

CRIME BILL -- DOLLARS FOR INDIANA, 1995 - 2000
(Revised 8/22/94)

LAW ENFORCEMENT

- * **100,000 POLICE** -- Guaranteed minimum of \$44 million -- more than 500 police officers at \$75,000 per officer.
 - ** Given Indiana's share of the population and the additional \$6.5 billion in discretionary dollars, Indiana should expect a total of about \$195 million over the next 6 years.
 - ** Of the total, up to 85% can be used to hire about 2,200 police officers. At least 15% -- \$29 million -- can be used to help pay the training, overtime and administrative costs of implementing community policing in Indiana.
- * **PRISONS & BOOT CAMPS** -- \$63 million for prison grants, including military-style boot camp prisons. An additional estimated \$63 million is possible if Indiana meets the "Truth in Sentencing" target of second-time violent offenders serving 85% of their sentences.
- * **BYRNE ENFORCEMENT GRANTS** -- \$1 billion in the Trust Fund will help continue full funding for these grants, including Indiana's \$9 million annual share.
- * **RURAL LAW ENFORCEMENT GRANTS** -- \$2.6 million for drug and crime enforcement in Indiana's rural areas.
- * **DISCRETIONARY GRANTS** -- Indiana's law enforcement agencies and courts may apply for:
 - ** \$1,000,000,000 -- Drug Court programs (treatment backed up by drug testing and certain punishment for non-violent offenders currently on probation.) Estimated \$22 million for Indiana -- enough for about 11,100 offenders over six years.
 - ** \$320,000,000 -- Criminal record systems (Brady Law), communications equipment, and DNA testing; and
 - ** \$200,000,000 -- Judges, prosecutors and public defenders (estimated \$4 million for Indiana).

PREVENTION PROGRAMS

- * **LOCAL PARTNERSHIP ACT** -- \$28 million in direct grants to cities and towns in Indiana. Wide discretion permits local governments to use the dollars for education, drug treatment, and jobs programs.
- * **VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN ACT** -- \$17 million in grants for police, prosecutors and victims services; \$7 million in grants for shelters for battered women and their children; and Indiana can apply for a share of \$500 million in several discretionary programs.
- * **AFTERSCHOOL AND IN-SCHOOL "SAFE HAVENS" FOR AT-RISK CHILDREN** -- \$14 million for non-profit, community-based organizations in Indiana.
- * **DRUG TREATMENT IN PRISONS** -- \$4.7 million to treat up to an estimated 4,200 drug-addicted prisoners in Indiana prisons over the next 6 years.
- * **LOCAL CRIME PREVENTION BLOCK GRANT** -- \$5.7 million in direct grants to cities and towns for various programs, including:
 - ** **ANTI-GANG GRANTS** -- to give young people positive alternatives to gangs, such as academic and athletic after-school activities, mentoring programs and scout troops.
 - ** **MIDNIGHT SPORTS LEAGUES** -- to give at-risk youth nightly alternatives to the streets, and for the U.S. Olympic Committee to develop supervised sports and recreation programs in high-crime areas.
 - ** **BOYS AND GIRLS CLUBS** -- to establish clubs in low-income housing communities, and to encourage police officers to live in those communities.
 - ** **TRIAD** -- for partnerships between senior citizens groups, police chiefs and sheriffs to combat crimes against elderly Americans.
 - ** **POLICE PARTNERSHIPS FOR CHILDREN** -- for partnerships between law enforcement and social service agencies to fight crimes against children, and for the creation of youth councils to combat crime.
 - ** **VISITATION CENTERS** -- for supervised centers for divorced or separated parents to visit their children in "safe havens" when there is a history or risk of physical or sexual abuse.

**** YOUTH DEVELOPMENT CENTERS -- to develop more effective education, training, research, prevention, diversion, treatment and rehabilitation programs for violent juveniles, including alternatives to school suspension and juvenile court diversion.**

**** SAFE SENIORS CORRIDORS -- to provide older Americans with enhanced protection from crime by increasing police presence and crime prevention activities by community groups.**

**** HOPE IN YOUTH -- to create Family Outreach Teams composed of youth, parents and school-parent organizers for mentoring, community organizing and peer counseling.**

*** DISCRETIONARY GRANTS -- State agencies and non-profit organizations may apply for a share of:**

**** MODEL INTENSIVE GRANTS -- \$626 million for intensive, comprehensive and flexible aid to areas, urban and rural, hardest hit by crime and violence.**

**** NATIONAL COMMUNITY ECONOMIC PARTNERSHIP -- \$270 million to extend lines of credit of up to \$2 million to community development corporations to provide small, low-interest loans to businesses in low-income neighborhoods.**

**** GANG RESISTANCE EDUCATION AND TRAINING ("GREAT") -- \$45 million for school-based programs to teach children to resist peer pressure and understand the negative impact of gangs and drugs.**

**** URBAN RECREATION AND AT-RISK YOUTH -- \$4.5 million to expand recreational facilities in high-crime areas.**



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TO: Jose Serta, Domestic Policy Council
FROM: Jeff Modisett, Prosecutor, Marion County, Indiana
(Indianapolis)
RE: Meeting on February 10, 1994
Community programs/Law enforcement
DATE: February 7, 1994

The climate for constructive reform in the criminal justice area is very favorable. Law enforcement agencies have been successful in educating the public, and lawmakers, about the necessity of combining creative alternatives to address root causes and tougher enforcement policies. To continue to be viable and responsive, the system must adopt proactive solutions that "get tough" on crime, allow the right amount of flexibility to keep the system from collapsing, which try to prevent crime, and which are inexpensive.

Below are summaries of community programs initiated in Indianapolis, Indiana, during the last three (3) years. We have found that local public resources are oftentimes plentiful and untapped. Simplicity and basic organization seem to be the main ingredients to producing favorable results. Overall, the future of public safety depends on comprehensive strategies developed among a cross-section of stakeholders in local communities. Federal and state governments can nurture progress in this area without the burden of cost or regulation. In addition, there are two examples of other direct enforcement programs that have been developed to address availability of guns to our youth.

I will bring additional materials with me to our meeting next week, but in the meantime I wanted to give you this summary of our programs. I look forward to meeting with you and appreciate your time.

COMMUNITY PROGRAMS

1. Youth Alliance¹: troubled youth (especially "wannabe" gang

¹Youth Alliance, Project COURAGE, and Legal Lives were recently recognized by the American Bar Association as outstanding crime prevention programs.

members) are placed in appropriate community-based programs, selected from a wide variety of cooperating youth-serving agencies, to address their behavior in lieu of the criminal system. Targeted to teens who are a step away from juvenile court, and serves as a quasi-diversion program. Has been successful in reducing the number of juveniles charged.

