

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001. list	Indiana Collaboration Summit List of Participants (partial) (1 page)	n.d.	P6/b(6)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
Domestic Policy Council
Gaynor McCown (Subject Files)
OA/Box Number: 7322

FOLDER TITLE:

[Indiana Collaboration Summit Site Visit April 21 and 22, 1994] [2]

2011-0255-S

rc194

RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
P2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
P3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
P4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA]
P5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]
P6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]

C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

PRM. Personal record misfile defined in accordance with 44 U.S.C. 2201(3).

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

b(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
b(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
b(3) Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]
b(4) Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]
b(6) Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]
b(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
b(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

Clinton Presidential Records Digital Records Marker

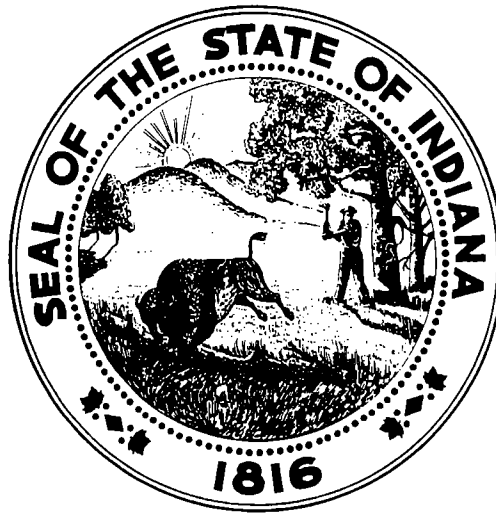
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Jean Johnson Cook

INDIANA COLLABORATION PROJECT



EVAN BAYH
GOVERNOR

FEBRUARY, 1994

INDIANA COLLABORATION SUMMIT

**April 21 & 22, 1994
Indianapolis, Indiana**



Evan Bayh, Governor

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INDIANA COLLABORATION SUMMIT
- LIST OF PARTICIPANTS -

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INDIANA COLLABORATION SUMMIT

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

FEDERAL

Suzan Johnson Cook
Domestic Policy Council
Old Executive Office Building
Room 213 1/2
Wash. 20500
Phone: (202) 456-6402/7777 FAX: 7028

Nancy Hoit
Consultant to NPR/Advisor to the V.P.

P6/(b)(6)

[001]

FAX: 5638

Jerry Britten
HHS/Asst. to Ann Rosewater (this project)
700 Independence Ave., S.W.
Room 801
Wash. 20201
Phone: (202) 690-8774 FAX: 8252

Don Kulik
U.S. Dept. of Labor
200 Constitution Ave., N.W. 20210
Room N44459
Wash.
Phone: (202) 219-6236 FAX: 7190

Virginia B. Baldau
Director, Research Application
and Training Division
National Institute of Justice
Phone: (202) 514-6204

Michael J. Dalich
Special Assistant to the Director
Bureau of Justice Assistance
Phone: (202) 307-0630

Douglas C. Dodge
Director, Special Emphasis Division
Office of Juvenile Justice and
Delinquency Prevention
Phone: (202) 307-5914

FEDERAL CONT'D

Olga Trujillo
Associate General Counsel
Office of Justice Programs
Phone: (202) 307-0790

REGIONAL

Elaine Weiss
Regional Director
Health and Human Services, Region V
105 West Adams
Chicago, IL 60603
Phone: (312) 353-5132 FAX: (312) 353-4144

Chester Stroyne
Regional Administrator, HCFA
105 West Adams
Chicago, IL 60603

Barbara England
Region V, Medicaid Program
105 West Adams
Chicago, IL 60603

Ronald Benjamin
Region V, Medicaid Program
105 West Adams
Chicago, IL 60603

Joseph Juarez, Regional Administrator
Department of Labor
105 West Adams
Chicago, IL 60603

Kate Vedder, M.D., MPH
Maternal and Child Health
DHHS, Region V
105 West Adams
Chicago, IL 60603
Phone: (312) 353-1700

CONSULTANT

Jule Sugarman, Chair
Center of Effective Services
for Children
P.O. Box 27412
Washington DC 20038-7412
Phone: (202) 785-9524 FAX: (202) 833-4454

POLICY COUNCIL: INDIANA COLLABORATION PROJECT

**Governor Bayh: Chairperson
Cheryl Sullivan: Vice Chairperson**

Suellen Reed, Ed.D.
Superintendent of Public Instruction
Department of Education
229 State House
Indianapolis, IN 46204
2-6665
FAX 2-8004

Jean S. Blackwell, Director
State Budget Agency
212 State House
Indianapolis, IN 46204
2-5612
FAX 3-3323

Katherine Humphreys, Commissioner
Department of Administration
402 W. Washington St, Rm. W479
Indianapolis, IN 46204
2-3114
FAX 3-5022

John C. Bailey M.D., Commissioner
State Department of Health
1330 West Michigan St.
Indianapolis, IN 46206
633-0877
FAX 3-0776

Pamela Carter
Attorney General
200 W. Washington St.
219 State House
Indianapolis, IN 46204
2-4866
FAX 2-7979

H. Christian DeBruyn, Commissioner
Department of Correction
302 W. Washington St, Rm. E334
2-5766

Bruce Kimery
Acting Commissioner
Workforce Development
10 North Senate Ave., IGCS, Rm. 204
Indianapolis, IN 46204
2-7676

Cheryl Sullivan, Secretary
Family and Social Services
Administration
402 W. Washington St, Rm. W341
3-4690
FAX 3-4693

Clyde Ingle, Commissioner
Commission on Higher Education
101 West Ohio St, Suite 550
Indianapolis, IN 46204-1971
2-1900
FAX 2-1899

Sheriee Shanklin
Director, State Personnel
I.G.C.S., W161
2-3059
FAX 2-3089

Executive Assistants:

Tom Jeffers
Stan Jones
Jane Magnus
Bill Shrewsberry
Bob Small
Ken Unger
Jeff Viohl

Staff to Council:

James K. Ladd
Executive Assistant
Family & Social Services Admin
402 W. Washington St, Rm. W341
2-1149
FAX 3-4693

12/13/93

**WORKING GROUP PARTICIPANTS:
INDIANA COLLABORATION PROJECT**

Department of Health

Barb Kempf	633-0838	Fax: 633-0776
Kathy Weaver	633-8451	Fax: 633-0776

Family & Social Services Administration

Janet Corson	232-7839	Fax: 233-3472
Steve DeMougin	233-4456	Fax: 233-4693
Carol Gable	232-2091	Fax: 232-7382
Tom Guevara	233-4449	Fax: 233-4693
Deb Hendrickson	232-4642	Fax: 232-1240
Cheryl King	232-3367	Fax: 233-4693
Jacquelyn Pitman	232-1434	Fax: 232-1240
Rich Schneider	233-4453	Fax: 233-4693
Geneva Shedd	232-7123	Fax: 232-7867
Carole Stein	232-1148	Fax: 233-4693

Department of Administration

Gary Gibson	232-3046	Fax: 233-5022
-------------	----------	---------------

State Budget Agency

Kathy Gifford	232-3471	Fax: 233-3323
---------------	----------	---------------

Commission on Higher Education

Kent Weldon	232-1900	Fax: 232-1899
-------------	----------	---------------

Workforce Development

Nancy Cobb	233-4198	Fax: 232-3443
Mark Hollman	232-7455	Fax: 233-4793
Peg O'Malley	232-1832	Fax: 233-4793

Department of Education

Bob Marra	232-0570	Fax: 232-0589
Marcella Taylor	232-0520	Fax: 232-0589
Sheila Elam	232-0845	Fax: 232-0855

Department of Correction

Evelyn Ridley-Turner	232-1746	Fax: 232-6798
----------------------	----------	---------------

Department of State Personnel

Collin Kebo	232-3006	Fax: 232-3089
-------------	----------	---------------

Department of Commerce

Matt Rueff	232-8908	Fax: 233-3597
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INDIANA COLLABORATION SUMMIT

- Itinerary -

ITINERARY
INDIANA COLLABORATION SUMMIT
APRIL 21 & 22, 1994

April 21, 1994

Time & Location

Event

10:00 a.m. - Noon
Indiana Supreme
Court Chambers
State House

Update on Department
of Correction and Indiana
Criminal Justice
Institute collaborative
initiatives.
(H. Christian DeBruyn,
Commissioner, DOC and
Catherine O'Conner, CJI)
Phone: (317) 232-5766
Fax: (317) 232-6798

Noon - 1:00 p.m.
Room W451 Conf. Rm. A
Indiana Government
Center South

Box Lunch

1:00 p.m. - 3:00 p.m.
Conference Center Room B
Indiana Government
Center South

Governor Bayh will call
the Summit to order.
(Cheryl Sullivan, Secretary,
FSSA)
Phone: (317) 233-4452
Fax: (317) 233-4693

3:30 p.m. - 4:45 p.m.
Craine House
3535 N. Pennsylvania St.
Indianapolis, IN 46205

