

# Resources

- Civil Commitment and the Mental Health Care Continuum SAMHSA *EBP Resource*
- 2023 Annual Evaluation Indiana Criminal Code Reform 1006 *Indiana Criminal Justice Inst. Justice Reinvestment Advisory Council*
- 2016 - 2022 Monroe County Indiana Annual Court and Probation Reports, *Monroe County Probation*

## Probation

...” progressives thought it was just better than incarceration, without really examining whether it was truly an alternative or a net-widener.”

**Vincent SCHIRALDI**

- Adults with Mental Illness
- People with Intellectual disabilities
- Children
- Criminal defendants found not guilty by reason of insanity

Dangerousness as a standard

Gravely disabled  
Serious Deterioration

Federal Commitment Laws

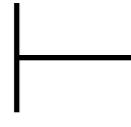
*Lessard, O'Conner, Addington*

State Laws HEA 1006

## Road to **Legal** Guardianship

### Independence

Inter-dependence /  
Informal Supports



### Agency Agreements

POA, Health Care Rep.,  
Payee etc.

Removing a persons ability to make  
medical and legal choices

No clear cut medical method to  
determine competency

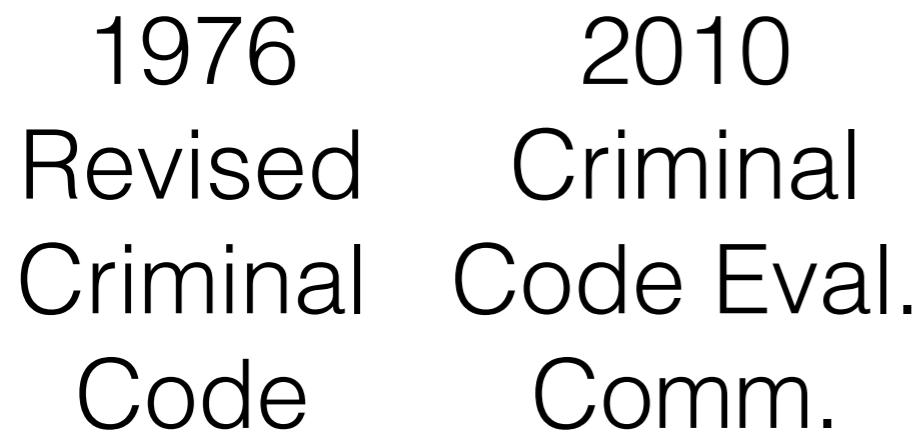
### Guardianship

### Limited Guardianship

### Formalized Supported Decision Making

- Guardianship
- Involuntary Civil Commitment
- Criminal Supervision

1976                    2010  
Revised Criminal      Criminal  
Criminal Code      Code Eval.  
Code                    Comm.



2013 HEA 1006 passed  
(July 2014, took effect )

## Indiana's House Enrolled Act (HEA) 1006

In short, HEA 1006 aimed to:

- » reduce crime and enhance public safety by locally rehabilitating offenders;
- » reserve scarce prison space for dangerous offenders, and redistribute realized savings to county-level services;
- » restructure the felony system, revise sentencing schemes, and operationalize offenses to maintain proportionality in penalties;
- » ensure judges have maximum discretion, removing mandatory minimums and expanding suspendible sentences; and,
- » provide victims of crime certainty in the length of their offender's sentence through capped credit time.

The purpose of the Justice Reinvestment Advisory Council (JRAC) is to review policies, promote state and local collaboration, assist local or regional advisory councils, and provide assistance for use of evidence-based practices in community-based, and a variety of other, alternatives and recidivism reduction programs.

The **2023 Annual Evaluation of the Criminal Code Reform report** was prepared for Governor Eric J. Holcomb, Chief Justice Loretta H. Rush, and the Indiana General Assembly Legislative Council, and submitted on December 1, 2023.

# **2023 ANNUAL EVALUATION**

## **INDIANA CRIMINAL CODE REFORM 1006**

Envisioned an *increase in community-based programming* to promote rehab. of offenders within their communities as well as *decrease usage of state and local facilities.*

An important aspect of the criminal code reform was to redistribute funds to the local level for the rehabilitation of offenders to decrease recidivism and enhance public safety. In 2015, the Indiana General Assembly established the Forensic Treatment Grant Program through the Division of Mental Health and Addiction (DMHA). This program is commonly referred to as Recovery Works. The Recovery Works program provides vouchers to DMHA-certified mental health and addiction treatment providers in the community to treat criminal justice-involved individuals without insurance or Medicaid to reduce recidivism and encourage recovery.

# KEY FINDINGS

## COURTS

### New Filings

- There were 69,597 total new criminal filings for State Fiscal Year 2023 (SFY23), which is a 2.8% increase from SFY22 (67,695). 49,362 (70.9%) of the new filings in SFY23 were Level 6 felonies, also referred to as F6.
- The most common felony filings over the past five years were possession of methamphetamine, followed by syringe possession, domestic violence, and theft with prior.

### Abstracts of Judgment

- There was an increase in the number of abstracts of judgment by 1.1% from SFY22 (58,831) to SFY23 (59,519). The number of total abstracts of judgment has steadily increased in the years following COVID-19, but it has not reached the pre-COVID number of total abstracts of judgment in SFY19 of 66,390.
- In SFY23, F6s were the majority of original (new) abstracts of judgment with 73.4%.

### Placements

- Jail only and jail and probation were the most common placements in SFY23, as well as over the past five state fiscal years, followed by probation only and IDOC only placements.
- Across the past five years, between 92.7% to 95.1% of jail only felony placements were F6s or Class D felonies (FD).
- There was an increase in the percentage of IDOC placements that were F6/FD from 7.6% last year to 10.8% this year. The increase in placements to IDOC may be due to HEA 1004, which was passed in the 2022 legislative session and allowed the court to commit a person convicted of a Level 6 felony to the IDOC.

### Probation

- The number of adult offenders on probation for substance use offenses accounted for 45.5% of total new felony supervisions in SFY23.
- The most common reason for release from probation, over both SFY23 and over the last five years, was for completion of probation conditions. Between 45.6% to 49.9% of releases from probation were for completion of probation conditions over the past five years.

### Problem-Solving Courts

- There are 132 active problem-solving courts and 19 problem-solving courts in planning stages. The most common type of problem-solving courts are adult drug courts (50), followed by veterans courts (28), and family recovery courts (21).

# IDOC Recidivism

- For offenders released in 2019, 29.8% were recommitted to IDOC by 2022.

## JAIL

- In 2022, 42% of county jails were at or exceeded 80% capacity, up from 37% in 2021. This is based on annual jail inspection reports, representing a snapshot of one day only, when the inspection occurred.
- 14 jails were over 100% capacity.
- The total state jail population for 2022 was 19,173, or a 77% capacity rate. This is roughly an 18% increase over the 2021 state population.
- The F6 offender population made up 11% of the total statewide jail population. This is consistent with previous years, where the F6 population comprised 9% to 12% of the jail population.

## MENTAL HEALTH AND SUBSTANCE USE PROGRAMS

- 86 of the 92 (93.5%) county jails in Indiana report having substance use programs in their facility.
- Recovery Works, which provides recovery-related services to individuals currently in the criminal justice system with a current or prior felony conviction, reported serving 4,300 new participants last year and has served 71,139 total participants since the program's inception.
- The Integrated Reentry and Correctional Support Program (IRACS), which provides resources and support to individuals in jails to navigate the criminal justice system, reported serving 2,004 participants and having a 75% success rate for reentry.<sup>1</sup>
- Indiana received nearly 4,000 calls per month to the 988 Suicide and Crisis Lifeline, with 90% of calls being answered in-state through five 988 call centers.

<sup>1</sup>. Indiana Forensic Services. (n.d.) Rethink reentry: HOPE begins at day one. Mental Health America of Indiana. Retrieved August 28, 2023, from [on.in.gov/diwr9](http://on.in.gov/diwr9)

# New Legislation

There have been several new laws enacted that could affect criminal code reform, changing how HEA 1006 impacts the criminal justice system in Indiana. The new legislation listed below was passed during the 2023 session. Any impacts related to HEA 1006 resulting from these new laws will be addressed in future reports.

## **SEA 48 CHILD SEX OFFENSES**

Provides that a criminal prosecution of a sex offense committed against a child that is otherwise barred by that statute of limitations may nevertheless be commenced within five years from the date in which certain conditions are met.

## **SEA 71 PAROLE**

Specifies that a person placed on parole following a term of imprisonment that includes a sentence for a crime of violence may be released on parole for not more than 24 months. Provides that time served while confined to a prison or jail does not count toward time served on parole.

## **SEA 136 CONVICTION DATA**

Defines "prohibited person" as a person prohibited from possessing a firearm or carrying a handgun. Provides that the Office of Judicial Administration may establish a system to transmit certain data to assist in determining whether a person is a prohibited person.

## **SEA 158 DOMESTIC VIOLENCE**

Provides that a person arrested for certain crimes committed against a family or household member may not be released on bail for 24 hours. Provides that a charge of invasion of privacy is elevated to a Level 6 felony if the person has a prior unrelated criminal stalking conviction. Provides that certain crimes are considered a serious violent felony for the purposes of unlawful possession of a firearm by a serious violent felon.

## **SEA 161 UNLAWFUL SURVEILLANCE**

Adds a prohibition against using a tracking device to the list of conditions a court may impose when issuing a protection order. Increases the penalty for stalking to a Level 5 felony if the offense is committed by means of a tracking device. Provides that a person who knowingly or intentionally places a tracking device on an individual or the individual's property without the individual's knowledge or consent commits unlawful surveillance, a Class A misdemeanor, unless certain exceptions apply, and increases the penalty to a Level 6 felony if the person is the subject of a protective order or has certain prior convictions. Establishes a sentence enhancement if a person uses a tracking device to commit or facilitate the commission of a crime.

## **SEA 301 SEX OFFENSES**

Increases the maximum penalty for child molesting from 40 to 50 years under certain circumstances.

## **SEA 136 CONVICTION DATA**

Defines "prohibited person" as a person prohibited from possessing a firearm or carrying a handgun. Provides that the Office of Judicial Administration may establish a system to transmit certain data to assist in determining whether a person is a prohibited person.

## **SEA 343 VARIOUS CRIMINAL LAW MATTERS**

Makes organized retail theft, a Level 6 felony, for a person to exercise unauthorized control over the property of a retail merchant with the intent to directly or indirectly distribute the property for resale and increases the penalty to a Level 5 felony if certain circumstances exist. Permits a person to petition for expungement of an arrest if no charges have been filed within one year of the arrest.

## **SEA 379 DRUG SCHEDULES**

Adds specified substances to the list of controlled substances. Defines "fentanyl containing substance" and increases the penalty for dealing a drug that is a fentanyl containing substance.

## **SEA 415 JUVENILES**

Provides that a statement made by a juvenile during custodial interrogation in response to a materially false statement from a law enforcement officer is inadmissible against the juvenile unless certain exceptions apply. Requires, unless certain circumstances exist, that a law enforcement officer who arrests or takes into custody a child on school property or at a school-sponsored activity must notify or request a school administrator to notify the child's: (1) parent or guardian; or (2) emergency contact.

## **SEA 445 ELECTRONIC MONITORING STANDARDS**

Permits the Justice Reinvestment Advisory Council to develop electronic monitoring standards and to submit an annual report as to the standards. Permits the Justice Reinvestment Advisory Council to conduct a workload study of electronic monitoring and home detention, make certain findings, and submit a report to the legislative council not later than July 1, 2025. Provides that a contract employee of a supervising agency is required to notify the supervising agency of certain actions with respect to a tracked individual not later than 12 hours after the action occurs. Requires this notification to be sent within 15 minutes if the tracked individual is serving a sentence for a crime of violence or a crime of domestic or sexual violence, and additionally requires the supervising agency to notify a vulnerable victim and request law enforcement to perform a welfare check, if there is a vulnerable victim.

## **SEA 464 JURISDICTION**

Provides that an adult criminal court has jurisdiction over a person at least 21 years of age who committed an offense as a child (an adult child offender), if the offense could have been waived to adult court and provides that the juvenile court has jurisdiction over an adult child offender if the offense could not have been waived. Specifies that an adult child offender may be required to register as a sex offender in the same manner as

a delinquent child and permits a court to remove the obligation for an adult child offender and a delinquent child to register after the completion of sex offender treatment. Specifies when a child commits a delinquent act. Allows a court, in sentencing an adult child offender, to consider as a mitigating factor that the person was a child at the time the person committed the offense. Provides an additional opportunity for an adult child offender to obtain sentence modification. Permits a court to suspend a sentence imposed on an adult child offender, except for murder.

