

# MONROE CIRCUIT COURT PROBATION DEPARTMENT

## *MISSION*

*The mission of the Monroe Circuit Court Probation Department is to promote a safer community by intervening in the lives of offenders, holding them accountable, and serving as a catalyst for positive change.*



### **The Curry Building**

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### **Community Corrections Office**

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# CHIEF'S REPORT

*By Linda Brady, Chief Probation Officer*

The Monroe Circuit Court Probation Department (hereafter “Department”) will remember the year 2023 for continuing to adjust to unprecedented staff turnover post-COVID-19 pandemic. Despite staffing challenges, the Department continued to be involved in research projects and implementing changes for the benefit of our clientele.

The year 2023 started with five (5) probation officer vacancies, two (2) field officer vacancies, and one legal secretary vacancy. Several of those full-time positions were vacant 4-5 months. As of March 2023, all full and part-time positions in the Department were filled for the first time in nearly three (3) years. However, the Department was fully staffed with all positions filled for only a three (3) week period. To combat staff turnover in County Government, the Monroe County Council instituted “retention bonuses” for full-time staff. It is difficult to determine the impact of the retention bonus as four (4) full-time probation officers and four (4) field officers left the Department in 2023. Full-time positions continued to be difficult to fill and the year ended with one (1) probation officer vacancy and one (1) field officer vacancy.

The overall COVID-19 environment contributed to 2020 new-case numbers being lower than 2019’s numbers. Decreases occurred in nearly all statistical areas including drug tests conducted, breath-alcohol tests conducted, and user fees collected. These decreases continued into 2021, 2022, and 2023.

Since 2019, the Department has been involved in the **Reducing Revocations Challenge (RRC)** funded by Arnold Ventures and guided by the City University of New York Institute for State and Local Governance. **RRC Phase I** tasked 10 jurisdictions across the country with determining prominent pathways that lead those experiencing community supervision toward revocation resulting in serving time in jail or prison. Late in 2021, the Department and research partners at Indiana University and George Mason University were chosen as one of only five (5) sites from the RRC Phase I to continue with **Reducing Revocations Challenge (RRC) Phase II**. The focus of Phase II is to use the knowledge gained in Phase I to advance policy and practice solutions to reduce revocations and maximize community supervision success while protecting public safety. For **RRC Phase II**, the research partners and Department received grant funding to implement the following strategies:

- (1) **Strategy 1: Increase fidelity to Motivational Interviewing (MI), Effective Practices in Community Supervision (EPICS), and Effective Case Planning.** In 2022, national trainer Melanie Lowenkamp from Core Correctional Solutions provided EPICS training to probation officers (POs). Some experienced POs chose to participate in self-paced EPICS training in 2022 through June 30, 2023. In 2023, Ms. Lowenkamp returned to present Advanced EPICS training to all POs in the Department.
- (2) **Strategy 2: Revise Standard Conditions of Probation.** The *Conditions of Probation Committee* was assisted by consultant Dr. Brian Lovins, Justice System Partners (JSP). In August 2023, the revised conditions of probation were implemented by the Monroe County Criminal Division judges.
- (3) **Strategy 3: Increase the use of incentives and earned early termination from probation supervision.** This area is a work in progress and will continue in 2024.

In 2023, Monroe County completed its 40<sup>th</sup> year of receiving grant funding from the Indiana Department of Correction. At the annual Indiana Association of Community Corrections Act Counties conference, our Community Corrections Program was recognized for its **40-year anniversary**.

The Problem Solving Court Program was accepted into the ***Building a Multi-Track Treatment Court Training*** in August 2023. The training was delivered by the National Drug Court Institute, *a division of the National Association of Drug Court Professionals*.

The Monroe County Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative (JDAI) continued work with the “**Race, Equity, and Inclusion Committee**” in 2023. The **Juvenile Division** participated in a **Racial Equity Impact Assessment (REIA)** through our JDAI in 2022. Juvenile probation officers began using this process of inquiry to assess our juvenile probation rules/conditions with assistance from JDAI facilitators from the state. The revised juvenile probation rules/conditions were completed in 2023 and are scheduled to be implemented in 2024. The goal of this effort is to create a more equitable youth justice system and improve outcomes for all youth.

Several JDAI partners from Community Justice and Mediation (CJAM) joined our JDAI Coordinator Christine McAfee and several JDAI Steering Committee members on a “road trip” to tour the **Peace Learning Center** to learn about their restorative justice programs.

In 2023, the **Court Alcohol and Drug Program** was **recertified** by the Indiana Office of Court Services (IOCS).

Deputy Chief Probation Officer Troy Hatfield received the **Order of Augustus Award** at the 2023 statewide justice services conference. The Order of Augustus is an annual award presented by the Probation Officers Advisory Board to an Indiana probation officer whose commitment and personal dedication have exemplified the ideals and philosophy of John Augustus, the undisputed “father of probation” in America. Troy is the third probation officer from our Department to win this award. Later in 2023, Troy also received the **Sam Houston State University Award**, presented by the National Association of Probation Executives.

## **ADDITIONAL 2023 DEPARTMENTAL HIGHLIGHTS**

- **Trust-Based Relational Intervention (TBRI) Consultations.** All POs in the Department continue to be trained in the use of TBRI. POs also continued to have the opportunity to participate in TBRI consultation sessions with consultant Amy Abell of Hope Alight until May 2023.
- **Swearing-in Ceremony.** A swearing-in ceremony was held in July 2023 for all newly hired staff members as part of **Probation, Parole, and Pretrial Awareness Week**.
- **State Fiscal Year (SFY) 2023-2024 Justice Partners Addictions Response Grant.** The Indiana Supreme Court awarded **\$60,000** grant to improve services and outcomes for inmates reentering the community from the Monroe County Jail. The grant funded a Recovery Coach (Centerstone employee) paid contractually via this grant.
- **2023 Indiana Supreme Court Grants:**
  - **Veterans Court Grant:** Indiana Supreme Court awarded funds for the salary and fringe benefits of a probation officer **\$71,903** for the calendar year (CY) 2023.
  - **Drug Court Grant (SFY 2023-2024):** Indiana Supreme Court awarded **\$9,998** for Problem Solving Court incentives, chemical tests, and participant transportation (bus passes).
  - **Pretrial Grant:** Indiana Supreme Court awarded **\$96,480** for CY 2023 to fund a pretrial probation officer and \$15,000 toward the salary and fringe benefits of a Public Defender.**GRAND TOTAL INDIANA SUPREME COURT GRANTS: \$178,381.**
- **FY 2023 – 2024 Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative (JDAI) Grant.** **AWARD \$70,000.**
- **FY 2023-2024 JDAI Bonus Grant.** The Indiana Department of Correction awarded our JDAI **\$62,042** bonus grant dollars, the third time Monroe County's JDAI has received a bonus grant.
- **2023 Indiana Department of Correction Community Corrections Grant.** Continued grant funding to support community corrections, pretrial services, and problem solving courts. **TOTAL \$1,528,120.**

## 2023 PROBATION DEPARTMENT MEDIA COVERAGE & PRESENTATIONS

- **Presentation to the Monroe County Commissioners.** Community Corrections programs are required to make a public presentation to the County Commissioners annually. Becca Streit made this year's presentation on March 1, 2023, saved on Cable Access TV (CATS) **HERE** <https://catstv.net/m.php?q=12168> **Scroll to 25:47 mark.**
- **Presentation to the Justice Fiscal Advisory County (JFAC) Meeting.** August 28<sup>th</sup>. <https://catstv.net/m.php?q=12723> The Probation presentation starts around the 10:00 mark of the recording. Becca Streit and Steve Malone presented information about how Probation makes referrals to treatment among other topics.
- **Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative (JDAI) Grant Presentation.** JDAI Coordinator Christine McAfee, Judge Holly Harvey, and others presented at the Indiana Association of Community Corrections Act Counties on changes to the Formal and Informal Conditions of Probation.
- **48<sup>th</sup> Annual American Probation and Parole Association (APPA) Training Institute New York, NY.** Troy Hatfield and our RRC research team presented *Revising the Standard Conditions of Probation to Increase the Potential for Success*.
- **Arnold Ventures Reducing Revocations Challenge (RRC) Summit.** Members of Monroe County's RRC Implementation Team participated in a community supervision summit in Minneapolis, MN in October. Team members also served on panels and made presentations about Monroe County's RRC Phase II projects.
- **Indiana Daily Student (IDS) Article.** November 15, 2023. Recovery story of a Monroe County Drug Court graduate. [LINK : Everybody deserves to get clean' One Bloomington woman's journey to recovery.](#)

## DEPARTMENTAL EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES

- **Race, Equity, and Inclusion (REI) Community Engagement Book Club:** JDAI Coordinator Christine McAfee led a book club for the Monroe County JDAI REI Committee in 2023.
- **Race, Equity, and Inclusion (REI) Book Library:** The JDAI grant funded a "giving library" (not lending) for REI materials, free to JDAI partners and the public. Some of the books purchased and distributed through this initiative include: *America for Americans*, *Atlas of the Heart*, *Between the World and Me*, *Biased*, *Blind Spot*, *Childhood Disrupted*, and *Color of Law*.
- **State-wide Pretrial Staff Orientation:** In April and October 2023, Pretrial Services Program Director Chelsea Walters served as a presenter at the state Pretrial Staff Orientation.

## DEPARTMENT LEADERSHIP

**National Association of Probation Executives (NAPE)** – Chief Probation Officer Linda Brady was re-elected to serve on the Board of Directors representing the Central Region of the United States (2012 to present). 2022 marked her 10<sup>th</sup> year serving in this capacity.

**Indiana Corrections and Criminal Code Study Committee** – Linda Brady was re-appointed as a member of this legislative committee. She has served as a member of this committee since 2014.

**Monroe County Community Corrections Advisory Board** – Linda Brady continued to serve as vice-chair of the board (1999 to present).

**Association of Women Executives in Corrections (AWEC)** – Linda Brady has served as a member of this association since 2019.

**Executives Transforming Probation and Parole (EXiT)** - Linda Brady has served as a member and signatory of this association since 2019.

**Probation Officers Professional Association of Indiana (POPAI)** – Deputy Chief Probation Officer Troy Hatfield served as President of the state-wide association.

**Justice Reinvestment Advisory Council (JRAC)** – As POPAI President, Troy Hatfield served as a statutory appointment to the council meetings and sub-committees.

**Indiana Pretrial Committee** – Troy Hatfield served as an appointee of Indiana Supreme Court Chief Justice Loretta Rush on the state-wide, multidisciplinary Pretrial Committee. He also chaired the pretrial data sub-committee.

**American Probation and Parole Association (APPA)** – Troy Hatfield served on the Constitution and Bylaws Review Committee of this national association.

**National Institute of Corrections (NIC)** – Troy Hatfield served on the Pretrial Executives Network.

**Indiana Association of Community Corrections Act Counties (IACCAC)** – Becca Streit served as chair for the IACCAC and Indiana Department of Correction Evidence Based Practice Education and Training Committee.

**Indiana Coalition of Court Administered Alcohol and Drug Programs (ICCADS)** – Court Alcohol and Drug Program Director Anthony Williams served as President of ICCADS (2018 to present).

**Court Alcohol and Drug Program Advisory Committee (CADPAC)** – Anthony Williams served as a member of CADPAC and served on the CADPAC education sub-committee (2018 to present for both).

**Indiana Association of Community Corrections Act Counties (IACCAC)** – Community Alternative Supervision Program Director Christian Carlisle served as West Central District Chair, serving on the Executive Board.

**Monroe County CARES Board** – Problem Solving Court Director Steve Malone served as President of the local CARES Board.

**Problem Solving Court Education Committee** – Steve Malone served on this state-wide committee.

**Community Awareness Commission (SUDAC)** - Steve Malone served on this local commission.

**Monroe County Domestic Violence Coalition** – Adult probation officers served on this committee.

**Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative (JDAI) State Team** – JDAI Coordinator Christine McAfee served on this state leadership team.

**Indiana Collaborative Communication Committee** – Juvenile Probation Director Jeff Hartman served on this state committee.

**Monroe County Community School Corporation School Safety Committee** - Jeff Hartman served on this committee.

**Child Fatality Review Team and the Monroe County Child Protection Team** – Probation officer Brittany Greiner represented the Department on these teams.

**Monroe County Systems of Care** – Probation officer Jada Faith represented the Department at these monthly meetings.

## ***A NOTE ON THE 2023 ANNUAL REPORT***

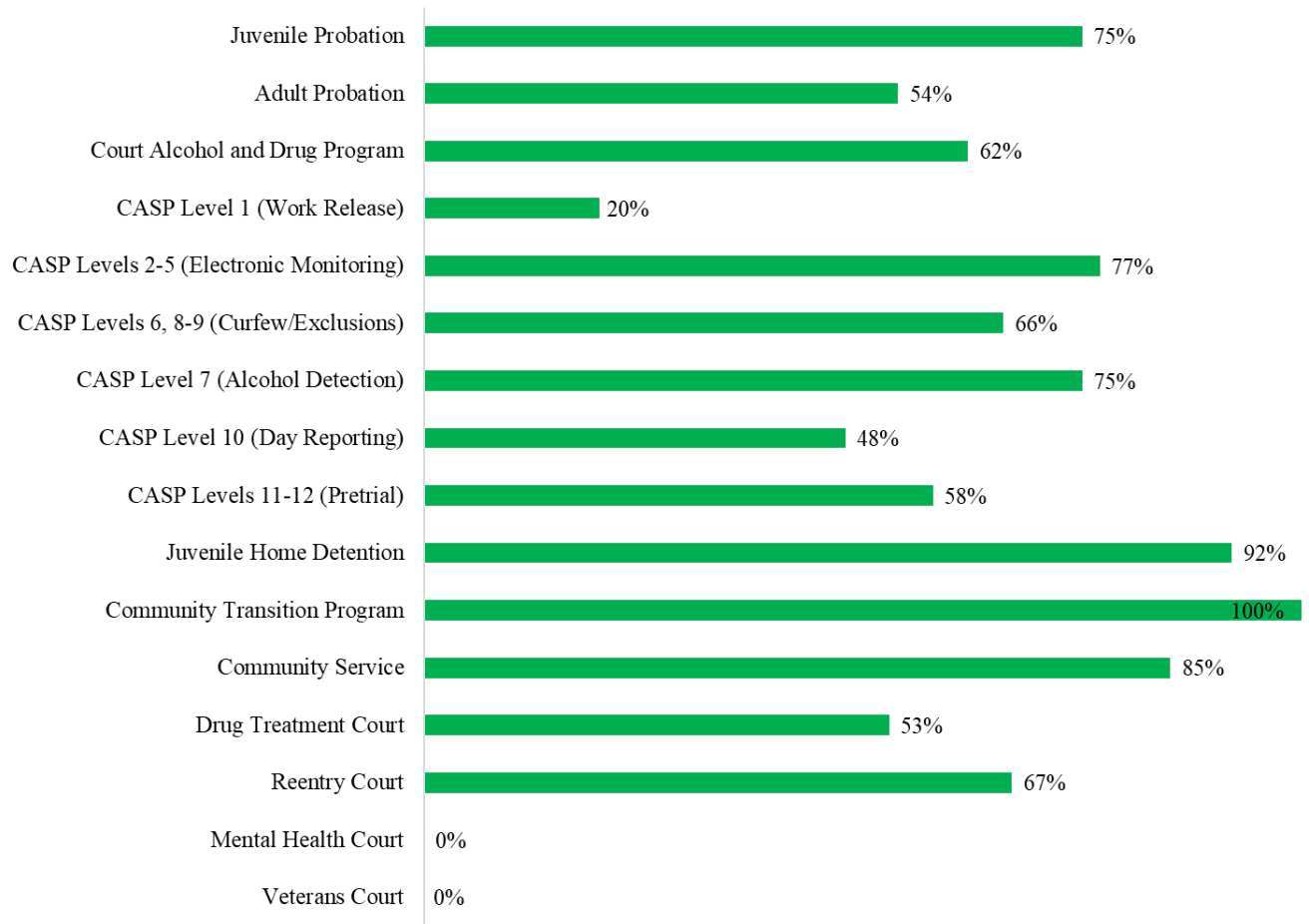
To better understand information in the tables contained in this report, the word “supervision” needs to be defined. A “supervision” is a community-based supervision requirement that an individual must fulfill as part of a court order. For example, one ‘supervision’ could be a term of probation and another ‘supervision’ could be a specified length of time on court-ordered home detention. One individual could be required to complete multiple ‘supervisions.’ These ‘supervisions’ could also be required in multiple cases where the individual could be convicted of multiple crimes. Thus, one individual could be referred to the Department in multiple cases and be required to complete multiple ‘supervisions’ in each of these cases. Though we will include the unique number of individuals referred to each program, for this year’s report, we will mostly focus on the characteristics of the supervisions.

## PROBATION DEPARTMENT EXECUTIVE SUMMARY 2023

- **2,183** - Individuals referred, supervised, monitored, and/or assessed (pre-COVID 2019 = 3,299; 2022: 2,080)
- **2,862** - Criminal and juvenile cases referred, supervised, monitored, and/or assessed (2019 = 4,045; 2022 = 2,727)
- **17** - Civil cases referred for investigation or drug testing
- **\$1,901,973** - Grant monies obtained
- **\$154,262** - Restitution collected on behalf of victims
- **\$653,431** - User fees collected; 59% overall user fee collection rate (2022: 62.3%)
- **26%** - Average positive rate for drug tests (2019 = 26%; 2022 = 25%)
- **1,810** - Community service hours completed. At \$7.25 minimum wage, approximately \$13,123 worth of labor was provided by the Community Service Program to local not-for-profit and governmental agencies. (2019 = 7,948 hours; 2022 = 2,625 hours)

	Individuals	Supervisions / Referrals	Offenses	Supervisions / Referrals Closed	Successful Percentage
Juvenile Referrals	268	346	480	343	-
Juvenile Probation	68	68	82	47	75%
Adult Probation	908	953	1,018	1,014	54%
Court Alcohol and Drug Program	525	533	564	564	62%
CASP Level 1 (Work Release)	7	7	9	5	20%
CASP Levels 2-5 (Electronic Monitoring/Home Detention)	130	184	257	178	77%
CASP Levels 6, 8-9 (Curfew/Exclusion Monitoring)	53	53	64	50	66%
CASP Level 7 (Alcohol Detection)	121	121	153	82	75%
CASP Level 10 (Day Reporting)	228	357	455	337	48%
CASP Levels 11-12 (Pretrial Only)	922	1,409	2,288	1,320	58%
Juvenile Home Detention	27	36	85	390	92%
Community Transition Program	8	8	11	6	100%
Community Service	152	169	170	163	85%
Drug Treatment Court	20	40	46	36	53%
Reentry Court	13	20	20	9	67%
Mental Health Court	7	15	16	5	0%
Veterans Court	6	8	11	1	0%

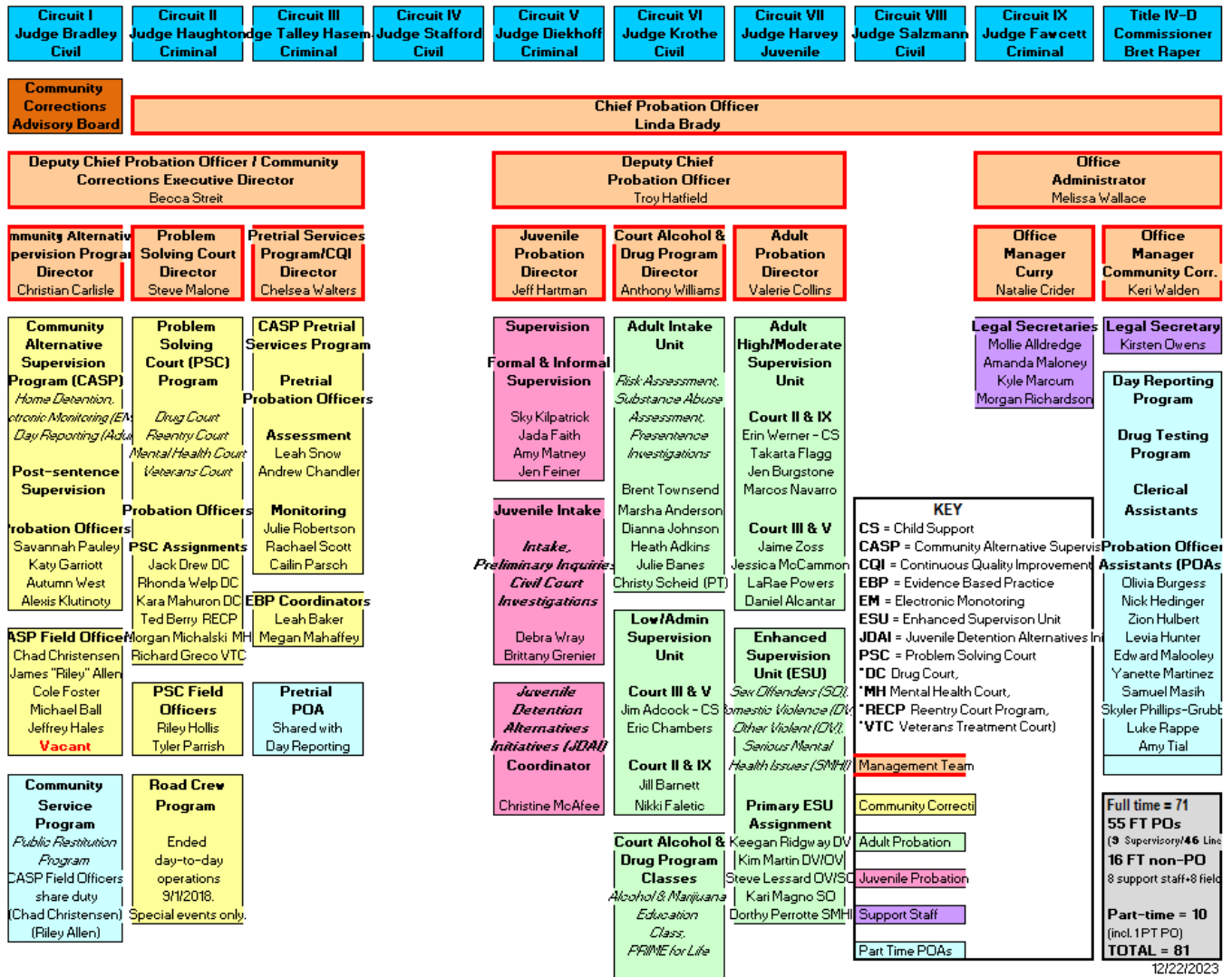
## DEPARTMENTAL PROGRAMS SUCCESSFUL COMPLETION RATES\*



\*Successful completions pursuant to program rules.



# ORGANIZATIONAL CHART



## STAFFING, FUNDING SOURCES, AND BUDGETS

The Department is funded by various sources including property and income taxes, user fees, and grants. As of December 31, 2023, the Department employed 81 persons, 56 of whom were probation officers (46 full-time line probation officers, 1 part-time probation officer, and 9 supervisory/management-level probation officers). Of the 56 probation officer positions, there was one (1) vacant full-time line probation officer position at the end of 2023. In 2023, five (5) probation officers (one part-time), four (4) Community Corrections Field Officers, one (1) support staff member, and eight (8) probation officer assistants left employment with the Department.

### 2023 Staff Summary (includes vacant full-time positions):

- 1 Chief Probation Officer
- 2 Deputy Chief Probation Officers
- 6 Probation Directors/Supervisors
- 46 Line Probation Officers and 1 Part-time Probation Officer
- 8 Community Corrections Field Officers (Community Alternative Supervision Program, Problem Solving Court)
- 8 Support Staff
- 10 Part-time Probation Officer Assistants

**TOTAL STAFF 81 employees (71 full time; includes vacancies)**

## FINANCIAL INFORMATION

### VICTIM RESTITUTION COLLECTED

The Department assists the court in collecting victim restitution by enforcing restitution orders. When a court places a person under the Department's supervision, the person may be ordered to reimburse the victim for any loss incurred. Probation officers ensure that this money is paid by the probationers; however, restitution is collected by the Clerk's Office and is disbursed directly to the victim. The following table indicates the amount collected and disbursed in victim restitution.

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
<b>TOTAL</b>	\$143,538	\$153,345	\$170,713	\$131,598	<b>\$154,262</b>

### PARENTAL REIMBURSEMENTS COLLECTED

The Juvenile Division enforces court orders for parental reimbursements for the cost of care provided to youth placed outside the home. This includes secure detention and other out-of-home placement costs. The total below indicates the total amount of parental reimbursements collected. For the past five (5) years, the judge who oversees juvenile delinquency cases has ordered a decreasing amount of parental reimbursement due primarily to the parents' lack of ability to pay such reimbursements.

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
<b>TOTAL</b>	\$458	\$21	\$0	\$0	<b>\$0</b>

### DEPARTMENTAL FUNDING PLAN

The Department is funded by three (3) primary sources: tax-based funds; user fees; and grants. In past years, up to 50% of the Department's total budget came from user fees.

For many years, user fee collection rates hovered near the 80% mark on average, in part due to defendants paying cash bonds and agreeing to use released bond money to make user fee payments. Since the 2008 recession in the United States, user fee collection rates have declined. The 2016 inception of the Monroe County Pretrial Program resulted in a reduction in the use of cash bonds, and in turn, user fee collection rates have declined.

Due to the reduction in user fee collections, in 2018 the difficult decision was made to end the Road Crew Program as this program was funded solely from Community Corrections User Fees and could not be sustained. The Road Crew Program's last day of operation was August 11, 2018.

For the past several years, the Monroe County Council has increased tax-based funding for Probation Department operations to reduce reliance on user fee funds for basic operation costs. This change in funding has helped to stabilize the user fee funds for the Department.

In 2022, the Board of Judges eliminated optional fees for juvenile probation services.

For the future, the Department is working with the County Council to increase tax-based funding for the Department so that reliance on user fees can be decreased.

## DEPARTMENTAL GRANT FUNDING

For 2023, the Department was awarded many grants totaling **\$1,901,973**. Grant-award highlights include:

- **Indiana Department of Correction (IDOC) Community Corrections Grant:** Continued grant funding to support community corrections, pretrial services, and problem solving courts. **TOTAL \$1,528,120.**
- **Juvenile Detention Alternative Initiative (JDAI) Grants State Fiscal Year (SFY) 2023-2024:** Awarded **\$15,000** to coordinate local JDAI efforts plus **\$55,000** to fund alternatives to detention (programming). **TOTAL= \$70,000.**  
**Coordination Funds (\$15,000)** – \$3,000 meals for meetings; \$3,000 four (4) Quest licenses; \$2,310 travel expenses for community stakeholders to attend JDAI events/trainings; \$840 Tableau Software License; \$600 Office Supplies; \$5,250 data analysis assistance.  
**Programming Funds (\$55,000)** – \$1,000 School supply community event; \$1,500 to support the City of Bloomington Commission on the Status of Child and Youth and the Commission on the Status of Black Males; \$5,000 Care packages for youth and families; \$1,250 Virtual work shop resource bags and Virtual Book Club support; \$1,250 Monroe County Childhood Conditions Summit – Accessibility Services; \$6,300 ADAPT partnership; \$3,000 Continued support of Trust-Based Relational Intervention (TBRI) implementation; \$11,390 Engagement with Laura Furr Consulting to work toward creating opportunities for youth and family engagement; \$7,250 The Warehouse for youth mentoring; \$13,800 Partnership with Girls, Inc.; \$3,260 Engagement with Center for Children’s Law and Policy to continue to identify youth diversion opportunities.
- **JDAI Performance Bonus Grant (SFY 2023–2024):** Awarded **\$62,042** in bonus funds due to our excellent progress with JDAI. Bonus grant funding included \$21,042 for TBRI implementation; \$3,500 for Truancy Termination partnership with the Youth Services Bureau; \$7,250 The Warehouse for youth mentoring; \$10,000 for Laura Furr Consulting for youth and family engagement; \$5,250 for Empact Solutions for data analysis assistance; \$10,000 for Quest modifications; \$5,000 Indiana University for survey partnership.
- **Veterans Court Grant:** The Indiana Supreme Court awarded funds for the salary and fringe benefits of a probation officer **\$71,903** for the calendar year (CY) 2023.
- **Drug Court Grant (SFY 2023-2024):** Indiana Supreme Court awarded **\$9,998** for Problem Solving Court incentives, chemical tests, and participant transportation (bus passes).
- **Pretrial Grant:** Indiana Supreme Court awarded **\$96,480** for CY 2023. Funds Pretrial probation officer (PO) and \$15,000 toward the salary and fringe benefits of a Public Defender.
- **Monroe County CARES Grants:** **\$3,430** awarded for drug testing supplies to support the problem solving courts and skill-based journals for community corrections client.
- **Justice Partners Addictions Response Grant (SFY 2023-2024):** Indiana Supreme Court awarded **\$60,000** grant to improve services and outcomes for inmates reentering the community from the Monroe County Jail. The grant funds a therapist and a recovery coach who are Centerstone employees, paid contractually via this grant.

The Indiana Department of Correction (IDOC) reimburses the Department for accepting inmates from prison onto early release through the Community Transition Program (CTP). This reimbursement is not a grant per se, rather reimbursement for supervising the former IDOC inmates upon their release from prison for a certain amount of time. In 2023, the IDOC reimbursed the Department a total of **\$13,400** for supervising former IDOC inmates placed on the CTP.

## PROGRAM AND USER FEES

The Department implemented a new fee collection policy in January 2019 to increase the rate of user fee collection. Probationers who pay their fees pursuant to their ability to pay an individualized fee payment plan are eligible to earn incentives such as travel permits, tickets for “fishbowl” drawings for gift cards, and prosocial time (on Home Detention). At year-end 2019, the Department’s user fee collection increased by 14% from year-end 2018.

In addition to paying probation officer (PO) salaries, user fees collected by the Department pay for many innovative rehabilitative programs that otherwise would not be possible from the limited county tax funds. A sample of public safety and rehabilitative programs funded through user fees includes:

- Barrier busters, such as bus passes for public transportation to aid clients in reducing barriers to successfully completing requirements of their supervision;
- Electronic monitoring equipment for home detention (alcohol detection units and GPS monitoring devices); and
- PRIME for Life substance abuse education classes and Alcohol and Marijuana Education classes.

