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CRIMINAL LAW AND SENTENCING POLICY STUDY COMMITTEE

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K.C. Norwalk, Attorney for the Committee
Timothy Tyler, Attorney for the Committee
Mark Goodpaster, Fiscal Analyst for the
Committee

Authority: P.L. 100-2010

MEETING MINUTES¹

Meeting Date: September 29, 2010
Meeting Time: 1:00 P.M.
Meeting Place: State House, 200 W. Washington
St., Room 404
Meeting City: Indianapolis, Indiana
Meeting Number: 3

Members Present: Rep. Linda Lawson, Chairperson; Rep. Vernon Smith; Rep. Bruce Borders; Rep. Ralph Foley; Sen. Brent Steele; Sen. Carlin Yoder; Sen. James Arnold; Sen. Lindel Hume; Larry Landis; Steve Johnson; Commissioner Edwin Buss; Greg Server; Don Travis; Hon. Stephen R. Hermann.

Members Absent: None.

Representative Lawson called the meeting to order at 1:11 pm.

Rebecca Shrode testified concerning how her mother died of her injuries after being struck by a vehicle in a gas station parking lot. Ms. Schrode suggested changes to the law that would toughen sanctions on those who cause the death of a pedestrian while driving a vehicle. (See Attachments 1, 2, and 3).

Charles Asher, an attorney with the Freedom 22 Foundation, spoke on the issue of parole

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eligibility for those who were given multiple life sentences before 1977. Currently these individuals are not eligible for parole while those convicted and sentenced after 1977 may be eligible. Mr. Asher suggested increased parole eligibility for certain pre-1977 offenders. (Attachment 4).

Tim Brown, Indiana Department of Correction, discussed the issue of credit time for parolees. Mr. Brown testified that the department was unable to determine at this time whether this was an effective program because the short amount of time the department has been running the program has not yet allowed the department to collect sufficient data.

Kelly Bittorf, Executive Director of Lake County Community Corrections, discussed the positive results that the Lake County Community Corrections has enjoyed in recent years. She noted that, for certain offenses, the program in Lake County is less costly and has a lower recidivism rate than sending offenders to the Department of Correction. (Attachment 5).

Adam Deming, Executive Director of the Indiana Sex Offender Management and Monitoring Program, discussed the effectiveness of GPS monitoring of sex offenders.

Representative Lawson adjourned the meeting at 2:45 p.m.

Att # 1 CLSASC 9/29/10

To: Criminal Law and Sentencing Policy Study Committee

Members:

- Rep. Linda Lawson, Chairperson
- Rep. Vernon Smith
- Rep. Bruce Borders
- Rep. Ralph Foley
- Sen. Brent Steele
- Sen. Carlin Yoder
- Sen. James Arnold
- Sen. Lindel Hume
- Larry Landis
- Steve Johnson
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- Greg Server
- Don Travis
- Hon. Stephen R. Heimann



Mary Elma Hall Shrode

May 4, 1929 to July 22, 2009

Staff:

- Office of the Governor and Criminal Justice Institute
- Andrew Hedges, Attorney for the Committee
- K.C. Norwalk, Attorney for the Committee
- Timothy Tyler, Attorney for the Committee
- Mark Goodpaster, Fiscal Analyst for the Committee

Mary Elma Hall Shrode had an inner strength few possessed, & throughout her lifetime she conquered trials that would have bested many people. Mary loved to sit in her porch swing, collect blue glass, go to church, lunch with her friends, zip around town in her silver PT Cruiser Turbo, & spend time with her family. During the last months of her life – she inspired almost everyone she encountered. Mary Shrode was a tremendous woman. Her death was a senseless tragedy without justice and lacking meaning.

On Friday afternoon, March 27, 2009 her world was plunged into darkness so deep her family & friends continue to struggle toward the light of emotional recovery. Ora Oldham, of Richland, IN ran Mary over as she went about one of her usual errands. She suffered multiple critical injuries & four months of life-threatening complications. Unfortunately, this final challenge of Mary's life proved impossible for her to overcome. Mary's inner strength, will to live, belief in a higher power, & the support of family & friends helped fortify her during her courageous struggle to heal so she could return to her beloved home. Mary's dream of once again sitting in her porch swing will go unfulfilled, & her death an unnecessary tragedy no one who knew her has yet been able to come to terms with. On that awful day in March 2009, our family was thrown into a horrendous situation for which no one could have been prepared.

Just before noon – Mary was on the third stop of her usual Friday errands. She'd been to the bank to get cash for Saturday lunch with her best friend & Sunday lunch with her church friends. She stopped by the post office & then went to Huck's Gas Station & Convenience Store on the corner of Lincoln Ave. & IN66 in Rockport, IN to put gasoline in her car. Mary finished fueling her car & walked toward the convenience store to pay. She didn't make it... Ora Oldham of Richland, IN, backed her pickup truck out of a parking space, knocked Mary down and ran over her. Not yet realizing what she had done, Ms Oldham placed the truck in drive, pulled forward & ran over Mary for the second time.

As a pedestrian- Mary was exactly where she should have been. Ms. Oldham is solely responsible for inflicting life taking injuries on Mary's 79 year old body. Ora Oldham was nearly off the parking lot before she realized she had run over Mary. The "great vein" in Mary's left leg was severed causing her to lose at least three units of blood. Both of her legs were broken – the left in three places. She also suffered a concussion.

Spencer County EMS proved heroic in their attempts to save Mary's life. When EMS had controlled the hemorrhaging - they rushed her to the hospital in Owensboro. Within an hour & a half after being run over - Mary "flat lined." The ER staff brought her back to life. Thus began the final challenge of Mary's life. She spent a month in the Owensboro, KY hospital drifting between serious & critical condition before she was stable enough to move to Healthwin Specialized Care in South Bend, IN.

About 6 weeks into what Mary's family & friends hoped would be her recovery – the nursing staff at Healthwin discovered a wound had been misdiagnosed during her first month of care. The wound on her left thigh was 10 inches long & 6 inches wide. All layers of her skin had been completely ripped away from the fat & muscle layers. We transferred Mary from Healthwin to Our Lady Of Peace (in St. Joseph Regional Medical Center/SB). As a result of the multiple trauma from being run over – her total blood volume was replaced twice. First during her initial days as a

patient in Owensboro & second at OLOP following surgery on the wound: in all she received 9 units of blood & 1 of albumin. After a couple of weeks in OLOP – Mary's family transferred her back to Healthwin for the comfort, compassion & care she would need to die with the dignity & respect she so deserved.

It was the end of her recovery & the beginning of our family's death watch.



2:52PM OMHS
WEDNESDAY, 4/26/09



3:17PM OLOP
SATURDAY 05/23/09
WOUND VAC IN USE

She wanted so very much to return to her beloved home. She never did. Mary fought to live for four months. Mary was unable to ever walk again. It was a horrendous way to die.



9:17AM HEALTHWIN
MONDAY 06/22/09

The old saying, "life is not fair," rings so true. Ora Oldham ran over & took Mary Shrode's life - with barely a slap on the wrist as a consequence. She wasn't ticketed, offered a drug or breathalyzer test. Because of this - the only charge the Spencer County Prosecutor's office could press was "failure to yield the right of way" which carries with it a \$125 fine. Indiana Code, which proved to be less than pedestrian focused, prevented any other legal action seeking justice for Mary's tragic death.

Her children have watched the surveillance tape of the Ms. Oldham running over their Mother. It revealed much: the manner Rockport's Police Department handled the crime scene & that Huck's (now Marathon) remained open for business, while Mary lay just outside the front door of the convenience store dying in a pool of her own blood. As EMT's worked to control Mary's hemorrhaging, the investigating officer spent less than 20 seconds at Mary's side. Customers walked in & out of the store just a couple feet from the ongoing emergency. Some of them stopped to watch as Mary's life blood pooled on the parking lot. At one point - a store employee came out, picked up the credit card Mary had dropped & charged her for the gasoline. The station employee handed Mary's credit card and the receipt to a police officer explaining they "had to clear the pump." It was appalling & absolutely unacceptable!

Mary's family & friends remain convinced had things been handled differently by local law enforcement, pressing appropriate criminal charges would have been an easier task for the Spencer County Prosecuting Attorney's office. The ultimate outcome from any charge pressed may well have been the same - however the process would have offered initial justice with a great deal less pain for the family.

We've begun research on the Indiana Code regarding a law enforcement officer's ability to use their own discretion in situations such as our Mother's & so many others across Indiana. We've talked with local & county law enforcement officers, personal injury, civil & defense attorneys and a county prosecuting attorney. In Mother's situation - it was apparent (even to the attending officer) a "serious"

injury was present - which has different requirements for law officers - making drug & alcohol test mandatory. Still no drug test, breathalyzer, or ticket. One has to ask why & then how we can best work together to ensure they aren't left out the next time.

When you get behind the wheel of a vehicle - you are in fact operating a weapon capable of causing death. If a driver impacts a pedestrian with their vehicle - they are in fact - not in control. The State of Indiana requires drivers to be in control of their vehicles at all times. To protect vulnerable pedestrians and hold drivers responsible when they are not in control of their vehicle - the laws in Indiana must change.

Our family has been working on "Mary's Law." Our goal is for legislation to include mandatory drug & alcohol tests for EVERY driver who impacts a pedestrian - be it on public byways or private property. In addition - cell phone or the newest technology records will be subpoenaed to verify the possibility of a distracted driver. If the pedestrian dies as a result of the injuries received - additional charges will be filed against the

driver. Indiana's pedestrian protection/vehicle control laws have not kept pace with changing times. Change to protect increasingly vulnerable Hoosier pedestrians must be.

The family knew instantly we were engaged in the most difficult challenge of our lives & began to document Mary's struggle for life. Selected pictures have been included in this letter to share with/provide you a sense of her struggle & our determination to bring justice & meaning to her death. We cannot allow her tragic death to be without justice & honor. In honor of our Mother - we made a pledge to work for change the current Indiana Code so in the future - families won't have to experience the excruciating grief caused by this tragic type of situation.



4:43PM HEALTHWIN
FRIDAY 06/26/09



1:56 PM HEALTHWIN
THURSDAY 07/16/09



2:55PM HEALTHWIN
TUESDAY 07/21/09

In Honor of My Mother,

Rebecca Shrode

Rebecca Shrode
19019 Waite Blvd. ❖ South Bend, IN 46637
Ph# (574) 250-8712 ❖ E-mail: RebeccaShrode@comcast.net

This picture is of Mary's children Rebecca & Robert Shrode paying their respects just before her memorial service. Words pale when I try to describe how they felt that day. The only thing they could say was: "dear Mother - we love you & will continue the fight for your honor."