## **HEA 1006 MENTAL HEALTH PROGRAMS**

Specifies the circumstances under which a person may be involuntarily committed to a facility for mental health services and specifies that these services are medically necessary when provided in accordance with generally accepted clinical care guidelines. Establishes a local mental health referral program to provide mental health treatment for certain persons who have been arrested. Repeals obsolete provisions and makes technical corrections.

## **HEA 1021 VARIOUS CRIMINAL LAW MATTERS**

Amends the definition of "emergency medical services provider" for the offense of battery to include a staff member in the emergency department of a hospital. Specifies that the enhancement for battery committed on a public safety official does not apply if the person who commits the offense is detained or committed under the involuntary commitment statute. Provides that the employee of a court or law enforcement agency who warns the subject of a warrant of the existence of the warrant with the intent to interfere with the execution of the warrant commits obstruction of justice. Adds "fondling" to the crime of sexual misconduct with a service provider.

## **HEA 1186 ENCROACHMENT ON AN INVESTIGATION**

Provides that a person who knowingly or intentionally approaches within 25 feet of a law enforcement officer after the law enforcement officer has ordered the person to stop commits a Class C misdemeanor. Specifies that "emergency incident area" may include an area 25 feet in all directions from the perimeter of an emergency incident area.

## **HEA 1228 CHILD SEDUCTION**

Provides that "solicit", for purposes of the crime of child solicitation, includes luring and enticing. Defines "coach", "workplace supervisor", and "youth sports organization", and provides that the coach of a youth sports organization or a workplace supervisor commits child seduction if the person engages in sexual activity with a child less than 18 years of age and certain other conditions are met. Reduces the age difference from five years to four years for child seduction committed by a law enforcement officer. Makes conforming amendments.

## **HEA 1287 HOME DETENTION**

Allows a court to place a person convicted of certain crimes directly in a community corrections program. Provides that a violation of certain terms of a community corrections program placement constitutes escape. Repeals the offense of unauthorized absence from home detention, a Class A misdemeanor. Repeals a provision that requires the court to suspend a period of an individual's sentence if placed in a community corrections program. Provides that if a person on home detention knowingly and intentionally: (1) leaves the person's home; (2) remains outside of the person's home; or (3) travels to an unauthorized location; in violation of the home detention order and without written permission commits escape, a Level 6 felony. Provides that the court may not suspend the minimum sentence for a Level 3 felony if the person has a juvenile adjudication for certain offenses committed within three years of the commission of the Level 3 felony. Specifies that a person sentenced to work release in a community corrections program receives one day of accrued time for each day the person is confined on work release.

## **HEA 1363 CRIMINAL MISCHIEF AND CRIMINAL TRESPASS**

Provides that a person who recklessly, knowingly, or intentionally damages the property of a scientific research facility without the consent of, or with consent, which was fraudulently obtained from, the owner, possessor, or occupant of the property that is damaged commits criminal mischief, a Class A misdemeanor. Provides that a person who, not having a contractual interest in the property, knowingly or intentionally enters the real property of a scientific research facility without the permission of, or with permission which was fraudulently obtained from, the owner of the scientific research facility or an authorized person, and knowingly or intentionally engages in conduct that causes property damage to: (1) the owner of or a person having a contractual interest in the scientific research facility; (2) the operator of the scientific research facility; or (3) a person having personal property located on the property of the scientific research facility; commits criminal trespass, a Level 6 felony.

## **HEA: 1365 MACHINE GUNS**

Revises, for purposes of an enhancement and certain criminal offenses, a definition of "machine gun". Provides that particular criminal offenses concerning machine guns do not apply to certain persons, including persons possessing machine guns or other items not required to be registered in the National Firearms Registration and Transfer Record maintained by the federal Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives. Makes a conforming amendment.

## **HEA 1493 ELIMINATION OF COSTS AND FEES IN JUVENILE COURT**

Provides that a parent is presumed indigent for purposes of parental payment or reimbursement for services provided by the Department of Child Services to a child adjudicated delinquent or a child in need of services. Further provides that, when the Department of Correction is awarded wardship of a child, the juvenile court may not order a parent to pay or reimburse the department unless the juvenile court makes a specific finding that the parent is able to pay. Requires the court to determine whether, when a party is charged or convicted with a crime against the person, participation in services provided by the fund poses an unreasonable risk of harm. Makes conforming changes.

# Summary

“Across the past five years, the most common felony has been possession of methamphetamine, followed by syringe possession and domestic battery.

Each year, the number of possession of methamphetamine filings has been more than **twice** as high as the next highest number of felony filings. *Four of the top ten filings across all years have been related to substance use* (possession of methamphetamine, syringe possession, narcotics possession, and operating while intoxicated). Additionally, domestic battery and strangulation are among the top ten filings in all the past five years and these crimes may also involve substance-related issues. “

**Table 4. Top 10 felony filings, 2019 through June of 2023**

	<b>2019 Annual</b>	<b>2020 Annual</b>	<b>2021 Annual</b>	<b>2022 Annual</b>	<b>2023 (January-June)</b>
<b>1</b>	Possession of Methamphetamine 13,526	Possession of Methamphetamine 11,681	Possession of Methamphetamine 13,115	Possession of Methamphetamine 11,674	Possession of Methamphetamine 5,951
<b>2</b>	Syringe Possession 8,709	Syringe Possession 8,296	Syringe Possession 7,349	Syringe Possession 5,086	Domestic Battery 2,496
<b>3</b>	Theft With Prior 5,631	Domestic Battery 4,538	Domestic Battery 4,516	Domestic Battery 4,729	Syringe Posession 2,161
<b>4</b>	Possession of Narcotic Drug 4,555	Theft With Prior 4,397	Possession of Narcotic Drug 4,259	Possession of Narcotic Drug 2,543	Theft 1,863
<b>5</b>	Domestic Battery 4,554	Possession of Narcotic Drug 4,328	Theft with Prior 3,385	Theft 3,600	Possession of Narcotic Drug 1,801
<b>6</b>	Theft 3,852	Theft 3,282	Strangulation 2,936	Theft With Prior 3,517	Theft With Prior 1,801
<b>7</b>	Strangulation 2,898	Strangulation 3,005	Operating While Intoxicated 2,785	Strangulation 2,905	Strangulation 1,510
<b>8</b>	Auto Theft 2,642	Auto Theft 2,663	Theft 2,752	Operating While Intoxicated 1,743	Operating While Intoxicated 1,407
<b>9</b>	Common Nuisance 2,627	Operating While Intoxicated 2,567	Auto Theft 2,700	Resisting Law Enforcement 2,408	Resisting Law Enforcement 1,200
<b>10</b>	Operating While Intoxicated 2,225	Residential Entry 2,290	Resisting Law Enforcement 2,657	Auto Theft 2,134	Auto Theft 1,165

Source: IN Prosecutor Case Management System, information provided by Indiana Prosecuting Attorneys Council (IPAC).

Before the enactment of HEA 1006, FDs were commonly sentenced to IDOC. Now, F6s (the equivalent of FD under the new code) are only sentenced to IDOC in limited circumstances. ***FDs and F6s make up 71.5% of the placements and are most often sentenced to jail, jail and probation, or just probation.*** Out of all the placements for SFY23, FDs and F6s constitute 92.7% of the jail only placements. These data demonstrate that 26.3% of FDs and F6s were placed in jail, 28.1% in jail and probation, 21.0% in probation only, and 7.4% in community corrections. About 10.8% of these offenders received a placement that included an IDOC facility, which is higher than the 7.6% that received a placement that included an IDOC facility in SFY22. The increase in placements in IDOC may be due to HEA 1004, which passed in the 2022 legislative session. HEA 1004 provides that a court may commit a person convicted of a Level 6 felony for an offense committed after June 30, 2022, to the IDOC. This was intended, in part, to both ease the overcrowding in jails and to provide individuals with better access to resources at an IDOC facility rather than a county jail.

**Table 10. Placements of Level 6 Felonies from SFY19 to SFY23**

Placements	SFY19	SFY20	SFY21	SFY22	SFY23
Percent of total placements that are F6/FD	75.8%	75.1%	74%	73%	71.5%
Percent of Jail only placements that are F6/FD	95%	95.1%	95.3%	93.4%	92.7%
Percent of IDOC* placements that are F6/FD	9.1%	7.8%	7.3%	7.6%	10.8%

\*Note: IDOC\* includes all placements with IDOC only and IDOC in combination with other placements. The total placements in row one shows the percentage of all placements that are F6s/FDs. The percentage of jail only placements in row two shows the percentage of just jail only placements that are F6s/FDs. The percentage of IDOC placements in row three shows the percentage of all placements that include IDOC that are F6s/FDs.

The JRAC Racial Equity Workgroup, chaired by Indiana Public Defender Council Executive Director Bernice Corley and Indiana Sheriffs' Association Executive Director Steve Luce, continued work on a research project with Dr. Evan Lowder of George Mason University to study racial equity in criminal justice decision-making. The project includes two studies.

Study 1 will provide a baseline understanding of racial disparities across various stages of criminal justice processing by identifying a list of racial equity metrics and reporting on these metrics by race across four local jurisdictions (Dearborn/Ohio, Marion, Porter, Vigo). The workgroup selected the counties for the pilot based on participation in statewide data systems (e.g., Odyssey, Indiana State Police NIBRS reporting), racial composition in the residential population, and a balance of both urban, suburban, and rural representation. Dr. Lowder conducted a test run for data collection in July and continues to work with the project counties.

Study 2 is a prospective study of the drivers of racial disparities in the criminal justice system. The research team developed and validated a 12-item “Relative Disadvantage Tool” measuring four domains: Early Family Relationships, Early Criminal Justice System Exposure, Systemic Barriers, and Well-Being and worked with three local jails (Marion, Porter, and Vigo) to develop site-specific plans for prospective data collection. The research team will track outcomes for individuals over a multi-year period using administrative data by following a cohort of individuals from the time of jail admission through case processing, sentencing, and corrections.

In 2022, the Indiana Behavioral Health Commission (INBHC) released a report detailing the state's behavioral health services and the steps needed to meet the state's increasing needs. They discussed several recommendations, including ***increasing overall behavioral health funding by at least 60% over four years***, investing in 988 infrastructure, and utilizing Medicaid waivers for mental healthcare, among other suggestions.

They also highlighted the importance of the shift from Indiana's Community Mental Health Center (CMHC) system to the Certified Community Behavioral Health Clinic (CCBHC) model. The main difference between the service provider systems is that CMHC is funded by the state and the financial structure "does not allow behavioral health providers to cover their costs for providing evidence-based, integrated, and whole person care".\* Meanwhile, *the CCBHC model is federally funded and does allow providers to cover the costs of these mental healthcare treatments.*

\* Indiana Behavioral Health Commission. (2022, September 28). Final report. (p.11). Retrieved from [on.in.gov/dmhdz](http://on.in.gov/dmhdz)

# Behavioral Health

In addition to addressing some of the concerns raised by the Indiana Behavioral Health Commission, House Enrolled Act 1222 passed in 2022 tasked the DMHA with establishing a plan to expand CCBHCs in Indiana.<sup>30</sup> In November 2022, the DMHA released a plan for expanding the use of CCBHCs in the state.<sup>31</sup> According to their timeline, the next step after establishing goals and stakeholders is to apply for the CCBHC Demonstration, which is a longer-term funding source for CCBHCs than grants.<sup>32</sup> Increasing access to behavioral healthcare at CCBHC's is an important step for helping individuals at-risk of becoming involved in the criminal justice system to seek treatment for mental health issues and substance use disorders.

The 988 Suicide and Crisis Lifeline launched nationwide in July of 2022. Nationally, 988 has reportedly received almost 5 million contacts (calls, texts, ad and online chats), nearly 1 million of which were to the Veterans Crisis Line.<sup>33</sup> Indiana alone receives nearly 4,000 calls per month and leads the nation for most calls answered in-state, with more than 90% of calls answered in-state since November 2022.<sup>34</sup> Since last year, Indiana has increased the number of call centers by two, bringing the total 988 call centers in Indiana to five: Crisis Center Inc., A Better Way, Mental Health America Wabash Valley Region, Mental Health America of Indiana-Indianapolis, and RemedyLIVE.<sup>35</sup>

The FSSA's DMHA<sup>36</sup> website explains that they plan to continue expanding and developing the 988 and mental health infrastructure over several years by further developing the 988 system, establishing mobile crisis teams, and improving community support and crisis networks. Funding for these projects comes from a variety of sources, such as the Community Catalyst Grants, as well as from financial support in the biennial budget and additional funds designated by Senate Enrolled Act 1, which will provide over \$100 million toward mental health services in state fiscal years 2024 and 2025.<sup>37</sup> <sup>38</sup> The funding will go towards the continued development of the state's crisis system and the expansion of the Certified Community Behavioral Health Clinics. The launch of 988, mobile crisis teams, and other community resources to assist people experiencing mental health and substance use crises are, in part, intended to divert people away from the criminal justice system and towards resources that can better assist them.