Probation user fees also are used to pay for County expenses that would otherwise have to be paid from County tax-based funds, such as:

- Replacement of office equipment;
- General operating expenses such as postage and office supplies (NOTE: county tax-based funds are not a primary source of general operating expenses for the Department; such general operating expenses are supported primarily from grants and user fees); and
- Training: POs are required to have 12 hours of continuing education per year to remain certified.

## USER FEE COLLECTIONS

The Department is responsible for collecting adult and juvenile probation user fees, problem solving court user fees, and Community Corrections program fees. The Monroe County Clerk collects Court Alcohol & Drug (A&D) Program fees, Alcohol and Marijuana Education School (AES) fees, PRIME for Life fees, Drug Court Fees (prior to a 2010 statute changing the fee to a Problem Solving Court fee), and Pretrial Diversion (PDP) Community Service Program fees.

In 2023, user fee collections dropped from 2022 to a total of \$653,431 (more than 9% decrease from 2022 fee collection). The table below indicates the amount of user fees collected.

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Court A&D/AES/PRIME	\$206,424	\$153,835	\$118,002	\$141,556	<b>\$129,774</b>
Problem Solving Court	\$13,701	\$17,300	\$21,522	\$23,640	<b>\$14,199</b>
Adult Probation	\$282,200	\$240,510	\$221,218	\$189,862	<b>\$192,520</b>
Juvenile Probation	\$3,106	\$2,747	\$2,050	\$90	<b>\$350</b>
Community Corrections User Fees	\$385,903	\$361,457	\$376,838	\$364,354	<b>\$316,588</b>
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>\$891,334</b>	<b>\$775,849</b>	<b>\$739,630</b>	<b>\$719,502</b>	<b>\$653,431</b>

## USER FEE COLLECTION RATES

Despite efforts by the Department to collect all fees assessed by the court, some clients do not pay the user fees, program fees, and restitution as directed. In 2023, \$1,063,874 of various assessed fees were unpaid with most of the remaining fees ordered as a judgment against clients/program participants.

The following table represents collection rates for all cases that were closed in 2023 (includes only fees collected in the Department, does not include fees collected by the Monroe County Clerk). Of these closed cases, all assessments were totaled by account and all fees paid or waived were totaled by account to establish a collection rate for each individual account.

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Adult Felony Administrative	57.5%	69.6%	63.8%	68.3%	<b>62.7%</b>
Adult Felony Initial and Monthly	47.6%	59.9%	58.1%	56.4%	<b>58.4%</b>
Adult Misdemeanor Administrative	83.5%	88.3%	83.0%	79.3%	<b>76.9%</b>
Adult Misdemeanor Initial and Monthly	78.2%	78.8%	79.3%	77.7%	<b>74.4%</b>
Juvenile Formal Administrative	31.5%	22.7%	23.7%	28.1%	<b>100%</b>
Juvenile Formal Initial and Monthly	26.8%	19.7%	20.8%	24.7%	<b>100%</b>
Juvenile Informal Monthly	51.6%	42.1%	26.5%	20.8%	<b>0%</b>
Problem Solving Court	74.8%	76.1%	66.7%	84.8%	<b>73.7%</b>
CASP Levels 2 & 3 (Old); 2-5 (New in 2016)	52.4%	58.1%	62.5%	60.9%	<b>58.1%</b>
CASP Level 4 (Old); 6 (New in 2016)	64.6%	10.0%	11.8%	100%	<b>55.8%</b>
CASP Level 5 (Old); 10 (New in 2016)	35.3%	36.5%	41.1%	54.9%	<b>40.5%</b>
CASP Level 7	72.4%	59.1%	56.2%	47.6%	<b>60.1%</b>
CASP Levels 8 & 9	27.0%	15.4%	32.9%	37.7%	<b>34.8%</b>
CASP Level 11	41.1%	51.7%	46.5%	51.4%	<b>46.4%</b>
CASP Enhancement	53.8%	65.5%	70.1%	75.6%	<b>74.9%</b>
CASP Initial	63.6%	74.3%	68.9%	73.3%	<b>77.4%</b>
Community Corrections Transfer	62.5%	75.2%	70.6%	56.3%	<b>56.4%</b>
Interstate Compact	91.8%	100%	100%	86.7%	<b>100%</b>
Intrastate Transfer Fees	65.1%	60.9%	64.4%	59.2%	<b>64.2%</b>
Community Service	75.6%	78.1%	93.5%	79.6%	<b>78.3%</b>
Drug Test (Regular Panel)	45.4%	55.4%	53.6%	60.6%	<b>46.3%</b>
Drug Test (Enhanced)	30.5%	45.8%	60.5%	31.4%	<b>18.8%</b>
Drug Test (Problem Solving Court Instant)	64.3%	73.3%	52.9%	80.0%	<b>60.0%</b>
Drug Test (Probation Instant)	31.3%	15.4%	77.4%	29.9%	<b>11.8%</b>
Drug Test (Problem Solving Court Saliva)	51.3%	76.4%	54.2%	83.3%	<b>66.2%</b>
Drug Test (Probation Saliva)	28.2%	34.6%	23.6%	30.3%	<b>32.5%</b>
<b>OVERALL COLLECTION RATE</b>	54.3%	61.2%	60.4%	62.3%	<b>59.0%</b>

## DEPARTMENTAL FUNDING SOURCES AND BUDGETS

The Department works diligently to find innovative funding opportunities to provide programs and services without having to dip into the strapped county tax-based funds.

The table and chart below outlines the Department's budgets and sources of funds. Each item reflects the amount of funding available during the 2023 fiscal year and may include unspent grant funds awarded in previous years. User fees not spent during the budget year remain in the respective user fee account and do not revert to any other budget/account.

	<b>Taxes (60%)</b>	<b>User Fees (14%)</b>	<b>Grants (26%)</b>
County General Tax	\$2,851,079	-	-
Special Purpose Local Income Tax (Juvenile)	\$973,897	-	-
Public Safety Local Income Tax	\$487,918	-	-
Adult Probation User Fees	-	\$238,339	-
Juvenile Probation User Fees*	-	\$18,883	-
Problem Solving Court User Fees	-	\$50,507	-
Court Alcohol and Drug Program Fees	-	\$180,088	-
Community Corrections User Fees (Project Income)	-	\$545,596	-
County Offender Transportation	-	\$3,000	-
Community Corrections Grant	-	-	\$1,528,120
JDAI Coordination, Alternatives, and Performance Grants	-	-	\$132,042
Veterans Court Grant	-	-	\$71,903
Pretrial Project Grant	-	-	\$96,480
Indiana Supreme Court Grant	-	-	\$9,998
Justice Partners Grant	-	-	\$60,000
CARES Grant	-	-	\$3,430
<b>TOTALS – \$7,251,280</b>	<b>\$4,312,894</b>	<b>\$1,036,413</b>	<b>\$1,901,973</b>

\* Effective June 15, 2022, Juvenile Probation User Fees and Juvenile Community Corrections Fees no longer assessed pursuant to revised Fee Order signed by Board of Judges.

## JUVENILE DIVISION

The Juvenile Division of the Department is responsible for the investigation and supervision of juveniles referred to the Monroe Circuit Court. A juvenile is typically a youth under age 18 at the time of the alleged offense.

Unlike the adult probation system where adult offenders are not generally introduced to the probation system until *after* a conviction, probation is the *starting* place for a juvenile's interaction with the juvenile justice system. All juvenile cases processed through the juvenile justice system begin with a written report, or referral. The Juvenile Division receives referrals from various sources, including law enforcement, parents, schools, businesses, and the public. Juveniles are referred to the Department for committing delinquent acts or status offenses. Delinquent acts are defined as acts that would be crimes if committed by an adult. Status offenses are acts of delinquency that are not crimes for adults, and include truancy, incorrigibility, curfew violation, and runaway.

After the Juvenile Division receives a new referral, a determination is made by the Prosecutor if legal action could be taken. For those referrals where legal action could be taken, the Juvenile Division completes a Preliminary Inquiry investigation into the delinquent act by formally interviewing the juvenile and parents/guardians/custodians. At the conclusion of this investigation, a Preliminary Inquiry report is filed with the Prosecutor which includes recommendations from the juvenile probation officer regarding how the referral should proceed. The recommendations could include a request to waive the case to adult court, request formal filing of a delinquency petition against the juvenile, informally adjust the case, refer the juvenile and/or family to another agency for services, or recommend dismissal of the case.

Supervision of a juvenile occurs if the juvenile's case is approved for an informal adjustment (also known as informal probation) or supervision can occur after a juvenile is found to be delinquent (admission or true finding) by a court and placed on formal probation. Additionally, the Juvenile Division supervises juveniles who have been court-ordered to a placement facility in the best interest of the juvenile. Cases are assigned based on risk, need, and responsivity.

The Juvenile Division ended 2023 with seven (7) full time juvenile line probation officer positions, an evidence based practices probation officer, and a probation supervisor. The probation officer line staff included:

- two (2) probation officers assigned to the Juvenile Intake unit;
- four (4) probation officers supervising a mixed caseload of, pre-adjudication monitoring, formal and informal supervisions at all risk levels (per Indiana Youth Assessment System, IYAS);
- one (1) evidence based practices probation officer; and
- one (1) probation officer who served as the Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative (JDAI) Coordinator.

At year-end 2023, there were 39 youth under the supervision of the Juvenile Division and another five (5) youth under pre-adjudication supervision.

In 2014, the Juvenile Division became involved with the Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative (JDAI). This initiative was created by the Annie E. Casey Foundation and is a bipartisan movement for juvenile justice reinvestment. The initiative involves the reallocation of government resources away from mass incarceration and toward investment in youth, families, and communities. Goals of the JDAI include promoting positive youth development and enhancing public safety by eliminating unnecessary or inappropriate confinement. Though driven primarily by the Monroe Circuit Court and the Juvenile Division of the Department, JDAI is a community initiative that requires participation from resources in the community to be effective.

The JDAI has been phenomenally successful in Monroe County. In 2023:

- Average daily detention population = **0.94**. Low = 0; High = 5. Total days in 2023 with -0- in detention = **195 (entire month of June, July, and September)**.
- Average daily shelter population = **0.1**. Low = 0; High = 1. Full months with -0- in Shelter Care = 8
- Youth Placed in Residential Placement = 1
- Youth Waived to Adult Court = -0-
- Youth Sentenced to the Indiana Department of Correction = -0-

In 2023, JDAI grant funds were used to support several community engagement opportunities, including providing nerf footballs to Monroe County Sheriff Reserve Deputies to provide to community members at their 2023 County Fair booth, financial (grant) support to The Warehouse to enhance their community center's work-out area and purchase various sporting equipment, support a community back-to-school event sponsored by a local not-for-profit, provided no cost meals and personal hygiene items to community members at Switchyard Park.

Early in the pandemic and local "lockdown," which included the court and probation offices closing for more than two months in 2020, the Juvenile Division began delivering "Care Packages for Kids." This JDAI project started as an easy and safe way to interact with probation-involved youth and their families. Monroe County and other Indiana JDAI jurisdictions received recognition in local and state-wide media for initiating these care packages as an innovative way to maintain contact with juveniles and their families. Care bags are filled with personal hygiene items, seasonally appropriate items, microwaveable meals, and more. Since the 2020 inception of this effort through 2023, more than 135 bags have been provided to system-involved youth. The impact of the Care Bags extends far beyond those 135 bags, as Care Bags are also available to those living in the home who can benefit from the items.

#### **JDAI Project Committees: (all committees meet quarterly)**

- Steering Committee – Discusses progress of the entire JDAI project and the work of all JDAI committees.
- Detention Alternatives and Admissions – Committee was formerly Purpose of Detention and Alternatives to Detention Workgroup. The Alternatives and Admissions Committee monitors the use of the Detention Risk Assessment Instrument and Alternatives to Detention.
- Data Workgroup – Monitors statistics and provides information to the committees to make data-driven decisions.
- Case Processing Workgroup – Works toward greater efficiency in case processing to ensure justice is served in an efficient and just manner.
- Race, Equity, and Inclusion (REI) – Work is completed to advance equal opportunities for all and to improve outcomes for children, families, and the community. As part of REI, a REI data workgroup and a community engagement workgroup were formed. The REI data workgroup works to identify areas of disproportionality while the REI community engagement workgroup will assist in identifying community values through community collaboration.



## **2023 JDAI Alternative Program Highlights:**

- Anti-racism Trainings – More than 21 hours of training were provided to staff and community members on racial justice.
- Alliances to Disseminate Addiction Prevention and Treatment (ADAPT) – The local JDAI initiative joined a partnership with the Indiana University School of Medicine and Centerstone to develop and study the efficacy of substance abuse education through local mental health facilities.
- Center for Children’s Law and Policy (CCLP) – Collaboration to explore how our community can best support youth and families, and particularly youth and families of color, without relying on referrals to law enforcement and the juvenile justice system. This resulted in the submission of a comprehensive report in 2021 and the work continued in 2022 and 2023.
- Trust-Based Relational Intervention (TBRI) – Provided training to leadership and staff regarding the impact of trauma on brain development and behavior.
- Race, Equity, and Inclusion (REI) Assessment of Juvenile Probation Conditions – Staff participated in the creation new language for probation conditions while viewing each condition through an REI lens for impact on various populations served. Implementation of these conditions is scheduled to begin in 2024.
- Truancy Termination Partnership Program – Provided support to the Youth Services Bureau for incentives for youth and families who demonstrate progress in the program.
- Youth Engagement with Laura Furr – Efforts to create a pilot youth and family engagement workgroup moved forward. This workgroup is designed to allow for authentic engagement throughout youth justice reform efforts.
- City of Bloomington Commission on the Status of Children and Youth and Commission on the Status of Black Males – Provided financial support (grant) for one day event for middle and high school aged youth to focus on strengths and successes of Black and Latino local and national communities to inspire, support, and motivate youth.
- Monroe County Childhood Conditions Summit – Provided financial support to include accessibility services for the summit that includes closed captioning, American Sign Language interpretation, and other supportive options.

## JUVENILES REFERRED

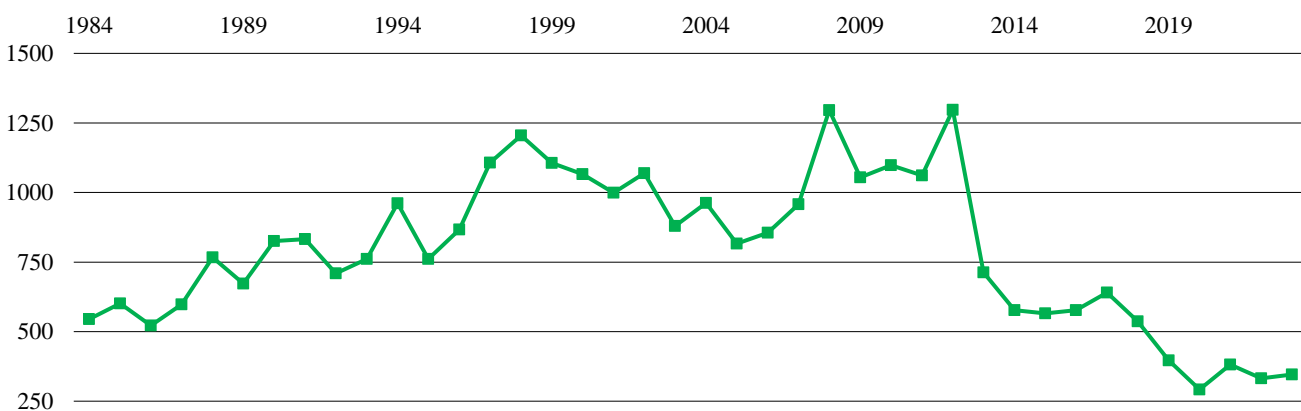
A referral is a written report received from various sources, including law enforcement, parents, schools, businesses, and the public. Juveniles are referred to the Department for committing delinquent acts or status offenses when they are under the age of 18 at the time of the alleged offense. Delinquent acts are defined as acts that would be crimes if committed by an adult. Status offenses are acts of delinquency that are not crimes for adults, and include truancy, incorrigibility, curfew violation, and runaway.

The table below shows the number of individual juveniles for which the Department received a referral. If a juvenile was referred more than once or in more than one case, the juvenile is categorized by the highest level (most serious) referred offense. The table below indicates the total number of referrals received during the year; 268 individual juveniles were referred for 346 referrals (delinquent acts and/or status offenses).

	INDIVIDUALS REFERRED					NUMBER OF REFERRALS				
	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Delinquency	171	129	161	165	173	242	164	206	223	223
Status	127	103	138	90	95	154	128	176	109	123
<b>TOTAL</b>	298	232	299	255	268	396	292	382	332	346

The Department began publishing Juvenile referral statistics in 1984. That year, there were 545 referrals. Over the years, referral numbers trended upward, reaching the highest number of referrals in 2012 with 1,297 referrals. The next year, referral numbers dramatically reduced to 713 for 2013 (a 29% decrease). After peaking in 2012, referral numbers have declined gradually and reduced by more than one-half in 2014. The 292 referrals received in 2020 is the all-time lowest number of referrals received since the Department began tracking these numbers. The COVID-19 pandemic may account for low referral numbers in 2020, continuing with low referral numbers in 2021, 2022, and 2023.

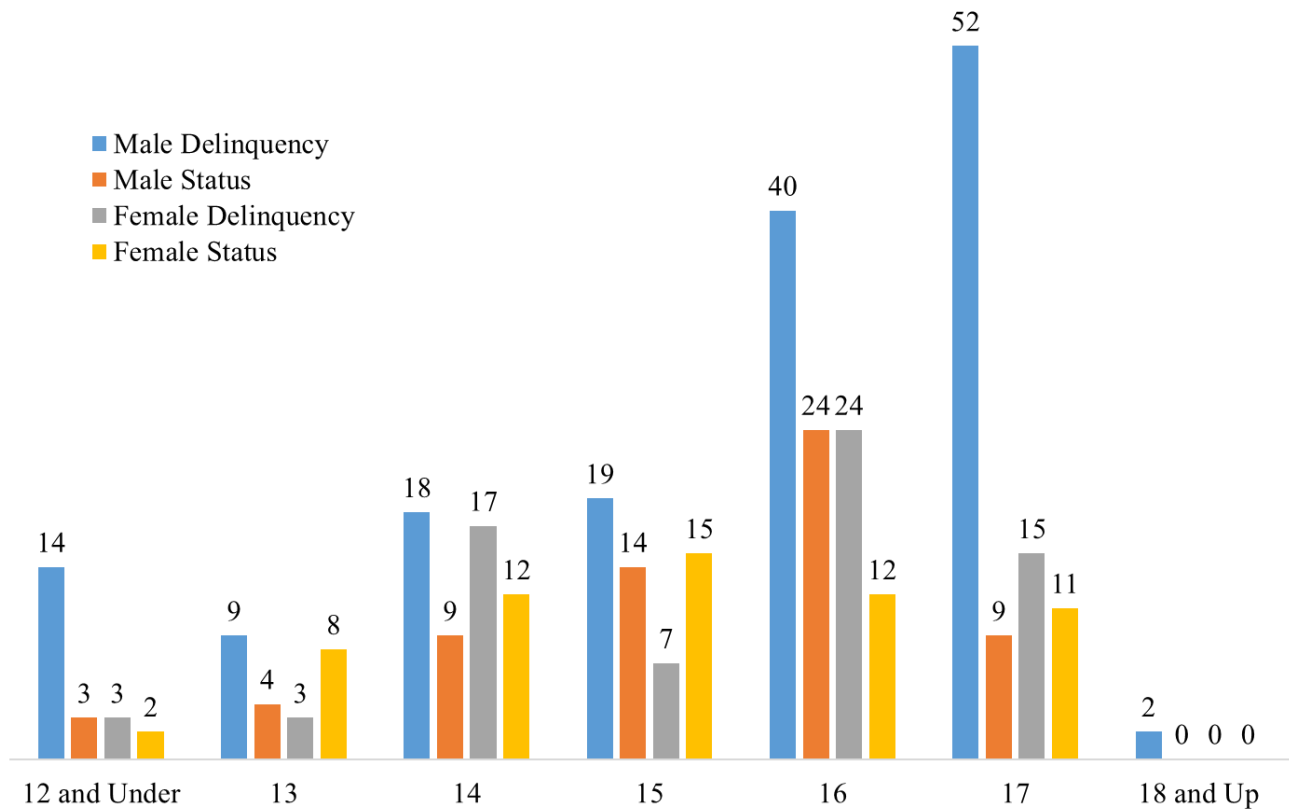
### JUVENILE REFERRALS RECEIVED, 1984-2023



	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
Referrals	545	601	522	598	767	672	825	832	709	761	961	761	867	1,107
	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Referrals	1,205	1,106	1,066	999	1,069	880	962	816	855	958	1,296	1,054	1,098	1,061
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
Referrals	1,297	713	577	565	577	640	537	396	292	382	332	346		

## JUVENILE REFERRALS RECEIVED BY AGE AND SEX

The chart below indicates the total number of referrals received during the year broken down by age, sex, and case type.

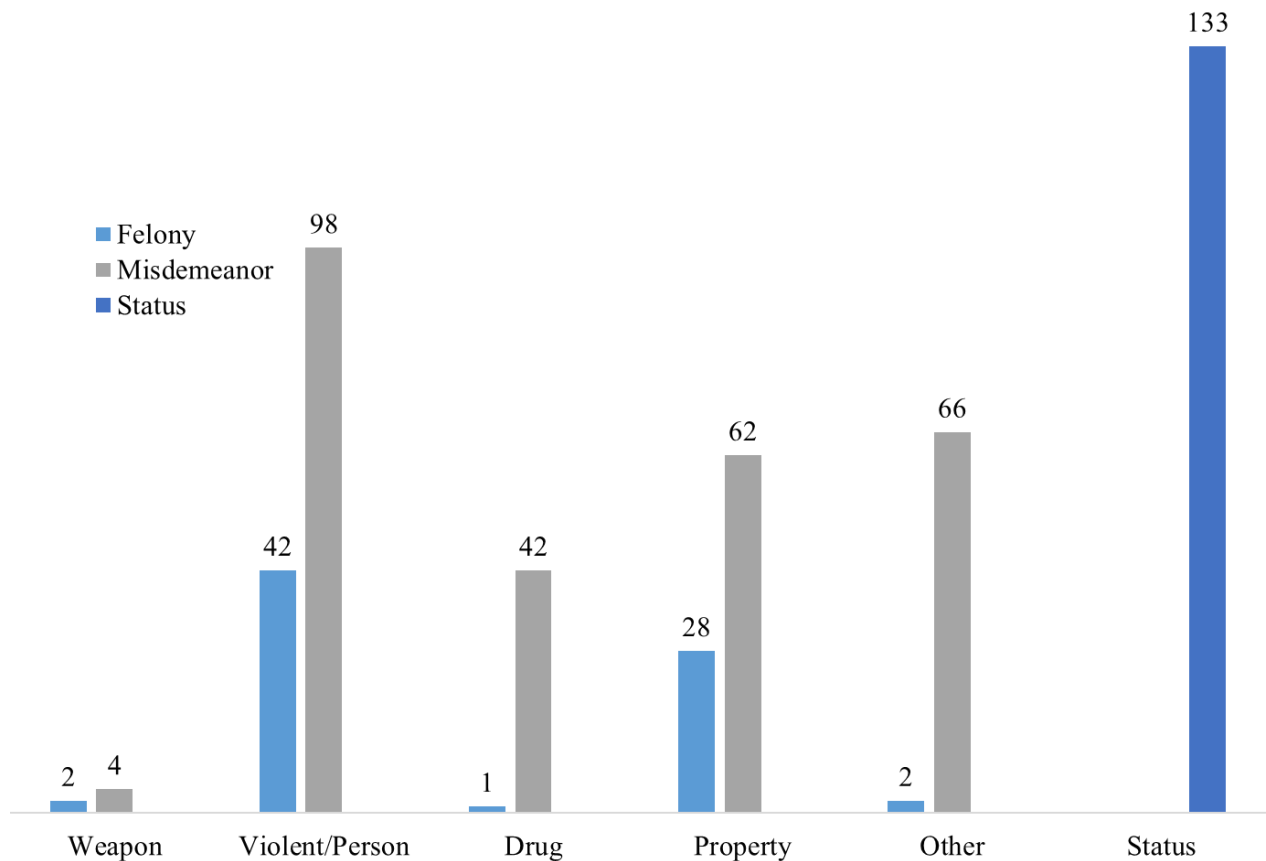


## OFFENSE TYPES FOR JUVENILE REFERRALS RECEIVED

Some juveniles are referred for more than one offense at the time the referral was made to the Juvenile Division. The table and chart below illustrate the types of offenses for which a juvenile was referred. A full list of the offenses can be found in the appendix.

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Weapon	11	9	10	13	6
Violent/Person	111	106	93	135	140
Drug	57	49	80	61	43
Property	84	47	101	68	90
Other	92	42	102	84	68
Status	167	137	188	122	133
<b>TOTAL</b>	522	390	574	483	480

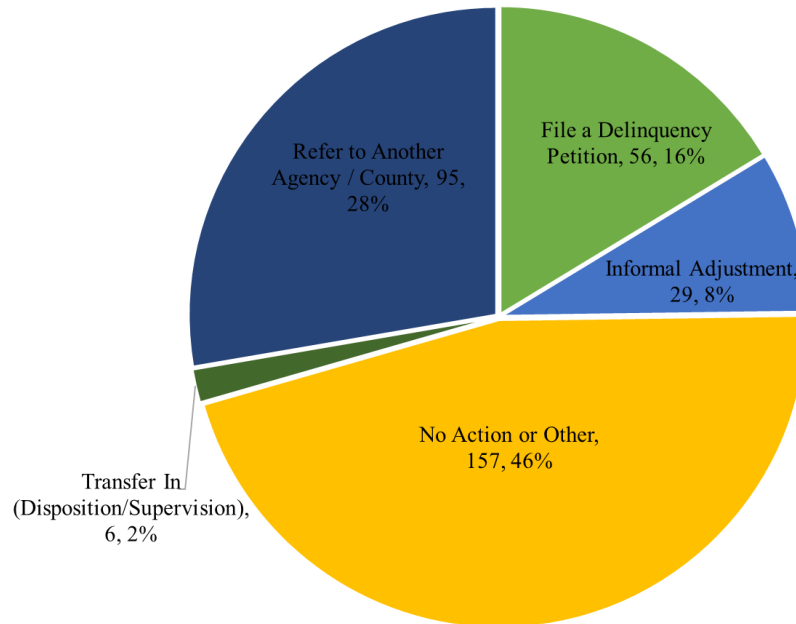
## DELINQUENCY AND STATUS OFFENSE TYPES FOR JUVENILE REFERRALS RECEIVED



## DISPOSITION OF JUVENILE REFERRALS RECEIVED AND PRELIMINARY INQUIRIES

Of the 346 referrals received in 2023, some will be carried over into the next year (3 referrals) depending on when the referral was received. Referrals can be disposed in several ways; some are disposed prior to action from the Juvenile Division at the discretion of the Prosecutor, some are disposed after the completion of a Preliminary Inquiry investigation. The chart below shows how the remaining 343 referrals received in 2023 were disposed.

### JUVENILE REFERRALS DISPOSED



### PRELIMINARY INQUIRIES COMPLETED

	2020	2020	2021	2022	2023
Preliminary Inquiries	214	134	195	179	181

### JUVENILE INTAKE TEAM

The Juvenile Division Intake Team is comprised of juvenile probation officers who meet weekly to review the investigative reports completed on each new referral received and discuss recommendations. The purpose of this review is to address questions or concerns about cases and to ensure consistent application of the risk assessment instrument occurs. The Intake Team review process assists and supports juvenile probation officers as they strive to utilize evidence-based, cost effective, and individualized responses to address delinquent behavior. The chart below shows the number of cases reviewed by the Intake Team.

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Cases Reviewed	214	114	160	135	158

## JUVENILES RECEIVED FOR SUPERVISION

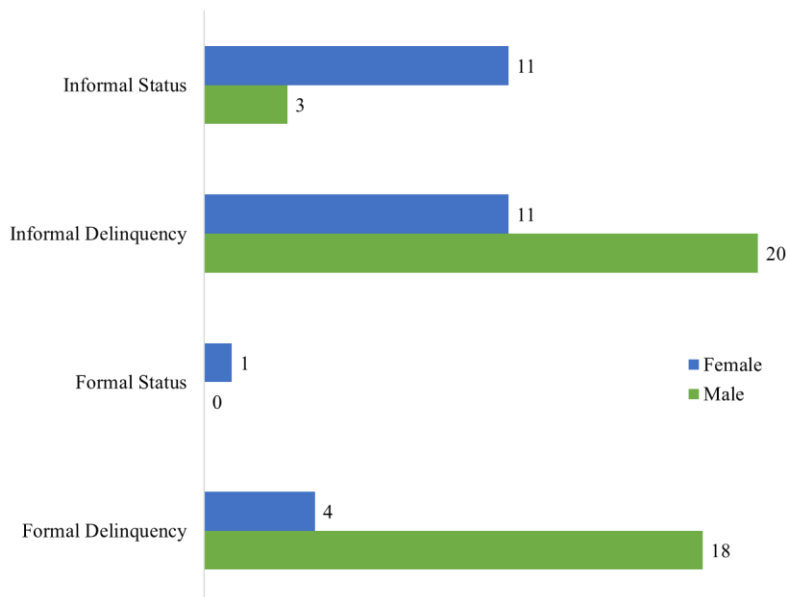
The chart below shows the number of individual juveniles placed on formal and informal probation supervision in 2023. If a juvenile was placed on probation more than once or in more than one case, the juvenile is categorized by the highest level of supervision and highest level (most serious) of delinquent offense. Juveniles may be placed under probation supervision multiple times or in multiple cases.

