

RESOLUTION 76-25

To Support the Concept of a Temporary Youth Shelter

WHEREAS there are youth in Bloomington who are dependent, neglected, or delinquent, and

WHEREAS state law IC 31-5-7-23, 31-5-7-12, and 31-5-7-12.2 recognize that jails are clearly an inappropriate place for such youths to be, and

WHEREAS there is no short term facility to provide shelter to those "youth in need" in Bloomington or Monroe County, and

WHEREAS the Common Council feels that such a shelter is needed for this community,


NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE COMMON COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF BLOOMINGTON, MONROE COUNTY, INDIANA THAT:

SECTION I. The Common Council strongly supports the concept of a short-term shelter care facility for youth in Bloomington and Monroe County.

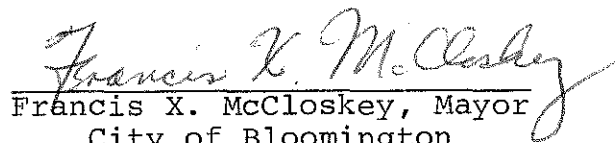
SECTION II. The Common Council endorses the Human Resources Department's efforts to obtain federal monies through the Criminal Justice Planning Agency for a short-term shelter care facility.

SECTION III. The Common Council joins with all other agencies and individuals concerned about the need for this facility in asking our respective governmental administrative departments, boards, and commissions to help promote the effort of making this facility become a reality.

PASSED and ADOPTED by the Common Council of the City of Bloomington, Monroe County, Indiana upon the 1 day of July, 1976.

  
Patricia M. Kinzer, President Pro-tem  
Bloomington Common Council

APPROVED and SIGNED by me upon the 2 day of July, 1976.

  
Francis X. McCloskey, Mayor  
City of Bloomington

SYNOPSIS

Resolution 76-25

To Support the Concept of a Temporary Youth Shelter

State law recognizes that it is clearly inappropriate to keep youthful offenders in the same jail with adult criminals because of the corrupting influence the older offenders will have on the younger. The Monroe County Jail cannot keep youths out of contact with older criminals, and there is no other short term facility in which to keep delinquent, dependent or neglected youths.

This resolution recognizes these facts, supports the concept of obtaining a temporary youth shelter in which to house delinquent, dependent, or neglected youth, endorses the Human Resources Department's efforts to obtain federal money for such a shelter, and promotes cooperation between governmental units to set up this kind of facility.



city of bloomington

Box 100, municipal building, Bloomington, Indiana 47401  
Office of the Common Council  
(812) 339-2261 x229

76-25

14 June 1976

Dear Concerned Department/Agency Head:

The following is a draft of a letter supporting the need for a temporary shelter care facility for youth that I would like for you and your staff to read, edit, and hopefully support.

I have worked as an intern in the Monroe County Probation Office for almost one year and am currently working with juveniles as an intern for the Monroe County Prosecutor's Office. I believe that the need for a temporary shelter care facility for youth is tremendous. Several other people share my sentiments. Perhaps together we, along with the help of the local media, can generate enough support to make this facility a reality within the coming year.

Please indicate whether or not you will be willing and able to publicly support the call for this kind of facility at a press conference on Monday, June 21, 1976, at 4:15 p.m. in the Common Council Chambers of the Municipal City Building by Thursday, June 17, at 5:00 p.m. You may call 339-2261, extension 229 between 8:00 and 5:00 any weekday.

Thank you for your concern and support.

Sincerely,

Jeff Richardson  
Councilmember - Sixth District

JR/nmc

June 21, 1976

THE NEED FOR A TEMPORARY SHELTER CARE FACILITY

Last week three juveniles, all sixteen years or younger, were incarcerated in the Monroe County Jail. All these youths were sent reluctantly to jail. This reluctance exists among the Prosecutor's Office, all police departments, the Judges, and the Probation Department. Often the parents and certain agencies also reluctantly suggest jail.