30. Indiana General Assembly. (2022). House Bill 1222: Various FSSA matters. [on.in.gov/7dsm7](http://on.in.gov/7dsm7)

31. Division of Mental Health and Addiction. (2022, November 7). A plan for Indiana to expand the use of Certified Community Behavioral Health Clinics. Retrieved August 28, 2023, from [on.in.gov/7ijfj](http://on.in.gov/7ijfj)

32. Meador, M. (2023, July 10). "Game changer" bill aims to revolutionize mental health care system. Indiana Capital Chronicle. Retrieved August 28, 2023 from [on.in.gov/3r4af](http://on.in.gov/3r4af)

33. 988 Suicide & Crisis Lifeline. (n.d.). Our network. Retrieved October 3, 2023, from [on.in.gov/2in7n](http://on.in.gov/2in7n)

34. Smith, B. (2023, September 12). Indiana leads the country in 988 crisis hotline calls answered in-state. WFYI Indianapolis. Retrieved October 3, 2023 from [on.in.gov/blm9l](http://on.in.gov/blm9l)

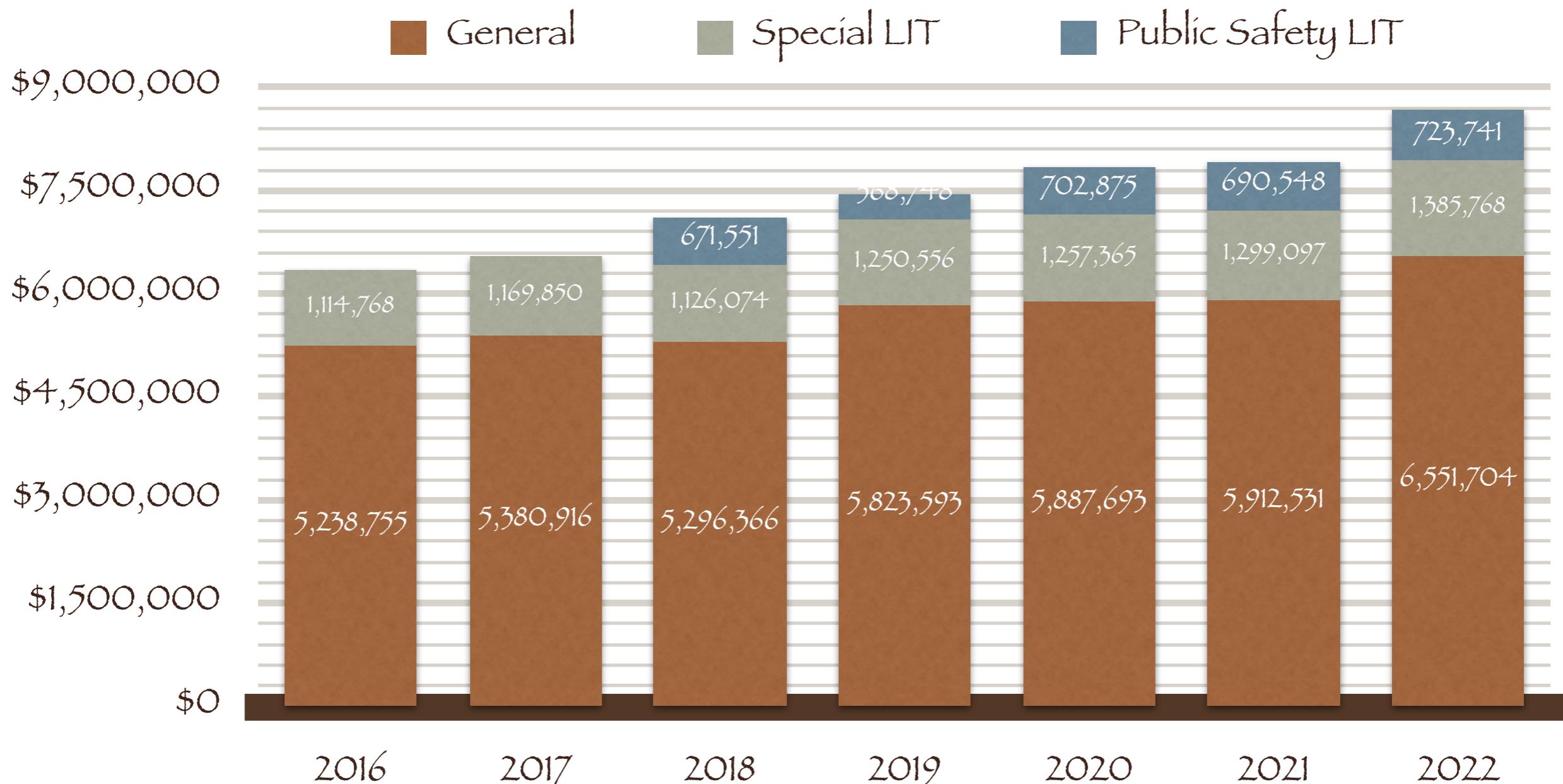
35. 988 Suicide & Crisis Lifeline. (n.d.) FAQs. Retrieved October 3, 2023, from [on.in.gov/g6c8w](http://on.in.gov/g6c8w)

36. Family and Social Services Administration (FSSA). (n.d.). 988 Indiana. DMHA. Retrieved October 3, 2023 from [on.in.gov/y91ey](http://on.in.gov/y91ey) 37. Downard, W. (2023, August 14). One year of 988: Indiana report in-state response rate, but progress ongoing. Indiana Capital Chronicle. Retrieved October 3, 2023, from [on.in.gov/gdvph](http://on.in.gov/gdvph)

38. Grant, M. (2023, May 23). Area jails will be among the first to feel impact of new mental health laws. Washington Times Herald. Retrieved October 3, 2023, from [on.in.gov/lh279](http://on.in.gov/lh279)

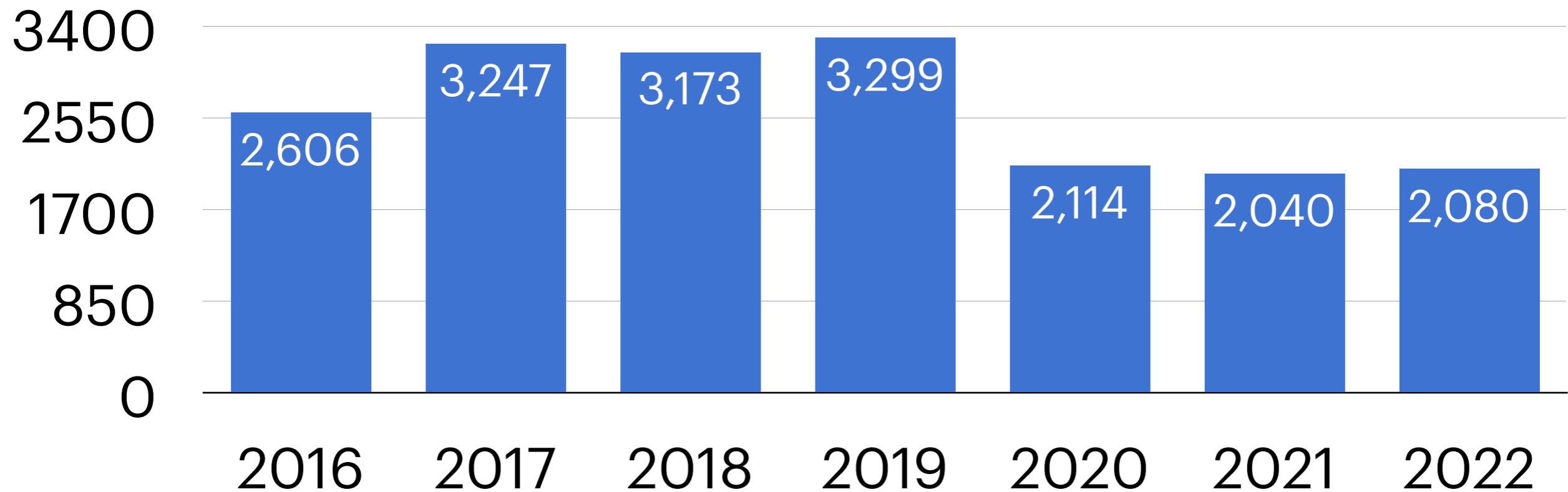
# MONROE COUNTY INDIANA

COURTS, PROBATION, and COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS  
IS IT SUCCESSFUL and Evidence-Based?

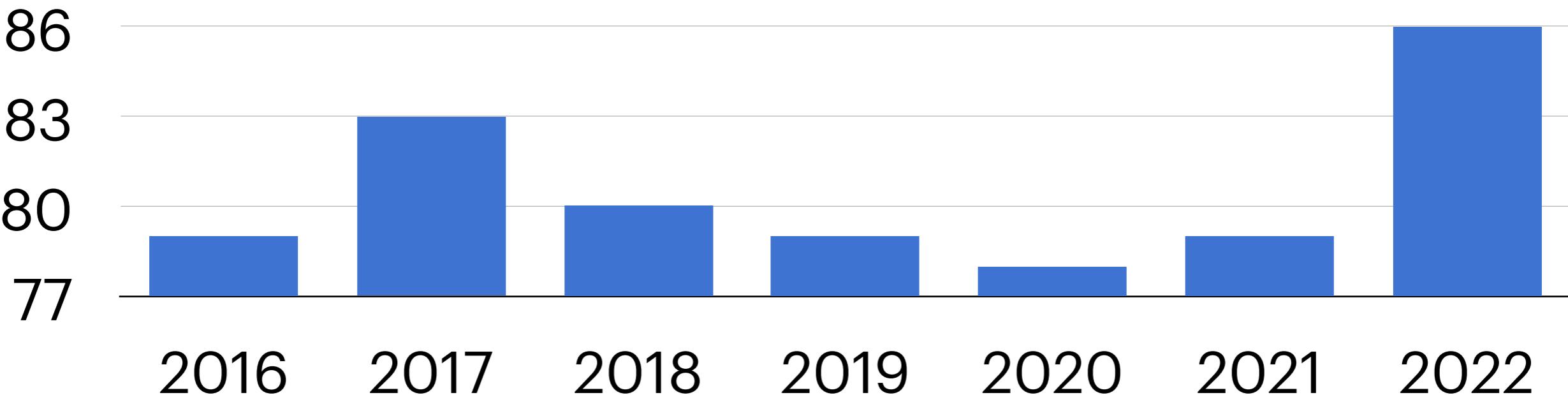


Taxes paid to support Monroe County Justice budgets per year  
2016-2022

## Number of people involved with probation



## Number of people employed to provide Probation services

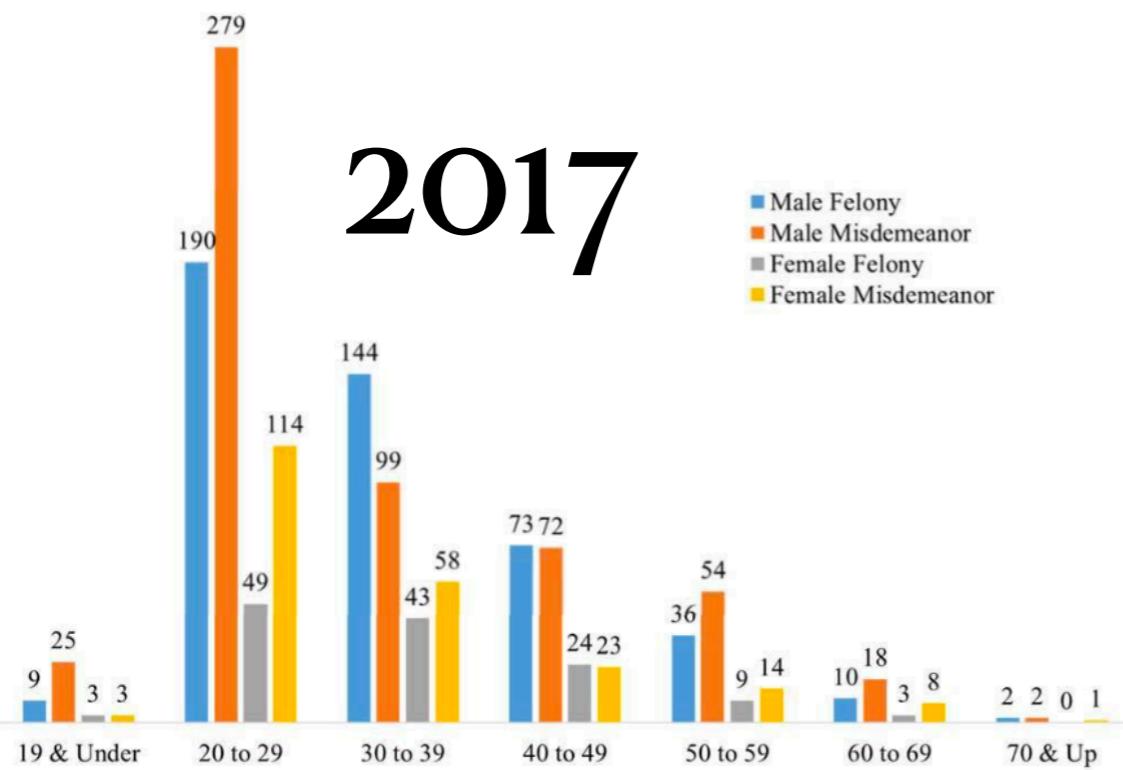


## ADULT PROBATION OFFENDERS AND SUPERVISIONS RECEIVED

The chart below shows the number of individual offenders placed on probation supervision in 2017. If an offender was placed on probation more than once or in more than one case, the offender is categorized by the highest level of convicted offense. Offenders may be placed under probation supervision multiple times or in multiple cases.

