

# MONROE CIRCUIT COURT PROBATION DEPARTMENT

## *MISSION*

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



### **The Curry Building**

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Bloomington, Indiana 47404  
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# CHIEF'S REPORT

*By Linda Brady, Chief Probation Officer*

The Monroe Circuit Court Probation Department (hereafter "Department") will remember the year 2022 for adapting to unprecedented 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.

Adapting to living in a post-COVID 19 world has brought challenges to the Department and to our clients. In 2020, probation officers utilized more technology to monitor and supervise clients via phone, email, and video (Zoom, Skype, FaceTime etc.). The increased use of conducting "virtual appointments" with clients continued in 2021 and 2022 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 and 2022.

In 2022, a significant retirement occurred; longtime **Court Alcohol and Drug Program Director Susan Allen** retired in January 2022 after 37 of service with the Department. She was the Department's expert on all matters related to substance use disorder treatment and substance education as well as Interstate Compact for Adult Offenders. Her replacement was hired in October 2021 so that there would be overlap in order for her to train the new Director. Anthony Williams, Court Alcohol and Drug Program Director in Marion County, IN, was hired to succeed Director Allen.

Another significant retirement occurred in 2022. The Adult probation officer (PO) assigned to the high-volume Administrative Caseload Marty Wood retired in June 2022 after 15 years of service. With this retirement, the high-volume Administrative Caseload was dissolved and the cases were reassigned to the four (4) low/administrative POs. This allowed for re-assignment of the high-volume Administrative Caseload PO to the Enhanced Supervision Unit (ESU) so that this unit's growing caseloads could be reduced to more manageable workloads.

In addition to the planned retirements of Director Allen and Officer Wood, additional resignations had a significant impact on the Department in 2022. The year started with two (2) PO vacancies. 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. With the dissolution of the high-volume Administrative Caseload and reassignment of this PO position to the ESU, a total of five (5) PO positions were assigned to the ESU in 2022. However, with a high level of PO turnover, not all five (5) ESU PO positions were filled in 2022. Three (3) of the ESU POs left the Department for other employment opportunities in 2022. One of the ESU POs applied for a transfer to the Adult Intake Unit; this transfer was delayed until 20223 because that would have left only (1) ESU PO remaining with the unit. The hiring and onboarding processes took up an enormous amount of staff and financial resources in 2022. The year 2022 ended with three (3) ESU PO vacancies, two (2) additional adult PO vacancies, a Problem Solving Court Field Officer vacancy, a Community Corrections Field Officer vacancy, and a vacancy for Legal Secretary/Receptionist.

Since 2019, the Department has been involved in the **Reducing Revocations Challenge (RRC)** funded by Arnold Ventures and guided by the City University of New York Institute for State and Local Governance. Phase I of the project tasked ten jurisdictions across the country with determining prominent pathways that lead those experiencing community supervision toward revocation resulting in serving time in jail or prison. The focus of the project aims to use the knowledge gained to advance policy and practice solutions to reduce revocations and maximize community supervision success while protecting public safety.

Late in 2021, Monroe County and research partners at Indiana University and George Mason University were chosen as one of only five (5) sites from the RRC Phase I to continue with **Reducing Revocations Challenge (RRC) Phase II**. For **Phase II of the RRC**, the Monroe County researchers and Department received grant funding to implement the following three (3) strategies:

- (1) **Strategy 1: Increase fidelity to Motivational Interviewing (MI), Effective Practices in Community Supervision (EPICS), and Effective Case Planning.** In September 2022, national trainer Melanie Lowenkamp from Core Correctional Services provided two (2) weeks of EPICS training to probation officers. Experienced POs were given the option of completing online/self-paced EPICS training in 2022 through June 30, 2023. All POs in the Department participated in case planning training provided by The Carey Group in August 2022.
- (2) **Strategy 2: Revise Standard Conditions of Probation.** The *Conditions of Probation Committee* met in August 2022 to begin discussing revisions of the probation conditions. This part of the initiative was led by consultant Dr. Brian Lovins, Justice System Partners (JSP). Dr. Lovins continued to work with the committee and the judges through 2022 on this part of the project.
- (3) **Strategy 3: Increase the use of incentives and earned early termination from probation supervision.**

The Monroe County Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative (JDAI) continued work with the **“Race, Equity, and Inclusion Committee”** in 2022. The **Juvenile Division** participated in a **Racial Equity Impact Assessment (REIA)** through our JDAI. A Racial Equity Impact Assessment is an intentional and systematic look at how a proposed or existing policy will likely impact people of different racial and ethnic groups. Juvenile probation officers began using this process of inquiry to assess our juvenile probation rules/conditions with assistance from JDAI facilitators from the state. The target for implementing the revised juvenile probation rules/conditions is Summer 2023. The goal of this effort is to create a more equitable youth justice system and improve outcomes for all youth.

For the Equity Impact Assessment, the JDAI grant included funding to contract with consultant **Laura Furr** to help facilitate **“listening sessions”** with youth who have experienced juvenile probation as an individual or as a parent/guardian. The **“listening sessions”** started in 2021.

## **ADDITIONAL 2022 DEPARTMENTAL HIGHLIGHTS**

- **Trust-Based Relational Intervention (TBRI) Consultations.** All POs in the Department continue to be trained in the use of TBRI. POs also continued to have the opportunity to participate in TBRI consultation sessions with consultant Amy Abell of Hope Alight throughout 2022.
- **Swearing-in Ceremony.** A swearing-in ceremony was held in April 2022 for all newly hired staff members.
- **Juvenile PO Sky Kilpatrick Achieves Trainer Certification.** Sky achieved state certification as a trainer in the Indiana Youth Assessment System (IYAS) in 2022.
- **New Fleet Vehicle.** The Department received a 2022 Ford Explorer in 2022 (#CC17).

- **Expansion of Local Services for Juveniles and Their Families.** The Department collaborated with the Youth Services Bureau (YSB) of Monroe County to request funding from the Monroe County Council to add new services and programs including:
  - (1) Youth Substance Abuse Services (including Seeking Safety Program)
  - (2) Truancy Program
  - (3) Functional Family Therapy
  - (4) Youth Advisory Council
  - (5) Parenting Program
  - (6) Expanded Restorative Justice Programming
  - (7) Flex Funding Program
  - (8) Access to Case Management Services for Community Youth/Families
  - (9) Quest Case Management System Expansion to YSB and Community Partners
  - (10) Increased Availability of Non-Residential Diagnostic Evaluations for Probation-involved Youth
- **JDAI Site Visit/Road Trip to Lucas County, Ohio (Toledo), June 22-23, 2022.** This site visit was recommended by JDAI consultants Center for Children’s Law and Policy (CCLP) to help Monroe County Juvenile Justice System leaders learn more about restorative justice programs that have been shown to be effective for front-end diversion from the juvenile justice system.
- **State Fiscal Year (SFY) 2022-2023 Justice Partners Addictions Response Grant.** Indiana Supreme Court awarded \$60,000 grant to improve services and outcomes for inmates reentering the community from the Monroe County Jail. The grant funded a Recovery Coach (Centerstone employee) paid contractually via this grant.
- **2022 Supreme Court Grants:**
  - o **2022 Pretrial** - This annual grant was cut significantly due to so many counties applying for these funds. We requested \$183,390, received only \$92,038, a difference of - \$91,352. The 2022 grant funds the Pretrial PO’s salary in full but limited fringe benefits to 30% of salary, about -\$7,000 less than Monroe County’s fringe benefits cost. Grant funding for the Public Defender was cut from \$99,507 (salary & fringes) to \$15,000 (salary & fringes).
  - o **2022-2023 Drug Court:** Awarded \$8,000 for drug testing, client incentives, and staff/team training.
  - o **Veterans Court:** Awarded \$76,223 to fund salary/fringes of case manager/PO

**GRAND TOTAL INDIANA SUPREME COURT GRANTS: \$176,261863.**

- **FY 2022 – 2023 Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative (JDAI) Grant.** AWARD \$70,000.
- **FY 2022-2023 JDAI Bonus Grant.** The Indiana Department of Correction (IDOC) awarded our JDAI \$99,695 bonus grant dollars, the second time Monroe County's JDAI has received a bonus grant. The bonus grant pays for the following activities:
  - o Pilot partnership with Girls Inc. of Monroe County.
  - o Alliances to Disseminate Addiction and Prevention and Treatment (ADAPT).
  - o Continued partnership with Hope Alight (TBRI).
  - o Laura Furr Consulting (Authentic Youth and Family Engagement process/plan).
  - o Support for various community, youth, and family engagement opportunities.
  - o EMPACT Solutions (data visualization through TABLEAU software).
  - o Partnership with Monroe County Youth Services Bureau (Truancy Termination Program).
- **2022 Community Corrections Grant.** AWARD \$1,528,120. The IDOC awarded the Department a grant increase of \$172,340 from the IDOC 2021 award. A new Evidence Based Practices (EBP) Coordinator position was funded by the grant effective January 1, 2022. Adult Probation Officer Leah Baker was promoted to this new position, responsible for departmental EBP trainings, EBP coaching, and continuous quality improvement (CQI) practices.

## 2022 PROBATION DEPARTMENT MEDIA COVERAGE & PRESENTATIONS

- **Optional Fees In Juvenile Delinquency Cases.** Judge Stephen Galvin made a presentation at the January 25, 2022 County Council Work Session to explain his plans to eliminate optional juvenile delinquency fees. Judge Galvin's presentation recording is saved on CATS **HERE** <https://catstv.net/m.php?q=10734> Starts at the 42:08 mark.
- **Presentation to the Monroe County Commissioners.** Community Corrections programs are required to make a public presentation to the County Commissioners annually. Becca Streit made this year's presentation on February 9, 2022, saved on Cable Access TV (CATS) **HERE.** <https://catstv.net/m.php?q=10778>, Starting at the 59:27 mark of the meeting.
- **Plan To Expand Services For Juveniles & Their Families.** Presented by Judge Stephen Galvin, probation collaboration team, and Youth Services Bureau (YSB) leadership at the February 22, 2022 County Council Work Session. Recording saved **HERE:** <https://catstv.net/m.php?q=10848>. The presentation starts at the 1:07 mark. I
- **Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative (JDAI) Grant Presentation.** JDAI Coordinator Christine McAfee attended the Commissioners' June 29, 2022 meeting and gave a 10-minute presentation about our JDAI. **SAVED HERE** <https://catstv.net/m.php?q=11373>. Her presentation starts at the 21:40 mark of the meeting.
- **Monroe County Probation Mentioned in National Publication.** An article published July 21, 2022 by Arnold Ventures, [The Fraught and Expensive Cycle of Drug Testing](#), details how drug testing is one of the leading drivers of technical violations of community supervision. EXiT Steering Committee Member, Dr. Brian Lovins states, "Drug testing is probably the number one pathway back to incarceration" nevertheless, innovative solutions are emerging..
- **Herald Times (HT) Article: *Recidivism's revolving door crowds Monroe County jail and the criminal court docket (September 19, 2022).*** Criminal justice study reveals about half of the people booked into jail have been there before. The article mentions the Department's Reducing Revocations Challenge (RRC) Project. <https://www.heraldtimesonline.com/in-depth/news/local/2022/09/19/recidivism-contributes-to-crowding-at-monroe-county-jail/65413019007/>
- **Sustaining the EBDM Model: The Indiana Story.** Published October 2022 by the National Institute of Corrections. Linda Brady and Troy Hatfield are listed in the acknowledgements for their contributions to Indiana's Evidence Based Decision Making (EBDM) initiative. <https://info.nicic.gov/ebdm/node/111>
- **HT Editorial Column: *Research team working to find a new way to approach probation and reduce recidivism.*** Published November 27, 2022 about the Department's national research project. <https://www.heraldtimesonline.com/story/opinion/columns/2022/11/23/columnists-share-research-into-criminal-justice-in-monroe-county/69656783007/>  
[Column: Research team working to find a new way to approach probation and reduce recidivism](#)
- **Indiana Daily Student (IDS Article: *Monroe County Youth Services Bureau sets out to reduce truancy, substance abuse.*** <https://www.idsnews.com/article/2022/03/monroe-county-youth-services-bureau-sets-out-to-reduce-truancy-substance-abuse>
- **HT Article: *Youth Services Bureau proposes new programs to combat truancy, youth substance abuse.*** <https://www.heraldtimesonline.com/story/news/local/2022/03/02/youth-services-bureau-plans-truancy-substance-abuse-programs/6974119001/>

## DEPARTMENTAL EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES

- **Race, Equity, and Inclusion (REI) Community Engagement Book Club:** JDAI Coordinator Christine McAfee lead a book club for the Monroe County JDAI REI Committee in 2022.
- **Interrupting Racism for Children Workshop for Court Staff:** The JDAI grant funded this learning opportunity for Court staff.
- **Race, Equity, and Inclusion (REI) Book Library:** The JDAI grant funded a “giving library” (not lending) for REI materials, free to JDAI partners and the public. Some of the books purchased and distributed through this initiative include:
  - *The Color of Law: A Forgotten History of How Our Government Segregated America (Richard Rothstein)*
  - *Stamped From the Beginning: The Definitive History of Racist Ideas in America (Ibram X Kendi)*
  - *Blindspot: Hidden Biases of Good People (Mahzaarin R Banaji)*
  - *Biased: Uncovering the Hidden Prejudices That Shapes What We See, Think, and Do (Jennifer Eberhardt, PhD)*
  - *The New Jim Crow: Mass Incarceration in the Age of Colorblindness (Michelle Alexander)*
  - *How to be An Antiracist (Ibram X Kendi)*
  - *White Fragility: Why It's So Hard for White People to Talk About Racism (Robin DiAngelo)*
  - *My Grandmother's Hands - Racialized Trauma and the Pathway to mending Our Hears and Bodies (Resmaa Menakem)*
- **State-wide Pretrial Staff Orientation:** In October 2022, Pretrial Services Program Chelsea Walters served as a presenter at the state Pretrial Staff Orientation.

## DEPARTMENT LEADERSHIP

**National Association of Probation Executives (NAPE)** – Chief Probation Officer Linda Brady was re-elected to serve on the Board of Directors representing the Central Region of the United States (2012 to present).

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

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

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

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

**Stride Coalition** – Linda Brady served on this county-wide committee.

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

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

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



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

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

**Community Corrections Advisory Council of Indiana Department of Correction** – Becca Streit served on this statewide committee.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

### ***A NOTE ON THE 2022 ANNUAL REPORT***

To better understand information in the tables contained in this report, the word “supervision” needs to be defined. A “supervision” is a community-based supervision requirement that an individual must fulfill as part of a court order. For example, one ‘supervision’ could be a term of probation and another ‘supervision’ could be a specified length of time on court-ordered home detention. One individual could be required to complete multiple ‘supervisions.’ These ‘supervisions’ could also be required in multiple cases where the individual could be convicted of multiple crimes. Thus, one individual could be referred to the Department in multiple cases and be required to complete multiple ‘supervisions’ in each of these cases. Though we will include the unique number of individuals referred to each program, for the 2022 report, we will mostly focus on the characteristics of the supervisions.

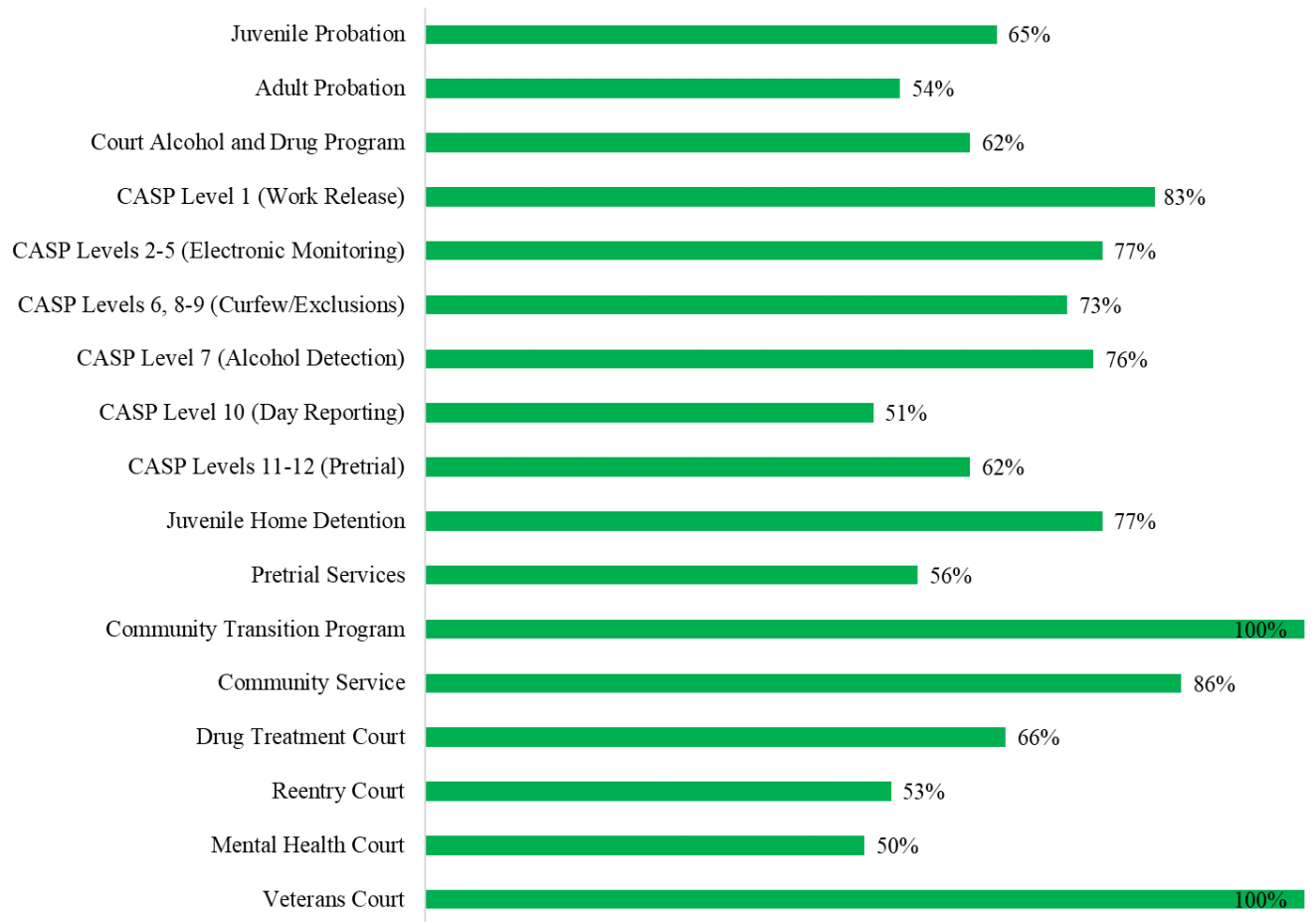
## PROBATION DEPARTMENT EXECUTIVE SUMMARY 2022

- 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 - Grant monies 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%



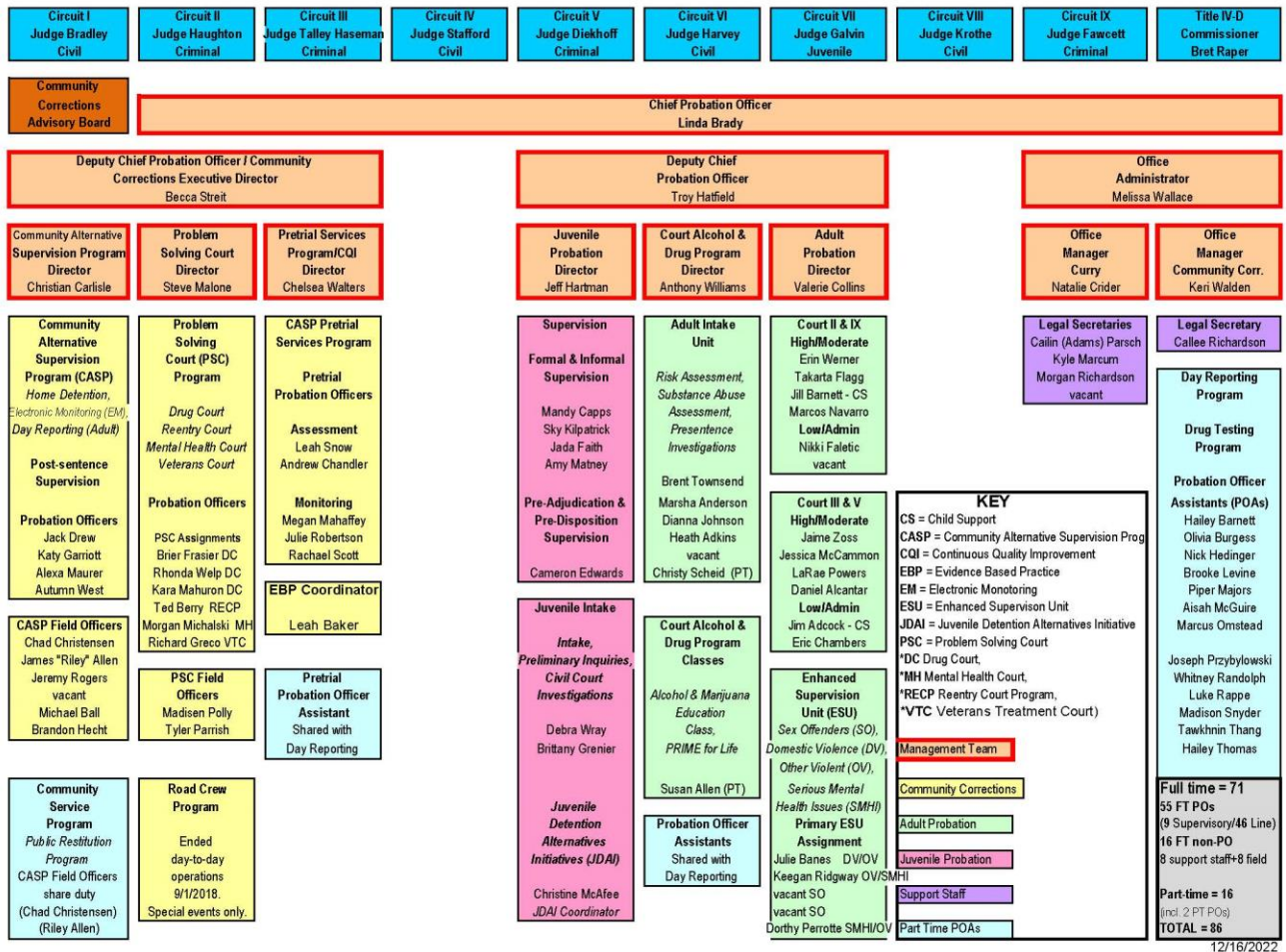
## DEPARTMENTAL PROGRAMS SUCCESS RATES\*



\*Successful completions pursuant to program rules.

# ORGANIZATIONAL CHART

## MONROE CIRCUIT COURT PROBATION DEPARTMENT



## STAFFING, FUNDING SOURCES, AND BUDGETS

The Department is funded by various sources including property and income taxes, user fees, and grants. As of December 31, 2022, the Department employed 86 persons, 57 of whom were probation officers (46 full-time line probation officers, 2 part-time probation officers, and 9 supervisory/management-level probation officers). Of the 57 probation officer positions, there were five (5) vacant full-time line probation officer positions at the end of 2022. In 2022, ten (10) probation officers, four (4) Community Corrections Field Officers, two (2) support staff members, and four (4) probation officer assistants left employment with the Department. This was a very high rate of staff turnover, especially for probation officers.

### 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)

# FINANCIAL INFORMATION

## VICTIM RESTITUTION COLLECTED

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

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
<b>TOTAL</b>	\$98,835	\$143,538	\$153,345	\$170,713	<b>\$131,598</b>

## PARENTAL REIMBURSEMENTS COLLECTED

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

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
<b>TOTAL</b>	\$2,338	\$458	\$21	\$0	<b>\$0</b>

## DEPARTMENTAL FUNDING PLAN

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

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

For the past several years, the Monroe County Council has increased tax-based funding for Probation Department operations in order to and reduce reliance on user fee funds for basic operations. 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.

In 2021, Judge Stephen R. Galvin, the judge with jurisdiction over Juvenile Delinquency cases, in collaboration with the Probation Department leadership, analyzed the impact of optional fees for juvenile delinquency cases on justice-involved youth and their families. The result of this analysis was to recommend that all optional fees in juvenile delinquency cases be eliminated.

