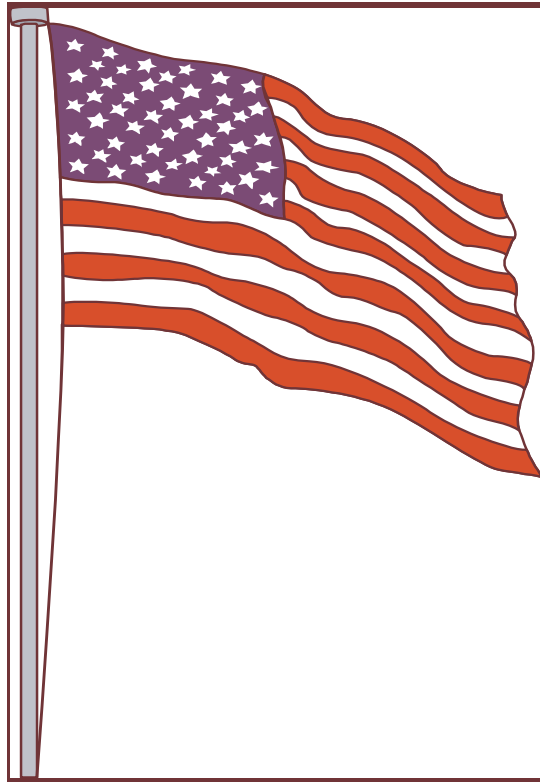


Grant County Community Corrections

Annual Report



2009-2010

Grant County Community Corrections

IMPACT AREA

Grant County Community Corrections is a community based project with the evidenced based programming purpose of providing diversion from commitment to the Indiana Department of Correction or local incarceration for the felony offender.

GRANT COUNTY COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS

ANNUAL EVALUATION REPORT

July 1, 2009 to June 30, 2010

Grant County has just completed the twenty-seventh fiscal year of participation in the Community Corrections Grant Act through the Indiana Department of Corrections. Since 1983 we have been funded through an Indiana Department of Correction Grant.

The following report is hereby respectfully submitted by the Grant County Community Corrections Advisory Board and the Grant County Board of Commissioners regarding the program operations of community corrections for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2010.

Judges

Jeffrey D. Todd, Superior Court I
Dana J. Kenworthy, Superior Court II (2010)
Randall L. Johnson, Superior Court II (2009-2010)
Warren Haas, Superior Court III
Mark E. Spitzer, Circuit Court
Brian McLane, Juvenile Referee
James Kocher, Marion City Court
Steve Barker, Gas City Court

Prosecutor

James Luttrull, Jr.

Grant County “What Works” Strategic Plan

In August of 2001, Grant County embarked on the adventure of “What Works” or “Evidence Based Practices” (EBP) as it is commonly called today. In the fall of 2001, the entire criminal justice system for Grant County was evaluated by the University of Cincinnati under the supervision of Dr. Ed Latessa, with recommendations on what should be done to advance EBP in Grant County. Since that time Grant County has engaged in a concerted effort to implement these recommendations in every facet of the criminal justice system. This process has been approved by the community corrections advisory board and implemented by the criminal justice leadership of Grant County (see attached). The following Plan is a working document that reflects past and current accomplishments and changes as it has evolved over time.

Eight Evidence-Based Principles for Effective Interventions

- 1. Programs should be intensive and behavioral in nature.***
- 2. Programs should target known predictors of crime.***
- 3. Behavioral programs will use standardized assessments to identify the risk level, need level, and responsivity issues of offenders.***
- 4. Programs should match the characteristics of the offender, therapists, and program.***
- 5. Program contingencies and behavioral strategies should be enforced in a firm but fair manner.***
- 6. Programs should have well-qualified and well-trained staff who can relate to the offenders.***
- 7. Programs should provide relapse prevention strategies.***
- 8. Programs should adhere to a high degree of advocacy and brokerage with other agencies in the community.***

Philosophy (Principles 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8)

Grant County has adopted the following 8 Principles of Effective Intervention that were identified in our CPAI system wide evaluation conducted by the University of Cincinnati under the supervision of Doctor Ed Latessa. These principles were approved by the board and implemented system wide on 7/9/03. Direct service staff will be trained on 8 principles, social learning theory and other evidence based training practices within 1 year of employment and each year thereafter. This was training policy implemented in June of 2005, amended in 2007 and again in 2009.

Assessment (Principles 1, 2, 3, 4)

Assessment results will drive sentencing, supervision, and services. This was implemented by the Director of Correctional Services, community corrections and probation. This was amended April 24, 2007 by staff and the board.

County will explore use of an assessment center. The avenue will continue to be explored by the judges and the director of correctional services but is limited by available resources.

LSI's will be completed by probation on all pre-sentence investigations to determine risk and need. This was implemented in July of 2003 and the probation officers are responsible for its completion. New data requirements were amended on April 24, 2007.

LSI screening version will be completed by probation on misdemeanants, incoming transfers, assessments and felonies exempt from pre-sentence reports. This was implemented on November 1, 2006.

Assessment of Responsivity Characteristics (*Principles 1,2,3,4*)

Jesness Inventory was deleted in November of 2006 due to difficulty of implementation and cost.

Culture Fair IQ was replaced with the TONI as a more effective instrument as recommended by Dr. Doug Daugherty in November of 2005.

Beck Anxiety/Depression Scale was added to the list of assessments to be completed by probation and community corrections staff on November 1, 2005.

SASSI was added to the list of required assessments for all A/D offenses on November 1, 2006.

STATIC 99 for sex offenders is currently being reviewed for use by staff.

Assessment results will be shared with all service providers in order to promote the most effective treatment results. This was implemented on August 1, 2003.

Reassessments will occur at end of program/supervision for probation and every 180 days for community corrections to measure program effectiveness. This was revised in January of 2007.

Direct service staff will be trained on assessment tools within 1st year of employment. This was implemented on November 1, 2003.

Day Reporting Center and Reentry Court Staff are trained to administer the Criminal Thinking Scale (CTS). This was implemented in November 2008.

Programs/Services (*Principles 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8*)

Offenders will be matched to the characteristics of the officer, therapists, & program. This was first implemented in November of 2005 and revised in 2007.

Target higher risk offenders only for court ordered services to use the limited budgets available for services. This was implemented in January of 2006.

Programs and services will target criminogenic needs. This was revised and adopted in January of 2006.

Require all programs and services to utilize social learning and evaluation for cognitive behavioral models in outcome service delivery. Self-help programs will only be used as a support. This was adopted in 2005, revised in 2007 and again in 2009.

Require service delivery to include pro-social skills practice, role plays, and evaluation homework, and other behavioral methods that are action oriented. This was adopted in 2005 and has been forwarded to our treatment providers for implementation.

Use incentives and sanctions to reinforce pro-social behavior. This is currently being utilized in community corrections, adopted in January 2006 and amended in 2008. Probation staff and provider participation is in process for implementation for 2010.