Mary was run over at 11:50am on Friday, March 27, 2009. On July 22, at 9:20pm in her room at Healthwin her injuries took her life. Her family was at her side. Four months later, nearly to the hour she was run over, Mary was laid to rest beside her parents in Bates Hill Cemetery.

Mary should be alive today enjoying her retirement. She should be home. She paid the ultimate price for another human being's carelessness. Mary's tragic death is without justice or meaning.

Mary's death was ruled "Accidental." Her family, friends and others who have heard her story do not agree. The charges filed were insufficient for the loss of Mary's life. To operate a motor vehicle in a careful & safe manner requires a conscience decision. Failure to make such a decision is to negligently operate a vehicle.

Every Hoosier pedestrian needs your help so Indiana Code will better protect them.



Her Journey's Just Begun

By Ellen Brenneman

Don't think of her as gone away -
her journey's just begun,
life holds so many facets -
this earth is only one.
Just think of her as resting
from the sorrows and the tears
in a place of warmth and comfort
where there are no days and years.
Think how she must be wishing
that we could know today
how nothing but our sadness
can really pass away.
And think of her as living
in the hearts of those she touched,
for nothing loved is ever lost -
and she was loved so much.

Mary Elma Hall Shrode
May 4, 1929 to July 22, 2009

AH #2 CLSPSC, 9/29/10

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These search terms are highlighted: mary shrode

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After Mary Died

Circumstances of pedestrian's death prompt family to seek strengthened laws

By VIRGINIA BLACK
Tribune Staff Writer

This story was originally published at 6:26 a.m. May 19.

The tellers at Mary Shrode's southern Indiana bank knew her Friday routine so well that when the 80-year-old walked through the door, her two \$10 bills were already sitting on the counter.

One of the bills was to be spent on lunch with her best friend on Saturday; the other would cover lunch — including tip — with a friend after church on Sunday.

Every Friday, Mary Shrode would leave the Rockport bank to check her post office box next door. She'd then drive her 2003 silver PT Cruiser to the Stop N Go at the corner of Indiana 66 and Lincoln Avenue, where she'd gas up her car, whether or not the tank was empty.

So a little before noon on March 27, 2009, the silver-haired woman had nearly completed what her daughter describes as her Friday routine. She racked up \$20 on a gas pump, then, using her red, white and blue cane — her back slightly stooped with the ravages of osteoporosis — Mary Shrode began to slowly make her way to the store's front doors to pay for her gas.

A grainy, black-and-white surveillance tape shows part of Mary's trek across the parking lot. It shows a man with dark hair jumping into the passenger side of a black pickup parked directly in front of the doors of the Stop N Go. It shows the truck backing up quickly, a split second later.

It does not show the 25-year-old woman driving the truck, who would later tell police she did not see Mary Shrode.

It does not show the truck backing over Mary Shrode, knocking her to the ground and crushing her leg, and then pulling forward and running over her again.



Evansville Courier & Press Photos/KEVIN SWANK

Carrying a picture of her mother, Rebecca Shrode talks to friend Joe Greene, whom she found working in the yard last month across from the Stop N Go in Rockport, Ind. Shrode is pushing for statewide law changes after her mother was hit in this convenience store parking lot. "Carelessness is a decision," she says. "I almost call it bringing drivers back to center."

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It does not show the excruciating few months at Healthwin Specialized Care in South Bend that followed Mary Shrode's resuscitation.

It does not show the pain dealt to her family after **Mary Shrode** died from her wounds on July 22, 2009.

'An Instrument of death'

Mary's daughter, Rebecca, grew up in the Spencer County town of Rockport but has lived in South Bend for three decades.

Outraged that the police officer who responded to the accident involving her mother did not offer the young driver any test for impairment or even a traffic citation, Rebecca Shrode has begun a campaign to tighten enforcement of existing laws, beef up penalties and prompt drivers to think twice before driving carelessly — and endangering someone else's life.

Under Indiana law, officers investigating incidents involving fatalities or "serious bodily injury" are required to offer a driver a portable breath test or other chemical test. If the driver refuses, he or she faces a citation and the loss of driving privileges. (In cases with evidence of impairment, officers can compel the tests anyway.)

The officer who responded to the Stop N Go on that Friday, Rockport's police chief at the time, has since retired. But his replacement, Chief Dale Meredith, reopened the case and re-interviewed witnesses at the request of Spencer County Prosecutor Dan Wilkinson.

Ultimately, the young woman, who could not be reached for this article, was given a traffic citation and paid a fine. Meredith said she told him that she looked but just didn't see the diminutive **Mary Shrode**. Her passenger backed up her story.

"I find it hard to believe he didn't see her," the chief said of the passenger, who had just entered the car. "But I honestly feel that this is just a tragic accident. It could have been prevented if she (the driver) had gone the extra mile — but who does that?"

Rebecca Shrode protests that if the consequences were stricter, more drivers would pay more attention to how they operate the "3,000-or-more-pound weapon we are aiming at one another. It is an instrument of death. It is amazing as a society how lax we are at operating a motor vehicle."

Prosecutor Wilkinson said he has offered to help Shrode examine the existing law, but "I'm not sure what that law should be."

Indiana distinguishes between negligence and recklessness, and the bar for proving recklessness, which is prosecutable, is much higher here. In contrast, some states, including Michigan, do have laws on the books that include criminal penalties for negligence.

"Of course, you can change a fact here or there, and it rises to a criminal level," said Stephen Johnson, executive director of the Indiana Prosecuting Attorneys Council. "But under existing law, not looking before you back up would not be.

"It's hard to say what should be a civil case and what should be criminal," he said. Lawmakers so far have preferred to rely on civil remedies for those hurt by mere negligence.

There is no criminal penalty for distracted driving, Johnson said, "but some do believe there should be."

'The best truth'

Not all prosecutors agree on the line separating recklessness and negligence, Johnson acknowledged.

And not all law enforcement officers offer drivers a portable breath test in cases of serious injury, based on prosecutors' understanding of what's required. "There are 92 counties in the state of Indiana," Meredith said, "and there are 92 interpretations of the law."

No tests were given in another pedestrian/vehicle accident last month in downtown Princeton, Ind., involving a retired police chief who struck a 74-year-old woman in a crosswalk. The woman later died of her injuries.

The Princeton Daily Clarion reported that the driver "told police he did not see the woman in the intersection, according to the report, which also indicated no tests were performed to determine if drugs or alcohol played a role in the accident."

Meredith said that without any other signs of impairment, "I won't give one, either."

Indiana code, he points out, uses the verb "shall" rather than "must": "A law enforcement officer shall offer a portable breath test or chemical test to any person who the officer has reason to believe operated a vehicle that was involved in a fatal accident or an accident involving serious bodily injury."

"People have accidents every day who aren't intoxicated," he said. If it were mandatory to test in every one, serious time and expense would mount.

"But my main concern is depriving someone of their freedom for that 20 minutes it takes to administer that test," he said. "I take that seriously."

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In St. Joseph County, Capt. Tim Spencer coordinates a Fatal Alcohol Crash Team that is called to accident scenes involving serious injury.

On the one hand, is forcing a chemical test "an infringement on that person's rights or not? That's a question for us," he said. "I don't really know which side of that fence I fall on, to be honest with you."

St. Joseph County Prosecutor Michael Dvorak, whose office runs the county's FACT team, agrees that a person's rights are at issue. Yet when FACT officers handle a crash scene, they always ask for a blood test, which is unassailable in court.

"You're balancing the inconvenience of the person who submits to the blood draw with the fact that someone is dead or seriously injured," he said. That also provides a driver with evidence of being chemical-free.

"In St. Joseph County, we've asked police to default to asking for a chemical test," said Deputy Prosecutor Eric Tamashasky. "We want the best truth we can."

What's serious injury?

Rebecca Shrode wants to make St. Joseph County's policy uniform across the state, she said, and possibly add requirements to check for the use of technology such as cell phones at the time of a pedestrian/vehicle crash.

Johnson, of the Prosecuting Attorneys Council, points out that legislators have so far not agreed on technology-driven laws, and even a recent statute dealing with teen drivers with probationary licenses and cell phones includes many loopholes.

But he thinks it's possible to better define "serious bodily injury."

Another state law does define the phrase — including "unconsciousness" and "extreme pain" — but authorities say that's still where assessment can be difficult.

In Mary Shrode's case, "there was no question whether that was serious bodily injury," said state Rep. Ryan Dvorak, D-South Bend, one of several legislators to whom Rebecca Shrode has appealed for help. "This is a case where the investigating officer messed up."

But "if there's any room for ambiguity in that law," Ryan Dvorak said, "it would be what serious bodily injury means."

Spencer said he did not want to second-guess another officer and points out that sometimes, it's difficult to tell whether someone is seriously hurt. Sometimes, "it's just difficult to tell from the limited information available at the scene."

Prosecutor Dvorak described a situation where a woman had been thrown through a windshield and officers initially believed she was near death — yet she ended up walking away. In other cases, someone might have what appears to be merely a bump on the head and later die.

More exact definition of the term might not help, he said.

"You're asking people to make a call about whether something is serious bodily injury," he said, "but they're not doctors. Sometimes even doctors can't tell without tests."

Another look

State Sen. Joe Zakas, R-Granger, has arranged for Shrode to make her case Sept. 29 to the General Assembly's Criminal Law and Sentencing Policy Study Committee in Indianapolis.

"Should there be more clarity in a situation like this?" he asked. "That's a very good question."

"Should there be greater penalty?" Zakas asked, suggesting it's time Indiana compare its statutes to those of other states. "I think it's a fair issue to examine."

State Sen. Richard Young, D-47th, whose southern Indiana district includes Spencer County, said he's willing to introduce a resolution next summer to persuade the Courts and Criminal Code standing summer committee to hear testimony on the issues raised by Mary Shrode's accident.

That committee includes not only lawmakers and attorneys, but also law enforcement authorities, he said. If a summer committee takes it up, chances are greater for success in the General Assembly.

"We're legislators, we pass the laws," he said, "but it's up to law enforcement to enforce the laws."

Ryan Dvorak agreed. "When an investigating officer doesn't follow the law, more complications follow," he said. "I'm not sure how you legislate that."

Would greater penalties for negligent driving prompt more careful driving?

"Of course, we have lots of laws involving driving now," Wilkinson said, "and still people wind up doing things that hurt or kill other people."

But Rebecca Shrode is determined.

"The point of this is consistency," she said.

"My mother's death at this point is without justice, and without meaning. I have pledged to my dying day to try to bring meaning to her death."