In January 2022, Judge Galvin began discussions with the Monroe County Council and the Board of Judges about optional fees in juvenile delinquency cases. Judge Galvin explained the following to local stakeholders:

Juveniles and/or their families are commonly assessed fees in delinquency cases. Some fees are optional and some are required according to Indiana law.

With research on evidence-based practices, the harm that monetary sanctions can inflict on justice-involved youth and their families is being examined in many jurisdictions including Indiana. In late 2021, the Indiana Juvenile Justice Reform Task Force published its “Proposed Policy Recommendations” which included a recommendation to eliminate fees for juveniles participating in a program of informal adjustment. Indiana House Bill 1358 (2022) carries forth the recommendations of the Indiana Juvenile Justice Reform Task Force including the elimination of juvenile informal adjustment fees.

In January 2022, Judge Galvin advised the Monroe County Council that he planned to eliminate assessing the following optional fees in juvenile delinquency cases:

- Informal Adjustment Fees;
- Probation User Fees; and
- Community Corrections fees (electronic monitoring/home detention, drug testing fees, and Public Restitution fees).

On June 15, 2022, the Board of Judges approved a revised Fee Order that eliminated optional fees for juvenile probation services as noted below.

**ELIMINATED:**

- |  |       |
|--|-------|
| (1) Juvenile Probation Administrative Fee (Formal probation only)                                    | \$100 |
| (2) Juvenile Initial Probation User Fee (Formal/one fee per juvenile cause number adjudicated)       | \$50  |
| (3) Juvenile Monthly Probation User Fee (Formal)   | \$25  |
| (4) Juvenile Monthly Probation User Fee (Informal)   | \$15  |
| (5) Juveniles will not be assessed fees for probation or community corrections programs or services. |       |

This revised Fee Order became effective immediately (June 15, 2022).

For 2022, the Department was awarded a large number of grants totaling **\$1,932,676**. The grant-award highlights include:

- **Department of Correction (DOC) Community Corrections Grant:** Continued grant funding to support community corrections, pretrial services, and problem solving courts. **TOTAL \$1,528,120.**
- **Juvenile Detention Alternative Initiative (JDAI) Grants State Fiscal Year (SFY) 2022-2023:** Awarded **\$15,000** to coordinate local JDAI efforts plus **\$55,000** to fund alternatives to detention (programming). **TOTAL= \$70,000.**  
**Coordination Funds (\$15,000)** – \$3,000 meals for meetings; \$4,500 six (6) Quest licenses; \$6,060 travel expenses for community stakeholders to attend JDAI events/trainings; \$840 Tableau Software License; \$600 Office Supplies.  
**Programming Funds (\$55,000)** –\$12,500 Engagement with Center for Children’s Law and Policy to continue to identify youth diversion opportunities; \$7,500 Engagement with Laura Furr Consulting to work toward creating opportunities for youth and family engagement; \$1,250 Step-Up Family Violence Intervention Program training; \$3,750 Community education event (Interrupting Racism for Children – Child Advocates); \$5,000 for training and alignment of Community Justice and Mediation programming to national standards; \$9,375 Continued support of Trust-Based Relational Intervention (TBRI) implementation; \$1,000 to support the City of Bloomington Commission on the Status of Child and Youth and the Commission on the Status of Black Males; \$3,000 Monroe County Childhood Conditions Summit – Accessibility Services; \$4,500 Care packages for youth and families; \$2,625 Incentives for youth and family engagement; \$4,500 Virtual work shop resource bags and Virtual Book Club support.
- **JDAI Performance Bonus Grant (SFY 2022–2023):** Awarded **\$99,695** in bonus funds due to our excellent progress with JDAI. Bonus grant funding included \$13,800 for a partnership with Girls, Inc to provide programming; \$3,150 for ADAPT partnership with Centerstone for programming; \$2,125 for TBRI implementation; \$9,050 for travel to Lucas County, Ohio to review diversion programming; \$50,000 for Laura Furr Consulting for youth and family engagement; \$9,000 for community engagement events; \$2,500 for prosocial mentoring opportunities; \$6,000 for Empact Solutions for data analysis assistance; and \$4,070 for Truancy Termination partnership with the Youth Services Bureau.
- **Veterans Court Grant:** Indiana Supreme Court awarded funds for the salary and fringe benefits of a probation officer **\$76,223** for the calendar year (CY) 2022.
- **Drug Court Grant (SFY 2022-2023):** Indiana Supreme Court awarded **\$8,000** for Problem Solving Court incentives, chemical tests, and participant transportation (bus passes).
- **Pretrial Grant:** Indiana Supreme Court awarded **\$92,038** for CY 2022. Funds Pretrial probation officer (PO) and \$15,000 toward the salary and fringe benefits of a Public Defender.
- **Monroe County CARES Grants:** **\$3,600** awarded for drug testing supplies to support the problem solving courts.
- **Justice Partners Addictions Response Grant (SFY 2022-2023):** Indiana Supreme Court awarded **\$60,000** grant to improve services and outcomes for inmates reentering the community from the Monroe County Jail. The grant funds a Recovery Coach who is a Centerstone employee, paid contractually via this grant.

The Indiana Department of Correction (IDOC) reimburses the Department for accepting inmates from prison onto early release through the Community Transition Program (CTP). This reimbursement is not a grant per se, rather reimbursement for supervising the former IDOC inmates upon their release from prison for a certain amount of time. In 2022, the IDOC reimbursed the Department a total of **\$16,400** for supervising former IDOC inmates placed on the CTP.

## DEPARTMENTAL FUNDING SOURCES AND BUDGETS

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

The table and chart below outlines the Department's budgets and sources of funds. Each item reflects the amount of funding available during the 2022 fiscal year and may include unspent grant funds awarded in previous years. User fees not spent during budget year remain in the respective user fee account and do not revery to any other budget/account.

	<b>Taxes (58%)</b>	<b>User Fees (14%)</b>	<b>Grants (28%)</b>
County General Tax	\$2,571,078	-	-
Special Purpose Local Income Tax (Juvenile)	\$926,145	-	-
Public Safety Local Income Tax	\$474,640	-	-
Adult Probation User Fees	-	\$317,813	-
Juvenile Probation User Fees*	-	\$18,883	-
Problem Solving Court User Fees	-	\$50,507	-
Court Alcohol and Drug Program Fees	-	\$176,380	-
Community Corrections User Fees (Project Income)	-	\$380,557	-
County Offender Transportation	-	\$3,000	-
Community Corrections Grant	-	-	\$1,528,120
JDAI Coordination, Alternatives, and Performance Grants	-	-	\$169,695
Veterans Court Grant	-	-	\$76,223
Pretrial Project Grant	-	-	\$92,038
Indiana Supreme Court Grant	-	-	\$8,000
Justice Partners Grant	-	-	\$60,000
CARES Grant	-	-	\$3,600
<b>TOTALS – \$6,856,679</b>	<b>\$3,971,863</b>	<b>\$947,140</b>	<b>\$1,937,676</b>

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

## PROGRAM AND USER FEES

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

In 2020, our main office was closed for more than two months due to the COVID-19 pandemic, which resulted in the closure of payments of fees to be collected in person. Despite this closure, the overall fees collected in 2020 were only down 13% from the levels collected in 2019.

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

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

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

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

## USER FEE COLLECTIONS

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

In 2017, the total annual user fee collection of \$962,721 was the first time since 1999 that the Department’s user fee collections dipped below \$1 million. In 2022, user fee collections dropped from 2021 to a total of \$719,502 (nearly 3% decrease from 2021 fee collection). The table below indicates the amount of user fees collected.

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Court A&D/AES/PRIME	\$168,815	\$206,424	\$153,835	\$118,002	<b>\$141,556</b>
Problem Solving Court	\$16,011	\$13,701	\$17,300	\$21,522	<b>\$23,640</b>
Adult Probation	\$239,955	\$282,200	\$240,510	\$221,218	<b>\$189,862</b>
Juvenile Probation	\$3,124	\$3,106	\$2,747	\$2,050	<b>\$90</b>
Community Corrections User Fees	\$349,891	\$385,903	\$361,457	\$376,838	<b>\$364,354</b>
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>\$777,796</b>	<b>\$891,334</b>	<b>\$775,849</b>	<b>\$739,630</b>	<b>\$719,502</b>



## USER FEE COLLECTION RATES

Despite efforts by the Department to collect all fees assessed by the court, some clients do not pay the user fees, program fees, and restitution as directed. In 2022, \$531,524 of various assessed fees were unpaid with most of the remaining fees ordered as a judgment against the client.

The following table represents collection rates for all cases that were closed in 2022 (includes only fees collected in the Department, does not include fees collected by the Monroe County Clerk). Of these closed cases, all assessments were totaled by account and all fees paid or waived were totaled by account to establish a collection rate for each individual account.

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Adult Felony Administrative	54.5%	57.5%	69.6%	63.8%	<b>68.3%</b>
Adult Felony Initial and Monthly	47.8%	47.6%	59.9%	58.1%	<b>56.4%</b>
Adult Misdemeanor Administrative	81.5%	83.5%	88.3%	83.0%	<b>79.3%</b>
Adult Misdemeanor Initial and Monthly	75.8%	78.2%	78.8%	79.3%	<b>77.7%</b>
Juvenile Formal Administrative	27.3%	31.5%	22.7%	23.7%	<b>28.1%</b>
Juvenile Formal Initial and Monthly	33.5%	26.8%	19.7%	20.8%	<b>24.7%</b>
Juvenile Informal Monthly	39.7%	51.6%	42.1%	26.5%	<b>20.8%</b>
Problem Solving Court	80.0%	74.8%	76.1%	66.7%	<b>84.8%</b>
CASP Levels 2 & 3 (Old); 2-5 (New in 2016)	64.3%	52.4%	58.1%	62.5%	<b>60.9%</b>
CASP Level 4 (Old); 6 (New in 2016)	62.9%	64.6%	10.0%	11.8%	<b>100%</b>
CASP Level 5 (Old); 10 (New in 2016)	33.7%	35.3%	36.5%	41.1%	<b>54.9%</b>
CASP Level 7	54.3%	72.4%	59.1%	56.2%	<b>47.6%</b>
CASP Levels 8 & 9	10.5%	27.0%	15.4%	32.9%	<b>37.7%</b>
CASP Level 11	33.3%	41.1%	51.7%	46.5%	<b>51.4%</b>
CASP Enhancement	65.3%	53.8%	65.5%	70.1%	<b>75.6%</b>
CASP Initial	58.3%	63.6%	74.3%	68.9%	<b>73.3%</b>
Community Corrections Transfer	44.8%	62.5%	75.2%	70.6%	<b>56.3%</b>
Interstate Compact	100%	91.8%	100%	100%	<b>86.7%</b>
Intrastate Transfer Fees	62.8%	65.1%	60.9%	64.4%	<b>59.2%</b>
Community Service	76.8%	75.6%	78.1%	93.5%	<b>79.6%</b>
Drug Test (Regular Panel)	44.3%	45.4%	55.4%	53.6%	<b>60.6%</b>
Drug Test (Enhanced)	30.3%	30.5%	45.8%	60.5%	<b>31.4%</b>
Drug Test (Problem Solving Court Instant)	67.1%	64.3%	73.3%	52.9%	<b>80.0%</b>
Drug Test (Probation Instant)	16.3%	31.3%	15.4%	77.4%	<b>29.9%</b>
Drug Test (Problem Solving Court Saliva)	54.2%	51.3%	76.4%	54.2%	<b>83.3%</b>
Drug Test (Probation Saliva)	29.9%	28.2%	34.6%	23.6%	<b>30.3%</b>
<b>OVERALL COLLECTION RATE</b>	58.1%	54.3%	61.2%	60.4%	<b>62.3%</b>

## JUVENILE DIVISION

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

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

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

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

Cases are assigned, in part, based on where the juvenile attends school. This allows Juvenile Probation Officers (JPOs) to be in communication with school staff in a routine and timely manner while maintaining a balance in case assignments amongst officers.

The Juvenile Division ended 2022 with eight (8) full time juvenile line probation officer positions, and a probation supervisor. The probation officer line staff included:

- two (2) probation officers assigned to the Juvenile Intake unit;
- five (5) probation officers supervising a mixed caseload of formal and informal supervisions at all risk levels (per Indiana Youth Assessment System, IYAS); and
- one (1) probation officer who served as the Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative (JDAI) Coordinator.

At year-end 2022, there were 17 youth under the supervision of the Juvenile Division and another 13 youth under pre-adjudication supervision.

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

In 2022, the Juvenile Division was presented with many challenges and obstacles for implementation of previously identified goals. Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, the cancellation of in-person gatherings forced a reconsideration of professional development opportunities, initiatives, and other activities. Despite challenges related to the pandemic, momentum toward the commitment to ensuring JDAI core principles remained at the center of the local youth justice system.

In 2022, JDAI grant funds were also used for the Monroe County Sheriff's Department's Reserve unit. These officers volunteer their time to the Sheriff's Department and our community. In addition to their law-enforcement responsibilities, these officers focus on creating relationships and connections with those they come in contact with and the wider community. JDAI funds supported these efforts through the purchase of basketballs, footballs, coloring books, stickers, water bottles, etc. These items were 'stored' in the officer's automobile, providing convenient access and meaningful opportunities for connecting with local youth with whom they come in contact.

Early in the pandemic and local "lockdown," which included the court and probation offices closing for more than two months in 2020, the Juvenile Division began delivering "Care Packages for Kids." This JDAI project started as an easy and safe way to interact with probation-involved youth and their families. Monroe County and other Indiana JDAI jurisdictions received recognition in local and state-wide media for initiating these care packages as an innovative way to maintain contact with juveniles and their families. By the end of December 2020, five (5) rounds of care packages had been delivered to youth and families involved in the juvenile justice system and this continued with another four (4) rounds of care packages being delivered in 2021 and a total of 67 care packages were delivered in 2022. Care packages included fun items, snacks, microwaveable meals, hygiene items, school supplies, cold weather gear, and a note of encouragement.

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

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

## **2022 JDAI Alternative Program Highlights:**

- Anti-racism Trainings – More than 21 hours of training were provided to staff and community members on racial justice.
- REI Community Engagement Book Club – Twelve staff and community members meet regularly to discuss books on race and equity.
- Alliances to Disseminate Addiction Prevention and Treatment (ADAPT) – The local JDAI initiative joined a partnership with the Indiana University School of Medicine and Centerstone to develop and study the efficacy of substance abuse education through local mental health facilities.
- Center for Children’s Law and Policy (CCLP) – Collaboration to explore how our community can best support youth and families, and particularly youth and families of color, without relying on referrals to law enforcement and the juvenile justice system. This resulted in the submission of a comprehensive report in 2021 and the work continued in 2022.
- Lucas County, Ohio Site Visit – Local stakeholders traveled to this site to witness the transformative work in working with youth that include diversion and restorative justice efforts. In June 2022, a site visit/road trip to Lucas County, Ohio (Toledo) was conducted by Juvenile Probation staff, the Chief Probation Officer, community partners from the Community Justice and Mediation Center (CJAM), and a state JDAI strategist. This site visit was recommended by JDAI consultants Center for Children’s Law and Policy (CCLP) to help Monroe County Juvenile Justice System leaders learn more about restorative justice programs that have been shown to be effective for front-end diversion from the juvenile justice system.
- Trust-Based Relational Intervention (TBRI) – Provided training to leadership and staff regarding the impact of trauma on brain development and behavior.
- Race, Equity, and Inclusion (REI) Assessment of Juvenile Probation Conditions – Staff participated in the creation new language for probation conditions while viewing each condition through an REI lens for impact on various populations served. Work continues in 2023.
- Truancy Termination Partnership Program – Provided support to the Youth Services Bureau for incentives for youth and families who demonstrate progress in the program.
- Youth Engagement with Laura Furr – Efforts to create a pilot youth and family engagement workgroup moved forward. This workgroup is designed to allow for authentic engagement throughout youth justice reform efforts.
- City of Bloomington Commission on the Status of Children and Youth and Commission on the Status of Black Males – Provided support for one day event for middle and high school aged youth to focus on strengths and successes of Black and Latino local and national communities to inspire, support, and motivate youth.
- Monroe County Childhood Conditions Summit – Provided financial support to include accessibility services for the summit that includes closed captioning, American Sign Language interpretation, and other supportive options.

## JUVENILES REFERRED

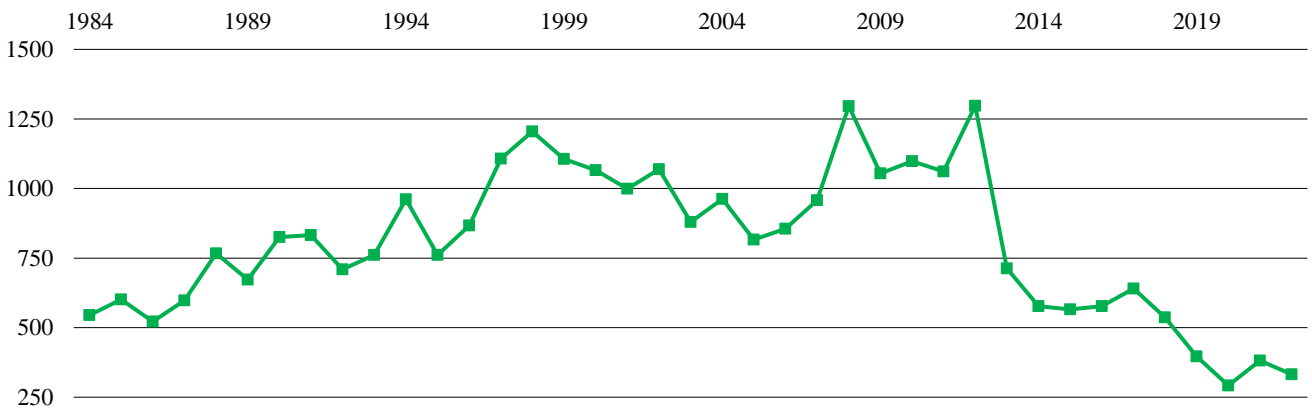
A referral is a written report received from various sources, including law enforcement, parents, schools, businesses, and the public. Juveniles are referred to the department for committing delinquent acts or status offenses when they are under the age of 18 at the time of the alleged offense. Delinquent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

The table below shows the number of individual juveniles for which the Department received a referral. If a juvenile was referred more than once or in more than one case, the juvenile is categorized by the highest level (most serious) referred offense. The table below indicates the total number of referrals received during the year; 255 individual juveniles were referred for 332 referrals (delinquent acts and/or status offenses).

	INDIVIDUALS REFERRED					NUMBER OF REFERRALS				
	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Delinquency	203	171	129	161	165	316	242	164	206	223
Status	168	127	103	138	90	221	154	128	176	109
<b>TOTAL</b>	371	298	232	299	255	537	396	292	382	332

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

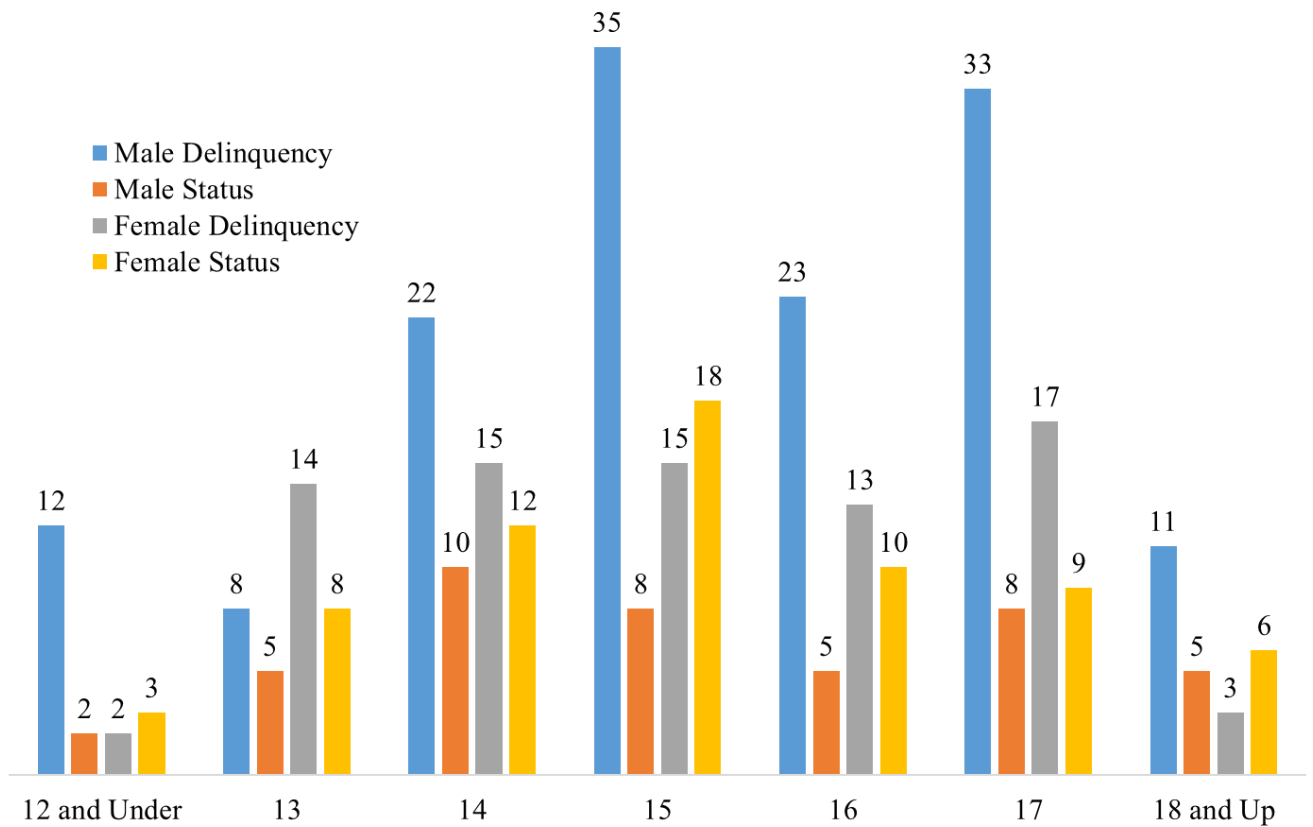
### JUVENILE REFERRALS RECEIVED, 1984-2022



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

## JUVENILE REFERRALS RECEIVED BY AGE AND SEX

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

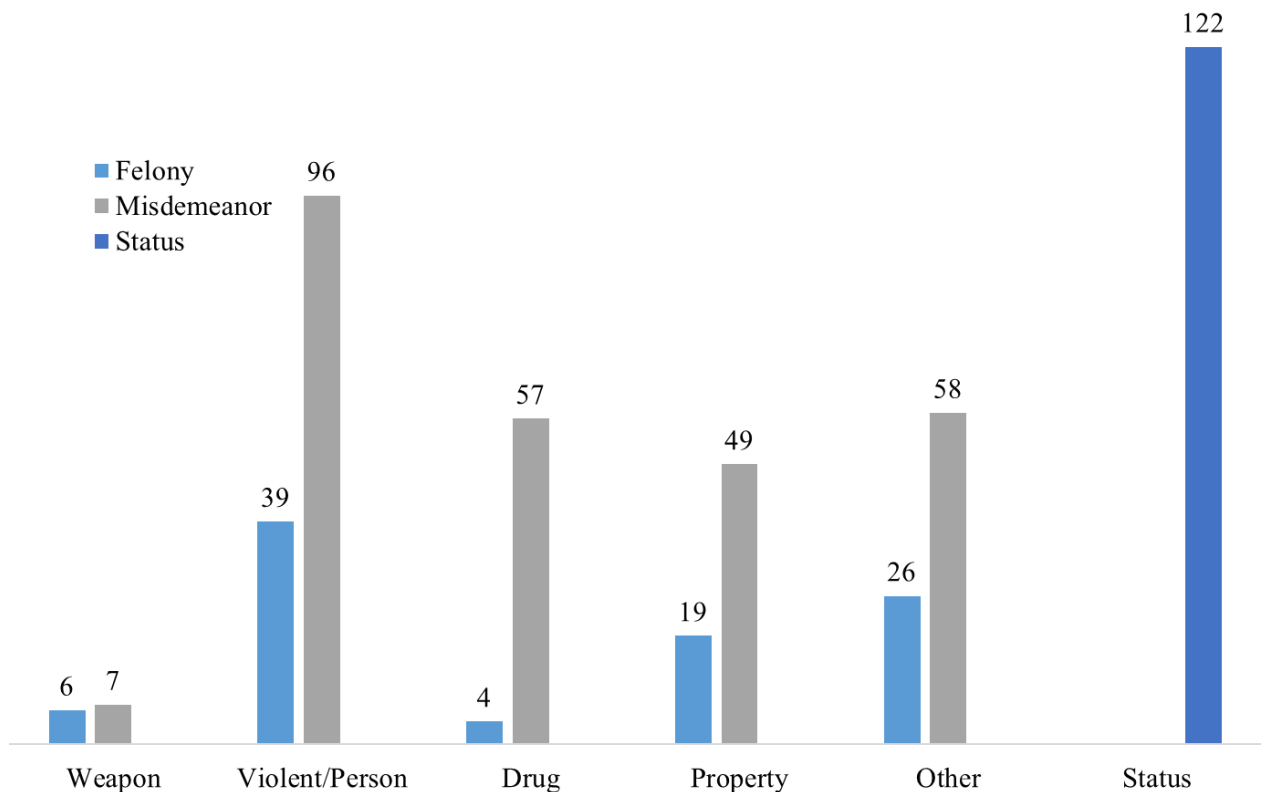


## OFFENSE TYPES FOR JUVENILE REFERRALS RECEIVED

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

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Weapon	5	11	9	10	13
Violent/Person	154	111	106	93	135
Drug	89	57	49	80	61
Property	148	84	47	101	68
Other	78	92	42	102	84
Status	258	167	137	188	122
<b>TOTAL</b>	732	522	390	574	483