Require services to vary in intensity according to risk and needs. Implemented by probation and community corrections in 2005. Needs to be adopted by providers.

Implement family component in services as appropriate. This requires the evaluation of various providers and was implemented in the Day Reporting Center in 2007.

Services will provide relapse prevention strategies. This requires the evaluation of various providers and was implemented with the Day Reporting Center in 2007 and Reentry Court in 2010.

Direct service staff will utilize communication skills that enhance offender motivation to change. This was implemented in 2006 and revised in 2009.

Staff will be trained in effective communication skills (ECMS). This was implemented for all staff in 2007.

Staff will regularly practice skills through role plays and feedback. This was implemented for all staff in 2007 and revised in 2009.

Staff competency with skills will be evaluated within 1 year of employment, and each year thereafter. This was implemented for all staff in 2006 and amended in 2009.

Requirement for skills will be included in personnel policy. This was implemented for all staff in 2006 through approval of the judges and board.

SUPERVISION (Principles 2,3,4,5,6,7,8)

Probation will implement a supervision model based on risk reduction. This was implemented for probation on June 1, 2006 and revised in 2009.

Caseloads will be distributed according to risk level. This was implemented partially on March 1, 2005 and fully implement in 2007. It was revised again in 2009.

Probation/CC will monitor peer associations of high risk offenders. This was implemented on March 1, 2005 with the hiring of field officers to monitor high risk offenders in the community and intensified with Drug Court, Day Reporting and Reentry Court in 2009.

Probation Officers and Community Corrections use practice of pro-social skills role plays, etc. during meetings with offenders. This was implemented for Day Reporting staff in 2007. In 2008, select probation officers/case managers were trained in a specific protocol for appointments with probationers/clients as part of a research study sponsored by the University of Cincinnati. In 2009 all direct care staff received training.

Staff will implement a system of rewards and sanctions that insures offenders do not escape punishment. This was partially implemented in 2006. Full implementation requires follow up with the courts and prosecutor.

STAFF CHARACTERISTICS (Principles 2, 4, 5, 6)

Direct service staff will have an undergrad degree in a helping profession. Preference will be given to candidates who have previous experience working with offenders. This was implemented in July of 2003 and revised in 2009.

Direct service staff will demonstrate ability to relate to offender with empathy and non judgmental attitude. This was implemented in January of 2007 and revised in 2009.

Direct service staff will be committed to implement evidence based practice and to the belief that anyone can change. Commitment to evidence based practices by individual staff is improved but process is on going.

EVALUATION (Principles 1,2,4,5,6)

A quality assurance program for Day Reporting, Reentry Court and Drug Court was developed and implemented in January 2009. In March of 2010 our Continuous Quality Improvement Team or Quality Management Evolution Team was established for Correctional Services.

Drug Court, Day Reporting and Reentry Court will be evaluated by an outside provider to determine program effectiveness. This was implemented in January 2008.

Direct service staff will receive an annual assessment of ECMS skills and practice during performance reviews. This was implemented in January of 2007.

“Quality Management Evolution” committee, made up of line staff, was established by policy and practice in March of 2010.

Grant County has been actively involved in implementing Evidence Based Practices (EBP) locally as well as promoting its use state-wide. Grant County has adopted the Principles of Effective Intervention (NIC) as a foundation for the programs and services currently provided. This transition has been a challenging one that has involved our state partners, local representatives and dedicated staff.

Our “What Works” Strategic Plan is based upon independent evaluation and has provided a roadmap for system implementation. This plan has been reviewed and amended but remains the focal point of change for our system. It is hoped that this report reflects Grant County’s commitment to the goals established within the strategic plan.

This document will reflect the ever improving dynamics of research or evidence based practices in the correctional system and the communities desire to see the effective use of correctional dollars as a means to reduce offender recidivism. As such, funds are now used to support the enhancement of the Day Reporting Center and Reentry Court that offers many of these same services in a non residential setting.

It is our hope that this “picture we paint” will offer you the best view of our system and the hard work that is being done by the dedicated staff within our local justice system. The collaborative efforts of the DOC (state) and county has resulted in an effective use of resources. As this report will indicate, the diversion of non-violent offenders from state and local incarceration continue to grow. The cost of programming is being paid in part from fees collected from offenders who participate in each program component.

QUICK FACTS

** Over the last 27 years Grant County Community Corrections has “given back” **\$ 4,883,468.15** through Community Service and Inmate Work Crews (ended 6/30/09).*

** For fiscal year 2009-10 the Home Detention Electronic Monitoring program saved 22,923 jail incarceration days at a projected savings of **\$1,213,099.93***

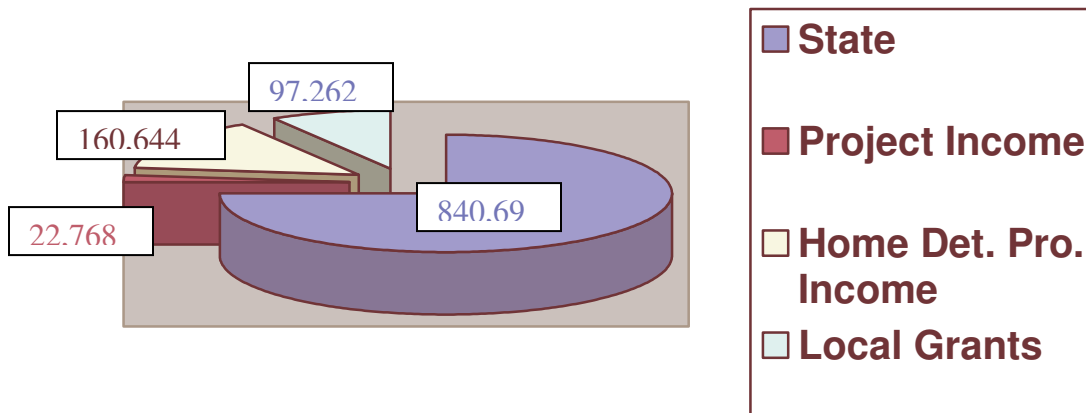
** For fiscal year 2009-10 the Work Release Program served 28 **new** clients, contributing **\$ 39,385.00** to project income.*

INTRODUCTION

The Grant County Community Corrections Program is in its twenty-seventh year of funding by a grant from the Indiana Department of Correction (IDOC) in the amount of \$ 840,690.00 (including home detention). Project generated income was \$ 130,086.00 (includes CTP).

The total budget of the Grant County Community Corrections grant is \$ 1,024,102.00 (including home detention) Local grants including Re-Entry Flex fund, CJI Seamless Re-entry grant and Dart add another \$97,262.00 to our working budget total equaling a total operating budget of \$1,121,364.00.

Grant County 2009-2010 Total Operations Budget \$1,121,364.00



“If you change the way you look at things,
the things you look at change.”

-- Wayne Dyer

PROGRAM SUMMARY

BENEFITS OF COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS PROGRAM



Offenders are expected to take responsibility for their actions.



Community agencies maintain and receive the benefits of free labor.