2. Project COURAGE: a cross-section of business, education, and community leaders are organized to develop comprehensive strategies to combat root causes of gangs and violence. Has sponsored such efforts as Youth Entrepreneurial Workshops to teach kids positive and legal ways to make money and avoid illegal activities. The Director of COURAGE was recently awarded an outstanding leadership award for his work on this project.

3. Legal Lives: deputy prosecutors conduct a law curriculum in elementary schools to focus on personal responsibility and the legal system. Through role-playing, children are educated of the dangers of gangs, drugs, guns, and racial hatred. Mock trials are conducted at the end of the semester.

4. Safe Schools: various staff in the prosecutor's office serve as resource persons for high schools and middle schools to address questions, assist in programs, and serve in times of need. In addition, the awards are given to students picked by their schools to acknowledge exceptional conduct in the area of public safety.

5. Community Mediation: we have piloted programs in our municipal and juvenile court divisions to mediate disputes in lieu of litigation with great success. These programs can be developed around volunteers.

6. Gun Amnesty: the public is encouraged to bring in any gun, no questions asked, to neutral locations. There is no authorized exchange for the guns, such as money or merchandise, although other community participants (i.e. local media) have offered concert tickets or other enticements. The amnesty periods are targeted to times that will be conducive to youth. We have averaged nearly ten firearms a day during the programs.

ENFORCEMENT PROGRAMS REGARDING KIDS AND GUNS

Campaign for Kids Without Guns: this strategy was developed to coordinate law enforcement resources and target source of gun supply to youth. It consists of three simple elements: a) tracing source of all guns recovered on juveniles through federal ATF trace, aggressive interviews and plea agreement conditions; b) ongoing undercover investigation to apprehend adults who sell guns on streets; and c) legislative advocacy to raise penalty for illegal gun possession by juveniles.

Kid With a Gun - Call 911: this is a public relations campaign to apprehend guns from juveniles in school and public places and allow citizen participation in solving the problem.



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LIST OF PROSECUTOR'S OFFICE PROGRAMS

- ✓ 1. Project COURAGE: This is an anti-gang/anti-violence coalition headed by Carmen Wilson. Project COURAGE approaches the gang problems through four directions. 1) Prevention and education, 2) intervention, 3) the criminal justice system, and 4) community re-integration.
- ✓ 2) Youth Alliance: A project which gives first-time, non-violent offenders who are under the age of eighteen, the opportunity to participate in positive social services programs, in lieu of prosecution. The primary objective is to turn the youngster's arrest into an opportunity for positive change. The program also accepts direct referrals from schools, police, and other interested agencies.
- ✓ 3) Family Advocacy Center: The center provides services to victims of family violence. Family violence includes child abuse, molestation and rape, battered women and abuse of the elderly. Deputy Prosecutor's, IPD Officers, and Marion County Sheriffs Deputies work together to investigate and prosecute these cases in the least traumatic means possible for the victim.
- ✓ 4) Legal Lives: A curriculum developed for 5th graders to better understand the court system and to come to understand the legal and social consequences of their actions. Classes are taught in the schools by Deputy Prosecutor's.
- ✓ 5) Safe Schools Council: A program by which each Marion County junior and senior high school and each township school district is assigned a deputy prosecutor to answer questions or provide support on issues of concern to educators.
- ✓ 6) Community Mediation: A program whereby individuals who have been involved in a non-felony dispute agree to meet and work with a trained mediator to discuss their differences. They must agree to live by the compromises that they develop in that meeting.
- ✓ 7) Fairness in the Justice System: A committee, which is a cross-section of Marion County, which was formed to review office case statistics to determine whether there is a disparate impact based on race in the criminal justice system.
- 8) Community Prosecutors: A program where Deputy Prosecutor's have been assigned the IPD district offices to develop a better working relationship with police officers and with the members of the community.

② 75-80 DPAS 200 em/els.

Superior (Sex, Drugs) → 45 → 175 cases

D Fed. → 300

Muni → easy line

Juvi → fastest rising, but only 6 DPAS

Ch. Supp. → \$50 m

65

Dmg Lt.

760 case backlog

\$27 K - \$55 K (few b/w 55 + 65)

Budget '91 0%

'92 - 2%

'93 - 2%

'94 0%

Diversion fees
only salvation

① Hard to make friends.

High-profile cases.

No idea what we deal w/.

③ 2 parallel tracks.



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**PROJECT COURAGE IS FORMED
TO COMBAT VIOLENCE AND GANG ACTIVITY**

Contact: Gene Slaymaker, 327-5308

Rob Smith, 327-5296

INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA--Marion County Prosecutor Jeff Modisett and the Reverend Landrum Shields, 100 Black Men, have announced formation of the "Project COURAGE" task group to formulate a systematic, community-wide strategy for curbing violence and controlling gang activities. "COURAGE" stands for "Community Organizations United to Reduce the Area's Gang Environment."

Carmen Wilson, the current Deputy Director of Veterans Affairs, has accepted the position of executive director. As part of Wilson's duties, he will also seek additional funding to underwrite planned activities of Project COURAGE. Start-up funding has been provided by the Indiana Department of Correction, enabling the organizers to carry out their initial planning and coordinating functions.



Formed earlier this year, a 45-member coalition of leaders in business, church, civic, education, neighborhood, government and law enforcement circles has been developing a multi-layered plan of action best characterized in its title: "Project COURAGE." The group will look at the problem of violence from the perspective of law enforcement, intervention, and prevention/education.

"It is more than a crackdown by police," said Prosecutor Modisett. "It is, in fact, a comprehensive, thoughtful effort at reaching root problems inherent in teen crime and, then, creating grass-roots solutions."

Reverend Shields, spokesman for the 100 Black Men service organization, has expressed the hope that this approach may finally yield a concerted community effort to solve some of the problems experienced in dealing with youth and in helping them discover a positive outlet for their energies so that they might become productive citizens.

"Project COURAGE" has as its mission:

- 1) the creation of a safe community;
- 2) the decreasing of gang violence.

Among its goals:

1. the removal of violent and/or criminal gang members from

our community;

2. the prevention of young people from becoming gang members enmeshed in illegal activity by establishing effective educational programs and early intervention procedures;
3. the sharing of good information on gangs and violent crime as gathered by participating organizations; and
4. the development of alternative activities and projects that meet the needs of the children now living in our community and establishing a youth-friendly system that earns their confidence and involvement.

"Project COURAGE" today begins the effort of effectively coordinating and channeling the skills of many groups, organizations and institutions whose individual efforts often are either fragmented or unnecessarily overlapping. In short, the objective is to marshal the collective strengths of the member organizations into a common front that can draft an efficient, long range program to reduce gang activity and to make our streets safe for all citizens.

Modisett invited all interested parties to contact Carmen Wilson to get involved in "Project COURAGE." The phone number is 327-3522.