## DELINQUENCY AND STATUS OFFENSE TYPES FOR JUVENILE REFERRALS RECEIVED

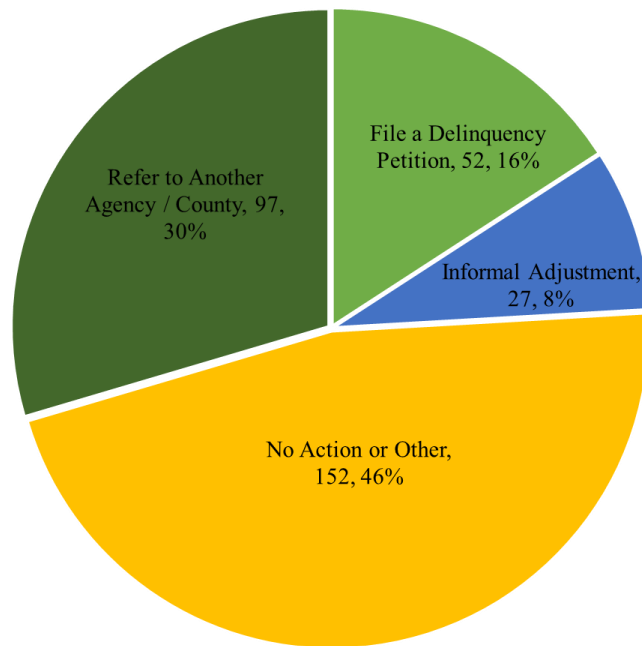




## DISPOSITION OF JUVENILE REFERRALS RECEIVED AND PRELIMINARY INQUIRIES

Of the 332 referrals received in 2022, some will be carried over into the next year (4 referrals) depending on when the referral was received. Referrals can be disposed in a number of ways; some are disposed prior to action from the Juvenile Division at the discretion of the Prosecutor, some are disposed after the completion of a Preliminary Inquiry investigation. The chart below shows how the remaining 328 referrals received in 2022 were disposed.

### JUVENILE REFERRALS DISPOSED



### PRELIMINARY INQUIRIES COMPLETED

	2018	2020	2020	2021	2022
Preliminary Inquiries	298	214	134	195	179

### JUVENILE INTAKE TEAM

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

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Cases Reviewed	240	214	114	160	135

## JUVENILES RECEIVED FOR SUPERVISION

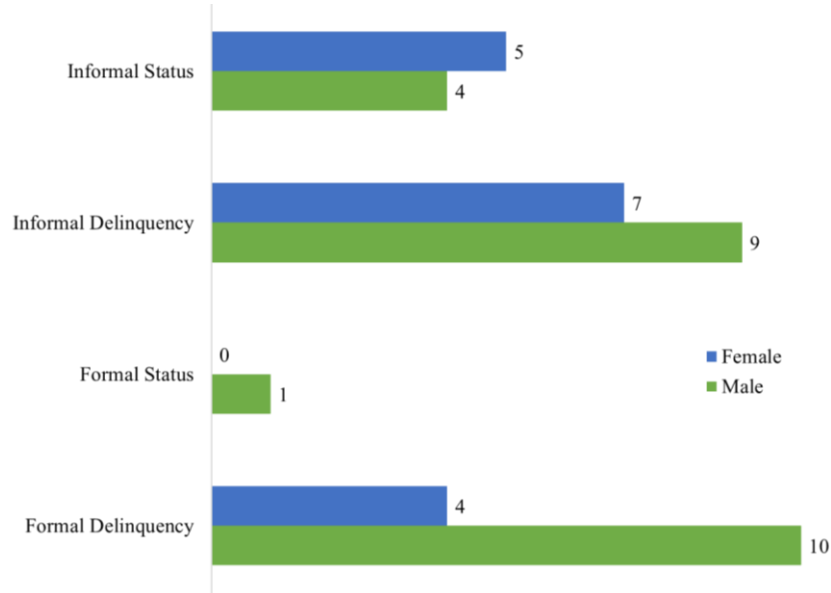
The chart below shows the number of individual juveniles placed on formal and informal probation supervision in 2022. If a juvenile was placed on probation more than once or in more than one case, the juvenile is categorized by the highest level of supervision and highest level (most serious) of delinquent offense. Juveniles may be placed under probation supervision multiple times or in multiple cases.

	INDIVIDUALS RECEIVED					SUPERVISIONS RECEIVED				
	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Formal Delinquency	28	28	15	23	<b>14</b>	30	28	19	25	<b>14</b>
Formal Status	6	2	3	1	<b>1</b>	6	2	3	1	<b>1</b>
Informal Delinquency	17	20	22	21	<b>16</b>	17	24	22	21	<b>16</b>
Informal Status	13	20	15	19	<b>9</b>	13	20	15	19	<b>9</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	64	74	55	64	<b>40</b>	66	74	59	66	<b>40</b>

### 2022 JUVENILE PROBATION SUPERVISIONS RECEIVED BY AGE AND SEX

	Male				Female				TOTAL
	Formal		Informal		Formal		Informal		
	Delinq.	Status	Delinq.	Status	Delinq.	Status	Delinq.	Status	
12 and Under	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	<b>3</b>
13	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	<b>3</b>
14	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	<b>4</b>
15	3	1	6	0	1	0	2	1	<b>14</b>
16	2	0	1	1	2	0	0	2	<b>8</b>
17	2	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	<b>5</b>
18 and Up	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<b>3</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	10	1	9	4	4	0	7	5	<b>40</b>

### 2022 JUVENILE PROBATION SUPERVISIONS RECEIVED BY SEX

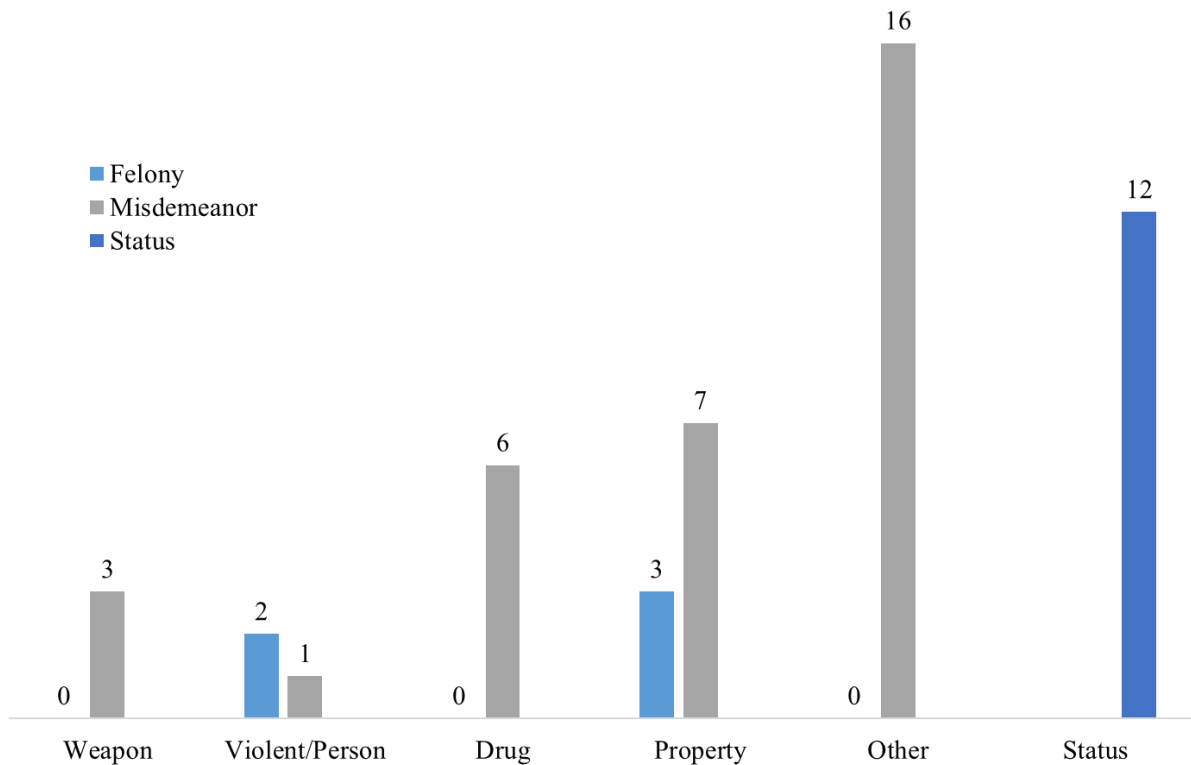


## OFFENSE TYPES FOR JUVENILE SUPERVISIONS RECEIVED

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

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Weapon	0	1	1	5	3
Violent/Person	11	10	11	7	3
Drug	21	7	14	18	6
Property	12	18	23	19	10
Other	16	27	11	15	16
Status	28	25	19	24	12
<b>TOTAL</b>	88	88	79	88	50

## DELINQUENCY AND STATUS OFFENSE TYPES FOR JUVENILE SUPERVISIONS RECEIVED 2022

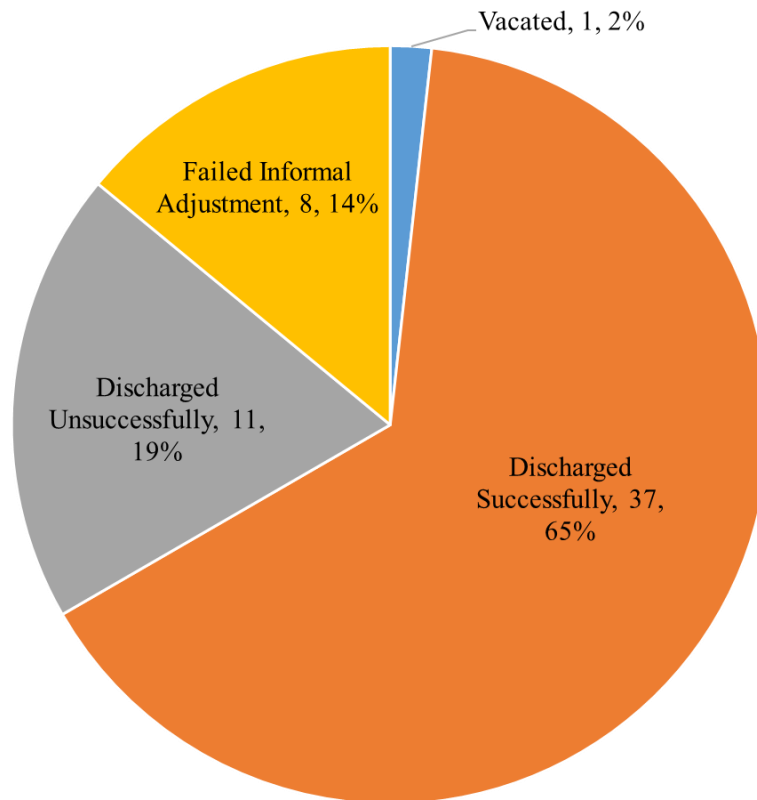


## JUVENILE PROBATION SUPERVISIONS CLOSED

The following represents the number of juvenile probation supervisions closed in 2022 by the type of discharge. Juveniles could have been discharged from multiple supervisions in multiple cases and each case could have a different type of discharge depending on the final disposition given by a court.

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Formal Delinquency	32	27	33	29	<b>20</b>
Formal Status	3	5	4	0	<b>1</b>
Informal Delinquency	22	20	21	23	<b>21</b>
Informal Status	16	12	19	17	<b>15</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>57</b>

### TOTAL JUVENILE PROBATION SUPERVISIONS CLOSED 2022



## YEAR END OPEN JUVENILE PROBATION SUPERVISIONS

The following represents the total number of juvenile probation supervisions open at the end of 2022.

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Formal Delinquency	29	29	14	16	9
Formal Status	4	2	1	1	1
Informal Delinquency	5	9	12	11	5
Informal Status	1	9	5	5	1
<b>TOTAL</b>	39	49	32	33	16

## YEAR END JUVENILE PROBATION CASELOADS

The following represents the average number of juveniles each juvenile probation officer was supervising or monitoring at the end of 2022.

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Non-specialized General Caseload	14	18	11	11	10

## PREDISPOSITIONAL REPORTS

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

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Predispositional Report	22	27	14	29	17

## CIVIL DIVISION INVESTIGATIONS

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

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Divorce	2	2	0	0	0
Paternity	6	5	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	8	7	0	0	0

## JUVENILE DETENTION

Juveniles placed in secure detention are transported to a detention facility in another Indiana county. Monroe County typically utilizes the Southwest Indiana Regional Youth Village (SWIRYV) in Vincennes. However, due to staffing and capacity issues, the use of detention facilities in Bartholomew, Johnson, and Delaware counties along with temporary housing at the Department of Correction became necessary. The costs listed in the table below were paid in 2022, however these costs could have been for services delivered the previous year due to billing times. The table below shows the total juveniles admitted to secure detention; each juvenile could have been securely detained multiple times.

### SECURE DETENTIONS

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Male	33	24	17	19	<b>38</b>
Female	16	8	6	7	<b>10</b>
Total Admissions	68	46	28	33	<b>48</b>
Total Days	1,002	688	413	521	<b>874</b>
Costs*	\$163,732	\$89,888	\$62,263	\$70,591	<b>\$107,015</b>

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

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

## JUVENILE SHELTER PLACEMENT

At times the need arises to remove children from their home, but securely detaining the youth is not necessary. When these circumstances arise, the Monroe County Youth Shelter is often utilized though other shelters within Indiana are used when necessary. In 2022, the Juvenile Division authorized 17 individual youth to be placed in a youth shelter. These 17 youth (9 male and 8 female) represent 19 separate placements for a total of 182 days. A table indicating the daily population of juveniles held in shelter can be found in the appendix.

## JUVENILE RESIDENTIAL PLACEMENT

In addition to the times when a juvenile must be securely detained or placed at a youth shelter, some juveniles require longer-term care outside of their home. These placements include foster care, group homes, residential treatment centers with specialized programming, and inpatient hospital settings. In all, three (3) juveniles were ordered into out-of-home residential placements by the court in 2022.

## JUVENILES WAIVED TO ADULT COURT

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
<b>TOTAL</b>	0	1	2	2	2	0	0	1	0	<b>0</b>

## JUVENILE DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTION COMMITMENTS

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
<b>TOTAL</b>	2	2	2	1	0	0	0	2	1	<b>0</b>

## INDIANA YOUTH ASSESSMENT SYSTEM AND JUVENILE PROGRAM REFERRALS

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

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

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

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

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

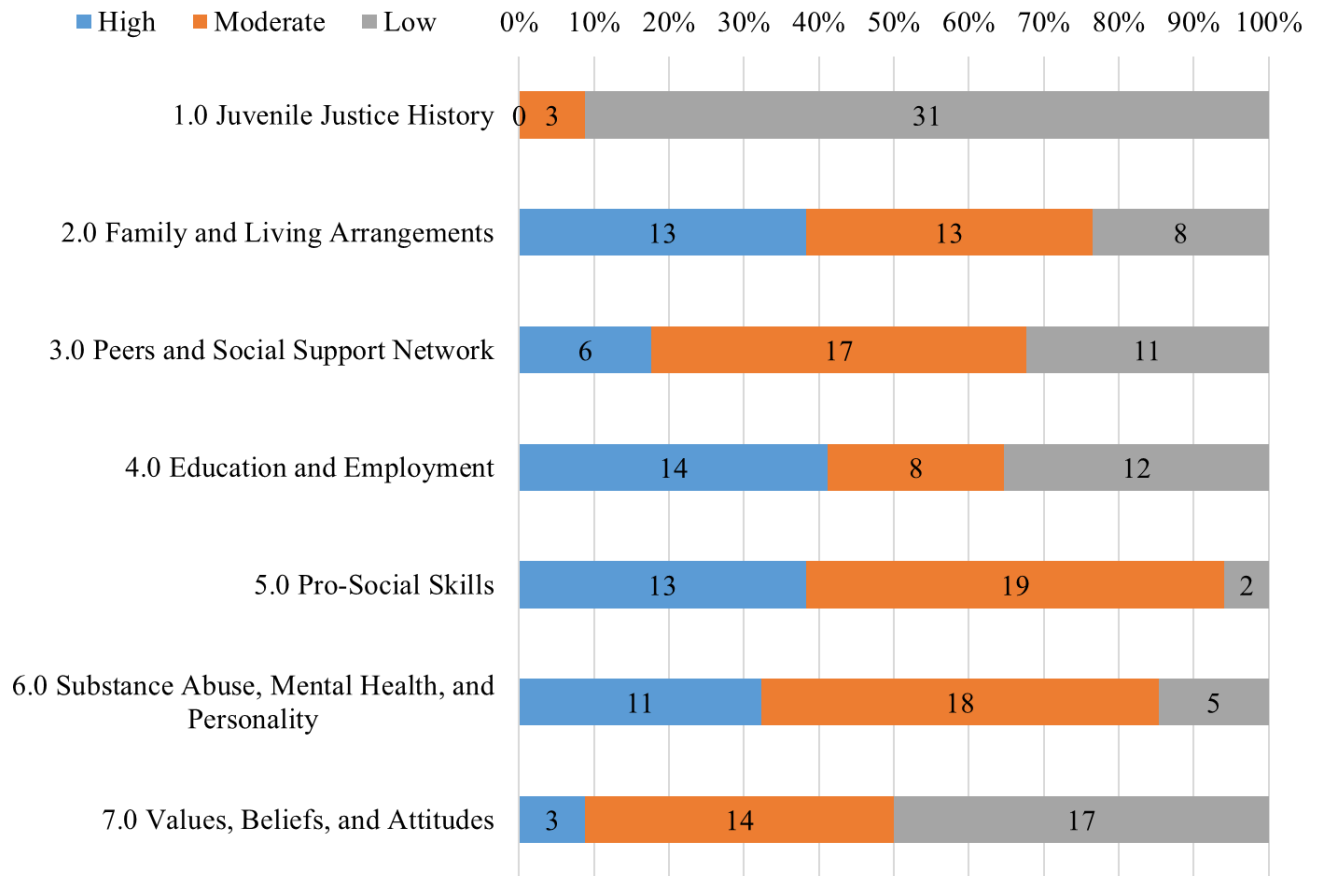
**Re-entry Tool** - designed to assess a youth's risk to reoffend and identify criminogenic needs to assist in making decisions regarding release, case planning, and length of stay in residential placements.

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

	Assessments Completed	Percentage at Overall Risk Level		
		High	Moderate	Low
Diversion Tool	133	7%	80%	13%
Detention Tool	31	55%	42%	3%
Disposition Tool	34	9%	59%	32%
Disposition Screening Tool	0	0%	0%	0%
Residential Tool	3	100%	0%	0%
Reentry Tool	12	33%	50%	17%



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



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

<b>Program</b>	<b>Domain(s) Addressed</b>	<b>Referrals Made</b>
Big Brothers Big Sisters	3, 5, 7	1
Case Management Services (Mental Health)	6	20
Carey Guides/Change Companies (Interactive Journals)	2, 3, 5, 6, 7	15
Counseling – Family Outpatient	2	4
Counseling – Individual Outpatient	6	26
Counseling – Substance Use Outpatient	6	1
Evaluation – Inpatient / Psychological	6	4
Evaluation – Outpatient Psychiatric / Psychological	6	5
Evaluation – Outpatient Psychosexual	6	1
Evaluation – Outpatient Substance Use	6	2
Extracurricular Activity	3, 5	5
Family Centered Therapy	2	2
High School Equivalency Classes	4	6
Homemaker / Parent Aid	2	4
Independent Living Services	2, 6	2
Intensive Outpatient Program (Substance Use)	6	2
Intercept Program	4	5
Prime for Life	6	1
Project Wolf	5, 6, 7	1
Seeking Safety	6	9
STEP – Shoplifting Theft Education Program	5, 6, 7	4
Teen Intervene	5, 6, 7	4
Tutoring / Literacy Classes	4	7
Victim Offender Restoration Program (VORP)	5, 7	22

## ADULT PROBATION DIVISION

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

The Adult Division is comprised of the following units: Adult Intake Unit; Adult Supervision Unit; and Enhanced Supervision Unit (ESU). The ESU supervises high/intensive supervision of serious violent felons, sex offenders, probationers diagnosed with a serious mental health issue (SMHI) who are not accepted in the Mental Health Court, and offenders convicted of crimes related to domestic violence (DV). The POs assigned to this unit are intended to have smaller caseloads to permit more intensive supervision. For the past two years, the ESU has been experiencing increasing workloads. The Probation Supervisors had been evaluating possible workload redistributions to ensure the ESU POs could have lesser caseloads/workloads as intended.

Effective January 1, 2022, the Indiana Department of Correction funded a new position of Evidence Based Practices (EBP) Coordinator for the Department with the annual Community Corrections Grant. When the new EBP Coordinator Leah Baker started her new position January 1, 2022, this created a vacancy in the low/administrative caseload (C03/C05 court team). This vacancy created an ideal opportunity to reorganize the Adult Supervision Division for a more equitable distribution of workload for all Adult Supervision POs including ESU POs. The administrative high-volume caseload was redistributed to the appropriate low/administrative court teams (C02/C09 and C03/C05). In turn, the PO position assigned to the administrative high-volume caseload was re-assigned to the ESU which then had five (5) POs assigned to the unit to specialize in serious mental health cases, sex offenders, and other violent offender supervisions. This reorganization was designed to reduce ESU caseloads to a more manageable level, providing more time for ESU POs to spend with our higher risk clients.

During 2022, the Adult Division was comprised of 23 POs, with 12 adult POs assigned to the Supervision Unit, five (5) POs assigned to the ESU, and six (6) POs (including one part-time PO) assigned to the Adult Intake Unit.

Of the six (6) POs assigned to the Intake Unit, two (2) POs were assigned to complete Presentence Investigations and the remaining four (4) POs conducted formal evaluations, which included a substance use assessment and risk assessment on newly sentenced offenders. All six (6) members of the Intake Unit provide an initial screening risk assessment to newly sentenced offenders. This initial screening assessment aids in identifying lower and higher risk offenders in order to prioritize how quickly community supervision should be initiated. The purpose of these evaluations is to determine an offender's risk and needs and begin making appropriate referrals for services to promote an offender's successful completion of supervision.

Five (5) POs assigned to the ESU provide high/intensive supervision of serious violent felons, sex offenders, probationers diagnosed with a SMHI who are not accepted in the Mental Health Court, and offenders convicted of DV crimes.