Offenders become collaborative members of the total community offering positive contributions instead of becoming a financial burden to taxpayers.



The offender, who would otherwise be incarcerated or at the DOC, is given the opportunity to receive assistance through the use of the various community corrections components.



Community Corrections remains a cost effective method of addressing offenders.



Establishes a diversion from overcrowded prisons and county jails for offenders of non-violent crimes.

The Grant County Community Corrections Program acts as an arm of the Grant County courts, operating six components:

Community Service

Home Detention

Work Release

Seamless Reentry (NEW in 2010)

Day Reporting Center

Community Transition Program

Reentry Court

GRANT COUNTY COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS
ADVISORY BOARD MEMBERS

Judge Mark Spitzer.....(Grant Circuit Court) Advisory Board Chairman
Wayne SeyboldMayor of Marion
Sheriff Darrell Himelick.....Grant County Sheriff
Paul Kuczora.....Mental Health Administrator
Cindy McCoy.....Director of Correctional Services
Tim Eckerle.....Lay Person
John Lightle.....Educational Administrator
Judge Warren Haas.....Superior Court 3
Judge Dana Kenworthy.....Superior Court 2, Juvenile Court
Judge Jeffrey D. ToddSuperior Court 1
James Luttrull, Jr.....Grant County Prosecutor
Joseph B. CombsDirector, Division of Family and Children
John Lawson.....Grant County Council
Johnny Clayton.....Ex-offender
Dr. Jay Hochstetler.....Lay Person
David Glickfield.... Lay Person
Craig Persinger Attorney
Paula Pauley.... Victim's Advocate
Dr. Karl Gauby Lay Person
Judge Steve Barker Gas City Court
Judge James Kocher ----- Marion City Court

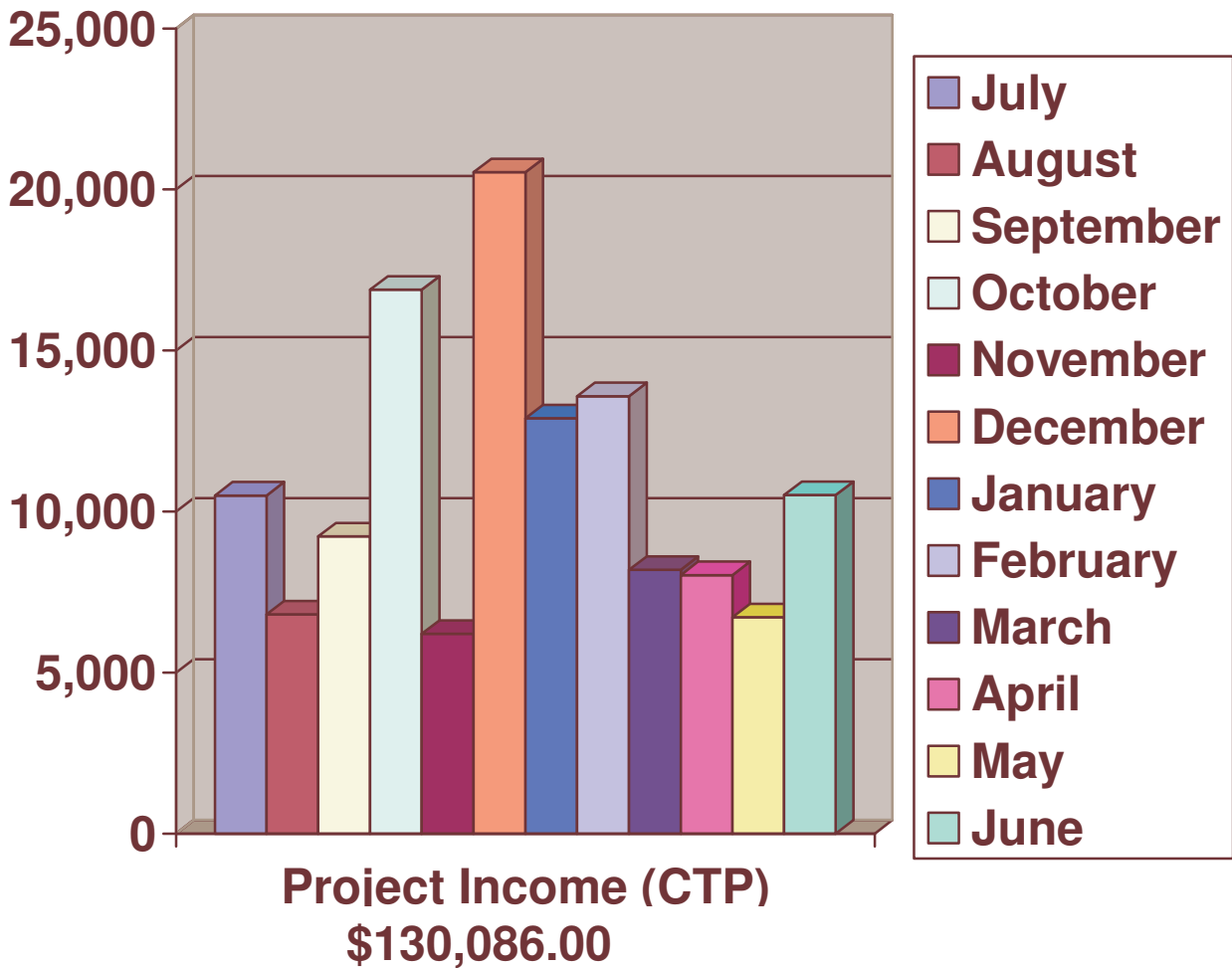
COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS STAFF

William "Chris" Cunningham, Director
Sarah J. Wilson, Community Service/Administrative Assistant
LouAnne Oatess, Secretary
Wayne Ellis, Home Detention Coordinator
Tina Lewis, Senior Home Detention Field Officer
Jackie Couch, Home Detention GPS Support Staff
Jesse Gabbard, Home Detention Field Officer
Kirk Heyde, Home Detention Field Officer
Gary Dalton, DRC Case Manager/PO
Vickie Foust, Clinical Supervisor (6/30/10)
Brant Yeakle, Seamless Reentry Case Manager/PO (2/1/10)
Sarah Crum, DRC Case Manager/PO
Jovan McClarty, DRC Case Manager/PO
Jeremy Chandler, DRC and Reentry Court Supervisor
Jerry Shull, Work Release Coordinator

PROJECT INCOME

Project income generated by fees paid continues to help cover the costs of operating the 6 components. The total fees collected for fiscal year 2008 -2009 was \$ 95,591.16 and the total for fiscal year 2009-2010 is \$130,086.00 (includes CTP). This fund is used entirely for program operations and expansion.

Chart below shows the amount of project income generated from fees paid for program participation by months.



Total Project Income (CTP)



Grant County Community Community Corrections

PROGRAM COMPONENT PERFORMANCE EVALUATION

Mission Statement

Grant County Community Corrections strives to provide a continuum of local alternatives to imprisonment at the state level consistent with our priorities of; public safety, offender accountability, rehabilitation, reintegration, promotion of prevention activities and coordination of community resources. The coordination of resources involves assessment of offender needs and the development and implementation of programs designed to address these needs.

