- 3 the code, 1913, be and the same is hereby amended by adding onto 4 the end of the first sentence thereof the words "and their compensa-
- 5 tion shall be thirty cents per hour while engaged in the discharge of
- 6 their duties."

Approved April 17, A. D. 1915.

CHAPTER 216.

IOWA INDUSTRIAL REFORMATORY FOR FEMALES.

H. F. 366.

AN ACT to establish an industrial reformatory for women, to make appropriation therefor, to provide for the commitment of females to said reformatory, to provide for the removal of female convicts at Anamosa to said reformatory, to provide for the transfer of inmates to and from the industrial school for girls and repealing the law as it appears in chapter eight-A (8-A) of title thirteen (XIII), supplement to the code, 1913, relating to an industrial reformatory for females.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Iowa:

- SECTION 1. Reformatory established. That there is hereby established an institution which shall be known as the Iowa industrial reformatory for females. The place for said institution shall be selected by the board of control of state institutions in some convenient locality in the state.
- 1 Control—superintendent—salary—assistants. Said re-2 formatory shall be under the control of the board of control of state institutions, and the immediate management thereof shall be in charge of a female superintendent, who shall be appointed, and whose com-5 pensation shall be fixed, by the board of control at an amount not ex-6 ceeding two thousand dollars per annum, and, in addition she shall be allowed board and a dwelling for herself and minor children. necessary subordinate officers and employees shall be appointed by 8 the superintendent and the compensation to be paid all officers and 10 employees shall be fixed according to the provisions of the law as it appears in sections twenty-seven hundred twenty-seven-al (2727-al) 11 to and including section twenty-seven hundred twenty-seven-a51 12 (2727-a51), supplement to the code, 1913, and all amendments there-13 of, so far as applicable and not otherwise specified, shall apply to and govern the business management and support of said reformatory 15 16 and its inmates.
- SEC. 3. Employees—salary—rules. The board of control shall determine what subordinate officers and employees are required to a carry on and manage the reformatory, and fix the number and compensation thereof, and shall provide for their appointment by the superintendent. The board of control is authorized to make from time to time such rules and regulations for the government, discipline, and management of the reformatory as the board shall deem advisable, including the power to segregate said inmates.

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- SEC. 4. Grounds—equipment—opening. The board of control shall so soon as is practicable procure suitable grounds for said reformatory and construct and provide the buildings, fixtures and equipment necessary to open and maintain the same and it may be opened when it is ready for the reception of inmates.
- 1 Opening—notification—commitments. At least thirty days before the opening of the reformatory the board of control shall 2 3 notify each judge of the superior and district courts, and each clerk of the district court of each county of the state of the time when the reformatory will be open for reception of inmates. The board of control may, from time to time, and whenever in their judgment the re-7 formatory will accommodate more inmates than are then confined therein, notify each of the several justices of the peace and judges of 9 the police courts of the state that said institution will receive other 10 inmates and the number of such inmates which may be received from 11 any county during a given period of time; and thereafter until noti-12 fied by said board of control to the contrary the said justices of the peace and judges of the police courts throughout the state may commit 13 14 all females sentenced to thirty days to such reformatory.
- SEC. 6. Removal from present reformatory. When said reformatory is ready for occupancy all females now confined in the reformatory at Anamosa shall be removed to the reformatory herein provided for.
- SEC. 7. Commitments. All females, over sixteen years of age, hereafter convicted in any district or superior court shall, if imprisonment be imposed, be committed to the reformatory herein created, provided any female under sixteen years of age and over the age of twelve years convicted of offenses punishable by life imprisonment, may be committed either to the industrial school or to said reformatory as the court may see fit.
- SEC. 8. Conviction on appeal—commitment. Any such female hereafter convicted in either of said courts on appeal from a conviction of an offense punishable by the inferior court with a fine of not exceeding one hundred dollars or imprisonment not exceeding thirty days, may, if imprisonment be imposed, be committed by said district or superior court to said reformatory for an indeterminate period not exceeding ninety days.
 - SEC. 9. Female attendants. The judge who commits a girl or woman to the reformatory may direct that she be taken there by a woman or other suitable person to be designated in the warrant, or if taken by a sheriff or other officer that she be accompanied by a woman so designated. The costs and expenses allowed for taking girls and women to the reformatory shall be the same as those allowed by law for taking girls to the industrial school for girls and shall be audited and paid in like manner by the counties from which they are sent.
- SEC. 10. Industrial school. Any woman or girl over the age of fourteen years who is an inmate of the industrial school for girls, who is unruly and incorrigible, or whose presence is dangerous and detrimental to the school, may, on the recommendation of the superintendent

of the school and after an investigation by the board of control of state institutions, be transferred by order of said board of control to the reformatory, and the expenses of the transfer shall be paid from the funds of the school. And the board may, on the recommendation of the superintendent of the reformatory and after an investigation by the board, transfer any inmate of the reformatory to the industrial 11 school for girls, and the expenses of the transfer shall be paid from 12 the funds of the reformatory. And, after a transfer to either insti-13 tution is made, the person transferred shall be subject to all the pro-14 visions of law and regulations of the institution to which she is trans-15 ferred the same as though she had originally been committed thereto.