Visit to home that houses
incarcerated women with their
children.
(H. Christian DeBruyn,
Commissioner, DOC)
Phone: (317) 232-5766

5:30 p.m. - 7:00 p.m.
Location:
Franklin School Corp.
Board Room
998 Grizzly Cub Drive
Franklin, IN 46131
Dave Sever
Phone: (317) 738-5800

Johnson County Step Ahead
Council Meeting

Rilyn Gibson
Phone: (317) 921-1280
(812) 346-3426

April 22, 1994

Time & Location

8:30 a.m. - 9:30 a.m.
Cheryl Sullivan's Office
Room W341
Indiana Government
Center South

10:00 a.m. - Noon
Room C
Conference Center
Indiana Government
Center South

Event

Continental Breakfast with
Jule Sugarman, Director
Center on Effective Services
for Children

Policy Council Meeting
(Cheryl Sullivan)
Phone: (317) 233-4452
Fax: (317) 233-4693

CONTACT:

James K. Ladd (Executive Assistant to Cheryl Sullivan)
Phone: (317) 232-1149
Fax: (317) 233-4693

JL27/slj

April 21, 1994

10:00 a.m. to Noon

**Update on Indiana
Department of Correction Collaborative
Initiatives**

**Indiana Department of Correction
COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS GRANT ACT
Program Highlights**

- Craine House through the Marion County Community Corrections Program has been provided funding for a unique program which houses up to eight convicted women and their pre-adolescent children. The goal of this program is to intervene in the lives of the women through programs developed specifically for women as well as to break the cycle of the children of offenders becoming offenders.
- The department's successful efforts to expand community-based sentencing options for non-violent offenders helps offenders stay in the community where they can be with their families and contribute financially to their well-being.
- Community corrections grants for juvenile programs, initiated in 1989, are an important tool in shifting our juvenile system from an institutional model to community-based.
- The community corrections grant program played a major role in reducing the incidence of juveniles in adult jails (over 7000 in 1988) and bringing Indiana into compliance with the federal Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act.
- Analysis of data by the department's Research and Planning Division indicates that local programs funded through community corrections grants have helped significantly in slowing the growth of the department's adult prison population. Indiana's adult prison population grew 3% in FY 91-92 and 1% in FY 92-93 compared to a national growth rate of 6 to 9%.
- The department has conducted two training sessions for local community corrections advisory board members. Nineteen local programs have participated. According to the National Institute of Corrections, Indiana is the first and only community corrections act state to provide such training.

Indiana Department of Correction
Community Corrections Grant Act
Juvenile and Family-Oriented Programs

Twenty-one FY-94 Juvenile Grants totaling more than \$1.6 Million with several others in the development stages.

Current grant-supported projects include:

- A unique pilot program based on a family preservation model at Craine House in Indianapolis where adult women offenders can serve their sentences with their children in a community-based residential program.
- Regional alternative programs that provide holdover and home detention for counties that lack juvenile detention facilities and need assistance to comply with federal law on jail removal. Programs also provided in some regions include Wilderness Challenge Experiential Education and Project Turnabout, a one-day boot camp.
- Juvenile Electronic Monitoring/Home Detention Program in St. Joseph County.
- Community Service "Greenhouse" project in Floyd County where children suspended from school are sent during the day. This project has eliminated juvenile crime by school age kids in the community.
- Truancy Mediation projects initiated in Tippecanoe and now spreading to other counties. These projects are designed to deal with truancy early and lower delinquency and drop out rates.
- Supervised Juvenile Community Work Crews that operate in Tippecanoe, Wayne and other counties.
- Project Courage Gang Intervention Program that operates in conjunction with the Marion County Prosecutor.
- Seed funds to initiate an alternative school, the Marshall Middle School, in Plymouth.
- The ACT Team project in Johnson that was developed in conjunction with the Family and Social Service Administration's Decategorization emphasis (SEA 176 - 1992) to further service coordination and case management among schools the courts, probation, mental health and welfare.
- Camp Kite, an early intervention and prevention program for young girls in Clark County.
- The Henry County Youth League in New Castle, a juvenile diversion program that also draws on the resources of 4-H and uses State Police Officers as mentors and role models. (Eight two -hour sessions over eight weeks).
- Intensive Probation Supervision programs in Clark, Marion and Vigo Counties.

THE INDIANA CRIMINAL JUSTICE INSTITUTE

The Criminal Justice Institute was created in 1983 for the purpose of initiating and facilitating improvements throughout Indiana's criminal and juvenile justice systems. Our ability to use federal grant funds to implement innovative programs is an important tool in building the partnerships necessary to carry out our mission.

One of the strongest partnerships that the Institute has built is with the Department of Correction. Our most successful collaboration has been a comprehensive program to reduce the number of less serious juvenile offenders held in jails and juvenile detention centers.

In 1989 the Criminal Justice Institute and the Department of Correction joined forces to carry out an initiative from Governor Bayh linking the receipt of state community correction funds to compliance with provisions of the federal Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act. Legislation supporting that initiative was passed by the Indiana General Assembly in 1989.

Since that joint effort began, there has been an 88% reduction in the number of children inappropriately detained in Indiana jails and lockups in violation of state and federal law. It is important to note that not only has there been a decrease in detention of children in counties that participate in the community correction program, but there has been a similar decrease in counties that do not participate in the program.

The efforts of Governor Bayh's administration to reduce the number of juveniles inappropriately detained in adult jails were made even more successful when Senate Enrolled Act 313 was signed into law by Governor Bayh on February 28, 1992. The law makes the mandates of the federal Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act part of the Indiana Juvenile Code.

Federal grant funds are used in conjunction with state dollars to provide alternatives to secure detention for juvenile offenders. Ten regional juvenile alternatives projects have been set in place. Components of the projects include nonsecure holdover, home detention, and transportation programs for counties that need to transport juveniles to a secure juvenile detention center. 75% of all Indiana counties report at least some use of the above mentioned alternatives.

The dramatic reduction in the number of children inappropriately detained in Indiana adult jails and lockups has brought national and state recognition to the Indiana Juvenile Alternatives Project. The project received a 1991 National Juvenile Justice Achievement Award from the National Juvenile Detention Association for its contribution to the improvement of juvenile justice in the United States. The project also received the 1990 Indiana Correctional Program of the Year award from the Indiana Correctional Association for rendering high quality services to clients with effective results, and for rehabilitating offenders by improving their self worth.

Other collaborative efforts between the Institute and Department of Correction include an annual week long training institute during which juvenile justice professionals receive state of the art training to improve delivery of services to juvenile offenders and their families. This is the third consecutive year the training institute has been held in Indiana. We are proud that this year's institute will include participants from Illinois, Indiana and Ohio.

The Criminal Justice Institute also provides funding for the Department of Correction's Juvenile Academy. The Academy provides intensive, specialized training for detention facility staff and training school workers who have regular contact with the most serious and violent juvenile offenders.

The Institute has collaborative efforts with other state agencies including Family and Social Services, the State Court Administrator's Office and Department of Education. The Institute has provided grant funds to the Family and Social Services Administration to be used for a variety of purposes to enhance the administration's Healthy Families Indiana project. At this time the funding is primarily dedicated to training for Healthy Families staff.

The State Court Administrator's Office has received funding to implement a system to collect data on juvenile offenders from the time of arrest through disposition. This project is currently collecting data from thirteen Indiana counties which make up 65% of Indiana's juvenile population.

The Institute is working with the State Department of Education to develop a curriculum for children housed in detention centers.

The Institute is also involved in an exciting partnership with the state judiciary and county extension offices. The project, known as Community Systemwide Response, teaches judges, probation officers, county extension agents and other county officials ways to develop comprehensive plans and mobilize resources to improve services to children and families at risk. Indiana has served as the national model for this effort initiated between the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration and the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention.

Federal Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention grant funds have been used to support local initiatives as well. Some initiatives include:

- Staff and training for the In Home Guidance program in the Cass County Family Court.
- Parenting programs for families with at risk children in Clark County.
- Alternative school and counseling services for children in the Delaware County Court system.
- Equipment to link information between the schools, law enforcement agencies and courts in Howard County.
- Careworkers for children re-entering the community from Boy's School and other out of home placements in Vigo County.

ISSUES:

Proposed regulations for new Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act Title V funds have caused some concern. The proposed regulations call for each state's Juvenile Justice State Advisory Group to have final authority to distribute grant funds. Because in Indiana the State Advisory Group is truly an advisory body to the Institute's governing board, this arrangement is awkward.

The 50/50 matching requirement proposed for Title V funds may be prohibitive for some groups interested in applying for grants.

As juvenile justice funds become more targeted toward delinquency prevention programs, other federal agencies administering grant funds for similar purposes should consider modeling their grant application and reporting requirements after those of OJJDP. A review of program monitoring requirements should also be conducted.

April 21, 1994

Noon - 1:00 p.m.