COMMUNITY SERVICE RESTITUTION PROGRAM



Grant County Community Corrections provides Community Service to selected individuals designated by the courts as a work force for non-profit organizations. These individuals are D Felons/misdemeanants, who are classified as nonviolent, low risk offenders who could benefit from volunteering their time with the community. The community is served while increasing offender job skills and minimizing the risk of further offense to the community.

Target Population

Offenders who require minimum sanctions and who present a low risk to the community and require needed sanctions. This program is designed for offenders not in need of incarceration, particularly those who would be incarcerated for failure to pay fines or costs.

Goals and Objectives

1. To maintain a diversion level of 85 felons from medium and maximum sentence programs, equivalent to the previous grant period.

Method

Monthly reports will track the number of new felons placed in Community Service for the month with year to date totals.

Performance

Monthly reports reflect a diversion of 114 felons from medium and maximum sentence programs.

2. To place 85 felons in public agencies performing volunteer work, equivalent to the previous grant year.

Method

Monthly reports will track the number of felons placed in public agencies for the month with year to date totals.

Performance

114 felons were placed in public agencies during the 2009-2010 fiscal year.

3. To provide supervised work experience for 85 felons, equivalent to previous grant year.

Method

Monthly reports will track the number of felons placed in public agencies for supervised work experience for the month with year to date totals.

Performance

Monthly reports reflect 114 felons received supervised work experience for fiscal year 2009-2010.

4. To provide 14,500 hours of unpaid labor to public/private not-for-profit agencies, equivalent to previous grant year.

Method

Monthly reports will track the number of hours of unpaid labor to public/private not-for-profit agencies for the month with year to date totals.

Performance

11,806 hours of free labor were provided to not-for-profit agencies during this fiscal year.

5. To collect users' fees in the amount of 2,500.00, equivalent to previous grant year.

Method

Monthly reports will track the amount of users fees paid for the month with year to date totals.

Performance

\$10,376.00 dollars was collected in users' fees and deposited in project income funds.

COMMUNITY SERVICE COST ANALYSIS

CHART A shows the amount of community service labor provided on an hourly basis for the past fiscal year totaling 11,806 hours. This time calculated at a rate of \$7.25 per hour (\$7.25 per hour, Minimum wage scale for unskilled labor) equated to \$85,593.50 worth of labor provided to the county. If these current hours were translated into a full-time (1,850 hours/year) job at the hourly rate, this amount would equal 7 full-time positions. Total number of clients to be served by this component is 85 felons with a maximum number at any one time of 85 felons/A misdemeanants. During the last fiscal year 216 clients were served.

In addition, immeasurable benefits of job skills and behavior issues are addressed, which can only improve diversion in the future. Many non-profit agencies benefit from this service to the community.

CHART A
GRANT COUNTY COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS
COMMUNITY SERVICE
2009- 2010

Comp hrs x 7.25

| <u>MONTH</u> | <u>CLIENTS REFERRED</u> | <u>NUMBER OF(C) LABOR HOURS</u> | <u>COST OF LABOR HOURS</u> | <u>FEES COLLECTED</u> |
|---------------|-------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------|
| JULY-2009 | 10 | 624 hours | \$4,524.00 | \$739.00 |
| AUGUST-2009 | 27 | 1400 hours | \$10,150.00 | \$470.00 |
| SEPT-2009 | 13 | 2250 hours | \$16,312.50 | \$1,094.00 |
| OCT-2009 | 18 | 520 hours | \$3,770.00 | \$880.00 |
| NOV-2009 | 21 | 550 hours | \$3,987.50 | \$365.00 |
| DEC-2009 | 15 | 480 hours | \$3,480.00 | \$480.00 |
| JAN-2010 | 18 | 720 hours | \$5,220.00 | \$1055.00 |
| FEB-2010 | 10 | 1322 hours | \$9,584.50 | \$1065.00 |
| MARCH-2010 | 24 | 1044 hours | \$7,569.00 | \$1,037.00 |
| APRIL-2010 | 19 | 956 hours | \$6,931.00 | \$797.00 |
| MAY-2010 | 19 | 336 hours | \$2,436.00 | \$710.00 |
| JUNE-2010 | 14 | 1604 hours | \$11,629.00 | \$1,684.00 |
| TOTALS | 208 | 11,806 hours | \$85,593.50 | \$10,376.00 |

WORK RELEASE



Grant County Community Corrections provides work release as a sentencing alternative. The work release program serves inmates who have been convicted of non-violent felonies or misdemeanors. It is the most severe and restrictive program in our local justice system, one step removed from total incarceration. Work release provides incarcerated offenders with the opportunity to maintain employment and rehabilitative services while minimizing the risk to the community. The work release inmate will support their family and thus contributes to the community instead of adding another burden. The inmate will also pay daily fees to help offset the cost of expenses.

In addition, work release can serve as a tool for judges to provide offender sanctions within Community Corrections without resorting to D.O.C. commitment.

Target Population

Those offenders who are incarcerated but are employed or capable of being employed and/or who are pursuing vocational training. Typically these offenders are first time B, C, or D felons who have jobs and family intact, or repeat offenders who committed "victimless" crimes.

Goals and Objectives

1. To maintain a diversion level of 50 felons from the DOC, equivalent to the previous grant year.

Method

Monthly reports will track the number of inmates on work release monthly, with year end totals.

Performance

Monthly reports are submitted to director with new referral numbers and year to date totals. 28 felons were served by this component during the fiscal year 2009-10.

2. To maintain 10 work release beds at 100% occupancy, equivalent to previous grant year.

Method

Monthly reports will track the number of inmates on work release monthly, with year end totals.

Performance

Work Release beds were maintained at 50% capacity or above during fiscal year 2009-10. Note that work release has been dramatically affected by our local loss of jobs and high unemployment rate (May 2010-12.8% and June 2010-13.2%)

3. To contact employer twice per week.

Method

The Work Release Coordinator will record the place of employment and employer as well as the time and date of the work release check.

Performance

100% of all clients have places of employment as well as other contacts recorded on file for fiscal year 2009-10.

4. To enforce restitution payments to victims of the work release participant in the amount of \$3,000.00 equivalent to the previous grant year.

Method

The Work Release Coordinator will review the signing of rules that requires the payment of restitution, if applicable. The court will contact the Work Release Coordinator if restitution is not being paid.

Performance

Due to instructions from the DOC restitution collections records are no longer kept by this office, however all restitution is being paid or the court would be issuing a notice to our office for payment.

5. To provide a project income fund by collection of payments for room and board in the amount of \$35,000.00, equivalent to the previous grant year.

Method

Monthly reports will track the amount of funds collected for payments of room and board with year end totals.

Performance

Room and board in the amount of \$39,385.00 was collected during the fiscal year 2009-10 and deposited in the project income fund.