The remainder of the Adult Probation caseload is supervised by 12 POs known as "Court Teams." In January of 2018, a caseload/workload change was implemented with the "Court Teams." Prior to this change, each "Court Team" PO supervised an average of 91 clients (range 90-100). These caseloads were comprised of a mix of clients who were assessed by the Indiana Risk Assessment System (IRAS) as high, moderate, and low risk. To align with evidence-based practices (EBP), differential supervision of clients started in January 2018, with the "Court Teams" client assignments determined by risk level. Each Court Team now has four (4) POs supervising a high/moderate caseload and two (2) POs supervising a low/administrative caseload for two Criminal Court Divisions.

Differential supervision has decreased the number of clients supervised by POs assigned to the Moderate/High Risk caseloads. This caseload re-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 Indiana Risk Assessment System (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 evidence-based practices (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 2022, the Adult Supervision Unit caseload averages (persons being supervised per PO):

Enhanced Supervision Unit (ESU) = **27**

\*Low/Administrative Caseloads = **172**

\*High/Moderate Caseloads = **38**

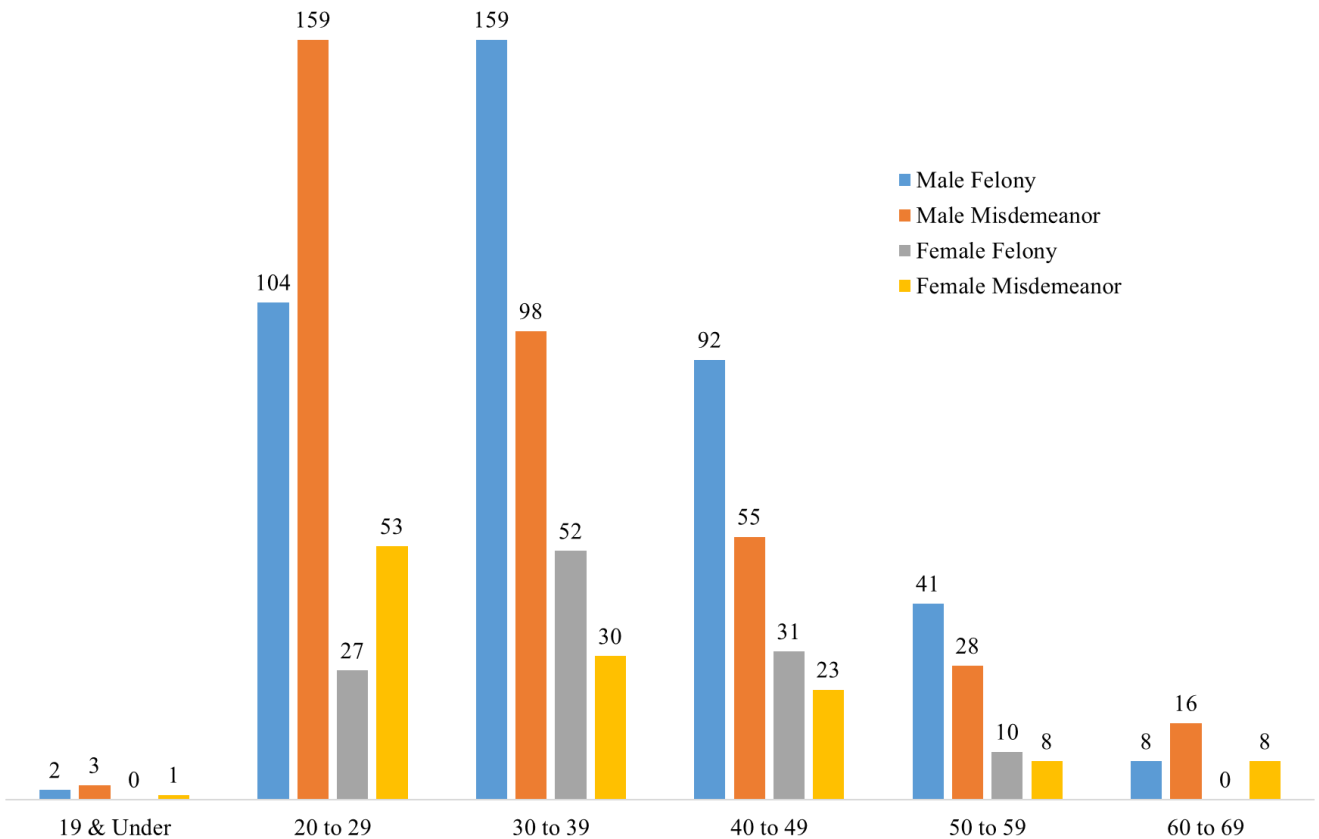
\*[NOTE: If all non-ESU Court Team cases were to be combined, the average caseload per each of the 12 POs would be 82 probationers per PO.]

## ADULT PROBATION OFFENDERS AND SUPERVISIONS RECEIVED

The chart below shows the number of individuals placed on probation supervision in 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	<b>2022</b>	2018	2019	2020	2021	<b>2022</b>
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>
<b>TOTAL</b>	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



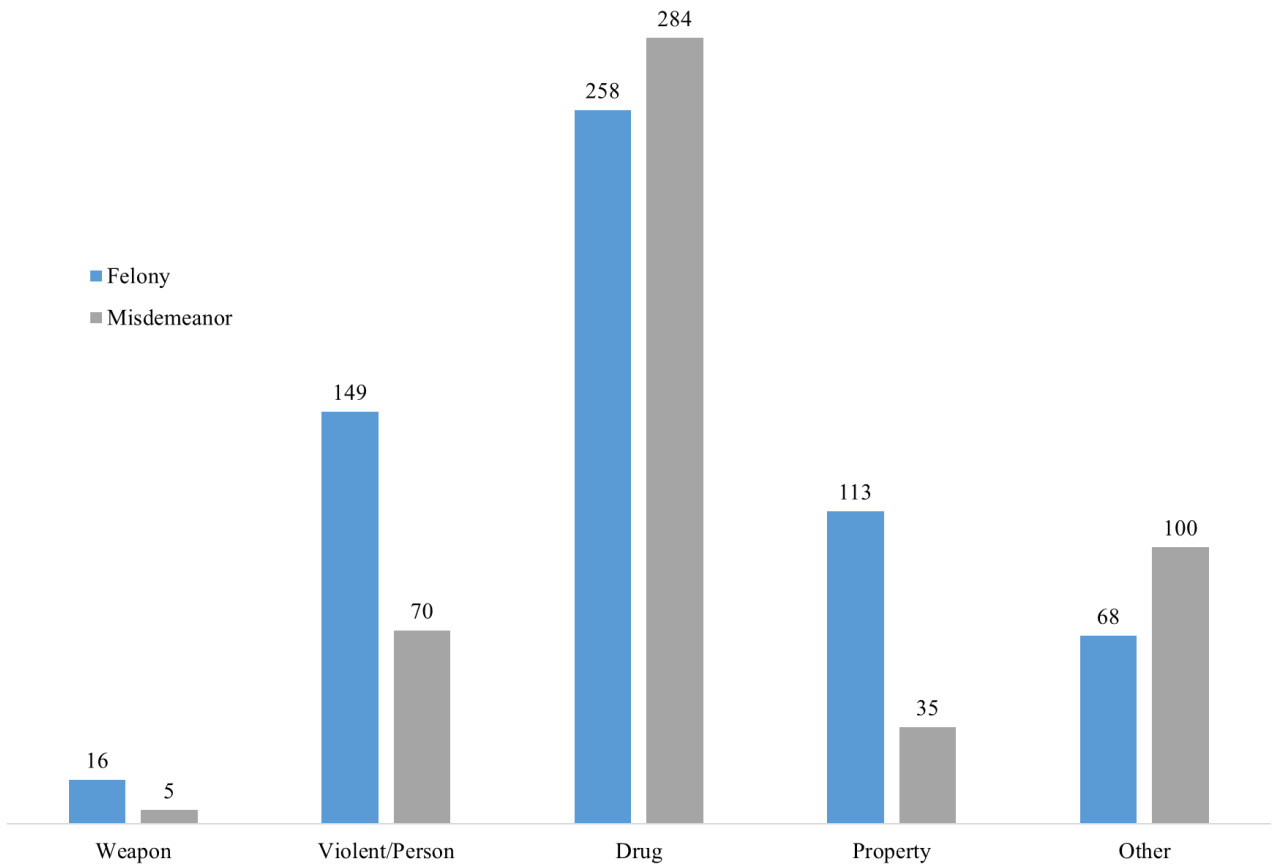
## OFFENSE TYPES FOR ADULT PROBATION SUPERVISIONS RECEIVED

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

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Weapon	27	28	23	22	<b>21</b>
Violent/Person	313	195	164	204	<b>219</b>
Drug	475	783	550	526	<b>542</b>
Property	262	236	146	166	<b>148</b>
Other	259	220	192	185	<b>168</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,336</b>	<b>1,462</b>	<b>1,075</b>	<b>1,103</b>	<b>1,098</b>

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

## MISDEMEANOR AND FELONY OFFENSE TYPES FOR PROBATION SUPERVISIONS RECEIVED 2022

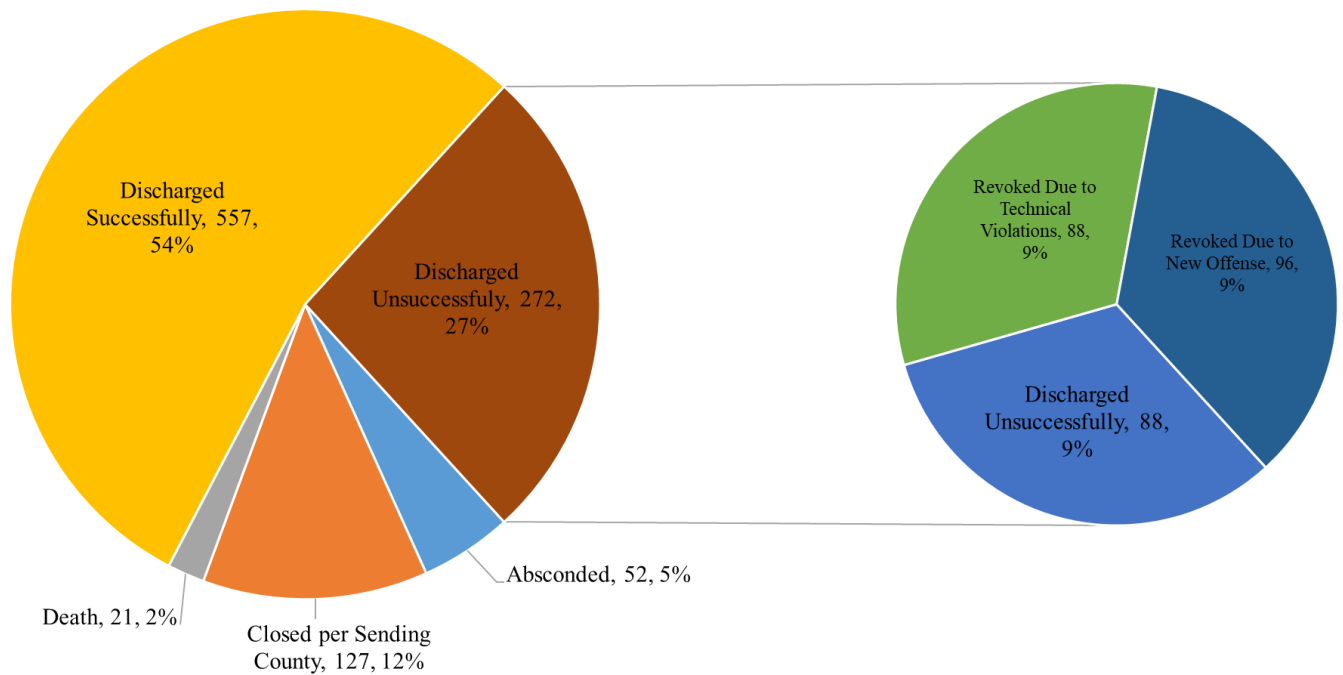


## ADULT PROBATION SUPERVISIONS CLOSED

The following represents the number of adult probation supervisions closed in 2022 by the type of discharge. Offenders could have been discharged from multiple supervisions in multiple cases and each case could have a different type of discharge depending on the final disposition given by a court.

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Misdemeanor	744	622	631	541	<b>498</b>
Felony	608	617	568	586	<b>531</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	1,352	1,239	1,199	1,127	<b>1,029</b>

### TOTAL ADULT PROBATION SUPERVISIONS CLOSED 2022





## YEAR END OPEN ADULT PROBATION SUPERVISIONS

The following represents the total number of adult probation supervisions open at the end of 2022.

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Misdemeanor	634	665	520	462	<b>450</b>
Felony	974	1,018	921	869	<b>850</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	1,608	1,683	1,441	1,331	<b>1,300</b>

## YEAR END ADULT PROBATION SUPERVISION CASELOADS

The following represents the average number of clients each adult probation officer was supervising at the end of 2022 by the unit assigned. In 2022, the high-volume Administrative Caseload was dissolved and the cases were reassigned to the four (4) low/administrative POs. This allowed for a fifth PO to be added to the ESU.

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
High / Moderate Caseload	41	42	40	41	<b>38</b>
Low / Administrative Caseload	167	176	152	115	<b>172</b>
Enhanced Supervision Unit	43	41	45	33	<b>27</b>
Administrative High-volume Caseload	303	298	238	299	<b>N/A</b>

## ADULT PROBATION SUPERVISION TRANSFERS

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

The following represents the number transfer cases by type received or sent during 2022.

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Intrastate Transfer Out	177	211	131	166	<b>125</b>
Interstate Transfer Out	20	17	16	13	<b>11</b>
Intrastate Transfer In	170	190	145	157	<b>182</b>
Interstate Transfer In	9	14	9	14	<b>15</b>

## 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	0
Felony	147	159	97	147	147
<b>TOTAL</b>	147	159	97	147	147

### 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	467
Felony	392	415	318	336	340
<b>TOTAL</b>	1,028	1,079	865	820	807

## **COURT ALCOHOL & DRUG PROGRAM**

The Monroe Circuit Court Alcohol and Drug Program is an integral part of the Adult Division of the Probation Department. The Court Alcohol and Drug Program is certified by the Indiana Office of Court Services (IOCS). In 2019, the Program was granted a four-year re-certification by the IOCS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Some cases transferred into Monroe County are only referred for court alcohol and drug program services and are not under probation supervision; in 2022, thirteen (13) such cases were received by the Department.

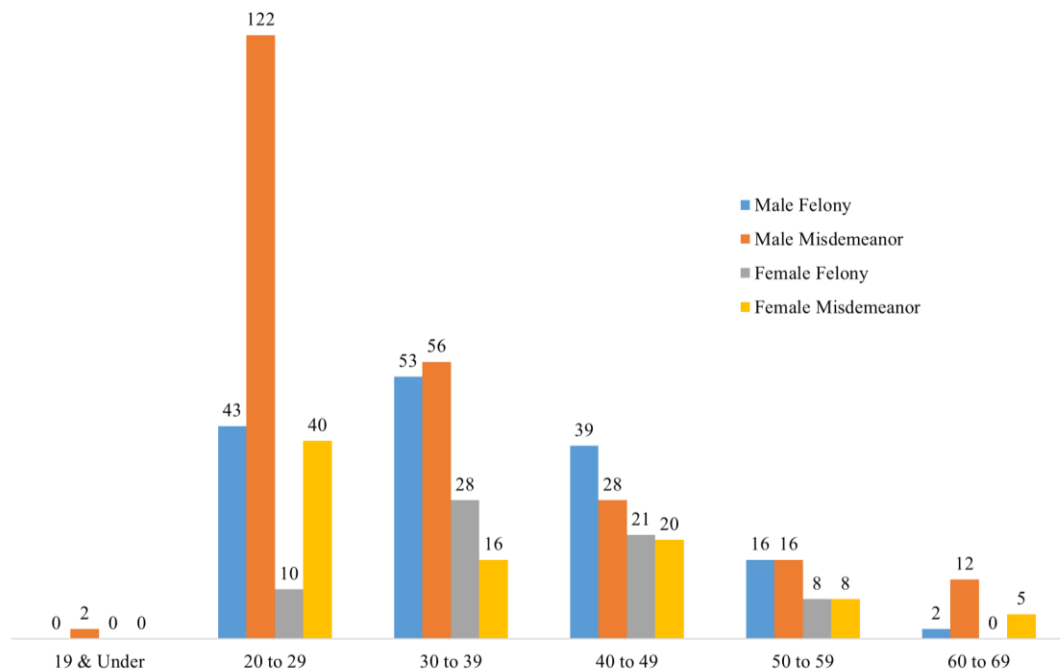
The chart below shows the number of individuals referred for Court Alcohol and Drug Program supervision in 2022. If an individual was placed on Court Alcohol and Drug Program supervision more than once or in more than one case, the individual is categorized by the highest level of convicted offense.

	INDIVIDUALS RECEIVED					SUPERVISIONS RECEIVED				
	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Misdemeanor	388	279	358	291	<b>321</b>	394	481	363	301	<b>325</b>
Felony	270	476	222	228	<b>214</b>	272	288	227	236	<b>220</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	658	755	580	519	<b>535</b>	666	769	590	537	<b>545</b>

\*Includes thirteen (13) individuals and thirteen (13) supervisions for court alcohol and drug program supervision only.

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

The table and chart below indicates the number of Court Alcohol and Drug Program clients received and supervisions received in 2022, both felony and misdemeanor, broken down by sex and age. This represents the characteristics of the client at the time supervision began, which may be reported more than once if the client was placed on probation supervision multiple times or in multiple cases.



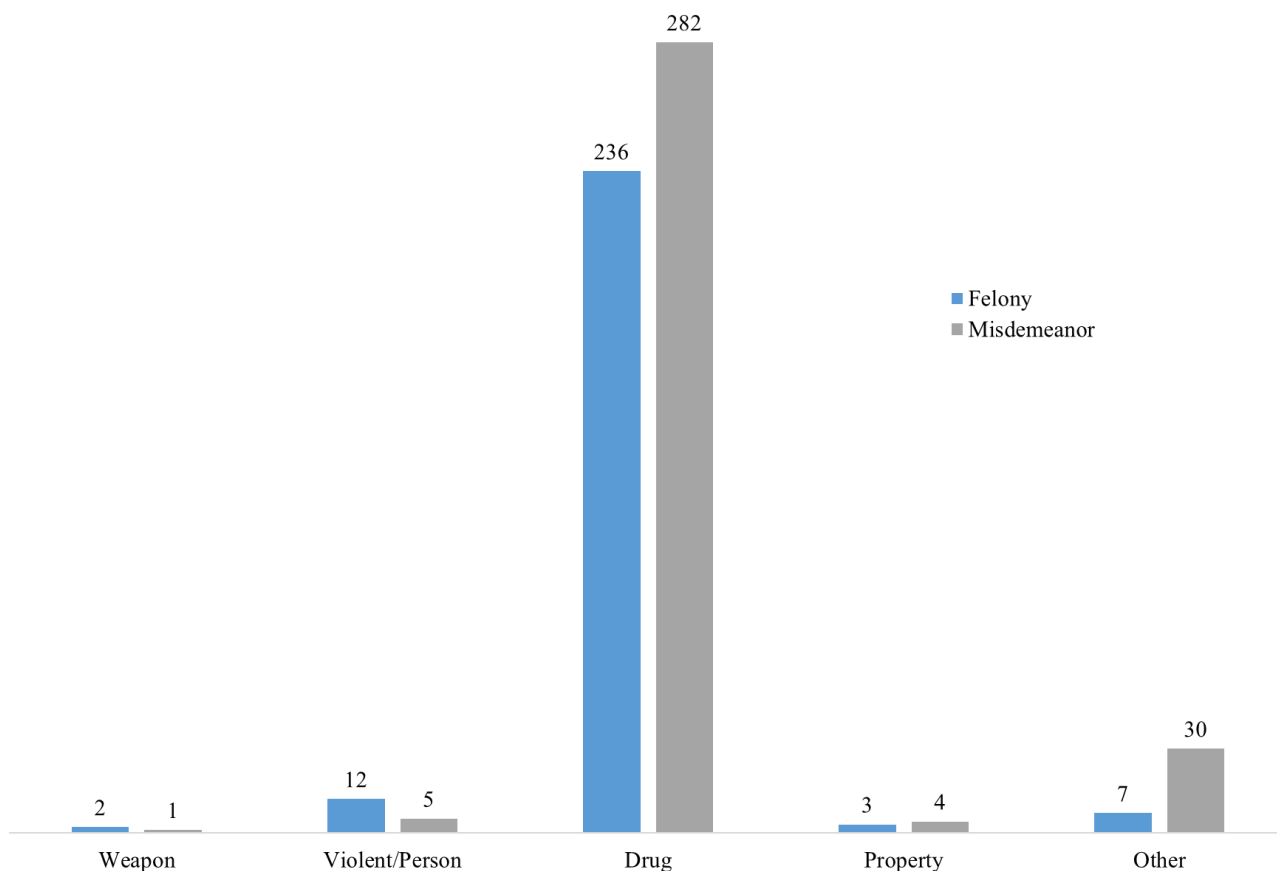
## OFFENSE TYPES FOR COURT ALCOHOL AND DRUG PROGRAM SUPERVISIONS RECEIVED

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

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Weapon	9	6	6	7	3
Violent/Person	194	17	24	18	17
Drug	427	710	538	511	518
Property	20	19	11	11	7
Other	89	84	66	49	37
<b>TOTAL</b>	739	836	645	596	582

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

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

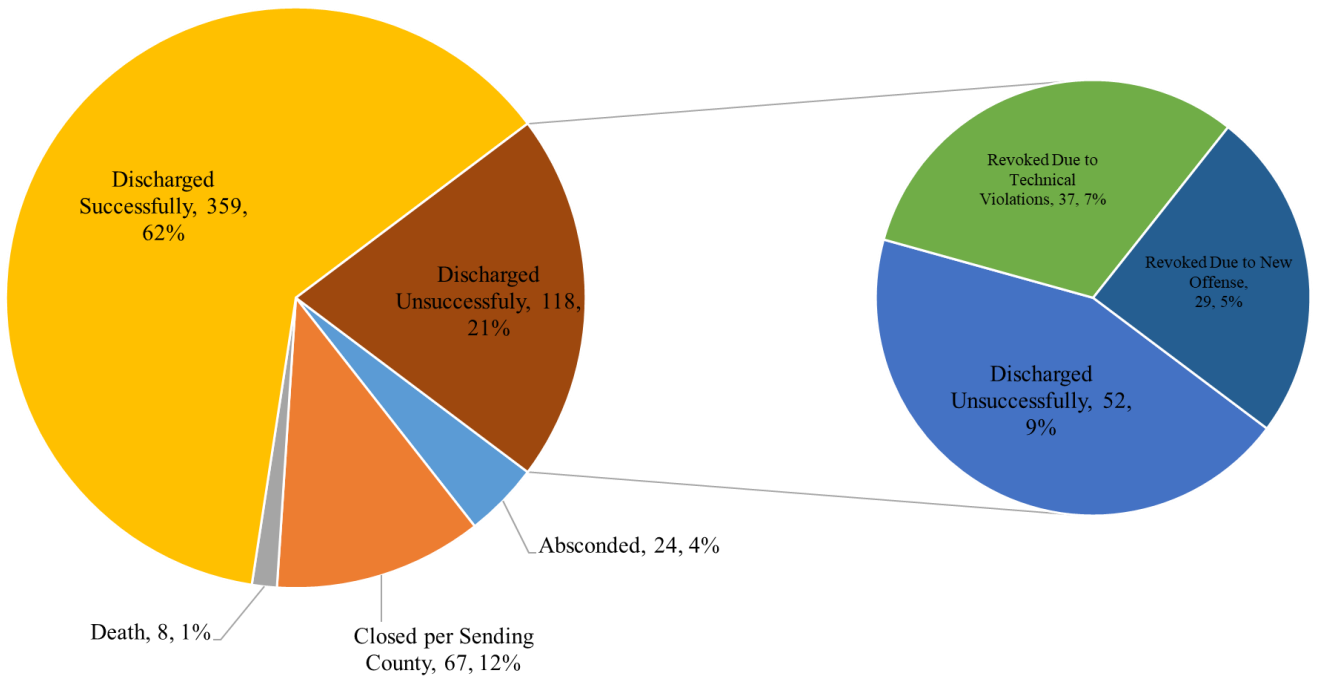


## COURT ALCOHOL AND DRUG PROGRAM SUPERVISIONS CLOSED

The following represents the number of Court Alcohol and Drug Program supervisions closed in 2022 by the type of discharge. Clients could have been discharged in multiple cases and each case could have a different type of discharge depending on the final disposition given by a court.