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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

June 15, 1993

Contact: Carmen Wilson
327-3510

Belinda J. Brown
327-5308

**PROSECUTOR ANNOUNCES PROJECT COURAGE'S FIRST ANNUAL
"YOUTH SERVICES EXPO"**

Indianapolis...Marion County Prosecutor Jeff Modisett and Project COURAGE Director, Carmen Wilson, announced today the first annual "Project COURAGE Youth Services Expo". The Expo will be held on June 19, 1993 at Lafayette Square Mall and June 26th at Glendale Mall.

The purpose of the Expo is to acquaint parents and children with the positive entertainment and activities available in our community this summer. Organizations as diverse as the Children's Museum, Indianapolis Parks and Recreation Department, and the Madame Walker Urban Life Center will set up booths at the malls and distribute information and answer shopper's questions about their programs. Over a dozen different agencies and organizations have agreed to participate at this point.

"Information and direction are needed by parents who are seeking to identify fun and productive activities for the summer," said Project COURAGE Director Carmen Wilson. "Jeff Modisett is committed to Project COURAGE and the Youth Expo, he believes that Marion County parents want the best for their children and he hopes to help by providing information and direction on safe and constructive activities to keep kids out of trouble this summer." Said Modisett, "If kids can't come to these organizations to learn about what opportunities exist for them this summer, then we'll take the organizations to the kids."

Project COURAGE is a cooperative effort between the police, prosecutor, community groups, and religious organizations to direct the energies of young people away from gangs and crime and toward more positive outlets. In addition Project COURAGE seeks to reclaim those who have strayed into illegal gang activity, but seek to turn their lives around by providing educational and employment opportunities.

Anyone interested in participating in the Expo or desiring more information on Project COURAGE should contact Carmen Wilson at 327-5336.



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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

January 10, 1994

PROJECT COURAGE ANNOUNCES YOUTH ENTREPRENEUR WORKSHOPS

Indianapolis...Marion County Prosecutor Jeff Modisett announced today that the anti-gang program, Project COURAGE will be sponsoring "Youth Entrepreneur Workshops". The workshops will teach middle-school and high-school students how to start their own businesses. Each workshop series will meet two Saturdays from 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. at the I.U.P.U.I. Krannert Building, 1125 East 38th Street.

[Project COURAGE is a county-wide anti-gang/anti-violence coalition begun by Prosecutor Modisett last year.]

The workshops are being presented in cooperation with the Indianapolis Regional Small Business Development Center. The workshops will train the young people in the areas of landscaping and grass-cutting, "certified" babysitting, and ice cream/refreshment cart businesses. The purpose of the training is to enable the young people to start their own businesses and earn money during after-school hours and summer vacations.

"I am very excited about this latest program from Project COURAGE. It gives these youngsters the opportunity to be self-sufficient and earn their own money." said Modisett. "More importantly, Modisett added, we give these young people the opportunity to achieve, through this program we hope to teach them the rewards of hard-work and self-reliance."

Other sponsors of the program include: Junior Achievement, Indiana Black Expo, Be Against Drugs (BAD), One Hundred Black Men, and Light of the World Christian Church.

Enrollment for the program is limited, however, a few spaces still remain available. For more information or a registration form, please contact Carmen Wilson at 327-3510.

THE MARION COUNTY YOUTH ALLIANCE

A PROPOSAL

BY

JEFF MODISETT FOR PROSECUTOR

I. INTRODUCTION:

On August 1, 1990, Jeff Modisett proposed a comprehensive strategy to combat the rising problem of criminal youth gangs in Marion County. The strategy concentrated on law enforcement's approach to gangs and included a 12-point Youth Gang Control Act to be forwarded to the 1991 General Assembly. The strategy also called for a special gang prosecution unit in the Prosecutor's Office and a Juvenile Court gang referee to screen all gang-related or potential gang-related cases in juvenile court. On September 4, 1990, the current prosecutor adopted a number of these anti-gang proposals.

Jeff Modisett recognizes, however, that the solution to the gang problem does not lie with law enforcement alone. He has proposed a Marion County Council for Drug-Free

Schools to be headed by the Prosecutor's Office to deal with drug and gang problems in our local schools. He also supports community-based alternative programs for certain non-violent juvenile offenders to turn them away from crime while there is still time.

Still, there is more that each of us can do to fight gang activity in our community and the Prosecutor's Office can help in this fight. We heard much in the 1980's of a partnership between the public and private sector dedicated to solving the problems facing our cities and states. Unfortunately, little or no initiative has come from either side concerning the gang problem. IPD estimates that 90% of the neighborhoods in Marion County are plagued by gang activity. Yet people are left wondering what they can do.

Along with the growing problem of drugs pervading our schools and neighborhoods, gang-related activity has recently become the focus of much public concern. Over the past decade, many children of Indianapolis' communities have slipped steadily into the destructive cycle of drug use and gang-related violent crime. The impact of this problem is painfully evident in each community where it exists. However, our entire city must pay the costly social price inherent in an increasingly uneducated and unproductive work-force, unable to provide a decent standard of living for its families.

Jeff Modisett believes it is time for government to reach out to the private sector to build bridges between those individuals and groups willing to combat the gang problem and those elements in government with the expertise and resources to assist them in this task. Because the gang problem manifests itself most clearly as a criminal problem, the Marion County Prosecutor's Office is in a critical position to focus community and city resources on this youth issue. Despite its status as a criminal problem, gang activity is a complex issue that must be addressed not only in the

criminal context, but as a social problem as well.

Accordingly, Jeff Modisett proposes that an organization be established in which individual volunteers and community groups participate in a program to provide counselling and support to gang members and potential gang members in the communities of Indianapolis. Working in conjunction with this new organization, the Marion County Prosecutor's Office can assist in identifying those youths most in need of help (youths "at-risk" of becoming criminal gang members), thereby insuring that services offered by community volunteers will be most effective in combatting the gang problem in Marion County.

This program will call upon the true spirit of volunteerism so prevalent among the Hoosiers of Marion County. It will not depend upon tax dollars for its success -- just a few hours a month from a lot of sincere members of our community.

II. THE MARION COUNTY YOUTH ALLIANCE

A. PROGRAM

During the past decade, we have neglected the children in our communities in desperate need of help. The circumstances in which they live have created an environment where it is impossible to escape the destructive influences of drug abuse and gang-related activity. To many, involvement in gangs appears to be the only way to survive and receive the type of recognition and sense of belonging they need. The children most susceptible to this influence are "youths at-risk." They are at risk of becoming gang members and at risk of falling prey to drug dealing and drug abuse.