INMATE WORK RELEASE COST ANALYSIS

Chart B shows the number of Work Release clients on a monthly basis for the past fiscal year totaling 28 new clients. These clients pay a fee based upon their hourly income rate for an average of \$ 3,282.00 of fees collected monthly. Total number of clients to be served by this component is 50 with a maximum number at any time of 10.

Addressing criminogenic risk factors while in the community can improve diversion from incarceration in the future. In addition, financial support for families will not be withheld, resulting in additional tax burdens for the community.

CHART B
GRANT COUNTY COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS
INMATE WORK RELEASE
2009 – 2010

| <u>MONTH</u> | <u>EOM CLIENTS</u> | <u>FEES COLLECTED</u> |
|---------------|------------------------|-----------------------|
| JULY-2009 | 7 | \$3,743.00 |
| AUGUST-2009 | 8 | \$3,808.00 |
| SEPT-2009 | 6 | \$4,332.00 |
| OCT-2009 | 5 | \$4,704.00 |
| NOV-2009 | 9 | \$4,011.00 |
| DEC-2009 | 6 | \$3,094.00 |
| JAN-2010 | 6 | \$2,758.00 |
| FEB-2010 | 5 | \$2,197.00 |
| MARCH-2010 | 7 | \$2,707.00 |
| APRIL-2010 | 7 | \$2,230.00 |
| MAY-2010 | 6 | \$2,305.00 |
| JUNE-2010 | 6 | \$3,496.00 |
| TOTALS | 78 | \$39,385.00 |

HOME DETENTION



Grant County Community Corrections, through the Home Detention Program provides a punitive, pre and post sentencing alternative for non violent felons and misdemeanants, in lieu of incarceration or DOC commitment. This program provides 24 hour monitoring with the use of electronic monitoring equipment with a contractual agreement and on site visits to promote security, accountability and supervision. Home detention minimizes the risks to the community and offers the opportunity for rehabilitation by referral to community resources, as well as offering offenders the freedom to provide for themselves and their family.

Target Population

Those who are in need of intermediate sanction and are with some means of financial support. Those who need confinement but not incarceration, usually Class C and D felons.

Goals and Objectives

1. To Maintain a diversion level of 70 felons from incarceration at the state or local level, equivalent to previous grant year.

Method

Quarterly and monthly reports will track the number of new felons placed on Home Detention for the quarter/month with eventual year to date totals.

Performance

Monthly reports reflect 106 Felons were served by this component for 2009-10.

2. To provide a strict non-institutional sanction for those convicted of a crime.

Method

Each client will be supervised within the home setting and allowed to maintain an approved normal work schedule within Grant County.

Performance

Each client is monitored on the worksite and employment is approved by the Home Detention Coordinator.

3. To provide protection to the community through electronic and human surveillance.

Method

Each client will be electronically tracked on a continuous basis through electronic monitoring equipment and frequent home/job site visits.

Performance

Policy dictates that each client is continuously monitored electronically and frequent work/home checks according to the level of client risk to the community.

4. To require offender (if court ordered) to be involved in the community social service resources.

Method

Each client signs conditions of Home Detention which requires involvement in community social service.

Performance

100% of clients have signed rules and conditions of Home Detention.

5. To enforce confinement to residence and other court ordered restrictions.

Method

Each client signs conditions of Home Detention which requires submitting to various conditions such as confinement to residence, drug/alcohol screening and other court ordered restrictions.

Performance

All clients who have violated the conditions of Home Detention have been referred to the court for violation.

6. To provide surveillance on a 24 hour basis.

Method

Each client is monitored electronically to provide instant accountability for location and regular home/job site checks to prevent violations.

Performance

100% of all clients for 2009-10 are monitored electronically as well as site checks to verify employment and conditions in the home.

HOME DETENTION COST ANALYSIS

Chart C reflects the number of incarceration (prison/jail) days, by month, diversion of inmates being placed in this program, and the cost of incarceration (cost per day, at \$53.96 per day) had this program not been operational and offenders were incarcerated. Total number of clients to be served by this component is 100 with a maximum number at any one time of 70. During the last fiscal year 106 clients were served.

In the fiscal year, July 1, 2009 through June 30, 2010, **22,923** total days of incarceration were averted. If the inmate had served the incarcerated time in jail/prison the tax payers would have paid an excess amount of \$1,236,925.08

CHART C
GRANT COUNTY COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS
HOME DETENTION
2009 - 2010

53.96 X days = HCD

| <u>MONTH</u> | <u>EOM CLIENTS</u> | <u>JAIL TIME DIVERTED</u> | <u>HOUSING COSTS DIVERTED</u> | <u>FEES COLLECTED</u> |
|---------------|--------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------|
| JUL-09 | 59 | 1829 days | \$98,692.84 | \$22,355.00 |
| AUG-09 | 61 | 1891 days | \$102,038.36 | \$13,796.00 |
| SEP-09 | 58 | 1740 days | \$93,890.40 | \$13,552.00 |
| OCT-09 | 60 | 1860 days | \$100,365.60 | \$16,091.00 |
| NOV-09 | 63 | 1890 days | \$101,984.40 | \$16,403.00 |
| DEC-09 | 64 | 1984 days | \$107,056.64 | \$18,231.00 |
| JAN-10 | 64 | 1884 days | \$101,660.64 | \$18,288.00 |
| FEB-10 | 63 | 1764 days | \$95,185.44 | \$22,355.00 |
| MAR-10 | 64 | 1984 days | \$107,056.64 | \$19,674.00 |
| APR-10 | 66 | 1980 days | \$106,840.80 | \$20,203.00 |
| MAY-10 | 67 | 2077 days | \$112,074.40 | \$17,835.01 |
| JUN-10 | 68 | 2040 days | \$110,078.40 | \$20,166.00 |
| TOTALS | 757 | 22,923days | \$1,236,925.08 | \$218,949.01 |

Day Reporting Center “First Thought Right”



“*First Thought Right*” is a phrase borrowed from a recovering addict who is a comedian and motivational speaker. Appearing at an event sponsored by the Indiana Judicial Center in 2006, he described how his conduct was the result of a “first thought wrong problem” that needed to be identified and changed if he were to recover.

The Day Reporting Center (DRC) is a “one stop shop” that provides evidence based services within an offender’s structured day. Utilizing a cognitive-behavioral approach, the center combines services and community monitoring to serve medium/high-risk offenders. The DRC provides the local courts with an alternative to incarceration that allows participants to report to the program Monday through Friday, according to a schedule contained in a case plan. Participants will be expected to participate fully and comply with program expectations contained in the case plan. DRC uses motivational interviewing skills to motivate offenders to change their behavior based on internal motivation rather than external control. Standardized assessment is used to identify the offender’s level of risk and criminogenic needs. Interventions are selected targeting those needs. Every effort is made to match the offender with individuals and services that will best respond to their specific needs. Some offenders are monitored in the community through electronic monitoring and/or field visits.