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Misdemeanor	509	400	475	394	334
Felony	318	278	272	280	242
<b>TOTAL</b>	827	678	747	674	576

## TOTAL COURT ALCOHOL AND DRUG PROGRAM SUPERVISIONS CLOSED



## ALCOHOL AND MARIJUANA EDUCATION SCHOOL

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

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
IU Student	278	346	195	184	524
Non-IU Student	126	108	40	68	91
<b>TOTAL</b>	404	454	235	252	615

## PRIME FOR LIFE

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

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Prosecutor Referrals	140	95	22	19	26
Probation Referrals	67	100	77	78	94
<b>TOTAL</b>	207	195	99	97	120

# **COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS PROGRAM**

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

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

Funding for Community Corrections comes from a variety of sources including the Indiana Department of Correction (IDOC) community corrections grants, user fees, local taxes, and other grants. In 2022, Monroe County completed its 39<sup>th</sup> year of receiving grant funding from the IDOC. A total of \$1,528,120 was awarded to Monroe County to fund home detention, day reporting, community service, and pretrial services as well as Mental Health Court and Drug Treatment Court.

The IDOC is a significant funding source through the annual Community Corrections Program grant. As a condition of grant funding, the Community Corrections Program must undergo program audits by the IDOC to determine if the program meets criteria as an "evidence-based organization." Our program scored 99 out of 100 in our most recent audit in 2018. In October 2022, IDOC conducted a new assessment of our Community Corrections Program using the Evidence-Based Correctional Program Checklist-Community Supervision Agency (CPC-CSA) assessment tool developed by the University of Cincinnati Corrections Institute. The assessment took place over one day, on site at Community Corrections, and included file reviews, policy reviews, client appointment observations, and interviews by CPC-CSA assessors with staff and clients. The Community Corrections Program has yet to receive the results of this 2022 assessment.

## **COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS ADVISORY BOARD**

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

## CASP LEVELS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## ADULT WORK RELEASE INDIVIDUALS RECEIVED

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Misdemeanor	0	0	0	0	<b>0</b>
Felony	4	1	2	1	<b>7</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>7</b>

## ADULT WORK RELEASE SUPERVISIONS RECEIVED

Age	Male		Female	
	Felony	Misdemeanor	Felony	Misdemeanor
30-39	5	0	1	0
60-70	1	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>

## OFFENSE TYPES FOR ADULT WORK RELEASE SUPERVISIONS RECEIVED

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

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Weapon	0	0	0	0	<b>0</b>
Violent/Person	0	0	1	0	<b>3</b>
Drug	2	5	1	2	<b>3</b>
Property	1	0	0	0	<b>2</b>
Other	3	0	0	1	<b>0</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>8</b>

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

## ADULT WORK RELEASE SUPERVISIONS CLOSED

	Felony					Misdemeanor				
	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Successful Completion	3	3	1	1	<b>5</b>	0	0	0	0	<b>0</b>
Revoked Due to Technical Violations	1	0	0	0	<b>1</b>	0	0	0	0	<b>0</b>
Revoked Due to New Offense	3	1	0	0	<b>0</b>	0	0	0	0	<b>0</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

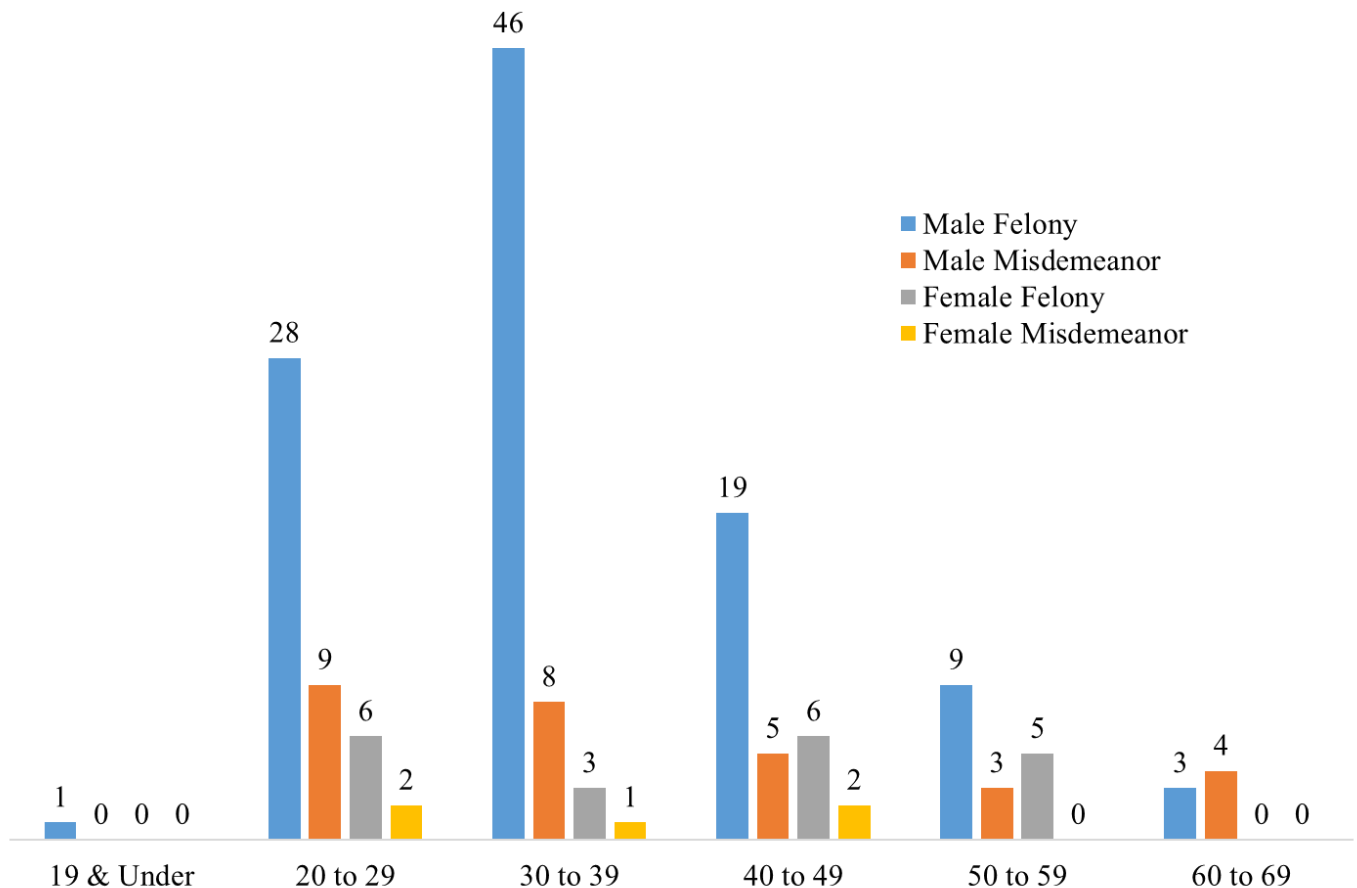
## ADULT CASP LEVELS 2-5 INDIVIDUALS AND SUPERVISIONS RECEIVED

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

	INDIVIDUALS RECEIVED					SUPERVISIONS RECEIVED				
	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Misdemeanor	43	23	17	36	<b>25</b>	113	67	44	52	<b>34</b>
Felony	266	181	128	128	<b>102</b>	391	276	192	185	<b>126</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	309	204	145	164	<b>127</b>	504	343	236	237	<b>160</b>

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

The table below indicates the number of CASP Levels 2-5 supervisions received in 2022 broken down by sex and age. This represents the characteristics of the individual at the time supervision began, which may be reported more than once if the individual was placed on CASP Levels 2-5 multiple times or in multiple cases.



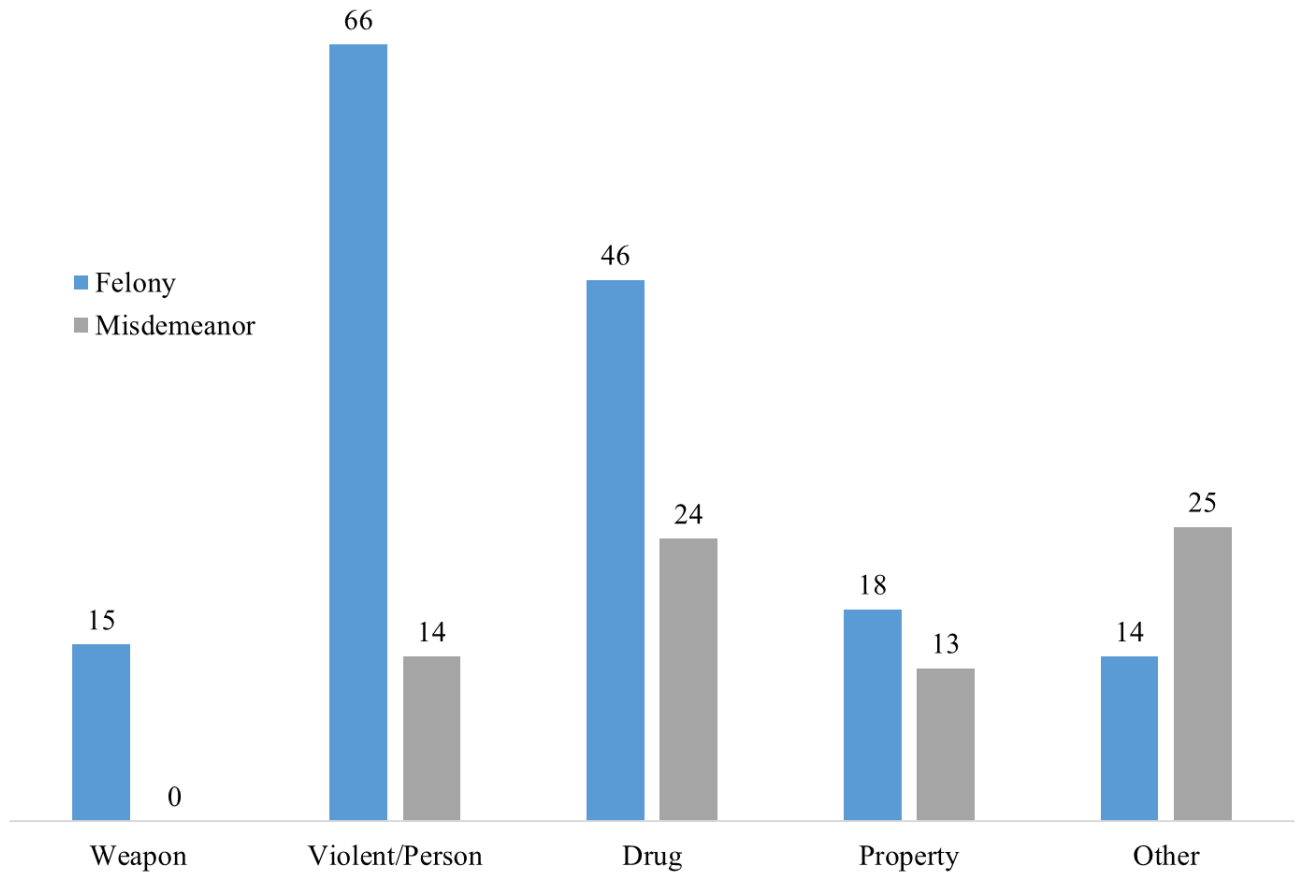
## OFFENSE TYPES FOR ADULT CASP LEVELS 2-5 SUPERVISIONS RECEIVED

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

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Weapon	16	25	24	11	<b>15</b>
Violent/Person	144	154	108	86	<b>80</b>
Drug	202	187	127	130	<b>70</b>
Property	122	122	73	71	<b>31</b>
Other	79	108	76	61	<b>39</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>533</b>	<b>596</b>	<b>408</b>	<b>359</b>	<b>235</b>

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

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

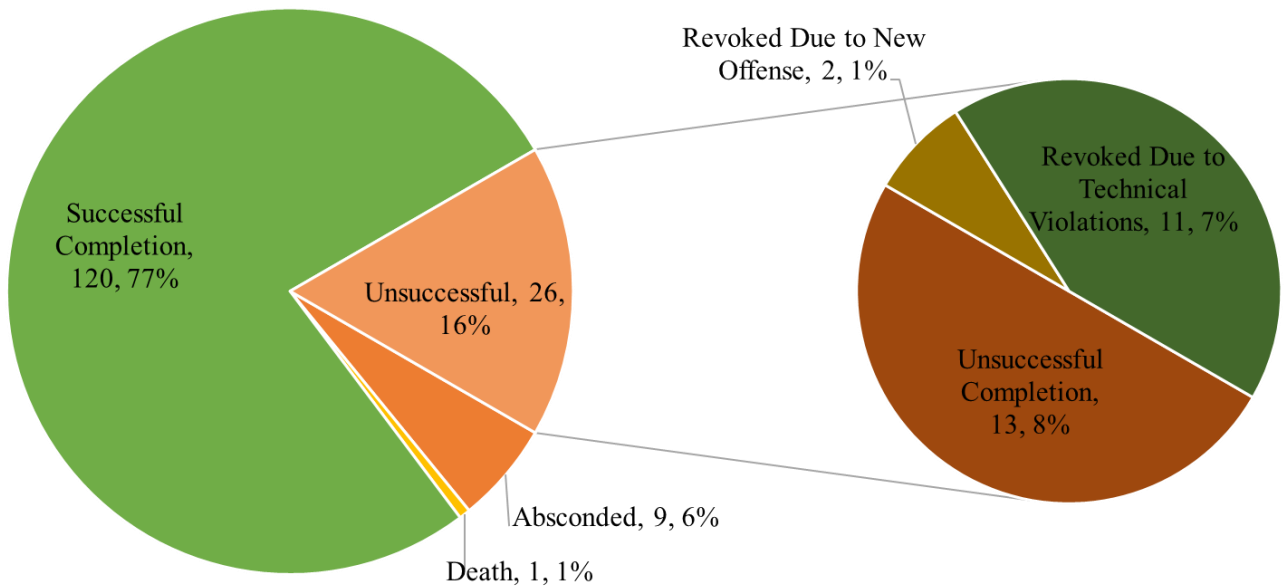


## ADULT CASP LEVELS 2-5 SUPERVISIONS CLOSED

The following represents the number of adult CASP Levels 2-5 supervisions closed in 2022 by the type of discharge. Individuals could have been discharged from multiple supervisions in multiple cases and each case could have a different type of discharge depending on the final disposition ordered by a court.

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Misdemeanor	89	70	46	43	30
Felony	344	246	198	169	126
<b>TOTAL</b>	433	316	244	212	<b>156</b>

## TOTAL ADULT CASP LEVELS 2-5 SUPERVISIONS CLOSED



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

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Misdemeanor	1	3	0	5	8
Felony	18	29	13	14	22
<b>TOTAL</b>	19	32	13	19	30

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

Age	Male		Female	
	Felony	Misdemeanor	Felony	Misdemeanor
Less than 20	0	0	1	0
20-29	9	3	3	0
30-39	13	4	0	0
40-49	4	1	0	0
50-59	5	3	0	0
60 and Above	2	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	33	11	4	0

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

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

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Weapon	3	0	0	2	5
Violent/Person	34	67	23	13	39
Drug	3	27	4	17	8
Property	21	14	2	9	14
Other	11	29	15	6	16
<b>TOTAL</b>	72	137	44	47	82

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

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

	Felony					Misdemeanor				
	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Absconded	2	5	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
Successful Completion	16	13	22	18	18	2	4	1	5	6
Unsuccessful Completion	0	7	11	4	5	0	7	4	1	3
Revoked Due to Technical Violations	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Revoked Due to New Offense	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	18	25	33	22	24	2	12	6	6	9

## ADULT CASP LEVEL 7 INDIVIDUALS RECEIVED

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Misdemeanor	6	17	11	23	<b>30</b>
Felony	16	43	33	29	<b>45</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	22	60	44	52	<b>75</b>

## ADULT CASP LEVEL 7 SUPERVISIONS RECEIVED

Age	Male		Female	
	Felony	Misdemeanor	Felony	Misdemeanor
20-29	9	11	1	4
30-39	14	8	5	2
40-49	12	10	7	3
50-59	6	3	2	4
60 & Above	6	2	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	47	34	15	13

## OFFENSE TYPES FOR CASP LEVEL 7 SUPERVISIONS RECEIVED

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

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Weapon	0	0	0	0	<b>2</b>
Violent/Person	9	35	27	14	<b>28</b>
Drug	23	67	54	59	<b>74</b>
Property	4	8	12	3	<b>7</b>
Other	11	32	31	31	<b>26</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	47	142	124	107	<b>137</b>

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

## ADULT CASP LEVEL 7 SUPERVISIONS CLOSED

	Felony					Misdemeanor				
	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Absconded	0	0	6	0	<b>1</b>	0	3	1	2	<b>3</b>
Successful Completion	20	23	30	31	<b>33</b>	9	22	27	27	<b>29</b>
Unsuccessful Completion	2	9	12	8	<b>10</b>	3	2	9	7	<b>4</b>
Revoked Due to Technical Violations	3	2	2	0	<b>2</b>	1	0	0	0	<b>0</b>
Revoked Due to New Offense	0	1	2	0	<b>0</b>	0	0	1	0	<b>0</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	25	35	52	39	<b>46</b>	13	27	38	36	<b>36</b>



## ADULT CASP LEVEL 10 INDIVIDUALS AND SUPERVISIONS RECEIVED

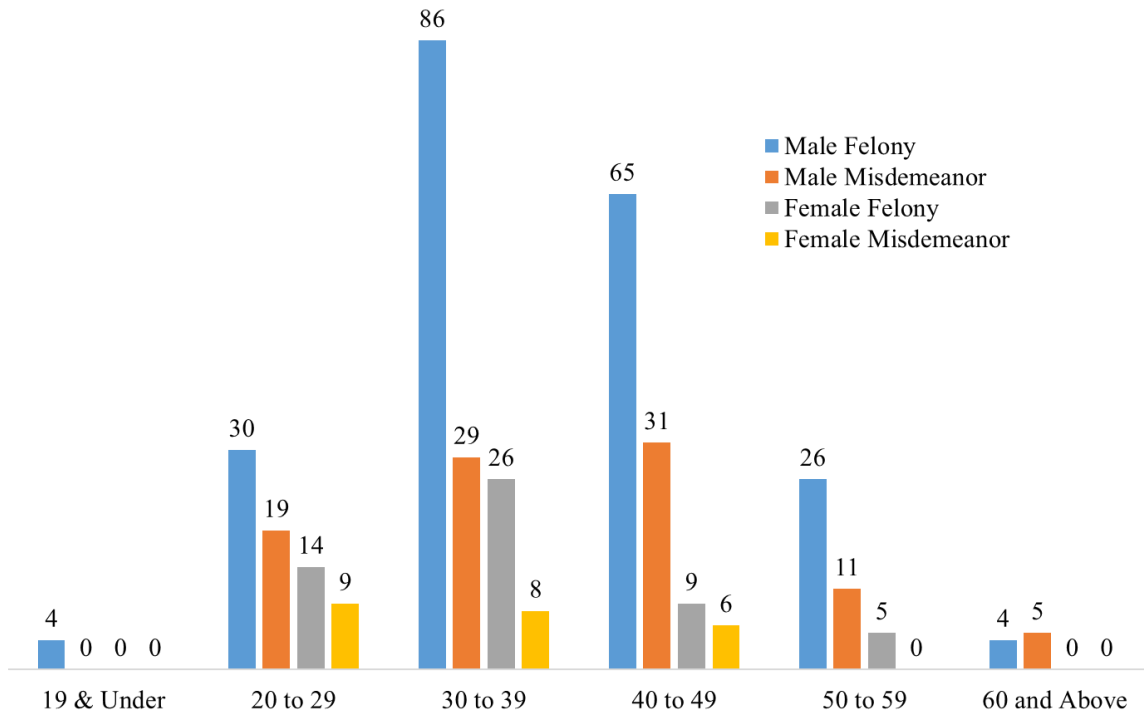
CASP Level 10 (day reporting) participants must report to Community Corrections daily, Monday through Friday, to check in and be tested for alcohol. CASP Level 10 participants are also subject to drug tests, but have no required curfew or other restrictions on their day-to-day freedom. Courts may place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

The chart below shows the number of individuals placed on CASP Level 10 supervision in 2022. If an individual was placed on CASP Level 10 more than once or in more than one case, the individual is categorized by the highest level of referred offense. Individuals may be placed on CASP Level 10 multiple times or in multiple cases.

	INDIVIDUALS RECEIVED					SUPERVISIONS RECEIVED				
	2018	2019	2020	2021	<b>2022</b>	2018	2019	2020	2021	<b>2022</b>
Misdemeanor	95	101	36	87	<b>82</b>	225	438	203	150	<b>118</b>
Felony	283	412	221	177	<b>155</b>	426	735	385	302	<b>269</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	378	513	257	264	<b>237</b>	651	1,173	588	452	<b>387</b>

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

The table and chart below indicates the number of CASP Level 10 supervisions received in 2022, both felony and misdemeanor, broken down by sex and age. This represents the characteristics of the individual at the time supervision began, which may be reported more than once if the individual was placed on CASP Level 10 multiple times or in multiple cases.