	INDIVIDUALS RECEIVED					SUPERVISIONS RECEIVED				
	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Formal Delinquency	28	15	23	14	22	28	19	25	14	22
Formal Status	2	3	1	1	1	2	3	1	1	1
Informal Delinquency	20	22	21	16	31	24	22	21	16	31
Informal Status	20	15	19	9	14	20	15	19	9	14
<b>TOTAL</b>	74	55	64	40	68	74	59	66	40	68

## 2023 JUVENILE PROBATION SUPERVISIONS RECEIVED BY AGE AND SEX

	Male				Female				TOTAL
	Formal		Informal		Formal		Informal		
	Delinq.	Status	Delinq.	Status	Delinq.	Status	Delinq.	Status	
13	0	0	2	1	0	0	2	1	6
14	4	0	3	0	2	0	3	1	13
15	2	0	3	2	0	1	1	3	12
16	6	0	6	0	1	0	4	5	22
17	1	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	4
18	5	0	4	0	0	0	1	1	11
TOTAL	18	0	20	3	4	1	11	11	68

## 2023 JUVENILE PROBATION SUPERVISIONS RECEIVED BY SEX

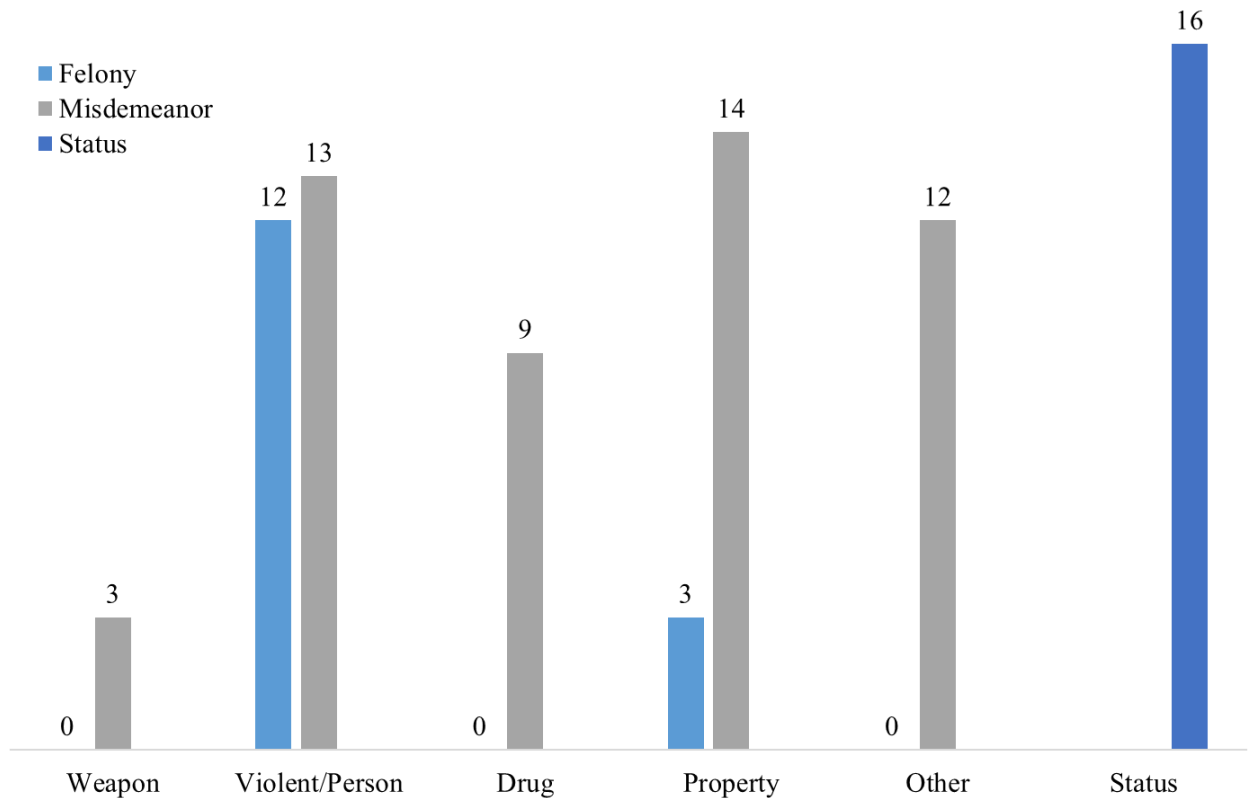


## OFFENSE TYPES FOR JUVENILE SUPERVISIONS RECEIVED

Some juveniles are found delinquent (guilty) for more than one offense at the time supervision begins. The table and chart below illustrate the types of offenses for which a juvenile was placed on formal or informal supervision. A full list of the offenses can be found in the appendix.

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Weapon	1	1	5	3	3
Violent/Person	10	11	7	3	25
Drug	7	14	18	6	9
Property	18	23	19	10	17
Other	27	11	15	16	12
Status	25	19	24	12	16
<b>TOTAL</b>	88	79	88	50	82

## DELINQUENCY AND STATUS OFFENSE TYPES FOR JUVENILE SUPERVISIONS RECEIVED 2023

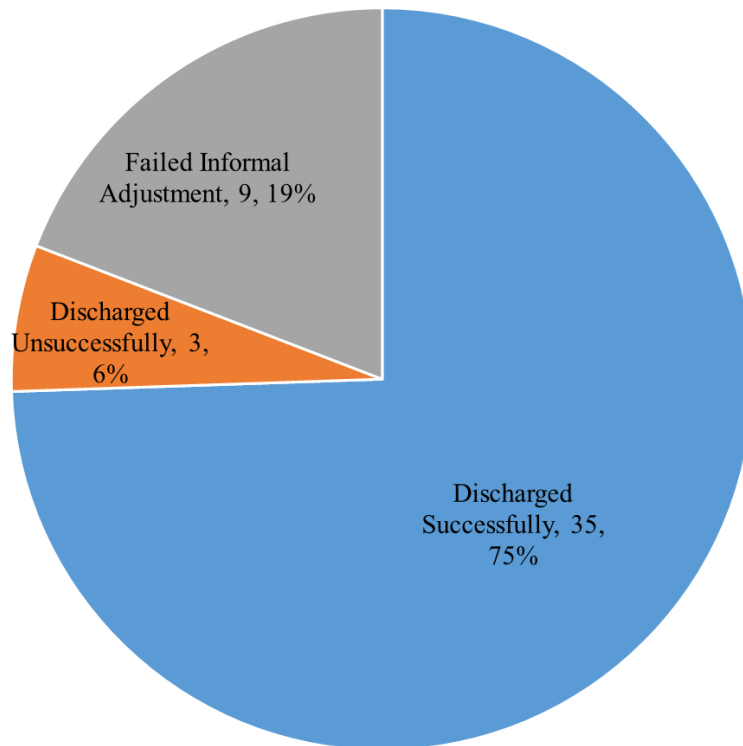


## JUVENILE PROBATION SUPERVISIONS CLOSED

The following represents the number of juvenile probation supervisions closed in 2023 by the type of discharge. Juveniles could have been discharged from multiple supervisions in multiple cases and each case could have a different type of discharge depending on the final disposition given by a court.

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Formal Delinquency	27	33	29	20	18
Formal Status	5	4	0	1	1
Informal Delinquency	20	21	23	21	20
Informal Status	12	19	17	15	8
<b>TOTAL</b>	64	77	69	57	47

## TOTAL JUVENILE PROBATION SUPERVISIONS CLOSED 2023





## YEAR END OPEN JUVENILE PROBATION SUPERVISIONS

The following represents the total number of juvenile probation supervisions open at the end of 2023.

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Formal Delinquency	29	14	16	9	14
Formal Status	2	1	1	1	1
Informal Delinquency	9	12	11	5	17
Informal Status	9	5	5	1	5
<b>TOTAL</b>	49	32	33	16	37

## YEAR END JUVENILE PROBATION CASELOADS

The following represents the average number of juveniles each juvenile probation officer was supervising or monitoring at the end of 2023.

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Non-specialized General Caseload	18	11	11	10	9

## PREDISPOSITIONAL REPORTS

Predispositional Reports (PDRs) are generally completed after a finding of delinquency (guilt) to provide information to a court regarding the juvenile's risk and needs. The information included consists of: the juvenile's delinquency history; personal and family history; school involvement; physical, mental, and substance use history; and an evaluation of the risk the juvenile poses to the community. The chart below provides information on the number of PDRs completed over the past five (5) years.

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Predispositional Report	27	14	29	17	31

## CIVIL DIVISION INVESTIGATIONS

The Juvenile Division assists the Civil Division of the Court by conducting investigations in divorce and paternity cases to provide the Court with information regarding parents and their child(ren). Examples of the information that could be investigated is the child's school performance/attendance or the child's living environment. The Courts did not assign any civil investigations in 2020, 2021, 2022, or 2023.

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
<b>Divorce</b>	2	0	0	0	0
<b>Paternity</b>	5	0	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	7	0	0	0	0

## JUVENILE DETENTION

Juveniles placed in secure detention are transported to a detention facility in another Indiana county. Monroe County typically utilizes the Southwest Indiana Regional Youth Village (SWIRYV) in Vincennes. However, due to staffing and capacity issues, the use of detention facilities in Bartholomew, Johnson, and Delaware counties along with temporary housing at the Department of Correction became necessary. The costs listed in the table below were paid in 2023, however these costs could have been for services delivered the previous year due to billing times. The table below shows the total juveniles admitted to secure detention; each juvenile could have been securely detained multiple times.

### SECURE DETENTIONS

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Male	24	17	19	38	19
Female	8	6	7	10	4
Total Admissions	46	28	33	48	26
Total Days	688	413	521	874	344
Costs*	\$89,888	\$62,263	\$70,591	\$107,015	\$82,252

A table indicating the daily population of juveniles held in detention can be found in the appendix.

\*May not include ancillary costs such as: transportation to/from detention and court hearings; medical expenses incurred while in detention; and the payment of staff to supervise youth prior to transport/court.

### JUVENILE SHELTER PLACEMENT

At times the need arises to remove children from their home, but securely detaining the youth is not necessary. When these circumstances arise, the Monroe County Youth Shelter is often utilized though other shelters within Indiana are used when necessary. In 2023, the Juvenile Division authorized four (4) individual youth to be placed in a youth shelter. These four (4) youth (3 male and 1 female) represent four (4) separate placements for a total of 35 days. A table indicating the daily population of juveniles held in shelter can be found in the appendix.

### JUVENILE RESIDENTIAL PLACEMENT

In addition to the times when a juvenile must be securely detained or placed at a youth shelter, some juveniles require longer-term care outside of their home. These placements include foster care, group homes, residential treatment centers with specialized programming, and inpatient hospital settings. Only (1) juvenile was ordered into out-of-home residential placement by the court in 2023.

### JUVENILES WAIVED TO ADULT COURT

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
<b>TOTAL</b>	1	2	2	2	0	0	1	0	0	0

### JUVENILE DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTION COMMITMENTS

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
<b>TOTAL</b>	2	2	1	0	0	0	2	1	0	0

## INDIANA YOUTH ASSESSMENT SYSTEM AND JUVENILE PROGRAM REFERRALS

As required by the Judicial Conference of Indiana, the Juvenile Division has been utilizing the Indiana Youth Assessment System (IYAS) since 2011. The IYAS is the risk assessment system made up of six (6) instruments to be used at specific points in the juvenile justice process to identify a juvenile participant's risk to reoffend and criminogenic needs, and assist with developing an individualized case management plan. [NOTE: Criminogenic needs are attributes of offenders that are directly linked to criminal behavior. Effective correctional treatment should target criminogenic needs in the development of a comprehensive case plan. Any treatment not targeting criminogenic needs is counter-productive to efficiency and effectiveness.]

**Diversion Tool** - designed to assess a youth's risk to reoffend within the next 12 months and is best used at initial contact for the instant offense to assist in making diversion decisions.

**Detention Tool** - designed to assess a youth's risk to reoffend within the next 12 months and is best used prior to detention to assist in making hold/release decisions and can also be used in making decisions regarding releases from detention.

**Disposition Tool** - designed to assess a youth's risk to reoffend and identify criminogenic needs to assist in making decisions regarding post-adjudication supervision to assist in creating a supervision case plan for the youth. The Disposition Tool also has a screening tool to quickly identify youth who are low-risk and determine if a full risk assessment should be completed.

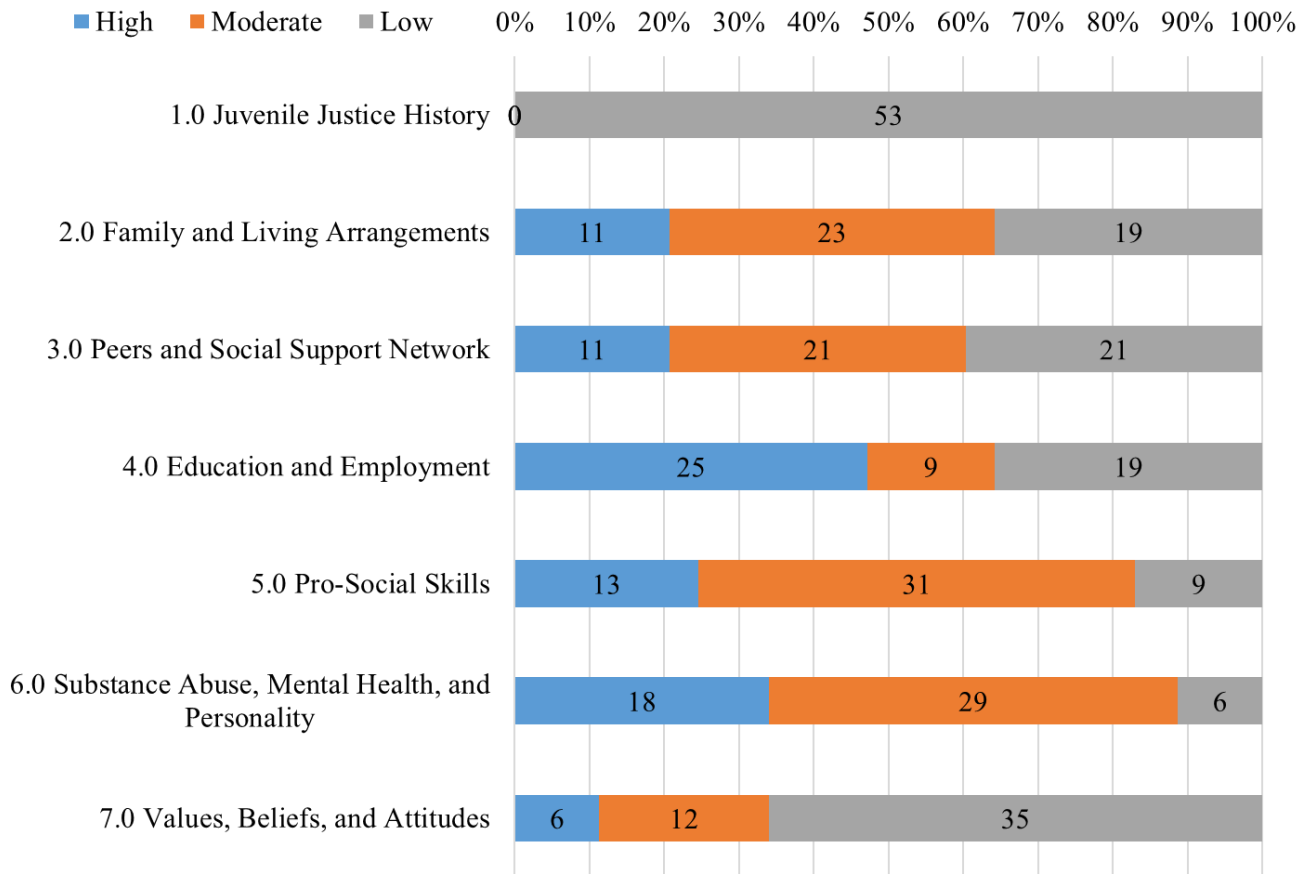
**Residential Tool** - designed to assess a youth's risk to reoffend and identify criminogenic needs to assist in making decisions regarding level of placement, case planning, and length of stay recommendations.

**Re-entry Tool** - designed to assess a youth's risk to reoffend and identify criminogenic needs to assist in making decisions regarding release, case planning, and length of stay in residential placements.

The following table represents IYAS assessments completed by the type of tool and the percentage of juveniles risking at each level. More than one risk assessment could have been completed on a juvenile during the time a case is open and depending upon the status of each case.

	Assessments Completed	Percentage at Overall Risk Level		
		High	Moderate	Low
Diversion Tool	137	5%	78%	17%
Detention Tool	21	57%	33%	10%
Disposition Tool	53	13%	38%	49%
Residential Tool	1	0%	100%	0%
Reentry Tool	5	40%	20%	40%

Juveniles placed on supervision are assessed using the Disposition Tool. This tool provides a risk level in each of the seven life domains the tool reports. After the completion of the tool, case plans are formulated to address a juvenile's risk and needs to reduce the likelihood the juvenile will reoffend and/or violate the terms of his/her supervision. The following chart represents the number and percentage of assessments scoring in each of the risk levels – high, moderate, and low for the Disposition Tool.



Upon the completion of a case plan, juveniles, and often their families, are referred to various services and programs in our community. The following table shows the programs juveniles and their families were referred to as part of a case plan and the risk domains these programs address.

<b>Program</b>	<b>Domain(s) Addressed</b>	<b>Referrals Made</b>
Case Management Services (Mental Health)	6	35
Carey Guides/Change Companies (Interactive Journals)	2, 3, 5, 6, 7	12
Counseling – Family Outpatient	2	4
Counseling – Individual Outpatient	6	33
Counseling – Substance Use Outpatient	6	1
Evaluation – Inpatient / Psychological	6	4
Evaluation – Outpatient Psychiatric / Psychological	6	6
Evaluation – Outpatient Psychosexual	6	3
Evaluation – Outpatient Substance Use	6	2
Extracurricular Activity	3, 5	6
Family Preservation	2	7
Graduation Coach Services	4	1
High School Equivalency Classes	4	7
Homemaker / Parent Aid	2	1
Intensive Outpatient Program (Substance Use)	6	1
Intercept Program	4	4
Prime for Life	6	1
Seeking Safety	6	10
Sex Offender / Maladaptive Treatment	6	1
STEP – Shoplifting Theft Education Program	5, 6, 7	2
Teen Intervene	5, 6, 7	19
T.H.R.I.V.E.	6	2
Tutoring / Literacy Classes	4	9
Victim Offender Restoration Program (VORP)	5, 7	31
Wraparound Services	2, 6	1

## ADULT PROBATION DIVISION

The Adult Division of the Department is responsible for the supervision of adult offenders placed on probation and/or referred to the Court-administered Alcohol and Drug Program. Additionally, the Adult Division conducts investigations, evaluations, and assessments on offenders sentenced to supervision and when ordered by a court on defendants prior to a finding of guilt or innocence and/or sentencing.

The Adult Division is comprised of the following units: Adult Intake Unit; Adult Low/Administrative Supervision Unit; Adult High/Moderate Supervision Unit; and Enhanced Supervision Unit (ESU).

There are six (6) POs assigned to the Adult Intake Unit; two (2) Intake POs complete Presentence Investigations and the remaining four (4) Intake POs conduct formal evaluations that include a substance use assessment and risk assessment on newly sentenced offenders. The purpose of these evaluations is to determine an offender's risk and needs so that appropriate referrals for services can be made to promote an offender's successful completion of community supervision.

In August 2023, the Low/Administrative (Admin) Supervision Unit was moved under the supervision of the Court Alcohol and Drug Director from the supervision of the Adult Probation Director. The unit consists of four (4) POs, with two (2) POs assigned to each Court Team. These caseloads are comprised of a mix of clients who are assessed by the Indiana Risk Assessment System (IRAS) as low risk, and/or are being supervised by another jurisdiction as part of the Indiana Intrastate Transfer process or the Interstate Compact System.

The remainder of the general Adult Probation caseload is supervised by High/Moderate Supervision Unit, comprised of eight (8) POs, with four (4) POs assigned to each Court Team. These caseloads are comprised of a mix of clients who were assessed by the IRAS as high and moderate risk. Each Court Team has four (4) POs supervising a high/moderate caseload for two Criminal Court Divisions.

The ESU supervises high risk serious violent felons, sex offenders, clients diagnosed with a serious mental health issues (SMHI) who are not accepted in the Mental Health Court, and offenders convicted of crimes related to domestic violence (DV). The POs assigned to this unit are intended to have smaller caseloads to permit more intensive supervision.

During 2023, the Adult Division was comprised of 23 POs, with eight (8) POs assigned to the High/Moderate Supervision Unit, four (4) POs assigned to the Low/Admin Supervision Unit, five (5) POs assigned to ESU, and six (6) POs (including one part-time PO) assigned to the Adult Intake Unit.

The Adult Probation Division continues to decrease the number of clients supervised by POs to assigned to the Moderate/High Risk caseloads. This differential supervision assignment:

- Allows time for POs to complete a behavioral analysis and an individualized case plan targeting the highest risk and need areas to reduce recidivism;
- Allows POs more time with clients to target criminogenic need areas identified by the IRAS;
- Allows POs time to utilize skill-building and practice with clients;
- Allows for more time for field supervision (homes and workplaces) of high risk clients;
- Allows POs to oversee caseloads that support individual POs' strengths;
- Allows for additional coverage options (during PO absences) within teams as more POs will have working knowledge of cases within each team;
- Allows Supervisors to target coaching of POs toward the needs of each caseload;
- Allows the Department to follow evidence-based practices (EBP) principles by supervising *low* risk offenders with *low* risk supervision practices, which has been shown by research to reduce the likelihood of increasing the risk of low risk offenders;
- Allows for smaller caseloads of Moderate/High risk offenders to provide POs time for more immediate responses to violations including the use of intermediate sanctions versus filing revocation petitions; and
- Allows PO more time to reinforce/incentivize positive client changes.

At year-end 2023, the Adult Supervision Unit caseload averages (persons being supervised per PO):

Enhanced Supervision Unit (ESU) = **31**

\*Low/Administrative Caseloads = **167**

\*High/Moderate Caseloads = **39**

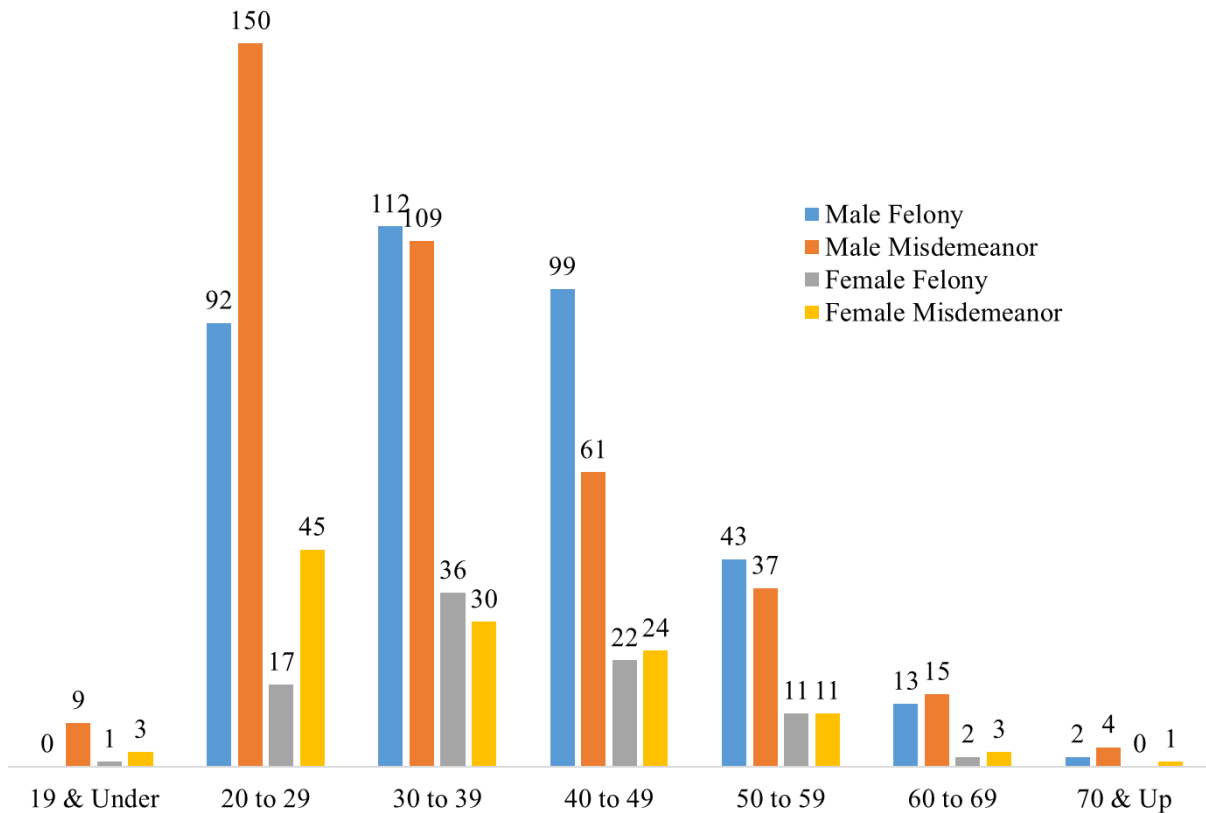
\*[NOTE: If all non-ESU Court Team cases were to be combined, the average caseload per each of the 12 POs would be 82 probationers per PO.]

## ADULT PROBATION OFFENDERS AND SUPERVISIONS RECEIVED

The chart below shows the number of individuals placed on probation supervision in 2023. If an individual was placed on probation more than once or in more than one case, the individual is categorized by the highest level of convicted offense. Persons may be placed under probation supervision multiple times or in multiple cases.

	INDIVIDUALS RECEIVED					SUPERVISIONS RECEIVED				
	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Misdemeanor	621	473	444	464	483	646	486	462	482	502
Felony	625	468	505	507	425	669	481	533	526	450
<b>TOTAL</b>	1,246	941	949	971	<b>908</b>	1,315	967	995	1,008	<b>953</b>

## ADULT FELONY AND MISDEMEANOR PROBATION SUPERVISIONS RECEIVED BY SEX AND AGE





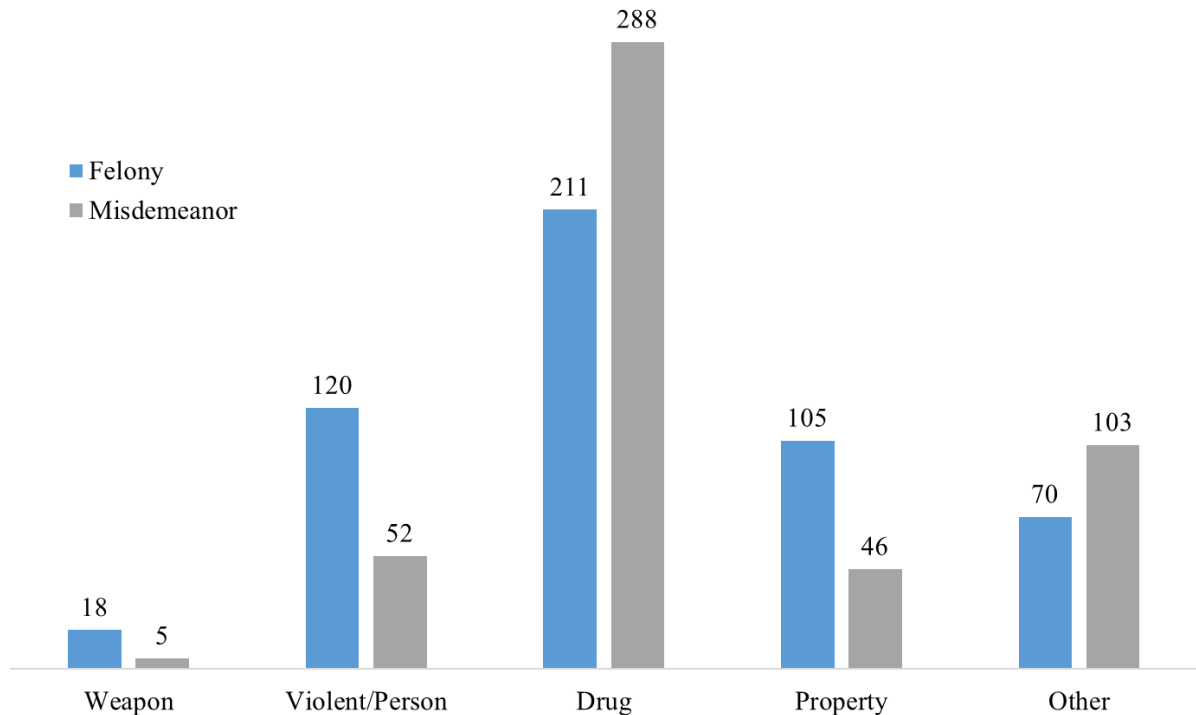
## OFFENSE TYPES FOR ADULT PROBATION SUPERVISIONS RECEIVED

Some individual placed on probation supervision are convicted of more than one offense. The table and chart below illustrate the types of offenses for which an individual was placed on probation supervision.

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Weapon	28	23	22	21	23
Violent/Person	195	164	204	219	172
Drug	783	550	526	542	499
Property	236	146	166	148	151
Other	220	192	185	168	173
<b>TOTAL</b>	1,462	1,075	1,103	1,098	<b>1,018</b>

A full list of the offenses can be found in the appendix.