Based on evidenced-based practices, DRC uses Motivational Interviewing skills (William R. Miller, Stephen Rollnick) and Stages of Change ((Prochaska, DiClemente) to interview, assess and motivate offenders to change. Interventions are immersed in cognitive restructuring and cognitive behavioral principles. Rewards and sanctions are an integral part of the program.

Mission

The DRC combines evidence based interventions with community monitoring in order to reduce the risk factors of high risk probationers and inmates returning from jail and prison.

Philosophy

The Grant County Circuit and Superior Court judges adopted as an operational philosophy 8 principles of effective interventions as follows:

- Programs should be intensive and behavioral in nature
- Programs should target known predictors of crime
- Behavioral programs will use standardized assessments to identify the risk level, need level, and responsivity issues of offenders
- Programs should match the characteristics of the offender, therapists, and program
- Program contingencies and behavioral strategies should be enforced in a firm but fair manner
- Programs should have well-qualified and well-trained staff who can relate to the offenders
- Programs should provide relapse prevention strategies
- Programs should adhere to a high degree of advocacy and brokerage with other agencies in the community.

Core Values

1. Criminal logic and behavior can be disrupted and changed.
2. Program staff: agents of change who use every interaction to disrupt criminal logic and model and reinforce pro-social behavior.
3. Each individual deserves to be treated with dignity and respect.
4. Protection of the community is the most important priority.

Behavioral Targets

1. Change anti-social attitudes, orientation and values
2. Reduce antisocial behaviors
3. Reduce anti-social peer associates
4. Increase pro-social support system
5. Increase self control, self-management
6. Improve problem solving
7. Reduce alcohol and drug abuse
8. Learn and demonstrate pro-social alternatives to lying, stealing and aggression
9. Improve constructive use of leisure time
10. Improve conflict resolution skills
11. Increase employment and employment retention
12. Improve performance at work or school
13. Increase empathy for victims and others
14. Improve recognition of high-risk situations

Target Population

Felons scoring 24 or above on the LSI, with at least a one year term of probation. This would include those individuals returning from prison under CTP. Females will be served on a limited basis with some services provided outside the confines of the Center in order to address their special needs.

Goals & Objectives

1. Component will serve 70 felons annually.

Methods

1. Review referrals for client's admission.
2. Verify client rules/contract to determine acceptance.
3. Monitor clients to ensure program compliance.

Performance

From July 1, 2009 to June 30, 2010 the Day Reporting Center Program has provided services to 76 felons.

Goals & Objectives

2. 75% of clients will complete the program component.

Methods

1. Monitor client's compliance with program rules and daily schedule.
2. Apply sanctions and rewards as appropriate.
3. Track the status of client completions.

Performance

From July 1, 2009 to June 30, 2010 the Day Reporting Center Program had 29 high risk clients complete the program.

Goals & Objectives

3. Risk Factors will be reduced for 75% of clients completing Day Reporting Center.

Methods

1. Conduct LSI at program admission.
2. Target interventions using the case plan and available services.
3. Monitor clients to ensure case plan compliance.
4. Track the status of client in aftercare.

Performance

From July 1, 2009 to June 30, 2010 the Day Reporting Center Program had 29 high risk clients complete the program.

It should be noted that an independent evaluation is being conducted on this component by Dr. Doug Daugherty, Indiana Wesleyan University. His report is attached.

Reentry/Intensive Supervision Court (RISC)



Hon. Jeffrey D. Todd, Judge Grant Superior Court 1

“The road to Reentry begins at sentencing.” This is a term that Grant County embraces as part of our vision to establish a coordinated system that addresses offender needs for sentencing to community transition. This program combines of the Drug Court model and the Transition from Prison to the Community Initiative (TPCI) Model from NIC. The model focuses on the two most important issues facing our system: Public safety and recidivism reduction.

From July 1, 2009 to June 30, 2010 76 clients were placed in the Re-Entry program. 38 clients have completed the program during this time period.

Mission

To reduce recidivism among the high risk offender population through the combined use of judicial oversight and intensive offender services.

Core Values

- Most DOC inmates originating from our courts return to the community. Grant County needs to provide a transition process that protects the community and offers the offender the best opportunity for success.
- A transitioning offender’s best opportunity for success occurs within the context of structured supervision and services that target risk for re-offense.
- Community Transition (as a referral source) is more cost effective than traditional release since state funds are earmarked for services.
- Criminal logic and behavior can be disrupted and changed.
- Probation and Program staff are agents of change who use every interaction to disrupt criminal logic and model and reinforce pro-social behavior.
- Each individual deserves to be treated with dignity, respect, and the belief that they can change.
- Protection of the community is the most important priority.
- Our pursuit of excellence can help shape our community.
- Our approach is a dynamic process that must keep current with a changing society.

Goals, objectives and outcomes guide the operation of the reentry court and will be reviewed annually by the Coordinator and staff and revised as needed.

Goals:

- Increase public safety
- Reduce recidivism

Objectives:

1. Reduce client risk factors (that contribute to criminal conduct)

Outcome Indicator(s):

- 75% of participants will remain free of new arrests while in the program
- 75% of participants will develop at least one pro-social peer through pro-social activities
- 75% of participants will have a reduction in their Criminal Thinking Scale scores upon termination from the program
- 90% of participants will be employed
- 75% of participants with substance abuse disorders will complete substance abuse treatment

Evaluation Measures:

- LSI-R scores
- Criminal Thinking Scale scores
- Chemical test scores
- New arrest violations filed
- Employment history
- Addiction treatment numbers
- Prosocial peers via phase advancement in Day Reporting

Objectives:

2. Increase judicial oversight for offenders returning from prison and participants of the Day Reporting Center.

Outcome Indicators:

- 100% of participants will attend regular court hearings to monitor their progress

Track:

- # of court hearings attended

Objectives:

3. Monitor the schedule and activities of participants to protect the community.
- 100% of participants will receive regular field visits to monitor compliance with Conditions of Probation

Evaluation Measures:

- # of field visits per participant
- type and frequency of field violations
- All will be reviewed annually and revised if necessary

Target Population:

The target population includes individuals who are:

1. Participating in Day Reporting
2. Referred via Community Transition Program (CTP)
3. Inmates returning from the Department of Correction (non-CTP)
4. High risk felons under adult jurisdiction

Criteria for those Considered Ineligible:

Subject to court discretion, those considered ineligible are those who:

- Have a mental illness that is not satisfactorily treated with medication
- Are sexual offenders
- Have a history of violent or assaultive behavior
- Have no probation
- Not a resident of Grant County
- Insufficient time to participate
- Have a negative conduct report
- Are unable to speak English

The reentry court will not discriminate eligibility and services on the basis of race, gender, age, religion, ethnicity, or disabilities.

It should be noted that an independent evaluation is being conducted on this component by Dr. Doug Daugherty, Indiana Wesleyan University. His report is attached.