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SEC. 11. Duty of superintendent. It shall be the duty of the 2 said superintendent, under the direction of the board of control, to pro-3 vide instructors and appliances for and to instruct and train the in-4 mates of the reformatory according to their capacity and needs in religion, morality, physical culture and in such common school and other branches of learning, in domestic and mechanical arts, and in 6 such other branches of industry as shall afford the moral, mental and physical training and skill which shall seem best to prepare the in-9 mates to lead orderly and virtuous lives and to become self-supporting 10 and useful members of society. And the superintendent may require any inmate of the reformatory to perform any service suited to her 12 strength and attainments which may be needed for the benefit or to 13 accomplish the purposes of the reformatory, or which may be furnished or approved by the board of control. 14

Term of detention. No female committed to the reformatory who was convicted of a felony shall be detained in the reformatory under one commitment for a period longer than the maximum term of imprisonment provided by law for the crime of which she was convicted, and no female committed to the reformatory who was not convicted of a felony shall be detained therein under one commitment longer than five (5) years.

SEC. 13. Parole and discharge. The board of control shall have the power to order the parole or discharge of any inmate of the reformatory as a reward for good conduct and proficiency in studies and for satisfactory work in the industrial department, if there be reasonable ground to believe that such inmate if released will lead a virtuous and honorable life. The board may also in unusual and special cases parole and discharge inmates if the reasons therefor shall be deemed sufficient and urgent. If the inmate be paroled, the parole may be on conditions which shall be prescribed by the board of control and may be terminated for a failure to comply with such conditions.

Discharge—clothing and money—employment. When SEC. 14. 1 2 an inmate is paroled or discharged, the superintendent may, with the approval of the board of control, furnish her with a supply of clothing and a receptacle therefor, and transportation to the place where she is to be employed or if not employed, to the place from which she was committed or to any place she may select not more distant than the place of commitment, and with a sum of money not exceeding twentyfive dollars. It shall be the duty of the superintendent, so far as is 10 11

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- 9 practicable, to obtain for each inmate before she is paroled or dis-10 charged a home and suitable employment if they are not otherwise 11 provided.
 - SEC. 15. Escapes—violation of parole. Any person committed to or confined in said reformatory who shall escape may be arrested and taken or returned to said reformatory, if found in the vicinity of the reformatory, by an officer or employee thereof without any other authority than this act, and by any peace officer or other person on the request in writing of the superintendent. If any paroled inmate shall violate the conditions of her parole, she may be arrested and returned to the reformatory by any officer or employee thereof, or by any peace officer or other person, on the request in writing of the superintendent approved by the board of control; and the reasonable expenses incurred in returning such inmate shall be paid from the funds of the reformatory.
 - SEC. 16. Assisting escape. Whoever unlawfully aids or assists any inmate lawfully committed to the reformatory to escape therefrom, or knowingly conceals such inmate after her escape, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars (\$1,000.00), or imprisonment in the penitentiary not exceeding five years.
- 1 SEC. 17. Appropriation. There is hereby appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated for the pur-3 pose of maintaining the reformatory, including the payment of the compensation of officers and employees, for instruction of inmates, the furnishing of food, clothing, and all necessary supplies, and transportation for paroled and discharged inmates and return to the reformatory of paroled and escaped inmates, the sum of fifteen dollars (\$15.00) per month, or so much thereof as shall be necessary for each inmate, estimated on the basis of the average number of inmates for 10 the preceding month; but, in case the average number of inmates shall be fewer in any month than one hundred twenty-five, then and in that 11 case the appropriation shall be two thousand dollars (\$2,000.00) for 12 each of such months, or so much thereof as shall be necessary. 13
 - SEC. 18. Temporary quarters. In case the buildings of the reformatory shall at any time become unfit for the purposes of the reformatory by reason of fire, storms, or other cause, the board of control shall make the best temporary provision practicable for the confinement and care of the inmates at some other place in the state. In case such temporary arrangement shall be made, all laws applicable to the reformatory as established by this act shall apply to the reformatory in the new location, and the reasonable cost of the change, including the transfer of inmates, shall be paid from any money in the state treasury not otherwise appropriated.
 - SEC. 19. Repeal. The law as it appears in chapter eight-A (8-2 A) of title thirteen (XIII), supplement to the code, 1913, and all acts and parts of acts in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

Approved April 17, A. D. 1915.