Unfortunately, these kids who are now problems to the prosecutor and juvenile justice system as teenagers will eventually become the problem of the state's adult correctional system. These children are youths at-risk because they are at-risk of never finding fulfillment in their lives and never becoming productive members of their communities.

The Marion County Youth Alliance ("MCYA") will target for special assistance all youths in our communities who are at-risk of becoming gang members. This will be accomplished through a community-based program of counselling and an active effort on the part of the community to incorporate these kids into the daily life of their neighborhoods. Through the use of trained volunteers, the youths at-risk will receive counselling on ways to deal with personal problems without drugs or gangs, and the various ways to channel their energy into educational and vocational opportunities.

The MCYA will direct these kids into existing local and state programs, aimed at providing them with a chance to invest in their own future. The MCYA will not be a new bureaucracy, nor will it provide educational scholarships, grants, or loans. Rather, it will demonstrate to these kids that help exists and assist them in learning how to secure such help.

With the assistance of community and civic organizations, the youths at-risk will be incorporated into productive neighborhood-based activities. The MCYA will seek

to provide a clearinghouse of information for such organizations as Big Brothers and Big Sisters, Boys Club, the Police Athletic League, Homes for Black Children, the St. Nicholas Youth Center, and Operation Mercy, to name a few examples, to better target the existing resources of the community into the battle against gang-related activity. For example, in many major metropolitan areas, we have seen the beneficial effect athletic organizations have had in giving kids the opportunity to stay off the street and focus their energy into self-fulfilling activity.

B. ORGANIZATION and PERSONNEL:

MCYA's personnel will be composed of four elements. First, an MCYA coordinator will be responsible for contacting the various community-based organizations who need volunteers or are in a position to provide volunteers for this project.

Second, there will be a volunteer staff of social professionals. To provide professional support, it will be necessary to involve those persons in the city trained in the skills necessary to make communication possible

between MCYA volunteers and the youths at-risk. It is anticipated that the MCYA will need the assistance of social workers, school guidance counselors and administrators, law enforcement personnel, and probation officers.

Social workers bring to the MCYA a special understanding of the circumstances in which the youth at-risk must live -- those same circumstances which have led gang members to the lives they now lead. School personnel understand the path the youth at-risk must travel in order to gain the skills necessary to lead a productive life in our community. Through the participation of these individuals, the youths at-risk will be guided into opportunities best-suited to their aptitudes and desires, e.g., finishing school through regular enrollment or GEDs, vocational training, or college education.

Third, the MCYA needs the assistance of those law enforcement personnel most familiar with the youth gangs, the factors contributing to gang membership, and the typical behavior of gangs. For example, the Metro Gang Task Force has the day-to-day

expertise of dealing with the kids involved in gangs and those at risk of being engulfed in gang membership. Probation officers have extensive experience in dealing with kids adjudicated delinquent. The participation of the Task Force, as well as deputy prosecutors, probation officers, and officers from IPD, the Sheriff's Department, and the State Police familiar with gang behavior, is critical to MCYA's success.

Fourth, as a "community-based strategy," the MCYA will involve those individuals and groups most familiar with the destructive nature of the gang problem and most willing to personally participate in its solution. The MCYA will network with every community group interested in participating in the MCYA program. These groups know their neighborhoods, know the particular youths at-risk, and know the best way of breaking the destructive cycle which leaves their children at-risk of falling into the destructive web of drugs and gangs.

For example, the MCYA would need the assistance of such groups as Mothers Against Gangs, the Commission for a Drug-Free Indiana, Project I-Star, church groups, and

neighborhood associations to accomplish this goal.

Nevertheless, the success or failure of the MCYA hinges on the involvement of individual volunteers. Volunteers would be needed from every segment of the community -- business-people, professionals, clergy, and any person with a desire to guide a child who is a potential gang member out of the morass he or she finds themselves in. It is contemplated that the community groups discussed above will become a prime source of volunteers. However, volunteers will be sought from every neighborhood and every business in the city. The MCYA hopes to involve every person who can make a positive contribution to the goals of the program.

The MCYA will not send untrained volunteers into the neighborhoods of the city. An unstructured program composed of hundreds of untrained volunteers with hundreds of individual agendas will only exacerbate the gang problem and add to the increasing level of community frustration. Therefore, the "task force" of social professionals described above will be called upon to provide training to those individuals

wishing to assist as MCYA volunteers. In training volunteers, a special emphasis will be placed on sensitizing people to the youths they will be encountering, the experiences of these kids, and the most effective communication strategies that can be utilized to accomplish their mission.

In this process, the Marion County Prosecutor will play a pivotal role. The Prosecutor's Office will assist the MCYA by identifying those youths most in need of the counselling services. Two criteria are envisioned in this identification process.

First, the Prosecutor will work with the Juvenile Court referee (see, 8/1/90 Youth Gang Control Act paper) or the juvenile court judge to direct juvenile gang members into the MCYA instead of releasing them on unsupervised probation as is often now the case. Second, through the use of intelligence data gathered by law enforcement agencies, the Prosecutor will arrange to contact those individuals at risk of falling completely into the quagmire of gang behavior. These youths will be encouraged to participate in the MCYA program before

becoming "hard-core" gang members.

A close working relationship between the MCYA and the Prosecutor insures that the gangs problem will be addressed in a comprehensive manner. Jeff Modisett believes that the gang dilemma is more than a criminal problem. It is a social problem which results in criminal activity. By directing those youths into channels designed to break the cycle of gang participation and violence, our community will have the greatest opportunity to deal with the burgeoning gang problem.

C. FUNDING

The key word to the Marion County Youth Alliance will be "volunteerism." Nevertheless, some money to start the program and pay for a coordinator will be required. The MCYA will be established as a private not-for-profit corporation. Although government grants and other public funds will be solicited from local, state, and federal sources, the MCYA will not become a public agency sustained by state or local tax dollars. Although the program will be run at a minimal cost,

what money is required will be sought from the private sector. Among these contributors, it is hoped that local employers will see fit to provide funding to the MCYA.

A natural symbiosis exists between the MCYA and the business community. The MCYA seeks to turn the youth at-risk in our communities away from the destructive path of drugs and youth gangs. If successful, the MCYA will cultivate young people into productive members of the Indianapolis community. At the same time, Indianapolis employers will have an educated, well-trained, and motivated labor force from which its employees will come. The old cliché truly describes the potential benefit to employers: An investment in the MCYA is an investment in the future.

Furthermore, it is contemplated that the MCYA will require much less funding than a comparable public agency would require. For one thing, the MCYA is intended to serve as a coordinating organization facilitating volunteer action. Its funding requirements should be limited to the cost of the salary for a coordinator, some clerical support, and the cost of office

equipment if donated equipment cannot be secured. With solicitations of the business community, much of the needed material could be provided through in-kind contributions.