Lunch

BOX LUNCH MENU

Cold Sandwiches

Chicken Salad
Egg Salad
Tuna Salad
Ham & Cheese
Turkey

Served with your choice of two of any of the following:

Fruit Salad
Potato Salad
or Cookie

Sandwiches served on:

Whole Wheat
Onion Dill
or Black Rye.

Gayle Ream, Administrative Assistant to Cheryl Sullivan will coordinate the ordering of box lunches. Lunches may be ordered in advance by calling or by fax:

ATTN: Gayle Ream
Phone: (317) 233-4690
FAX: (317) 233-4693

April 21, 1994

1:00 p.m.

Indiana Collaboration Summit

Call to Order

Governor Evan Bayh

1:30 p.m. - 3:00 p.m.

Indiana Collaboration Project

Prototype Counties

INDIANA COLLABORATION PROJECT PARTNERSHIP SUMMIT

THURSDAY, APRIL 21, 1994

1:00 – 3:00 P.M.

INDIANA GOVERNMENT CENTER SOUTH
CONFERENCE CENTER, ROOM B

WELCOME: THE VISION, GOVERNOR BAYH

INTRODUCTION: THE PARTNERS

CHERYL SULLIVAN, VICE CHAIR

POLICY COUNCIL CHILDREN AND FAMILIES

GROUP DISCUSSION: ROLES AND EXPECTATIONS

BOB MARRA, FACILITATOR

WORKING GROUP MEMBER

CLOSING REMARKS: NEXT STEPS

JULE SUGARMAN, CHAIRPERSON

CENTER ON EFFECTIVE SERVICES FOR CHILDREN

INDIANA COLLABORATION PROJECT

SUMMIT

PARTNERSHIP FORUM: WHY WE ARE HERE

Together we are inaugurating a creative Local/State/Federal partnership. We will be pioneers in helping Indiana's families and children gain access to quality comprehensive services in a way that puts their needs ahead of government convenience. We are working in partnership to demonstrate we are truly committed to greater efficiency and effectiveness in responding to the needs and priorities that have been identified at the local level.

We will discuss expectations and implications of a locally driven system and redesigning governance. We will also look at concrete examples of specific identified barriers.

Together we are launching an exciting chapter in the history of government. We represent the foundation for success.

INDIANA COLLABORATION PROJECT:

FIRST PHASE PROTOTPYE COUNTIES:

ST. JOSEPH COUNTY

JOHNSON COUNTY

PORTER COUNTY

VANDERBURGH COUNTY

KOSCISUCO COUNTY

FLOYD COUNTY

ALLEN COUNTY

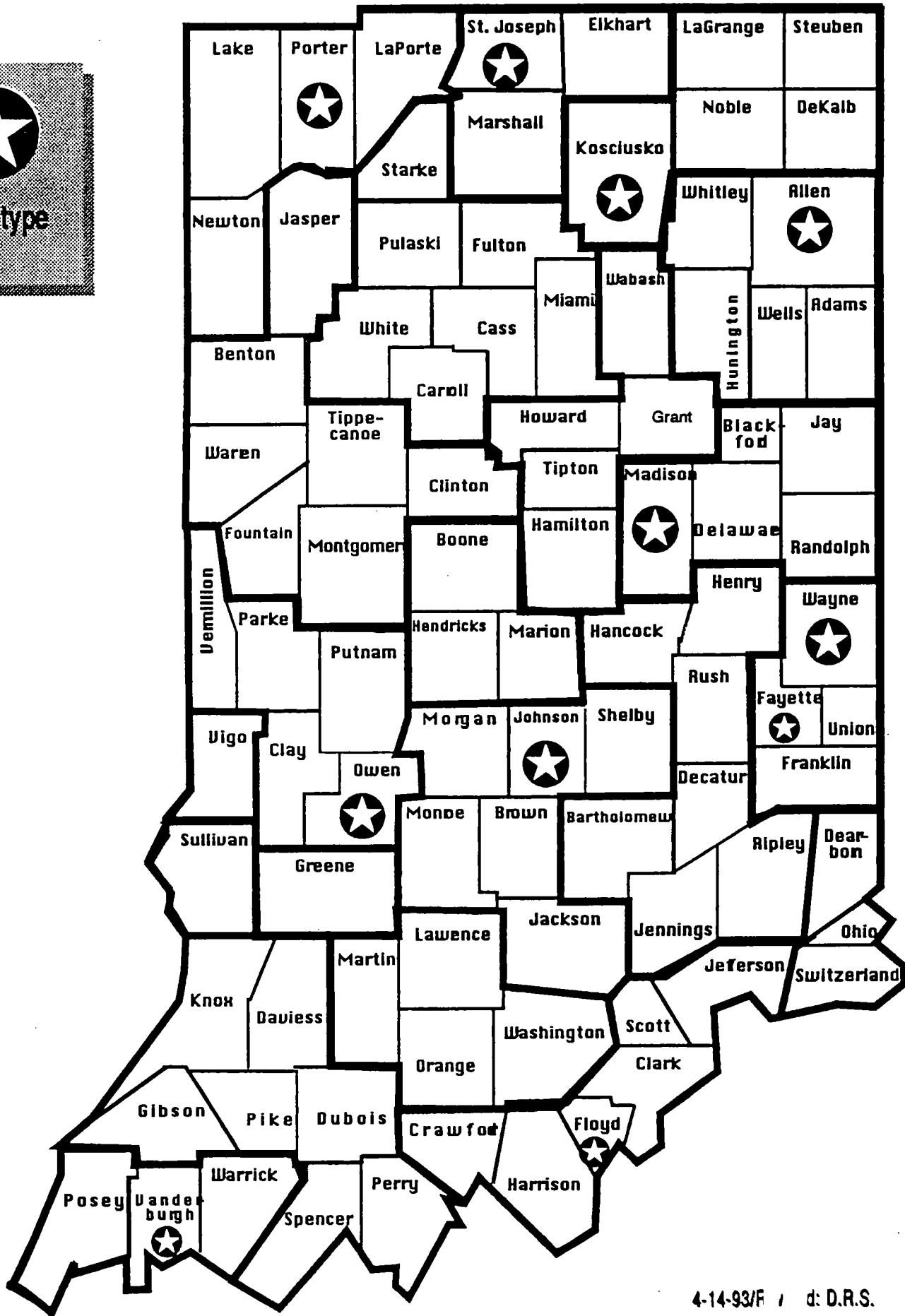
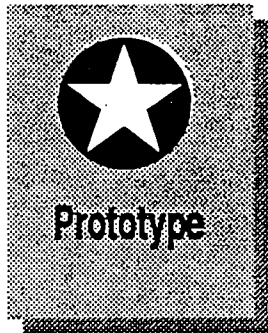
MADISON COUNTY

WAYNE COUNTY

FAYETTE COUNTY

OWEN COUNTY

11 Counties that have been identified as prototype counties for the Indiana Collaboration Project



INDIANA COLLABORATION PROJECT: PARTNERSHIP SUMMIT

COUNTY BIOGRAPHIES

OWEN COUNTY:

Owen County is a rural county in the Southwestern portion of Indiana. It has a population of 17,281. Of the total county population, more than 99% are Caucasian, 0.3% are African-American, 0.3% are American Indian, 0.3% Hispanic, and 0.1% are other.

Owen County ranks among the states lowest in educational levels attained, with an average of 12.8 years of schooling. According to the 1980 census, only 43.4% of the population completed high school.

Owen County is ranked eighty-ninth in the amount of personal income available out of the ninety-two counties in the state of Indiana. 16.1% of the population lived below the poverty level in 1990, compared to the state average of 12.9%.

JOHNSON COUNTY

Johnson County is characterized by contrasts. Contiguous to the most populated area of the state (Marion County), Johnson County must face the challenges and opportunities of a highly urbanized area. However, Johnson County also includes areas more rural in nature and must balance this urban/rural dichotomy in the definition of needs, and the planning and delivery of services to its citizens.

The 1990 census shows that 6.9% of the population had incomes below the poverty level in 1989, up from 6.7% in 1979. Of those below poverty level, 30% were under age 18. Children are over-represented among the poor compared to their numbers in the county's total population.

VANDERBURGH COUNTY:

Vanderburgh County is Indiana's fifth largest county. The 1990 census data indicates a total population of 165,058 comprised of 92% Caucasian, 7.5% African American and .5% other races.

There is a higher percentage of families living below poverty level at 9.1% than the state average of 7.9%. The percentage of female-headed, single parent households at poverty level is higher (44.1%) with children under age 18 years and also higher (61.2%) with children under age 5 years than the state averages.

MADISON COUNTY:

Madison County lies in Central Indiana, approximately 35 miles northeast of Indianapolis. Madison County has a population of 130,669 and ranks 7th of the ninety-two Indiana counties. 51% of this population is female and 49% male; 91.2% Caucasian, 7.6% African American and less than 1% for each of the other groups.

Of this population, 24.7% of the population is 17 and under, and 6.4% of the total population is under the age of 5 years. 10.3% of all families in the county are living at or under poverty level. The number of families with one or more related children living in poverty is 119.6%.