The reason for this reluctance is perhaps clear to most citizens in Monroe County. Our jail is not the most safe nor corrective setting for detaining adults, let alone fourteen to sixteen year old youths. Stories of beatings, suicide attempts, rapes, and harassment have been under cover for several years. Earlier this year Sheriff Brown decided to reveal the deplorable situation in our jail. Grand jury inspections have revealed the physical shortcomings of the structure. Most recently, Larry Incollings of the Herald Telephone, did yet another story on the need for something to be done about the jail situation.

To date, however, only talk has been generated. The reason for non-action seems to be the magnitude of the problem: is a whole new jail needed? Should it be part of a city/county building? Should it be a regional center? Should the old jail be expanded? Can we survive with our present facility for several more years while we conduct "studies" to determine what our exact needs are? The questions are endless, and so it seems, the time before any specific action will be taken.

The current facility has a fifty-five person capacity (twenty-seven adult males, five adult women, nine juvenile males, and four juvenile girls). Currently three juveniles, two awaiting trial and one awaiting sentencing, are on the same floor as men charged with first degree murder! They are not allowed to mingle, as prisoners are on the second floor, but they can communicate! The situation is intolerable.

State law demands that "dependent" and "neglected" youth not be incarcerated in "jails", "city lockups", etc. (31-5-7-12.2) is an amendment just passed in March of 1976.) Other statutes (31-5-7-23), also direct the court not to incarcerate youth in jails with certain qualifications.

Yet the Prosecutor's Office, Probation Department, Police Departments and Judges often have no choice but to recommend jail when there is no place else for these youth to go on a temporary basis. There are some long-term facilities for youth in the state: Indiana Boy's Schools and Girl's School, Soldiers and Sailors Home, Father Gibaults, White's Institution, and some mental institutions. In Monroe County we have one long-term facility, the Group Foster Home, that will house up to ten boys. This organization also refers young girls into private homes.

However, even before one is accepted into these institutions, they must go somewhere. If their parents will not or cannot take them until they are placed or tried in court, or if there is a crisis in the family (i.e. a fire, a death, a parental fight where kids are victims, malnutrition and a host of other reasons), where are these kids to go? Most need help - not punishment. The jail is the last place for for them to go. Everyone in the system recognizes this. It is clearly outlined in state law that this is not the way to aid these "youth in need".

Then why no action? The answer in this specific area also seems to be the magnitude of the problem, but we feel that a specific step can and must be taken in this area immediately. We are calling for the purchase and/or construction of a facility to act as a temporary shelter care facility for non-violent youth. All youth, whether dependent (e.g. runaways), neglected (e.g. suffering from malnutrition), or delinquent (e.g. those allegedly involved in non-violent crimes such as shoplifting, curfew, etc.) deserve and need this facility. But it is not only for them. Just as important, these "youth

in need" must believe that the system is here to help them, especially to help prevent or diminish the reasons they were in "need" in the first place.

We do not pretend to know the answer to whether or not jail is "rehabilitative" or a "deterrent" as far as adult prisoners go. No one seems to have the answer. But we do feel, backed up by state statutory authority, that jail is no place for most youth to be.

Monroe County has seen this need for alcoholics and has created an "alcoholic half-way house" through the city's Human Resources Department. We've recognized the need for people with drug problems by funding the Middle Way House and other institutions with drug programs. We've tried to get children placed in the community on a long-term basis in the Group Foster Home for boys or private referrals for girls. Others on a long-term basis are sent to overcrowded facilities such as Boy's School (can comfortably hold 350 boys and is now over capacity with a waiting list of over 50 boys throughout the state!)

But the temporary shelter care facility for youth still doesn't exist. It can and must. We ask you to join us in approaching both the city and county public officials in requesting them to consider this facility as a top priority.