Additionally, the majority of MCYA participants will be unpaid volunteers. It is hoped that we can solicit the participation of the social professionals on a voluntary basis. By tapping the pool of volunteers available in the Indianapolis area, the MCYA will become the type of cost-effective partnership envisioned in the preceding decade.

III. CONCLUSION:

It will take a partnership between the public and private sectors to solve the most pressing problems facing our city. However, as is the case with any venture, a first step is required to bridge the gap between the two sectors. Jeff Modisett believes the Marion County Prosecutor's office is in a unique position to facilitate this bridge-building to commence the fight against the youth gang problem threatening the communities of Indianapolis.

The Marion County Youth Alliance, channelling the energies of communities groups and individual volunteers, can make a difference in this effort with volunteers from our community under the guidance of trained social professionals. Working closely with the Marion County Prosecutor's Office, the MCYA will seek to end the destructive cycle of gang behavior.



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For Immediate Release
June 16, 1992

MODISETT ANNOUNCES THE ESTABLISHMENT OF FAMILY ADVOCACY CENTER

Indianapolis...Marion County Prosecutor Jeffrey Modisett, joined by Sheriff Joseph McAtee, Chief of Police James Toler, and others, today announced the establishment of the Family Advocacy Center. The Family Advocacy Center will expand the scope of the current Child Advocacy Center to include domestic violence. It will coordinate the criminal justice and social services response to victims of domestic violence, sexual assault, and child abuse, and their families.

"The Family Advocacy Center will be the first public/private non-profit center of its kind in the nation," Modisett said. "For the first time, we will be able to document the interrelationship of family violence and begin a coordinated education/prevention effort in our community."

The FAC Board will be comprised of a 21-member board with a 6-member executive committee which will include the prosecutor, sheriff, chief of police, county welfare director, a representative from Riley Hospital for Children, and a domestic violence representative. It is registered as a 501(c)(3) nonprofit organization --making contributions to it tax deductible.

An executive summary explaining the Family Advocacy Center is attached, beginning on the back of this page.



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This proposal calls for the expansion and broadened scope of the Child Advocacy Center which was established in 1990 in Marion County to coordinate the governmental law enforcement and criminal justice response to child abuse victims and their families. The expanded private non-profit agency will serve all victims of family violence and victims of sexual assault and be called the Family Advocacy Center. The Center is seeking \$189,000 from various sources to augment federal, state, and local funds and resources.

GOAL

The Family Advocacy Center will provide a coordinated law enforcement and criminal justice response with a social service component to the following:

- victims of child abuse;
- victims of sexual assault;
- victims of domestic violence (96% of victims are females);
- victims of adult abuse, neglect and/or fraud who are predominantly elderly citizens (planning for this phase only during the first year of operation).

STAFFING

The Family Advocacy Center will include individual staff members or units from the following:

- Marion County Prosecutor's Office;
- Indianapolis Police Department;
- Marion County Sheriff's Office;
- Indiana Department of Public Welfare;
- employees of the Family Advocacy Center who will provide administration and coordination services and crisis case management services to link victims with existing community resources; and
- potentially, staff from other agencies, such as the Central Indiana Council on Aging, as service provision contracts and working agreements are negotiated.

OBJECTIVES

The objectives of the Family Advocacy Center are as follows:

- To improve coordination, communication, and safety assessment procedures and tracking mechanisms between all parts of the law enforcement and criminal justice system including, but not limited to the following:

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| -Prosecutor's Office | -Public Defender's Office; |
| -Parole Office | -Court System; |
| -Prison Systems; | -Warrants Division; |
| -Probation Department; | -County Jail System; |
| -Indianapolis Police Department; and | |
| -Marion County Sheriff's Department | |

- To establish a comprehensive and accountable Management Information System for the Family Advocacy Center and the cooperating governmental and private agencies.

- To establish a social service assessment and provision component which will provide crisis case management and advocacy services which are geared to linking victims with all existing community resources.
- To provide community education, in conjunction with other organizations, regarding the causes and the consequences of family violence and/or sexual assault for individuals and the community. These efforts will be focused on the need to hold the abusers accountable for the violence and **not** blame the victims.

ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE

The Family Advocacy Center will be directed by an Executive Director and a 21 member Board of Directors. The Board of Directors will be assisted by six subcommittees to represent the following subject areas:

- criminal justice;
- domestic violence;
- adult abuse;
- medical/mental health community;
- child welfare;
- education/public relations.

In addition, the Board of Directors should initially select persons to form a Task Force to plan, design, implement and evaluate a management information system.

The Family Advocacy Center will provide a unique combination of governmental and private resources to consolidate the resources of Marion County in order to assist victims of family violence and sexual assault in the most effective and efficient manner. The Activities of the Center will move in a progression to coordinate and integrate governmental resources first and then move on to the private sector with the assistance of the United Way. By providing an accountability system, current victims will be assisted to become independent and not be forced to rely on abusive partners or families, thus, preventing future involvement as a victim in the system.

FUNDING

Funds are being requested to cover the salaries of the Center's direct staff members, except those who will be provided by the Prosecutor's Office (three crisis case managers [currently advocates] and a receptionist); supplies, telephone costs, computers and travel costs.

The total amount requested is \$189,000. This amount represents 9.4% of the total budget of the combined governmental/private entity. During the initial year of operations, a major task for the Executive Director will be to plan for continued funding of the Center by seeking federal and state funds to cover operations in the future and especially work with the United Way and the City/County Council to determine where reallocations of funds can be made to better serve the needs of the citizens of Marion County.

1992 Family Advocacy Center Budget

Category	Request	MCPO	IPD/MCSD DPW	IUSSW	Totals
Sal/Fringes	\$152,500	342,400	1,087,500	31,600	1,614,000
Supplies		5,000	25,000		30,000
Computers	15,000	10,000	50,000		75,000
Telephone	6,250	25,000			31,250
Office Eqp.	5,000	5,000	25,000	300	35,300
Travel	2,250				2,250
Ofc. rent *	10,000				219,000
Research				2,240	2,240
TOTALS	189,000	367,400	1,187,500	34,140	2,009,040

* Over 95% of rent will be paid via an agreement between the Prosecutor, Sheriff, IPD, and the Department of Public Welfare

Proposed 1992 Sources of Funding

United Way	\$ 60,000
Indianapolis Foundation	25,000
State of Indiana	50,000
Health Foundation	15,000
Lilly Endowment	39,000
TOTAL	\$189,000



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For Immediate Release
December 9, 1993

MODISETT ANNOUNCES "LEGAL LIVES" EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM

Indianapolis...Marion County Prosecutor Jeff Modisett today announced that his office has introduced an educational curriculum in selected Indianapolis schools. The curriculum was introduced in the schools as part of an ongoing effort by the Prosecutor to prevent crime by reaching out to our children. Four schools have agreed to be part of the initial pilot program.