Staff writer Virginia Black:
574-235-6321
vblack@sbtinfo.com

Amanda Boyd

Posted: Sep 19 2010 10:07 am
Subject: Re: After Mary Died

Joined: May 16 2009
Posts: 7

Gas station parking lots have always drive me crazy. There are people walking every where and they are usually oblivious of the other drivers. Awareness is a two way street. I look both ways a number of times before backing up and it still seems like someone pops in from out of nowhere.

Report this post as inappropriate

Mayflower

Posted: Sep 20 2010 10:22 am
Subject: Re: After Mary Died

Joined: Aug 11 2009
Posts: 57

Maybe, if gas stations had designated walk areas for pedestrians this would help eliminate this problem. People come out from nowhere in these locations. It is almost impossible to see them.

Maybe this is why, most people pay at the pump whenever possible.

Report this post as inappropriate

donna wilkinson

Posted: Sep 20 2010 10:23 am
Subject: Re: After Mary Died

Joined: Jan 21 2007
Posts: 36

I am not trying to be unkind here, but the truth is the video doesn't even show the young woman hitting the elderly lady so why is it being used as a sympathy tactic? If that is the young woman driver that keeps crossing back and forth in front of the camera, she has her hands up to her mouth like she can't believe it happened not like some crazed impaired nut. I am not saying she shouldn't be ticketed or that the police were not derelict in their duty, but it was a horrible tragic ACCIDENT and doesn't look to me like this woman is some nut that runs down old ladies. If this woman's daughter wants to get stricter laws, more power to her, but quit making this poor girl the object of your witch hunt. I am sure she will have to live with the guilt of what happened forever.

Report this post as inappropriate

CommonSense
Usually

Posted: Sep 20 2010 12:40 pm
Subject: Re: After Mary Died

Joined: Nov 23 2009
Posts: 101

It doesn't matter whether the gas stations put in designated walk areas. The customers still have to walk across the drive to pay. It comes down to both, the driver and pedestrians, to slow down and be careful when crossing.

Report this post as inappropriate

Justin Bowen



Joined: Sep 17 2006
Posts: 2329

Posted: Sep 20 2010 12:45 pm
Subject: Re: After Mary Died

The old lady who was hit was the one who was hobbling across the parking lot like an old lady from the gas pump in the upper-right corner to the lower-left corner from about 00:38 to 00:49. You can see the passenger open the door of the truck (which you can only barely see in the lower left corner) and get in just as the old lady was walking behind the truck and the truck back up and drive off right afterward. You technically don't see the old lady getting hit, but it's pretty easy to get an idea of how it happened just from watching how slowly she moved and how quickly the driver backed up and sped off.

Report this post as inappropriate

SB Res

Posted: Sep 20 2010 3:04 pm
Subject: Re: After Mary Died

Joined: Sep 02 2008
Posts: 189

As someone who has driven many pick up trucks over the years I can't believe that the person driving that didn't feel anything. I ran over my sisters puppy because I didn't know it was sleeping under my truck and I felt the bump pretty easily. That police officer was negligent for not testing the driver for being impaired.

Report this post as inappropriate

Rebecca Shrode



Posted: Sep 20 2010 8:01 pm
Subject: Re: After Mary Died

Donna,

You & I must have very different perspectives on life. I've read the article and watched the video a number of times. I saw neither a witch hunt, a sympathy tactic, nor found references referring to the young woman as "some crazed impaired nut" or a "nut that runs down old ladies."

The young woman pulled out of the parking space so very quickly! Given Mrs. Shrode's hobble gait, she could not have gotten out of the way, no matter how aware she was.

While technically correct, the video doesn't show the young woman running over Mrs. Shrode, I agree with Justin. It's pretty easy to get an idea of just what happened. Watch the first responders; the pace at which they move tell us very clearly they are dealing with a serious injury.

Mary Shrode is my Mother.

Report this post as inappropriate

m chrzanowski

Posted: Sep 21 2010 8:02 am
Subject: Re: After Mary Died

Joined: Jun 27 2008
Posts: 25

"must" "shall"

Really?? Shall does not mean "should" or "Might want to". It means "will" or "must"!!!

shall

1. Used before a verb in the infinitive to show:
 - a. Something that will take place or exist in the future: We shall arrive tomorrow.
 - b. Something, such as an order, promise, requirement, or obligation: You shall leave now. He shall answer for his misdeeds. The penalty shall not exceed two years in prison.
 - c. The will to do something or have something take place: I shall go out if I feel like it.
 - d. Something that is inevitable: That day shall come.
2. Archaic
 - a. To be able to.
 - b. To have to; must.

Report this post as inappropriate

John Wesley

Posted: Sep 21 2010 9:29 am
Subject: Re: After Mary Died

Joined: Jan 24 2010
Posts: 15

Actually, unless the law has been recently changed, the officer can only test when the offence occurs on a public hi-way or property, not on private property. It was an accident, pure and simple, instead of looking for someone to lay blame on, **Mary Shrode** should move on with har life.

Report this post as inappropriate

Daffodils



Posted: Sep 21 2010 1:04 pm
Subject: Re: After Mary Died

John,

Carelessness is not an accident. The family isn't looking for anyone to blame, for we know exactly who ran over **Mary Shrode**.

Speaking of **Mary Shrode** getting on with her life...she can't. She was killed by the careless action of another human being.

Mary's family is indeed getting on with their lives by working to bring

Joined: Sep 20 2010
Posts: 5

meaning to her death.

Report this post as inappropriate

Cindy Carlson

Posted: Sep 21 2010 4:06 pm

Subject: Re: After Mary Died

Joined: Dec 26 2007

Posts: 1432

It was a careless accident. The driver of the truck should have LOOKED before carelessly backing up.

When in situations where there are pedestrians such as the gas station, your driveway, parking lots in malls or grocery stores, one needs to always look before backing up. The driver backed up quickly.

I've never driven a pickup truck, but I agree with with SB Res that the driver would have felt something when she ran over **Mary Shrode**.

It is a shame that **Mary Shrode** was in the wrong place at the wrong time. Had the passenger stayed in the gas station a couple of more minutes, Mary would not have died as a result of being run over.

Report this post as inappropriate

Dana Harris Carter

Posted: Sep 21 2010 4:15 pm

Subject: Re: After Mary Died

Joined: Feb 07 2008

Posts: 185

My sincere condolences go out to the family of the woman who lost her life in this incident. I pray that you will be able to find peace somehow in this scenario and that everything will work out for you and your surviving family members. I also pray for the driver that she gets resolution and is truly sorry for this incident regardless.

Sincerely,
Former So. Bend Resident in Atlanta, GA.

Report this post as inappropriate

- You must register and be logged in to post a comment.
- We encourage your comments, but we ask that you keep them civil and appropriate. Please read our rules of engagement
- By clicking on "Post Comment" you acknowledge that you have read the Terms of Service and the comment you are posting is in compliance with such terms. Be polite. Inappropriate posts may be removed by the moderator. Contact site Administrator

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AH # 3, CLSPXC, 9/29/10



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After the crash, who pays the tab?

VIRGINIA BLACK Special to the Courier & Press

Posted September 26, 2010 at 12:52 a.m.

Email Discuss Share » Print A A A



KEVIN SWANK / Courier & Press Carrying a picture of her mother, who died of injuries suffered when she was hit by a truck at the gas station seen at rear, Rebecca Shrode talks recently to a friend while pushing for a change in state law on traffic accidents.

Mary Shrode lay dazed on the parking lot near the front doors of a convenience store, blood flowing from the leg crushed by the truck that had just run over it twice.

As a couple of bystanders and, soon, first responders worked to stabilize the older woman, the store never closed. Patrons continued to walk in and out, some glancing over at the tragedy playing out a few feet away, others not even seeming to notice.

In the midst of the activity that interrupted the usual noontime business on that Friday at the Stop N Go, a clerk picked up Mary Shrode's credit card, ran it through a machine to pay for the \$20 in gas the woman had pumped, and handed the card to a police officer.

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to report

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Wolf's Tavern and Restaurant to reopen

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September 26, 2010
6:46 a.m.

dpaynejesus#240592 writes:

Suggest removal

Reply to this post

First of all, to the family, I am so sorry for your loss. You have lost, undoubtedly, the most important woman in your life, your mother. I sit here with tears in my eyes because THIS very month I, too, was hit, as a pedestrian in a parking lot. I have injuries to my leg also, although it is not broken. I understand that feeling of being violated and disregarded. YOU are doing the right thing by fighting for your dear loved one; obviously she raised you with an honor of human life. Don't stop fighting for her honor!

September 26, 2010
7:24 a.m.

biloxipat1#190232 writes:

Suggest removal

Reply to this post

"It sounds as if the (employee) there was just thinking of this woman as 20 bucks in the till," Clark Murtean said."

No. The employee was thinking of the poor woman as \$20 OUT OF THE EMPLOYEE'S POCKET. Those are two very different issues.

September 26, 2010
4:30 p.m.

rappaccinidaughter writes:

Suggest removal

Reply to this post

In case anyone else is wondering, this happened at Rockport's Marathon Stop N Go at 717 N. Lincoln Avenue in Rockport.

The owner's policy to bill cashiers for gas thefts is awful in itself.

I am very sorry for the victim's family.

September 26, 2010
4:49 p.m.

biloxipat1#190232 writes:

Suggest removal

Reply to this post

I am not even sure if it is LEGAL for the station owner to charge the employees for people who run off without paying. And my condolences too to the family of the victim of someone's haste.

September 26, 2010
8:33 p.m.

Daffodil writes:

Suggest removal

Reply to this post

in response to biloxipat1#190232:

"It sounds as if the (employee) there was just thinking of this woman as 20 bucks in the till," Clark Murtean said."

No. The employee was thinking of the poor woman as \$20 OUT OF THE EMPLOYEE'S POCKET. Those are two very different issues.

Whether its called "20 bucks in the till" or "\$20 OUT OF THE EMPLOYEE'S POCKET," it is the same issue. A punitive policy in place to put cash into the pockets of the station owner, with little or no regard for the employees or customers.

It seems very clear this business owner cares only about profits and nothing about people.

I pass through Rockport from time to time...and will patronize the gas station/convenience store a few blocks down the street.

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AH #4, CLSPSC, 9/29/10

Charles A. Asher

Charlie@UpToParents.org

Law and Mediation Offices

211 West Washington Street, Suite 1720

South Bend, Indiana 46601

To: Indiana Sentencing Policy Study Committee

From: Charles Asher

Re: Written statement commensurate with September 29, 2010 discussion of establishing parole eligibility for pre-1977 multiple-life inmates

Date: September 23, 2010

I sincerely appreciate the Committee's and its Chair's invitation to present on what I consider the disparate and, in many cases, unreasonably harsh treatment of defendants sometimes referred to as "pre-1977 multiple-lifers." These are persons convicted of two or more counts of a variety of offenses (sometimes premeditated murder, but also "Old Code" offenses such as unintentional felony murder, second-degree murder, kidnap, or causing serious injury in the course of a felony) resulting in two or more sentences of life imprisonment.