Today's "youth in need" are tomorrow's citizens. Let us help them be proud of a system that aided them, when they needed help the most and still could be helped. Please support our request for a temporary shelter care facility in Monroe County.

xc: I.U. Police Department  
Monroe County Prosecutor's Office  
Bloomington Police Department  
Monroe County Sheriff's Dept.  
Indiana State Police

801 N. Jordan  
Courthouse  
122 S. Walnut  
116 S. Walnut  
Halls of Residence

Monroe County:	
Probation Office	Courthouse
Teena Stokley (above)	Courthouse
Viki Thevenow (above)	Courthouse
Welfare Office	125 W. Kirkwood
Ronald Walton, MCCSC	315 N. Drive
Community Action Program	101 S. College
Alternative School	529 E. 9th
Harmony School	607 E. 7th
Judge Nat U. Hill	Circuit Court-Courthouse
Judge Mc Donald	121 E. Kirkwood
Youth Services Bureau	125 W. Kirkwood
Group Foster Home	431 S. College
Big Brothers/Big Sisters	431 S. College
Boy's Club of Bloomington, Inc.	311 S. Lincoln
Girl's Club of Monroe County	Coolidge Drive
Human Resources Department (Youth Division)	7th & Rogers
Officer Perna-Monroe County Jailer	116 S. Walnut
Boy Scouts of America	2307 E. Second
Girl Scouts, Tulip Trace Council	Nashville Road
West Side Center	930 W. Seventh
Family Service Association	219 W. 4th, Room 206
Center for United Ministry	1514 E. 3rd St.
Planned Parenthood Association, MC	421 S. College
Ida Medlyn	1965 S. Walnut
Betty Garrett	100 S. Pete Ellis D-5
Barbara Light	Rt. 12, Box 346 - B
Ledger Heavilon	439 S. Dunn Apt. #1
Rich Linehan	125 W. Kirkwood, Room 204
Emily Wade	321 N. Indiana
Vivian Sherman	1212 1/2 E. Atwater
Chuck Gromer	Smithville Elementary School
Will Dunn	Box 1443 - B
Jim Williams	4020 Morningside Drive - B
Marilyn Mahlberg	1015 E. Wylie
Alice Duncan	1406 Atwater
Theo Allen	836 S. Henderson, Apt. 3
Tomiles Allison	1127 E. First
Bennie Koch	727 E. Hunter
Public Defender	117 1/2 W. Kirkwood
Prof. David Walters	Forensic Studies, I.U.
Dave Barber	Stonebelt Center
Ted Najam	CSC
John Miller	
Ed Howe	Work Release Center

In the Common Council Chambers held on June 17, 1976, at 7:30 p.m. in the Municipal Building with Council President Pro-tem Kinzer presiding.

REGULAR SESSION  
COMMON COUNCIL

Carl Chambers asked the Councilmembers if they had any questions regarding the Police Department's Annual Report, as submitted.

ANNUAL REPORT  
Police Department  
Chief Carl Chambers

Councilmember Richardson then asked for Carl Chamber's general comments on the jail facilities that now exist for prisoners, especially as they relate to youth in Monroe County.

Carl Chambers answered that he would be speaking to something that is maintained as county property, but added that the facilities are also used for people incarcerated by the City Police Department. He continued that the facilities are inadequate for many reasons. The building is sound, but it is not large enough in square footage for the type of problems they run into, such as mental patient, juveniles. He remarked that they have had some bad experiences in the jail, as has been covered in the newspapers. He continued that this is a great concern of all law enforcement agencies, and that they are hesitant to subject teenagers or someone who may have gotten into trouble for the first time in with offenders who are in for their third or fourth time for major offenses. He said it is detrimental for an offender in on a misdemeanor to be locked up with someone who may be a vicious criminal.

Councilmember Richardson then inquired if there is anywhere to put runaways from other counties besides jail if they are picked up for curfew violations.

Carl Chambers answered that there is no alternative. He continued that he has had officers stay at the station with runaways for three, four, five, or six hours to avoid taking them over and locking them up, because they are hesitant to put them in the jail. He said they have run out of personnel to furnish the service to sit and stay with runaways, and it may come to taking them over and booking them. He said they may end up in the drunk tank or with other criminals because of lack of space, and they are often beaten up or have other offenses committed upon them.

Councilmember Richardson remarked that he could see from Carl Chamber's statement that he sees a need for some type of temporary shelter care facility for youth and mental patients rather than the jail.

Carl Chambers responded that there is limited space at the hospital for mental patients, but that there is definitely a need for this type of facility.

