Judge Training Committee and Faculty Presenter  
ISBA Jury Instruction Drafting Committee  
Judge presenter for Government Day to school children  
Mock Trial Judge for University of Iowa College of Law – Stephenson Comp. (2014)  
Presenter - Dillon Inn of Court  
Appellate Advocacy Judge for Univ. of IA College of Law  
NBI Judicial Forum presenter – What Family Court Judges Want you to Know  
Law Day

**Judge Nancy Tabor: (563-326-8783; [Nancy.Tabor@iowacourts.gov](mailto:Nancy.Tabor@iowacourts.gov))**

D7 Expedited Temporary Hearings Committee  
D7 Family Law Orders Committee (Chair)  
D7 Juror Publicity Committee  
D7 Post-conviction Relief Committee (Chair)  
Liaison Judge for Jackson County  
IJA Courts and Community Committee Public Outreach Committee (Co-chair)  
National Adoption Day Committee (Chair)  
Past President IJA  
Judge presenter for Government Day to school children  
Law Day  
Presenter, D7 Media Roundtable



**Judge Mary Howes: (563-326-8783; [Mary.Smith@iowacourts.gov](mailto:Mary.Smith@iowacourts.gov))**

D7 Associate Court Committee  
Liaison Judge for Scott County Magistrates  
Presenter Dillon Inn of Court  
Presenter – Iowa Association for Justice Association Personal Injury Seminar – 08/23/13  
Member of Iowa Supreme Court’s Advisory Committee on Rules of Criminal Procedure  
Law Day

**Judge Marlita Greve: (563-326-8783; [Marlita.Greve@iowacourts.gov](mailto:Marlita.Greve@iowacourts.gov))**

D7 Juvenile Justice Summit Team  
Judicial Council  
Dillon Inn of Court – presenter and member  
IJA Judicial Ethics Committee  
S. Ct. Committee – Expedited Civil Actions and Discovery Rule Changes  
S. Ct. Committee – Advisory Committee on Civil Procedure Rules  
S. Ct. Task Force – Guardianship & Conservatorship Task Force  
S. Ct. Work Group – Senior Judge Program  
S. Ct. Committee – Case Flow Data Management  
Judge presenter for various Government Days to school children  
Numerous meetings with our various Boards of Supervisors  
Scott County Mental Health/Law Enforcement Task Force  
Mock Trial Judge for University of Iowa College of Law – Stephenson Comp.  
Scott County Sheriff’s Jail Recognition Banquet  
Scott County Security Committee  
Scott County Adult Drug Court Judge 2012-2014  
Presenter – Scott County Bar Lunch & Learn  
Presenter on various topics – June Iowa Judges’ Conference  
NBI Judicial Forum presenter – What Family Court Judges Want you to Know  
Meetings with various local media  
National Adoption Day Participant  
D7 Expedited Temporary Hearings Committee  
D7 Legislative Meet & Greet Committee  
D7 Associate Court Committee  
D7 Post-conviction Relief Committee  
Law Day

**Judge Paul Macek: (563-326-8783; [Paul.Macek@iowacourts.gov](mailto:Paul.Macek@iowacourts.gov))**

D7 Public Outreach Committee  
D7 Law Clerk Work Distribution Committee (Chair)  
Met with Muscatine High School students  
Attendance at several local legislators’ Saturday morning session  
Law Day

**Judge Thomas Reidel: (563-326-8783; [Thomas.Reidel@iowacourts.gov](mailto:Thomas.Reidel@iowacourts.gov))**

D7 Expedited Temporary Hearings Committee  
D7 Legislative Meet & Greet Committee (Chair)  
D7 Post-conviction Relief Committee  
Liaison Judge for Muscatine County  
Presenter – Scott County Bar Lunch & Learn  
IJA Board Member  
IJA Family Law Committee (Chair)  
S. Ct. Committee – Probate Committee  
Presented at NBI Seminar “What Family Court Judges Want You to Know”  
Presented at NBI Seminar “What Civil Court Judges Want You to Know”  
Muscatine County Courthouse Security Committee (Chair)  
National Adoption Day Participant  
Presenter Dillon Inn of Court  
Presenter Cub Scouts  
Presenter at SS.Mary/Mathias Preschool on “What a Judge Does”  
Member of the Iowa S.Ct. Guardianship and Conservatorship Task Force  
Meeting with Muscatine County Board of Supervisors  
Spotlight on The Seventh Newsletter contributor – “Muscatine’s Historic Court House – Past and Present”  
Law Day

**Judge John Telleen: (563-326-8783; [John.Telleen@iowacourts.gov](mailto:John.Telleen@iowacourts.gov))**

D7 Legislative Meet & Greet Committee  
D7 Lunch & Learn Committee  
Presenter Dillon Inn of Court  
Meeting with Cedar County Board of Supervisors  
Presenter: Iowa Bar Association Annual Meeting CLE seminar June 2015  
Presenter: Iowa Defense Counsel Annual Meeting CLE seminar September 2015  
Presenter: Nuts and Bolts CLE seminar 2015  
Law Day