## MISDEMEANOR AND FELONY OFFENSE TYPES FOR PROBATION SUPERVISIONS RECEIVED 2023

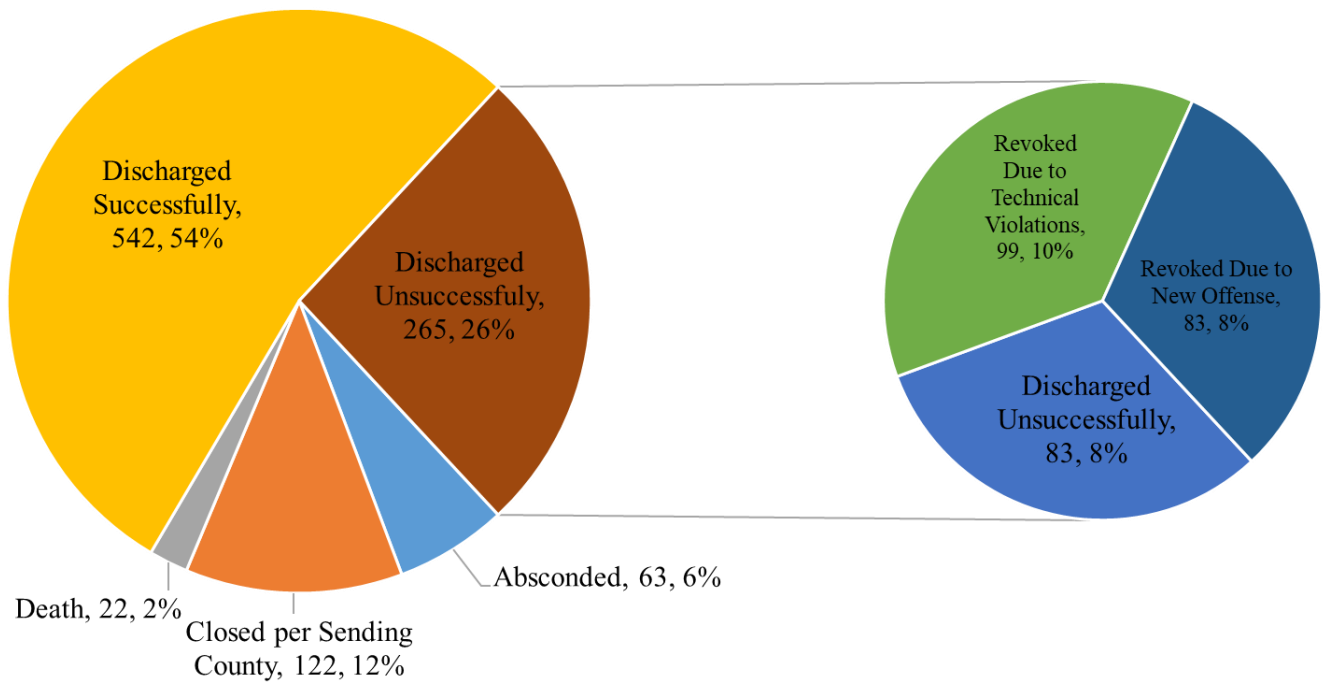


## ADULT PROBATION SUPERVISIONS CLOSED

The following represents the number of adult probation supervisions closed in 2023 by the type of discharge. Offenders could have been discharged from multiple supervisions in multiple cases and each case could have a different type of discharge depending on the final disposition given by a court.

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Misdemeanor	622	631	541	498	<b>495</b>
Felony	617	568	586	531	<b>519</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	1,239	1,199	1,127	1,029	<b>1,014</b>

## TOTAL ADULT PROBATION SUPERVISIONS CLOSED 2023



## YEAR END OPEN ADULT PROBATION SUPERVISIONS

The following represents the total number of adult probation supervisions open at the end of 2023.

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Misdemeanor	665	520	462	450	480
Felony	1,018	921	869	850	774
<b>TOTAL</b>	1,683	1,441	1,331	1,300	1,254

## YEAR END ADULT PROBATION SUPERVISION CASELOADS

The following represents the average number of clients each adult probation officer was supervising at the end of 2023 by the unit assigned. In 2023, the high-volume Administrative Caseload was dissolved and the cases were reassigned to the four (4) low/administrative probation officers. This allowed for a fifth probation officer to be added to the ESU.

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
High / Moderate Caseload	42	40	41	38	39
Low / Administrative Caseload	176	152	115	172	167
Enhanced Supervision Unit (ESU)	41	45	33	27	31
Administrative High-volume Caseload	298	238	299	N/A	N/A

## ADULT PROBATION SUPERVISION TRANSFERS

The Adult Division provides courtesy supervision to felons as well as misdemeanor probationers sentenced in other counties or states and transfers cases to other jurisdictions for courtesy supervision. The Division also accepts transferred cases and send cases to other Indiana Court Alcohol and Drug Programs.

The following represents the number transfer cases by type received or sent during 2023.

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Intrastate Transfer Out	211	131	166	125	161
Interstate Transfer Out	17	16	13	11	16
Intrastate Transfer In	190	145	157	182	159
Interstate Transfer In	14	9	14	15	13

## PRESENTENCE INVESTIGATIONS

Presentence investigations (PSI) are conducted when ordered by a court. A PSI can be completed prior to a finding of guilt or innocence or may be conducted after a finding of guilt. PSI reports are required to be completed prior to sentencing in all felony cases except the lowest level felonies, Level 6 (for offenses committed after June 30, 2014) and D Felony (for offenses committed prior to July 1, 2014).

A PSI report is a formal report that provides pertinent information to a court regarding the defendant's risk and needs. The information in the PSI report includes: the defendant's criminal history; personal and family history; physical, mental, and substance use history; and an evaluation of the defendant's risk using the Indiana Risk Assessment System (IRAS).

### PRESENTENCE INVESTIGATIONS CONDUCTED

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Misdemeanor	0	0	0	0	0
Felony	159	97	147	147	107
<b>TOTAL</b>	159	97	147	147	107

### POST-SENTENCE INTAKES EVALUATIONS CONDUCTED

Post-sentence intake evaluations are conducted by Adult Intake Probation Officers after an individual has been sentenced to some form of community supervision by the court. These formal evaluations include a substance use assessment and risk assessment utilizing the IRAS. The purpose of these evaluations is to determine an individual's risk and needs so that appropriate referrals for services can be made to promote successful completion of supervision.

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Misdemeanor	664	547	484	467	572
Felony	415	318	336	340	404
<b>TOTAL</b>	1,079	865	820	807	976

# **COURT ALCOHOL & DRUG PROGRAM**

The Monroe Circuit Court Alcohol and Drug Program is an integral part of the Adult Division of the Probation Department. The Court Alcohol and Drug Program is certified by the Indiana Office of Court Services (IOCS). In 2023, the Program was granted a 4-year re-certification by the IOCS.

The Court Alcohol and Drug Program is administered by the Director who is responsible for the daily operation of the Adult Intake Unit and for ensuring that all staff members receive ongoing training regarding substance related issues. All adult probation officers within the Department are certified as either substance abuse professionals or maintain a Certified Substance Abuse Management (CSAMS) credential and must complete a minimum of 12 hours of continuing education every year to maintain their certification.

Probation officers hired after January 1, 2005 who supervise adult offenders as part of the Court Alcohol and Drug Program must obtain and maintain a Court Substance Abuse Management Specialist credential (CSAMS) within two years of hiring. To obtain the credential, the staff member must have a baccalaureate degree from an accredited university; be at least 21 years of age; have at least nine (9) months of full-time employment experience related to assessment, referral, and case management of clients with substance abuse problems; must complete and document at least 1,500 hours of experience in the assessment of people with substance abuse problems; complete at least 500 hours of a supervised practicum in the areas of assessment, referral and case management of substance abuse clients; complete required training; submit a signed statement to adhere to a code of ethics; must be at least 21 years of age; and take and pass a written exam.

Adult probation officers conduct substance abuse screenings on all new cases referred by the courts for probation, regardless of case type. If the referring offense involved drugs or alcohol, or the offense was somehow related to the use or abuse of such substances, the adult probation officer will perform a more extensive substance abuse assessment; it is these cases that are considered referrals to the Court Alcohol and Drug Program.

Following the completion of the substance abuse assessment, the probation officer develops a case plan for each client. This case plan typically includes a referral to a substance abuse education program or an agency that provides treatment services. The probation officer then monitors the client's compliance with the terms of their individualized case plan.

The Court Alcohol and Drug Program does provide substance abuse education programming, but does not provide any direct treatment services.

## ADULT COURT ALCOHOL & DRUG PROGRAM INDIVIDUALS AND SUPERVISIONS RECEIVED

The Court Alcohol and Drug Program is integrated into the Adult Division of the Probation Department. Thus, most adults on probation supervision are also considered referrals to the Court Alcohol and Drug Program for supervision. Some individuals may be placed on supervision multiple times or in multiple cases.

Some cases transferred into Monroe County are only referred for court alcohol and drug program services and are not under probation supervision; in 2023, 11 such cases were received by the Department.

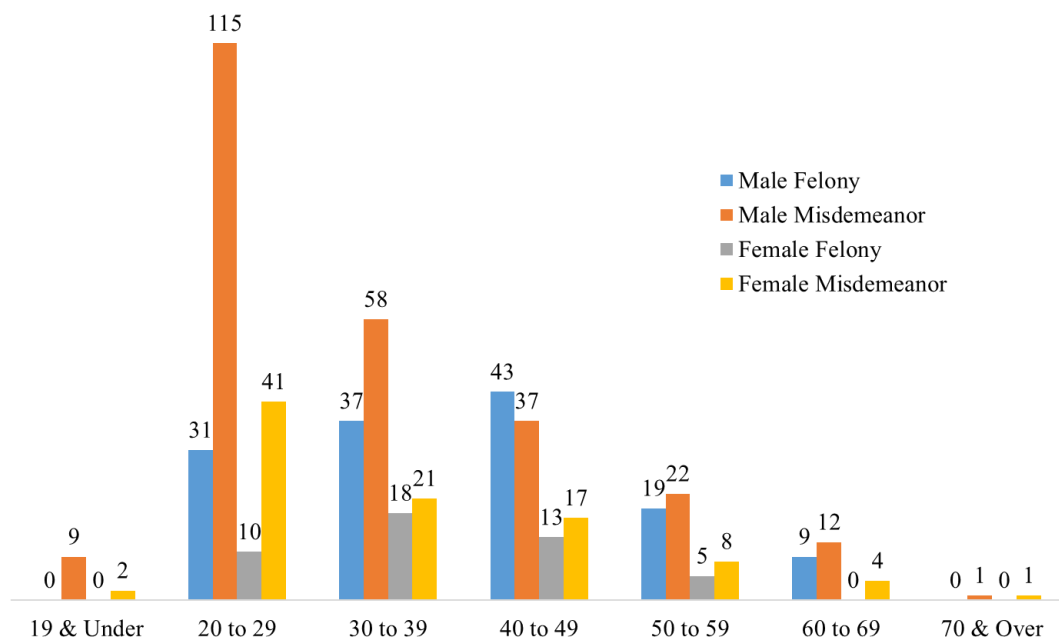
The chart below shows the number of individuals referred for Court Alcohol and Drug Program supervision in 2023. If an individual was placed on Court Alcohol and Drug Program supervision more than once or in more than one case, the individual is categorized by the highest level of convicted offense.

	INDIVIDUALS RECEIVED					SUPERVISIONS RECEIVED				
	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Misdemeanor	279	358	291	321	<b>345</b>	481	363	301	325	<b>348</b>
Felony	476	222	228	214	<b>180</b>	288	227	236	220	<b>185</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>755</b>	<b>580</b>	<b>519</b>	<b>535</b>	<b>525</b>	<b>769</b>	<b>590</b>	<b>537</b>	<b>545</b>	<b>533</b>

\*Includes 11 individuals and 11 supervisions for court alcohol and drug program supervision only.

## ADULT FELONY AND MISDEMEANOR COURT ALCOHOL AND DRUG PROGRAM SUPERVISIONS RECEIVED BY SEX AND AGE

The table and chart below indicates the number of Court Alcohol and Drug Program clients received and supervisions received in 2023, both felony and misdemeanor, broken down by sex and age. This represents the characteristics of the client at the time supervision began, which may be reported more than once if the client was placed on probation supervision multiple times or in multiple cases.



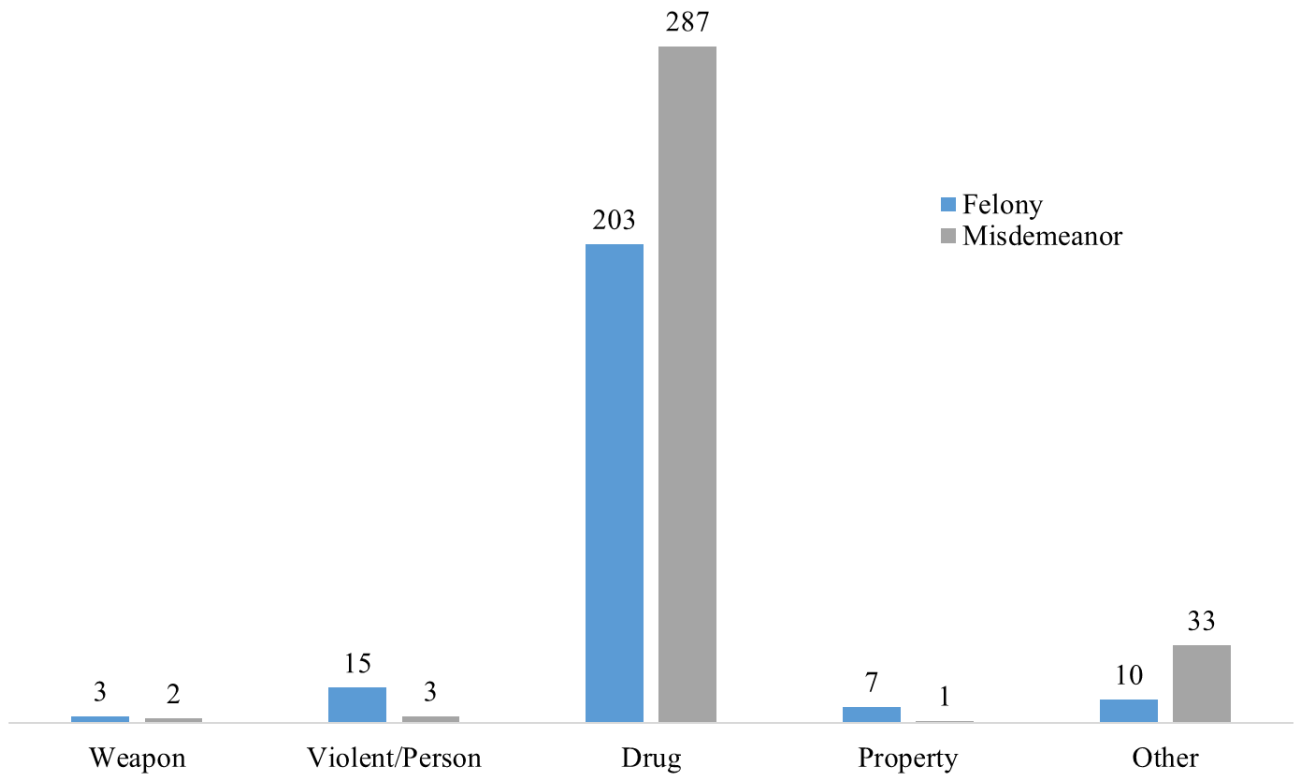
## OFFENSE TYPES FOR COURT ALCOHOL AND DRUG PROGRAM SUPERVISIONS RECEIVED

Some clients placed on court alcohol and drug program supervision are convicted of more than one offense. The table and chart below illustrate the types of offenses for which a client was placed on court alcohol and drug program supervision.

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Weapon	6	6	7	3	5
Violent/Person	17	24	18	17	18
Drug	710	538	511	518	490
Property	19	11	11	7	8
Other	84	66	49	37	43
<b>TOTAL</b>	836	645	596	582	564

A full list of the offenses can be found in the appendix.

## MISDEMEANOR AND FELONY OFFENSE TYPES FOR COURT ALCOHOL AND DRUG PROGRAM SUPERVISIONS RECEIVED

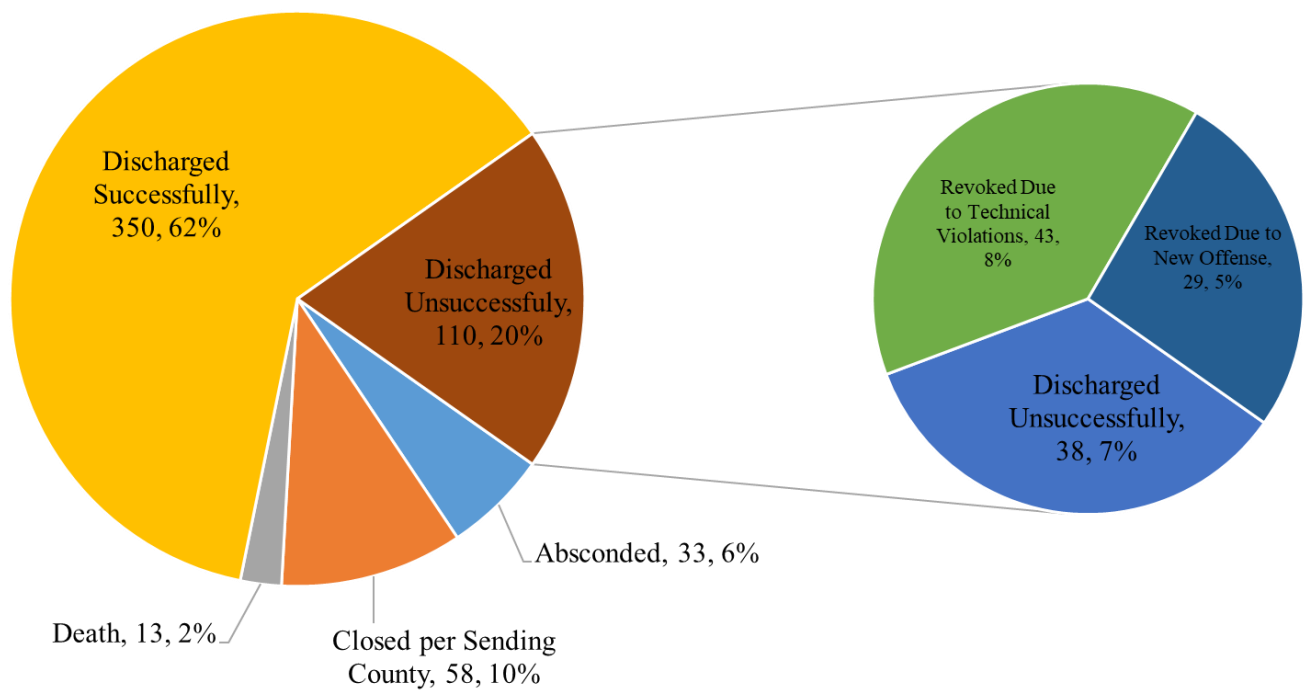


## COURT ALCOHOL AND DRUG PROGRAM SUPERVISIONS CLOSED

The following represents the number of Court Alcohol and Drug Program supervisions closed in 2023 by the type of discharge. Clients could have been discharged in multiple cases and each case could have a different type of discharge depending on the final disposition given by a court.

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Misdemeanor	400	475	394	334	<b>328</b>
Felony	278	272	280	242	<b>236</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>678</b>	<b>747</b>	<b>674</b>	<b>576</b>	<b>564</b>

## TOTAL COURT ALCOHOL AND DRUG PROGRAM SUPERVISIONS CLOSED





## ALCOHOL AND MARIJUANA EDUCATION SCHOOL

The Court Alcohol and Drug Program operates a six-hour substance abuse information class, Alcohol and Marijuana Education School, known as AES. The AES curriculum targets minor first-time alcohol and marijuana offenders and is utilized by the Prosecutor's Office for Pre-Trial Diversion Program participants.

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
IU Student	346	195	184	524	367
Non-IU Student	108	40	68	91	102
<b>TOTAL</b>	454	235	252	615	469

## PRIME FOR LIFE

The Department provides a 12-hour substance abuse education program utilizing the cognitive-based Prime for Life Indiana (PRI) curriculum. PRI is offered to second-time Pre-Trial Diversion participants being charged with minor marijuana offenses, minor alcohol-related offenses, and probationers who have been determined to need substance education. The program began in September 2003.

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Prosecutor Referrals	95	22	19	26	30
Probation Referrals	100	77	78	94	105
<b>TOTAL</b>	195	99	97	120	135

# COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS PROGRAM

The Community Corrections Program is a division of the Probation Department. The Community Corrections Executive Director is also a Deputy Chief Probation Officer. The Community Corrections Division (hereafter “Division”) is primarily responsible for pretrial monitoring and post-sentence supervision of individuals placed on electronic monitoring (adult and juvenile), home detention, day reporting, and work release (transfers out-of-county). The Division also includes the Community Transition Program, Community Service Program, and the Drug Testing Program. Additionally, Monroe County’s Problem Solving Court Program falls under the Division.

The Division employs probation officers who serve as case managers, supervising caseloads of individuals who are court-ordered to complete home detention and/or day reporting through the Community Alternative Supervision Program (CASP). Additionally, the Division employs field officers to conduct field supervision of individuals at their homes, workplaces, and elsewhere.

Funding for the Division comes from several sources including the Indiana Department of Correction (IDOC) community corrections grants, user fees, local taxes, and other grants. A total of \$1,528,120 was awarded to Monroe County by the IDOC for 2023 to fund home detention, day reporting, community service, and pretrial services as well as Mental Health Court and Drug Treatment Court.

In 2023, Monroe County completed its 40<sup>th</sup> year of receiving grant funding from the IDOC. At the annual Indiana Association of Community Corrections Act Counties conference, our Community Corrections Program was recognized for its **40-year anniversary**. The IDOC is a significant funding source through the annual Community Corrections Program grant. As a condition of grant funding, the Community Corrections Program must undergo program audits by the IDOC to determine if the program meets criteria as an “evidence-based organization.” Our program scored 99 out of 100 in our most recent audit in 2018. In October 2022, IDOC conducted a new assessment of our Community Corrections Program using the Evidence-Based Correctional Program Checklist-Community Supervision Agency (CPC-CSA) assessment tool developed by the University of Cincinnati Corrections Institute. The assessment took place over one day, on site at Community Corrections, and included file reviews, policy reviews, client appointment observations, and interviews by CPC-CSA assessors with staff and clients. The Community Corrections Program has yet to receive the results of this 2022 assessment.

## COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS ADVISORY BOARD

The Monroe County Community Corrections Advisory Board (CCAB) was established in 1982. In 2021, Judge Mary Ellen Diekhoff was re-elected as CCAB chair and Chief Probation Officer Linda Brady was re-elected as vice chair. The CCAB meets quarterly (January, April, August, and October).

The CCAB consists of the statutorily required members (per IC 11-12-1-2 such as judges, prosecuting attorney, public defender, etc.) as well as appointed members representing local law enforcement, schools, social service organizations, victim, and former offenders.

The CCAB monitors and approves Community Corrections funding, programs, and services. Copies of the minutes from all CCAB meetings are posted on the Department’s website and may be requested from the Community Corrections Executive Director.

The Monroe County CCAB also serves at the local Justice Reinvestment Advisory Council (local JRAC). Jurisdictions are required to establish local JRACs per House Bill 1068 (2021) Local or Regional Justice Reinvestment Advisory Councils. The purpose of local JRACs is to review and evaluate system-wide justice services and implement evidence-based practices at each point in the justice system.

## **COMMUNITY ALTERNATIVE SUPERVISION PROGRAM (CASP)**

The Community Alternative Supervision Program (CASP) incorporates a continuum of incentives and sanctions approach to supervision. This continuum allows program staff to administratively move program participants through various levels of supervision intensity, allowing participants to experience immediate rewards for appropriate conduct and immediate consequences for violation of program and probation rules. Such immediate incentives and sanctions help to motivate individuals to successfully complete the required programming in less time, thereby maximizing the staff resources available to supervise existing caseloads.

Historically the CASP was comprised of six (6) levels of supervision. Due to the revised Indiana criminal code and with additional staffing provided by IDOC grant funds, in 2016 the CASP was expanded to 12 levels.

The CASP levels were modified in 2017. All CASP supervision levels listed below are informed by the risk scores as determined by the Indiana Risk Assessment System (IRAS).

Only CASP levels one (1) through five (5), are eligible for participants to earn time credit against their sentence.

## CASP LEVELS

**Level 1 (Work Release)** – Out-of-county Work Release may be Court-ordered on a limited pre-approved basis. **Targeted Risk:** Moderate to High. Participants must provide own transportation to employment and must pay program fees. Greene County & Morgan County Work Release programs are available for pre-screen acceptance.

**Level 2 (Therapeutic Home Detention with Residential Placement)** – **Targeted Risk:** Moderate to High. **Placement Factors:** Need for residential treatment; need for sober living environment; homeless or unsuitable housing; sanction for CASP noncompliance; prior CASP noncompliance history. **Considerations for Level Reduction:** Treatment completion; specified by Court Order; upon suitable residence being secured. **Housing:** Facility costs are participant responsibility; fee assistance may be possible through health insurance and/or state-sponsored programs.

**Level 3 (Enhanced Home Detention with Day Reporting)** – **Targeted Risk:** Moderate to High. **Placement Factors:** Alcohol abuser; chronic unemployed; job search; multiple work/school locations; sanction for CASP noncompliance; prior CASP noncompliance history. **Considerations for Level Reduction:** Secured employment/enrolled in school; negative substance tests; case plan progress. **Day Reporting:** Participants report Monday through Friday between 7 am and 9 am or as directed (see Level 10). **Level Status Review:** High Risk = every 30 days; Moderate Risk = every 2 weeks; Low Risk = weekly.

**Level 4 (Intermediate Home Detention)** – **Level 4 = PRESUMPTIVE starting level for Home Detention (HD).** **Targeted Risk:** Moderate to High. **Considerations for Level Reduction:** Maintaining employment; maintaining school enrollment; negative substance tests; case plan progress. **Level Status Review:** First review after participant completes 1/2 executed HD sentence; thereafter, reviews conducted every 30 days.

**Level 5 (Basic Home Detention)** – **Targeted Risk:** Low to Moderate. **Placement Factors:** In lieu of incarceration; condition of probation; community corrections/ probation violator. **Level Status Review:** If on court-ordered HD, cannot move to lower level to receive credit time.

**Level 6 (Electronic Monitored Home Curfew)** – **Targeted Risk:** Low to Moderate. **Placement Factors:** Condition of probation or pre-trial release; sanction for probation violation. **Presumptive Curfew:** between 9 pm and 6 am or as directed. **Equipment:** Radio Frequency (RF) monitoring with landline or cellular phone.

**Level 7 (Alcohol Detect Electronic Monitoring - Soberlink)** – **Targeted Risk:** Moderate to High. **Placement Factors:** Alcohol abuser; Condition of probation or pre-trial release; sanction for a probation violation involving alcohol consumption.

**Level 8 (Electronic Monitored Exclusion Zones)** – **Targeted Risk:** Moderate to High. **Placement Factors:** Condition of probation or pre-trial release; sanction for probation violation. **Exclusion Zones:** Participants ordered to not travel to or be at designated exclusion locations. **Equipment:** GPS.

**Level 9 (Drive-by Curfew)** – **Targeted Risk:** Low to Moderate. **Placement Factors:** Sanction for probation violation or as a condition of pre-trial release. **Presumptive Curfew:** Participants are placed on curfew between 9 pm and 6 am (or as directed). **Equipment:** RF electronic monitoring anklet with randomized drive-by checks.

**Level 10 (Day Reporting)** – **Targeted Risk:** Low to Moderate. **Placement Factors:** Sanction for probation violation or as a condition of pre-trial release.

**Level 11 (Pre-Trial Case Management)** – **Targeted Risk:** Moderate to high.

**Level 12 (Kiosk Reporting)** – **Targeted Risk:** Low. **Placement Factors:** Condition of probation or pretrial release. **Check-in:** Participants report to Kiosk as directed, answer set of standard questions.

## ADULT WORK RELEASE INDIVIDUALS RECEIVED

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Misdemeanor	0	0	0	0	1
Felony	1	2	1	7	6
<b>TOTAL</b>	1	2	1	7	7

## ADULT WORK RELEASE SUPERVISIONS RECEIVED

Age	Male		Female	
	Felony	Misdemeanor	Felony	Misdemeanor
20-29	3	0	0	0
30-39	1	0	0	0
40-49	0	0	2	1
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>

## OFFENSE TYPES FOR ADULT WORK RELEASE SUPERVISIONS RECEIVED

Some individuals placed on work release supervision are convicted of or charged with more than one offense.

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Weapon	0	0	0	0	2
Violent/Person	0	1	0	3	0
Drug	5	1	2	3	4
Property	0	0	0	2	2
Other	0	0	1	0	1
<b>TOTAL</b>	5	2	3	8	9

A full list of the offenses can be found in the appendix.