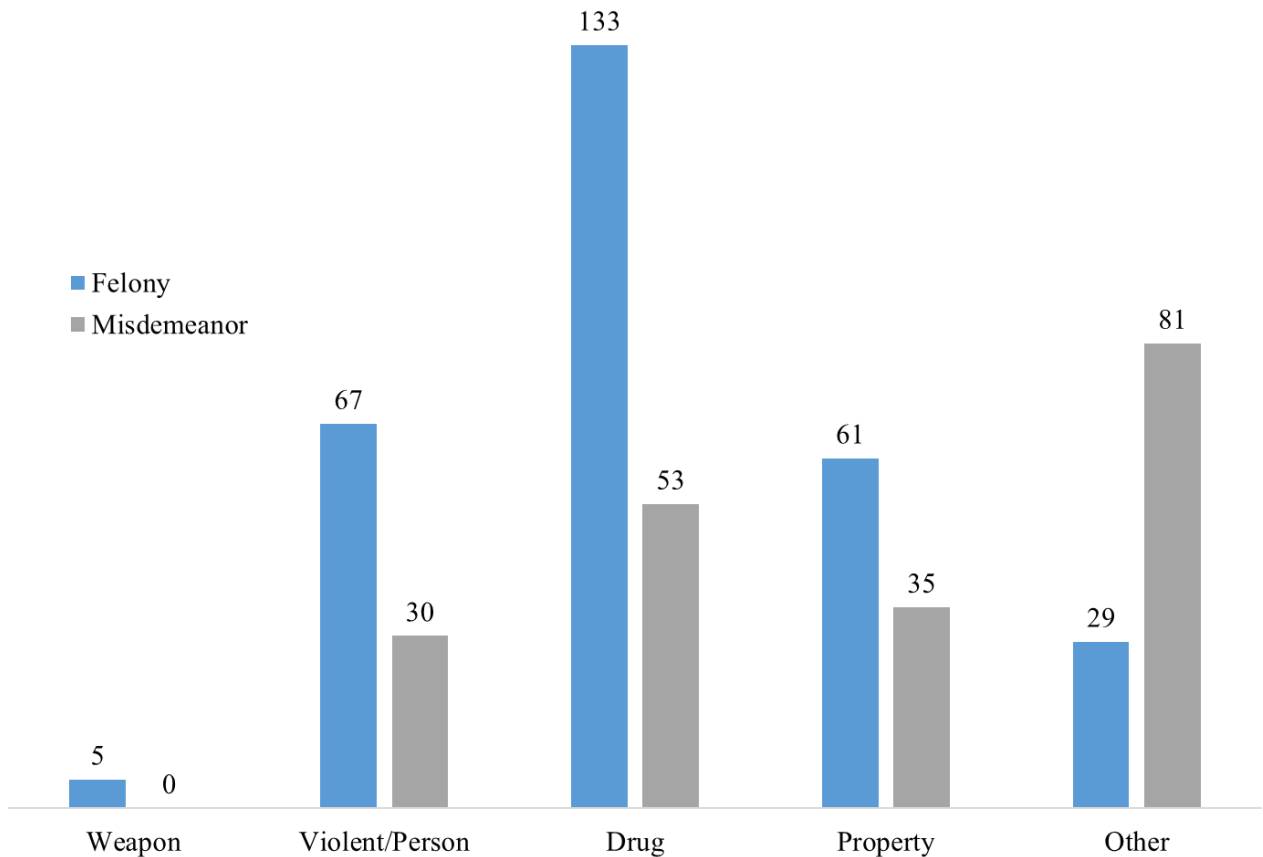
## OFFENSE TYPES FOR ADULT CASP LEVEL 10 SUPERVISIONS RECEIVED

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

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Weapon	20	24	15	15	5
Violent/Person	152	268	162	110	97
Drug	329	669	293	304	186
Property	223	382	186	131	96
Other	164	369	187	125	110
<b>TOTAL</b>	888	1,712	843	685	494

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

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

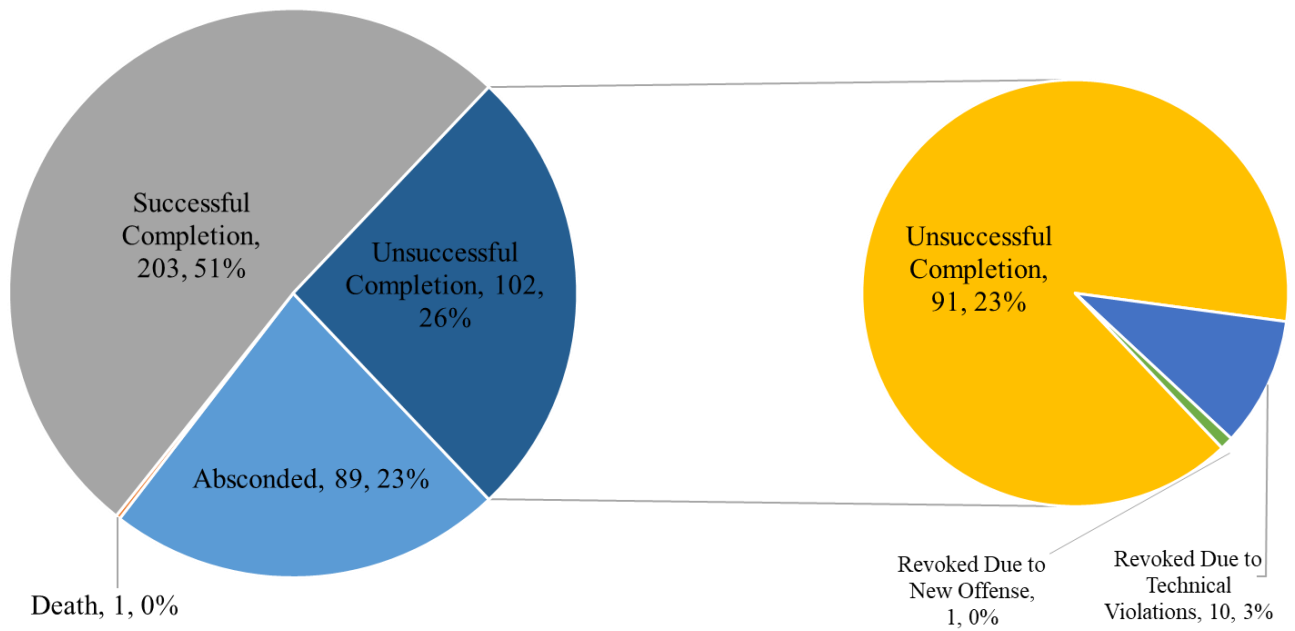


## ADULT CASP LEVEL 10 SUPERVISIONS CLOSED

The following represents the number of adult CASP Level 10 supervisions closed in 2022 by the type of discharge. Individuals could have been discharged from multiple supervisions in multiple cases and each case could have a different type of discharge depending on the final disposition given by a court.

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Misdemeanor	229	396	233	151	120
Felony	427	647	401	319	275
<b>TOTAL</b>	656	1,043	634	470	395

## TOTAL ADULT CASP LEVEL 10 SUPERVISIONS CLOSED



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

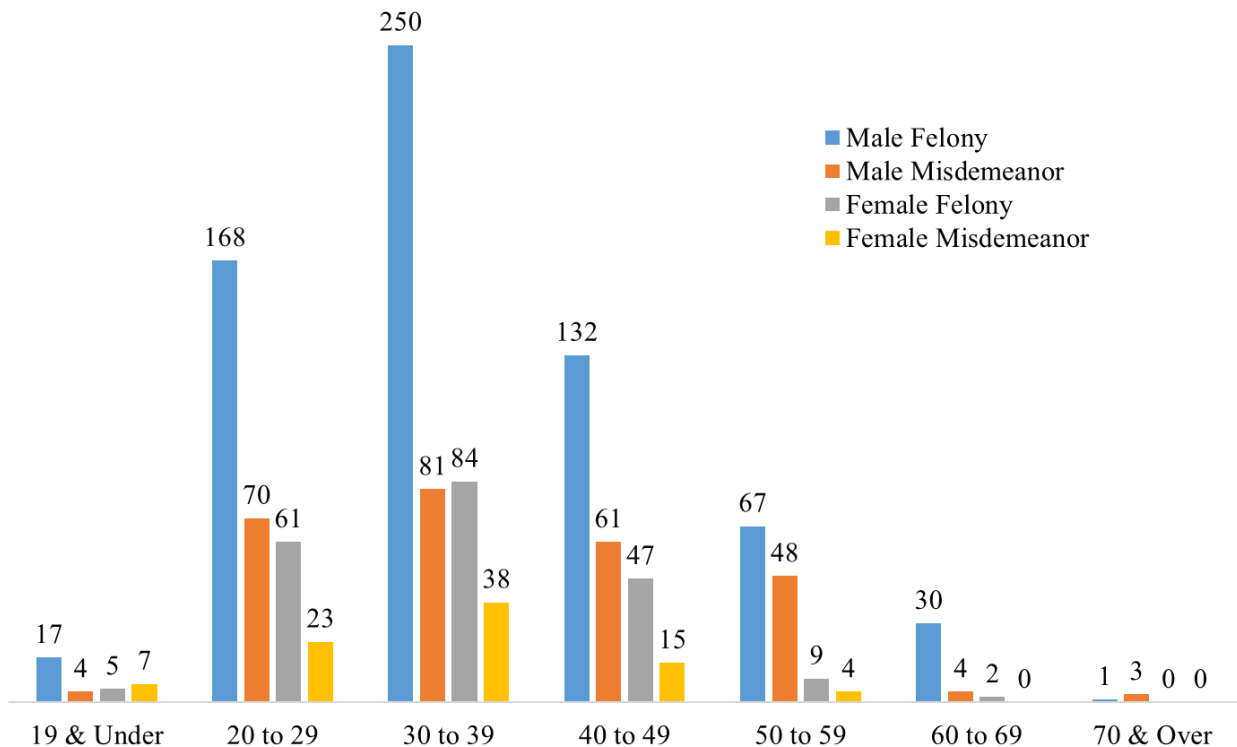
CASP Levels 11-12 (pretrial monitoring) participants must report as needed for case management or kiosk reporting. Courts typically place individuals on CASP Levels 11-12 during the pretrial period while their case is being processed.

The chart below shows the number of individuals placed on CASP Levels 11-12 in 2022. If an individual was placed on CASP Levels 11-12 more than once or in more than one case, the individual is categorized by the highest level of referred offense. Individuals may be placed on CASP Levels 11-12 multiple times or in multiple cases.

	INDIVIDUALS RECEIVED					SUPERVISIONS RECEIVED				
	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Misdemeanor	115	139	76	164	213	265	533	265	302	358
Felony	712	817	451	528	613	948	1,304	666	771	873
<b>TOTAL</b>	827	956	527	692	<b>826</b>	1,213	1,837	931	1,073	<b>1,231</b>

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

The table and chart below indicates the number of CASP Levels 11-12 supervisions received in 2022, both felony and misdemeanor, broken down by sex and age. This represents the characteristics of the individual at the time supervision began, which may be reported more than once if the individual was placed on CASP Levels 11-12 multiple times or in multiple cases.



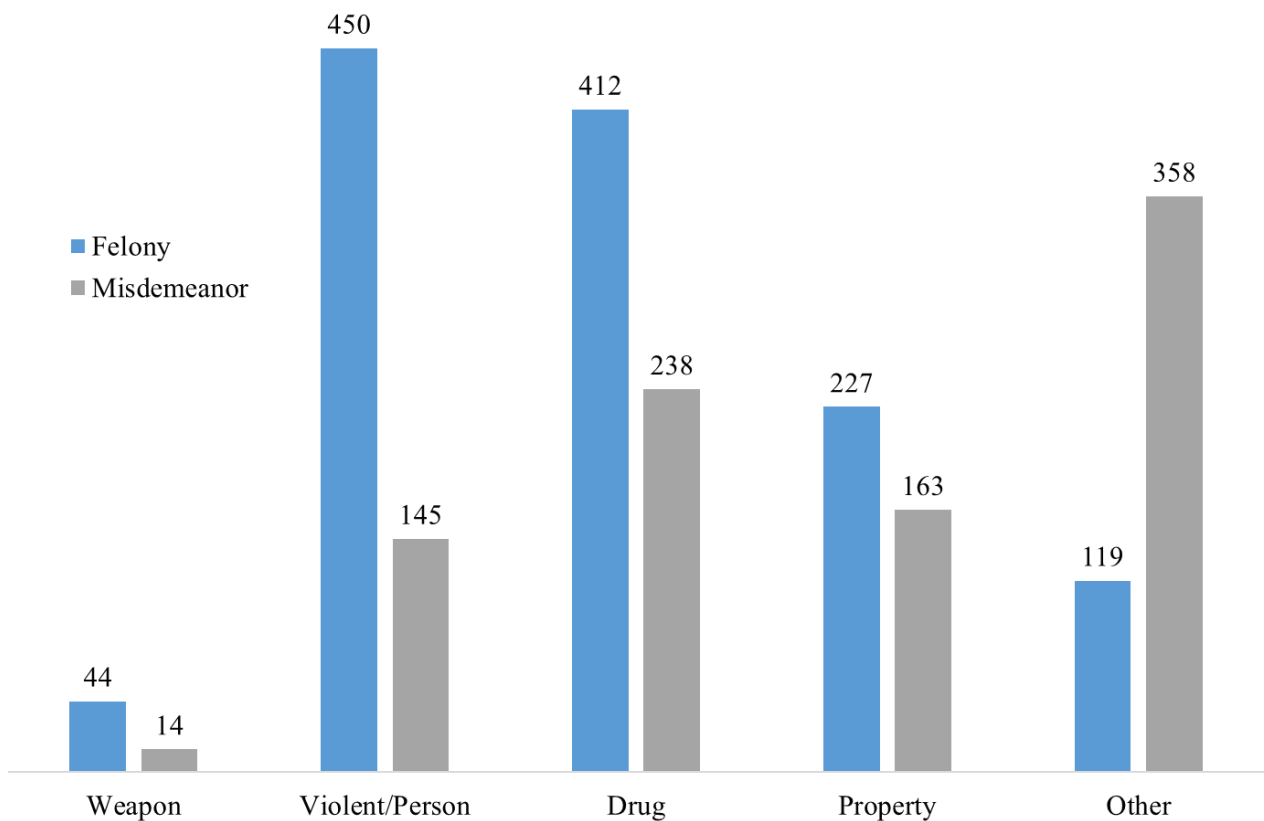
## OFFENSE TYPES FOR ADULT CASP LEVELS 11-12 SUPERVISIONS RECEIVED

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

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Weapon	67	59	61	67	<b>58</b>
Violent/Person	582	673	505	558	<b>595</b>
Drug	869	1,071	629	719	<b>650</b>
Property	571	504	305	374	<b>390</b>
Other	458	575	398	479	<b>477</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2,547</b>	<b>2,882</b>	<b>1,898</b>	<b>2,197</b>	<b>2,170</b>

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

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

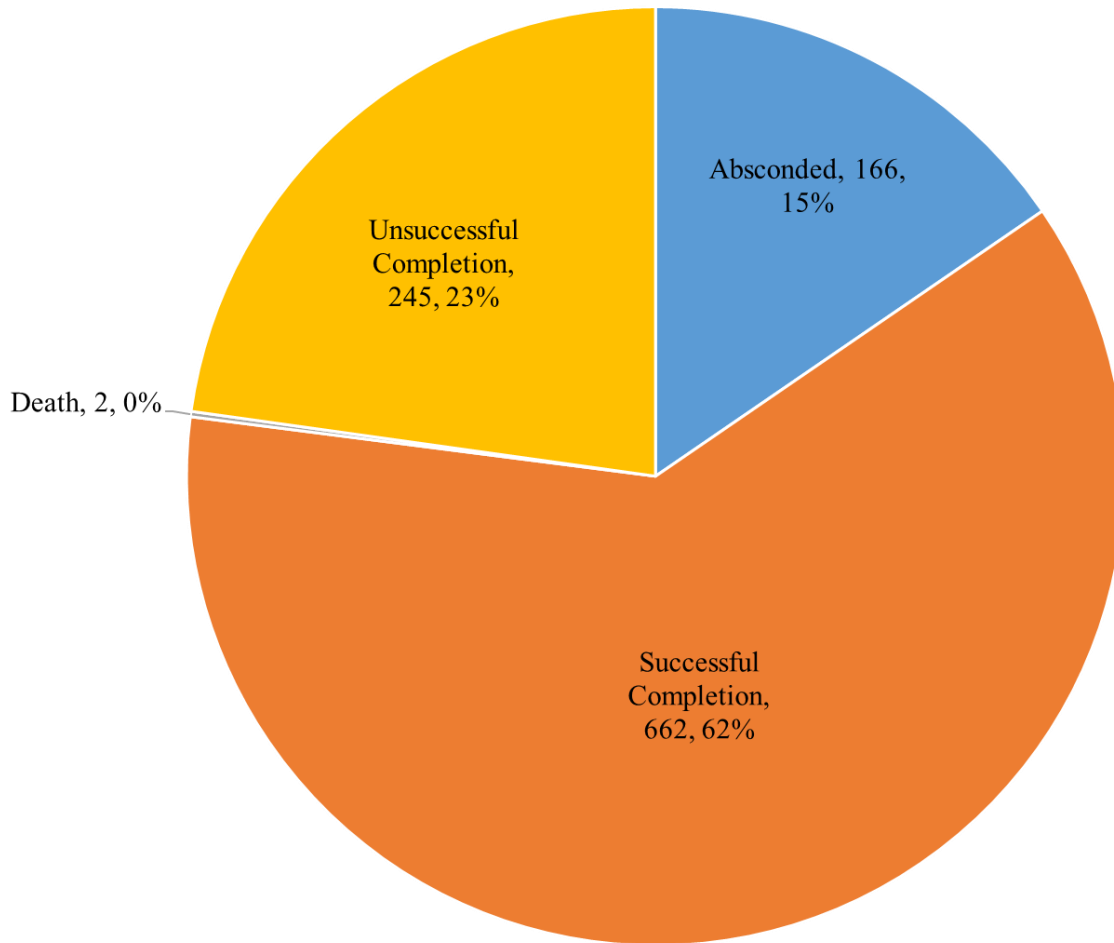


## ADULT CASP LEVELS 11-12 SUPERVISIONS CLOSED

The following represents the number of adult CASP Levels 11-12 supervisions closed in 2022 by the type of discharge. Individuals could have been discharged from multiple supervisions in multiple cases and each case could have a different type of discharge depending on the final disposition ordered by a court.

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Misdemeanor	227	481	307	285	332
Felony	787	1,131	707	714	743
<b>TOTAL</b>	1,014	1,612	1,014	999	1,075

## TOTAL ADULT CASP LEVELS 11-12 SUPERVISIONS CLOSED



## JUVENILE HOME DETENTION INDIVIDUALS & SUPERVISIONS RECEIVED

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

	INDIVIDUALS RECEIVED					SUPERVISIONS RECEIVED				
	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Delinquency	19	21	11	7	22	29	31	15	8	35
Status	1	1	0	0	2	1	1	0	0	2
<b>TOTAL</b>	20	22	11	7	24	30	32	15	8	37

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

	Male		Female	
	Delinquency	Status	Delinquency	Status
13	1	0	0	1
14	6	1	2	0
15	6	0	3	0
16	1	0	3	0
17	8	0	0	0
18 and Up	5	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	27	1	8	1

### OFFENSE TYPES FOR JUVENILE HOME DETENTION SUPERVISIONS RECEIVED

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Weapon	3	0	2	1	9
Violent/Person	21	12	3	2	8
Drug	12	6	11	2	3
Property	16	11	10	2	15
Other	8	17	6	7	10
Status	3	5	2	0	5
<b>TOTAL</b>	63	51	34	14	50

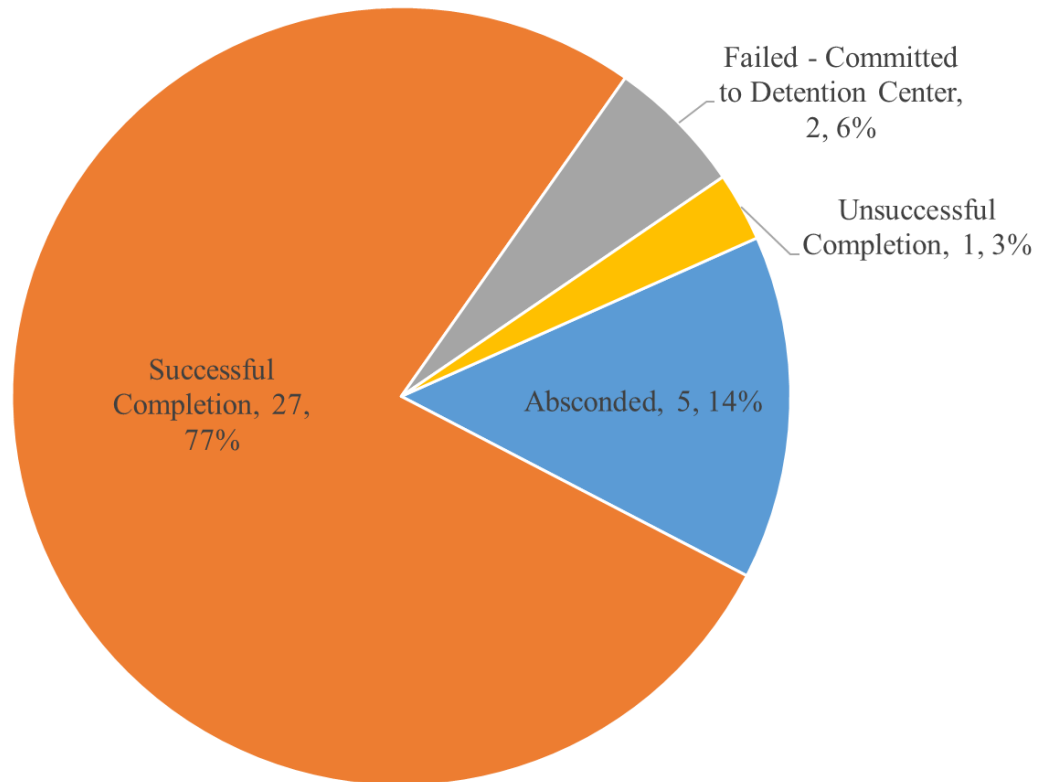
A full list of the offenses can be found in the appendix.

## JUVENILE HOME DETENTION SUPERVISIONS CLOSED

The following represents the number of juvenile home detention supervisions closed in 2022 by the type of discharge. Juveniles could have been discharged from multiple supervisions in multiple cases and each case could have a different type of discharge depending on the final disposition given by a court.

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Delinquency	24	34	20	6	33
Status	1	1	0	0	2
<b>TOTAL</b>	25	35	20	6	35

### TOTAL JUVENILE HOME DETENTION SUPERVISIONS CLOSED





## PRETRIAL SERVICES PROGRAM

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

In 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%**.

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

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

Monroe County Pretrial Services has been involved in multiple research projects over the last several years. As part of Indiana's Pretrial Pilot Project, Monroe County Pretrial Services Program participated in research to help validate the use of the IRAS-Pretrial Assessment Tool and the pretrial process in general. In 2022 specifically, Monroe County Pretrial Services was involved in two research projects, both conducted through George Mason University. The goal of the first study was to look at the effectiveness of drug testing requirements on pretrial defendants and examine the effectiveness of supervision strategies for defendants with self-reported substance use issues. The second study explored what factors help defendants succeed during pretrial supervision and how pretrial services can better address defendants' needs.

At the end of 2022, the Pretrial Services Program was comprised of a director and five (5) line probation officers.

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

## PRETRIAL ASSESSMENTS COMPLETED

The chart below shows the number of individuals assessed for pretrial risk in the target population. Risk level is measured by the Indiana Risk Assessment System – Pretrial Assessment Tool (IRAS-PAT). The target population consists of any individual not currently under community supervision (probation/community corrections) at the time of are who is booked in to the Monroe County Jail charged with committing a felony or misdemeanor offense.

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>	2,096	2,311	1,522	1,389	<b>1,494</b>

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

## RECOMMENDATION RATE

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

	RECOMMENDATION RATE				
	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Recommendation Rate	99.2%	99.0%	96.9%	96.8%	<b>95.9%</b>

## CONCURRENCE RATE

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

	CONCURRENCE RATE				
	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Monitoring Level Agrees with Recommendation	83.1%	83.2%	74.9%	81.6%	<b>83.5%</b>
Monitoring Level Lower than Recommendation	3.0%	3.7%	17.6%	9.2%	<b>7.1%</b>
Monitoring Level Higher than Recommendation	11.9%	12.4%	6.8%	8.3%	<b>8.6%</b>
Other (Pled Guilty, No Charge, Dismissed, etc.)	2.0%	0.7%	0.7%	0.9%	<b>0.8%</b>

## APPEARANCE RATE BY RISK LEVEL

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

	APPEARANCE RATE				
	2018	2019	2020	2021	<b>2022</b>
High Risk	87.3%	86.6%	91.2%	88.1%	<b>84.5%</b>
Moderate Risk	91.3%	91.3%	94.8%	92.6%	<b>89.3%</b>
Low Risk	95.5%	96.6%	97.2%	97.6%	<b>93.0%</b>
<b>OVERALL</b>	92.0%	92.5%	94.9%	92.9%	<b>89.4%</b>

## SAFETY RATE BY RISK LEVEL

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

	SAFETY RATE				
	2018	2019	2020	2021	<b>2022</b>
High Risk	52.4%	54.2%	55.8%	60.1%	<b>52.8%</b>
Moderate Risk	73.2%	69.1%	72.0%	67.9%	<b>67.5%</b>
Low Risk	89.4%	91.2%	87.6%	89.4%	<b>88.7%</b>
<b>OVERALL</b>	77.2%	76.5%	76.6%	74.5%	<b>72.3%</b>

## SUCCESS RATE BY RISK LEVEL

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

	SUCCESS RATE				
	2018	2019	2020	2021	<b>2022</b>
High Risk	37.8%	30.2%	39.5%	37.2%	<b>31.0%</b>
Moderate Risk	57.2%	54.5%	53.8%	51.2%	<b>48.6%</b>
Low Risk	81.9%	84.5%	81.5%	82.7%	<b>78.6%</b>
<b>OVERALL</b>	65.0%	63.9%	64.0%	60.4%	<b>56.0%</b>

## AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY IN JAIL BY RISK LEVEL

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

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

	AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY IN DAYS				
	2018	2019	2020	2021	<b>2022</b>
High Risk	16.2	16.9	23.0	27.0	<b>25.8</b>
Moderate Risk	11.3	13.2	16.9	15.3	<b>13.6</b>
Low Risk	3.4	3.5	7.0	10.6	<b>9.8</b>
<b>OVERALL</b>	8.7	9.4	14.3	15.5	<b>14.0</b>

## RELEASE RATE

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

	RELEASE RATE				
	2018	2019	2020	2021	<b>2022</b>
High Risk	79.0%	85.3%	92.2%	91.4%	<b>88.8%</b>
Moderate Risk	92.8%	94.3%	93.6%	95.5%	<b>95.4%</b>
Low Risk	98.7%	98.8%	98.4%	97.6%	<b>97.6%</b>
<b>OVERALL</b>	94.2%	95.7%	95.8%	95.8%	<b>95.1%</b>

## **ADULT COMMUNITY TRANSITION PROGRAM OFFENDERS RECEIVED**

The Community Transition Program (CTP), as defined in Indiana law (IC 11- 8-1-5.) is the assignment by the court of a court -committed individual from the Indiana Department of Correction (IDOC) to a Community Corrections program.