Because these defendants are under multiple life sentences, they are statutorily ineligible for parole consideration, even if their offenses would result in substantially more moderate sentences under current Indiana law and regardless of outstanding institutional records and rehabilitation. *Hernandez v. State*, 910 N.E.2d 213 (Ind. 2009).

I suggest that the prohibition in the next to last sentence of 11-13-3-2(b)(3) ("*A person sentenced upon conviction of more than one (1) felony to more than one (1) term of life imprisonment is not eligible for consideration for release on parole under this section*") be lifted and replaced with the following:

A person sentenced upon conviction of more than one (1) felony to more than one (1) term of life imprisonment is eligible for consideration for release on parole upon completion of thirty (30) years of time served on the sentences, whether those sentences were ordered served consecutively or concurrently. A person sentenced on any offense to life without parole is not eligible for consideration for release on parole under this section.

I believe this suggested change serves the interests of the State as much as it does the interests of several deserving inmates who have served many more years of incarceration than appropriate.

In the interests of full disclosure, my current work involves only family mediation cases and supervision of our family's charity, but I became acquainted with the statutory anomaly I'm raising here in the course of years of representation of Sarah "Cindy" White. Cindy is just one of several multiple-life inmates without the chance for release on parole, even though parole may be well deserved in many of these cases and very much in the interests of the State.

Let me comment on why I think something like this is necessary to avoid a continuing miscarriage of justice. The curious results that follow from denying parole consideration to these inmates make the point pretty well. Here are just a few of those results.

1. While a pre-1977 defendant convicted of two murders can never be paroled, a person convicted of two or more murders after 1977 can earn good time credit and release on parole.

This comparison is no academic exercise. In a case I handled (reported at *Whipple v. State*, 523 N.E.2d 1363 (Ind. 1988)), a defendant was sentenced to concurrent terms of 40 and 30 years for two intentional murders committed in 1985. If committed before 1977, these would have required life sentences, and Mr. Whipple would still be in prison (barring the exceptional relief of executive clemency). Yet because the offenses occurred in 1985 (after the 1977 adoption of our current criminal code), Mr. Whipple was eligible for good time credit and release on parole. He was released in 1999 and has been entirely crime-free, hard-working, and productive since.

2. While a person *unintentionally* causing two deaths in the course of one pre-1977 felony (for example arson, the case with current inmates Mr. Kenneth Pawloski and Ms. Sarah "Cindy" White) can never be paroled, a person committing two or more *intentional* murders after 1977 earns good time credit and can be released on parole.
3. Indiana even continues to hold without the chance of good time credit or parole at least seven multiple lifers for such non-death crimes as kidnapping or causing serious injury during a felony (Mr. Clifton Boone, Mr. Samuel Dewey, Mr. Larry Edwards, Mr. Jerald Jessup, Mr. Jesse Jones, Mr. Max McCurdy, and Mr. Rickie Pearish).
4. While the injustice to the multiple lifers and their families is sufficient to justify the proposed amendment, the reasons for relief do not end there. Another result of this parole eligibility quirk is that the State is forced to spend scarce public safety resources for the detention of persons ranging from their mid-50s to their 70s, many with excellent institutional records and excellent prospects for success on parole. A brief review of their cases shows that the medical conditions of some include the following.

- diabetes
- hepatitis (including C)
- degenerative arthritis
- deafness
- serious ophthalmologic disease
- diabetes
- advanced heart disease
- partial paralysis and paresis
- hypertension
- various serious cancers

5. I know of no rational basis for selecting this group of inmates for the disparate treatment they are suffering, and none has ever been suggested to me. If the legislature thought life in prison without parole was automatically and conclusively the proper punishment for anyone committing two murders, two kidnappings, two serious injuries in the course of a felony, or any other two offenses once carrying life sentences, then such would be the law today. Obviously, and wisely, the legislature does not so believe.

6. The permanent denial of parole eligibility to these inmates is an unnecessary, unwise, and expensive anomaly. Both observance of the State constitutional call for a penal system “founded on principles of reformation, and not vindictive justice” (Ind. Constitution, Art. 1, Sec. 18) and the sensible allocation of limited public safety resources suggest a more sensible course. The Parole Board is more than capable of making sound decisions on whether some of these inmates merit release on parole; in fact, with decades of close-up monitoring of each inmate available to it, the Parole Board has many times the information available to any of the sentencing judges.

On June 28, 2010, Governor Mitch Daniels aptly summarized how self-defeating it can be to incarcerate merely for incarceration’s sake. “In Indiana,” Governor Daniels said in announcing a new state initiative to study sentencing and public safety, “we will not compromise public safety. Having more dangerous and repeat offending criminals in prison is the best way to protect Hoosiers, but if our current laws and practices result in non-dangerous offenders taking up space at high cost to taxpayers, there may be better ways to manage that.” I submit that locking up until death, and with no chance of parole consideration, anyone and everyone with more than one life sentence, even when those sentences have been determined by the legislature to be inappropriate for the types of offenses involved, is a near-perfect strategy for wasting scarce public safety resources. Particularly when some of those multiple-life inmates neither caused nor intended anyone’s death, some never intended to harm anyone, and several have established excellent institutional records, room should be made, in the Governors’ words, for better ways to manage.

I’m attaching information I have on some of the particular circumstances of some of the inmates whose futures are at stake (Appendix A), as well as some historical comparisons demonstrating the amazing length of time already served by them (Appendix B).

I’m happy to respond to any requests for information or discussion.

Thank you kindly for your consideration of this proposal.

Charles A. Asher
Charlie@UpToParents.org

Appendix A: Sample cases of pre-1977 Indiana multiple-lifers

Following are sample cases among the approximately 38 multiple-life inmates in Indiana.

Please note that I have not independently investigated the records of all the multiple-life inmates whose cases are at issue here. I share the following as the best accounts I have of what I understand the Parole Board would learn about some of the inmates' records upon appropriate parole review.

On a personal note, I want to say how compelling it has been to read so many records of personal improvement and accomplishment, especially when these records were built during incarceration with no chance at parole. My overwhelming sense was that no one should be embarrassed or reluctant to concede that in some cases, inmates with lengthy sentences do elevate themselves.

A. Examples of inmates neither intending nor causing anyone's death

- At least seven of the inmates (Mr. Clifton Boone, Mr. Samuel Dewey, Mr. Larry Edwards, Mr. Jerald Jessup, Mr. Jesse Jones, Mr. Max McCurdy, and Mr. Rickie Pearish) were convicted of offenses other than murder or attempted murder. There has never been a claim that any of them caused or intended anyone's death. My information is that several of these men have excellent institutional records.

B. Examples of inmates not intending death or even injury to anyone

- At least two inmates (Mr. Kenneth Pawloski and Ms. Sarah "Cindy" White) committed acts of arson without intending that anyone be injured or killed. In fact, in Ms. White's case, a fire was set solely to escape ongoing sexual abuse (as born out by nude photographs discovered in the fire's investigation) and risked her life to save the occupants when the fire grew out of control. My information is that both Mr. Pawloski and Ms. White have exceptionally commendable institutional records.

C. Examples of other inmates with superior institutional records

- Mr. James Greider while in a drug-intoxicated state committed two tragic murders (of his best friend and his best friend's niece). His record shows that in 30 years of incarceration he accumulated two minor conduct reports. While incarcerated he has earned two vocational licenses, an associate's college degree, and a bachelor's college degree. He is a founding member of Temple Bet-Herut, the first synagogue in a maximum security unit formally recognized by the Union of American Hebrew Congregations (now the Union for Reform Judaism).

- Mr. William Herman on July 7, 1974, at age 23, became intoxicated to the point of delusions and killed two friends. He promptly admitted his actions and entered pleas to two counts of second degree murder. In 36 years Mr. Herman has accumulated only one institutional conduct report (on a 1997 charge he continues to dispute). He has received numerous educational and program accomplishments. Interestingly, he was granted parole on October 3, 2001, was told to prepare his effects for discharge, but then had the grant of parole rescinded when the Parole Board concluded it lacked the authority to release him due to the multiple-life issue involved here.
- Mr. Robert P. Jones was convicted for three murders committed on November 9, 1975. In the last 28 years of incarceration, Mr. Jones has received one conduct report, the circumstances of which he disputes. He earned his G.E.D. and drug abuse certificate. He has excellent work reports in his janitorial duties despite his serious arthritis (he is cane-dependent), congenitally deformed hand, and serious hearing deficits.
- Mr. Max McCurdy at age 28 accepted responsibility for and pled guilty to charges of kidnapping and armed rape. He has had no conduct reports. He has worked over 30 years in the college office of the education department and earned numerous certificates and letters of commendation.
- Mr. Riley Mosley at age 29 accepted responsibility for and pled guilty to three counts (murder and rape). He reports two conduct reports, both in the 1980s.
- Mr. Kenneth J. Pawloski was convicted on two counts of felony murder for a fire set on January 19, 1975. His offense involved no intent to kill or injure anyone. Mr. Pawloski has had no conduct reports during his incarceration. He was a respected and decorated police officer when he made this one tragic decision to cause property damage, a decision that led to the tragic unintended deaths of two persons. Mr. Pawloski has completed numerous FEMA courses that he's put to work for the institution. His institutional packet includes numerous certificates and more than 50 letters of commendation. He has been an officer of Temple Bet-Herut, a member of Jaycees, and an organizer of several food sales for worthy charities. He has become proficient in computers and a variety of administrative jobs. Having been a police officer for about eight years before his incarceration, Mr. Pawloski has volunteered hundreds of hours with the Spirit Group of St. Louis, an agency dedicated to counseling and educating female victims of rape, assault, and abuse.
- Mr. Earl Abdul-Raheem (formerly Mr. Earl Ray Hackett) killed two persons and injured another in a shooting on Christmas Eve 1974. Prior to these offenses Mr. Abdul-Raheem was a decorated Vietnam War veteran, receiving two Purple Hearts, the Combat Action Ribbon, the National Defense Service Medal, the Vietnam Campaign Medal, and the Vietnam Service Medal. As a result of his combat experience, he suffered from serious depression and post-traumatic stress

disorder. Partly for lack of a diagnosis or any treatment of those conditions before his incarceration, Mr. Abdul-Raheem self-medicated with alcohol and heroin. He shot the three victims in his case when he “snapped” during a robbery committed to procure drugs. His institutional packet includes the treating staff doctor’s opinion that his drug and alcohol abuse and PTSD “relate directly to war experiences.”