	INDIVIDUALS RECEIVED				SUPERVISIONS RECEIVED			
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2014	2015	2016	2017
Misdemeanor	952	1,004	807	<b>729</b>	976	1,028	840	<b>770</b>
Felony	451	440	478	<b>570</b>	476	456	500	<b>595</b>
TOTAL	1,403	1,444	1,285	<b>1,299</b>	1,452	1,484	1,340	<b>1,365</b>

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

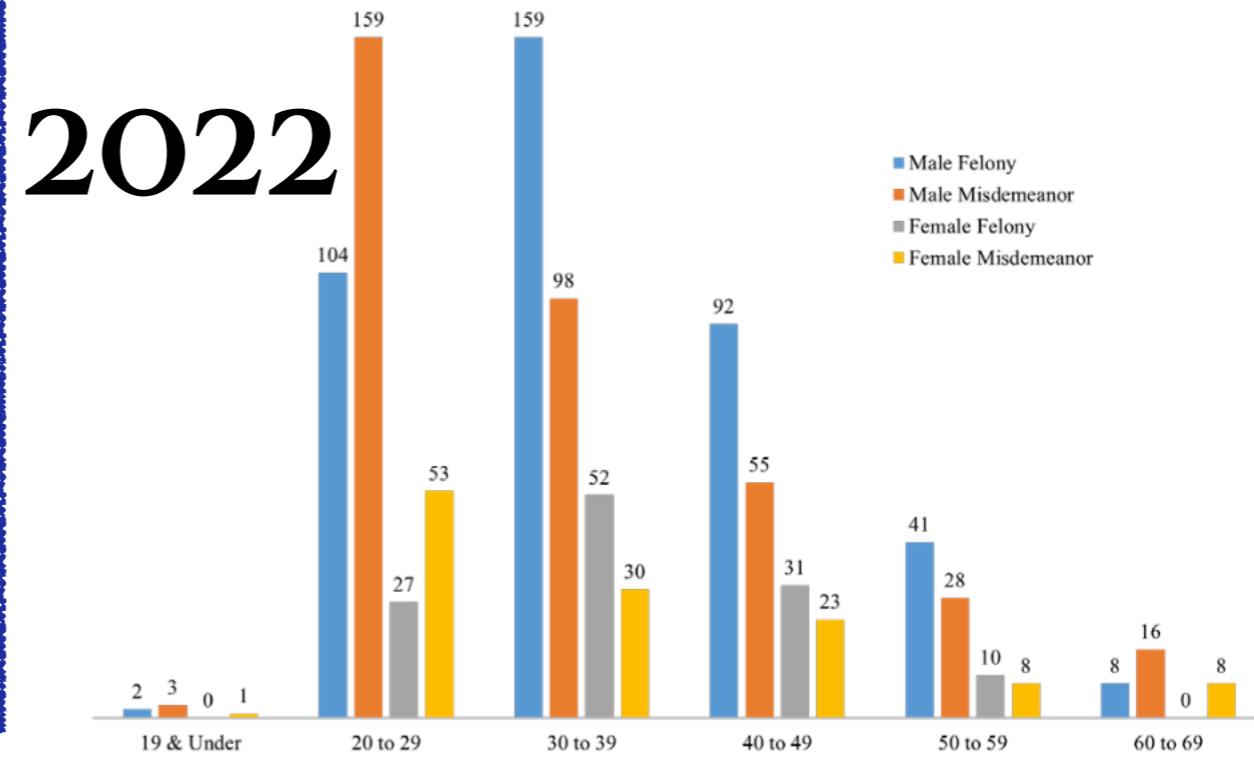


## ADULT PROBATION OFFENDERS AND SUPERVISIONS RECEIVED

The chart below shows the number of individuals placed on probation supervision in 2022. 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				
	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Misdemeanor	570	621	473	444	<b>464</b>	594	646	486	462	<b>482</b>
Felony	595	625	468	505	<b>507</b>	611	669	481	533	<b>526</b>
TOTAL	1,165	1,246	941	949	<b>971</b>	1,205	1,315	967	995	<b>1,008</b>

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



HEA 1006 Criminal Code Reform,  
Bail Reform and

Indiana Risk Assessments have not reduced problems with  
substance use in our community.

**2016-2022 Court /  
Monroe County  
Probation Annual  
Report - data points**

# 2016 Annual Report - Courts/Probation

Adult services were expanded as a direct result of Indiana's criminal code revision. House Enrolled Act (HEA) 1006 (of 2013, 2014, and 2015) was the first wholesale overhaul of the Indiana criminal code since the 1970s. The new criminal code moved four felony classes (A,B,C,D) to six felony levels (Level 1 most serious through Level 6 least serious). On January 1, 2016, one of the most significant changes to the new criminal code went into effect: after December 31, 2015, Level 6 felons can no longer be committed to the Department of Correction (DOC) with a few exceptions. Level 6 felons are now required to serve any sentences in the local communities...on probation, in community corrections alternative programming, and/or in local jails.

Linda Brady 2016 annual report

To implement the requirements of the revised criminal code, the Indiana General Assembly appropriated additional funds to Community Corrections grants and to Veterans Court Grants. Between 2014 and year-end 2016, the Department received grant funding to add 10 new officer positions as follows:

- ·Continuous Quality Assurance (CQI) Supervisor
- ·Four (4) Probation Officers to expand the Community Alternative Supervision Program (CASP)
  - ·Veterans Court Probation Officer
  - ·Mental Health Court Probation Officer
  - ·Re-entry Court Probation Officer
  - ·Community Corrections Field Officer for the expanded CASP program
  - ·Community Corrections Field Officer for the expanded Problem Solving Court program
- Adding these new positions caused 'staff dominos' with nearly all of the new positions filled by experienced departmental staff members. Additionally, this expansion involved office sharing and the conversion of conference rooms to serve as private offices.

Historically the CASP was comprised of six (6) levels of supervision. Due to the revised Indiana criminal code and with additional staffing proved by IDOC grant funds, in 2016 the CASP was expanded to 12 levels. All CASP supervision levels listed below are informed by the risk scores as determined by the Indiana Risk Assessment System (IRAS).

- ·**Level 1 (Work Release)** – There is no local work release program, therefore the Court utilizes out-of- county work release facilities on a limited basis. Targets high & moderate risk offenders. Offenders provide their own transportation to employment site and pay work release program fees.
- ·**Level 2 (Therapeutic Home Detention with Electronic Monitoring)** – Targets high & moderate risk offenders in need of a residential treatment environment (180 days); and/or transitional services for the homeless (up to 90 days). Faith-based placement could be considered if offender volunteers for it. Placements are for non-violent offenders in lieu of incarceration; as a sanction for probation violation; or as a condition of bond.
- ·**Level 3 (Home Detention with Active GPS)** – Targets high & moderate risk violent felony offenders in lieu of incarceration who are unemployed or working at various locations. Active GPS is utilized for violent offenders and/or offenders with various locations for work or school.
- ·**Level 4 (Day Reporting and Home Detention with Electronic Monitoring)** - Targets high & moderate risk in lieu of incarceration; as a sanction for probation violation; or as a condition of pretrial release. This level also targets substance abusers and/or unemployed job seekers. Active GPS is utilized for violent offenders or offenders with various locations for work or school.
- ·**Level 5 (Home Detention with Electronic Monitoring)** – Targets high & moderate risk offenders in lieu of incarceration; as a sanction for probation violation; or as a condition of pretrial release. Active GPS is utilized for violent offenders or offenders with various locations for work or school.
- ·**Level 6 (Electronic Monitored Home Curfew)** – Targets moderate risk offenders. This level can be a sanction for probation violation or as a condition of pretrial release. Presumptive curfew is between 9 pm and 6 am. RF electronic monitoring is utilized.
- ·**Level 7 (Alcohol Detect Electronic Monitoring)** – Targets moderate risk to low risk offenders as a sanction for a probation violation involving alcohol consumption; or as a condition of pretrial release.
- ·**Level 8 (Drive-by Curfew with Day Reporting)** – Targets moderate & low risk offenders placed as a sanction for probation violation; or as a condition of pretrial release. Offenders are placed on curfew wearing an electronic monitoring anklet with random drive-by scanner checks. Presumptive curfew is between 9 pm and 6 am. Participants report Mon. through Fri. between 7 am and 9 am.
- ·**Level 9 (Drive-by Curfew)** – Targets moderate & low risk offenders placed as a sanction for probation violation; or as a condition of pretrial release. Offenders are placed on curfew wearing an electronic monitoring anklet with random drive-by scanner checks. Presumptive curfew is 9 pm until 6 am.
- ·**Level 10 (Day Reporting)** – Targets moderate & low risk offenders as a sanction for probation violation; or as a condition of bond. Participants report Mon. through Fri. between 7 am and 9 am.
- ·**Level 11 (Pre-Trial Case Management)** – Targets moderate & low risk.
- ·**Level 12 (Kiosk Reporting)** – Targets low risk offenders as a condition of probation or pretrial release. Participants check-in as required at a Kiosk within the department. 80

Functional Family Therapy (FFT) is a short-term intervention program with three treatment phases that have specific goals and activities. On average, families attend 12 to 20 therapy sessions over the course of three to eight months. The ultimate goal of FFT is to help the family work together and better manage the problems of everyday life, in the community corrections context, the family and community factors that put offenders at risk for future illegal activities.

Thinking for a Change (T4C) is an integrated, cognitive behavioral change program for offenders that includes cognitive restructuring, social skills development, and development of problem solving skills. Designed for delivery to small groups in 25 lessons, the T4C program can be expanded to meet the needs of specific participant groups. Moral Reconation Therapy (MRT) is a systematic treatment strategy that seeks to decrease recidivism among offenders by increasing moral reasoning. Grant dollars received by the Indiana Department of Correction support these programs through an agreement with Centerstone, a local non-profit community-based provider of behavioral healthcare.

# 2016 Annual Report - Courts/Probation

## 2016 Staff Summary:

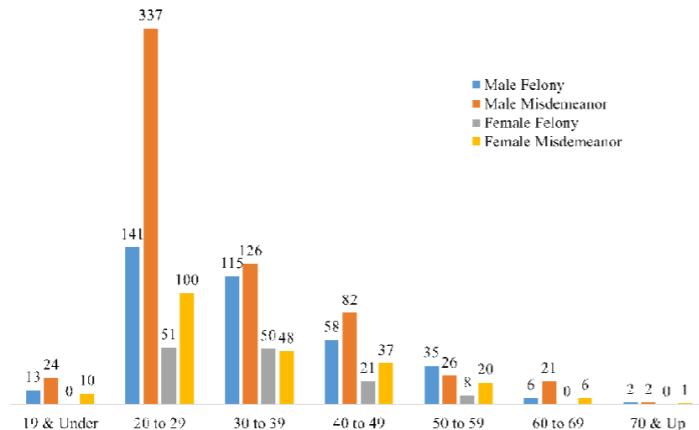
- 1 Chief Probation Officer
  - 2 Assistant Chief Probation Officers and 6 Supervisors
  - 42 Line Probation Officers (one part-time)
  - 9 Community Corrections Field Officers (Road Crew, CASP, Drug Court)
  - 8 Support Staff
  - 11 Part-time Probation Officer Assistants
- TOTAL STAFF 79 employees (68 full time)**

### ADULT PROBATION OFFENDERS AND SUPERVISIONS RECEIVED

The chart below shows the number of individual offenders placed on probation supervision in 2016. If an offender was placed on probation more than once or in more than one case, the offender is categorized by the highest level of convicted offense. Offenders may be placed under probation supervision multiple times or in multiple cases.