**Judge Joel Barrows: (563-326-8783; [Joel.Barrows@iowacourts.gov](mailto:Joel.Barrows@iowacourts.gov))**

D7 Supervised Visitation Committee (Chair)  
D7 Post-conviction Relief Committee  
D7 Lunch & Learn Committee  
D7 Law Clerk Work Distribution Committee  
Presenter at Scott County Bar Last Chance Seminar  
Presenter - October 2013 Pat Cepican CLE  
Presenter – Dillon Inn of Court November 2013  
NBI Judicial Forum presenter – Common Mistakes by Civil Litigators  
NBI Judicial Forum presenter – What Family Court Judges Want you to Know  
IJA Education Committee  
Law Day

**Judge Mark Lawson: (563-326-8783; [Mark.Lawson@iowacourts.gov](mailto:Mark.Lawson@iowacourts.gov))**

D7 Lunch & Learn Committee  
Meeting with Cedar County Board of Supervisors  
National Adoption Day Participant  
NBI Judicial Forum presenter -- Common Mistakes Made by Civil Litigators  
NBI Judicial Forum presenter -- What Family Law Judges Want You to Know  
Law Day

**Judge Henry Latham: (563-326-8783; [Henry.Latham@iowacourts.gov](mailto:Henry.Latham@iowacourts.gov))**

D7 Public Outreach Committee  
D7 Legislative Meet & Greet Committee  
Bettendorf Career Day at Middle School – November 2013-2015  
Presenter – Scott County Bar Lunch and Learn  
Presenter – Journalism classes at the University of Iowa and Iowa State University  
Presenter- Government Day to school children  
Presenter – NBI Seminars  
Scott County Adult Drug Court Judge 2014 – Present  
Law Day

**Judge Stuart Werling: (563-326-8783; [Stuart.Werling@iowacourts.gov](mailto:Stuart.Werling@iowacourts.gov))**

Liaison Judge for Cedar County  
Educator - 2015 New Magistrate's School  
Educator - 2015 New Judge's School  
Subcommittee Chair - Guardianship & Conservatorship Reform Task Force  
Committee Member & Author - Iowa Bench Book - Civil Commitments  
Committee Member & Author - Iowa Bench Book - Iowa Probate Process  
Presenter - Wells Fargo Probate Ethics Panel  
Committee Member - Supreme Court Advisory Committee on Probate Procedures and Forms  
Chair - Cedar County Courthouse Security Committee

**Judge Gary Strausser: (563-263-6634; [Gary.Strausser@iowacourts.gov](mailto:Gary.Strausser@iowacourts.gov))**

D7 Associate Court Committee  
D7 Public Outreach Committee  
D7 Juvenile Justice Summit Team  
Law Day

**Judge Chris Dalton: (563-326-8783; [Christine.Dalton@iowacourts.gov](mailto:Christine.Dalton@iowacourts.gov))**

D7 Associate Court Committee  
D7 Law Clerk Work Distribution Committee  
D7 Juvenile Justice Summit Team (co-Chair)  
Scott County Mental Health/Law Enforcement Task Force  
Judge- junior high Mock Trial Competition – district Level  
Scott County DeCat Committee  
Judge- college level Mock Trial Competition every other year  
State Juvenile Committee  
Mental Health Court Team/ QuadCity Interfaith Restorative Justice Committee  
Criminal Justice Information Services (CJIS) State Committee  
Past Family Wellness Court Judge  
Law Day

**Judge Phil Tabor: (563-243-6213; [Philip.Tabor@iowacourts.gov](mailto:Philip.Tabor@iowacourts.gov))**

D7 Associate Court Committee  
D7 Legislative Meet & Greet Committee  
Clinton County Justice Coordinating Commission  
Mock Trial Judge University of Iowa  
Clinton/Jackson DeCat Committees  
State Juvenile Committee  
Clinton County Emergency Plan Courthouse Committee

**Judge Cheryl Traum: (563-326-8783; [Cheryl.Traum@iowacourts.gov](mailto:Cheryl.Traum@iowacourts.gov))**

D7 Associate Court Committee  
D7 Public Outreach Committee  
D7 Juvenile Justice Summit Team  
State Juvenile Committee  
Attendance at several local representatives Saturday morning sessions  
Presenter Dillon Inn of Court  
Presenter Boy Scouts  
Scott County Kids Executive Board  
Scott County Mental Health/Law Enforcement Task Force  
Scott County Sheriff's Jail Recognition Banquet  
Scott County DeCat Committee  
National Adoption Day participant  
2013 Legislative Meet & Greet  
Georgetown Juvenile Justice Certificate Capstone – project on reducing racial and ethnic disparity in the juvenile justice system  
Law Day