During his incarceration, Mr. Abdul-Raheem has received only two minor conduct reports, both in the 1970s. In addition to consistently productive work, he has achieved the following.

- Welding training and certificate (1977)
- Completion of, and certificate from, serial substance abuse classes (1978)
- Certificate from Reading Dynamics Course (1978)
- Certificate in Basic Masonry (1980)
- Diploma from Institute of Metaphysics (1985)
- Certificate for Commercial Fabrics Program (1985)
- Certificate of Achievement for Completion of Substance Abuse Awareness Program (1987)
- Certificate for Completing Jaycee Orientation ((1988)
- Certificate of Jaycees Membership (1989)
- Certificate for Completion of Barber Program (1989)
- Barber School Diploma (1990)
- Certificate from University of Notre Dame for African and African-American Studies Program, College of Arts and Letters (1996)
- Certificate of Appreciation from Lifers United for Penal Progress (1997)
- Certificate for Meritorious Military Service (1997)
- Multiple citations for Dean’s List ranking, Ball State University
- Associates Degree, Ball State University (2001)
- Bachelor Degree, Ball State University (2002)
- U.S. Department of Homeland Security Emergency Management Institute’s Professional Development Series (2006)

A full psychological evaluation as far back as 1996 showed Mr. Adbul-Raheem’s post-traumatic stress disorder, major depression, and chemical dependency to be in successful remission. Staff psychologist Dr. Rex Hurt concluded that Mr. Abdul-Raheem had “successfully turned his life around” and that “the prognosis for a satisfactory community adjustment is favorable if he is paroled.”

Appendix B: Considering how much time has been served by these men and women without parole consideration

Among the surviving multiple-lifers, 1974 seems to be an approximate median timeframe that their sentences began.

The following facts and comparisons may help underscore how much time has been served by the persons affected by this now-discarded sentencing scheme.

- Some events during and since 1974:
 - Saigon fell to the North Vietnamese.
 - Jimmy Hoffa disappeared.
 - Patty Hearst was kidnapped by a group calling itself the Symbionese Liberation Army.
 - Watergate verdicts were returned against John Mitchell, H. R. Haldeman, and John Erlichman.
 - Separate attempts were made on the life of President Gerald Ford by Lynette “Squeaky” Fromm and Sarah Jane Moore.
 - The *SS Edmund Fitzgerald* sank in a Lake Superior storm.
 - The NBA and ABA merged.
 - Israeli commandos freed 103 hostages held at Uganda’s Entebbe Airport.
 - 918 lives were lost in a murder-suicide at Jonestown, Guyana.
 - While fishing in Plains, Georgia, President Jimmie Carter was attacked by an animal described as a swamp rabbit.
 - The Three Mile Island Nuclear Reactor suffered a partial meltdown.
 - Chrysler was bailed out—for the first time.
 - Home VCRs, disposal razors, the Volkswagen Rabbit, and the Sony Walkman were introduced.

- Some price and economic comparisons from today back to 1975:
 - Average new car price: approximately \$28,000 today, \$4,524 in 1975.
 - First-class postage stamp: 44 cents today, 8 cents in 1975.
 - Median household income: \$50,233 in 2007, \$11,197 in 1975.
 - Average major league baseball salary: slightly over \$3.3 million today, \$44,676 in 1975.
 - Dow Jones industrial Average (DJIA): over 10,000 today, closed at 616.24 on last day of trading in 1974.
 - Federal spending: approximately \$3.5 trillion today, \$332 billion in 1975.

- Federal deficit: approximately \$13 trillion today, \$533 billion in 1975.
- Not one of the following now long-retired storied athletes with full careers had played a single inning, down, or quarter of professional sport by 1974: Mark Fidrych, Fernando Valenzuela, Tony Dorsett, Earl Campbell, Billy Sims, Eric Dickerson, Barry Sanders, Lawrence Taylor, Adrian Dantley, Michael Jordan, and Larry Bird.

One more milepost in sports may be helpful in understanding how long these men and women have been imprisoned. Roger Federer, the man with the most grand slam tennis championships ever (16) and over 700 tour victories in all, would not be born until 1981, 4 years after the sentencing scheme in question was abandoned.

Finally, it should be remembered that these periods of incarceration will carry on, unexamined and quite expensively, unless interrupted by a sensible plan for their review. Which brings to mind the cases of inmates in this group serving sentences since well before 1974. One inmate, Mr. Michael Layton, has been incarcerated for 50 years, in fact since the Eisenhower administration. Events occurring during his incarceration include John Kennedy's election and assassination, the Bay of Pigs invasion, the first walk-off home run to win a World Series (Bill Mazeroski, Forbes Field, October 13, 1960), and the launch of the first American into space (Alan Shepard, May 5, 1961).

AH # 5, CLSPC 9/21/10

LAKE COUNTY COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS ANNUAL REPORT

2009/2010

Highlights

LCCC PROGRAMMING

ADULT	JUVENILE
-------	----------

- ◉ Community Transition Program
- ◉ Day Reporting Program
- ◉ Forensic Diversion Program
- ◉ Kimbrough Work Program
- ◉ Offender Reentry Treatment Program

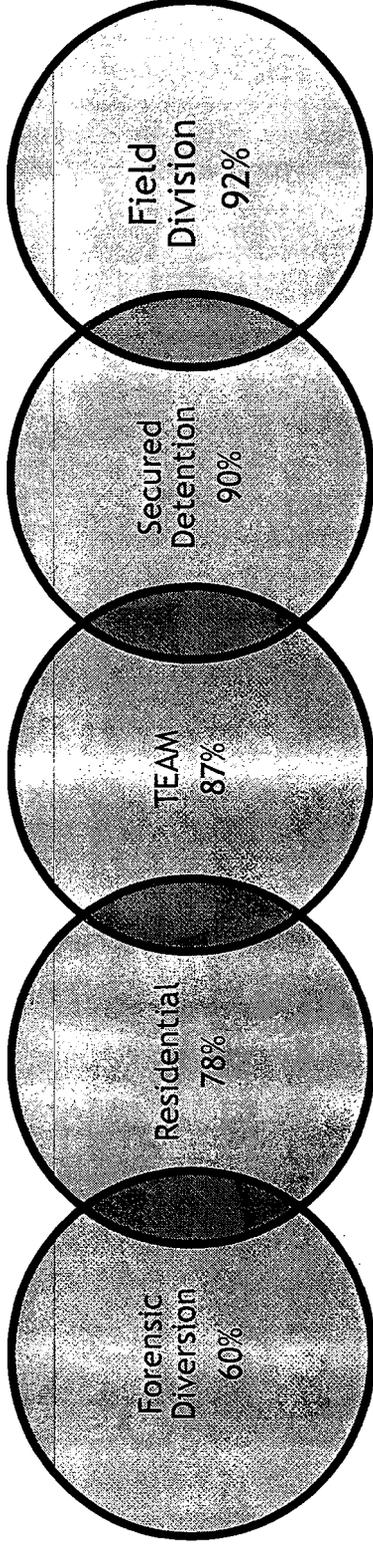
- ◉ Secured Detention
- ◉ Tactical Education and Management (TEAM)



LCCC STATISTICS - FY 09/10

- ◎ 777 adult offenders were served (including those who initially served part of their sentence at the IDOC)
- ◎ Collectively, staff received 883 hours of training
- ◎ Staff conducted 1,178 LSI'R risk and need assessment
- ◎ Staff conducted 8,925 case management meetings
- ◎ Staff conducted 5,554 field visits
- ◎ LCCC Facilitator conducted 210 Thinking for a Change groups

LCCC PROGRAM COMPLETION RATES



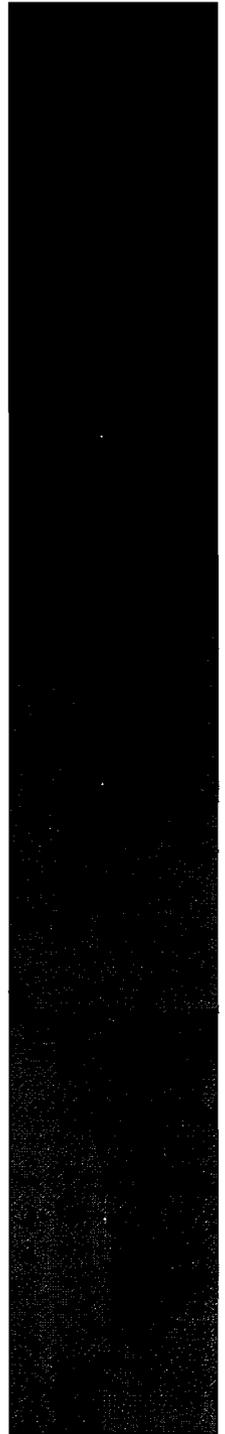
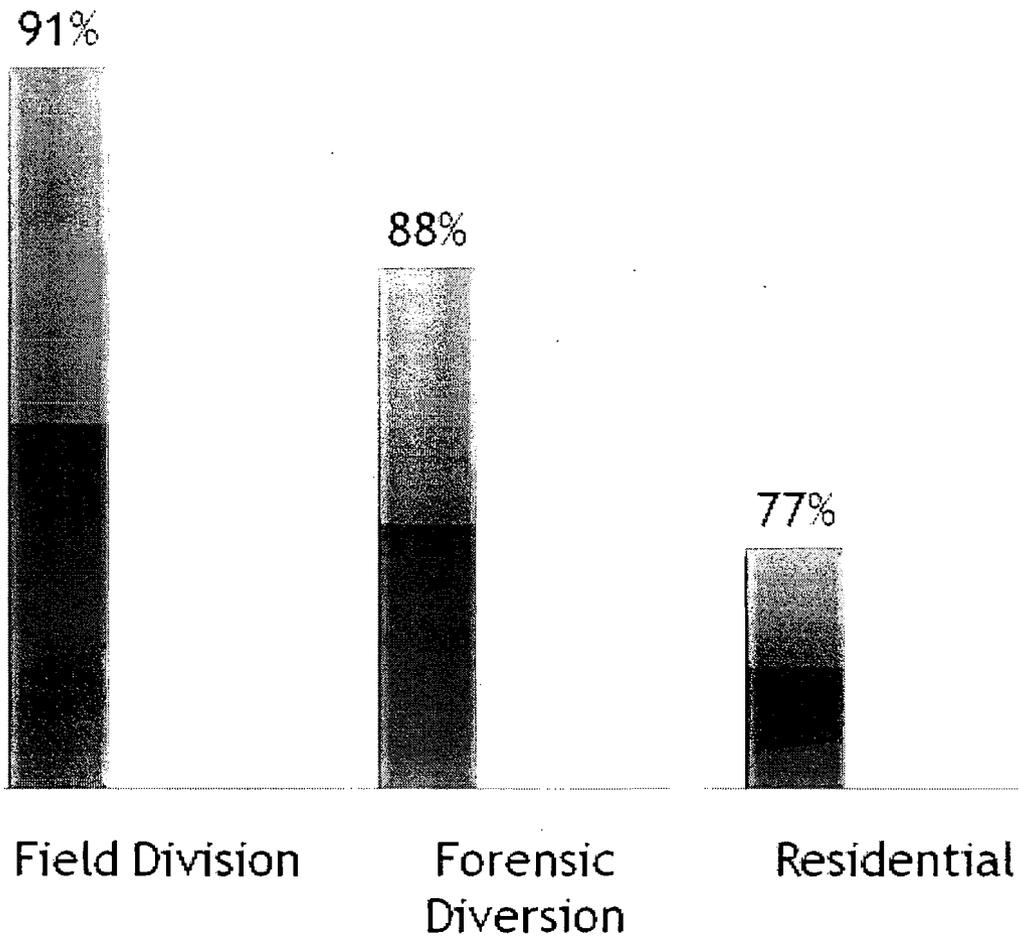
PARTICIPANT TESTIMONIAL EXCERPTS