## ADULT WORK RELEASE SUPERVISIONS CLOSED

	Felony					Misdemeanor				
	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Successful Completion	3	1	1	5	1	0	0	0	0	0
Revoked Due to Technical Violations	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	1
Revoked Due to New Offense	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	4	1	1	6	4	0	0	0	0	1

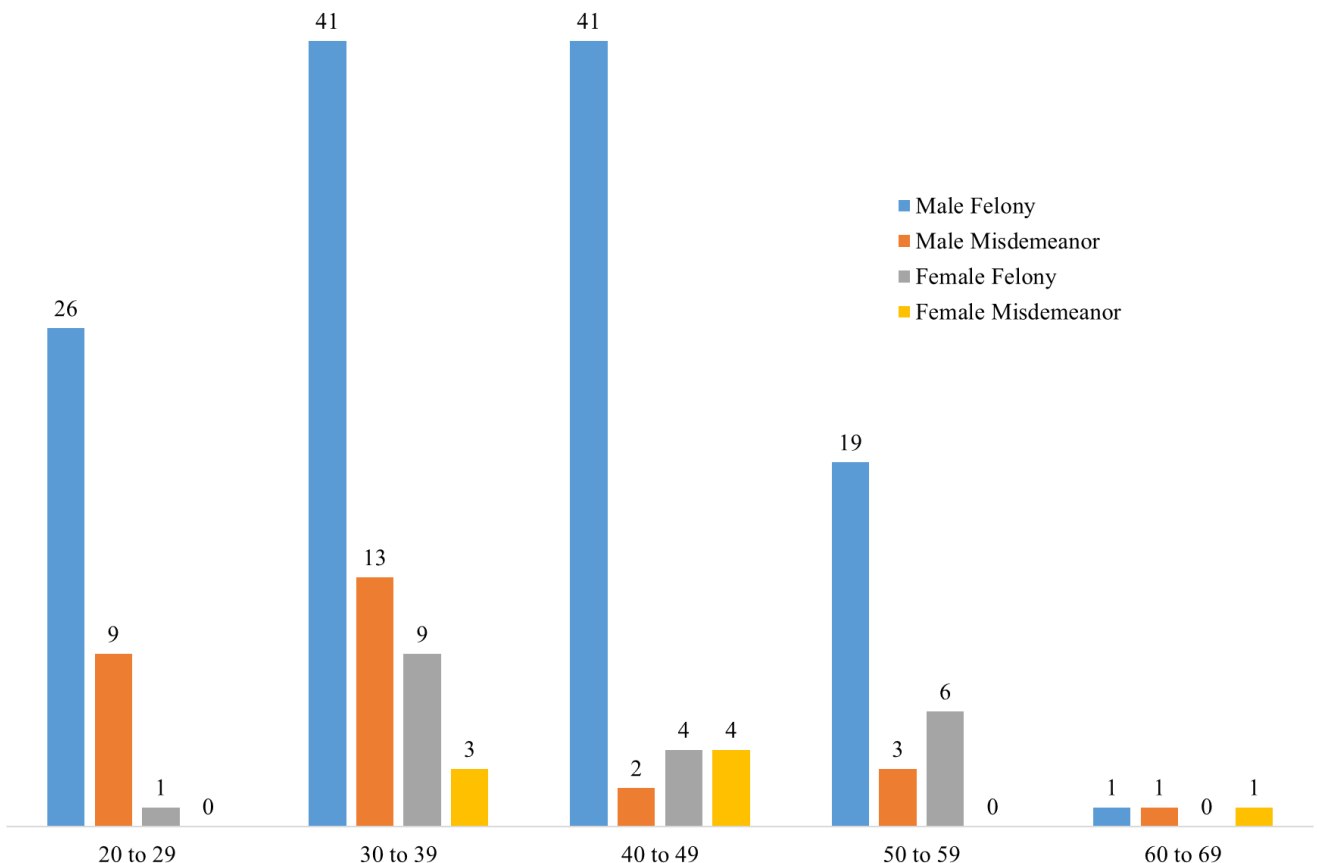
## ADULT CASP LEVELS 2-5 INDIVIDUALS AND SUPERVISIONS RECEIVED

The chart below shows the number of individuals placed on CASP Levels 2-5 (electronic monitoring/home detention where credit time could be earned) supervision. If an individual was placed on CASP Levels 2-5 more than once or in more than one case, the individual is categorized by the highest level of convicted offense. Some individuals placed on CASP Levels 2-5 supervision are under supervision for more than one case.

	INDIVIDUALS RECEIVED					SUPERVISIONS RECEIVED				
	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Misdemeanor	23	17	36	25	24	67	44	52	34	36
Felony	181	128	128	102	106	276	192	185	126	148
<b>TOTAL</b>	204	145	164	127	130	343	236	237	160	184

## ADULT FELONY AND MISDEMEANOR CASP LEVELS 2-5 SUPERVISIONS RECEIVED BY SEX AND AGE

The table below indicates the number of CASP Levels 2-5 supervisions received in 2023 broken down by sex and age. This represents the characteristics of the individual at the time supervision began, which may be reported more than once if the individual was placed on CASP Levels 2-5 multiple times or in multiple cases.



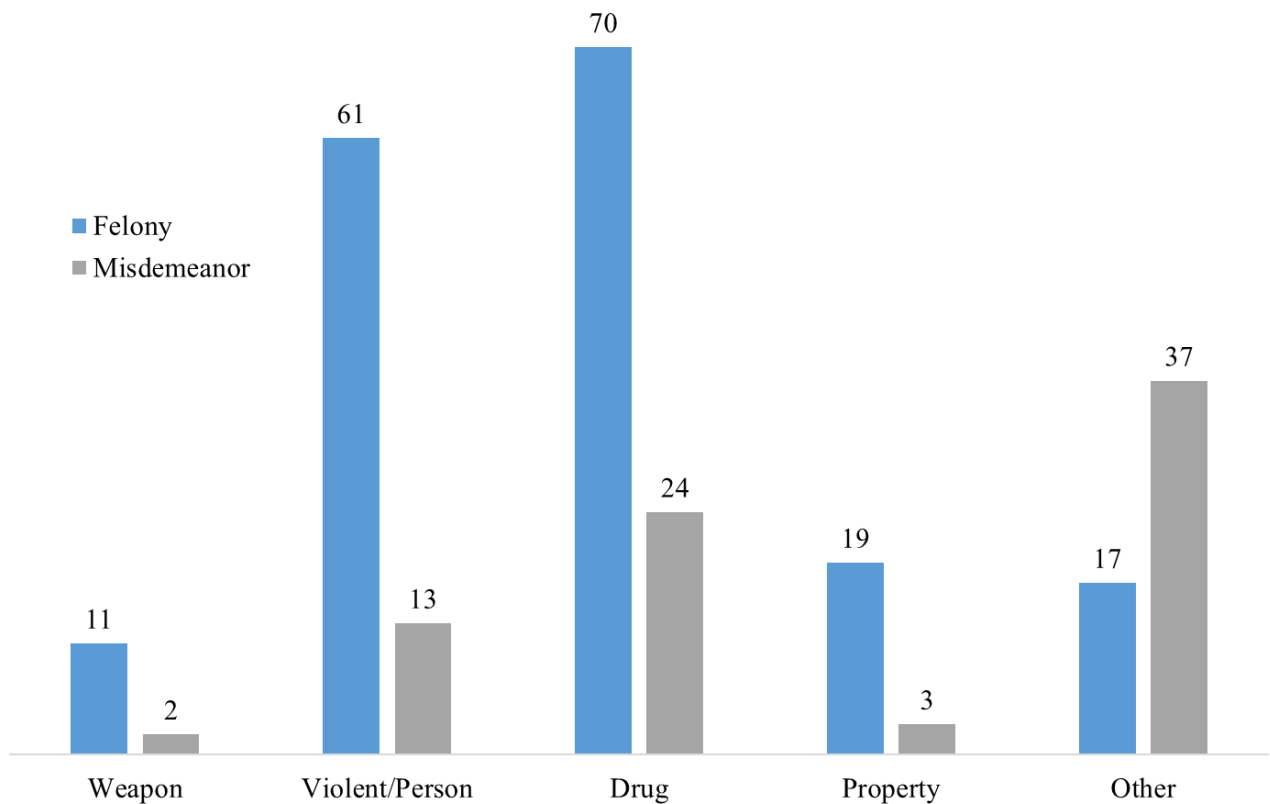
## OFFENSE TYPES FOR ADULT CASP LEVELS 2-5 SUPERVISIONS RECEIVED

Some persons placed on CASP Levels 2-5 are convicted of or charged with more than one offense. The table below illustrates the types of offenses for which an individual was placed on CASP Levels 2-5.

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Weapon	25	24	11	15	13
Violent/Person	154	108	86	80	74
Drug	187	127	130	70	94
Property	122	73	71	31	22
Other	108	76	61	39	54
<b>TOTAL</b>	596	408	359	235	257

A full list of the offenses can be found in the appendix.

## MISDEMEANOR AND FELONY OFFENSE TYPES FOR CASP LEVELS 2-5 SUPERVISIONS RECEIVED

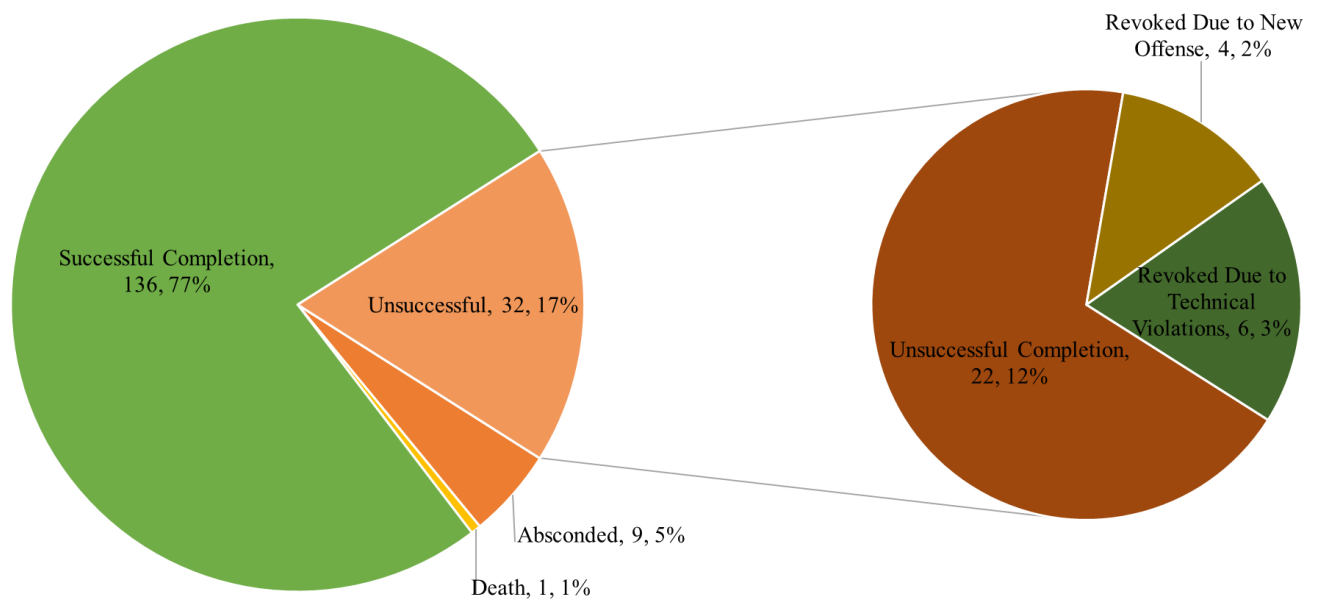


## ADULT CASP LEVELS 2-5 SUPERVISIONS CLOSED

The following represents the number of adult CASP Levels 2-5 supervisions closed in 2023 by the type of discharge. Individuals could have been discharged from multiple supervisions in multiple cases and each case could have a different type of discharge depending on the final disposition ordered by a court.

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Misdemeanor	70	46	43	30	38
Felony	246	198	169	126	140
<b>TOTAL</b>	316	244	212	156	178

## TOTAL ADULT CASP LEVELS 2-5 SUPERVISIONS CLOSED





## ADULT CASP LEVELS 6, 8, 9 INDIVIDUALS RECEIVED

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Civil	0	0	0	0	2
Misdemeanor	3	0	5	8	16
Felony	29	13	14	22	35
<b>TOTAL</b>	32	13	19	30	53

## ADULT CASP LEVELS 6, 8, 9 SUPERVISIONS RECEIVED

Age	Male			Female	
	Felony	Misdemeanor	Civil	Felony	Misdemeanor
20-29	9	0	0	1	0
30-39	12	9	2	1	2
40-49	7	1	0	3	3
50-59	1	1	0	0	0
60 and Above	1	0	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	30	11	2	5	5

## OFFENSE TYPES FOR CASP LEVELS 6, 8, 9 SUPERVISIONS RECEIVED

Offenders placed on CASP Levels 6, 8, and 9 may be convicted of/charged with more than one offense.

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Weapon	0	0	2	5	2
Violent/Person	67	23	13	39	29
Drug	27	4	17	8	17
Property	14	2	9	14	3
Other	29	15	6	16	13
<b>TOTAL</b>	137	44	47	82	64

A full list of the offenses can be found in the appendix.

## ADULT CASP LEVELS 6, 8, 9 SUPERVISIONS CLOSED

	Felony					Misdemeanor				
	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Absconded	5	0	0	0	6	1	1	0	0	0
Successful Completion	13	22	18	18	27	4	1	5	6	6
Unsuccessful Completion	7	11	4	5	5	7	4	1	3	3
Revoked Due to Technical Violations	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	0
Revoked Due to New Offense	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	25	33	22	24	41	12	6	6	9	9

Two (2) civil cases were closed in 2023. One (1) was closed successfully and one (1) was closed unsuccessfully.

## ADULT CASP LEVEL 7 INDIVIDUALS RECEIVED

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Civil	0	0	0	0	2
Misdemeanor	17	11	23	30	50
Felony	43	33	29	45	69
<b>TOTAL</b>	60	44	52	75	121

## ADULT CASP LEVEL 7 SUPERVISIONS RECEIVED

Age	Male			Female	
	Felony	Misdemeanor	Civil	Felony	Misdemeanor
20-29	21	15	0	0	0
30-39	16	6	2	6	2
40-49	16	10	0	3	4
50-59	1	7	0	1	2
60 & Above	5	3	0	0	1
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>9</b>

## OFFENSE TYPES FOR CASP LEVEL 7 SUPERVISIONS RECEIVED

Individuals placed on CASP Level 7 may be convicted of/charged with more than one offense.

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Weapon	0	0	0	2	2
Violent/Person	35	27	14	28	43
Drug	67	54	59	74	77
Property	8	12	3	7	6
Other	32	31	31	26	25
<b>TOTAL</b>	142	124	107	137	153

A full list of the offenses can be found in the appendix.

## ADULT CASP LEVEL 7 SUPERVISIONS CLOSED

	Felony					Misdemeanor				
	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Absconded	0	6	0	1	4	3	1	2	3	2
Successful Completion	23	30	31	33	53	22	27	27	29	29
Unsuccessful Completion	9	12	8	10	12	2	9	7	4	4
Revoked Due to Technical Violations	2	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1
Revoked Due to New Offense	1	2	0	0	3	0	1	0	0	2
<b>TOTAL</b>	35	52	39	46	72	27	38	36	36	38

Two (2) civil cases were closed in 2023. Both were closed successfully.

## ADULT CASP LEVEL 10 INDIVIDUALS AND SUPERVISIONS RECEIVED

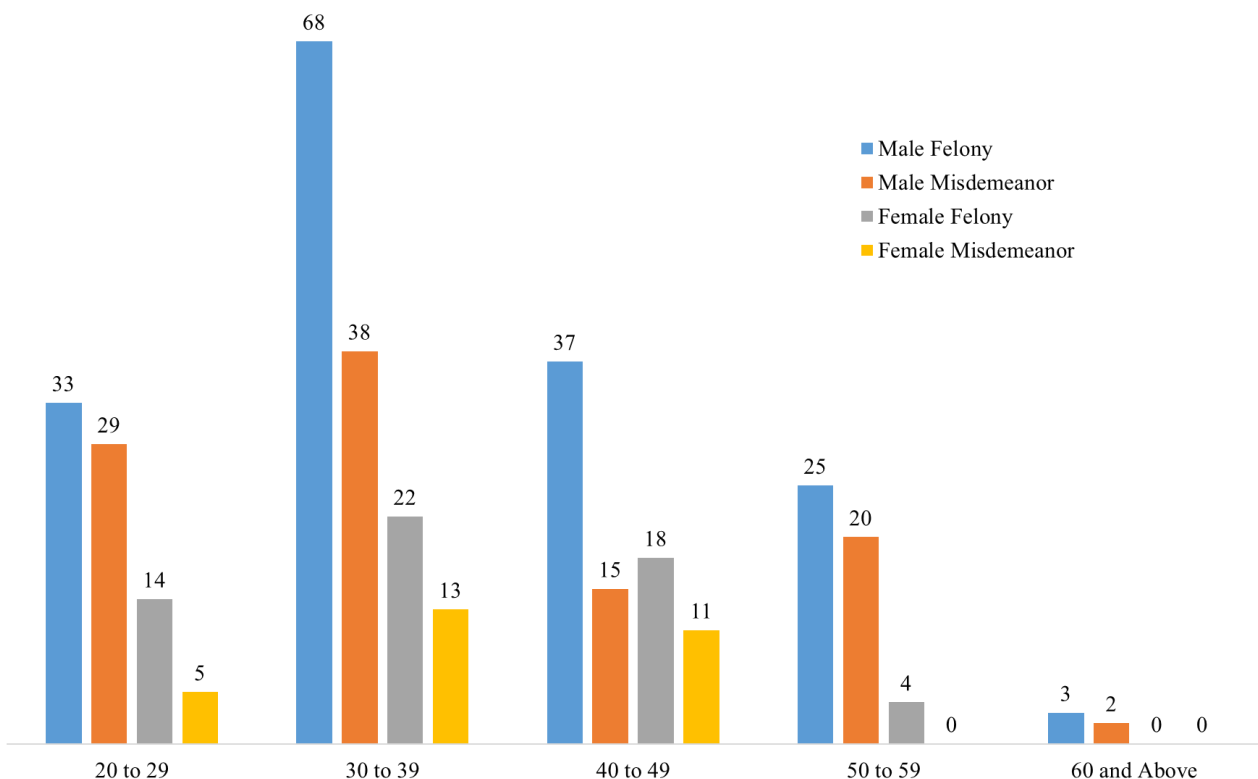
CASP Level 10 (day reporting) participants must report to the Community Corrections office daily, Monday through Friday, to check in and be tested for alcohol. CASP Level 10 participants are also subject to drug tests, but have no required curfew or other restrictions on their day-to-day freedom. Courts may place individuals directly on CASP Level 10 supervision. CASP Level 10 supervision is most often used as a condition of pre-trial release or a condition of probation supervision.

The chart below shows the number of individuals placed on CASP Level 10 supervision in 2023. If an individual was placed on CASP Level 10 more than once or in more than one case, the individual is categorized by the highest level of referred offense. Individuals may be placed on CASP Level 10 multiple times or in multiple cases.

	INDIVIDUALS RECEIVED					SUPERVISIONS RECEIVED				
	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Misdemeanor	101	36	87	82	80	438	203	150	118	133
Felony	412	221	177	155	148	735	385	302	269	224
<b>TOTAL</b>	513	257	264	237	228	1,173	588	452	387	357

## ADULT FELONY AND MISDEMEANOR CASP LEVEL 10 SUPERVISIONS RECEIVED BY SEX AND AGE

The table and chart below indicates the number of CASP Level 10 supervisions received in 2023, both felony and misdemeanor, broken down by sex and age. This represents the characteristics of the individual at the time supervision began, which may be reported more than once if the individual was placed on CASP Level 10 multiple times or in multiple cases.



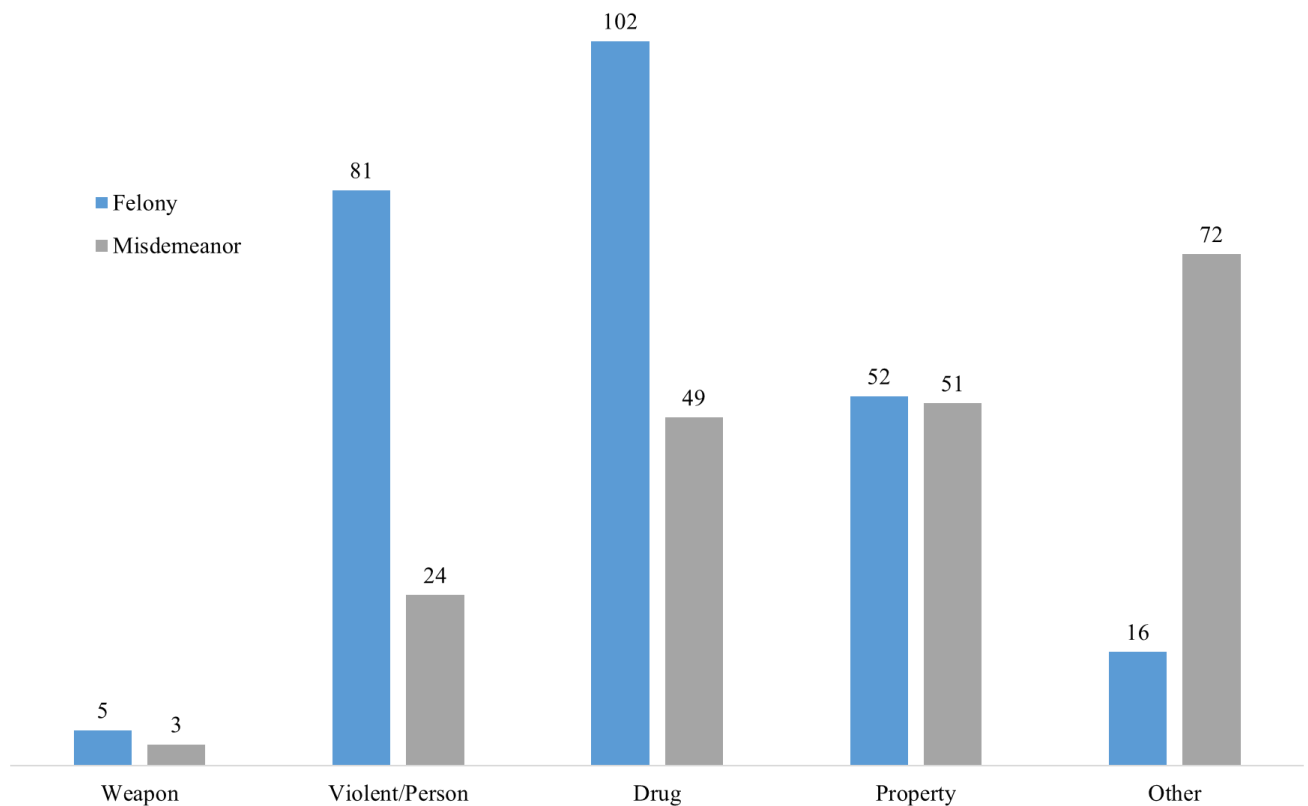
## OFFENSE TYPES FOR ADULT CASP LEVEL 10 SUPERVISIONS RECEIVED

Some individuals placed on CASP Level 10 supervision are convicted of or charged with more than one offense. The table and chart below illustrate the types of offenses for which an individual was placed on CASP Level 10 supervision.

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Weapon	24	15	15	5	8
Violent/Person	268	162	110	97	105
Drug	669	293	304	186	151
Property	382	186	131	96	103
Other	369	187	125	110	88
<b>TOTAL</b>	1,712	843	685	494	455

A full list of the offenses can be found in the appendix.

## MISDEMEANOR AND FELONY OFFENSE TYPES FOR CASP LEVEL 10 SUPERVISIONS RECEIVED

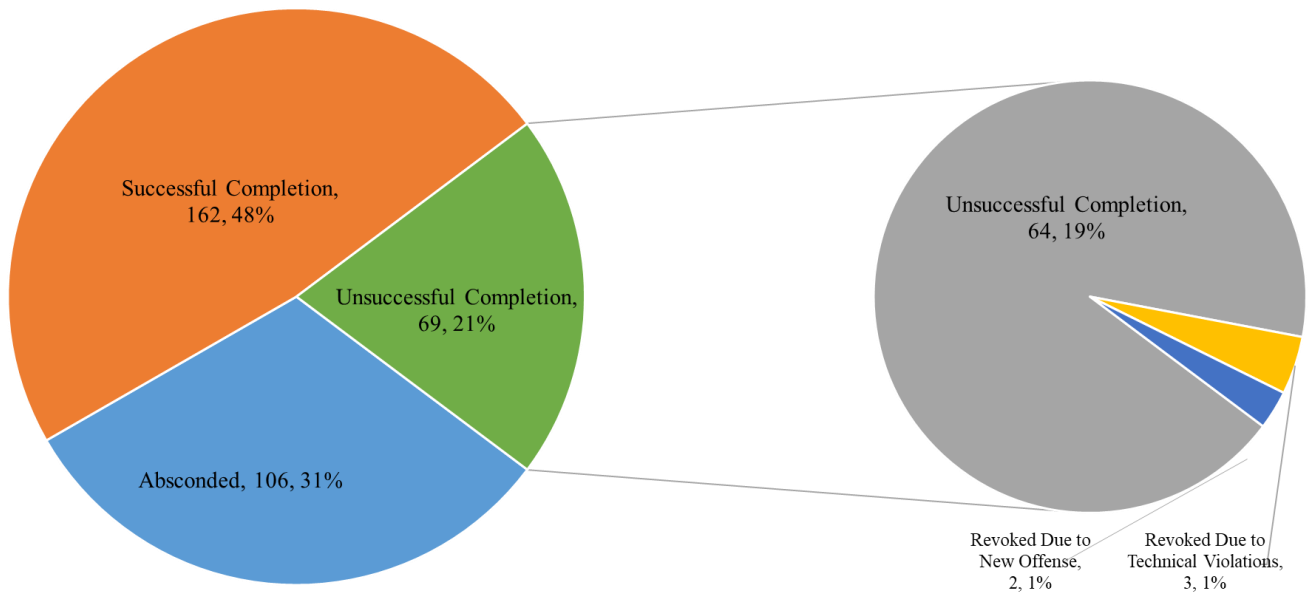


## ADULT CASP LEVEL 10 SUPERVISIONS CLOSED

The following represents the number of adult CASP Level 10 supervisions closed in 2023 by the type of discharge. Individuals could have been discharged from multiple supervisions in multiple cases and each case could have a different type of discharge depending on the final disposition given by a court.

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Misdemeanor	396	233	151	120	122
Felony	647	401	319	275	215
<b>TOTAL</b>	1,043	634	470	395	337

## TOTAL ADULT CASP LEVEL 10 SUPERVISIONS CLOSED



## ADULT CASP LEVELS 11-12 INDIVIDUALS AND SUPERVISIONS RECEIVED

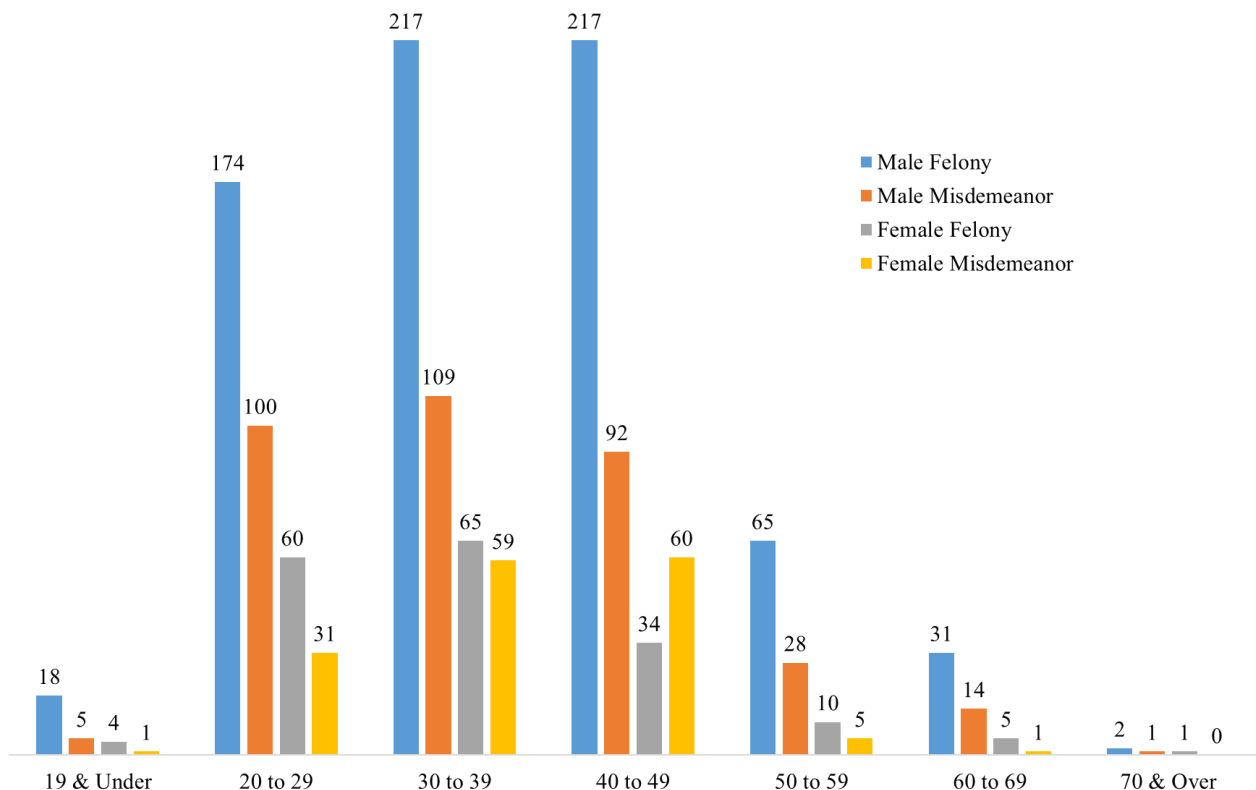
CASP Levels 11-12 (pretrial monitoring) participants must report as needed for case management or kiosk reporting. Courts typically place individuals on CASP Levels 11-12 during the pretrial period while their case is being processed.

The chart below shows the number of individuals placed on CASP Levels 11-12 in 2023. If an individual was placed on CASP Levels 11-12 more than once or in more than one case, the individual is categorized by the highest level of referred offense. Individuals may be placed on CASP Levels 11-12 multiple times or in multiple cases.

	INDIVIDUALS RECEIVED					SUPERVISIONS RECEIVED				
	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Misdemeanor	139	76	164	213	287	533	265	302	358	506
Felony	817	451	528	613	635	1,304	666	771	873	903
<b>TOTAL</b>	956	527	692	826	922	1,837	931	1,073	1,231	1,409

### ADULT FELONY AND MISDEMEANOR CASP LEVELS 11-12 SUPERVISIONS RECEIVED BY SEX AND AGE

The table and chart below indicates the number of CASP Levels 11-12 supervisions received in 2023, both felony and misdemeanor, broken down by sex and age. This represents the characteristics of the individual at the time supervision began, which may be reported more than once if the individual was placed on CASP Levels 11-12 multiple times or in multiple cases.