Seamless Reentry Project

New 1-1-10

(Non DOC funded Component)



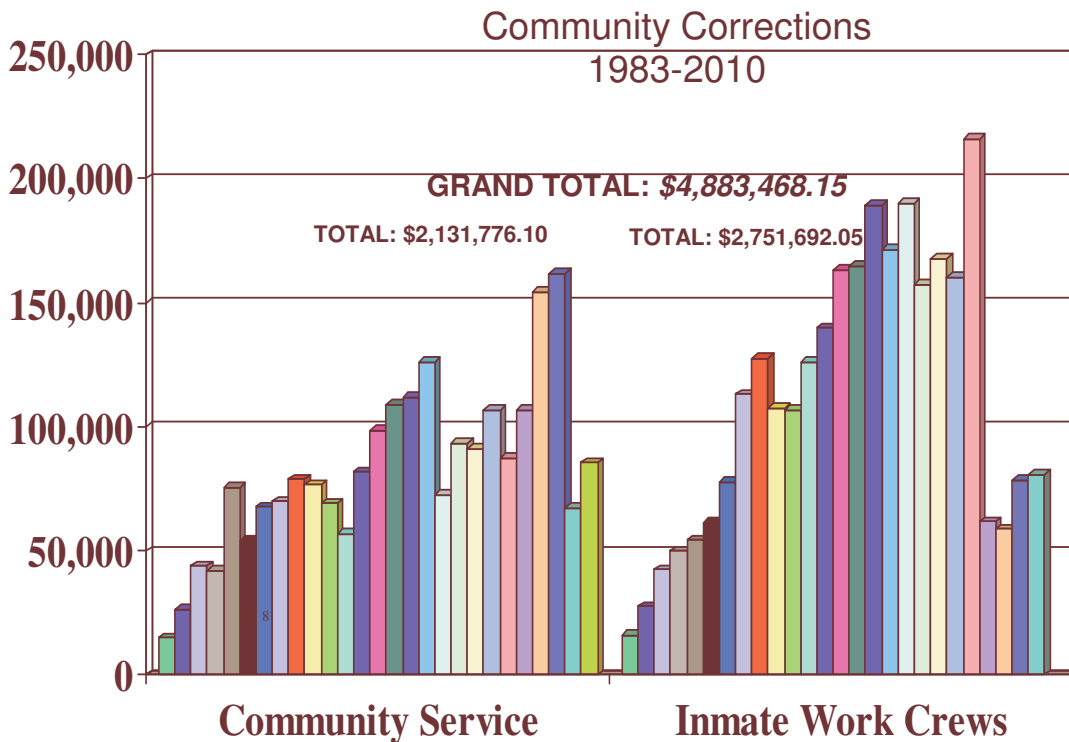
There has been a proliferation of Reentry Projects nationally and ever increasing models to address offender recidivism. These projects offer a unique ability to focus on various offender needs. In Indiana, a new movement is engaging new legislation that allows for the creation of Reentry Courts. Grant County's Reentry Intensive Supervision Court(RISC) combines judicial oversight with community services in order to increase the effectiveness of clients participating in the Day Reporting Center. What has not occurred up to this point is the planning and coordinating necessary to create a seamless reentry project that provides coordinated case management from the date of sentencing, incarceration, and finally return to community. This is all done through a seamless case plan that follows the offender until final release from supervision or plan completion. Video Conferencing is taking this project to a new Level.

The target population for this project is sentenced adult felons who are moderate to high risk offenders (determined by the LSI-R score of 24 or higher) that meet program criteria AND are returning to grant county from the Indiana Department of Correction.

It should be noted that an independent evaluation is being conducted on this component by Dr. Doug Daugherty, Indiana Wesleyan University.

COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS 1983-2010

The following chart details the amount of labor "given back" to Grant County over the last 26 years that has been generated by Community Service and the Inmate Work Crews (program ended 6/30/09). The amount totaling \$2,131,776.10 for Community Service and \$2,751,692.05 for DRC Work Force Officer, for a grand total of **\$4,883,468.15** in labor given to Grant County. This service emulates the continued connection of community to offender for rehabilitation. The following chart reflects the labor generated over the years.



Grant County

04-05

04-05

SUMMARY

In 2010, Grant County incorporated seamless reentry programming in partnership with the Criminal Justice Institute and the Indiana Department of Correction. This Seamless Reentry Project provides a vital link between the sentenced offender and the goals necessary for successful return to the local community. Effective Practices in a Correctional Setting (EPICS) has been adopted as a new skill set for staff to use. EPICS was developed by the University of Cincinnati and offers case management skills to deal with offender risk factors. Also in 2010, we have applied to the national institute of justice as a technical assistance site for the development and testing of an Evidence Based Decision Making Model. Thanks to the leadership of our system (Judge Spitzer and Cindy McCoy) we find ourselves being considered as one of 6 pilot sites for 12 months of intense services. We will receive notice prior to the approval of our annual report. In addition, the establishment of a Continuous Quality Improvement Team or QME (Quality Management Evolution) has begun the application data review for effective policy change.

The staff and board of Community Corrections are pleased with the outcomes of this year. As we begin preparations for the 2010-2011 year we remain committed to Evidence Based Practices and achieving the goals contained in our grant application. Grant County was the 4th county in the state to receive a community corrections grant. We take great pleasure in the fact that Grant County has received many awards for distinction and achievement over our 27 years of service

While we appreciate and welcome this recognition from our peers and the community we are particularly proud of our long standing association with the Department of Correction. We believe that it is this relationship of cooperation and commitment that has made our programming so valuable.

We also wish to recognize the commitment of all the staff, including support staff who contributes to completion of daily office functions and mounds of paperwork, without which any competent office could not function. The completion of this report is an admirable example of staff preparedness and labor.

We look to the future with hope and understanding that all success is hard earned. The capable aid and tutelage of the County Commissioners and our resolute Advisory Board continues to display itself in a program which serves the community with pride and distinction. As we close we leave you with these words;

“Every day you may make progress. Every step may be fruitful. Yet there will stretch out before you an ever-lengthening, ever-ascending, ever-improving path. You know you will never get to the end of the journey. But this, so far from discouraging, only adds to the joy and glory of the climb.”