**Transfer of Causes.**

Where, on appeal from a judgment of conviction in a juvenile court, appellant, stating that the Appellate Court refused to consider anything but the assignment that the juvenile court's decision was contrary to law, as provided by statute, sought to confer jurisdiction of such appeal in the Supreme Court by asserting that such statute was unconstitutional as class legislation, the Supreme Court refused jurisdiction and

transferred the case to the Appellate Court, since that court could dispose of the appeal by considering all of appellant's assignments of error, or it could conclude that the case might be disposed of without the necessity of deciding the constitutional question, and in any event the decision and opinion of the Appellate Court could be reviewed by the Supreme Court. *Montgomery v. State* (1944), 222 Ind. 606, 56 N. E. (2d) 854.

**31-5-7-23 [9-3222]. Detention of child—Place.**—No child under eighteen [18] years of age shall be detained in any prison, jail or lockup, nor shall such child be brought into any police station, vehicle or other place where such child can come in contact or communication with any adult convicted of crime or under arrest and charged with crime: Provided, That a child, whose habits or conduct are deemed such as to constitute a menace to other persons, may, with the consent of the judge or chief probation officer, be placed in a jail or other place of detention for adults, but in a room or ward separate from adults: Provided, further, That any police department in any city maintaining a juvenile aid division shall be permitted to bring a child under eighteen [18] years of age to a specially provided room in a police station, in which room such child will not come in contact with adults charged with or convicted of crime.

Provision shall be made for the temporary detention of children in detention home to be conducted as an agency of the court, or the court may arrange for the boarding of such children temporarily in private homes, subject to the supervision of the court, or may arrange with any authorized institution or agency, to receive for temporary care children within the jurisdiction of the court.

Where a detention home is established as an agency of the court it shall be furnished and carried on, as far as possible, as a family home in charge of a superintendent. The judge may appoint a superintendent, a matron and other necessary employees for such home in the same manner as is provided for the appointment of other employees of the court, their salaries to be fixed and paid in the same manner as the salaries of other employees of the court. The necessary expenses incurred in maintaining such detention home shall be paid by the county.

In case the court shall arrange for the board of children temporarily detained in private homes or institutions, a reasonable sum to be fixed by the court for the board of such children shall be paid by the county. [Acts 1945, ch. 356, § 22, p. 1724.]

**Cross-References.** Advisory board on detention homes, 31-5-6-1.

Juvenile detention home, authority of judge, 33-12-2-26 (Burns' § 9-3124).

**Opinions of Attorney-General.** A detention home, established to care for delinquent children coming under the jurisdiction of the juvenile court, could not

be considered as a penal institution, but rather as an arm of the juvenile court. 1956, No. 37, p. 176.

A detention home established by a juvenile court under the provisions of this section was not required to be licensed under the provisions of 12-3-2-1 (Burns' § 42-1306, 1963, No. 18, p. 83.

**31-5-7-12 [9-3212]. Release of children taken into custody.**—Whenever any officer takes a child into custody, he shall, unless it is impracticable or has been otherwise ordered by the court, accept the written promise of the parent, guardian or custodian to bring the child to the court at the time fixed. Otherwise such child shall be placed in the custody of a probation officer or other person designated by the court or shall be taken to the place of detention designated by the court, and the officer taking him shall immediately notify the

court and shall file a petition when directed to do so by the court. The court may make a general order designating such place of detention.

In the case of any child whose custody has been assumed by the court and pending the final disposition of the case, the child may be released to the custody of a parent, guardian or custodian, or of a probation officer or other person appointed by the court, to be brought before the court at the time designated. When not released as herein provided, such child, pending the hearing of the case, shall be detained in such place of detention as shall be designated by the court, subject to further order. A child so detained, upon his written request or upon the written request of any person in his behalf, shall be granted a prompt hearing, before the court or the judge thereof, to determine whether such child may be released to the custody of a parent, guardian or other custodian without danger to the child or to the public. If the evidence submitted in such hearing shows that such release may be effected without danger to the child or to the public, the court shall release the child to the custody of such parent, guardian or other custodian.