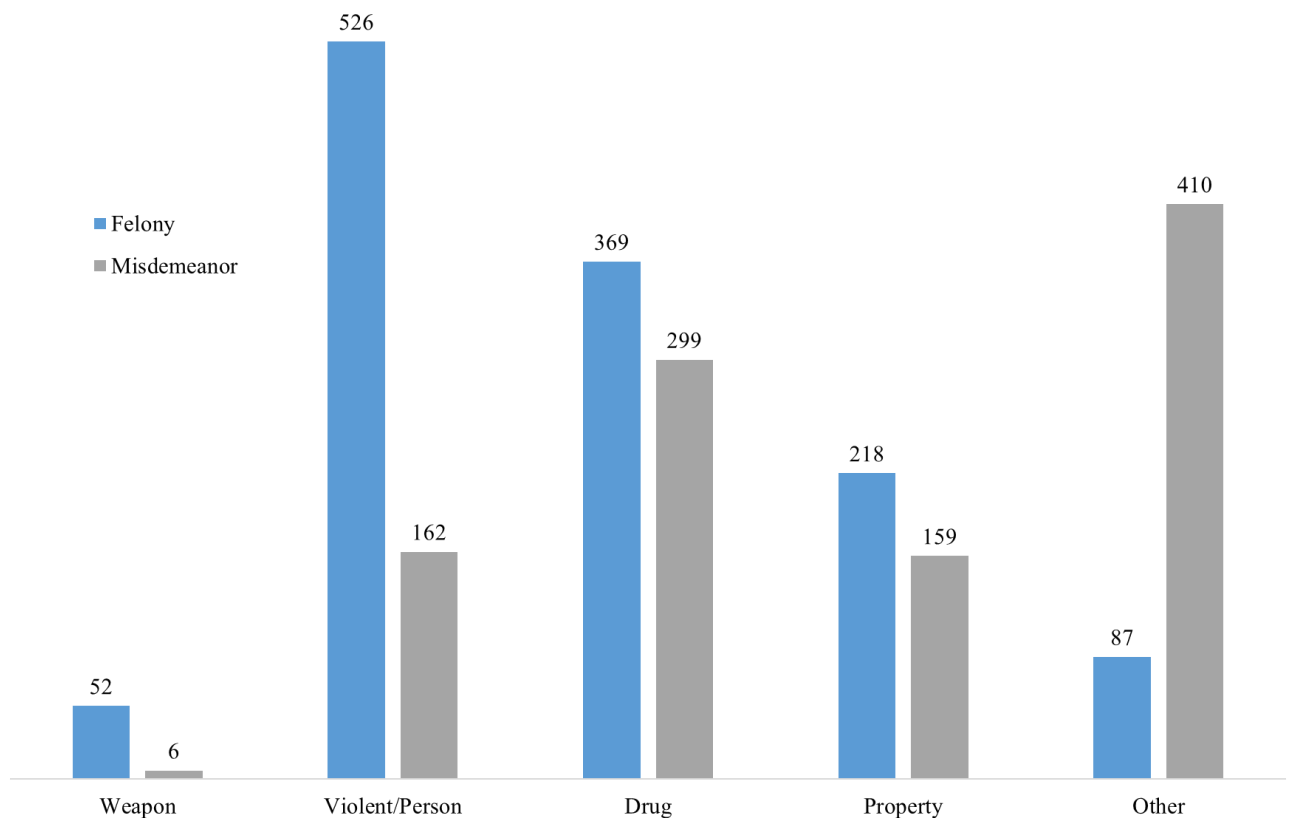
## OFFENSE TYPES FOR ADULT CASP LEVELS 11-12 SUPERVISIONS RECEIVED

Some individuals placed on CASP Levels 11-12 supervision charged with more than one offense. The table and chart below illustrate the types of offenses for which an individual was placed on CASP Levels 11-12 supervision.

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Weapon	59	61	67	58	<b>58</b>
Violent/Person	673	505	558	595	<b>688</b>
Drug	1,071	629	719	650	<b>668</b>
Property	504	305	374	390	<b>377</b>
Other	575	398	479	477	<b>497</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2,882</b>	<b>1,898</b>	<b>2,197</b>	<b>2,170</b>	<b>2,288</b>

A full list of the offenses can be found in the appendix.

## MISDEMEANOR AND FELONY OFFENSE TYPES FOR CASP LEVELS 11-12 SUPERVISIONS RECEIVED

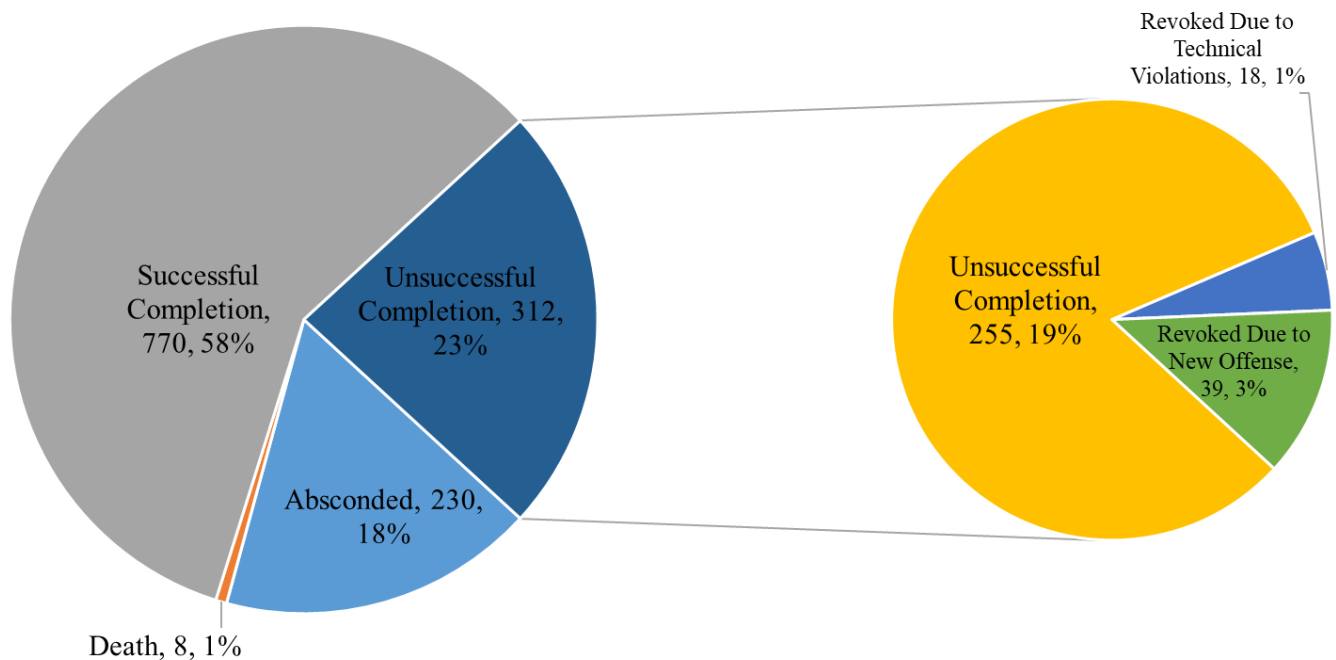


## ADULT CASP LEVELS 11-12 SUPERVISIONS CLOSED

The following represents the number of adult CASP Levels 11-12 supervisions closed in 2023 by the type of discharge. Individuals could have been discharged from multiple supervisions in multiple cases and each case could have a different type of discharge depending on the final disposition ordered by a court.

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Misdemeanor	481	307	285	332	<b>465</b>
Felony	1,131	707	714	743	<b>855</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,612</b>	<b>1,014</b>	<b>999</b>	<b>1,075</b>	<b>1,320</b>

## TOTAL ADULT CASP LEVELS 11-12 SUPERVISIONS CLOSED





## JUVENILE HOME DETENTION INDIVIDUALS & SUPERVISIONS RECEIVED

Community Corrections supervises juveniles placed on home detention (electronic monitoring). The juvenile's whereabouts are restricted by the supervising probation officer or by a court's order. The chart below shows the number of individual juveniles placed on home detention supervision. Juveniles may have been placed on home detention multiple times or in multiple cases.

	INDIVIDUALS RECEIVED					SUPERVISIONS RECEIVED				
	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Delinquency	21	11	7	22	25	31	15	8	35	34
Status	1	0	0	2	2	1	0	0	2	2
<b>TOTAL</b>	22	11	7	24	27	32	15	8	37	36

## JUVENILE DELINQUENCY AND STATUS HOME DETENTION SUPERVISIONS RECEIVED BY SEX AND AGE

	Male		Female	
	Delinquency	Status	Delinquency	Status
13	0	0	1	0
14	1	0	2	0
15	6	0	2	0
16	15	1	1	1
17	1	0	0	0
18 and Up	5	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>1</b>

## OFFENSE TYPES FOR JUVENILE HOME DETENTION SUPERVISIONS RECEIVED

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Weapon	0	2	1	9	5
Violent/Person	12	3	2	8	30
Drug	6	11	2	3	1
Property	11	10	2	15	32
Other	17	6	7	10	11
Status	5	2	0	5	6
<b>TOTAL</b>	51	34	14	50	85

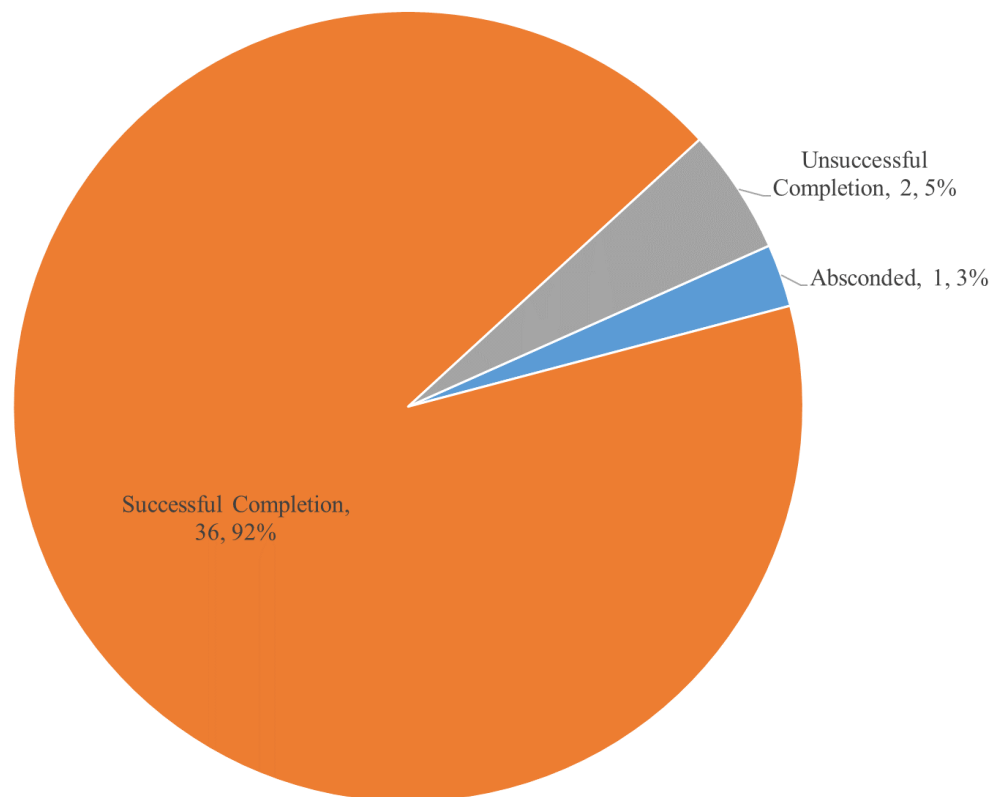
A full list of the offenses can be found in the appendix.

## JUVENILE HOME DETENTION SUPERVISIONS CLOSED

The following represents the number of juvenile home detention supervisions closed in 2023 by the type of discharge. Juveniles could have been discharged from multiple supervisions in multiple cases and each case could have a different type of discharge depending on the final disposition given by a court.

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Delinquency	34	20	6	33	37
Status	1	0	0	2	2
<b>TOTAL</b>	35	20	6	35	39

## TOTAL JUVENILE HOME DETENTION SUPERVISIONS CLOSED



# **PRETRIAL SERVICES PROGRAM**

In 2014, the Indiana Supreme Court authorized the development of a pretrial pilot project. Eleven (11) Indiana counties, including Monroe County, were part of the pretrial pilot project. The Monroe County Pretrial Pilot Project officially started October 1, 2016.

Indiana Criminal Rule 26 was the foundation for the 11 Indiana counties participating in the Pretrial Pilot Project. Criminal Rule 26 was codified in Indiana law (IC 35-31.5-2-121.5 et. seq.) and became effective for all Indiana courts January 1, 2020. Criminal Rule (CR) 26 is intended to improve pretrial practices in Indiana by encouraging trial judges to engage in evidence-based decision making at the pretrial stage. The Rule encourages trial courts to use risk assessment results and other relevant information about arrestees to determine if the individual presents a substantial risk of flight or danger to self or others in the community; thereby, informing release decisions and release conditions. With the statewide implementation of Criminal Rule 26 on January 1, 2020, Monroe County changed the name of the program to reflect that it is no longer a “pilot program.” The program is now entitled the “Monroe County Pretrial Services Program.” Monroe County’s Pretrial Services Program is integrated into the Community Corrections division of the Probation Department.

The mission of the Pretrial Services Program is to assist the court in making pretrial release decisions that are prompt and equitable for all defendants regardless of ability to pay bail and provide information to the court that will maximize the court’s ability to determine effective release conditions that promote community safety.

Prior to the commencement of the Monroe County Pretrial Services Program, individuals who were arrested and booked into the county jail were only released subject to an established bail bond schedule set by the local courts. This meant that those who could afford to pay monetary bail were released immediately and those that could not afford to pay remained in jail until they appeared before a judge for an Initial Hearing. Prior to the program, the courts had limited information when making release decisions. These practices resulted in a jail that was primarily housing pretrial defendants and these same defendants were at risk of losing, or had already lost, jobs, family and peer relationships, pro-social connections, and financial support.

With the establishment of the Pretrial Services Program (hereafter “Program”), Monroe County has not only implemented pretrial best practices but has defined the pretrial target population as broadly as possible. One unique aspect of the Program is that even those defendants released from jail on a bond prior to appearing before the judge for the Initial Hearing are still subject to a pretrial assessment so that all defendants are treated the same regardless of ability to pay. The target population for the Program includes all defendants that are booked into the Monroe County Jail with a new criminal offense and are not currently under any type of community supervision in Monroe County.

The Program utilizes many evidence-based practices in order to provide defendants with appropriate and effective interventions. The Program has adopted the Essential Elements of an Effective Pretrial Release Agency as defined by the National Institute of Corrections which are research-based principles that have been incorporated into local pretrial services policy. One of the essential elements of the Program is the use of risk-based conditions and differential pretrial supervision. Monroe County uses the Indiana Risk Assessment System-Pretrial Assessment Tool (IRAS-PAT) which has been validated by researchers to our local target population and demonstrates an overall good to excellent predictive rate for pretrial misconduct. Monroe County judges use the IRAS-PAT result as well as the pretrial probation officers’ assessment summary to make release decisions that are evidence driven.

Monroe County monitors pretrial defendants based on assessed risk level and provides a range of monitoring options including non-reporting status, face-to-face appointments with a pretrial probation officer, and electronic monitoring.

The morning of the defendant's Initial Hearing (IH) before the court, Pretrial Services probation officers meet with the defendants to gather information for the Pretrial Services Report (PSR). The PSR is filed with the court Monday through Friday by 12:00 noon so that the report is available to the judge, as well as Prosecuting Attorney and Public Defender (who are both present for the IH) prior to the 2:00 PM daily IHs so that a meaningful first appearance for the defendants can be conducted.

At the IH, the court may order a pretrial defendant to be monitored on a level of community corrections programming while awaiting the disposition of the defendant's criminal case. All defendants who are assessed by the pretrial probation officers receive telephonic and text court reminders. Defendants receive a phone call reminder two days prior to every court hearing and a text message one day prior to every hearing. All defendants receive telephonic and text court reminders until disposition of their case.

Pretrial probation officers are responsible for monitoring any defendants the court orders to pretrial release through a variety of services such as case management, daily reporting, and/or electronic monitoring. Defendants' supervision level determines the length of time they are subject to additional conditions beyond just court reminder calls and texts. The supervision level is determined by the IRAS-PAT risk and the type of offense. Defendants who have a low supervision level are subject to additional conditions for 30 days; moderate supervision level lasts 60 days; and high supervision level lasts 90 days. At any time, the court could order early termination of case management, modification of case management conditions, or extend a defendant's case management conditions.

Defendants who are ordered to active monitoring receive a variety of services including voluntary referrals to social services agencies such as substance abuse treatment facilities, education and employment assistance, and physical/mental health treatment. Pretrial probation officers are also trained in the use of evidence-based practice cognitive interventions which are utilized during monitoring appointments. Interventions include Carey Guides and Bits, Change Companies interactive journaling, thinking reports, Effective Practices in Community Supervision (EPICS), and sanctions and incentives.

In 2023, 1,495 individuals in 1,765 cases began receiving some type of pretrial service. All were receiving telephone calls/texts to remind them of their next court appearance and other appointments. Pretrial monitoring was ordered in 1,073 instances for 825 individuals and staff conducted court ordered drug testing on 79 of these individuals. Only 30 individuals were ordered to pretrial home detention, which is only 1.7% of the pretrial population receiving services in 2023.

Performance measures from October 1, 2016 (start of Monroe County Pretrial Services Program) to December 31, 2023 (most recent data analysis):

- Pretrial Services Program has assessed **12,461** defendants.
- Defendants have an overall appearance rate of **92.4%** to all court hearings in each case.
- The overall safety rate (based on the percentage of monitored defendants who have completed their pretrial period and were not charged with a new offense during their entire pretrial period) is **76.8%**.
- The overall success rate (based on the percentage of monitored defendants who have completed their pretrial period and did not have a court filed technical violation, did not fail to appear for court, and were not arrested for a new offense during their pretrial period) is **63.7%**.

Since the Pretrial Services Program's inception, there has been a local stakeholder committee that meets regularly with representation from a variety of disciplines including judges, probation officers, community corrections staff, prosecutors, public defenders, jail leadership, local law enforcement, and members of the county council.

In September 2020, the Monroe Circuit Court Pretrial Services Program was granted certification through the Indiana Office of Court Services (IOCS) to deliver services as a certified pretrial program. The IOCS awarded the Pretrial Services Program full certification in April 2021. This certification is valid for three (3) years.

Monroe County Pretrial Services has been involved in multiple research projects over the last several years. As part of Indiana's Pretrial Pilot Project, Monroe County Pretrial Services Program participated in research to help validate the use of the IRAS-Pretrial Assessment Tool and the pretrial process in general. In 2023 specifically, Monroe County Pretrial Services was involved in two research projects, both conducted through George Mason University. The goal of the first study was to examine the effectiveness of drug testing requirements on pretrial defendants and examine the effectiveness of supervision strategies for defendants with self-reported substance use issues. The findings indicated that clients ordered to drug testing had a lower probability of pretrial success with a higher likelihood of any new arrest and a new arrest for a drug offense. The second study explored what factors help defendants succeed during pretrial supervision and how pretrial services can better address defendants' needs. The research found that voluntary participation in substance abuse treatment did have some effectiveness.

At the end of 2023, the Pretrial Services Program was comprised of a director and five (5) line probation officers.

The information in the following sections represents the suggested measures from *A Framework for Pretrial Justice: Essential Elements of an Effective Pretrial System and Agency* published by the National Institute of Corrections in February 2017.

## PRETRIAL ASSESSMENTS COMPLETED

The chart below shows the number of individuals assessed for pretrial risk in the target population. Risk level is measured by the Indiana Risk Assessment System – Pretrial Assessment Tool (IRAS-PAT). The target population consists of any individual booked into the Monroe County Jail who is not currently under community supervision (probation/community corrections) at the time of book-in. The target population includes persons charged with committing felony or misdemeanor offenses. The target population also includes defendants who bond out of jail before meeting with a Pretrial Probation Officer for assessment. Prior to bonding out of jail, such defendants sign a promise to appear in the Probation Department office the next business day to complete a pretrial assessment which is the same assessment used for defendants who were not able to bond out of jail.

	ASSESSMENTS COMPLETED				
	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Misdemeanor	1,462	844	737	871	1,004
Felony	849	678	652	730	762
<b>TOTAL</b>	2,311	1,522	1,389	1,601	1,766

\*The Pretrial Service Program started October 1, 2016.

## RECOMMENDATION RATE

The table below indicates the recommendation rate, which is based on a Pretrial Probation Officer's information gathering after initial arrest of a defendant. An interview of the defendant is conducted to obtain information to score a pretrial risk assessment. The result of the risk assessment is applied to the locally approved release protocol that creates a recommendation based on the defendant's pretrial risk and the instant offense. The recommendation rate indicates the percentage of instances the Pretrial Probation Officer's recommendation aligns with the established release protocol. Typically, no recommendation is given when a defendant fails to attend the interview, is unable to provide necessary information during the interview, or refuses to participate in an interview.

	RECOMMENDATION RATE				
	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Recommendation Rate	99.0%	96.9%	96.8%	95.9%	87.1%

## CONCURRENCE RATE

The following table shows the concurrence rate that is calculated by comparing if the initial pretrial monitoring level ordered by a court upon release corresponds with the Pretrial Probation Officer's recommendation (the recommendation is based on the local approved protocol according to assessed risk and level of instant offense).

	CONCURRENCE RATE				
	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Monitoring Level Agrees with Recommendation	83.2%	74.9%	81.6%	83.5%	79.7%
Monitoring Level Lower than Recommendation	3.7%	17.6%	9.2%	7.1%	7.2%
Monitoring Level Higher than Recommendation	12.4%	6.8%	8.3%	8.6%	12.6%
Other (Pled Guilty, No Charge, Dismissed, etc.)	0.7%	0.7%	0.9%	0.8%	0.5%

## APPEARANCE RATE BY RISK LEVEL

The following indicates the appearance rate for defendants by risk level. The appearance rate is calculated based on the year in which the hearing occurred for those who have completed their pretrial period. The percentage is based on the number of court appearances attended by pretrial defendants.

	APPEARANCE RATE				
	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
High Risk	86.5%	91.1%	88.0%	85.0%	<b>89.3%</b>
Moderate Risk	91.0%	94.3%	92.5%	90.8%	<b>93.4%</b>
Low Risk	96.5%	97.1%	97.3%	93.2%	<b>96.8%</b>
<b>OVERALL</b>	92.0%	94.6%	92.7%	90.3%	<b>93.8%</b>

## SAFETY RATE BY RISK LEVEL

The chart below shows the safety rate for defendants by risk level. The safety rate is based on the percentage of monitored defendants who have completed their pretrial period in the year listed below and were not charged with a new offense over the entire pretrial period.

	SAFETY RATE				
	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
High Risk	54.2%	56.2%	60.1%	52.6%	<b>54.7%</b>
Moderate Risk	69.1%	72.1%	68.2%	67.2%	<b>74.4%</b>
Low Risk	91.2%	87.7%	89.2%	88.8%	<b>90.7%</b>
<b>OVERALL</b>	76.5%	76.7%	74.5%	72.1%	<b>77.9%</b>

## SUCCESS RATE BY RISK LEVEL

The chart below shows the success rate for defendants by risk level. The success rate is based on the percentage of monitored defendants who have completed their pretrial period in the year listed below and who: (1) do not have court-filed technical violations of the conditions of their release, (2) appear for all scheduled court appearances; and (3) are not arrested for a new offense during the pretrial period.

	SUCCESS RATE				
	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
High Risk	30.2%	39.6%	37.2%	31.2%	<b>29.5%</b>
Moderate Risk	54.5%	53.4%	50.8%	48.0%	<b>58.0%</b>
Low Risk	84.5%	81.5%	82.6%	78.6%	<b>84.2%</b>
<b>OVERALL</b>	63.9%	63.8%	60.2%	55.7%	<b>64.1%</b>

## AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY IN JAIL BY RISK LEVEL

The following shows the average length of stay in jail for defendants by risk level. The length of stay is based on the initial jail stay after arrest and only includes released defendants.

Length of stay is calculated by date booked in and date booked out of jail. For example, a defendant may have been booked in at 11:00 PM on a Tuesday and bonded out of jail at 2:00 AM the next day Wednesday, but the jail stay will be calculated as two (2) days even through the time spent in jail custody was three (3) actual hours.

	AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY IN DAYS				
	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
High Risk	16.9	23.0	26.3	25.8	22.6
Moderate Risk	13.1	16.9	15.3	13.6	23.2
Low Risk	3.5	7.0	10.6	9.7	4.9
<b>OVERALL</b>	9.3	14.3	15.4	14.0	15.1

## RELEASE RATE

The table below indicates the release rate by risk level. The release rate is based on the percentage of defendants who are released prior to disposition of their case. The rate is reported in the year in which their case is disposed and the pretrial period has ended.

	RELEASE RATE				
	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
High Risk	86.1%	91.9%	91.3%	88.5%	89.6%
Moderate Risk	94.6%	92.2%	95.3%	94.5%	92.7%
Low Risk	98.4%	98.2%	97.6%	97.5%	98.5%
<b>OVERALL</b>	95.5%	95.1%	95.6%	94.7%	95.1%



## ADULT COMMUNITY TRANSITION PROGRAM OFFENDERS RECEIVED

The Community Transition Program (CTP), as defined in Indiana law (IC 11- 8-1-5.) is the assignment by the court of a court-committed individual from the Indiana Department of Correction (IDOC) to a Community Corrections program. The purpose of the CTP is to facilitate the successful reintegration of individuals returning to the community after serving a sentence in a state prison. The individual may be placed on CTP for 60 to 180 days, depending on the individual's highest level (most serious) convicted offense, to complete the individual's prison sentence in the person's county of residence. This early transition from prison provides structure, supervision, and support for the individual to encourage successful reentry to the community.

In Monroe County, individuals assigned to CTP are generally placed on community corrections supervision, typically Community Alternative Supervision Program (CASP) Levels 2-5 (Home Detention). Some are also accepted into the Reentry Court Program.

Only felony offenders may be sent to the IDOC, thus the highest level of offense for each offender participating in CTP will be a felony. To be eligible for CTP, the offender must first be willing to participate in the program and agree to abide by all program rules. For IDOC inmates who are eligible for CTP and are willing to participate in the program, the IDOC sends a request to the sentencing court to ask that a soon-to-be-released inmate be released early on CTP. The sentencing court makes the final determination regarding acceptance or rejection for CTP. Most often, the sentencing court requests that a probation officer screen the application for CTP and make a report to the court. In 2023, the Department screened **29** IDOC inmates for CTP and the courts accepted only one (1) for early release on CTP. Two (2) referrals were cancelled by the IDOC, which means **26** IDOC inmates were rejected by the courts for early release on CTP.

There were eight (8) individuals on CTP supervision in 2023.

## OFFENSE TYPES FOR ADULT COMMUNITY TRANSITION PROGRAM SUPERVISIONS RECEIVED

Some individuals placed on Community Transition Program (CTP) supervision are convicted of or charged with more than one offense. The table and chart below illustrate the types of offenses for which an individual was placed on CTP supervision.

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Weapon	0	0	1	2	2
Violent/Person	1	0	0	1	1
Drug	3	9	2	2	4
Property	4	2	6	3	2
Other	0	4	0	0	2
<b>TOTAL</b>	9	15	9	8	11

A full list of the offenses can be found in the appendix.

## ADULT COMMUNITY TRANSITION PROGRAM SUPERVISIONS CLOSED

Individuals completing the CTP could have been discharged from multiple supervisions in multiple cases and each case could have a different type of discharge depending on the final disposition given by a court. There were six (6) felony supervisions closed in 2023 and all six (6) were closed successfully.

## COMMUNITY SERVICE PROGRAM

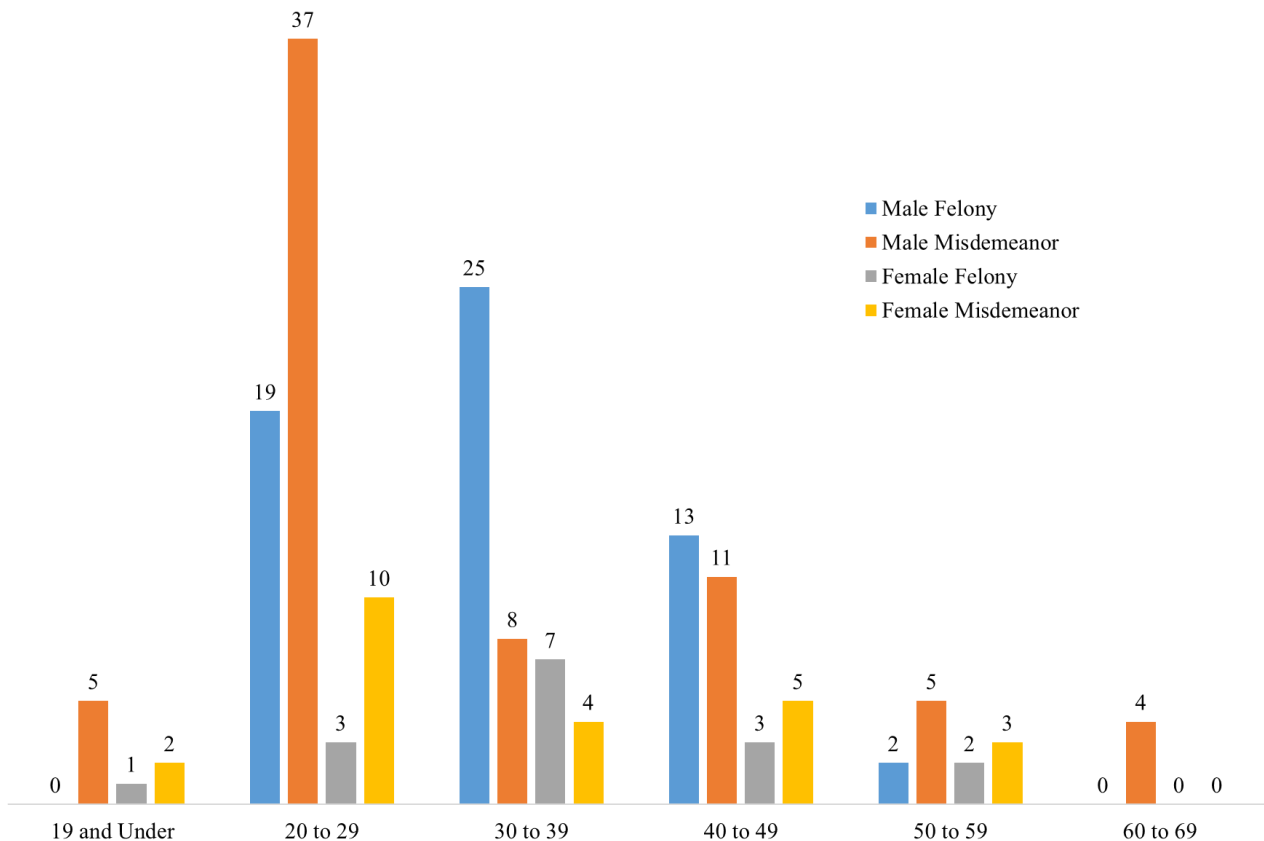
The Community Service Program is comprised of the Public Restitution Program. The Road Crew Program was formerly a part of the Community Services Program, however the Road Crew Program officially ended August 11, 2018 due to budget constraints. Special Road Crew sessions may be held for events such as the annual Little 500 event.