- ◎ “If it wasn’t for the Kimbrough Center, I’d probably be dead or rotting away in an alley somewhere. So Thank You to the KWP for being there.”
- ◎ “I know if I had continued with my former lifestyle I’d never have taken advantage of this option. With my new attitude I have been able to stay focused on the needs in my life, focusing on rebuilding relationships with my family, establishing a solid position in my career and maintaining a 4.0 GPA that I am quite proud of.”
- ◎ “ORTP allowed me to have a second chance. It also allowed me the chance to be employed, reconnect with my family and helped me stop using drugs and alcohol.”
- ◎ “If I would us one word to describe the Kimbrough Center, it would be opportunity.”
- ◎ “I have goals now, things that I want to accomplish and places I want to go in life and I wouldn’t know how to go about doing this if it wasn’t for those words of encouragement or the programs they have here.”

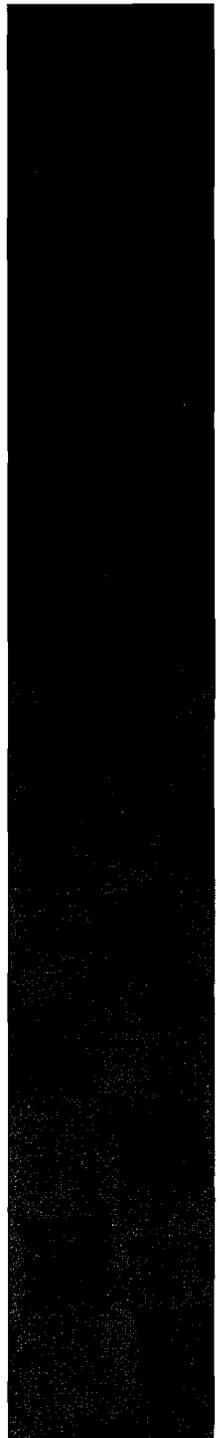
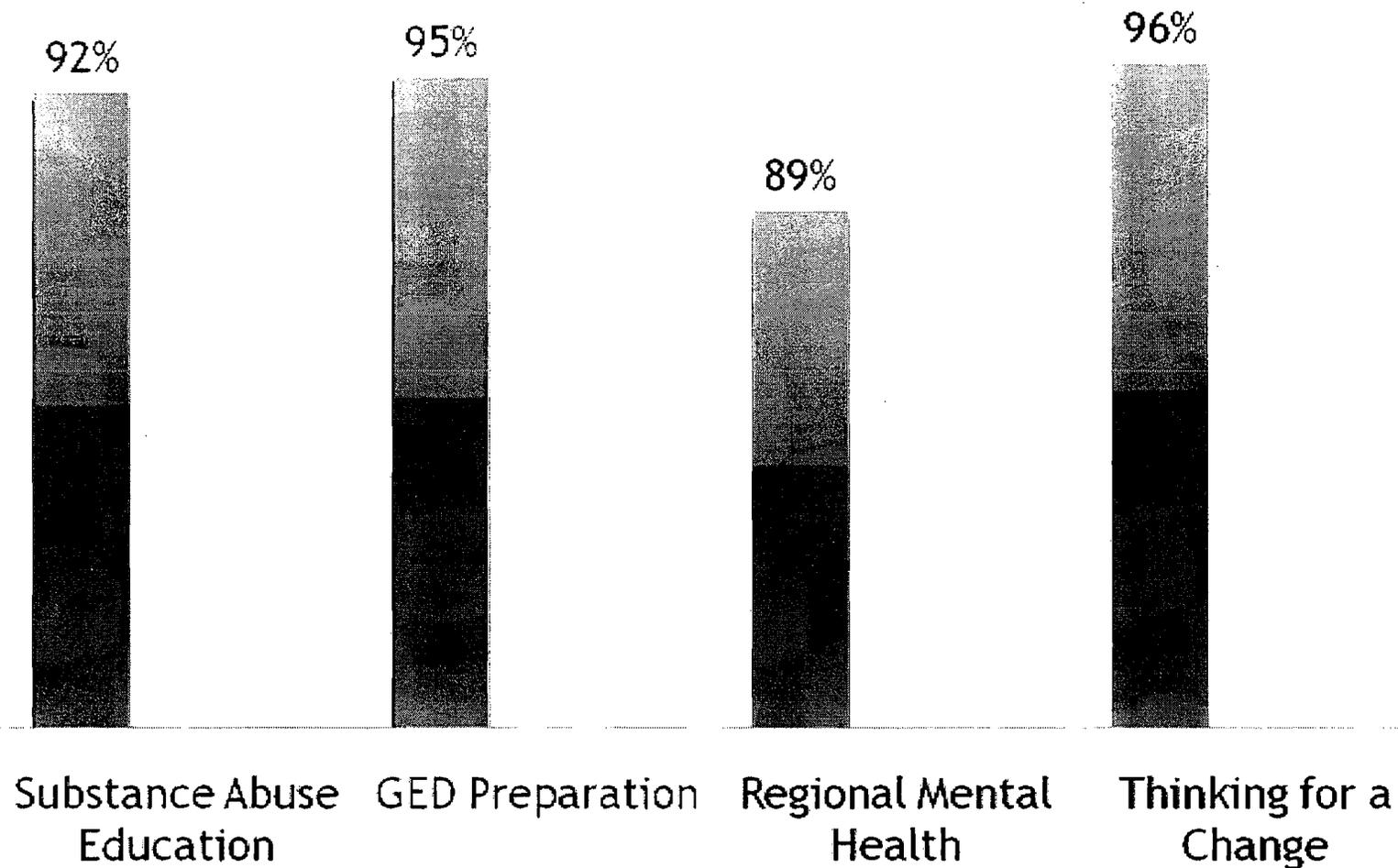
REDUCTION OF RISK FACTORS

	Average Entry Score	Average Discharge Score	Reduction of Risk Factors
Community Transition Program	20.23	18.30	9.5%
Field Division	15.67	11.58	26%
Residential	20.84	17.72	15%

COMPONENT RATINGS AS DETERMINED BY PARTICIPANTS



SERVICE PROVIDER RATINGS AS DETERMINED BY PARTICIPANTS



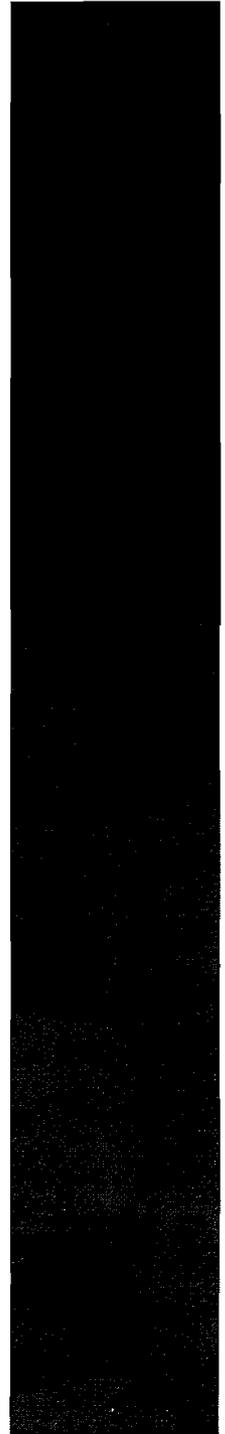
IDOC STATISTICS

Adult IDOC Felony Commitments

- ⦿ FY 07/08 - 467
- ⦿ FY 08/09 - 460
- ⦿ FY 09/10 - 443

Adult IDOC D Felony Commitments

- ⦿ FY 07/08 - 140
- ⦿ FY 08/09 - 125
- ⦿ FY 09/10 - 125



IDOC STATISTICS

© JUVENILE COMMITMENTS

- FY 07/08 - 92**
- FY 08/09 - 82**
- FY 09/10 - 75**

LAKE COUNTY ADULT SHORT TERM OFFENDERS

Fiscal Year	Served 365 Days or Less	Sentenced to 365 Days or Less
07/08	260	62
08/09	287	72
09/10	285	78
TOTAL	832	212

IDOC STATISTICS

Adult Releases to Lake County

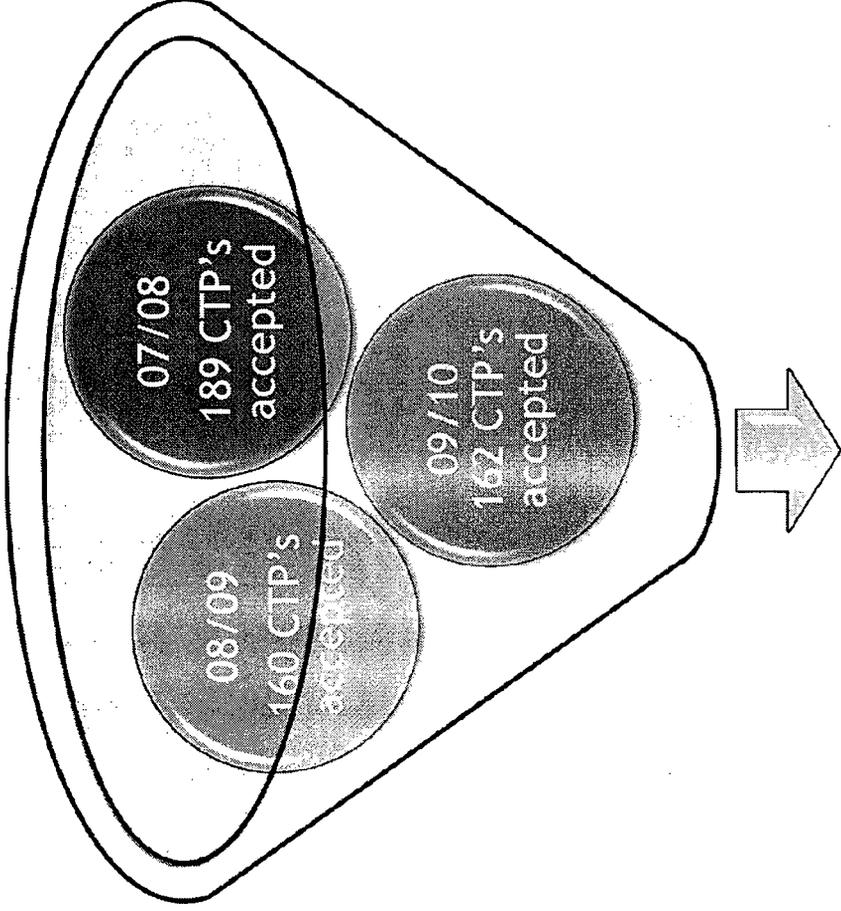
- ◎ FY 07/08 - 544
- ◎ FY 08/09 - 521
- ◎ FY 09/10 - 464