Nothing in this act [31-5-7-1—31-5-7-25] shall be construed as forbidding any peace officer, police officer or probation officer from immediately taking into custody any child who is found violating any law or ordinance, or who is reasonably believed to be a fugitive from his parents or from justice, or whose surroundings are such as to endanger his health, morals or welfare, unless immediate action is taken. In every such case the officer taking the child into custody shall immediately report the fact to the court and the case shall then proceed as provided in this act. [Acts 1945, ch. 356, § 12, p. 1724.]



## A matter of priorities 8/18/76

The Democrats who just finished hammering the inflationary 3 per cent employment and national health insurance planks into their party's campaign platform would do well to study the results of Rep. Lee Hamilton's annual poll of his 9th C.D. constituents.

Dissatisfaction with government and its excessive spending on social programs outranked crime and lawlessness among the most pressing concerns of the 12,000 Southern Indiana residents who responded to Hamilton's poll.

Nearly two-thirds (64 per cent) of those responding said they thought the federal government now runs many programs for health, education and the poor that would be better run by the states.

They also rejected by a 57 to 37 ratio the notion that the federal government should see to it that every person who wants to work has a job.

"Although questionnaires cannot cover all issues or go into specific detail, I have found the results from past opinion polls to be a valuable indicator of the views of my constituents on major issues," said Hamilton in releasing the survey results.

Hamilton, a Democrat from Columbus, represents seven of the more rural of Monroe County's 11 townships and 17 other

counties in the southeastern quarter of the state.

In fourth place behind crime and lawlessness, Hamilton's constituents were concerned most about moral decline and lack of religion, followed by inflation, unemployment, the energy crisis and international relations/defense, which placed last.

President Ford's proposal to cut federal income taxes if Congress agrees to cut spending by a similar amount was considered a good idea by 78 per cent of those who responded, not a good one by 15 per cent.

Fifty per cent of those polled opposed relaxing of laws against polluting the environment to help solve the energy crisis; 45 per cent though the laws should be relaxed.

Hamilton's constituents listed their priorities for federal spending in the following order:

- More federal money should be spent for law enforcement and justice, natural resources, environment and energy.

- Less money should be devoted to international affairs; community regional development; education, training, employment and social services and income security.

Do the mentally ill deserve to be punished?

# Retarded mentally ill detained with criminals in Hoosier jails

On the night of March 23, 1976, a youthful inmate of the Monroe County Jail was the victim of an act of sodomy.

Threatened with bodily harm on the following night, the same inmate was forced into an act of fellatio.

When the attacks were made public by Sheriff William (Bill) Brown it was learned that the young inmate was also a victim of mental retardation.

It also was learned that at the time of the attacks the 40-year-old jail's census was in excess of its capacity, and prisoners were sleeping on pads on the concrete floors of the three-story structure.

**INMATES INCARCERATED THERE** at the time were being detained on a variety of charges, including three men who were charged with murder, and another three who were charged with armed robbery.

Two weeks later, after the jail's population had been reduced by court action against some of the inmates, and the transfer of other prisoners to otheron institutions, Brown faced another problem.

An informant warned of prisoners in Cellblock 1 North who had fashioned crude weapons and hidden them with the intent of using the tools in a jailbreak.

The informant also told Brown that a long length of insulated wire, found in a wall of Cellblock 1 North, would be used by prisoners to electrocute a jailer in the first step of the break for freedom.

The ingenious plan was to attach one end of the insulated copper wire to the cellblock's metal door, which is situated adjacent to the cellblock's wiley shower room, and the other end to the electric light socket in the ceiling of the shower room.

**WATER, LEAVING FROM THE** shower and puffing under the metal door, would provide electricity for the lethal bolt necessary to quickly overcome the jailer after the metal key in his hand turned over the lock to enter in the heavy metal door.

In the early afternoon of April 30, Brown, accompanied by county detectives, raised Cellblock 1 North.