FAYETTE COUNTY:

Fayette County, has a population of almost 27,000 and is located in East Central Indiana. Although farming is an important occupation in the area, the county has the highest percentage of manufacturing jobs in the state. The population distribution of Fayette County is mostly Caucasian, with 1.7% African American, .3% Asian, and .3% Hispanic.

Eleven percent of the families in Fayette County in 1990 were headed by a female, and 28.4% of those families were below the poverty level. Those households with children under five years of age, 55.6% are below the poverty level.

FLOYD COUNTY:

Floyd County's population is 64,404. Floyd County is located approximately at the mid-point of Indiana's southern border along the Ohio River. The non-white population of Floyd County is 4.7%

Floyd County has 18,240 children 0 to 19. Approximately 27% of Floyd County students qualify for free or reduced school lunches. Regrettably 26.8% of adults 25 and older have not completed high school. The percentage of single women households in the poverty group are 32.2%, higher than surrounding counties.

ALLEN COUNTY:

Allen County is located in Northeast Indiana. Allen County's population is 300,836. 83% of the county is defined as urban. 88% of the county's population is caucasian.

There are 79,899 families in Allen County with a total of 83,504 with children under 18. The number of families in poverty is 4,474 (5.6%) Families with children under 18 in poverty is 8.4% while female households under the poverty level is 23%.

Most pressing issues: rising medical cost, gangs, crime and violence, drug and/or alcohol abuse, aids, and teenage pregnancy.

ST. JOSEPH COUNTY:

St. Joseph County is located in the North Central region of the midwest, 90 miles east of Chicago. St. Joseph County has a population of 247,052 making it the fourth largest county in Indiana. From 1980 to 1990 the population increased by a total of 2.2%. 87.8% of the total population is caucasian.

Almost twice as many households in St. Joseph County make less than \$5,000 per year as make over \$100,000 per year. However, the percentage of African American families with household incomes below \$5,000 is more than three times greater than that of all households, and about five times less for those making over \$100,000 per year.

PORTER COUNTY:

Porter County is located in Northwest Indiana. Single parent families are the most rapidly growing segment of the Porter County population. In the years from 1980 to 1990, we have seen an increase of 62.7%.

The growth of families living in poverty in Porter County has been even more dramatic. Most affected are female headed households with children under the age of five. There are now 627 such families in Porter County.

WAYNE COUNTY:

Wayne County is a primarily rural county located in the East Central portion of the state. The population stands at 72,000. The ethnic background of the county is primarily caucasian (94%).

Wayne County has experienced a number of problems in the last several years. For example, the child abuse and neglect rates are higher than the state average (36.6 per thousand population versus 20.4 per thousand population, respectively). Wayne County is also ranked fifth in the state for teen pregnancy. It is also estimated Wayne County has as many as 14,000 functionally illiterate adults.

KOSCIUSKO COUNTY:

Kosciusko County ranks first in the state in total agricultural production. The county is located in northeast Indiana.

The population is 65,294 with 23% of that population under the age of 13, and approximately 10% of the population consist of single parent households.

Targeted issues: Child care; prevention services;

CASE STUDIES

PROBLEM SOLVING: THE INDIANA COLLABORATION PROJECT

Step Ahead Council: _____

Contact Person: Jennifer Biddle

Phone: 317-232-7459

Address: Department of Workforce Development

Minutes of Step Ahead

Council Meeting Attached: _____

Date Submitted: 4-18-94

Target Population: State

Target Funding Sources: State/Federal

Issue: In many of the local plans of action, counties said there is a need for transportation for low income folks to get to agencies, medical appointments, etc. This is especially true in rural counties. Counties said school buses or other

SITUATIONAL

Example: agencies' buses (e.g. Head Start) remain unused most of the day and summer. The high cost of liability insurance blocks use of these buses.

ACTION REQUESTED: Lower the cost of liability insurance.

Local: _____

State: Seek passage of legislation that provides a waiver to lower costs of liability insurance for Step Ahead Councils.

Federal: Ditto above. Also send a clear message that buses may be used for other purposes at the discretion of Governor.



PROBLEM SOLVING: THE INDIANA COLLABORATION PROJECT

OUTCOMES

Anticipated: Counties could improve transportation for low income families
for medical appointments, training sessions, agency
appointments, etc. Buses would be more fully utilized.

Multi-Agency
Team Members Involved: Family and Social Services Administration
Department of Education
Department of Workforce Development-Department of Labor

For State Use Only:

Date Received: _____

Date Presented to
the Working Group: _____

Date of Initial Response: _____

Date Presented to
the Policy Council: _____

Date of Resolution: _____

Attach response and resolution and forward to the local Step Ahead Council, Working Group and Indiana Policy Council on Children and Families.

PROBLEM SOLVING: THE INDIANA COLLABORATION PROJECT

Step Ahead Council: Not applicable

Contact Person: / Sheila Elam

Phone: 317-232-0850

Address: Room 229 Statehouse

Indianapolis, IN 46204-2798

Minutes of Step Ahead

Council Meeting Attached: N/A

Date Submitted: 4-15-94

Target Population: 14,350 children in child care centers

Target Funding Sources: USDA Child and Adult Care Food Program (CACFP)

Issue: 250 child care centers are trying to provide nutritious meals. However, the centers are perplexed by conflicting meal requirements.

SITUATIONAL

Example: A. In order to receive federal reimbursement for meals served, a local child care center is required to comply with the USDA CACFP meal requirements. B. To become state licensed (an eligibility requirement for participation in CACFP) the child care center is required to comply with state Department of Health meal requirements.

ACTION REQUESTED:

Local: Appropriate technical staff persons from the state Department of Education and state Department of Health should meet with the appropriate technical staff persons from the

State: USDA Food and Nutrition Service to resolve the meal requirement differences. Input from appropriate local child care center staff would be valuable.

Federal: _____

.....

PROBLEM SOLVING: THE INDIANA COLLABORATION PROJECT

OUTCOMES

Anticipated: 1) A consistent set of regulations regarding meal requirements in child care centers would: a) be cost-effective, which could improve the quality of meals and insure affordable family day care, and b) provide for consistent nutrition education principles to be taught and enhance the implementation

of the Dietary Guidelines. Indiana's solution might also help in other states.

Multi-Agency

Team Members Involved:

Appropriate technical staffs from the state
Department of Education and the state Department
of Health at a minimum.

For State Use Only:

Date Received: _____

Date Presented to
the Working Group: _____

Date of Initial Response: _____

Date Presented to
the Policy Council: _____

Date of Resolution: _____

Attach response and resolution and forward to the local Step Ahead Council, Working Group and Indiana Policy Council on Children and Families.



PROBLEM SOLVING: THE INDIANA COLLABORATION PROJECT

Step Ahead Council: Johnson County

Contact Person: Rilyn Gipson

Phone: 317-921-1280

Address: _____

Minutes of Step Ahead
Council Meeting Attached:

N/A

Date Submitted: _____

Target Population: _____

Ages 13-18

Target Funding Sources: _____

Chapter 1 Program for Neglected & Delinquent Children (20 USC2801

Issue: _____

Family Violence Prevention (42 USC 10401)

Child Abuse & Neglect (42 USC 5116)

Judicial Child Abuse Training (Ind. P.L. 101-647)

Need ability to blend data mgmt audit report, application process
eligibility.

SITUATIONAL

Example: _____

Blend funds to administer a common service with common outcomes.

ACTION REQUESTED: Blended funding agreement. Target population with single

Local: coordinated effort.

State: Provide blended funding prototype that uses only one audit
process and one application.

Federal: Accept a single report and single audit.

.....

PROBLEM SOLVING: THE INDIANA COLLABORATION PROJECT

OUTCOMES

Anticipated: Greater administrative efficiency. Increased ability to
achieve outcomes by using blended dollars, concentrating
efforts.

Multi-Agency

Team Members Involved: Department of Education (STATE)
Department of Correction (STATE)
Family and Social Services Administration (STATE)
Justice Department (FEDERAL)
Adm. Child. & Families (FEDERAL)
Education (FEDERAL)

For State Use Only:

Date Received: _____

Date Presented to
the Working Group: _____

Date of Initial Response: _____

Date Presented to
the Policy Council: _____

Date of Resolution: _____

Attach response and resolution and forward to the local Step Ahead
Council, Working Group and Indiana Policy Council on Children and
Families.

April 21, 1994

3:30 p.m. - 4:45 p.m.

Visit to Craine House

CRAINE HOUSE

Craine House through the Marion County Community Corrections Program has been provided funding for a unique program which houses up to six convicted women and their pre-school children. The goal of this program is to intervene in the lives of the women through programs developed specifically for women as well as to break the cycle of the children of offenders becoming offenders. The first offender and her children were received in December, 1993, after funding was received in the form of a seed grant in the amount of \$50,000 from FSSA, Division of Family and Children as well as \$200,000 through Community Corrections funds.