Public Restitution Program participants are assigned to a local non-profit or government agency to complete the community service hours required by a court and/or required as a condition of community supervision.

The chart below shows the number of individuals referred for community service in 2023 (Public Restitution only, no Road Crew events were held). Individuals may have been referred multiple times or in multiple cases.

	INDIVIDUALS REFERRED					REFERRALS RECEIVED				
	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Misdemeanor	380	170	138	77	92	404	188	143	80	94
Felony	175	84	86	71	60	222	116	131	106	75
<b>TOTAL</b>	555	154	224	148	152	626	304	274	186	169

### FELONY AND MISDEMEANOR COMMUNITY SERVICE REFERRALS RECEIVED BY SEX AND AGE



## OFFENSE TYPES FOR COMMUNITY SERVICE REFERRALS RECEIVED

Some individuals are convicted of or charged with more than one offense.

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Weapon	9	8	3	6	7
Violent/Person	35	31	36	19	13
Drug	446	225	178	117	98
Property	84	31	49	27	23
Other	117	76	45	37	29
<b>TOTAL</b>	691	371	311	206	170

A full list of the offenses can be found in the appendix

## COMMUNITY SERVICE REFERRALS CLOSED

Individuals may have been discharged from multiple community service referrals in multiple cases.

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Misdemeanor	358	234	179	87	84
Felony	212	122	120	102	79
<b>TOTAL</b>	570	356	299	189	163

## COMMUNITY SERVICE HOURS ASSESSED AND COMPLETED

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Hours Assessed	16,731	7,974	6,655	5,565	5,053
Hours Completed	7,948	3,666	3,024	2,625	1,810

## COMMUNITY SERVICE HOURS COMPLETION DETAILS

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Local Non-profit Organizations	2,008	118	35	0	98
Local Government Entities	493	23	5	0	35
Indiana University – Bloomington	157	0	40	0	0
Other Agencies	5,290	3,525	2,944	2,625	1,677
<b>TOTAL</b>	7,948	3,666	3,024	2,625	1,810

## DRUG TESTING PROGRAM

The Community Corrections Program operates the Department's Drug Testing Program. Currently, the Department employs three (3) methods of testing for substances in the body: urine, saliva, and breath.

The most frequent method of testing is through Portable Breath Tests (PBT) which test only for the presence of alcohol. To test for the presence of substances in addition to alcohol, the Department utilizes various methods to test urine and saliva. Because testing urine provides an extended window of time for detecting substances in a person's body, it is used more frequently than saliva. The Department utilizes 'instant' tests along with lab testing for the most frequently abused substances. Probation officers also have the discretion to request enhanced testing for substances not routinely tested for in the regular panels provided.

In 2023 the Department completed 24,824 portable breath tests, 2,847 instant drug tests, 2,371 saliva tests, and 8,935 lab drug tests. This includes tests in some civil cases where a party may be ordered by the court to complete drug testing. The tables below show the substance testing by supervision areas within the Department. Individuals tested could be counted in more than one category, for example a person could be in a problem solving court program and on a community corrections supervision level at the same time.

### DRUG TEST TYPES CONDUCTED BY MAJOR SUPERVISION AREAS

	Juvenile Probation	Adult Probation / Community Corrections	Problem Solving Courts	TOTALS*
Urine Instant	0	1,368	2,714	2,847
Urine Lab	68	6,117	4,096	8,598
Saliva Lab	145	1,412	1,458	2,336
<b>TOTAL</b>	213	8,897	8,268	13,781

\*Total column represents the number of tests conducted in the Department. The total column does not equal the total by major supervision area as individuals tested could be counted in more than one category.

### PORTABLE BREATH TESTS (PBT) FOR ALCOHOL

	Juvenile Probation	Adult Probation / Community Corrections	Problem Solving Courts	TOTALS*
Negative	161	16,189	15,846	24,809
Positive	0	15	2	15
<b>TOTAL</b>	161	16,204	15,848	24,824

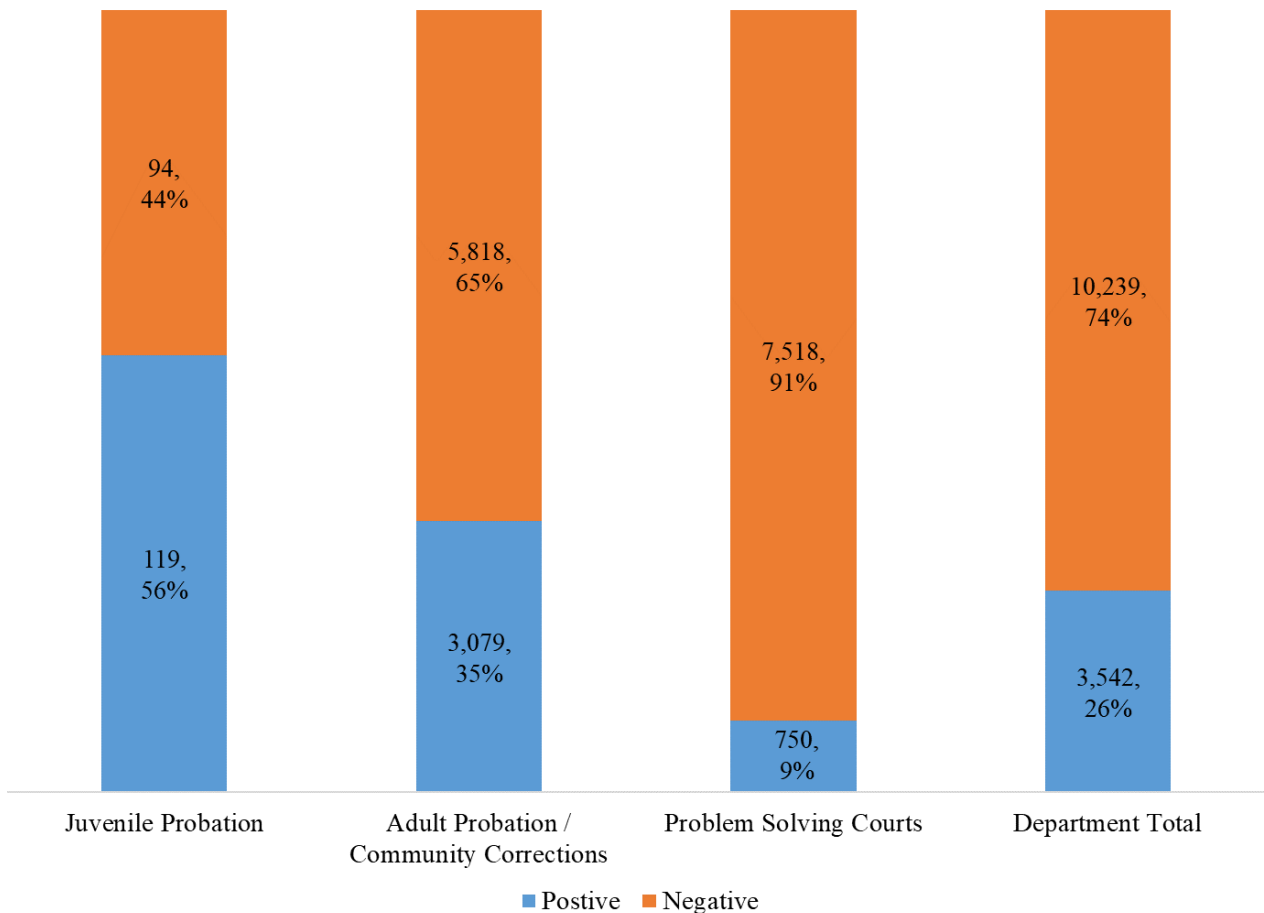
\*Total column represents the number of tests conducted in the department. The total column does not equal the total by major supervision area as individuals tested could be counted in more than one category.

## NEGATIVE AND POSITIVE DRUG TESTS BY MAJOR SUPERVISION AREA

	Juvenile Probation	Adult Probation / Community Corrections	Problem Solving Courts	TOTAL*
Negative	94	5,818	7,518	10,239
Positive	119	3,079	750	3,542
<b>TOTAL</b>	213	8,897	8,268	13,781

\*Total column represents the number of tests conducted in the department. The total column does not equal the total by major supervision area as individuals tested could be counted in more than one category.

## PERCENTAGE OF NEGATIVE AND POSITIVE DRUG TESTS BY MAJOR SUPERVISION AREA



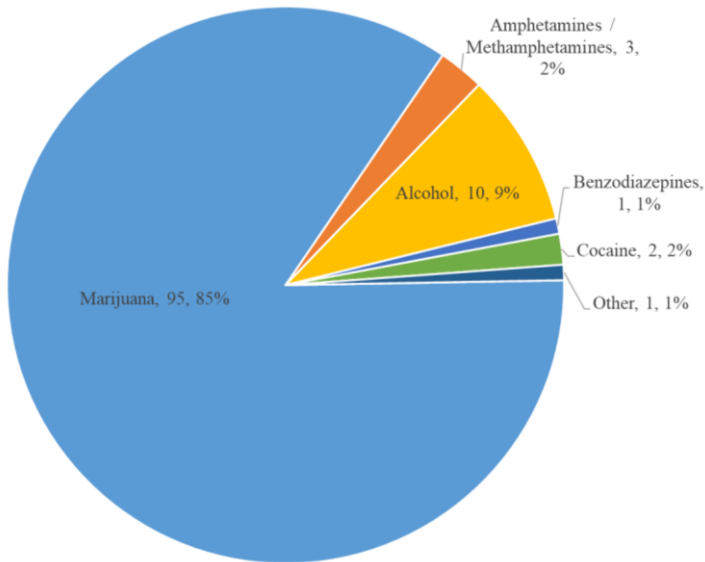
## NEGATIVE AND POSITIVE DRUG TESTS BY PROBLEM SOLVING COURT

	Drug Treatment Court	Reentry Court	Veterans Court	Mental Health Court
Negative	3,708 (90%)	2,204 (95%)	796 (88%)	810 (87%)
Positive	409 (10%)	106 (5%)	109 (12%)	126 (13%)
<b>TOTAL</b>	4,117	2,310	905	936

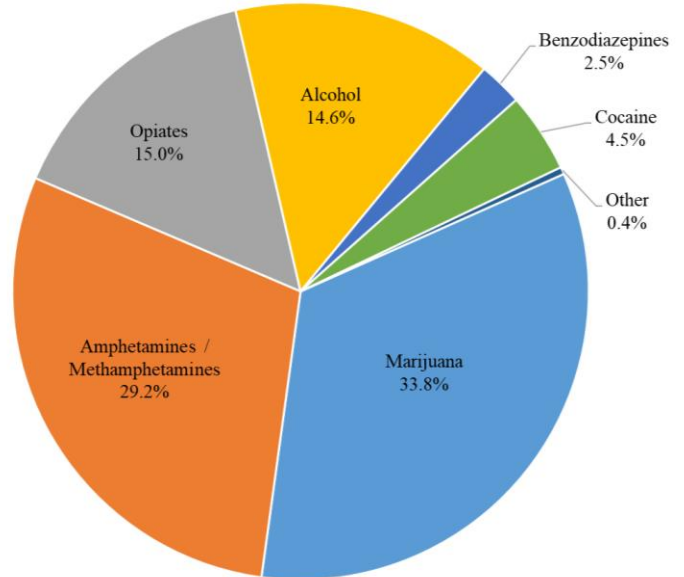
## PERCENTAGE OF DRUGS DETECTED IN LAB CONFIRMED POSITIVE TESTS BY MAJOR SUPERVISION AREA

The charts below represent the percentage of drugs detected in the positive drug tests for each supervision level. Positive test samples may have been positive for more than one substance.

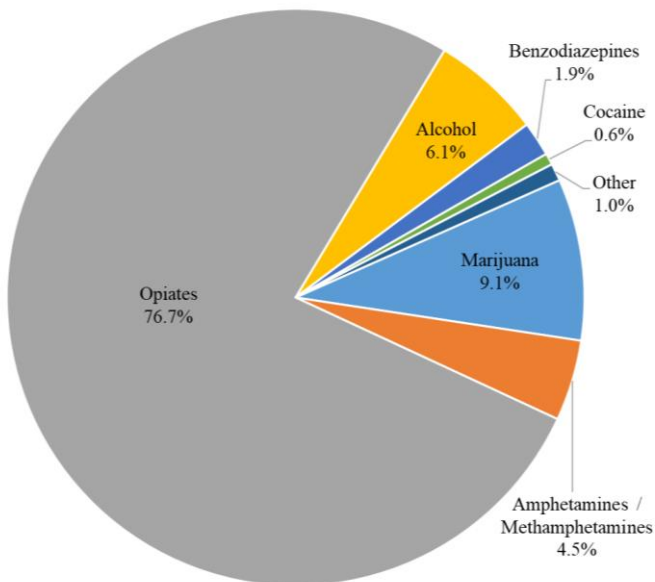
### JUVENILE PROBATION



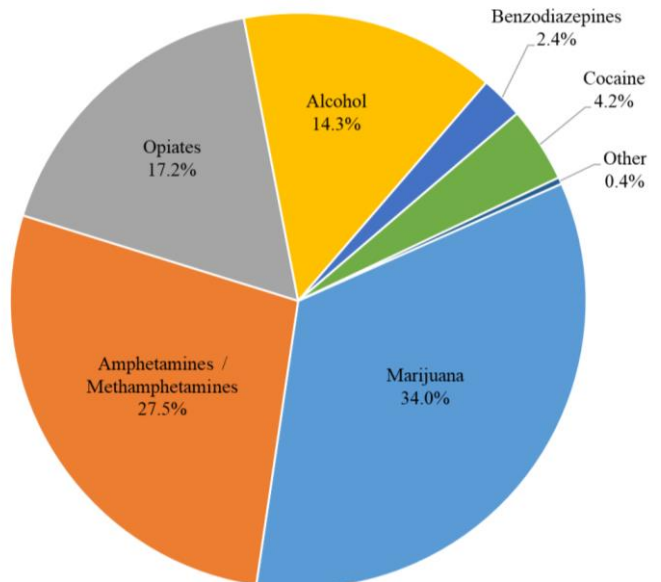
### ADULT PROBATION/ COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS



### PROBLEM SOLVING COURTS



### DEPARTMENT TOTAL



**PERCENTAGE OF DRUGS DETECTED IN LAB CONFIRMED  
POSITIVE TESTS BY PROBLEM SOLVING COURT**

	<b>Drug Treatment Court</b>	<b>Reentry Court</b>	<b>Veterans Court</b>	<b>Mental Health Court</b>
Marijuana	15.6%	6.8%	1.6%	4.3%
Amphetamine/Methamphetamine	7.4%	6.8%	1.6%	0%
Alcohol	8.9%	9.1%	0%	4.3%
Opiates	61.5%	75.0%	96.7%	89.9%
Benzodiazepines	4.4%	0%	0%	0%
Cocaine	0.7%	2.3%	0%	0%
Other	1.5%	0%	0%	1.4%

# PROBLEM SOLVING COURT PROGRAM

Problem solving courts in the United States began in the 1990s to accommodate individuals with specific needs and problems that were not or could not be adequately addressed in traditional courts. Problem solving courts seek to promote outcomes that will benefit not only the offender, but the victim and society as well.

Among the ways problem solving courts differ from regular courts are focus, collaboration, and judicial involvement. For example, a problem solving court typically has a team of individuals including a judge, prosecutor, public defender, probation, law enforcement, and treatment providers who routinely collaborate on each case throughout the duration the offender is involved as a participant. The team discusses many issues regarding each case and works to reduce barriers to an offender's success.

The Monroe Circuit Court developed a drug court in 1999 as the county's first problem solving court. The local Drug Treatment Court has been certified by the Indiana Office of Court Services (IOCS) as a problem solving court. In 2023, the Drug Treatment Court celebrated its 24-year anniversary.

The Drug Treatment Court is organized around the **10 Key Components of Drug Courts**<sup>1</sup> which research has shown provide the basic elements that define drug courts. The program is a minimum of two years and involves the following components:

- A plea of guilty to a felony offense with no agreement to sentencing should the participant fail to successfully complete drug court. Should the participant complete drug court successfully, the charge(s) are dismissed or reduced.
- Program participants must attend weekly court/status hearings as directed by the Problem Solving Court Team.
- Participants are required to obtain and maintain appropriate employment for the duration of the program.
- Participants will be required to complete high school/GED/TASC or vocational training if they have no apparent marketable job skills.
- Participants are required to submit to frequent random drug/alcohol tests.
- Participants must complete substance abuse treatment and any additional counseling/programming that is deemed necessary by the treatment provider.
- Participants must pay all program fees, drug test costs, and treatment costs associated with completion of this program.
- Program participants must have one year of documented sobriety to be eligible for successful program completion.

The local Problem Solving Court (PSC) Program added three (3) program components:

- **2014 - Reentry Court Program (RECP)**. The majority of RECP participants served time with the Indiana Department of Correction immediately prior to beginning the program. RECP applies many of the key components of drug courts to promote positive behavior change and aid in reintegration to the community.
- **2015 - Mental Health Court (MHC)**. MHC addresses the unique needs of people diagnosed with a serious mental illness who are involved in the criminal justice system.
- **2016 - Veterans Treatment Court (VTC)**. A grant was obtained from the Indiana Supreme Court to begin the program. The VTC is a district court that can accept participants from Monroe, Owen, and Lawrence Counties.

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<sup>1</sup> U.S. Department of Justice Office of Justice Programs Bureau of Justice Assistance



In 2018, IOCS conducted a site audit of the PSC Program and re-certified the Drug Treatment Court Program and granted initial certification to all three of the new PSC components - Reentry, Veterans, and Mental Health courts - effective March 2018 for three years. In February 2022, all four (4) PSC components were recertified by IOCS and will once again go through recertification in 2024.

Indiana certified problem solving court programs must undergo program evaluations on a regular basis. In 2019, Dr. John R. Gallagher, Indiana University School of Social Work, completed the updated evaluation of the Drug Court Program. Another evaluation of all four (4) PSC components will take place in 2024.

### **Highlights from the evaluation Executive Summary:**

- The Monroe County drug court is an effective program at reducing recidivism and a valuable resource for individuals who have substance use disorders, the community, and other stakeholders.
- Drug court participants were significantly less likely to recidivate than participants in the comparison group. Only 18% of drug court participants recidivated, whereas the recidivism rate for the comparison group was 54%.
- Differences between the 2014 and 2019 program evaluations: when comparing the evaluations, the drug court increased its graduation rate (54% in 2014 to 66% in 2019) and decreased its recidivism rate (32% in 2014 to 18% in 2019).
- Regarding graduation, drug court participants who were unemployed at the time they were deemed eligible for the program were more likely to graduate than participants who were employed, a student, on disability, or retired at the time they were deemed eligible for the program.
- Drug court participants who were married at the time of eligibility determination were more likely to graduate than participants who were not married at the time they were deemed eligible.
- Male drug court participants were more likely to recidivate than female participants.
- Drug court participants who had a mental health diagnosis were more likely to recidivate than participants who did not have a mental health diagnosis.
- Participants who had a violation within the first 30 days after admission to drug court were more likely to recidivate than participants who did not have a violation during that timeframe.
- Overall, participants viewed the drug court team as supportive, and they felt that praise from the judge was one of the most helpful incentives they received.
- Some participants noted that the frequent and random drug testing system deterred them from using drugs and resulted in positive, cognitive changes that supported their recovery.

### **MONROE COUNTY PROBLEM SOLVING COURT PROGRAM INFORMATION**

- The local Drug Treatment Court Program started in November 1999.
- During the 10-year Anniversary celebration in December 2009, the program became 1 of only 10 of the over 2,300 Drug Courts in the nation to receive the Community Transformation award from the National Association of Drug Court Professionals for “tireless efforts to foster community transformation through reducing drug addiction and crime, restoring hope and reuniting families.”
- As of December 31, 2023, **530** participants have completed the Drug Court Program; **52** have completed Reentry Court; **23** have completed Veterans Treatment Court; and **24** have completed Mental Health Court.
- Overall graduation rate of **62% for Drug Court** compared to national average of close to **50%.**
- As of December 31, 2023, **97** participants currently enrolled in all the four (4) Problem Solving Court Program components.
- Seventy-eight (**78**) drug free babies born to Problem Solving Court Program participants (all four program components combined, from November 1999 through year-end 2023).
- In 2023, of all drug tests completed on Problem Solving Court Program participants, **only 3% positive drug tests** compared to about 32% positive drug test rate for “traditional” adult probation in Monroe County.

## **RECIDIVISM DATA FOR MONROE COUNTY DRUG TREATMENT COURT**

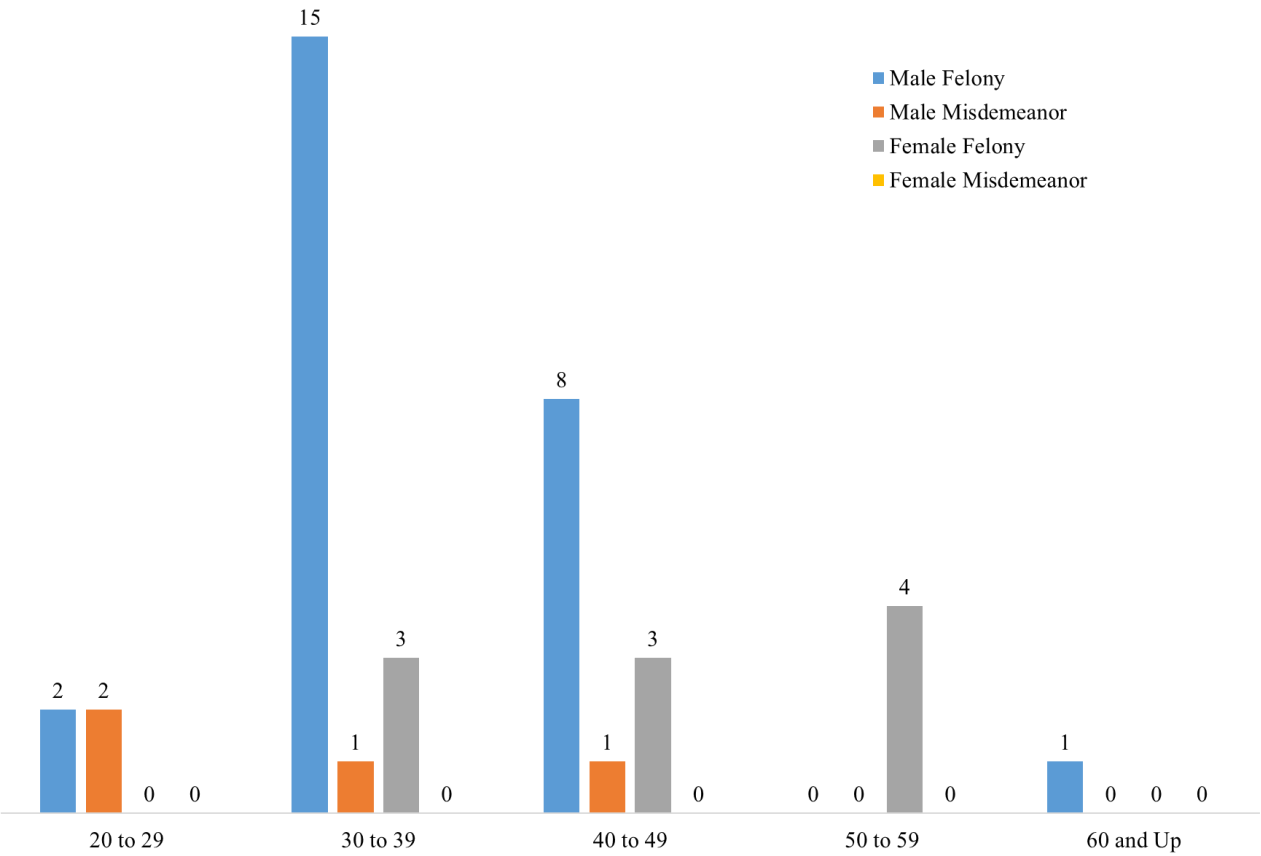
- In 2006, the Drug Treatment Court Program participated in a state-wide outcome evaluation and cost benefit analysis research project conducted by Northwest Professional Consortium (NPC) of Portland Oregon.
- This outcome study found that the Monroe County Drug Treatment Court (DTC) Program **reduces recidivism by 67%** and saves taxpayer money.
- NPC research showed that recidivism rate for DTC participants (including dropouts) was **17%** while the rate for the comparison group was **33%**.
- DTC participants (regardless of graduation status) were found to be **half as likely to have had any arrests** in the 2-year follow-up period relative to the comparison group.
- DTC graduates had an even lower recidivism rate of **11%**.

## DRUG TREATMENT COURT INDIVIDUALS RECEIVED

The chart below shows the number of individuals placed on drug treatment court supervision in 2023. Individuals may be placed on drug treatment court supervision more than once or in more than one case.

	INDIVIDUALS RECEIVED					SUPERVISIONS RECEIVED				
	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Misdemeanor	0	0	0	1	0	12	9	3	13	4
Felony	35	29	26	20	20	47	56	44	29	36
<b>TOTAL</b>	35	29	26	21	20	59	65	47	42	40

## FELONY AND MISDEMEANOR DRUG TREATMENT COURT SUPERVISIONS RECEIVED BY SEX AND AGE



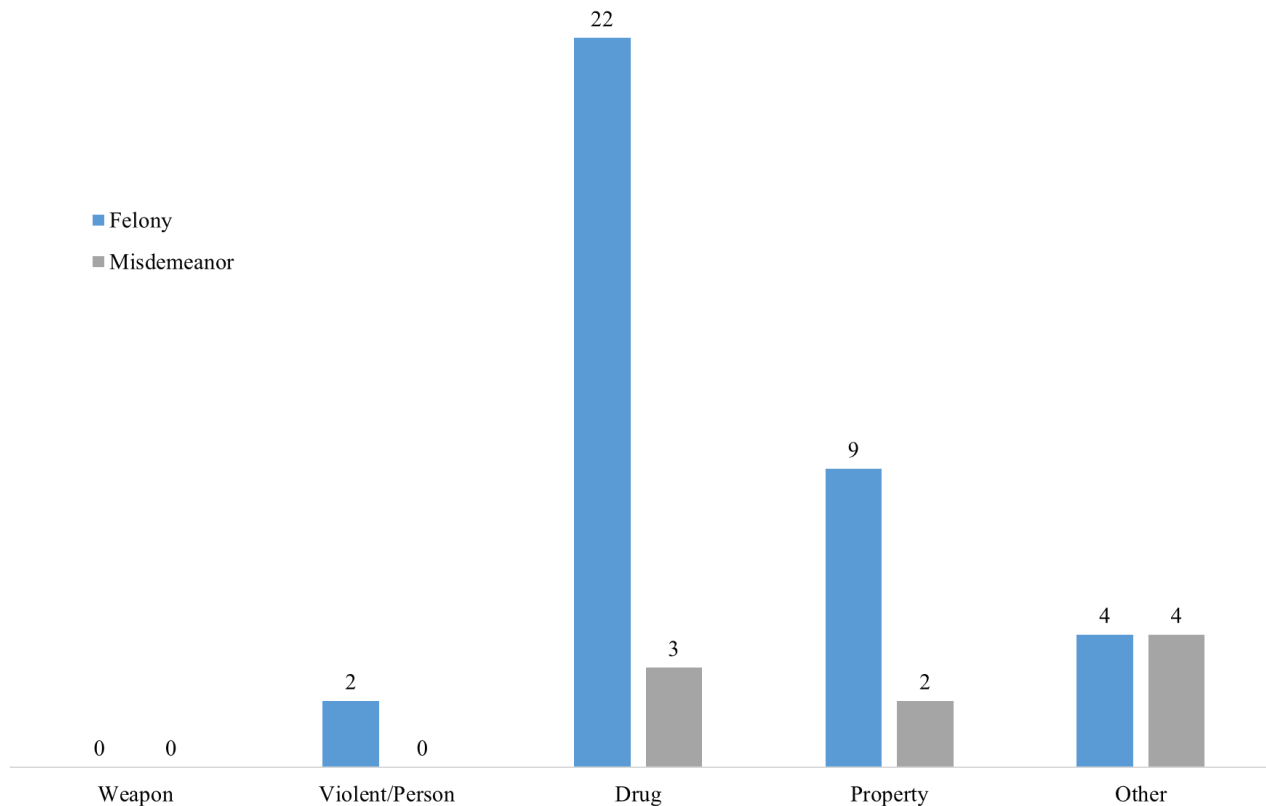
## OFFENSE TYPES FOR DRUG TREATMENT COURT SUPERVISIONS RECEIVED

Some individuals placed on drug treatment court supervision are convicted of or charged with more than one offense. The table below illustrates the types of offenses for which an individual was placed on drug treatment court supervision.

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Weapon	1	0	1	2	0
Violent/Person	6	7	2	6	2
Drug	35	20	23	46	25
Property	16	29	20	18	11
Other	5	11	4	11	8
<b>TOTAL</b>	63	67	50	83	46

A full list of the offenses can be found in the appendix.