They searched a score of hiding places in the cells and shower room and confiscated an assortment of crude weapons, including knives fashioned from metal arch supports removed from inmates'

**EDITOR'S NOTE** — Despite improvements that have been made in recent years, the Monroe County Jail still is far from an attractive or comfortable place to visit or stay in. At least two grand juries in recent years have recommended the construction of a new jail; others have urged better facilities to care for the mentally ill inmates sometimes incarcerated there. Another grand jury will convene later this summer for the jail's annual inspection and Sneydy Herald's Times staff writer Larry Hooling offers a preview of what the jurors will find.

shoes and from pieces of metal trays on which jail meals are served, gouging weapons made from metal bolt handles, syring handles strewn in a paint, ball point pens, a number of shivs and the insulated wire which was left in the shower wall by electricians who rewired Cellblock 1 North during a previous renovation.

**CLAYTONS HAVE BEEN HELD** against the inmates who forced themselves upon the 18-year-old mentally retarded inmate.

Brown has also begun legal action against the inmates who occupied Cellblock 1 North at the time of the April break.

A jailer learned of the assault on the youthful inmate only while the inmate was away from the jail, from his threatening assailants, during a visit for treatment at the mental health center.

News learned of the planned jailbreak — the electrocution plot — from an informant.

In the first instance the life of the mentally retarded inmate may have been spared when Brown removed him from the danger of his attackers.

In the second instance it is a life of a jailer — the lives of other sheriff's personnel — may have been spared.

**WHILE IT IS NO SURE** person's choice to incarcerate a mentally retarded youth in the same building, the same cell, with hardened criminals, Indiana law leaves county clerks with no alternative.

While it is no one person's choice to detain inmates in sub-human conditions in an outmoded building designated as a jail, Indiana law permits little else.

After inspecting the jail in 1969, a grand jury submitted in writing this report: "The sheriff has done an admirable job with the facilities at his disposal. However, the jail is old, and the practical long-term remedy for its deficiencies is a new building. . . . We recommend (in the interim) that the wiring and plumbing be replaced as soon as practicable. . . . the arrangement of cells and the detention centers is inefficient and it is particularly difficult to properly segregate juveniles and alcoholics from other prisoners."

**ANNUAL INSPECTION OF COUNTY JAILS** by grand juries mandated by statute.

Thus the following year still another grand jury recommended a new jail.

In 1973, a grand jury submitted that: "The grand jury inspects the jail and was very impressed with the conditions cleanliness of the facilities."

However, a 1975 grand jury urged: "A separate room for prisoners is needed; a padded cell is very necessary. Broken missing windows should be replaced; heating system is costly and the jail is poorly designed."

The four jury reports represent the only ones on file in Monroe County auditor's office.

**THE PADDED CELL, RECOMMENDED** by the 1975 grand jury was suspended as a detention room for mentally ill prisoners awaiting commitment to state institutions. Such detention another statutory requirement in Indiana, but the grand jury's recommendation since need — did not question the responsibility of statute.

It can be agreeably argued that perhaps those who break deserve no better than what the Monroe County jail has to offer.

In the five months preceding the attack on the mentally ill inmate no less than one inmate a month had attempted to suicide.

However strong the argument against the lawbreaker, condition of facilities he faces or does not deserve at the expense, the mentally retarded, the mentally ill, and the severely retarded something more humane than the Monroe County



# Richardson presses need for youth detention center

By RON ALSOP  
H-T Staff Writer

The question is no longer, "Does Monroe County need a shelter care facility for troubled youths?" but rather "When can one be provided?" Bloomington city councilman Jeff Richardson told about 40 community leaders Monday afternoon.

At a combined meeting and news conference, Richardson explained that juveniles are reluctantly being sent to the county jail because there is no alternative.

"Our jail is not the most safe nor corrective setting for detaining adults, let alone 14 to 16-year-old youths," stated Richardson, an intern in the prosecutor's office.

But as long as there is not a temporary shelter care facility for juveniles, he continued, they will be incarcerated with hardened criminals.

All of the community leaders at the gathering Monday seemed ready to back the concept of a shelter facility, but

a number of questions were raised about the scope and cost of such an operation.