REHABILITATING THE FAMILY

3-28-94

■ City's Craine House gives moms who run afoul of law an opportunity to make life more stable for their children...

Second of two parts

By Andrea Neal
STAR STAFF WRITER

From the outside, it looks like many other homes on the Near Northside with its spacious front yard, wooden porch swinging and third-story attic window.

But on the inside of the John P. Craine House, a bold experiment is under way.

The subjects are six nonviolent female offenders, who would otherwise be serving time in prison, and 10 young children, who would otherwise be learning about life without mom.

Women sentenced by Marion County judges to Craine House are expected to attend school, find a job, pay rent and stay away from drugs. They must submit to regular urine tests, follow a curfew and practice appropriate discipline with their children.

The regimen is rigorous, but by any standard a sentence to Craine House is a gift — one few female offenders will ever get.

It is the gift of a new beginning for



Star Staff Photo / Frank Espich

STARTING OVER: Thanks to the Craine House rehabilitation program, no prison bars exist between Anna Keener and her son, Zachary, 4.

them, their children and their families.

"We're trying to rehabilitate parents, so you've got to reach the offender," says Nancy Frenzel, executive director of the Craine House Family Living Program.

As she explains the concept to a layman, she speaks with the fervor of

a preacher and the savvy of a saleswoman. Frenzel figures she must be both if she is to convince the public of the merits of this experiment.

Craine House is one of only two programs in the country where offenders are sentenced to live with their

See CHILDREN Page 6

CHILDREN

Continued from Page 1

children — and the entire family unit gets treated as well. During a nine- to 15-month period, residents and relatives will receive everything from drug addiction counseling to group therapy to job-hunting assistance. Classes to prepare for the general educational development test are available in a building down the street.

"You've got to reach other adult members of the family, so when the offender goes home, they can support and understand her," Frenzel stresses. "Then with the kids we are really trying to break the cycle of dysfunction and give them support and skills and education."

The long-term goal, Frenzel said, is to prevent the criminal lifestyle from being passed to each generation. If it works, she said, society will pay less for child welfare services, courts and prisons.

When Craine House was established by the Episcopal Diocese in 1978, it was an alternative sentencing facility for women. Later, it became a state work-release center.

Funding problems forced the home to close its doors in late 1992, sending Frenzel and other members of the board on a search for a new mission to meet the needs of women prisoners.

The program they came up with is a cooperative effort among the diocese, Indiana Department of Correction, State Family and Social Services Administration and Marion County Community Corrections.

The first resident arrived with her baby boy in December. By mid-March, five women and eight children were living, cooking and playing together.

And staff members were already telling success stories.

The 5-year-old son of a drug-addicted mother showed up at the home angry and aggressive, pulling telephone wires off walls and disrupting the household.

"Within a week this kid was coming to us for hugs," Frenzel said.

As he and his 4-year-old sister found stability, stimulation and nourishment, they blossomed "just like wilted plants with water," Frenzel said.

A few weeks later, Craine House got its first taste of the failure it is sure to encounter as residents adjust to responsibility and freedom.

Three mothers tested positive for cocaine.

The experience suggested the need for better screening. The women had histories of cocaine abuse and probably needed intensive drug therapy before coming to Craine House, Frenzel said.

Relapse is an inevitable part of rehabilitation, so Craine House can afford to be forgiving, she added. But in this case, she said, the women were returned to jail because staff felt the circum-



"You've got to reach other adult members of the family, so when the offender goes home, they can support and understand her. Then with the kids we are really trying to break the cycle of dysfunction and give them support and skills and education."

Nancy Frenzel,
executive director,
Craine House
Family Living Program

stances of their drug use had placed the children in jeopardy.

Only for preschoolers

Anna Keener, 25, considers herself a pretty good mother, but she admits to an alcohol problem and criminal record that date back to her juvenile days.

"I drank too much, and I know it," Keener says. "If I woke up with a hangover on Sunday morning, I wasn't the same good mom I was on Monday morning."

She was sentenced to Craine House for a Class B felony of residential burglary. She and 4-year-old Zachary arrived Feb. 2.

Her two older children — 7- and 8-year-old daughters — live with their father and go to Craine House for weekend visits. The home is designed only for preschool children, who don't have full-time education needs.

Keener says she didn't feel prison time was warranted for her crime, committed at the home of her ex-boyfriend. So she came to the program with a chip on her shoulder.

"I was real mad about being here. But I looked at the bright side. I could be in prison and not with my kids at all."

Now she's grateful for the opportunity she's getting.

"I have learned a lot of different parenting skills that I appreciate," she said, pointing with pride to the sticker chart on the wall that she uses to reward Zachary for doing his chores.

Keener attends GED classes on Mondays, Tuesdays and Wednesdays. For the rest of the week, she just got a job working in the bakery at one of the new Meijer Inc. superstores.

One Saturday a month, she fulfills the community service part of her sentence as a volunteer for the Salvation Army.

Mother and son have become even closer since moving to Craine House where they share a bedroom, made homey by matching comforters on their beds and family photographs on the walls. A set of Dr. Seuss books is on the dresser. A Little Tikes football-shaped toy chest sits on the floor.

The two lie down together each night until Zachary falls asleep, then Keener goes downstairs to read or watch TV. For both, it is a special part of the day.

"He's such a jabber jaws," Keener says. "He loves to talk when he's going to bed."

Before committing her crime, Keener was a stay-at-home mom, making ends meet with Medicaid and food stamps.

Craine House has given life to her dreams, she said.

"I had always wanted to go back to school. This was kind of a kick in the butt to get me to do it."

She said she plans to study dental assisting after receiving her GED, get married and bring all her kids together again.

Whole family benefits

Tiffany Williamson, 23, also had dreams when she came to Craine House in early March with her three little ones after spending five months in the Marion County Jail.

She is serving time for forgery, a Class C felony. It was a crime she says she committed to help pay for her six-year cocaine habit.

Shortly after arriving at Craine House, she signed up for GED classes. Her goal, she said, is to become a nurse — and maybe someday a forensic scientist.

"Autopsies ... I'd love to see one performed," Williamson mused. "It would be neat being able to go into a room (where a homicide was committed), look at blood spatters on a wall and tell how the deed was done."

At first, she was skeptical of Craine House, Williamson said, because she wondered whether the children would feel as if they, too, were being punished.

As she learned about Craine House's mission, she concluded the whole family would benefit.

"It's not that I was a bad mother before, but doing things that jeopardize your freedom is not being a good mom," she said. "I love my kids. I love my babies. ... When I was in jail, I'd say, 'I'd do anything to be out with the kids driving me crazy.'"

Her optimism faded less than two weeks after being reunited with her children. Williamson was one of the residents who tested positive for cocaine and last week was back in jail. Authorities were hoping to place her in an in-patient drug treatment program with the possibility of a return to Craine House upon completion.

Although she still supported the concept of Craine House, she said she had soured a bit on the experience.

Williamson believes she deserved a second chance before being sent back to court and separated again from her children.



"I think children are a wonderful gift from God. What we do with them is our gift back to Him. For the right people, it can be a new beginning."

Betty Hayes
Craine House secretary

"I was under a lot of stress. I was overwhelmed with dealing with my kids," she said.

"I don't want to be on drugs for the rest of my life, in and out of jail, away from my kids," she insisted. "But with addiction, it's not that easy. People don't understand that."

Changes not made overnight

Craine House understands how hard it is for female offenders to become whole again, says program director Cheryl A. Justice.

Its residents must overcome multiple problems complicated by histories of poverty, drug abuse and domestic violence.

With that in mind, Craine House staff will work with each resident to develop an individualized treatment plan, set goals and always remain flexible.

For example, a mother who constantly uses foul language in front of her children can't be expected to change overnight. Justice explains. A realistic goal might be for that woman to go an hour without blurting expletives.

Getting up on time in the morning might be a reasonable goal for another, said Frenzel.

Keener says Indianapolis needs 20 more places like Craine House so more mothers can become productive members of society. There are hundreds of women who need the services it provides, she said.

If Craine House proves successful, Department of Correction Commissioner H. Christian DeBruyn said he'd like to see it duplicated around the state.

Betty Hayes, the Craine House secretary with years of experience in politics and prison ministry, said she has little doubt that will happen.

"I think children are a wonderful gift from God. What we do with them is our gift back to Him," said Hayes.

"For the right people, it can be a new beginning."

CRAINE HOUSE



Star Staff Photo / Frank Espich

UPS AND DOWNS: Tiffany Williamson tested positive for cocaine and was sent back to jail. Before that happened, she was able to spend time with Jade, 1, and Janay, 3, at Craine House. She could return to the rehabilitation program.



Star Staff Photo / Ron Ira Steele

A MOTHER'S TEARS: Sara Smith says 10 years in prison have done nothing to dull the pain she feels when she thinks about her children.

SAVING THE CHILDREN

3-27-94

Kids become innocent victims when mothers are imprisoned

By Andrea Neal
STAR STAFF WRITER

When Janet Burress is released from the Indiana Women's Prison, probably in the year 2006, she and her three children plan to make up for lost time.