The educational program being introduced is called "Legal Lives". This program was first introduced in Brooklyn, New York, and Modisett, with permission from Brooklyn authorities, has adapted the program so that it can be implemented here in Marion County.

The program will have deputy prosecutors and 5th grade teachers work as partners to teach a 30-week curriculum to 5th grade students. The curriculum teaches students not only about the workings of the criminal justice system and the ramifications of violating the law, but also how to be critical thinkers. Teaching techniques will include field trips, mock trials, guest speakers, and other types of presentations.

"As I have stated many times before, the education of our children is one of the most important weapons we have in our long-term battle against the social ills and resulting crime that plague our community," Modisett said. "Legal Lives will provide another opportunity for us to reach out to our children."

The four schools that are participating in the pilot program are: IPS Schools 2, 26, and 43, and St. Joan of Arc. The curriculum will be taught to ten 5th grade classes at the four schools. If the program is successful and if non-tax revenue can be found for the program, Modisett would like to expand "Legal Lives" to other schools in Marion County.

After the news conference, all media are welcome to attend a "Legal Lives" session in Ms. Bitler's class. Prosecutor Modisett and Deputy Prosecutor Maureen Donahue will be teaching today's lesson.



OFFICE OF THE PROSECUTING ATTORNEY
OF MARION COUNTY INDIANA

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For Immediate Release
September 23, 1991

**PROSECUTOR AND IPS ANNOUNCE COLLABORATIVE PROGRAMS TO IMPROVE
SAFETY AND COMMUNICATION BETWEEN LAW ENFORCEMENT AND LOCAL SCHOOLS**

Indianapolis...Marion County Prosecutor Jeffrey Modisett and IPS Superintendent Dr. Shirl E. Gilbert held a joint news conference today at IPS School No. 2 where they announced the beginning of two collaborative programs -- and the beginning of an era of cooperation between the Marion County Prosecutor's Office and Indianapolis Public Schools.

First, Modisett and Gilbert announced the formation of the **Marion County Safe Schools Council**. The Council consists of all IPS secondary school principals and a team of approximately twenty (20) deputy prosecutors and staff members from Modisett's office. Each school has had at least one person from the Prosecutor's Office assigned as its contact. The Council was organized over the summer months and the principals have already begun meeting on a monthly basis with their Prosecutor contacts to ensure close communication, answer questions pertaining to general matters, and help facilitate the schools' participation in criminal cases involving their students. In addition, the Prosecutor contacts are available to help with any need that the school presents with respect to law enforcement.

"The Safe Schools Council will provide our teachers with quick answers to their daily questions concerning law enforcement," Modisett said. "It should also improve the safety of students and teachers by developing long-term programs with the law enforcement community."

Modisett and Gilbert also unveiled an awards program called the **Marion County Prosecutor's Public Safety Awards**. Beginning in the Spring of 1992, the secondary schools will select between one and three students who have earned special recognition by performing a service to their school and community in an area of public safety. Modisett cited examples of activities that might merit such an award:

"We feel that there are a lot of IPS students who are working hard to contribute to the safety of their community by, for example, organizing anti-drug clubs or performing heroic but unheralded activities to protect fellow students. The Marion County Prosecutor's Public Safety Awards will recognize and

(2)

encourage such students. We feel this is long overdue."

Dr. Gilbert and Prosecutor Modisett will be working to develop specific criteria in the near future and will be announcing the awards program in the schools by video and oral presentations.

Modisett said that he hopes to expand both programs to all Marion County schools in the near future.



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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
October 28, 1993

Rob Smith
327-5296

PROSECUTOR ANNOUNCES MEDIATION PROGRAM

Indianapolis...Marion County Prosecutor Jeff Modisett announced today the implementation of a mediation project by his office. This is a joint effort between the Municipal Division of the Prosecutor's Office and Municipal Court Two. The purpose of the project is to allow parties involved in a civil dispute to sit down and attempt to work out a solution to their disagreement without the intervention of the courts or a judge.

The program focuses on cases that have resulted in a civil protective order, primarily neighbor disputes. The decision as to whether or not a case is eligible for mediation is left to the discretion of the judge. The project has been in place for about six months and to date around thirty cases have been mediated.

"This is a win/win situation for the parties in dispute," said Modisett. "We find that the parties are much more likely to abide by their agreement, since they each had a part in making it." He continued, "Often once the parties sit down face to face and talk out the situation, there is no need for a formal agreement." "Opening the lines of communication and listening to the other persons perspective is often enough to resolve long-standing differences."

Of the thirty cases mediated only in two or three have the parties' agreement broken down. If this occurs, it is left to the discretion of the judge whether to allow the parties to re-mediate or to commence contempt proceedings

Immediately after the news conference you are invited to sit in on an actual mediation taking place in the Municipal Division at 251 East Ohio Street, Suite 600.

No. to call for mediation: 684-6360



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For Immediate Release
December 17, 1992

**MODISETT CREATES TASK FORCE TO STUDY FAIRNESS IN
CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM**

--First meeting is scheduled for today

Indianapolis....Marion County Prosecutor Jeffrey Modisett has created a task force to study fairness in the criminal justice system. The first meeting of the "Prosecutor's Committee on Fairness in the Criminal Justice System" will be **today at 2:00 p.m. in room 224 of the City/County Building.** The media are welcome to attend.

To remain credible and viable, the American criminal justice system must not only appear fair to all citizens, but it must also protect against discrimination in reality. To be sure, this is a complex issue; however, we must address it. If we do not, we face the risk of unwittingly perpetuating discriminatory practices or the appearance of such practices.

At a minimum, the newly formed committee will focus on:
1) prosecution policies, 2) jury selection, and 3) sentencing results including the death penalty.



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October 9, 1992

Reverend Steven Clay
President
Interdenominational Ministerial
Association
2701 N. California Street
Indianapolis, Indiana 46208

Re: Discrimination and the Criminal Justice System

Dear Reverend Clay:

To remain credible and viable, the American criminal justice system must not only appear fair to all citizens, but it must also protect against discrimination in reality. This issue is not an easy one to tackle, intertwined as it is with complex factors such as demographics, employment and educational opportunities, and historical patterns. But it is one we must address lest we unwittingly perpetuate discriminatory practices or the appearance of such practices.

I have spoken with a number of people about the need to analyze the criminal justice data with regard to charging decisions, prosecutions, plea bargains, and sentences, as broken down by racial characteristics. The Prosecutor's Office will soon have the capacity to manipulate and study this data ourselves and we would like to begin to prepare for this effort.