**Judge Mark Fowler: (563-326-8783; [Mark.Fowler@iowacourts.gov](mailto:Mark.Fowler@iowacourts.gov))**

D7 Associate Court Committee  
D7 Lunch & Learn Committee (Chair)  
D7 Juvenile Justice Summit Team  
Regularly attends CADS jail graduations  
University of Iowa journalism school panel member  
Scott County Mental Health/Law Enforcement Task Force  
Scott County DeCat Committee  
Judge High School Mock Trial Competition  
Family Wellness Court Judge  
Speaker at local high school career day event  
Law Day  
Adjunct Professor – Augustana College

**Dist. Ct. Admin. Kathy Gaylord: (563-328-4139; [Kathy.Gaylord@iowacourts.gov](mailto:Kathy.Gaylord@iowacourts.gov))**

D7 Expedited Temporary Custody Hearings  
D7 Post-conviction Relief Committee  
D7 Associate Court Committee  
D7 Juvenile Justice Summit Team  
D7 Legislative Meet & Greet Committee  
Judicial Council  
Tour guide for multiple schools visiting Scott County/Govt Day  
Scott County Mental Health/Law Enforcement Task Force  
Scott County Green Team  
Scott County Space Planning/Remodeling Committee  
Scott County Courthouse Security Committee  
National Association for Court Management's Annual Conference  
S. Ct. Task Force – Guardianship & Conservatorship Task Force  
Law Day

**Asst. Dist. Ct. Admin. Brian McKenrick: (563-328-4145; [Brian.McKenrick@iowacourts.gov](mailto:Brian.McKenrick@iowacourts.gov))**

Clinton County Justice Coordinating Commission  
Iowa Therapeutic Alternatives to Incarceration Coalition  
Presenter/Facilitator – Clinton Area Chamber of Commerce Leadership Institute  
Presenter – Clinton Area Leaders Emerging and Developing (LEAD) Program  
Organizer – Scott County Courthouse Annual Blood Drive  
Presenter/Trainer – Active Shooter (ALICE)  
Law Day

**Chief Juvenile Court Officer Scott Hobart: (563-326-8784; [Scott.Hobart@iowacourts.gov](mailto:Scott.Hobart@iowacourts.gov))**

Governor's Children's Mental Health and Disability Task Force  
Scott County Kids DeCat Committee (Chair)  
Muscatine DeCat Committee (Chair)  
Cedar County DeCat Committee (Vice Chair)  
Clinton County DeCat Committee  
D7 Juvenile Justice Summit  
Member of a JCS Task Force to design a training plan for the new federal sex trafficking legislation.  
Member of Governor's Task Force to Prevent Child Abuse (2012)  
Presented to Davenport Morning Optimist Club  
Member of Davenport Schools Drop Out Prevention Task Force  
Member of Juvenile Court School Liaison Conference Committee  
Participant in Rising Above Your Situation research project  
Member Mental Health/Law Enforcement Task Force  
Member of a team assembled to evaluate RFPs for a statewide DHS PAL and Foster Care Contract.  
Scott County Cross-Over Committee  
Scott County Disproportionate Minority Contact Committee

**Scott/Cedar Clerk of Court Julie Carlin: (563-326-8607; [Julie.Carlin@iowacourts.gov](mailto:Julie.Carlin@iowacourts.gov))**

Judicial Branch Business Advisory Committee – EDMS  
Judicial Branch Criminal Justice Information System (CJIS) Advisory Committee  
Past President of the Iowa Clerk's Association  
Presenter - Pat Cepican CLE November 2013  
Scott County Mental Health Task Force  
Minnesota Association for Court Management's Annual Conference  
Law Day

**Muscatine Clerk of Court Jeff Tollenaer: (563-263-6511; [Jeff.Tollenaer@iowacourts.gov](mailto:Jeff.Tollenaer@iowacourts.gov))**

Judicial Branch Pro Se Forms Committee  
D7 President of the Clerk's Association and member of Executive Committee  
Muscatine County Courthouse Safety Committee  
Courthouse tour for students and parents through Musser Public Library  
Courthouse tour for home-schooled students and parents  
2013 Legislative Meet & Greet  
Member of Clerks Manual Committee  
Member of the Muscatine County Security Committee

**Clinton/Jackson Clerk of Court Kim Hess: (563-243-6213; [Kim.Hess@iowacourts.gov](mailto:Kim.Hess@iowacourts.gov))**

Clinton County Justice Coordinating Commission (CCJCC)

Clinton County Domestic Violence Committee

State Clerk's Curriculum Committee

Staff who attend Court/Hospital Meetings quarterly

State Accounting Manual Committee

Chairman of Court Issues subcommittee of CCJCC

Vice Chairman of CCJCC

Member Jackson County Domestic Violence Coalition

Jackson County Security Advisory Committee

Clinton County Security Advisory Committee

Clinton Landlord Association EDMS Meetings

Clinton County Probate Attorneys EDMS Meetings