The purpose of the CTP is to facilitate the successful reintegration of individuals returning to the community after serving a sentence in a state prison. The individual may be placed on CTP for 60 to 180 days, depending on the individual's highest level (most serious) convicted offense, in order to complete the individual's prison sentence in the person's county of residence. This early transition from prison provides structure, supervision, and support for the individual to encourage successful reentry to the community.

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

Only felony offenders may be sent to the IDOC, thus the highest level of offense for each offender participating in CTP will be a felony. There were six (6) individuals on CTP supervision in 2022.

## **OFFENSE TYPES FOR ADULT COMMUNITY TRANSITION PROGRAM SUPERVISIONS RECEIVED**

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

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Weapon	1	0	0	1	2
Violent/Person	1	1	0	0	1
Drug	9	3	9	2	2
Property	5	4	2	6	3
Other	1	0	4	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	17	9	15	9	8

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

## **ADULT COMMUNITY TRANSITION PROGRAM SUPERVISIONS CLOSED**

Individuals completing the CTP could have been discharged from multiple supervisions in multiple cases and each case could have a different type of discharge depending on the final disposition given by a court. There were ten (10) felony supervisions closed in 2022 and all ten (10) were closed successfully.

## COMMUNITY SERVICE PROGRAM

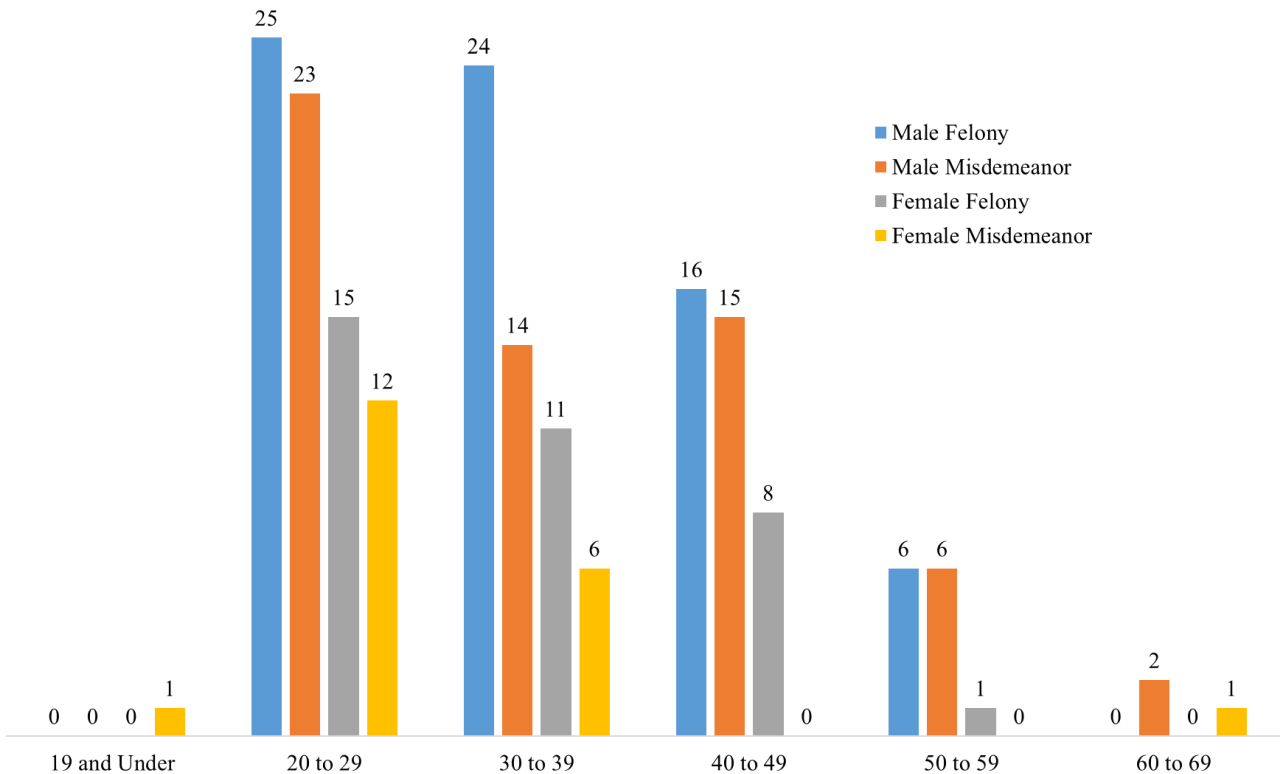
The Community Service Program is comprised of the Public Restitution Program. The Road Crew Program was formerly a part of the Community Services Program, however the Road Crew Program officially ended August 11, 2018 due to budget constraints. Special Road Crew sessions may be held for events such as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

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

The chart below shows the number of individuals referred for community service in 2022 (Public Restitution only, no Road Crew events were held). Individuals may have been referred multiple times or in multiple cases.

	INDIVIDUALS REFERRED					REFERRALS RECEIVED				
	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Misdemeanor	536	380	170	138	77	562	404	188	143	80
Felony	184	175	84	86	71	215	222	116	131	106
<b>TOTAL</b>	720	555	154	224	<b>148</b>	777	626	304	274	<b>186</b>

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





## OFFENSE TYPES FOR COMMUNITY SERVICE REFERRALS RECEIVED

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

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Weapon	10	9	8	3	6
Violent/Person	224	35	31	36	19
Drug	498	446	225	178	117
Property	141	84	31	49	27
Other	225	117	76	45	37
<b>TOTAL</b>	1,098	691	371	311	206

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

## COMMUNITY SERVICE REFERRALS CLOSED

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

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Misdemeanor	562	358	234	179	87
Felony	206	212	122	120	102
<b>TOTAL</b>	768	570	356	299	189

## COMMUNITY SERVICE HOURS ASSESSED AND COMPLETED

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Hours Assessed	20,059	16,731	7,974	6,655	5,565
Hours Completed	10,417	7,948	3,666	3,024	2,625

## COMMUNITY SERVICE HOURS COMPLETION DETAILS

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Local Non-profit Organizations	5,610	2,008	118	35	0
Local Government Entities	2,650	493	23	5	0
Indiana University – Bloomington	792	157	0	40	0
Other Agencies	1,365	5,290	3,525	2,944	2,625
<b>TOTAL</b>	10,417	7,948	3,666	3,024	2,625

## DRUG TESTING PROGRAM

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

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

In 2022 the Department completed 24,428 portable breath tests, 2,448 instant drug tests, 3,608 saliva tests, and 7,967 lab drug tests. This includes tests in some civil cases where a party may be ordered by the court to complete drug testing. The tables below show the substance testing by supervision areas within the Department. Individuals tested could be counted in more than one category, for example a person could be in a problem solving court program and on a community corrections supervision level at the same time.

### DRUG TEST TYPES CONDUCTED BY MAJOR SUPERVISION AREAS

	Juvenile Probation	Adult Probation / Community Corrections	Problem Solving Courts	TOTALS*
Urine Instant	2	1,081	2,332	<b>2,448</b>
Urine Lab	31	5,301	4,291	<b>7,967</b>
Saliva Lab	99	2,446	1,840	<b>3,608</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	132	8,828	8,463	<b>14,023</b>

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

### PORTABLE BREATH TESTS (PBT) FOR ALCOHOL

	Juvenile Probation	Adult Probation / Community Corrections	Problem Solving Courts	TOTALS*
Negative	51	15,721	15,337	<b>23,398</b>
Positive	0	29	5	<b>30</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	51	15,750	15,342	<b>24,428</b>

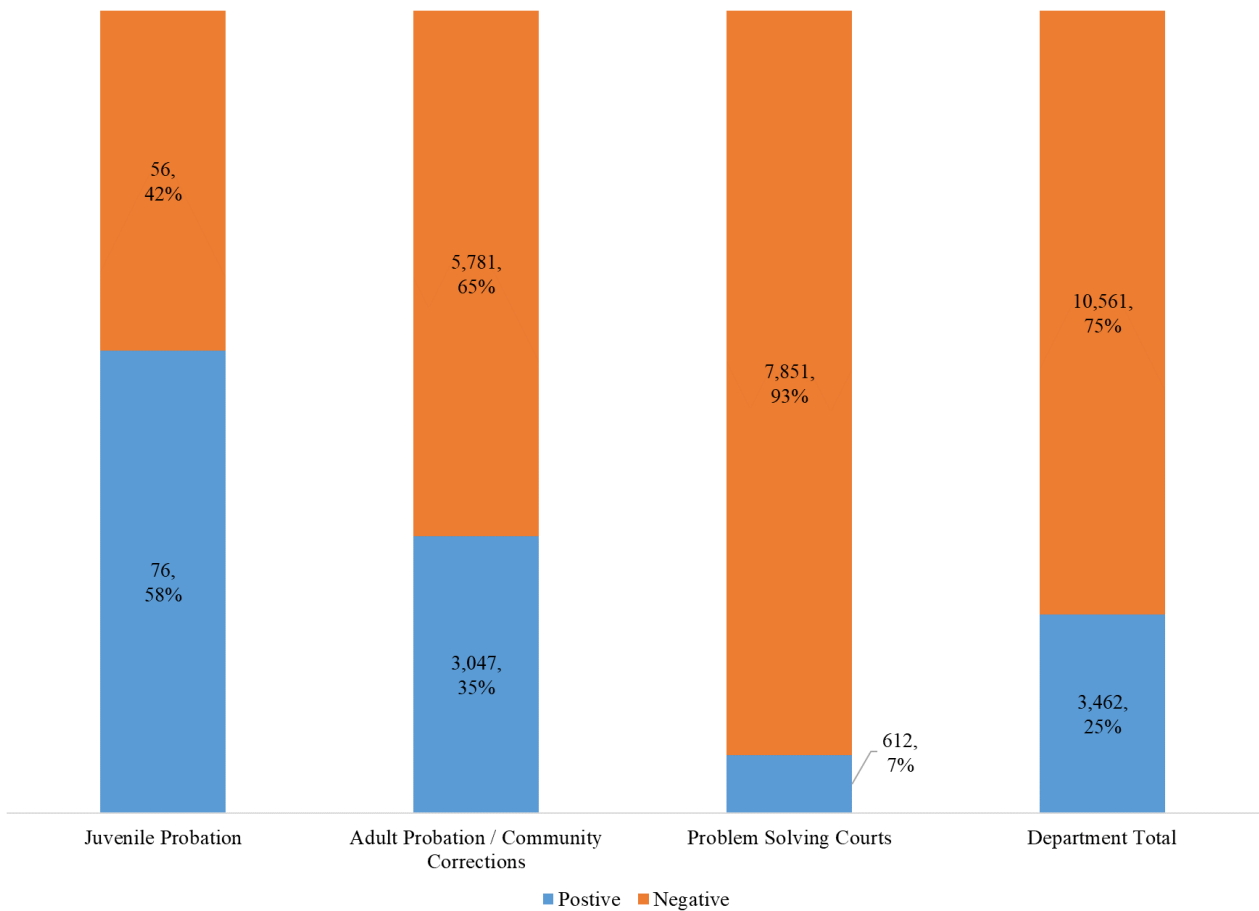
\*Total column represents the number of tests conducted in the department. The total column does not equal the total by major supervision area as individuals tested could be counted in more than one category.

## NEGATIVE AND POSITIVE DRUG TESTS BY MAJOR SUPERVISION AREA

	Juvenile Probation	Adult Probation / Community Corrections	Problem Solving Courts	TOTAL*
Negative	56	5,781	7,851	<b>10,561</b>
Positive	76	3,047	612	<b>3,462</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>8,828</b>	<b>8,463</b>	<b>14,023</b>

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

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



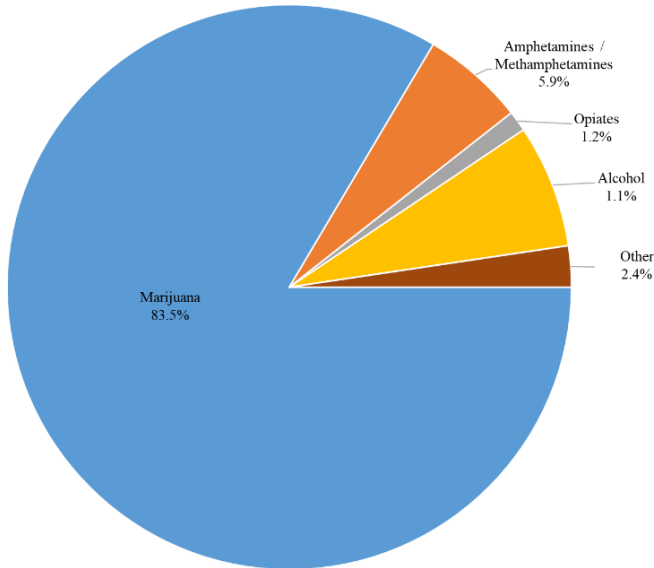
## NEGATIVE AND POSITIVE DRUG TESTS BY PROBLEM SOLVING COURT

	Drug Treatment Court	Reentry Court	Veterans Court	Mental Health Court
Negative	4,057 (94%)	2,564 (97%)	677 (81%)	553 (84%)
Positive	261 (6%)	83 (3%)	161 (19%)	107 (16%)
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>4,318</b>	<b>2,647</b>	<b>838</b>	<b>660</b>

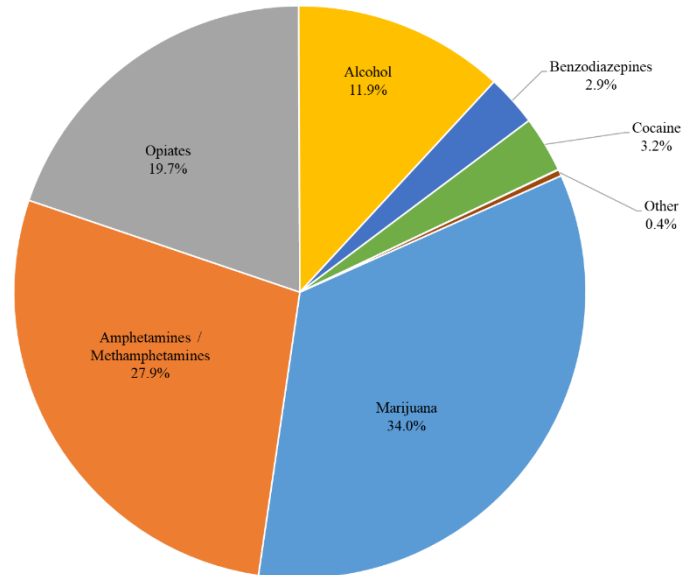
## PERCENTAGE OF DRUGS DETECTED IN LAB CONFIRMED POSITIVE TESTS BY MAJOR SUPERVISION AREA

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

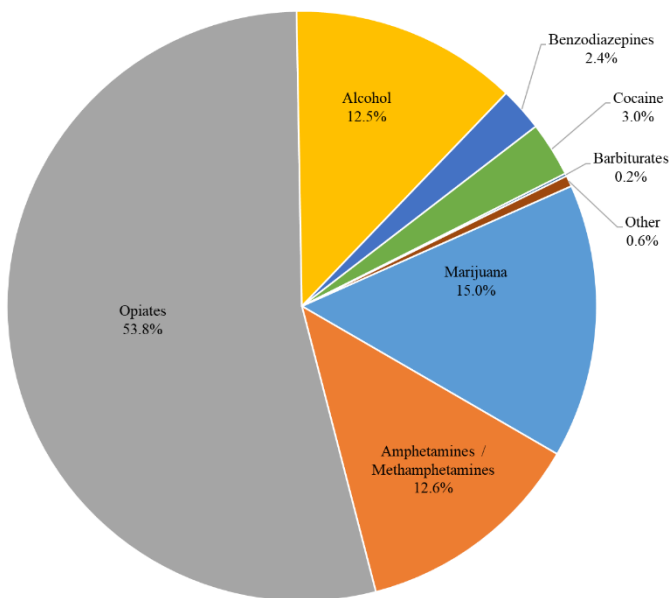
### JUVENILE PROBATION



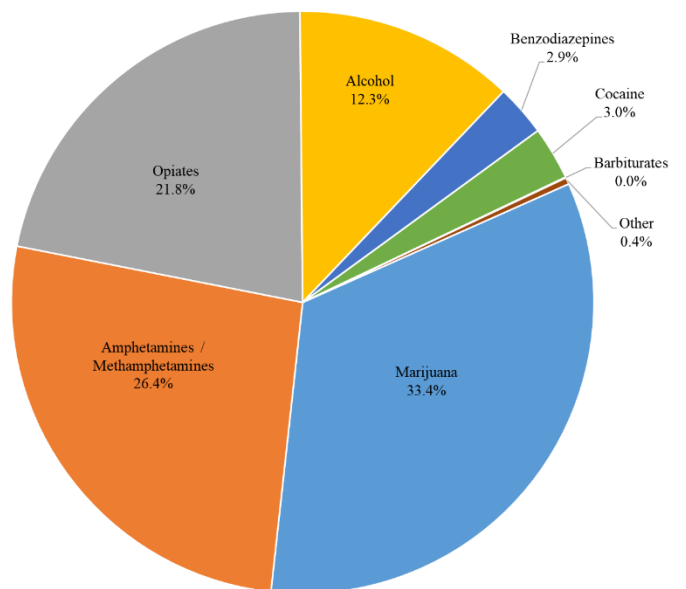
### ADULT PROBATION/ COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS



### PROBLEM SOLVING COURTS



### DEPARTMENT TOTAL



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

	<b>Drug Treatment Court</b>	<b>Reentry Court</b>	<b>Veterans Court</b>	<b>Mental Health Court</b>
Marijuana	41.9%	21.3%	10.0%	7.9%
Amphetamine/Methamphetamine	12.1%	48.9%	2.2%	5.3%
Alcohol	12.9%	10.6%	6.7%	2.6%
Opiates	25.1%	14.9%	75.6%	84.2%
Benzodiazepines	4.8%	4.3%	1.1%	0%
Cocaine	3.2%	0%	4.4%	0%

# PROBLEM SOLVING COURT PROGRAM

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

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

The Monroe Circuit Court developed a drug court in 1999 as the county's first problem solving court. The local Drug Treatment Court has been certified by the Indiana Office of Court Services (IOCS) as a problem solving court. In 2020, the Drug Treatment Court celebrated its 21-year anniversary.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Indiana certified problem solving court programs must undergo program evaluations on a regular basis. In 2019, Dr. John R. Gallagher, Indiana University School of Social Work, completed the updated evaluation of the Drug Court Program.

### **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.

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

- The local Drug Treatment Court Program started in November 1999.
- During the 10-year Anniversary celebration in December 2009, the program became 1 of only 10 of the over 2,300 Drug Courts in the nation to receive the Community Transformation award from the National Association of Drug Court Professionals for “tireless efforts to foster community transformation through reducing drug addiction and crime, restoring hope and reuniting families.”
- As of December 31, 2022, **513** participants have completed the Drug Court Program; **48** have completed Reentry Court; **18** have completed Veterans Treatment Court; and **20** have completed Mental Health Court.
- Overall graduation rate of **60% for Drug Court** compared to national average of close to **52%**.
- As of December 31, 2022, **91** participants currently enrolled in all the four (4) Problem Solving Court Program components.
- Seventy-two (**72**) drug free babies born to Problem Solving Court Program participants (all four program components combined, from November 1999 through year-end 2022).
- In 2022, of all drug tests completed on Problem Solving Court Program participants, **only 7% positive drug tests** compared to about 35% positive drug test rate for “traditional” adult probation in Monroe County.

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

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

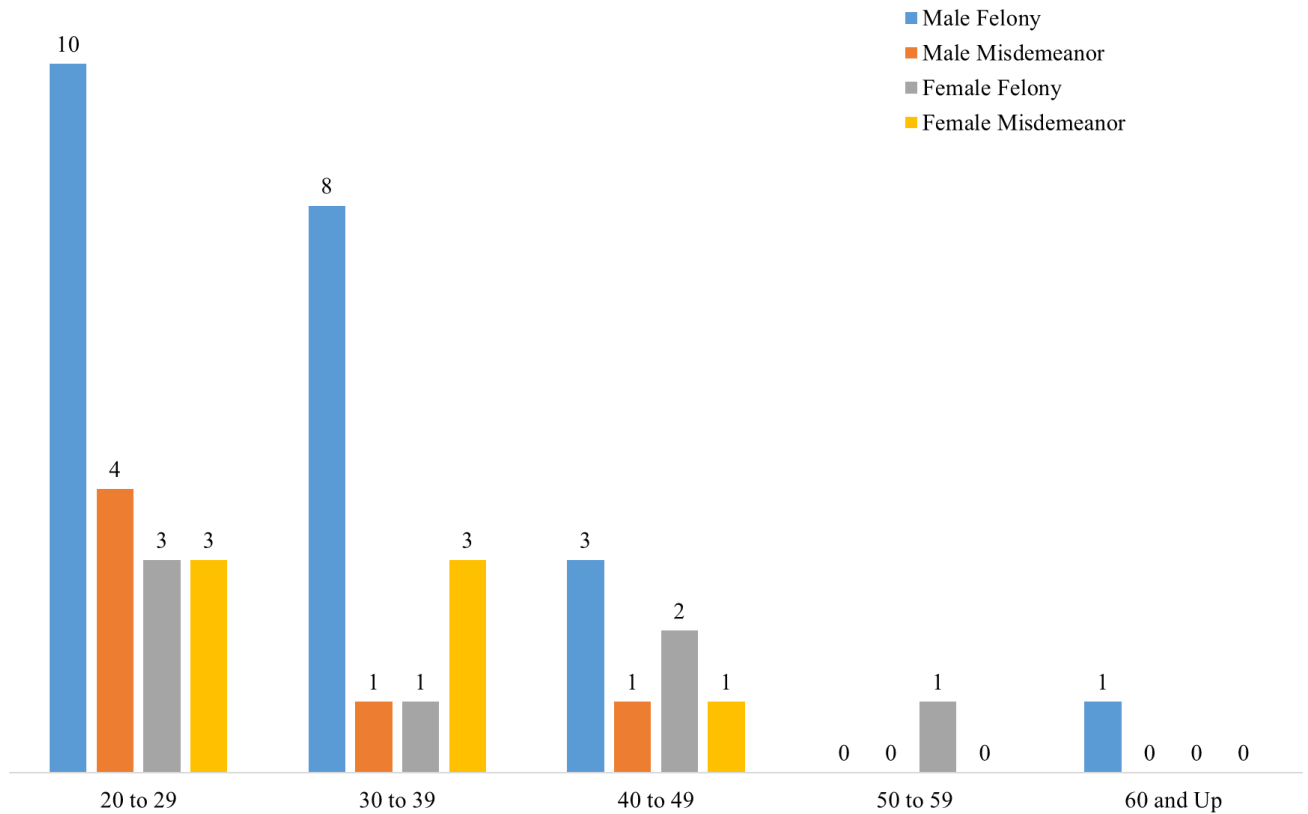


## DRUG TREATMENT COURT INDIVIDUALS RECEIVED

The chart below shows the number of individuals placed on drug treatment court supervision in 2022. Individuals may be placed on drug treatment court supervision more than once or in more than one case.