Juvenile Releases to Lake County

- ◎ FY 07/08 - 84
- ◎ FY 08/09 - 102
- ◎ FY 09/10 - 77

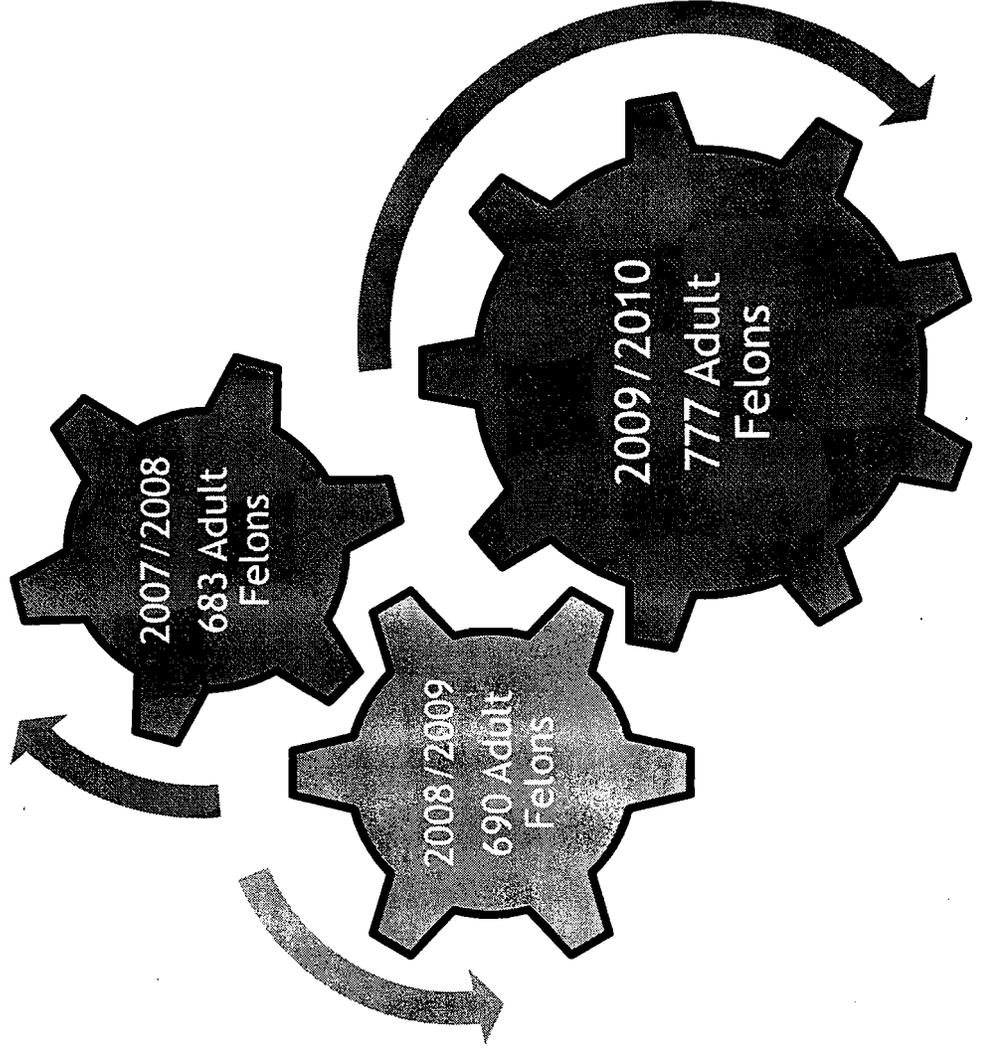


COMMUNITY TRANSITION PROGRAM (CTP) OFFENDERS RECEIVED



3 YEAR TOTAL - 511

TOTAL ADULT PARTICIPANTS SERVED

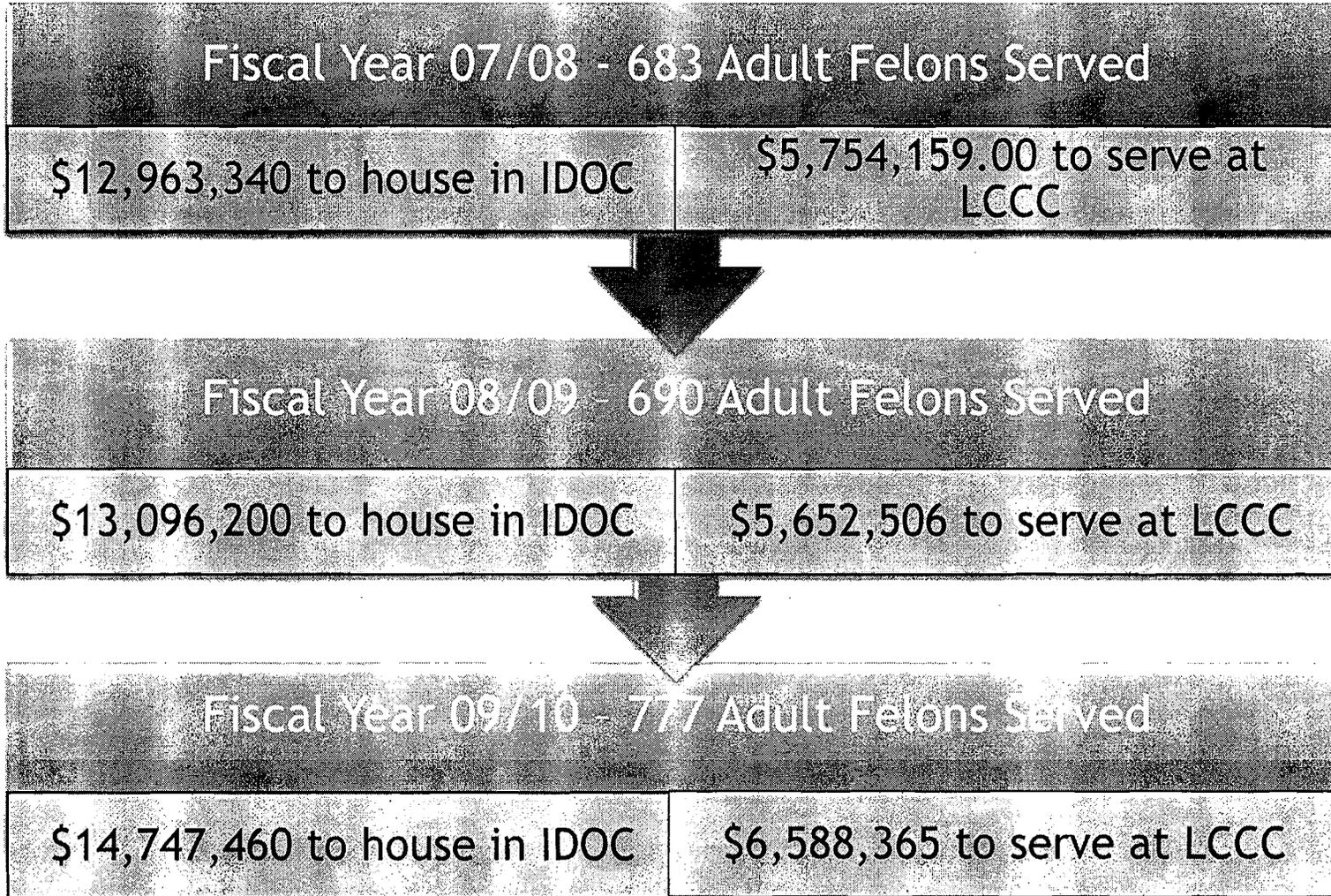


LCCC PER DIEM BY ADULT COMPONENTS

	Work Release	Field Division	FDP	ORTP
State Funds	\$24.26	\$10.70	\$44.62*	N/A
Federal Funds	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$81.12