"We're going to Chuck E Cheese's," says Burress, a 32-year-old inmate serving time for first-degree murder. "We're going to the mall."

Some of the kid stuff will be pure nostalgia by then for Burress' two girls and boy, who are 9, 11 and 13 years old. But she doesn't care.

"We're going to do all the things we

missed. That's what keeps me going."

For now, Burress must do her parenting long distance. Like hundreds of other women in Indiana prisons, she knows first-hand the problem that correctional experts are gradually starting to address:

When mothers go to prison, the children also get punished.

Although the imprisonment of a father may have long-lasting impact, studies show, the jailing of a mother is much more likely to break up a family.

And there's a ripple effect: The children of incarcerated parents are five to six times more likely than peers to end up

See CHILDREN Page 9

CHILDREN

Continued from Page 1

behind bars.

Routinely sent to live with relatives or in foster homes, the children are prone to anger, defiance and aggressive behavior. That leads to classroom disruptions, poor grades and truancy, experts say, and can quickly escalate to delinquency.

"There's a stigma attached to a child," says prison activist James Bell Yager, who helped establish a summer camp for Indiana children with parents in prison.

"The general consensus among the neighborhood is to stay clear of that child because he's probably bad news," Yager says. "They have to start looking for someone to identify with . . . and may end up getting into prostitution, drugs and mischievous things."

A number of innovative programs are attempting to address the ripple effect in the belief it will save money down the road — and improve children's lives.

At Bedford Hills, N.Y., inmates may live with their infants in prison for one year to encourage bonding and parental skills.

In Atlanta, a group called Aid to Imprisoned Mothers provides free transportation so low-income children can spend more time with their mothers.

Madison, Wis., offers a day treatment program for drug- and alcohol-addicted women on probation, parole or in diversion programs. While the women receive intensive therapy, the children attend on-site day care.

Just this month, Indianapolis became a trailblazer with the opening of Craine House, which lets female offenders live with preschool-age children while serving their sentence in a residential setting.

It's one of only two such programs in the country, and only time will tell if it succeeds, said Executive Director Nancy Frenzel.

"What we're really trying to do is prevent the next generation from repeating the behavior."

"Overlooked children"

Since 1960, the number of women in prison in the United States has tripled — a statistic that inspired the latest reform wave.

About three-fourths of female inmates are mothers, 90 percent of them with children under 18.

In 1992, the National Council on Crime and Delinquency called for sweeping changes in policies — at executive, legislative and judicial levels — to address the needs of the "overlooked children" of female offenders.

Among the priorities:

- Correctional policies that encourage mother-child contact and family reunification, during and after incarceration.

- Expanding sentencing options so more offenders can serve time in non-institutional settings, preserving the mother-child relationship.

- Community support systems for the caregivers of children of incarcerated women that would offer financial and medical aid, help in dealing with child welfare agencies and facilitate visits.

"These children have unique problems and special needs," said consultant Barbara Bloom, co-author of the council report, *Why Punish the Children? A Reappraisal of the Children of Incarcerated Mothers in America*.

"In many cases, the forced separation from their mothers due to imprisonment is itself a cause of trauma to children," Bloom said. "For the most part, correctional policy and programs give minimal consideration to maintaining the mother-child relationship, and the sad fact remains that no one in the criminal justice system has official responsibility for the children of women prisoners."

Many of the women in prison



Star Staff Photo / Ron W. Greene

MISSING THEIR KIDS: Visits aren't enough, say imprisoned moms Hailita Hill (left) and Janet Burriss.

don't need to be there, experts say, some are victims of mandatory minimum sentences, especially for drug-related crimes.

"Over two-thirds are doing time for non-violent offenses," notes Mark E. Bunney of Marion County Community Corrections.

The situation is aggravated in Indiana by Gov. Evan Bayh's dim view toward early-release programs and clemency, a position taken in 1989 after an inmate killed his ex-wife while away from prison on an eight-hour pass.

Kids now all grown up

After 20 years in prison, Hailita Hill understands how one big mistake can forever change a family.

Serving a life sentence for killing her boyfriend's ex-wife, Hill has a chance for parole but already has missed out on the better part of her children's lives.

"They are now 27, 25 and 20. When she entered prison, they were all under 9."

Hill's youngsters were raised by her father and stepmother in the Dayton, Ohio, area.

Hill saw them occasionally through the years, but most of her contact occurred through letters, phone calls and gifts, including the coloring books she would design for them.

While Hill received education and treatment in prison, she notes, the children received no special counseling or services to cope with their situation.

"They haven't had a chance to deal with the anger. I'm sure there was some shame."

The youngest — Hill still calls him "my baby son" — experienced learning problems at school and got caught with drugs. He is now in jail in Cincinnati and "may be going to prison," Hill said.

Her daughter recently tried to commit suicide.

"I used to have a lot of 'ifs.' If I was there, maybe my baby wouldn't be having his problems. I don't know that. I stopped doing that. . . . I used to blame myself a lot."

Hill, who hopes to be released on parole in November, said she can't dwell on lost opportunity. She said she is planning for reality: a job, grown children and grandchildren.

Many children never visit

When a mother is sentenced to prison, her children are usually sent to live with relatives or friends.

Maternal grandmothers are most likely to become substitute caretakers, followed by other relatives and fathers. More than 7 percent are in non-relative foster care.

Because so many of the youths remain with family, one would expect easy access to their mothers. But the opposite is true.

In one study, more than 54 percent of the children had never visited their mothers during their prison sentence. Only 10 percent visited once a week or more.

Distance from the correctional facility is the reason most often given for lack of contact between mothers and children.

Other times, strained or broken family relations are to blame.

Though Smith gets virtually no visiting time with her youngsters, other inmates routinely use up the 10 hours they are granted per month.

The prison's visiting room is open from 8 a.m. to 9 p.m. seven days a week.

"There are some offenders who would like to use 40 hours if they had it," said Women's Prison Superintendent Dana Blank.

Inmate helps with discipline

Burriss, who has been in prison for almost 11 years for the bludgeoning death of an elderly woman, says she may be luckier than most.

Her daughters reside with Burriss' sister in Richmond. Her son lives with his paternal grandmother in Anderson. All three children are doing well and receive letters and calls regularly from their mother. Both sets of surrogate parents let Burriss make decisions about her kids and even impose discipline, such as grounding.

Even so, Burriss took it upon herself to find out what was going on in prisons around the country to foster family ties. She wrote letters to wardens asking about special programs that help the children of inmates.

She knows some may doubt her sincerity.

She has given Blank a written proposal for an event that would bring kids to the prison grounds for games, food and other activities.

Blank says the prison is looking at other ways to improve offenders' relations with their children. Of the 310 inmates at the maximum-security facility, 215 have children under 18.

A new parent support group

Plan aims to help female offenders keep their lives, families together

3-19-84

By Andrea Neal
STAR STAFF WRITER

An innovative program to house women offenders with their children officially opened its doors Friday in Indianapolis. It is hailed as a way to strengthen at-risk families and reduce crime in the long run.

Craine House, previously a work release center, now will serve six women and their preschool children by offering them a place to live and receive counseling and education while the mothers work and serve out their debt to society.

Priscilla Ferguson-Wagstaffe, president of the board of directors, called the home a "first for Indi-

ana" that could ultimately break the patterns of repeat offenders.

"This is a national model. No one else in the country has a program like this," added H. Christian DeBruyn, commissioner of the Indiana Department of Correction.

The first mother sentenced to the program arrived in December with her baby son.

As of Friday, five women and eight children were living in the old three-story brick home on the Near-Northside, with a sixth mother and her two children scheduled to arrive shortly.

The offenders, all women who would otherwise be sentenced to prison, are not considered dangerous. They are expected to hold

jobs outside the facility.

The need for programs like Craine House has become painfully obvious since 1980 as the number of women in U.S. prisons has tripled. About three-fourths of the female inmates are mothers, 90 percent with children under age 18.

As a result of their mothers' imprisonment, the youngsters are sent to live with relatives or in foster homes and are five to six times more likely than peers to end up in prison themselves, studies show.

Executive Director Nancy Frenzel said children may be the biggest beneficiaries of programs like

See OFFENDERS Page 2



File Photo

HIGH HOPES: The correction department's H. Christian DeBruyn believes Craine House's success could lead to statewide duplication.

OFFENDERS

Continued from Page 1

Craine House. They will be able to keep their bonds with their mothers and have access to quality child care, she said, while the mothers learn new parenting and coping techniques. During the mother's sentence, she noted, the entire family unit will have access to counseling and services.

If Craine House is successful, DeBruyn said, it could be duplicated around the state.