	INDIVIDUALS RECEIVED			SUPERVISIONS RECEIVED		
	2014	2015	2016	2014	2015	2016
Misdemeanor	952	1,004	807	976	1,028	840
Felony	451	440	478	476	456	500
TOTAL	1,403	1,444	1,285	1,452	1,484	1,340

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



### PROBATION DEPARTMENT EXECUTIVE SUMMARY 2016

- 2,606 – Individuals referred, supervised, and/or monitored
- 3,205 – Criminal and juvenile cases; 55 civil cases
- \$1,590,913 – Grant monies obtained
- \$161,529 – Restitution collected in Monroe County
- \$1,023,000 – User fees collected; **63.1%** overall user fee collection rate
- 18% - Positive rate for drug tests
- 16,019 – Community service hours completed

	Individuals	Supervisions / Referrals	Offenses	Supervisions / Referrals Closed	Successful Percentage
Juvenile Referrals	408	577	804	-	-
Juvenile Probation	89	91	104	95	62%
Adult Probation	1,285	1,340	1,492	1,509	62%
Court Alcohol and Drug Program	808	829	922	959	69%
CASP Level 1 (Work Release)	8	9	16	6	67%
CASP Levels 2-5 (Electronic Monitoring)	262	459	632	360	67%
CASP Levels 6, 8-9 (Curfew Monitoring)	5	6	9	4	75%
CASP Level 7 (Alcohol Detection)	12	15	20	10	60%
CASP Level 10 (Day Reporting)	516	1,017	1,478	967	38%
CASP Levels 11-12 (Pretrial Only)	98	131	218	37	41%
Juvenile Home Detention	19	28	40	28	68%
Pretrial Supervision	395	806	1,635	697	41%
Community Transition Program	19	19	24	13	100%
Community Service	1,061	1,176	1,325	1,156	82%
Thinking for a Change & Moral Reconation Therapy	55	65	68	60	43%
Functional Family Therapy	10	-	-	11	45%
Drug Treatment Court	42	105	256	84	58%
Reentry Court	20	26	32	12	67%
Mental Health Court	7	8	30	17	18%
Veterans Court	4	5	11	0	-

## **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 subsequent to a finding of guilt. PSIs 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 is a formal report that gives pertinent information to a court regarding the defendant's risk and needs. The information included consists of the defendant's criminal history; personal and family history; physical, mental, and substance use history; and an evaluation of the risk the defendant poses to the community.

## **PRESENTENCE INVESTIGATIONS CONDUCTED**

	2012	2013	2014	2015	<b>2016</b>
Misdemeanor	1	7	1	2	<b>0</b>
Felony	148	157	166	166	<b>165</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>149</b>	<b>164</b>	<b>167</b>	<b>168</b>	<b>165</b>

## **POST-SENTENCE INTAKES CONDUCTED**

Post-sentence intakes are conducted after an offender has been sentenced to some form of supervision by the Department. These formal evaluations include a substance use assessment and risk assessment. The purpose of these evaluations are to determine an offender's risk and needs and begin making appropriate referrals for services to promote an offender's successful completion of supervision.

	2012	2013	2014	2015	<b>2016</b>
Misdemeanor	769	809	800	901	<b>725</b>
Felony	233	294	288	299	<b>305</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,002</b>	<b>1,103</b>	<b>1,088</b>	<b>1,200</b>	<b>1,030</b>

# 2017 Annual Report - Courts/Probation

With the addition of the new grant-funded positions between 2014 and 2017, new and expanded adult programs and services were implemented. In addition to the successful Drug Court, the Problem Solving Court Program expanded to add a Mental Health Court, Reentry Court, and Veterans Court. During 2016, the Community Alternative Supervision Program (CASP) was expanded to 12 levels. Additional supervision tools were added including the Soberlink© (in-home alcohol testing unit), one-piece active Global Positioning System (GPS) electronic monitoring devices/anklets, and Kiosk reporting. During 2017, the CASP implemented new policies and procedures to most effectively utilize the new staffing and supervision tools.

With the addition of 11 new officer positions within less than three years, and no additional office space, the Department had to make physical adjustments. All of the conference rooms within the Department were converted to offices. The large Community Corrections Classroom (upstairs) had to be divided in half, with one-half of the former classroom now shared office space for several employees. Some formerly private offices had to become shared work spaces. With all of the staff additions and office re-arranging, the Department was able to secure funding to purchase new additional office equipment (chairs, desks, tables, filing cabinets, etc.). Room dividers were purchased to provide some level of privacy in shared office spaces.

After many years of planning, Monroe County Government approved security staff and equipment for the Community Corrections office. The Court Security Committee approved a new safety/security plan for the Community Corrections office that included security equipment (x-ray machines and magnetometers) and security guards stationed at both the upstairs and downstairs entrances. This added security is in addition to the continuing contract with Alliance Security Inc. (ASI) that employs off-duty Indiana State Police officers for security duties at the Community Corrections office part-time.

In early 2017, the Chair of the Community Corrections Advisory Board, Hon. Kenneth Todd, appointed a sub-committee of the Board to study space needs of the local correctional system including probation and community corrections. Later in 2017, the Monroe County Commissioners advised the Monroe Circuit Court that they retained a consultant (Kevin Robling/RQAW) to study the space needs of Monroe County Government. The Department and the Board of Judges participated in the space needs assessment conducted by the consultant. Because of the broader Monroe County government space study being conducted by the County Commissioners, the Community Corrections Advisory Board sub-committee studying correctional space needs stopped meeting in mid-2017.

The Department collaborated with the Monroe County Jail (Correctional Center) on two new jail based initiatives: ***Jail Vivitrol Program*** and the ***New Beginnings Program***. The Department coordinated meetings with stakeholders in order to help the jail establish written protocols and procedures for referral to these programs.

## 2017 Staff Summary:

- 1 Chief Probation Officer
- 2 Assistant Chief Probation Officers and 6 Probation Supervisors
- 46 Line Probation Officers (one part-time) \
- 9 Community Corrections Field Officers (Road Crew, CASP, Drug Court)
- 8 Support Staff
- 11 Part-time Probation Officer Assistants

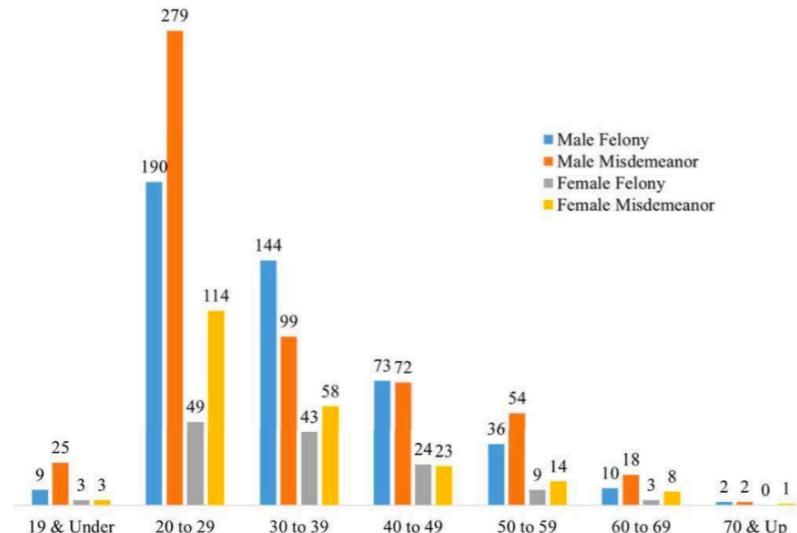
**TOTAL STAFF 83 employees (71 full time)**

### ADULT PROBATION OFFENDERS AND SUPERVISIONS RECEIVED

The chart below shows the number of individual offenders placed on probation supervision in 2017. If an offender was placed on probation more than once or in more than one case, the offender is categorized by the highest level of convicted offense. Offenders may be placed under probation supervision multiple times or in multiple cases.

	INDIVIDUALS RECEIVED				SUPERVISIONS RECEIVED			
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2014	2015	2016	2017
Misdemeanor	952	1,004	807	729	976	1,028	840	770
Felony	451	440	478	570	476	456	500	595
TOTAL	1,403	1,444	1,285	1,299	1,452	1,484	1,340	1,365

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



## PROBATION DEPARTMENT EXECUTIVE SUMMARY 2017

- 3,247 – Individuals referred, supervised, monitored, and/or assessed
- 4,064 – Criminal and juvenile cases; 37 civil cases
- \$1,445,446 – Grant monies obtained
- \$201,804 – Restitution collected in Monroe County
- \$962,721 – User fees collected; 59.5% overall user fee collection rate
- 23% - Positive rate for drug tests
- 13,043 – Community service hours completed

	Individuals	Supervisions /Referrals	Offenses	Supervisions/ Referrals Closed	Successful Percentage
Juvenile Referrals	444	640	834	-	-
Juvenile Probation	91	95	122	107	64%
Adult Probation	1,299	1,365	1,507	1,431	52%
Court Alcohol and Drug Program	801	814	891	862	59%
CASP Level 1 (Work Release)	6	7	9	5	40%
CASP Levels 2-5 (Electronic Monitoring/Home Detention)	517	747	1,172	494	67%
CASP Levels 6, 8-9 (Curfew/Exclusion Monitoring)	16	20	34	15	60%
CASP Level 7 (Alcohol Detection)	32	43	65	31	77%
CASP Level 10 (Day Reporting)	522	951	1,426	931	48%
CASP Levels 11-12 (Pretrial Only)	511	692	1,295	610	59%
Juvenile Home Detention	47	67	158	68	71%
Pretrial Supervision	836	1,487	3,081	1,304	55%
Community Transition Program	19	22	31	26	88%
Community Service	927	1,027	1,757	860	80%
Thinking for a Change & Moral Reconciliation Therapy	54	67	70	77	40%
Functional Family Therapy	7	-	-	7	57%
Drug Treatment Court	32	64	77	118	62%
Reentry Court	13	20	33	17	29%
Mental Health Court	4	6	9	23	65%
Veterans Court	9	11	12	1	0%

## ADULT PRETRIAL INDIVIDUALS & SUPERVISIONS RECEIVED

In November 2015, the Indiana State Pretrial Release Project held a webinar for Indiana's designated Pretrial Release Pilot Project counties which included Monroe County. The Monroe County Pretrial Pilot Project Team then attended a statewide training on November 23, 2015. Following these trainings, the Monroe Circuit Court Criminal Division Board of Judges committed to Monroe County being one of the official Indiana Pretrial Pilot Project sites.

Throughout 2016, the Department participated in planning for the pretrial pilot project along with several other counties in Indiana. The Monroe County Pretrial Pilot Project officially started October 1, 2016.

Through this project, a formalized assessment process was created utilizing the Pretrial Tool of the Indiana Risk Assessment System (IRAS) for those individuals newly arrested and not currently under community supervision. At the defendant's Initial Hearing before the court, program staff present recommendations for community supervision to the court for consideration.

Pretrial supervision is integrated into the Community Corrections division of the Probation Department. Many individuals on the different levels of community corrections supervision (CASP Levels 2-12) are referred for pretrial supervision. The information in the following sections describe those individuals referred to Community Corrections specifically for pretrial supervision regardless of how the individual was supervised. Thus, data regarding pretrial supervision participants are also reported in the programs assigned.

The chart below shows the number of individuals placed on pretrial supervision in 2017. Some participants may have been placed on pretrial supervision multiple times or in multiple cases.

### 2017 PRETRIAL PILOT PROJECT RECEIVED SUPERVISIONS

	INDIVIDUALS RECEIVED				SUPERVISIONS RECEIVED			
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2014	2015	2016	2017
Misdemeanor	99	125	139	<b>181</b>	210	293	358	<b>483</b>
Felony	168	197	256	<b>655</b>	259	314	448	<b>1,004</b>
TOTAL	267	322	395	<b>836</b>	469	607	806	<b>1,487</b>

**Supplemental Reentry Tool** - designed to reassess an offender's risk to reoffend 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.