	INDIVIDUALS RECEIVED					SUPERVISIONS RECEIVED				
	2018	2019	2020	2021	<b>2022</b>	2018	2019	2020	2021	<b>2022</b>
Misdemeanor	1	0	0	0	<b>1</b>	23	12	9	3	<b>13</b>
Felony	42	35	29	26	<b>20</b>	76	47	56	44	<b>29</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	43	35	29	26	<b>21</b>	99	59	65	47	<b>42</b>

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



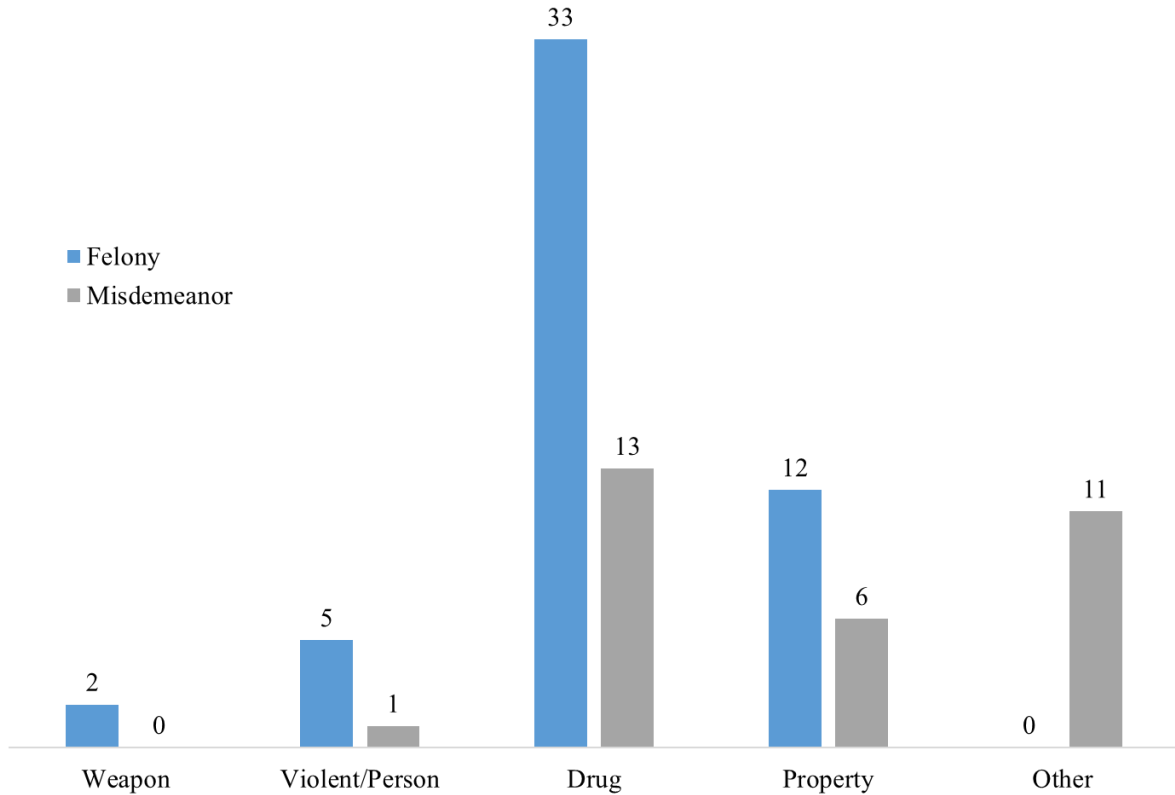
## OFFENSE TYPES FOR DRUG TREATMENT COURT SUPERVISIONS RECEIVED

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

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Weapon	0	1	0	1	2
Violent/Person	11	6	7	2	6
Drug	44	35	20	23	46
Property	29	16	29	20	18
Other	22	5	11	4	11
<b>TOTAL</b>	106	63	67	50	83

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

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

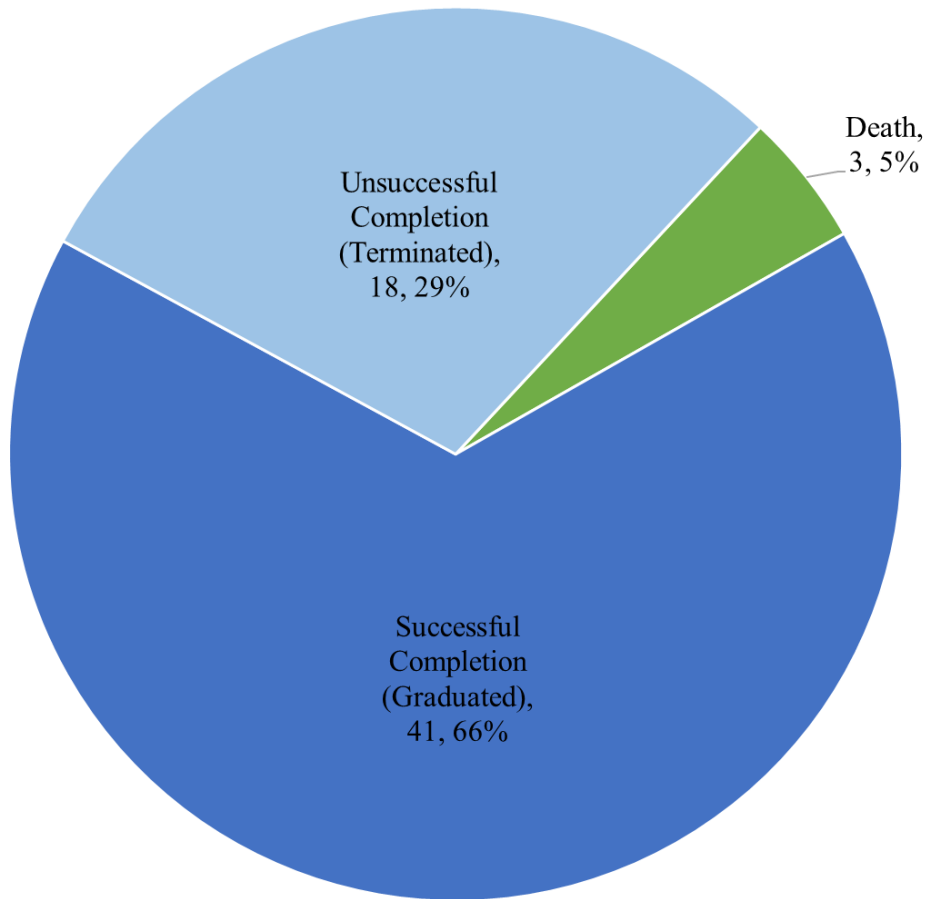


## DRUG TREATMENT COURT SUPERVISIONS CLOSED

The following represents the number of drug treatment court supervisions closed in 2022 by the type of discharge. Participants could have been discharged from multiple supervisions in multiple cases and each case could have a different type of discharge depending on the final disposition given by a court.

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Misdemeanor	17	15	18	10	<b>14</b>
Felony	66	58	67	55	<b>48</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>62</b>

## TOTAL DRUG TREATMENT COURT SUPERVISIONS CLOSED



## REENTRY COURT INDIVIDUALS RECEIVED

The chart below shows the number of individuals placed on reentry court supervision in 2022. If an individual was placed on reentry court more than once or in more than one case, the individual is categorized by the highest level of convicted offense.

	INDIVIDUALS RECEIVED					SUPERVISIONS RECEIVED				
	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Misdemeanor	0	0	0	0	<b>0</b>	1	2	2	6	<b>1</b>
Felony	20	23	13	19	<b>10</b>	30	35	20	29	<b>13</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	20	23	13	19	<b>10</b>	31	37	22	35	<b>14</b>

## REENTRY COURT SUPERVISIONS RECEIVED

The table and chart below indicates the number of reentry court supervisions received in 2022.

Age	Male		Female	
	Felony	Misdemeanor	Felony	Misdemeanor
20-29	3	0	1	0
30-39	1	0	1	0
40-49	6	0	0	0
50-59	0	0	1	1
<b>TOTAL</b>	10	0	3	1

## OFFENSE TYPES FOR REENTRY COURT SUPERVISIONS RECEIVED

Some participants placed on reentry court supervision are convicted of or charged with more than one offense. The table below illustrate the types of offenses for which a participant was placed on reentry court supervision in 2022.

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Weapon	2	3	3	2	<b>2</b>
Violent/Person	2	6	7	6	<b>0</b>
Drug	13	18	13	7	<b>8</b>
Property	14	15	1	15	<b>5</b>
Other	2	2	4	7	<b>3</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	33	44	28	37	<b>18</b>

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

## REENTRY COURT SUPERVISIONS CLOSED

There were 19 reentry court supervisions closed in 2022. Ten (10) were closed successfully, five (5) were unsuccessful, two (2) transferred to another problem solving court, and two (2) withdrew.

## MENTAL HEALTH COURT INDIVIDUALS RECEIVED

The chart below shows the number of individuals placed on Mental Health Court supervision in 2022. If an individual was placed on Mental Health Court more than once or in more than one case, the individual is categorized by the highest level of convicted offense.

	INDIVIDUALS RECEIVED					SUPERVISIONS RECEIVED				
	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Misdemeanor	0	1	0	0	0	3	5	1	1	1
Felony	9	6	7	2	7	14	9	9	3	11
<b>TOTAL</b>	9	7	7	2	7	17	14	10	4	12

## MENTAL HEALTH COURT SUPERVISIONS RECEIVED

The table and chart below indicates the number of Mental Health Court supervisions received in 2022.

Age	Male		Female	
	Felony	Misdemeanor	Felony	Misdemeanor
30-39	6	0	0	0
50-59	5	1	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	11	1	0	0

## OFFENSE TYPES FOR MENTAL HEALTH COURT SUPERVISIONS RECEIVED

Some participants placed on Mental Health Court supervision are convicted of or charged with more than one offense. The table below illustrate the types of offenses for which a participant was placed on Mental Health Court supervision in 2022.

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Weapon	0	1	0	0	0
Violent/Person	5	4	3	0	10
Drug	1	2	3	2	5
Property	7	7	11	1	7
Other	6	2	2	1	13
<b>TOTAL</b>	19	16	19	4	35

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

## MENTAL HEALTH COURT SUPERVISIONS CLOSED

There were six (6) mental health court supervisions closed in 2022. Three (3) were closed successfully and three (3) were closed unsuccessfully.

## VETERANS COURT INDIVIDUALS RECEIVED

The chart below shows the number of individuals placed on Veterans Court supervision in 2022. If an individual was placed on Veterans Court more than once or in more than one case, the individual is categorized by the highest level of convicted offense.

	INDIVIDUALS RECEIVED					SUPERVISIONS RECEIVED				
	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Misdemeanor	0	1	2	0	2	1	1	5	0	4
Felony	6	5	6	2	3	9	5	11	5	4
<b>TOTAL</b>	6	6	8	2	5	10	6	16	5	8

## VETERANS COURT SUPERVISIONS RECEIVED

The table and chart below indicates the number of Veterans Court supervisions received in 2022.

Age	Male		Female	
	Felony	Misdemeanor	Felony	Misdemeanor
30-39	1	0	0	0
40-49	1	2	0	0
50-59	2	1	0	0
60-69	0	1	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	4	4	0	0

## OFFENSE TYPES FOR VETERANS COURT SUPERVISIONS RECEIVED

Some participants placed on Veterans Court supervision are convicted of or charged with more than one offense. The table below illustrate the types of offenses for which a participant was placed on Veterans Court supervision in 2022.

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Weapon	0	1	0	0	0
Violent/Person	3	1	3	0	2
Drug	7	4	8	1	7
Property	1	1	2	2	0
Other	1	0	3	3	3
<b>TOTAL</b>	12	7	16	6	12

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

## VETERANS COURT SUPERVISIONS CLOSED

There were eight (8) veterans court supervisions closed in 2022. Eight (8) were closed successfully.

# INDIANA RISK ASSESSMENT SYSTEM AND ADULT PROGRAM REFERRALS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

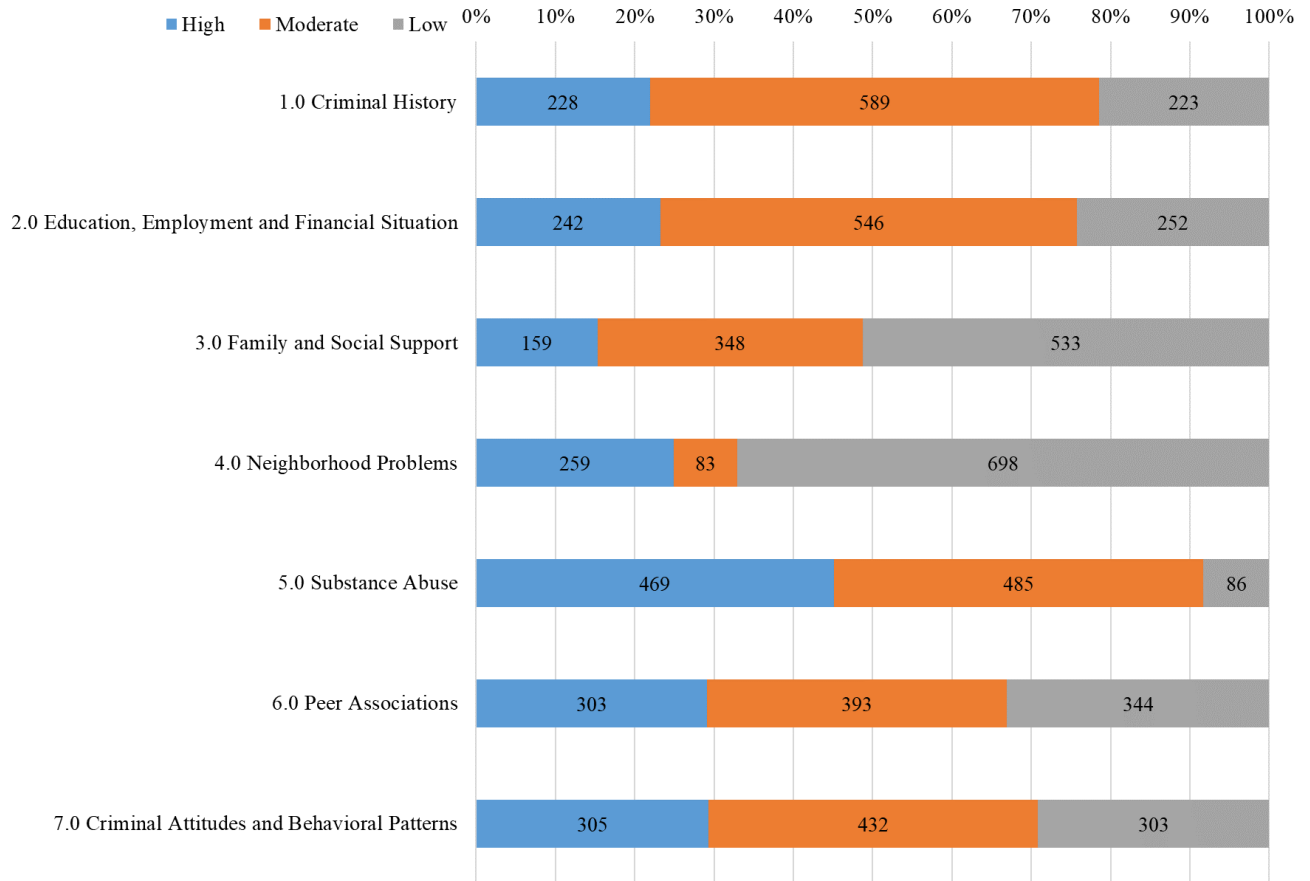
**Supplemental Reentry Tool** - designed to reassess an offender’s risk to reoffend prior to an offender’s release from prison.

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

## 2022 IRAS ASSESSMENTS COMPLETED

	Assessments Completed	Percentage at Overall Risk Level		
		High	Moderate	Low
Community Supervision Screening Tool	503	52%		48%
Community Supervision Tool	1,033	40%	37%	23%
Pretrial Tool	1,656	17%	43%	40%
Static Tool	3	0%	67%	33%
Supplemental Reentry Tool	3	0%	67%	33%

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





## PROGRAMS REFERRED TO & DOMAINS THESE PROGRAMS ADDRESS

Program	Domain(s) Addressed	Referrals Made
Anger Management Counseling	7	13
Batterers / Domestic Violence Group	3, 7	98
Case Management Services	2, 3, 4, 7	24
Change Companies / Carey Guides	3, 5, 6, 7	206
Community Support Services and Treatment (Mental Health)	3, 5, 6, 7	15
Counseling (Family)	3, 7	4
Counseling (General Individual)	7	110
Dual Diagnosis / Co-occurring Treatment	5, 7	22
Employment (Classes, Coaching, and/or Obtaining)	2	40
High School Equivalency and Other Education Programs	2	2
Impaired Driving Impact Panel	5	9
Moral Reconciliation Therapy (MRT) / Behavior Awareness & Modification Program	6, 7	96
New Beginnings – Jail Program & Aftercare	5	22
Parenting Classes	3	2
PRIME for Life	5	88
Psychiatric Assessment (Medication Evaluation)	7	20
Psychological Assessment	7	227
Recovery Coach	5	75
Residential – Halfway House (Substance Use)	5	95
Residential – Housing/Shelter	4	6
Sex Offender Assessment and Treatment	7	26
STEP – Shoplifting Theft Education Program	7	2
Substance Use Education Programs	5	8
Substance Use Evaluation	5	630
Substance Use Medication Assisted Treatment	5	119
Substance Use Treatment (Groups and Aftercare)	5	380
Substance Use Treatment (Individual)	5	117
Substance Use Treatment (Inpatient)	5	217
Substance Use Treatment (Transferred Out)	5	47
Support / Self Help Groups	5, 7	133
Thinking for a Change	6, 7	1
Veterans Administration Services	2, 3, 4	6

## SUPPORT DIVISION

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

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

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

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

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

After significant support staff turnover in 2019, support staff only experienced one vacancy in August 2022 with the bookkeeper/cashier.

Most misdemeanor offenders and Level 6 felons are sentenced by the court without presentence investigation reports. These sentenced offenders report to the Department for their first contact immediately after sentencing. These "walk-in" probationers are dealt with first and foremost by support staff members who obtain demographic information, create physical and electronic client files, and provide basic information to these "walk ins." In 2022, there were 498 "walk-ins" processed by support staff.

# OTHER PROBATION PROGRAMS, TRAINING, & COMMITTEES

## INTERN PROGRAM

The Department typically operates an internship program in cooperation with Indiana University (IU) and other colleges and universities from around the state of Indiana. Although these internships are unpaid, the students receive college credit. The Department has supervised student interns from various departments at IU including Criminal Justice, School of Social Work, School of Public and Environmental Affairs, and general studies. In 2022, the Department supervised five (5) interns for a total of 750 hours of work through the year.

## STAFF TRAINING

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

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

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

The Probation Supervisors set the following training priorities for 2022: improving Effective Practices in Community Supervision (EPICS) skills; consistency in administering Indiana Risk Assessment System (IRAS) and Indiana Youth Assessment System (IYAS); Evidence Based Practices (EBP) Overview for all new staff members; Effective Communication and Motivation Skills (ECMS) for all new staff that have not been trained; case planning; suicide prevention; and pepper spray training.

During 2022, staff completed 3,504 hours of training with 2,546 of those hours related to evidence-based practices.

## FUN COMMITTEE

The Fun Committee was formed in 2006 to coordinate departmental in-service trainings and other activities for the department throughout each year. The Fun Committee organized several activities and celebrations in 2022. The highlight of 2022 was *Probation, Parole & Community Supervision Week* which included goodie bags for staff, an annual Corn hole Tournament, and Service Project Day with the Bloomington Animal Shelter. Unfortunately, the committee was unable to organize the annual departmental in-service for 2022, however other virtual activities were conducted throughout the year.

## GREEN COMMITTEE

In 2010, the Green Committee was created in response to employee efforts to promote recycling at both departmental offices. In 2022 the committee gained larger recycling bins due to the volume of materials being recycled. The committee continued to implement recycling procedures for separating plastic, glass, aluminum, paper, and battery refuse.

# EVIDENCE BASED PRACTICES ORGANIZATION REPORT

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

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

Summary of 2022 EBP Organization Accomplishments:

- **Effective Practices in Community Supervision (EPICS) Skills Video Library** – All probation officers (POs) recorded a video of themselves working through an EPICS skill with a client once per month. These videos are available in a shared video library accessible to all Probation employees.
- **EPICS Video Reviews** – POs submitted one video per month for review. Initially, peer coaches were partnered with select POs to provide feedback. Later in 2022, the Continuous Quality Improvement (CQI) Supervisor and Evidence Based Practices (EBP) Coordinator provided feedback to staff. POs were required to submit a video of an entire office appointment in which they used an EPICS skill. The goal for each PO was to be found proficient in all EPICS skills and they worked with their peer coaches to meet proficiency standards.
- **EPICS Training for New Staff** – The CQI Supervisor and EBP Coordinator facilitated an EPICS skills training for all new departmental staff which included learning the steps to all the EPICS skills.
- **EBP Training for New Staff** – One PO was trained to facilitate discussion with new staff to explain the purpose of Evidence-Based Practice and how it is applied in the Probation Department.
- **Supervisor CQI Boosters** – In 2022, supervisors met once every month to discuss watch PO appointment videos and discuss CQI concepts which included coaching and evaluating staff, giving feedback, and establishing EBP standards for POs.
- **Indiana Risk Assessment System (IRAS) Boosters** – Adult POs each attended two (2) boosters during which they viewed and scored an IRAS assessment interview for the purposes of checking for scoring fidelity (known as inter-rater reliability).

## **RESEARCH PROJECTS:**

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

For Phase I, IU researchers received a \$198,312 grant to conduct on the ground, in-depth research and data analysis on the drivers of probation failures in Monroe County. During Phase I, IU was a part of a learning network alongside the nine (9) other jurisdictions selected to participate in the Challenge, including participation in a cross-site summit, where findings and potential solutions were shared and discussed. Members of the learning network also received guidance and technical assistance from ISLG and an Advisory Board of experts in the field at each step along the way. Dr. Miriam Northcutt Bohmert was the Principal Investigator at IU along with Dr. Eric Grommon of Indiana University Purdue University Indianapolis, and Dr. Evan Lowder of George Mason University. Assisting throughout Phase I was Project Manager Michelle Ying. A full report from the Phase I findings can be found here: [https://www.co.monroe.in.us/egov/documents/1624997136\\_04056.pdf](https://www.co.monroe.in.us/egov/documents/1624997136_04056.pdf).

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

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

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

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

The Probation Department Reducing Revocations Challenge (RRC) implementation team is comprised of Chief PO Linda Brady, Deputy Chief PO Troy Hatfield, Deputy Chief PO/Community Corrections Executive Director Becca Streit, Pretrial Services Program Director/Continuous Quality Improvement Director Chelsea Walters, and Evidence Based Practices Coordinator Leah Baker.

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

To implement other strategies from Phase II, the Department formed numerous committees and workgroups to focus on case planning, probation officer incentives/reinforcements, client incentives/reinforcements, earned early termination of probation, and a probation officer dashboard of performance metrics.

Finally, work on revising the probation conditions kicked off in the latter part of 2022 with a large criminal justice stakeholder group. This work was facilitated by an outside consultant, Dr. Brian Lovins from Justice Systems Partners, to guide the process of revising the conditions. Work continues in 2023 with a target implementation date over the summer of 2023.

**Pretrial Services** – Chelsea M.A. Foudray, a doctoral student at George Mason University under the direction of Dr. Evan Lowder, began working with Monroe County to study the effectiveness of pretrial supervision strategies for defendants with self-reported substance use. The research will examine the effectiveness of drug testing requirements on pretrial defendants and examine the effectiveness of a needs-based approach to supervising individuals with substance use. Results from the study are expected in 2023.

**Juvenile Services** – Since 2020, the Department has been involved in the Alliances to Disseminate Addiction Prevention and Treatment (ADAPT) study funded by the National Institutes of Health and led by Principle Investigator Matthew Aalsma, PhD, associated with Indiana University Purdue University Indianapolis (IUPUI). The ADAPT project takes a two-pronged approach. First, the project employed a Learning Health System (LHS) to develop collaborative alliances between juvenile justice agencies and community mental health centers, organizations that traditionally operate independently. Second, the project aims to present local data within the LHS alliances. By offering agency representatives an opportunity to view and discuss, for example, the local rate at which youth in the juvenile justice system at risk of substance use disorders are initiating services, the project team will facilitate development of tailored, local solutions to improve services for each county. In this project, staff attend training, complete various surveys, and track a variety of data elements during the implementation. The project is expected to wrap-up in 2025.