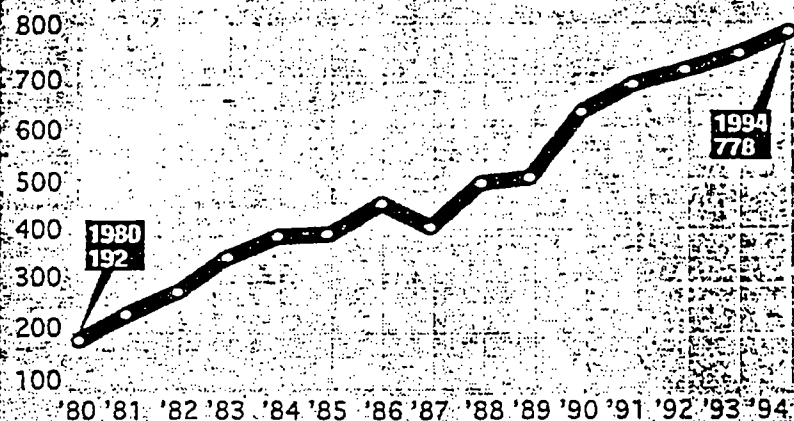
The program represents a cooperative effort between the Episcopal Diocese of Indianapolis, which founded Craine House, and the Department of Correction, State Family and Social Services Administration and Marion County Community Corrections.

The Right Rev. Edward W. Jones, bishop of the Episcopal Diocese, said the home brings to life a promise made by church members at their baptisms: "to uphold the dignity of every human being."

"It is a program I can support with all my heart," Rev. Jones said. "In our society, there is no one who is more at risk than children."

Indiana women offenders 1980-94

The number of women serving time in Indiana correctional facilities has almost quadrupled since 1980.



Source: Indiana Department of Correction

Star Staff Graphic

will begin April 1 that will focus on bonding at a distance. Blank said. The Family Support Center is helping to establish the program.

"So many of the offenders want to be better mothers, but when they're here, they feel a little helpless," Blank said.

Others, she said, have no real interest in their families.

The prison is also writing a grant proposal in conjunction with the Children's Bureau of Indianapolis for a children's center, a visiting room of sorts that will let mothers get on the floor with their kids and play games, read and engage in developmental activities.

The prison offers two 10-week parenting classes, but they can serve only 22 inmates at a time.

Parent education is just one small part of what women offenders need, Blank stressed.

Too little education, low self-esteem, substance abuse problems

and histories of domestic violence characterize the typical inmate, she said.

The critical issue is figuring out how to break the cycle, Blank said, noting that some current inmates are the children of former residents.

"And we have mothers whose children are currently at the Indiana Boys and Girls schools," she said.

Ninety-five percent of Women's Prison inmates will eventually return to society.

That statistic alone should justify efforts to preserve their families, the inmates say.

On that point, Blank agrees with her charges.

"And they need to go out of here being better moms."

★

Tomorrow: Crane House offers women offenders a unique opportunity to keep families intact.

PROBLEM SOLVING: THE INDIANA COLLABORATION PROJECT

Step Ahead Council: _____

Contact Person: Jennifer Biddle

Phone: 317-232-7459

Address: Department of Workforce Development

Minutes of Step Ahead

Council Meeting Attached: _____

Date Submitted: 4-18-94

Target Population: State

Target Funding Sources: State/Federal

Issue: In many of the local plans of action, counties said there is a need for transportation for low income folks to get to agencies, medical appointments, etc. This is especially true in rural counties. Counties said school buses or other

SITUATIONAL

Example: agencies' buses (e.g. Head Start) remain unused most of the day and summer. The high cost of liability insurance blocks use of these buses.

ACTION REQUESTED: Lower the cost of liability insurance.

Local: _____

State: Seek passage of legislation that provides a waiver to lower costs of liability insurance for Step Ahead Councils.

Federal: Ditto above. Also send a clear message that buses may be used for other purposes at the discretion of Governor.



PROBLEM SOLVING: THE INDIANA COLLABORATION PROJECT

OUTCOMES

Anticipated: Counties could improve transportation for low income families
for medical appointments, training sessions, agency
appointments, etc. Buses would be more fully utilized.

Multi-Agency

Team Members Involved: Family and Social Services Administration
Department of Education
Department of Workforce Development-Department of Labor

For State Use Only:

Date Received: _____

Date Presented to
the Working Group: _____

Date of Initial Response: _____

Date Presented to
the Policy Council: _____

Date of Resolution: _____

Attach response and resolution and forward to the local Step Ahead
Council, Working Group and Indiana Policy Council on Children and
Families.



PROBLEM SOLVING: THE INDIANA COLLABORATION PROJECT

Step Ahead Council: Not applicable

Contact Person: / Sheila Elam

Phone: 317-232-0850

Address: Room 229 Statehouse
Indianapolis, IN 46204-2798

Minutes of Step Ahead

Council Meeting Attached: N/A

Date Submitted: 4-15-94

Target Population: 14,350 children in child care centers

Target Funding Sources: USDA Child and Adult Care Food Program (CACFP)

Issue: 250 child care centers are trying to provide nutritious meals. However, the centers are perplexed by conflicting meal requirements.

SITUATIONAL

Example: A. In order to receive federal reimbursement for meals served, a local child care center is required to comply with the USDA CACFP meal requirements. B. To become state licensed (an eligibility requirement for participation in CACFP) the child care center is required to comply with state Department of Health meal requirements.

ACTION REQUESTED:

Local: Appropriate technical staff persons from the state Department of Education and state Department of Health should meet with the appropriate technical staff persons from the
State: USDA Food and Nutrition Service to resolve the meal requirement differences. Input from appropriate local child care center staff would be valuable.

Federal: _____

.....

PROBLEM SOLVING: THE INDIANA COLLABORATION PROJECT

OUTCOMES

Anticipated: 1) A consistent set of regulations regarding meal requirements
in child care centers would: a) be cost-effective, which
could improve the quality of meals and insure affordable
family day care, and b) provide for consistent nutrition
education principles to be taught and enhance the implementation

of the Dietary Guidelines. Indiana's solution might also help
in other states.

Multi-Agency

Team Members Involved: _____

Appropriate technical staffs from the state
Department of Education and the state Department
of Health at a minimum.

For State Use Only:

Date Received: _____

Date Presented to
the Working Group: _____

Date of Initial Response: _____

Date Presented to
the Policy Council: _____

Date of Resolution: _____

Attach response and resolution and forward to the local Step Ahead
Council, Working Group and Indiana Policy Council on Children and
Families.

.....

April 21, 1994

5:30 p.m. - 7:00 p.m.

**Johnson County Step Ahead
Council Meeting**

JOHNSON COUNTY STEP AHEAD COUNCIL MEETING APRIL 21ST

Location: School Board Room
Franklin Schools
Administration Office
Grisley Cub Drive
Franklin, IN

Time: 5:30-7:00p.m.

Agenda:

- I. INTRODUCTIONS
- II. COMMENTS COUNCIL CHAIR
- III. OVER-VIEW OF 3 YEAR
COUNTY PROCESS
- IV. FUTURE DIRECTIONS
- V. QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

April 22, 1994

8:30 a.m. - 9:30 a.m.

Continental Breakfast

April 22, 1994

10:00 a.m. - Noon

Policy Council Meeting

POLICY COUNCIL: Indiana Collaboration Project
Governor Evan Bayh, Chair
10:00 a.m. - Noon
April 22, 1994
IGCS, Conference Center, Room C

AGENDA

1. INTRODUCTIONS

White House Working Group
Region V Working Group

2. UPDATES (Cheryl Sullivan)

Indiana Collaboration Project Summit

3. DISCUSSION (Ken Ungar, Office of the Governor)

Goals, Roles and Expectations for Partners

-- Establishing the foundation for shared leadership:
Step Ahead Councils, Working Group, Policy Council,
Region V and Federal

-- The review of County Case Studies from Plans of Action

4. ASSIGNMENTS (Cheryl Sullivan)

5. MEETING DATES

Note: May meeting is cancelled.

June 24, 1994
July 29, 1994
August 26, 1994

JL32/slj

INDIANA COLLABORATION PROJECT

- Accomplishments -

INDIANA COLLABORATION PROJECT ACCOMPLISHMENTS

**July
1991:** Indiana began the process of creating local Step Ahead Councils in each of the state's 92 counties.

**August
1991:** Fifty-four counties had convened Step Ahead Councils.

**April
1992:** All 92 counties had convened Step Ahead Councils.

**January
1993:** Jule Sugarman, the first national director of Head Start and the chairman of the Washington-based Center for Effective Services for Children, begins to work with Indiana on Collaboration Project.