## MISDEMEANOR AND FELONY OFFENSE TYPES FOR DRUG TREATMENT COURT SUPERVISIONS RECEIVED

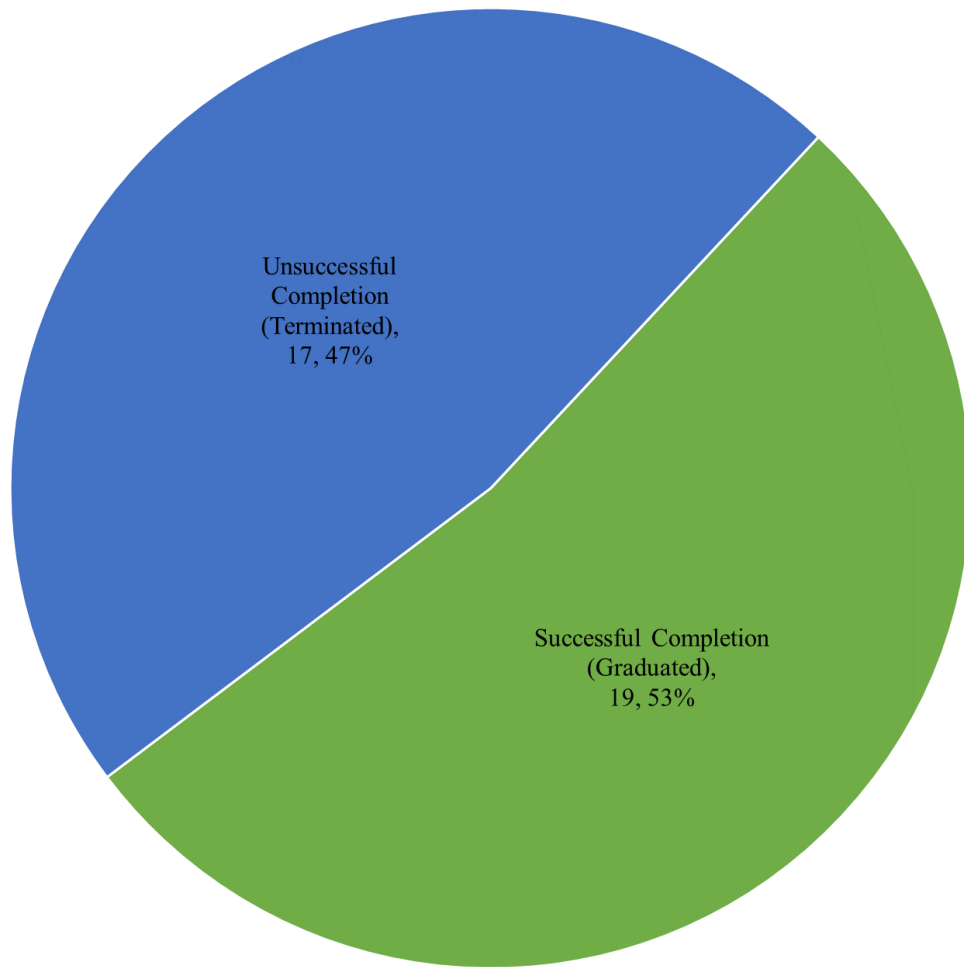


## DRUG TREATMENT COURT SUPERVISIONS CLOSED

The following represents the number of drug treatment court supervisions closed in 2023 by the type of discharge. Participants could have been discharged from multiple supervisions in multiple cases and each case could have a different type of discharge depending on the final disposition given by a court.

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Misdemeanor	15	18	10	14	4
Felony	58	67	55	48	32
<b>TOTAL</b>	73	85	65	62	<b>36</b>

## TOTAL DRUG TREATMENT COURT SUPERVISIONS CLOSED



## REENTRY COURT INDIVIDUALS RECEIVED

The chart below shows the number of individuals placed on reentry court supervision in 2023. If an individual was placed on reentry court more than once or in more than one case, the individual is categorized by the highest level of convicted offense.

	INDIVIDUALS RECEIVED					SUPERVISIONS RECEIVED				
	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Misdemeanor	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	6	1	1
Felony	23	13	19	10	13	35	20	29	13	19
<b>TOTAL</b>	23	13	19	10	13	37	22	35	14	20

## REENTRY COURT SUPERVISIONS RECEIVED

The table and chart below indicates the number of reentry court supervisions received in 2023.

Age	Male		Female	
	Felony	Misdemeanor	Felony	Misdemeanor
20-29	6	0	3	0
30-39	4	1	0	0
40-49	4	0	0	0
50-59	2	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>

## OFFENSE TYPES FOR REENTRY COURT SUPERVISIONS RECEIVED

Some participants placed on reentry court supervision are convicted of or charged with more than one offense. The table below illustrate the types of offenses for which a participant was placed on reentry court supervision in 2023.

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Weapon	3	3	2	2	2
Violent/Person	6	7	6	0	3
Drug	18	13	7	8	7
Property	15	1	15	5	5
Other	2	4	7	3	3
<b>TOTAL</b>	44	28	37	18	20

A full list of the offenses can be found in the appendix.

## REENTRY COURT SUPERVISIONS CLOSED

There were nine (9) reentry court supervisions closed in 2023. Six (6) were closed successfully, two (2) were unsuccessful, and one (1) withdrew from participation.

## MENTAL HEALTH COURT INDIVIDUALS RECEIVED

The chart below shows the number of individuals placed on Mental Health Court supervision in 2023. If an individual was placed on Mental Health Court more than once or in more than one case, the individual is categorized by the highest level of convicted offense.

	INDIVIDUALS RECEIVED					SUPERVISIONS RECEIVED				
	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Misdemeanor	1	0	0	0	0	5	1	1	1	4
Felony	6	7	2	7	7	9	9	3	11	11
<b>TOTAL</b>	7	7	2	7	7	14	10	4	12	15

## MENTAL HEALTH COURT SUPERVISIONS RECEIVED

The table and chart below indicates the number of Mental Health Court supervisions received in 2023.

Age	Male		Female	
	Felony	Misdemeanor	Felony	Misdemeanor
20-29	3	0	0	0
30-39	1	2	3	0
40-49	1	0	1	2
50-59	2	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	7	2	4	2

## OFFENSE TYPES FOR MENTAL HEALTH COURT SUPERVISIONS RECEIVED

Some participants placed on Mental Health Court supervision are convicted of or charged with more than one offense. The table below illustrate the types of offenses for which a participant was placed on Mental Health Court supervision in 2023.

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Weapon	1	0	0	0	0
Violent/Person	4	3	0	10	4
Drug	2	3	2	5	3
Property	7	11	1	7	5
Other	2	2	1	13	4
<b>TOTAL</b>	16	19	4	35	16

A full list of the offenses can be found in the appendix.

## MENTAL HEALTH COURT SUPERVISIONS CLOSED

There were five (5) mental health court supervisions closed in 2023. Three (3) were closed unsuccessfully and two (2) absconded.

## VETERANS COURT INDIVIDUALS RECEIVED

The chart below shows the number of individuals placed on Veterans Court supervision in 2023. If an individual was placed on Veterans Court more than once or in more than one case, the individual is categorized by the highest level of convicted offense.

	INDIVIDUALS RECEIVED					SUPERVISIONS RECEIVED				
	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Misdemeanor	1	2	0	2	0	1	5	0	4	0
Felony	5	6	2	3	6	5	11	5	4	8
<b>TOTAL</b>	6	8	2	5	6	6	16	5	8	8

## VETERANS COURT SUPERVISIONS RECEIVED

The table and chart below indicates the number of Veterans Court supervisions received in 2023.

Age	Male		Female	
	Felony	Misdemeanor	Felony	Misdemeanor
20-29	1	0	0	0
30-29	1	0	0	0
40-49	3	0	0	0
50-59	2	0	0	0
60-69	1	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

## OFFENSE TYPES FOR VETERANS COURT SUPERVISIONS RECEIVED

Some participants placed on Veterans Court supervision are convicted of or charged with more than one offense. The table below illustrate the types of offenses for which a participant was placed on Veterans Court supervision in 2023.

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Weapon	1	0	0	0	0
Violent/Person	1	3	0	2	1
Drug	4	8	1	7	10
Property	1	2	2	0	0
Other	0	3	3	3	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	7	16	6	12	11

A full list of the offenses can be found in the appendix.

## VETERANS COURT SUPERVISIONS CLOSED

There was one (1) veterans court supervision closed in 2023 and it was closed unsuccessfully.



# INDIANA RISK ASSESSMENT SYSTEM AND ADULT PROGRAM REFERRALS

In 2010, the Judicial Conference of Indiana adopted policies that required all probation departments in the state to use a newly adopted risk assessment system for adult offenders in the criminal justice system. In 2011, all appropriate adult risk tools were fully integrated into departmental practices.

The adult risk assessment instrument is called the Indiana Risk Assessment System (IRAS). The IRAS is the risk assessment system made up of five (5) instruments to be used at specific points in the criminal justice process to identify an adult participant's risk to reoffend and criminogenic needs, and assist with developing an individualized case management plan. [NOTE: Criminogenic needs are attributes of offenders that are directly linked to criminal behavior. Effective correctional treatment should target criminogenic needs in the development of a comprehensive case plan. Any treatment not targeting criminogenic needs is counter-productive to efficiency and effectiveness.]

**Community Supervision Screening Tool** - designed to quickly identify low risk offenders and determine if a full risk assessment should be completed.

**Community Supervision Tool** - designed to assess an offender's risk to reoffend and identify criminogenic needs to assess in making decisions regarding community supervision.

**Pretrial Tool** - designed to assess an offender's risk for failure to appear and risk to reoffender while on pretrial supervision.

**Prison Intake Tool** - designed to assess an offender's risk to reoffend and identify criminogenic needs to assist in making decisions regarding services.

**Static Tool** - designed to assess an offender's risk to reoffend based solely on static factors.

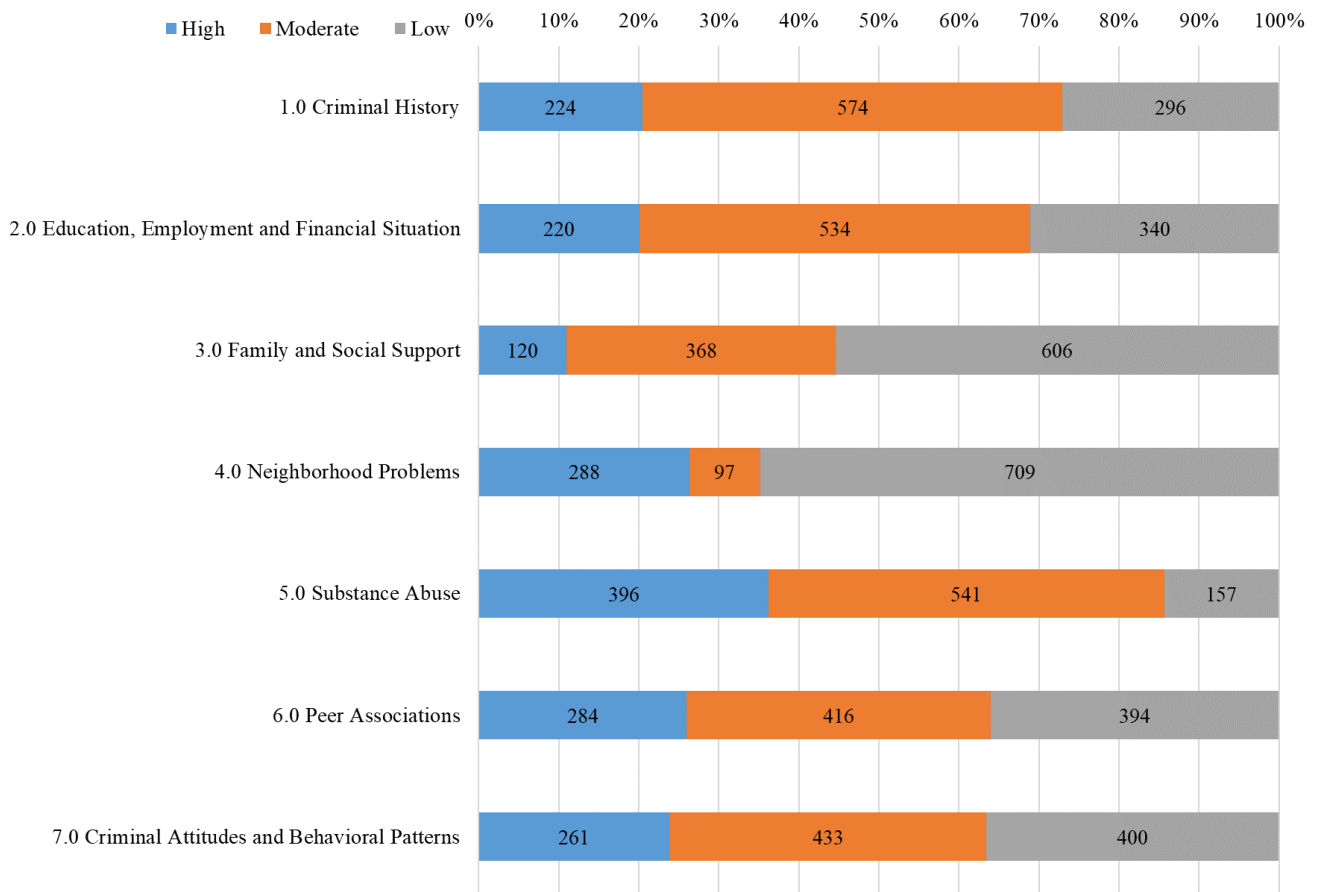
**Supplemental Reentry Tool** - designed to reassess an offender's risk to reoffend prior to an offender's release from prison.

The following table represents IRAS assessments completed by the type of tool used by the Department and the percentage of adults risking at each level. More than one risk assessment could have been completed on an adult during the time a case is open and depending upon the status of each case.

## 2023 IRAS ASSESSMENTS COMPLETED

	Assessments Completed	Percentage at Overall Risk Level		
		High	Moderate	Low
Community Supervision Screening Tool	412	47%		53%
Community Supervision Tool	1,089	35%	32%	33%
Pretrial Tool	1,608	16%	40%	44%
Static Tool	6	66%	17%	17%
Supplemental Reentry Tool	2	0%	100%	0%

Adults placed on post-sentence supervision are assessed using the Community Supervision Tool. This tool provides a risk level in each of the seven life domains the tool reports. After the completion of the tool, case plans are formulated to address an offender's risk and needs to reduce the likelihood the adult will reoffend and/or violate the terms of his/her supervision. The following chart represents the number and percentage of assessments scoring in each of the risk levels – high, moderate, and low for the Community Supervision Tool.



## PROGRAMS REFERRED TO & DOMAINS THESE PROGRAMS ADDRESS

Program	Domain(s) Addressed	Referrals Made
Anger Management Counseling	7	21
Batterers / Domestic Violence Group	3, 7	57
Case Management Services	2, 3, 4, 7	19
Change Companies / Carey Guides	3, 5, 6, 7	110
Community Support Services and Treatment (Mental Health)	3, 5, 6, 7	29
Counseling (Family)	3, 7	5
Counseling (General Individual)	7	126
Dual Diagnosis / Co-occurring Treatment	5, 7	39
Employment (Classes, Coaching, and/or Obtaining)	2	29
High School Equivalency and Other Education Programs	2	7
Impaired Driving Impact Panel	5	7
Moral Reconation Therapy (MRT) / Behavior Awareness & Modification Program	6, 7	73
PRIME for Life	5	112
Psychiatric Assessment (Medication Evaluation)	7	24
Psychological Assessment	7	214
Recovery Coach	5	54
Residential – Halfway House (Substance Use)	5	59
Residential – Housing/Shelter	4	3
Residential – Recovery Residence	4, 5	54
Sex Offender Assessment and Treatment	7	26
STEP – Shoplifting Theft Education Program	7	11
Substance Use Education Programs	5	5
Substance Use Evaluation	5	650
Substance Use Medication Assisted Treatment	5	138
Substance Use Treatment (Groups and Aftercare)	5	368
Substance Use Treatment (Individual)	5	135
Substance Use Treatment (Inpatient)	5	227
Substance Use Treatment (Transferred Out)	5	40
Support / Self Help Groups	5, 7	156
Thinking for a Change	6, 7	1
Veterans Administration Services	2, 3, 4	5

## SUPPORT DIVISION

The Support Division provides service that is vital to the efficient functioning of the Department. Support staff members provide receptionist services, bookkeeping, cashiering, e-filing, data entry, and numerous other functions.

Support staff is typically the first contact for clients and the public. In this role, support staff members serve a unique function of setting the tone for how clients and the public will be served by the Department. In recognition of this unique position, support staff members participate in training to enhance positive experiences for clients and the public. Starting in 2016, support staff members are trained in evidence based practices (EBP) and Effective Practices in Community Supervision (EPICS).

Because the Department's offices occupy two separate locations, the Curry Building and the Community Corrections office, support staff functions must be highly coordinated to effectively serve both locations. The primary location of most of the Department's functions is the Curry Building, directly adjacent to the Justice Building. The Community Corrections office is located at 405 West 7<sup>th</sup> Street in Bloomington.

The Community Corrections office has been in operation at the location above since 1995. The Community Corrections support staff consists of an office manager, receptionist, and part-time probation officer assistants. With such a small support staff, all Community Corrections staff members are cross-trained to substitute for absent support staff when needed.

The Curry Building support staff consists of an office administrator, an office manager, a bookkeeper/cashier, adult probation secretary, juvenile probation secretary, and receptionist.

Support staff experienced two vacancies during 2023 with the legal secretaries due to promotion and relocation to another city.

Most misdemeanor offenders and Level 6 felons are sentenced by the court without presentence investigation reports. These sentenced offenders report to the Department for their first contact immediately after sentencing. These "walk-in" probationers are dealt with first and foremost by support staff members who obtain demographic information, create electronic client files/records, and provide basic information to these "walk ins." In 2023, there were **571** "walk-ins" processed by support staff.

# OTHER PROBATION PROGRAMS, TRAINING, & COMMITTEES

## INTERN PROGRAM

The Department typically operates an internship program in cooperation with Indiana University (IU) and other colleges and universities from around the state of Indiana. Although these internships are unpaid, the students receive college credit. The Department has supervised student interns from various departments at IU including Criminal Justice, School of Social Work, School of Public and Environmental Affairs, and general studies. In 2023, the Department supervised six (6) interns for a total of 900 hours of work through the year.

## STAFF TRAINING

The Judicial Conference of Indiana mandates that certified probation officers complete a minimum of 12 hours of continuing education per year, with six (6) of these hours related to evidence-based practices. Court Alcohol and Drug Program and Problem-Solving Court staff members are also required to complete a minimum of 12 hours of continuing education each year.

Effective January 1, 2019, Indiana probation officers are required by the Judicial Conference of Indiana to complete suicide awareness and prevention training. Every probation officer must attend suicide prevention training on an annual basis.

Starting in 2019, the Probation Department began partnering with the Monroe County Youth Service Bureau for training purposes. The Youth Services Bureau (YSB) is supervised by the Monroe Circuit Court. YSB includes probation staff members in their trainings where space permits. YSB trainings that probation staff may attend include: Red Cross training (CPR, AED, and First Aid).

The Probation Supervisors set the following training priorities for 2023: improving Effective Practices in Community Supervision (EPICS) skills; consistency in administering Indiana Risk Assessment System (IRAS) and Indiana Youth Assessment System (IYAS); Evidence Based Practices (EBP) Overview for all new staff members; Effective Communication and Motivation Skills (ECMS) for all new staff that have not been trained; case planning; suicide prevention; Trust Based Relational Intervention (TBRI) and pepper spray training.

In 2023, Monroe County Sheriff's Deputy Timothy Pittman conducted a training for Probation Search Team members. Deputy Chief Prosecuting Attorney Jeff Kerr gave a presentation for the Search Team regarding the laws and case law regarding probation searches.

National Trainings attended:

- **2023 APPA Conference, New York, NY.** Funded by unspent and re-appropriated grant monies, a team of 10 probation officers (POs) attended this conference.
- **2023 National Association of Pretrial Services Agencies (NAPSA), New Orleans.** Funded by grant funds, two (2) Pretrial POs attended this conference.
- **2023 National Association of Drug Court Professionals.** Funded by grant funds, three (3) POs attended this conference.

During 2023, staff completed 5,262 hours of training with 3,516 of those hours related to evidence-based correctional practices.

## **FUN COMMITTEE**

The Fun Committee was formed in 2006 to coordinate departmental in-service trainings and other activities for the department throughout each year.

The Fun Committee organized several activities and celebrations in 2023. One of the two highlights of 2023 was ***Probation, Parole & Community Supervision Week*** in July of 2023, which included goodie bags for staff, the annual corn hole tournament with ice cream from Jiffy Treat, pizza party, scavenger hunt, rock decorating, service project day with Saint Jude, collecting drink tabs from aluminum cans to fundraise, and a swearing-in ceremony for newer staff that included cake and punch.

The second 2023 highlight resulted in the committee being able to organize the annual departmental in-service finally and once again on October 25, 2023 at Switchyard Park with numerous activities, games, food, Halloween costume contest and a guest speaker (Michael Whiteside) that spoke with staff on self-care and mental health for us all.

## **GREEN COMMITTEE**

In 2010, the Green Committee was created in response to employee efforts to promote recycling at both departmental offices. In 2023 the committee gained larger recycling bins due to the volume of materials being recycled. The committee continued to implement recycling procedures for separating plastic, glass, aluminum, paper, and battery refuse.

# EVIDENCE BASED PRACTICES ORGANIZATION REPORT

The National Institute of Corrections defines evidence-based practice (EBP) as the objective, balanced, and responsible use of current research and the best available data to guide policy and practice decisions, such that outcomes for consumers are improved. Used originally in the health care and social science fields, evidence-based practice focuses on approaches demonstrated to be effective through empirical research rather than through anecdote or professional experience alone.

The Probation Department began utilizing evidence-based practices (EBP) in 1998. Research has shown that when probation, parole, and community corrections programs are evidence-based organizations, they are more likely to be successful in reducing recidivism. However, using evidence-based programs and practices alone does not make an organization an “evidence-based organization.” The Indiana Department of Correction (IDOC) audits all programs that receive IDOC grant funding to ensure that they meet criteria/standards as an evidence-based practices organization. Although the IDOC audits only the Community Corrections division of the Department, the Chief Probation Officer decided that all units, divisions, and staff members of the Department will participate in the implementation of EBP organization practices.

## 2023 SUMMARY OF EBP ORGANIZATION ACCOMPLISHMENTS

- **EBP Coordinator** - The Department added a second EBP Coordinator position with a focus on juvenile services. Both EBP Coordinators report to the Continuous Quality Improvement (CQI) Director and were responsible for facilitating new and ongoing EBP trainings, coaching staff by watching videos or observing appointments, and assisting with the facilitation of Learning Teams.
- **EPICS Training for New Staff** – The CQI Director and EBP Coordinators facilitated an EPICS skills training for new departmental staff which included learning the steps to all the EPICS skills.
- **EPICS Training for All Probation Officers** -The Department contracted with Core Correctional Solutions (CCS) to provide advanced EPICS training to all probation officers (POs). Each probation officer received 32 hours of training in these skills.
- **EPICS Coaching with Core Correctional Solutions** - The Department contracted with CCS to provide individualized coaching to all POs who supervise high and moderate risk clients. The coaches from CCS conducted a pre-coaching session before the client appointment, observed the appointment in real time, and immediately conducted a coaching session following the appointment. POs who participated in CCS coaching received a total of four (4) sessions each.
- **Effective Practices in Community Supervision (EPICS) Skills Video Library** – All POs recorded videos of appointments and submitted them to the EBP Coordinators for individualized coaching. These videos are available in a shared video library accessible to all Probation employees. Newer POs submitted videos more often as they worked through each EPICS skill to become proficient while other POs submitted a follow-up video after each coaching session with CCS to practice using the feedback they received from CCS.
- **EBP Training for New Staff** – One PO was trained to facilitate discussion with new staff to explain the purpose of Evidence-Based Practice and how it is applied in the Department.
- **Learning Teams** - The Department implemented Learning Teams at the beginning of 2023. Each departmental division was an independent Learning Team. Learning Teams were led by POs, not supervisors, and the teams focused on EBP-related topics to expand their knowledge and practice their skills. The CQI team which consists of the probation officer supervisors and EBP Coordinators also met as a Learning Team to discuss how to support and coach POs.
- **Indiana Risk Assessment System (IRAS/IYAS) Boosters** – All POs attended an IRAS/IYAS refresher session which reviewed the scoring rules and offered some examples/scenarios in the more subjective areas of the IRAS/IYAS. POs also watched an IRAS/IYAS reassessment video and independently scored the IRAS/IYAS. Any POs identified by the IRAS/IYAS trainers as needing additional support worked individually with a trainer.

# RESEARCH PROJECTS

## **Reducing Revocations Challenge**

Indiana University (IU) and the Department were selected to participate in Phase I of the Reducing Revocations Challenge. The Reducing Revocations Challenge (RRC) is a national initiative of Arnold Ventures and the CUNY Institute for State and Local Governance (ISLG) dedicated to understanding the drivers of probation revocations and identifying ways to reduce the community supervision failures that send almost 350,000 people to jails and prisons each year.

For Phase I, IU researchers received a \$198,312 grant to conduct on the ground, in-depth research and data analysis on the drivers of probation failures in Monroe County. During Phase I, IU was a part of a learning network alongside the nine (9) other jurisdictions selected to participate in the Challenge, including participation in a cross-site summit, where findings and potential solutions were shared and discussed. Members of the learning network also received guidance and technical assistance from ISLG and an Advisory Board of experts in the field at each step along the way. Dr. Miriam Northcutt Bohmert was the Principal Investigator at IU along with Dr. Eric Grommon of Indiana University Purdue University Indianapolis, and Dr. Evan Lowder of George Mason University. Assisting throughout Phase I was Project Manager Michelle Ying. A full report from the Phase I findings can be found on the Probation Department website here:

[https://www.co.monroe.in.us/egov/documents/1624997136\\_04056.pdf](https://www.co.monroe.in.us/egov/documents/1624997136_04056.pdf).

The Phase I findings, which were released in 2021, were used to propose evidence-based solutions for policy and practice for Phase II of the initiative. Of the ten jurisdictions participating in Phase I, only five (5) jurisdictions were selected to continue Phase II of the Challenge, including Monroe County.

For Phase II of the RRC, Monroe County was approved to use grant funding from Arnold Ventures to implement three strategies:

- (1) Increase fidelity to motivational interviewing (MI), effective practices in community supervision (EPICS), and case planning;
- (2) Revise the standard conditions of probation to be fewer in number as well as positive and goal-oriented in tone; and
- (3) Increase use of earned early termination from probation and incentivize positive behaviors.

IU and the Department were awarded a grant from Arnold Ventures totaling \$298,000 to support Phase II of the Challenge, with \$170,000 of the grant awarded to the Department for implementation and the balance to provide research support for the initiative. Phase II of the Challenge officially kicked off on October 1, 2021 and continued until September 30, 2023.

Throughout 2022 and 2023, the Department focused on training of staff to increase fidelity to MI, EPICS, and case planning. This included multiple trainings for staff as well as access to online learning modules to increase skills in the utilization of EPICS.

To implement other strategies from Phase II, the Department formed numerous committees and workgroups to focus on case planning, probation officer incentives/reinforcements, client incentives/reinforcements, earned early termination of probation, and a probation officer dashboard of performance metrics. Though the project formally ended at the end of September 2023, work in each of these areas continues.



Work on revising the probation conditions kicked off in the latter part of 2022 with a large criminal justice stakeholder group. This work was facilitated by an outside consultant, Dr. Brian Lovins from Justice Systems Partners, to guide the process of revising the conditions. A final product was completed and implemented in August 2023. Standard conditions were reduced from 13 to only nine (9) standard conditions, with most compliance-oriented language revised to behavior change-based language.

The Department's RRC Implementation Team is comprised of Chief PO Linda Brady, Deputy Chief PO Troy Hatfield, Deputy Chief PO/Community Corrections Executive Director Becca Streit, Pretrial Services Program Director/Continuous Quality Improvement Director Chelsea Walters, and Evidence Based Practices Coordinator Leah Baker. In October 2023, several members of the Action Research Team and Department's RRC Implementation Team traveled to Minneapolis with the other RRC sites from around the country to present our findings from implementation.

Monroe County's RRC Phase II project officially ended September 30, 2023. [Our final report](#) covers what we learned in Phase II, including both the "how to" of driving policy change through action-research, and some interesting preliminary data.

(1) Link to the full report: [Indiana Probation Policy Brief](#)

(2) Link to a short summary of the lessons learned: [Indiana Probation Policy Brief Takeaways](#)

### **Pretrial Services Research**

Chelsea M.A. Foudray, a doctoral student at George Mason University under the direction of Dr. Evan Lowder, began working with Monroe County in 2022 to study the effectiveness of pretrial supervision strategies for defendants with self-reported substance use. The research examined the effectiveness of drug testing requirements on pretrial defendants and examined the effectiveness of a needs-based approach to supervising individuals with substance use culminating in a successful dissertation defense (*Problematic Substance Use and the Pretrial Period: Risk- and Needs-Based Supervision Strategies*).

In the first study leading up to the dissertation project, Dr. Foudray examined the effectiveness of pretrial drug testing on pretrial outcomes for defendants with problematic substance use. Findings showed that pretrial defendants with a drug testing condition during their supervision period were at a higher risk of pretrial failure compared to defendants without a drug testing condition. Further, defendants with a drug testing condition showed a higher likelihood of rearrest, rearrest on drug-specific charges, and any failure compared to defendants without drug testing.

In examining the effectiveness of a needs-based approach to supervising individuals with substance use, overall findings point to the lack of existing suitable strategies for managing defendants with problematic substance use during the pretrial period. A needs-based approach to addressing substance use issues shows promise and future research is needed on a larger scale which may indicate an improvement in experiences and outcomes for pretrial defendants with problematic substance use.

### **Juvenile Services Research**

Since 2020, the Department has been involved in the Alliances to Disseminate Addiction Prevention and Treatment (ADAPT) study funded by the National Institutes of Health and led by Principal Investigator Matthew Aalsma, PhD, associated with Indiana University Purdue University Indianapolis (IUPUI).

The ADAPT project takes a two-pronged approach. First, the project employed a Learning Health System (LHS) to develop collaborative alliances between juvenile justice agencies and community mental health centers, organizations that traditionally operate independently. Second, the project aims to present local data within the LHS alliances. By offering agency representatives an opportunity to view and discuss, for example, the local rate at which youth in the juvenile justice system at risk of substance use disorders are initiating services, the project team will facilitate development of tailored, local solutions to improve services for each county.

In this project, Departmental staff attend training, completed various surveys, and tracked a variety of data elements during the implementation. The project is expected to wrap-up in 2025.