*State funds from IDOC and IDMHA

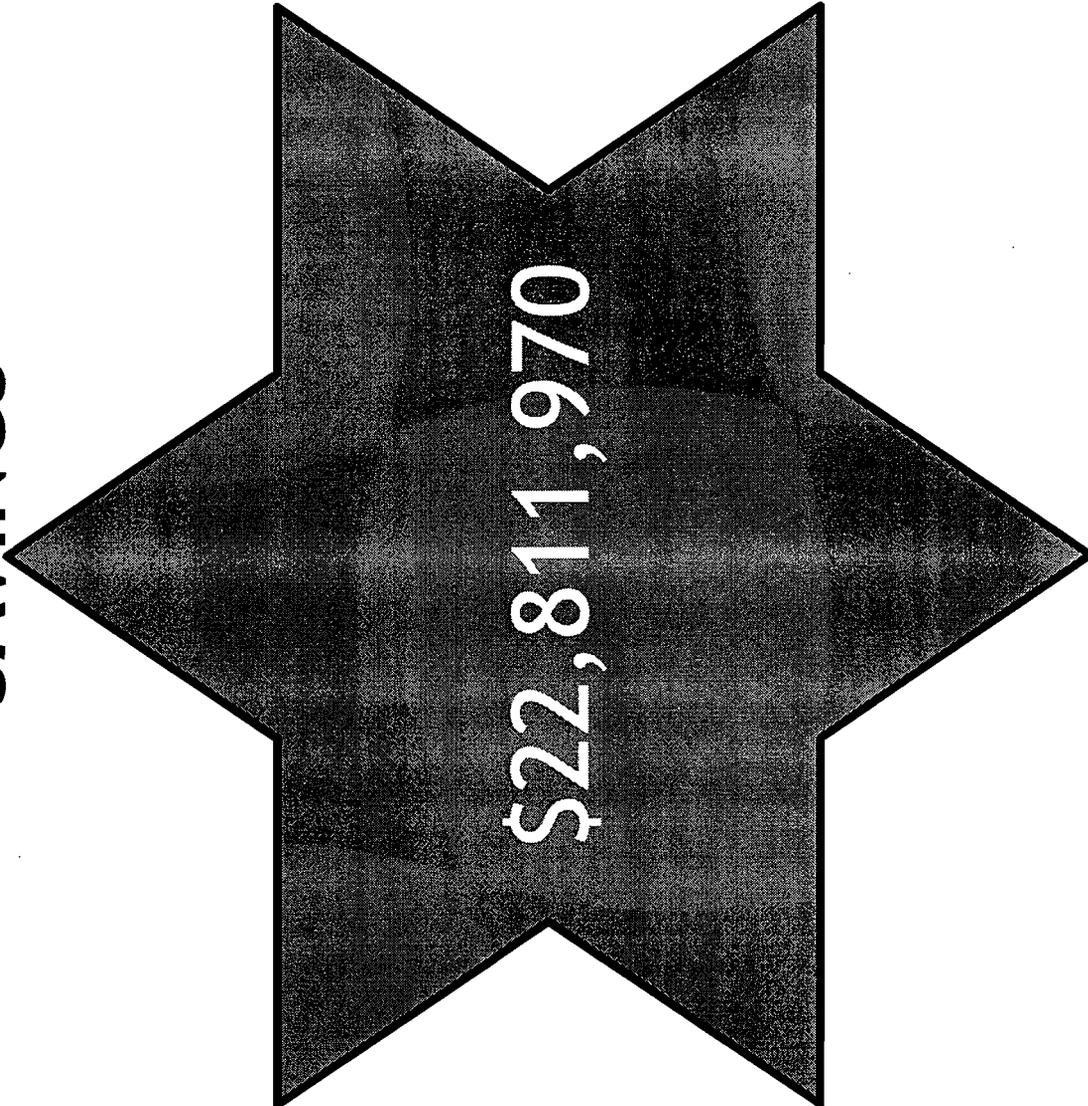
ESTIMATED TAXPAYER SAVINGS BASED ON OFFENDERS SERVED



*Based on estimated \$52 per day to house at IDOC and LCCC component per diems as shown on previous slide

**Based on serving 365 days for illustration purposes only

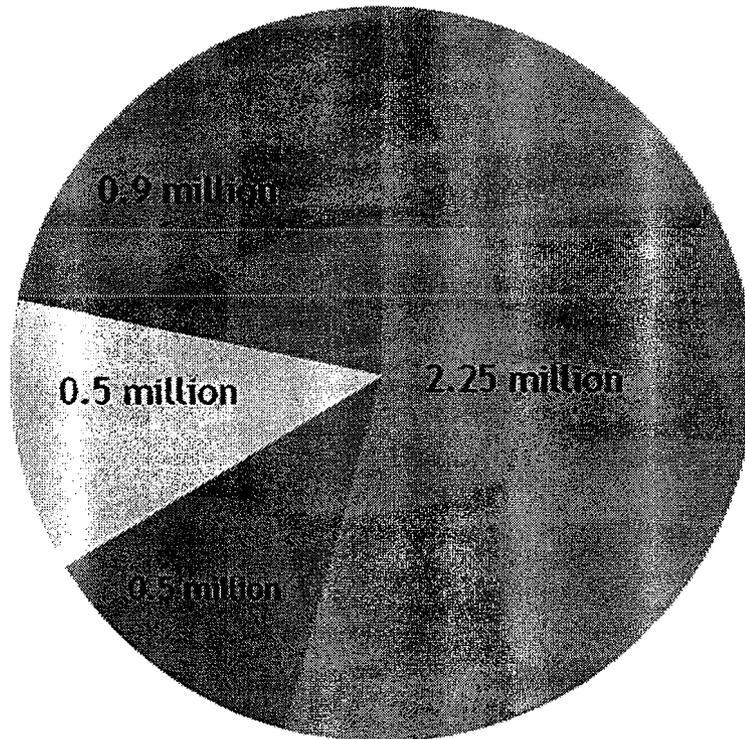
**TOTAL THREE YEARS TAXPAYER
SAVINGS**



\$22,811,970

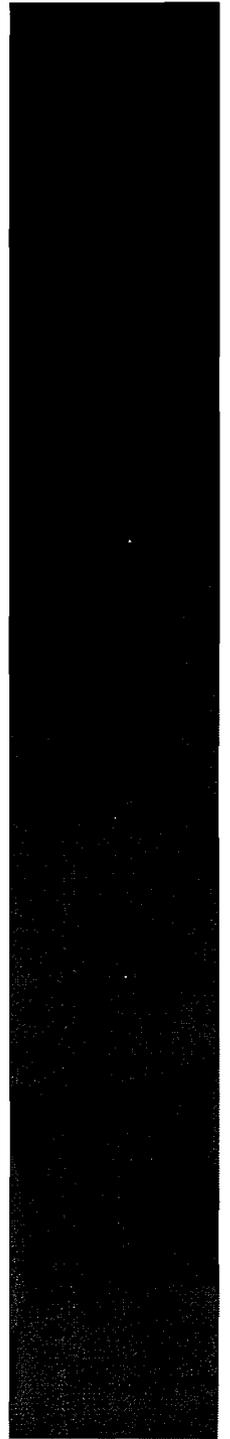
2009/2010 BUDGET BREAKDOWN

FUNDING SOURCES

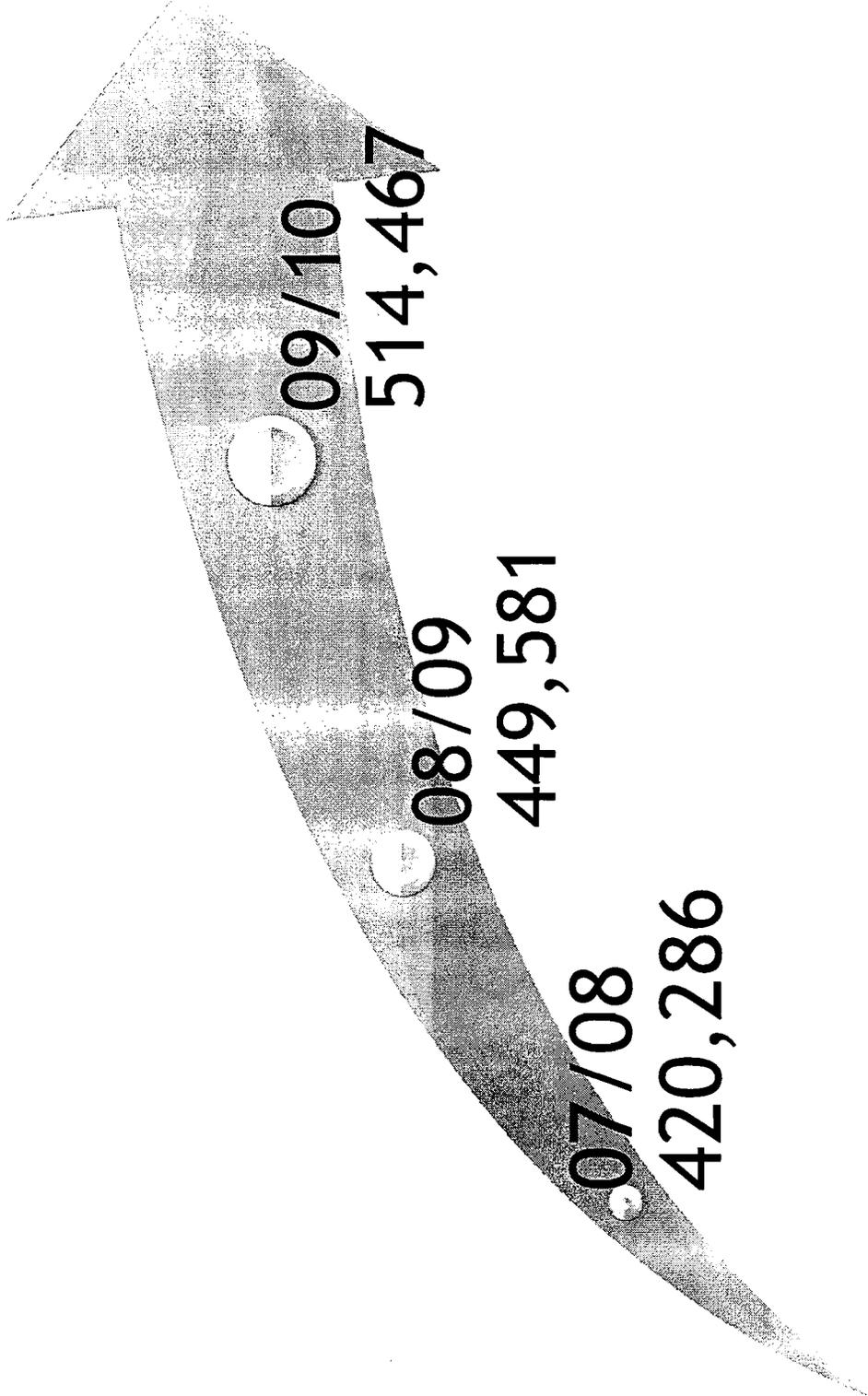


- IDOC GRANT FUNDS
- Project Income
- Federal Funds
- Other

Total Budget 62% IDOC & 38% Other Funds



THREE YEAR PROJECT INCOME COLLECTION TREND

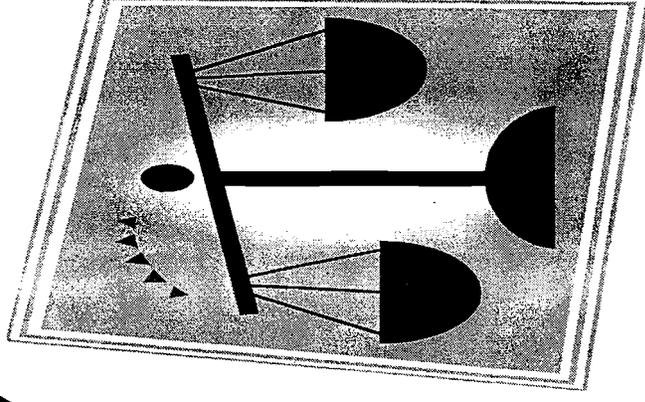


2010/2011 PROJECTS

◎ D-FELONY PROJECT

◎ REENTRY COURT

◎ REENTRY WITH RECOVERY



CONTACT INFORMATION

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