**March
1993:** The Indiana Collaboration Project Working Group convenes.

**April-June
1993:** Held public forums with Jule Sugarman.

**September
1993:** The Indiana Policy Council for Children and Families convened.

**October
1993:** Proposal for the Indiana Consolidated State Plan submitted to the Federal Government.

**January
1994:** President Bill Clinton enthusiastically endorses Proposal for the Indiana Consolidated State Plan.

**February
1994:** Request for participation in the first training for the Indiana Collaboration Project mailed.

**March
1994:** Twenty-four counties submitted requests for participation in the Collaboration Project training.

**April
1994:** The first phase of training State/County facilitators completed. Selected first phase County Prototypes.

BIOGRAPHIES

**Evan Bayh, Governor
State of Indiana
Chair, Policy Council**

**Cheryl Sullivan, Secretary
Indiana Family & Social Services Administration
Vice-Chairperson, Policy Council**



OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR
INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA 46204-2797

EVAN BAYH
GOVERNOR

GOVERNOR EVAN BAYH

Since taking office in January of 1989, Governor Evan Bayh has made sound fiscal management, economic growth and improving education his top priorities.

His fiscal leadership has resulted in Indiana being one of only a handful of states that has not increased general state taxes since 1989, while continuing to invest more money in education and maintaining all essential state services. His record led the Wall Street Journal to rank Governor Bayh as having the sixth best record on fiscal management of all governors.

"Evan Bayh," the Journal reported, "became governor in 1989 by promising to restrain the budget and taxes. He has delivered on his pledge. Mr. Bayh has held the line on taxes even during difficult fiscal times. Taxes in Indiana have fallen both in per capita terms and as a share of personal income since 1989...on balance, Mr. Bayh's record so far is one of a genuinely fiscally conservative Democrat."

In addition to his fiscal leadership, Governor Bayh has also helped Indiana to be among the leaders in job creation. According to Fortune magazine, Indiana was second in the nation in 1992 in the creation of new manufacturing jobs. Construction is currently under way on the United Airlines Indianapolis Maintenance Center, which will bring a minimum of 6,300 good paying jobs to Central Indiana and an investment of a billion dollars in construction. Governor Bayh led the effort to bring United Airlines to Indiana in competition with many other states. The agreement signed to bring the firm here contains the first incentive guarantees in the nation, providing that United Airlines will pay back incentives if job provision or investment falls short.

U.S. News and World Report ranked Indiana as having the sixth most vigorous economic recovery among the 50 states since the 1990 recession, with a job creation total among the highest in the nation.

Since his first years in office, Governor Bayh has led the fight for investment and innovation in education. State funding for education has increased every year of his term, despite tough fiscal times, and now totals more than \$1 billion of new dollars committed. Among the programs he has introduced to Indiana are Discovery Schools, which encourages local schools to restructure themselves; 4Rs, which promotes basic skills learning in primary grades through access to technology; and 21st Century Scholars, which guarantees college tuition for low-income students who stay away from drugs. In addition, the world-class system of standards and assessments developed under his leadership help prepare Indiana students to meet the challenges of global competition.

One of the most closely-watched and far-reaching of Governor Bayh's reforms is Step Ahead, a process that will make more certain that every child in Indiana reaches school age ready to learn. Step Ahead gives local leaders the ability to establish and coordinate a full range of early childhood programs and services, from pre-natal screening to day care.

Governor Bayh has worked with President Clinton and top national education leaders as a member of the National Education Goals Panel. He recently completed a term as chairman of the Education Commission of the States and is one of two governors on the National Assessment in Education Panel.

Governor Bayh was elected in 1988 and re-elected in November, 1992, by the largest margin of any governor in modern state history. He is the nation's youngest governor. During 1994, Governor Bayh will serve as chairman of the Democratic Governors' Association.

Governor Bayh was born in Terre Haute, graduated with honors in business economics from Indiana University in 1978, and received his law degree from the University of Virginia in 1981. After clerking for a federal appeals court judge and entering a private law practice in Indianapolis, he was elected Indiana's secretary of state in 1986. His wife, Susan, is a corporate attorney for Eli Lilly & Co. in Indianapolis. She was chiefly responsible for the development of Indiana's Office of Workforce Literacy, which has already helped thousands of Hoosiers in need of basic skills and literacy training.

Governor and Mrs. Bayh reside in Indianapolis.

CHERYL G. SULLIVAN
Secretary
Indiana Family and Social Services Administration

Cheryl G. Sullivan is Secretary of the Indiana Family and Social Services Administration, which is a consolidation of the former departments of human services, welfare and mental health.

Secretary Sullivan is responsible for managing the 13,000 person agency and its \$3.7 billion budget; FSSA represents approximately 35% of the state's employees and approximately 33% of the state's budget. The Secretary acts as major advisor to the Governor and his senior staff on family service policy and serves as the state's leading spokesperson for family and social services issues with the legislature, media, providers, employees, consumers and the general public.

Ms. Sullivan is Vice-Chair of the Indiana Policy Council on Families; serves on the Human Resource Investment Council; and is an ex-officio member of the Governor's Juvenile Code and Youth Gang Study Commission.

Ms. Sullivan formerly was Governor Bayh's Director of Policy for Health and Family Services. In that capacity, she had lead responsibility within the Governor's staff for restructuring Medicaid, reform of mental health programs, and implementation of the Step Ahead process. Ms. Sullivan was appointed Indiana Team Leader for the Council of Governor's Policy Advisor's Academy on Families.

Prior to joining the Executive Staff of Governor Bayh, Ms. Sullivan was the Bureau Director of Family Health Services with the Indiana Department of Health. Ms. Sullivan had the responsibility for developing well coordinated, community base preventive and primary health care services to low income and special needs families throughout Indiana.

Other professional experience includes work at the Riley Child Development Center at the James Whitcomb Riley Hospital for Children, Indianapolis; Institute for the Study Developmental Disabilities, Indiana University, Bloomington, Indiana; and the Office of Technology Assessment, U.S. Congress, Washington, D.C.

Ms. Sullivan received her Bachelor of Science in Biological Sciences in 1974 from the University of Maryland, College Park Maryland. She was awarded the Master of Science in Environmental Science degree with a concentration in environmental health from Indiana University, School of Public and Environmental Affairs, Bloomington, Indiana, in 1986.

Cheryl Sullivan lives in Indianapolis, Indiana. She is married to Supreme Court Justice Frank Sullivan, Jr., and is the mother of three sons, Denis, Douglas, and Thomas.

FACT SHEET ON INDIANA

FACT SHEET ON INDIANA



GOVERNOR
LT. GOVERNOR

Evan Bayh
Frank O'Bannon

POPULATION

5,544,159 (U. S. Census Bureau 1990) Population rank in the United States is 14th.

AREA

36,185 square miles. Extreme length, 275 miles; average breadth, 144 miles. Highest altitude, 1,257 feet in Wayne County; lowest altitude, 320 feet in Posey County.

CLIMATE

Annual mean temperature, 52.3 degrees Fahrenheit. High on record, 116 degrees Fahrenheit at Collegeville in 1936. Lowest on record, -35 degrees Fahrenheit at Greensburg in 1951. Growing season ranges from 155 days in the north to 185 days in the south. Annual mean precipitation is 39.45 inches.

PERSONAL
INCOME

Total personal income of Hoosiers in 1990 was \$93.6 billion. The per capita income was \$16,888.

STATE CAPITAL

1805-1813—Vincennes was first territorial capital following the creation of the Indiana Territory on July 5, 1800.

1813-1825—The capital of the Indiana Territory was moved to Corydon. Now a state memorial, the building also served as the Harrison County Courthouse.

1825-present—Indianapolis (combination of Indiana and Greek word "polis" meaning city—thus Indianapolis is the "city of Indiana") became the capital of the state on January 12, 1825, but the Marion County Courthouse served as the temporary capitol. The present capitol was completed in 1888.

STATE MOTTO

"The Crossroads of America." Adopted in 1937.

STATE FLOWER

The Peony. Adopted in 1957.

STATE TREE

The Tulip Tree. Adopted in 1931. (Also known as the yellow poplar).

STATE BIRD

The Cardinal. Adopted in 1933.

STATE STONE

Indiana Limestone. Adopted in 1971.

STATE SONG

"On the Banks of the Wabash, Far Away" by Paul Dresser. Adopted in 1913.

STATE SEAL

The seal depicts a pioneer scene—a woodsman felling a tree while a buffalo flees from the forest across the plains, and the sun sets in the distance. It has been used since 1801, but was not officially adopted until 1963.

STATE FLAG

The Indiana flag has 19 gold stars and gold torch on a blue field. The torch represents liberty and enlightenment. The rays represent far-reaching influence. The stars in the outer circle represent the 13 original states; those in the inner circle are for the five states admitted to the Union next. The star above the torch stands for Indiana, the 19th state. The flag was adopted in 1917.

STATE NAME

Congress coined the name "Indiana." Then in 1800, it separated an area containing all or part of the five present states from the Northwest Territory and named the separated area the "Indiana Territory." The territorial name was retained when Indiana, which means "the land of the Indians" became a state.

NICKNAME

Origin of the nickname "Hoosier" still is debated. Many believe the word stems from the pioneers greeting night callers with "Who's yere?" Others think it comes from "Hoosier men" referring to laborers for an early-day contractor named Sam Hoosier, who built a canal along the Ohio River. He preferred to hire men living north of the river, believing them to be better workers than those living south of the river.