### 2017 IRAS ASSESSMENTS COMPLETED

	Assessments Completed	Percentage at Overall Risk Level		
		High	Moderate	Low
Pretrial Tool	2,154	15%	43%	42%
Community Supervision Screening Tool	813	43%	57%	
Community Supervision Tool	1,640	36%	36%	28%
Static Tool	1	0%	0%	100%

## 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 subsequent to a finding of guilt. PSIs 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 is a formal report that gives pertinent information to a court regarding the defendant's risk and needs. The information included consists of the defendant's criminal history; personal and family history; physical, mental, and substance use history; and an evaluation of the risk the defendant poses to the community.

### PRESENTENCE INVESTIGATIONS CONDUCTED

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Misdemeanor	7	1	2	0	<b>0</b>
Felony	157	166	166	165	<b>186</b>
TOTAL	164	167	168	165	<b>186</b>

### POST-SENTENCE INTAKES CONDUCTED

Post-sentence intakes are conducted after an offender has been sentenced to some form of supervision by the Department. These formal evaluations include a substance use assessment and risk assessment. The purpose of these evaluations are to determine an offender's risk and needs and begin making appropriate referrals for services to promote an offender's successful completion of supervision.

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Misdemeanor	809	800	901	725	<b>556</b>
Felony	294	288	299	305	<b>376</b>
TOTAL	1,103	1,088	1,200	1,030	<b>933</b>

# 2018 Annual Report - Courts/Probation

The Monroe Circuit Court Probation Department (hereafter “Department”) will remember the year 2018 for developing dozens of policies/procedures in preparation for a program audit, re-organizing adult and juvenile probation caseloads for improved supervision of higher risk offenders, Problem Solving Court Program state certification, and the end of the Road Crew Program.

During 2018, a restructuring of workloads and duties occurred within the **Juvenile Division** to better align with evidence-based practices (EBP) and balance caseload/workloads across the division. By the end of 2018, the re-structuring of Juvenile Probation caseloads and workloads was finalized, to be implemented starting in January 2019.

In an effort to align workloads and caseloads to follow EBP more closely, starting in January 2018, the **Adult Division** re-allocated cases by risk level. This reallocation decreased the number of probationers supervised by probation officers (POs) assigned to the Moderate/High Risk caseloads. This caseload assignment accomplished a number of improvements including: allowing POs to develop case plans targeting the highest risk and need areas to reduce recidivism; allowing more time per client contact to specifically target criminogenic need areas; allowed for more time for field supervision (homes and workplaces) of high risk clients; and allows the department to follow EBP principles by truly supervising offenders with the level of intensity required according to risk factors.

## 2018 Staff Summary:

- 1 Chief Probation Officer
- 2 Assistant Chief Probation Officers plus 6 Probation Supervisors
- 46 Line Probation Officers (includes one part-time PO)
- 8 Community Corrections Field Officers (Community Alternative Supervision Program, Problem Solving Court)
- 8 Support Staff
- 9 Part-time Probation Officer Assistants

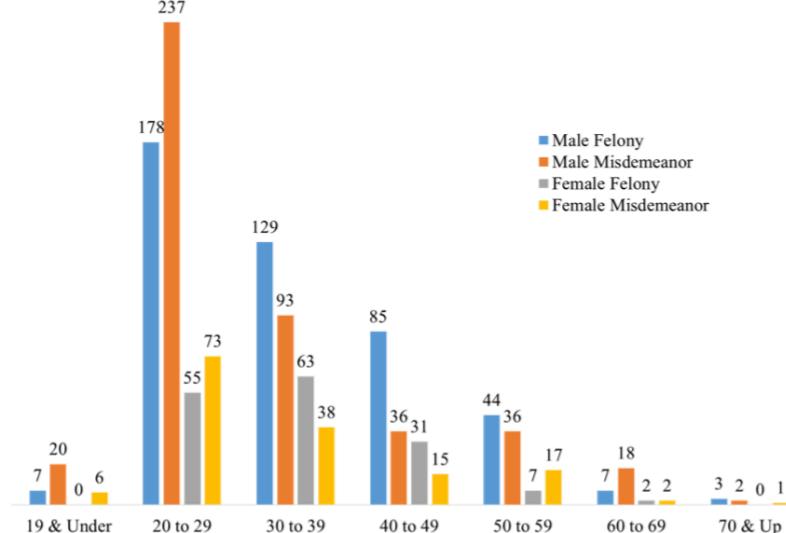
**TOTAL STAFF 80 employees (70 full time)**

### ADULT PROBATION OFFENDERS AND SUPERVISIONS RECEIVED

The chart below shows the number of individual offenders placed on probation supervision in 2018. If an offender was placed on probation more than once or in more than one case, the offender is categorized by the highest level of convicted offense. Offenders may be placed under probation supervision multiple times or in multiple cases.

	INDIVIDUALS RECEIVED					SUPERVISIONS RECEIVED				
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Misdemeanor	952	1,004	807	729	570	976	1,028	840	770	594
Felony	451	440	478	570	595	476	456	500	595	611
TOTAL	1,403	1,444	1,285	1,299	1,165	1,452	1,484	1,340	1,365	1,205

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



## PROBATION DEPARTMENT EXECUTIVE SUMMARY 2018

- 3,173 - Individuals referred, supervised, monitored, and/or assessed
- 3,777 - Criminal and juvenile cases referred, supervised, monitored, and/or assessed
- 31 - Civil cases referred for investigation
- \$1,606,644.82 - Grant monies obtained
- \$98,835 - Restitution collected on behalf of victims
- \$777,796 - User fees collected; 58.1% overall user fee collection rate
- 22% - Positive rate for drug tests
- 10,417 - Community service hours completed

	Individuals	Supervisions / Referrals	Offenses	Supervisions / Referrals Closed	Successful Percentage
Juvenile Referrals	371	537	732	N/A	N/A
Juvenile Probation	64	66	88	73	55%
Adult Probation	1,165	1,205	1,336	1,352	54%
Court Alcohol and Drug Program	658	666	739	827	58%
CASP Level 1 (Work Release)	4	4	6	7	43%
CASP Levels 2-5 (Electronic Monitoring/Home Detention)	309	504	533	433	61%
CASP Levels 6, 8-9 (Curfew/Exclusion Monitoring)	19	27	72	20	90%
CASP Level 7 (Alcohol Detection)	22	36	47	38	76%
CASP Level 10 (Day Reporting)	378	651	888	656	44%
CASP Levels 11-12 (Pretrial Only)	827	1,213	2,547	1,014	54%
Juvenile Home Detention	20	30	30	25	72%
Community Transition Program	13	17	17	15	87%
Community Service	720	777	1,098	768	76%
Drug Treatment Court	43	99	106	83	55%
Reentry Court	20	31	33	25	40%
Mental Health Court	9	17	19	11	9%
Veterans Court	6	10	12	8	50%

The drug treatment court has been certified by the Indiana Office of Court Services (IOCS) as a problem solving court.

The drug treatment court is organized around the [10 Key Components of Drug Courts](#) 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 offender fail to successfully complete drug court. Should the offender complete drug court successfully, the charges are dismissed or reduced.
- Program participants must attend weekly court/status hearings as directed by the Problem Solving Court Program 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 in order to be eligible for successful program completion.

## 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 subsequent to a finding of guilt. PSIs 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 is a formal report that gives pertinent information to a court regarding the defendant's risk and needs. The information included consists of the defendant's criminal history; personal and family history; physical, mental, and substance use history; and an evaluation of the risk the defendant poses to the community.

## PRESENTENCE INVESTIGATIONS CONDUCTED

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Misdemeanor	1	2	0	0	0
Felony	166	166	165	186	147
TOTAL	167	168	165	186	147

## POST-SENTENCE INTAKES CONDUCTED

Post-sentence intakes are conducted after an offender has been sentenced to some form of supervision by the Department. These formal evaluations include a substance use assessment and risk assessment. The purpose of these evaluations are to determine an offender's risk and needs and begin making appropriate referrals for services to promote an offender's successful completion of supervision.

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Misdemeanor	800	901	725	556	636
Felony	288	299	305	376	392
TOTAL	1,088	1,200	1,030	933	1,028

# 2019 Annual Report - Courts/Probation

The Monroe Circuit Court Probation Department (hereafter “Department”) will remember the year 2019 for transitioning leadership within the Monroe Circuit Court and the Department.

In 2018, three of the four Monroe Circuit Court Criminal Division judges retired. In October 2018, Judge Kenneth G. Todd retired after serving 40 years on the Monroe County bench. At the end of 2018, Judge Marc R. Kellams retired after serving 38 years on the bench. Judge Teresa D. Harper retired at the end of 2018 after serving 12 years on the bench. Throughout 2019, the Department was involved in assisting three new Criminal Division judges to adjust to the criminal case docket.

In early 2019, longtime Community Corrections Director/Assistant Chief Probation Officer Tom Rhodes announced plans to retire at the end of 2019. Director Rhodes served as the Monroe County community corrections director for almost 30 of the program’s 37 years of existence. He also has served concurrently as the assistant chief probation officer for the Department. Director Rhodes succeeded the program’s first and only other director, Peggy Welch, who later served as a state representative.

Probation Supervisor/Pretrial Services Director Becca Streit was named to succeed Tom Rhodes as Community Corrections Director/Assistant Chief Probation Officer. In turn, Pretrial Probation Officer Chelsea Walters was named to succeed Director Streit as Continuous Quality Improvement Supervisor/Pretrial Services Director. During the last several months of 2019, training occurred to allow a successful transition of leadership within the Department upon Director Rhodes’ retirement in December 2019.

In January 2019, the Chief Justice of the Indiana Supreme Court Loretta Rush recognized the success of the **Monroe County Pretrial Program** in her State of the Judiciary address. Members of the Monroe County Pretrial Stakeholders Team were invited to attend the State of the Judiciary address including Presiding Judge Mary Ellen Diekhoff and Pretrial Services Supervisor Becca Streit. The Chief Justice remarked, *“One vital step in revamping our system is to examine pretrial detention. What happens once a person is arrested? Here’s one example. In Monroe County this past year, a 20-year-old man was brought to court for a drug-possession charge. His parents were willing to help him, but not by bailing him out of jail. They told Judge Mary Ellen Diekhoff that they feared he would simply be released and use again. But instead of languishing in jail, the Monroe County pretrial team coordinated his release straight to treatment, giving him a much better chance at recovery and a path to avoid re-arrest or overdose. Thank you to Judge Diekhoff, Monroe County Prosecutor Erika Oliphant, Chief Public Defender Phyllis Emerick, and Pre-Trial Services Supervisor Becca Streit for a job well done.”*

The Monroe County Council agreed to increase tax-based funding for Probation Department operations and reduce reliance on user fee funds. Starting in 2018, the County Council transferred the expense of two (2) probation officer positions (salaries and fringe benefits) from user fee funds to tax-based funds. Additionally, the County Council transferred the expense of electronic monitoring and drug testing from user fee accounts to tax-based funds. This change in funding has helped to stabilize the user fee funds for the Department.

## 2019 Staff Summary:

- 1 Chief Probation Officer
- 2 Assistant/Deputy Chief Probation Officers plus 6 Probation Supervisors
- 48 Line Probation Officers (includes two part-time POs)
- 8 Community Corrections Field Officers (Community Alternative Supervision Program, Problem Solving Court)
- 8 Support Staff
- 10 Part-time Probation Officer Assistants

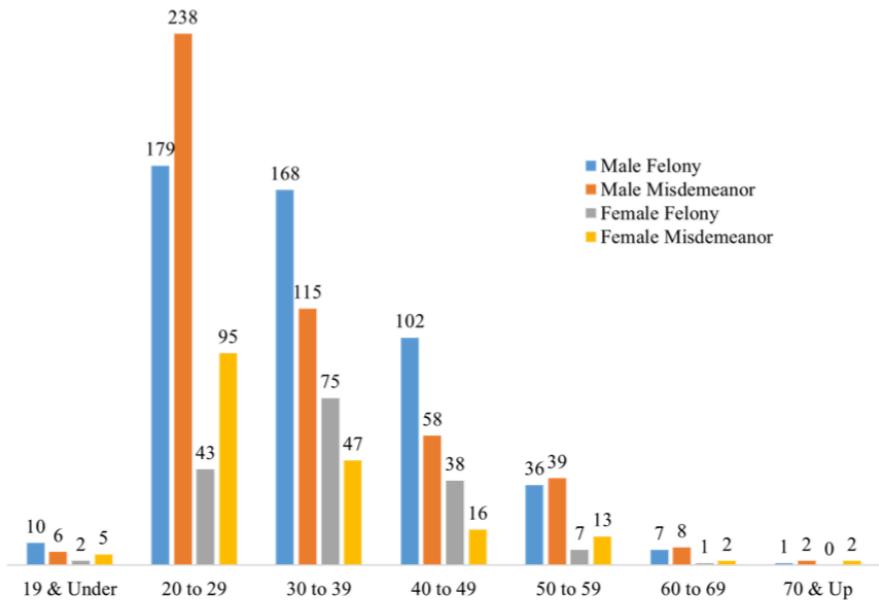
**TOTAL STAFF 77 employees (67 full time)**

### ADULT PROBATION OFFENDERS AND SUPERVISIONS RECEIVED

The chart below shows the number of individual offenders placed on probation supervision in 2019. If an offender was placed on probation more than once or in more than one case, the offender is categorized by the highest level of convicted offense. Offenders may be placed under probation supervision multiple times or in multiple cases.