I am going to request the convening of a task force to study Race and the Criminal Justice System in Indiana. I am going to propose Marion County, and my office in particular, as the pilot study area. The areas we should focus on should at a minimum include: (1) prosecution policies, in the areas mentioned in the paragraph above, (2) jury selection, and (3) sentencing results, including death penalty. While the Prosecutor's Office specifically should be studied, we should not ignore the Courts, Probation, the Clerk's Office, and possibly even the Department of Correction. Finally, we should not limit ourselves to adults, but should include a study of our juvenile justice system in all the relevant areas.

October 9, 1992

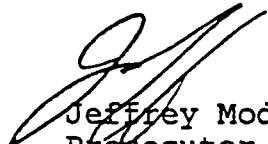
PAGE TWO

This is an ambitious undertaking, but a worthwhile one, I believe. I propose this task force because there is a disproportionate impact upon minorities in the criminal justice system, and because I believe that we as community leaders must do everything we can to dispel the appearance and reality of unfairness in any form. A study of this nature can be very helpful in achieving this goal.

I am currently exploring the possibility for some federal and state funding for this study. I would like to ask you to join me, Representative Bill Crawford, and others in participating in the task force as a member. Finally, I would like your ideas of other related issues that should be addressed that I may not have mentioned.

I look forward to hearing from you and I hope you will agree to participate in this important endeavor.

Yours truly,



Jeffrey Modisett
Prosecutor

JM/cam

News 12/18/92

to study race bias in courts

By KEVIN O'NEAL
The Indianapolis News

In 1993 the Marion County prosecutor's office will examine questions of racial discrimination in the criminal justice system.

"There is a perception among many people in the community that the criminal justice system is not fair to all the people who pass through it," said Prosecutor Jeffrey Modisett at the first meeting of a committee that will study the issue.

"It's a widely held perception in the minority community that the criminal justice system is blatantly racist," said State Rep. William Crawford, D-Indianapolis. "We're (blacks) about 23 percent of the population in Marion County, but we're over 80 percent of the people from Marion County on death row."

Seen discrimination

"I have seen a lot on the discriminatory side," said Joseph Simpson, president of Community Centers of Indianapolis, and chair of the prosecutor's committee. "I was a victim of a harassing police stop. I was treated like I was a kid."

Dr. Michael Sabath of the Indiana Criminal Justice Institute said Indianapolis is not alone with the problem of a justice system that seems unfair.

"That's true across the country. If you look at changes in the prison population, there's been a tremendous growth in the number of minorities," he said.

"We know that there'll be controversy that comes out of it, but we have to handle it in a way that will be objective," said committee vice chairman Don Tanselle.

Leaders join experts

Five black community leaders will join attorneys and criminal justice experts in looking at the questions. At Tanselle's urging, members of the committee decided to invite representatives of the Fraternal Order of Police Lodge 86, Fairness in Law Enforcement — which is an organization of black Indianapolis police officers — and the inmate advocacy group Public Action in Correctional Effort to join the study.

Crawford said the committee should look at the discretionary decisions made by police, prosecutors and court officials to learn if black defendants are treated differently from whites. "If there is

Bias: System will help track court cases

● Continued from B-1

racism, it's in selective discretion."

The prosecutor's committee will start its work roughly one year after the indictment and trial of boxer Mike Tyson on rape charges. That prosecution brought complaints from the black community that Tyson was treated unfairly because he was brought to court and convicted.

Modisett said the fairness study was not prompted by the Tyson case. He said it comes with changes in the computer system that tracks court cases, changes that will let his office look for racial patterns in charges, convictions and sentences.

"This is an issue that Bill Crawford spoke to me about since before I became prosecutor," Modisett said. "This is the first opportunity that our office has had to obtain this information through the computer."

Committee member David L. Rimstidt, an attorney, recalled that previous computer records of court cases did not track a defendant's race because it was seen as a racist practice.

See ● BIAS E-2



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For Immediate Release
September 23, 1993

MODISETT ANNOUNCES COMMUNITY PROSECUTION PROGRAM

Indianapolis...Marion County Prosecutor Jeff Modisett today announced the formation of a community prosecution program. This program will be a comprehensive initiative that will require prosecutors to work with neighborhoods to identify crime problems and patterns, to develop prosecution strategies to deal with these problems and patterns, and to develop educational and alternative programs to help children and adults become law abiding citizens. Modisett indicated that this initiative was designed to allow the Prosecutor's Office to be more responsive to the needs of the citizens of our community as well as other law enforcement agencies.

Modisett has appointed Jan Lesniak, a Marion County Deputy Prosecuting Attorney since 1979, to the initial community prosecution initiative.

Ms. Lesniak has been assigned to work initially at the Indianapolis Police Department North District. Her duties will include: 1) developing an on-site working relationship with North District officers; 2) introducing a law related substance abuse and bias prevention educational program into the schools; and 3) maintaining regular contact with community leaders and organizations in order to better understand sources of crime in the community and develop community based strategies to fight crime.

"We recognize that the only way we are going to be effective in our battle to rid neighborhoods of crime is to work closely with the citizens of our community," Modisett said. "If successful, this program will be expanded and could change the entire way the Prosecutor's Office is run; in fact, it could result in the greatest transformation of the Prosecutor's Office since the implementation of specialized prosecution in the 1970s."



DATE: 5/25/95
PAGE: 3A

GANG LAW: Hammond, Ind., Mayor Duane Dedelow is expected to sign into law an ordinance designed to curb the growing influence of gangs. The ordinance would make it a crime to wear gang colors or insignia, prohibit youths from carrying a cellular phone or pager if it's used to communicate with a gang member or to commit a crime, and holds parents responsible for their children's compliance.

Fleiss Receives 3 Years in Prison for Pandering

■ Sentencing: Judge says
Hollywood madam preyed on
young women. She posts bond
and is freed pending an appeal.

By NORA ZAMICHOW
TIMES STAFF WRITER

The notorious Hollywood Madam Heidi Fleiss, who titillated the nation with tales of her glamorous Chanel-clad call girls, was sentenced Wednesday to three years in prison on charges of pandering. However she remained free pending appeal of her conviction.

Calling Fleiss' call-girl ring a "highly sophisticated and lucrative criminal enterprise," Los Angeles Superior Court Judge Judith L. Champagne also decided to fine Fleiss \$1,500. With credit for good behavior, Fleiss, 29, could be released from prison in 18 months.

In order to remain free on bail during her appeal—a process which will probably take about a year—Fleiss had to post \$200,000 bail.

"It could have been worse," said Fleiss, who faced a maximum sentence of more than eight years. Dressed in a miniskirted grey suit, she showed little emotion when Champagne announced her sentence, the shortest allowed under the state's mandatory-sentencing law.

Fleiss' parents, flanked by their son, were clearly distraught by the latest chapter in the ongoing saga enveloping their daughter, whose prostitution ring allegedly catered to the sexual whims and wishes of top Hollywood entertainment executives.