Although no figures were cited, the facility would probably be an expensive venture requiring local, state and federal funding. The Bloomington Human Resources Department is trying to get a grant of about \$25,000 for a youth detention facility from the Indiana Criminal Justice Planning Agency.

Richardson said he envisions a structure with separate quarters for the mentally disturbed, criminal offenders and children in trouble. He noted that there should be space for the neglected youths, runaways and victims of child abuse and maltreatment as well as those accused of a crime.

Several persons indicated there should be two parts to a youth facility — a locked detention section for violent offenders and a less controlled area for youths with personal problems but no criminal charges against them.

Noting that juveniles are increasingly being arrested for serious crimes such as armed robbery, Tom McDonald, county juvenile referee, said:

"We're talking about more than just an old house being remodeled. In a 24-hour detention facility, there's isn't a door that can be opened from the inside as well as from the outside."

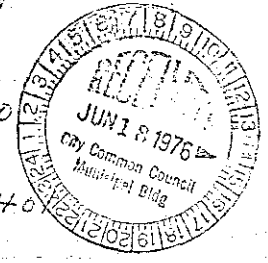
Monroe County prosecutor Barry Brown pointed out that although state law says juveniles should not be detained in jail, there is no detention facility other than the county jail locally.

He said the juvenile crime rate is rising in the county and across the nation and the interaction of youths with adult offenders in jail probably has influenced the increase.

"There is still the question of which governmental unit is responsible for a detention center. I don't think it makes much difference," Brown said. "But we need one (a detention home for youths) in a hurry."

6/13  
836 S. Henderson  
Bloomington, Indiana 47403  
June 16, 1976

Mr. Jeff Richardson  
Council member - Sixth District  
City of Bloomington - Box 100  
Municipal Building  
Bloomington, Indiana 47403



Dear Councilman Richardson,  
I am very enthusiastic and pleased that you are calling a press conference on Monday, June 21, 1976 at 4:15 P.M. in the Council Chamber of the Municipal City Building to bring attention to the urgent need for either a detention center and/or a temporary shelter for youths in Trickle due to a variety of circumstances. I am much impressed with your excellent statement which brings into focus the long standing need for such facilities, the neglect of public officials in ignoring such a desperate need while giving private welfare centers funds to other services which may have been less crucial, and the actual harm which has been done to Trickle youth due to the failure of the community to provide such a shelter.

For the two last years the Bloomington and Monroe League of Women Voters had

in cooperation with the Indiana League of Women Voters, had a study committee on the juvenile justice systems. Mrs. Evelyn Mainberg and I have been co-chairpersons of this committee. Unfortunately, both of us will not be in Town on June 21, and will not be able to attend your press conference - However, for the next few months our committee is planning to assess the needs for a temporary shelter or a crisis center for troubled youths by requesting several social agencies and youth agencies to keep a log for a two month period of their caseloads, including youths for whom a temporary shelter was used or would have been beneficial while developing constructive and rehabilitative plans for the youth and his family. Moreover, we are interested in studying the operations and effectiveness of such facilities by taking field trips to existing centers and doing some research. We are interested too in studying and reviewing professional standards and qualifications for staff needed which would involve competency in rehabilitative treatment services. We are just beginning our study in these areas!

If you have not already visited Prof.

Samuel Walters, Forensic Studies, Indiana University, to be at your press conference, I would like to suggest that you invite him. He is an authority in the field of correctional institutions.

Also I would like to call your attention to the 4th Annual Meeting of the Indiana Juvenile Justice Task Force, co-sponsored by the Indiana League of Women Voters, on Saturday, June 19, 1976 at the Indiana Convention - Exposition Center, Indianapolis, 8:30 a.m. - 3:00 p.m. It is an all day work shop with a variety of sessions - One of the sessions is being devoted to Community Based Corrections and Detention Facilities. The title of the conference is Children are People, Too

I am certainly sorry not to be able to attend your press conference on Monday. I'll be very interested to hear about the results and will be glad to support any

movement and <sup>to</sup> participate in any way I can to further the cause - but I do want to be clear that facility is established to be operated with good professional standards. All good wishes for success in your efforts to bring about more constructive alternatives for a temporary shelter for youths and to make a choice to bring some about. Sincerely,  
Theodore A. Allen