	INDIVIDUALS RECEIVED					SUPERVISIONS RECEIVED				
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Misdemeanor	1,004	807	729	570	621	1,028	840	770	594	646
Felony	440	478	570	595	625	456	500	595	611	669
TOTAL	1,444	1,285	1,299	1,165	1,246	1,484	1,340	1,365	1,205	1,315

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



## PROBATION DEPARTMENT EXECUTIVE SUMMARY 2019

- 3,299 - Individuals referred, supervised, monitored, and/or assessed
- 4,045 - Criminal and juvenile cases referred, supervised, monitored, and/or assessed
- 45 - Civil cases referred for investigation or drug testing
- \$1,658,296 - Grant monies obtained
- \$143,538 - Restitution collected on behalf of victims
- \$891,334 - User fees collected; 54.3% overall user fee collection rate
- 26% - Positive rate for drug tests
- 7,948 - Community service hours completed. At \$7.25 minimum wage, approximately \$57,623 worth of labor was provided by the Community Service Program to local not-for-profit and governmental agencies.

	Individuals	Supervisions / Referrals	Offenses	Supervisions / Referrals Closed	Successful Percentage
Juvenile Referrals	298	396	522	N/A	N/A
Juvenile Probation	74	74	88	64	58%
Adult Probation	1,246	1,315	1,462	1,239	49%
Court Alcohol and Drug Program	658	769	836	678	58%
CASP Level 1 (Work Release)	1	1	5	4	75%
CASP Levels 2-5 (Electronic Monitoring/Home Detention)	204	343	596	316	65%
CASP Levels 6, 8-9 (Curfew/Exclusion Monitoring)	32	66	137	37	46%
CASP Level 7 (Alcohol Detection)	60	99	142	62	73%
CASP Level 10 (Day Reporting)	513	1,173	1,712	1,043	40%
CASP Levels 11-12 (Pretrial Only)	956	1,837	2,882	1,612	46%
Juvenile Home Detention	22	32	51	35	69%
Community Transition Program	7	7	9	10	90%
Community Service	555	626	691	570	82%
Drug Treatment Court	35	59	63	73	37%
Reentry Court	23	37	44	39	33%
Mental Health Court	7	14	16	17	29%
Veterans Court	6	6	7	6	100%

# 2020 Annual Report - Courts/Probation

The Monroe Circuit Court Probation Department (hereafter “Department”) will remember the year 2020 for adapting operations due to the COVID-19 pandemic. The year was challenging in many ways. It became a year of change, compromise, and creativeness for the Department.

In early March 2020, news reports about COVID-19 began to appear with increasing frequency, indicating that this corona virus would be spreading throughout the United States. On Tuesday March 17, 2020, Monroe County Government announced that all county-owned buildings/offices and local government operations would close due to the COVID-19 pandemic. The Probation Department remained closed until Monday June 1, 2020.

The emergency closing of Monroe County Government and 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.

The caseload reallocation for Adult Supervision Unit, assigning cases by risk level, decreased the number of probationers supervised by POs assigned to the Moderate/High Risk caseloads. This caseload assignment:

- Allows time for POs to complete a behavioral analysis and a very specific case plan targeting the highest risk and need areas to reduce recidivism;
- Allows POs more time per client contact to specifically target criminogenic need areas identified by the IRAS;
- Allows for intentionality with client appointments to utilize skill-building and practice with clients;
- Allows the Department to begin shifting toward ‘dosage probation’ (strategy that links “the duration of probation supervision to the optimal amount of intervention an offender needs in order to reduce risk of re-offense”);
- Allows for more time for field supervision (homes and workplaces) of high risk clients;
- Allows POs to oversee caseloads that support the 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 the Supervisor to target coaching toward the needs of each caseload (training and coaching approach will differ based on a high/moderate caseload versus low/administrative caseload);
- Allows the Department to follow EBP principles by truly 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; and
- Smaller caseloads of Moderate/High risk offenders provide probation officers time for more immediate responses to violations and utilization of intermediate sanctions as well as immediate use of reinforcing incentives for positive changes.

At year-end 2020, the Adult Supervision Unit caseload averages (persons being supervised per PO):

High-volume Administrative Caseload Enhanced Supervision Unit (ESU) \*Low/Administrative Caseloads \*High/Moderate Caseloads = 238 = 45 = 152 = 40 \*[NOTE: If all Court Team non-ESU cases were to be combined, an average caseload per each of the 12 POs would be 78 probationers per PO.]

## 2020 Staff Summary:

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

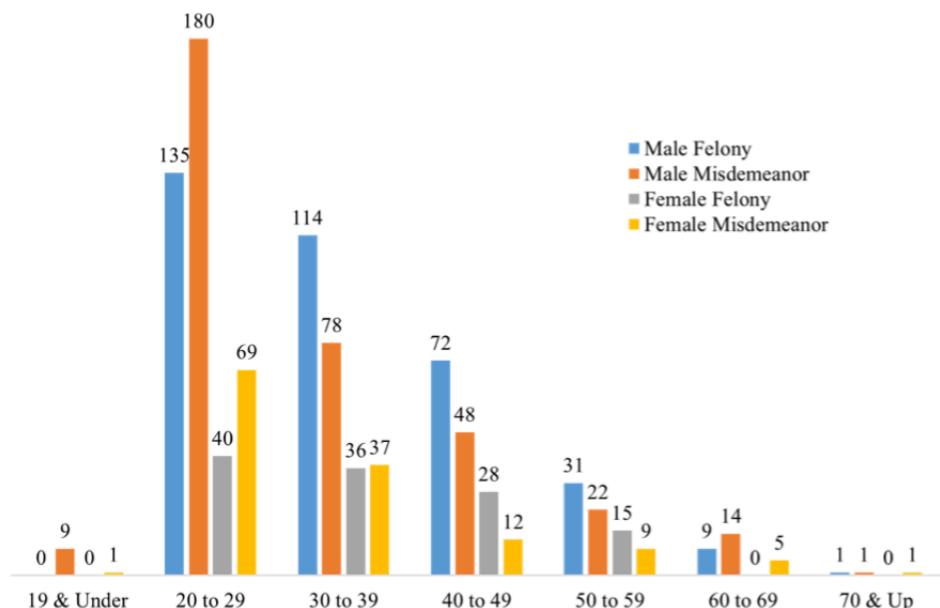
**TOTAL STAFF 78 employees (70 full time)**

### ADULT PROBATION OFFENDERS AND SUPERVISIONS RECEIVED

The chart below shows the number of individual offenders placed on probation supervision in 2020. If an offender was placed on probation more than once or in more than one case, the offender is categorized by the highest level of convicted offense. Offenders may be placed under probation supervision multiple times or in multiple cases.

	INDIVIDUALS RECEIVED					SUPERVISIONS RECEIVED				
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Misdemeanor	807	729	570	621	473	840	770	594	646	486
Felony	478	570	595	625	468	500	595	611	669	481
TOTAL	1,285	1,299	1,165	1,246	941	1,340	1,365	1,205	1,315	967

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



## PROBATION DEPARTMENT EXECUTIVE SUMMARY 2020

- 2,114 - Individuals referred, supervised, monitored, and/or assessed
- 2,782 - Criminal and juvenile cases referred, supervised, monitored, and/or assessed
- 20 - Civil cases referred for investigation or drug testing
- \$1,707,100 - Grant monies obtained
- \$153,345 - Restitution collected on behalf of victims
- \$775,849 - User fees collected; 61.2% overall user fee collection rate
- 20% - Average positive rate for drug tests
- 3,666 - Community service hours completed. At \$7.25 minimum wage, approximately \$26,579 worth of labor was provided by the Community Service Program to local not-for-profit and governmental agencies.

	Individuals	Supervisions / Referrals	Offenses	Supervisions / Referrals Closed	Successful Percentage
Juvenile Referrals	232	292	390	286	-
Juvenile Probation	55	59	79	77	68%
Adult Probation	941	967	1,075	1,199	60%
Court Alcohol and Drug Program	580	590	645	747	66%
CASP Level 1 (Work Release)	2	2	2	1	100%
CASP Levels 2-5 (Electronic Monitoring/Home Detention)	145	236	408	244	72%
CASP Levels 6, 8-9 (Curfew/Exclusion Monitoring)	13	42	44	39	59%
CASP Level 7 (Alcohol Detection)	44	123	124	90	63%
CASP Level 10 (Day Reporting)	257	588	843	634	48%
CASP Levels 11-12 (Pretrial Only)	527	931	1,898	1,014	63%
Juvenile Home Detention	11	15	34	20	80%
Community Transition Program	9	9	15	3	100%
Community Service	154	304	371	356	81%
Drug Treatment Court	29	65	67	85	60%
Reentry Court	13	22	28	25	37%
Mental Health Court	7	10	19	7	57%
Veterans Court	8	16	16	15	80%

## **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).
- In regard to 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.

### **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 subsequent to a finding of guilt. PSIs 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 is a formal report that gives pertinent information to a court regarding the defendant's risk and needs. The information included consists of the defendant's criminal history; personal and family history; physical, mental, and substance use history; and an evaluation of the risk the defendant poses to the community.

### **PRESENTENCE INVESTIGATIONS CONDUCTED**

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Misdemeanor	0	0	0	0	<b>0</b>
Felony	165	186	147	159	<b>97</b>
TOTAL	165	186	147	159	<b>97</b>

### **POST-SENTENCE INTAKES CONDUCTED**

Post-sentence intakes are conducted after an offender has been sentenced to some form of supervision by the Department. These formal evaluations include a substance use assessment and risk assessment. The purpose of these evaluations are to determine an offender's risk and needs and begin making appropriate referrals for services to promote an offender's successful completion of supervision.

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Misdemeanor	725	556	636	664	<b>547</b>
Felony	305	376	392	415	<b>318</b>
TOTAL	1,030	933	1,028	1,079	<b>865</b>

# 2021 Annual Report - Courts/Probation

The Monroe Circuit Court Probation Department (hereafter “Department”) will remember the year 2021 for continuing to adapt operations due to the COVID-19 pandemic. The year was challenging in many ways. It was a year of change, compromise, and creativeness for the Department.

On Tuesday March 17, 2020, Monroe County Government announced that all county-owned buildings/offices and local county government operations would close due to the COVID-19 pandemic. The Department remained closed until June 1, 2020. Since that time, and throughout much of 2021, COVID safety protocols remained in place. Monroe County Government issued a “mask mandate” which remained in place until March 3, 2022. During 2020, probation officers utilized more technology to monitor and supervise clients via phone, email, and video (Zoom, Skype, FaceTime etc.) and were permitted to telework on a regular basis several days per pay period until June 2021 when staff work schedules returned to “business as before the pandemic.” The increased use of conducting “virtual appointments” with clients continued for the remainder of 2021 with such virtual appointments augmenting supervision but not replacing face-to-face contacts with clients. 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.

The Monroe County Community Corrections Advisory Board (CCAB) met in April 2021 to discuss [\*\*House Bill 1068 \(2021\) Local or Regional Justice Reinvestment Advisory Councils\*\*](#). The bill allows local CCABs to serve as the local Justice Reinvestment Advisory Council (local JRAC). The Monroe County CCAB voted to approve the Monroe County CCAB to serve as the local Justice Reinvestment Advisory Council.