"Seeing your child locked up is a nightmare," said Elissa Fleiss, Heidi's mother. "That's what happens when they make laws one-size-fits all. They indict people where it really isn't appropriate."

Fleiss' attorneys, arguing that a victimless crime had occurred, said sentencing her to prison was "grossly disproportionate" to the seriousness of her offense.

"No one was hurt in this case, no one was coerced," said Anthony Brooklier, her lawyer, who pointed out that probation is an option for a criminal who commits murder "but Miss Fleiss has to go to state prison."

Deputy District Attorney Alan Carter countered that Fleiss

preyed upon young women "who are not very smart," luring them with the promise of money and glamour. He asked that Champagne sentence Fleiss to four years in prison.

"We're dealing with someone who preys on the young, the naive," Carter said. "We're dealing with someone who deserves to be punished."

Champagne agreed with the prosecutor that Fleiss' illicit business left victims in its wake.

"This cannot be called a totally victimless crime," she said. "It's very degrading and it does take its toll."

Fleiss was convicted on three counts of pandering in December after she was snared in an undercover sting operation by a Beverly Hills police detective who pretended to be a Japanese businessman willing to pay \$1,500 a piece for four call girls.

Fleiss' appeal will largely be based on the contention that jury misconduct occurred during the four stormy days of deliberation before the jury reached its verdict, Brooklier said.

In motions filed after Fleiss' conviction requesting a new trial, Brooklier and co-counsel Donald Marks unsuccessfully argued that the verdict was tainted by jury misconduct because jurors discussed the case outside court and traded votes on some counts in an effort to lower Fleiss' prison time. Champagne agreed misconduct had occurred but ruled that it had not resulted in an unfair trial.

Before her court appearance, Fleiss said she could not see that her crime warranted punishment.

"The whole thing is so ridiculous," said Fleiss. "Especially right now with everything going on in the world, prison overcrowding, bombing in Oklahoma City. To spend this much time and money on me—it's crazy. I think I've been punished enough."

Bureau of Justice Assistance

Indiana

Location: State of Indiana

Project Title: Drug Abuse Resistance Education (DARE)

OJP Bureau: Bureau of Justice Assistance

Amount: \$498,969 (29 Projects)

Years in Operation: 1991-1994

Program Status: Formula Grant Program

Program Description: DARE, a demand reduction education program in which law enforcement officers participate. During the past year, there were twenty-three police departments across the state which received Federal funding for their Drug Abuse Resistance Education programs. Although DARE programs initially began in the fifth grade, almost all programs have expanded to include kindergarten and fifth school classes as well as the fifth grade. Over 28,892 students have been reached by the Indiana DARE program. There are currently 302 certified DARE Officers in the state.

Contact Person: Bill Adams, Chief, Central Branch
202/514-6638

Comments:

Location: State of Indiana

Project Title: Indiana Watch - Statewide Crime Prevention

OJP Bureau: Bureau of Justice Assistance

Amount: \$431,288 (2 projects)

Years in Operation: 1993-1994

Program Status: Formula Grant Program

Program Description: Indiana's state-wide community crime prevention program, Indiana Watch, continues to assist in coordinating and organizing crime prevention programs at the local level. Despite local apprehension over involvement of State government in local programs, Indiana Watch visited 102 law enforcement agencies and conducted the first state-wide conference on community crime prevention programs. Indiana Watch hopes to have established local crime prevention programs in 42 counties by the end of 1994.

Contact Person: Bill Adams, Chief, Central Branch
202/514-6638

Comments:

Location: State of Indiana

Project Title: Treatment Alternatives to Street Crime

OJP Bureau: Bureau of Justice Assistance

Amount: \$584,707 (4 projects)

Years in Operation: 1991-1994

Program Status: Formula Grant Program

Program Description: There are four Treatment Alternatives to Street Crime (TASC) programs currently being funded in Indiana. The largest is the Indiana Department of Correction Substance Abuse Transitional Treatment Program, which provides counseling and treatment for 6,197 offenders in separate DOC facilities and 8 parole districts. All local TASC programs provide drug testing and counseling. During the past year, they successfully processed 1,374 offenders.

Contact Person: Bill Adams, Chief, Central Branch
202/514-6638

Comments:

Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention

Indiana

INDIANA

LOCATION: Bloomington, Indiana

PROJECT TITLE: Juvenile Delinquency Prevention Through the Arts

GRANTEE AGENCY: Indiana Criminal Justice Institute

PROJECT DURATION: 10/93 - 9/94

STATUS: This project addresses the problem of juvenile delinquency by providing an intervention program targeted at "at risk" youth. The problem of juvenile delinquency has been identified in the Monroe County area as arising in part from a lack of alternatives for children to find positive expression for their energies. This project provides avenues for young people who are at risk of delinquent behavior to develop positive means of personal expression through the creative arts.

COMMENT FIELD:

POINT OF CONTACT: Frank Nelson Young
Bloomington Area Arts Council
122 Walnut Street
Bloomington, Indiana 47404
(812) 334-3100

INDIANA

LOCATION: New Albany, Indiana

PROJECT TITLE: Gang Prevention through Targeted Outreach

GRANTEE AGENCY: Boys and Girls Clubs of America

PROJECT DURATION: April 1, 1994 - November 30, 1994

FUNDING AMOUNT: \$2,500

STATUS: Boys and Girls Clubs of America's Gang Prevention through Targeted Outreach program is being implemented very successfully at the New Albany, Indiana Club. The program identifies youth at risk of gang involvement, uses referrals from Probation, schools, housing, and direct outreach work to recruit them to the Club, and provide solid educational and recreational programs that are developmental by nature.

COMMENT FIELD: The site has just started the program but shows excellent potential with mature, stable, experienced staff, solid community support, and excellent Club programming.

POINT OF CONTACT: Robert Hall, Jr.
Executive Director
Boys and Girls Clubs, Inc.
1048 E. Main Street, Room 214
Louisville, Kentucky 40206
(502) 585-1615

INDIANA

LOCATION: Richmond, Indiana

PROJECT TITLE: Adventure Based Counseling

GRANTEE AGENCY: Indiana Criminal Justice Institute

PROJECT DURATION: 7/93 - 6/94

STATUS: This project which is being implemented in six counties, is a group change model program in which participants are the means of change and the persons to be changed. Adventure Based Counseling combines the systematic use of challenging and carefully designed outdoor activities with group processing and evaluation to create a positive environment supporting personal growth. Group members develop new insights and behaviors that help them become more self-confident, more trusting in others, and more active and successful in their lives.

COMMENT FIELD: Existing program

POINT OF CONTACT: Becky Robinson
Wayne County Community Corrections
Courthouse Administration Building
Richmond, Indiana 47374
(317) 973-9396