COMMITTEE REPORT SHEET

COMMITTEE Public Safety/Policy & Legislative Oversight  
LEGISLATIVE NUMBER Resolution 76-25  
SUBJECT MATTER Support Concept of Temporary Youth Shelter  
ORIGIN Council  
DATE OF MEETING June 23, 1976  
READING Second

RECOMMENDATION:  DO PASS  NO RECOMMENDATION AT THIS TIME  
 TENTATIVE DO PASS; SUBJECT TO CONDITIONS BELOW  
MINORITY REPORT  FILED  NONE

COMMITTEE DISCUSSION

*Unanimous Do Pass recommendation*

SIGNATURES OF COMMITTEE MEMBERS

*J. R. [Signature]* Chairperson  
*R. W. O'Connell*  
*[Signature]*



June 15, 1976

Ms. Carol Dollens  
Indiana Youth Council  
State Office Building, B-59  
100 North Senate Avenue  
Indianapolis, Indiana 46204

Dear Ms. Dollens:

Since the Community Service Council was instrumental in the formation of the Youth Service Bureau, we have had a continuing interest in its operation and in its evaluation. We conducted a review in 1974 which provided the Youth Service Bureau Board of Directors with input into decisions which faced them at that time. Recently we completed a second evaluation as requested by the Chairman of the Y. S. B. Board of Directors. We wish to report to you on this latest review.

Three Community Service Council Board members have served as an evaluation team: Dean Edward Kuntz, Ted Najam, Esq., and Mr. Don Thoma.

Initially they submitted a list of questions to the YSB Chairman, with a request that he, in consultation with his Board, make a response. A comprehensive written response was returned to the CSC, and the team interviewed the Chairman for further discussion.

The CSC team held two interviews with the YSB staff; initially for orientation with Director Paulette Perkins, and recently for further questioning with Acting Director Rhoda Jane Cornwell.

Questions were also prepared for use in interviews with directors of some of the institutions cooperating with the YSB in its work. Individual team members interviewed the Chief of Bloomington Police Department, the Chief of the Monroe County Probation Department, the Superintendent of Schools, the Director of the Human Resources Department, and a vocal community critic. All criticisms were checked out by the interviewing team and brought back to the Chairman of the Board of the YSB for response.

Ms. Carol Dollens

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In addition to the YSB response to CSC evaluation questions, the CSC team has received written Monthly Reports and the 1975 YSB Annual Report.

Information regarding the agency goals, objectives, programs, and accomplishments; and of structure and involvement of the YSB Board of Directors; and of competency of the staff and volunteers has been gathered and discussed. The review team's conclusions are that the YSB conducts a credible program which has greatly improved over time.

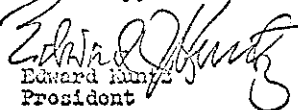
Some earlier criticisms seem obsolete. The active Board participation of Police Officer Riley is promoting better communication with the police department, and has straightened the record on a past misunderstanding. Where there continues to be an area of difficulty, it coincides with a problem confronting the city. Currently, juvenile crisis care after initial 24 hours at the YSB has not been solved by the YSB nor by any other agency. The CSC team perceives advantages coming from the recent creation of the city Human Resource Department which can backstop the YSB, and coordinate with YSB. Perhaps that agency, together with the efforts of community groups such as the League of Women Voters and the Association of University Women can solve this special problem of juvenile emergency housing.

The reports the team received on the various programs of the YSB were very positive. Especially noteworthy were the enthusiasm of the Probation Department and the Schools. The programs seem wisely chosen, filling community gaps in services aimed at delinquency prevention and diversion of juveniles from the Criminal Justice System. Very little duplication, if any, is present.

Our office has on file the detailed information to substantiate this report.

In light of the positiveness of the preceding assessment, the CSC team recommends without reservation that the YSB be well funded.

Sincerely,

  
Edward Kuntz  
President

EK:mp  
cc: Ted Najam  
Don Thoma