In November 2021, the Monroe County Council voted to approve consultants Waggoner, Irwin, and Scheele’s revised job descriptions for all Monroe County employees and adopt their recommended job classification and compensation maintenance plan starting January 1, 2022. This new job classification and compensation grid resulted in significant salary increases for all non-probation officer staff in the Department.

## 2021 Staff Summary:

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

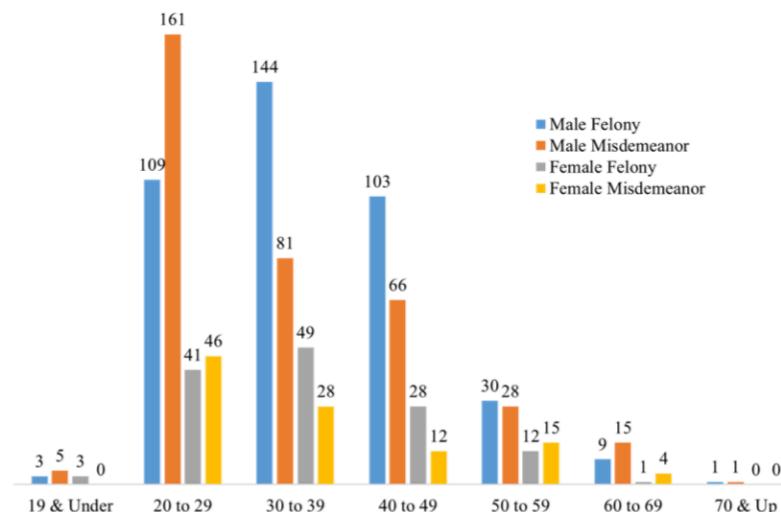
**TOTAL STAFF 79 employees** (71 full time; includes vacancies)

### ADULT PROBATION OFFENDERS AND SUPERVISIONS RECEIVED

The chart below shows the number of individual offenders placed on probation supervision in 2021. If an offender was placed on probation more than once or in more than one case, the offender is categorized by the highest level of convicted offense. Offenders may be placed under probation supervision multiple times or in multiple cases.

	INDIVIDUALS RECEIVED					SUPERVISIONS RECEIVED				
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Misdemeanor	729	570	621	473	444	770	594	646	486	462
Felony	570	595	625	468	505	595	611	669	481	533
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,299</b>	<b>1,165</b>	<b>1,246</b>	<b>941</b>	<b>949</b>	<b>1,365</b>	<b>1,205</b>	<b>1,315</b>	<b>967</b>	<b>995</b>

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



## PROBATION DEPARTMENT EXECUTIVE SUMMARY 2021

- 2,040 - Individuals referred, supervised, monitored, and/or assessed
- 2,675 - Criminal and juvenile cases referred, supervised, monitored, and/or assessed
- 20 - Civil cases referred for investigation or drug testing
- \$2,094,172 - Grant monies obtained
- \$170,713 - Restitution collected on behalf of victims
- \$739,630 - User fees collected; 60.4% overall user fee collection rate
- 21% - Average positive rate for drug tests
- 3,024 - Community service hours completed. At \$7.25 minimum wage, approximately \$21,924 worth of labor was provided by the Community Service Program to local not-for-profit and governmental agencies.

	Individuals	Supervisions / Referrals	Offenses	Supervisions / Referrals Closed	Successful Percentage
Juvenile Referrals	299	382	574	381	-
Juvenile Probation	64	66	88	69	59%
Adult Probation	949	995	1,103	1,127	55%
Court Alcohol and Drug Program	519	537	596	674	61%
CASP Level 1 (Work Release)	1	1	3	1	100%
CASP Levels 2-5 (Electronic Monitoring/Home Detention)	164	237	359	212	75%
CASP Levels 6, 8-9 (Curfew/Exclusion Monitoring)	19	35	47	28	82%
CASP Level 7 (Alcohol Detection)	52	107	107	75	77%
CASP Level 10 (Day Reporting)	264	452	685	470	44%
CASP Levels 11-12 (Pretrial Only)	692	1,073	2,197	999	54%
Juvenile Home Detention	7	8	14	6	67%
Community Transition Program	6	6	9	8	88%
Community Service	224	274	311	299	88%
Drug Treatment Court	26	47	50	65	44%
Reentry Court	19	35	37	30	23%
Mental Health Court	2	4	4	13	54%
Veterans Court	2	5	6	10	40%

In 2021, 1,554 individuals in 1,854 cases were receiving some type of pretrial service. All were receiving telephone calls/texts to remind them of their next court appearance and other appointments. Staff provided pretrial monitoring for 618 individuals in 791 cases and conducted drug testing on 117 of these individuals. Only 32 individuals were ordered to pretrial home detention, which is only 2% of the pretrial population receiving services in 2021.

Performance measures from October 1, 2016 (start of Monroe County Pretrial Services Program) to September 30, 2021 (most recent data analysis):

- -Pretrial Services has assessed 9,420 defendants.
- -Defendants have an overall appearance rate to court of 77.2%.
- -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 74.1%.
- 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 59.1%.

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.

At year-end 2021, the Adult Supervision Unit caseload averages (persons being supervised per PO):

High-volume Administrative Caseload = 299

Enhanced Supervision Unit (ESU) = 33

\*Low/Administrative Caseloads = 115

\*High/Moderate Caseloads = 41

#### **2021 IRAS ASSESSMENTS COMPLETED**

	Assessments Completed	Percentage at Overall Risk Level		
		High	Moderate	Low
Community Supervision Screening Tool	526	52.1%		47.9%
Community Supervision Tool	996	37.8%	36.3%	25.9%
Pretrial Tool	1,436	17.8%	43.0%	39.2%
Static Tool	5	60%	20%	20%
Supplemental Reentry Tool	2	100%	0%	0%

\*[NOTE: If all Court Team non-ESU cases were to be combined, an average caseload per each of the 12 POs would be 66 probationers per PO.]

# **2022 Annual Report - Courts/Probation**

The Monroe Circuit Court Probation Department (hereafter “Department”) will remember the year 2022 for adapting to unprecedeted staff turnover in the wake of the COVID-19 pandemic. Despite the staffing challenges, the Department was deeply involved in research projects and implementing changes for the benefit of our clientele.

In 2022, ten (10) probation officers, four (4) Community Corrections/Problem Solving Court Field Officers, two (2) Legal Secretaries, and four (4) probation officer assistants left employment with the Department. This was a very high rate of staff turnover, especially for probation officers. The unit hardest hit by turnover was the ESU; the ESU POs supervise sex offenders, offenders convicted of Domestic Violence (DV) offenses, offenders convicted of committing other serious violent offenses, and offenders suffering from serious mental illnesses who are not eligible for Mental Health Court. Because ESU POs supervise some of the most violent offenders under community supervision and offenders with the highest levels of treatment needs, the Department attempts to keep their caseloads smaller than other High/Moderate Adult Probation Caseloads.

## 2022 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 2 Part-time Probation Officers
- 8 Community Corrections Field Officers (Community Alternative Supervision Program, Problem Solving Court)
- 8 Support Staff
- 13 Part-time Probation Officer Assistants

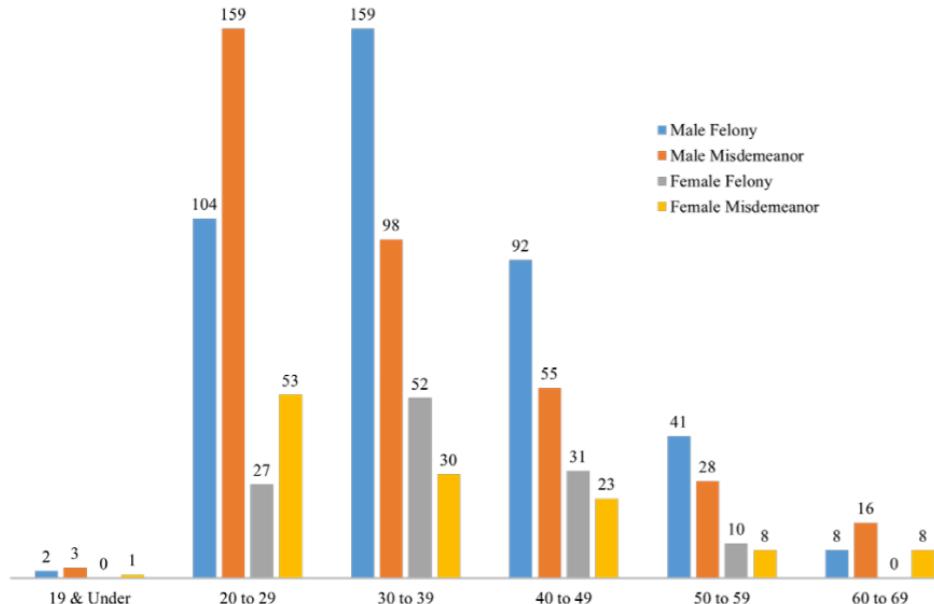
**TOTAL STAFF 86 employees** (71 full time; includes vacancies)

### ADULT PROBATION OFFENDERS AND SUPERVISIONS RECEIVED

The chart below shows the number of individuals placed on probation supervision in 2022. 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				
	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Misdemeanor	570	621	473	444	464	594	646	486	462	482
Felony	595	625	468	505	507	611	669	481	533	526
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,165</b>	<b>1,246</b>	<b>941</b>	<b>949</b>	<b>971</b>	<b>1,205</b>	<b>1,315</b>	<b>967</b>	<b>995</b>	<b>1,008</b>

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



## PROBATION DEPARTMENT EXECUTIVE SUMMARY 2022

- 2,080 - Individuals referred, supervised, monitored, and/or assessed
- 2,727 - Criminal and juvenile cases referred, supervised, monitored, and/or assessed
- 19 - Civil cases referred for investigation or drug testing
- \$1,937,676 - Grants obtained
- \$131,598 - Restitution collected on behalf of victims
- \$719,502 - User fees collected; 62.3% overall user fee collection rate
- 25% - Average positive rate for drug tests (4% increase from 2021's positive rate)
- 2,625 - Community service hours completed. At \$7.25 minimum wage, approximately \$19,031 worth of labor was provided by the Community Service Program to local not-for-profit and governmental agencies.

	Individuals	Supervisions / Referrals	Offenses	Supervisions / Referrals Closed	Successful Percentage
Juvenile Referrals	255	332	483	328	-
Juvenile Probation	40	40	50	57	65%
Adult Probation	971	1,008	1,098	1,029	54%
Court Alcohol and Drug Program	535	545	582	576	62%
CASP Level 1 (Work Release)	7	7	8	6	83%
CASP Levels 2-5 (Electronic Monitoring/Home Detention)	127	160	235	156	77%
CASP Levels 6, 8-9 (Curfew/Exclusion Monitoring)	30	48	82	33	73%
CASP Level 7 (Alcohol Detection)	75	109	137	82	76%
CASP Level 10 (Day Reporting)	237	387	494	395	51%
CASP Levels 11-12 (Pretrial Only)	826	1,231	2,170	1,075	62%
Juvenile Home Detention	24	37	50	35	77%
Community Transition Program	6	6	8	10	100%
Community Service	148	186	206	189	86%
Drug Treatment Court	21	42	83	62	66%
Reentry Court	10	14	18	19	53%
Mental Health Court	7	12	35	6	50%
Veterans Court	5	8	12	8	100%

In 2022, 1,558 individuals in 2,005 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 for 742 individuals in 953 cases and staff conducted court ordered drug testing on 89 of these individuals. Only 31 individuals were ordered to pretrial home detention, which is only 1.5% of the pretrial population receiving services in 2022.

Performance measures from October 1, 2016 (start of Monroe County Pretrial Services Program) to December 31, 2022 (most recent data analysis):

- Pretrial Services Program has assessed 11,371 defendants.
- Defendants have an overall appearance rate of 92.5% to all of their 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 **76.7%**.
- 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 **63.8%**.

## 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 subsequent to 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 included consists of: 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

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Misdemeanor	0	0	0	0	<b>0</b>
Felony	147	159	97	147	<b>147</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>147</b>	<b>159</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>147</b>	<b>147</b>

## 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 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 and begin making appropriate referrals for services to promote successful completion of supervision.

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Misdemeanor	636	664	547	484	<b>467</b>
Felony	392	415	318	336	<b>340</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,028</b>	<b>1,079</b>	<b>865</b>	<b>820</b>	<b>807</b>

The target population 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				
	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Misdemeanor	1,288	1,462	844	737	<b>736</b>
Felony	808	849	678	652	<b>758</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2,096</b>	<b>2,311</b>	<b>1,522</b>	<b>1,389</b>	<b>1,494</b>

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