- Sir Winston Churchill –

APPENDICES

Advisory Board List
Organizational Chart
Community Corrections Brochure
Court Filings Grant County
DOC DATA/Charts
Standard Requirements per 210 IAC 2-1-2 (See Jail)

**GRANT COUNTY COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS
ADVISORY BOARD**

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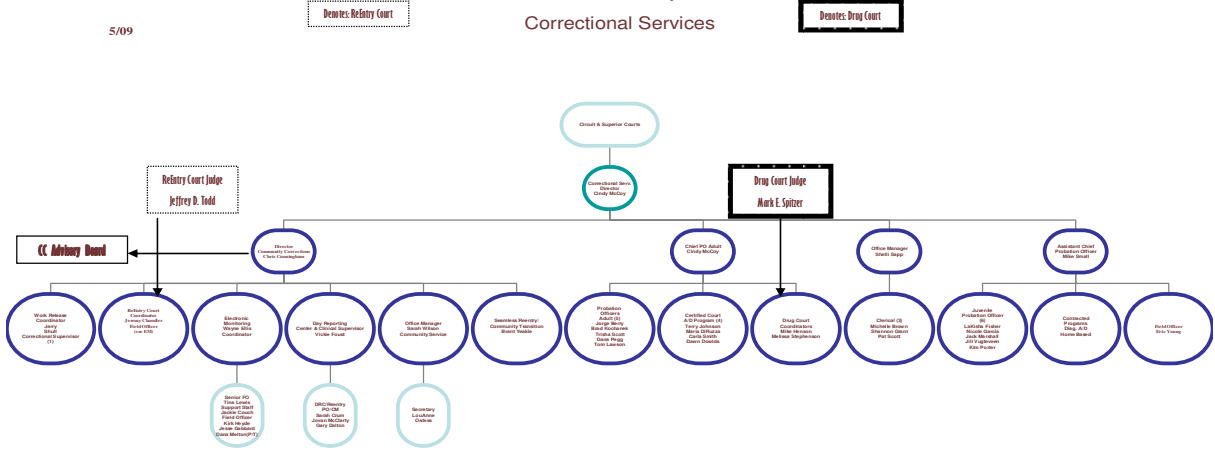
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7/24/10

Grant County
Correctional Services



Grant County Organizational Chart

State of the Judiciary
Grant County, Indiana
By Judge Mark E. Spitzer
Grant Circuit Court
February 17, 2010

Thank you for allowing me the opportunity to offer the third annual State of the Judiciary to the Council. As you will recall, over the last couple of years, in the spirit of collaboration, I asked your leave to share information about the operation of the Courts with the Council and the public through a brief statement at a council meeting. Following the model at the state level, this serves as a “Year in Review” for the third branch of county government, as well as a look forward toward what the next year might bring. It is again my pleasure to speak for the members of the county judiciary regarding matters of importance to you and the public as we look toward the challenges of 2010.

Jail Overcrowding – Where we stand

I spoke first last year regarding the jail overcrowding situation. As you will recall, increases in crime rates in the county have led to steady increases in the jail census. Ultimately, the jail became populated above its capacity on a regular basis. While there were early attempts at addressing the issues, with some success, the county continued to see high daily numbers in the jail. Early in 2007, a committee chaired by Councilman Scott and consisting of representatives from the Council, the Board of Commissioners, the judges, and the public defenders began to study the problem. Other representatives from county government such as the Prosecutor, Probation, the County Clerk, and the Sheriff attended the meetings and provided input into the problems. The conclusion of the Committee was that many small but beneficial changes could be made to the way that we did business which could help alleviate the problem. Those changes were implemented and we began seeing an immediate and dramatic improvement in the situation. This ultimately led to settlement of the overcrowding suit in March 2008.

In 2009, we continued to be challenged by the overcrowding issue. I attach a table provided to me by Sheriff Himelick which depicts the daily inmate population over the last year and early 2010.¹ You will recall that our jail capacity is 274. You will note that except for a few isolated days, even at peak periods in late summer and fall, the census has been steadily under 280. Those instances where we were over were often due to the Department of Corrections’ own overcrowding

¹ See Appendix, Chart 1.

problems, which resulted in the DOC being unable to take inmates in a timely fashion. You will note that the monthly averages for the year 2009 never exceeded 274, although we were bumping against that ceiling on a couple of occasions. The jail population today is 251. This figure is well within the jail's rated capacity. Much credit for these efforts goes to Sheriff Himelick and his staff, who are on the front lines of administering the policies which were put in place. Court staff and jail staff communicate on a daily basis to implement those policies and make sure that offenders who are eligible to be shipped to the Department of Corrections are promptly transported there.

Last year, we decided that the responsibility for managing the overcrowding problem needed to be undertaken by a committee which has regularly scheduled meetings and which can receive regular progress reports. The ideal body for that effort is the Community Corrections Board, which had initially studied the problem in the mid-2000's. It has a statutorily constituted board which includes judges, the prosecutor, a public defender, representatives from probation and Community Corrections, a Commissioner, a County Councilman, and private citizens. Judge Haas has headed up a subcommittee of the Community Corrections Board to continue to study and troubleshoot the problem. Day to day issues are overseen by Deputy Jerry Shull, who facilitates communication among the various stakeholders when we near our maximum jail census.

While it appears that we have the mechanisms and policies in place to address the overcrowding issue at the present time, it also appears that we will continue to be challenged with this problem, particularly in the summer months when criminal activity increases.

Finding Creative Ways to Pay for Services

As we begin 2010 it is no secret that the financial condition of state and local government is grim. While property tax cuts have benefitted local property owners greatly in difficult financial times, they have left local governments in dire straits. State tax revenues have also been down, and so the State no longer pays for many local services which it once did. While local governments, including our own, have sought other avenues to obtain revenue, property tax revenues simply have not been replaced with these new sources of funding. This is further complicated this year with the recent news that a larger number of property owners have failed to pay their property taxes, decreasing the already meager property tax revenue. In times like these, it is clear that we need to continue our efforts to fund our initiatives in other creative ways. In this task, Grant County's justice system has been a leader.

One way to do so is to implement policies which require the users of our system to pay their way, to the extent that they can. Over the last couple of years, the courts have been more aggressive in imposing public defender fees for those who receive a public defender. 2009 was the second full year of that effort. Last year, we collected \$47,476.50, which is over \$6,000 more than 2008. The courts have also amended the bond schedule, utilizing the bond statutes which permit a cash bond posting with the clerk. These funds have been used to pay public defender fees, other fees, fines and court costs when the case is concluded.

Similarly, we have also partnered with our Clerk, Mark Florence, in stepping up collection of unpaid court costs. As you are aware, each year there are a significant percentage of individuals who do not pay court costs which are imposed in their cases. About a year and a half ago, Mark took the initiative to retain a collection company to assist in securing that revenue. His arrangement with that company takes advantage of a statute which permits a contingency fee to the collection company which results in no cost to the county. While it required us to change the way in which we assessed court costs a bit, the change in procedures was worth the end result. 2009 was our first full year of implementation of the program. To date, the efforts in that regard have resulted in \$86,097.83 of additional revenue added to the county General Fund and other funds.

In addition to requiring users of the system to pay their way, we have sought ways to bring in money from outside the community to assist the operation of the justice system. In fact, I believe that our courts' efforts in this area rival that of any governmental entity in the county, and in many other counties. And this is no small task.

If you have never been involved in grant writing, I can relate to you that it is both arduous and time-consuming. It requires the collection of information about your organization, and putting the narrative together in convincing fashion to persuade the awarding agency that your organization merits consideration. Most grant awards are competitive, which means that the applicant may ultimately be unsuccessful in its efforts to secure supplemental funds, despite the effort. Because you often compete against justice systems across the country, it is necessary that you demonstrate that you have employed the latest research-based procedures and techniques in your organization. If you are rewarded a grant, the granting agency also carefully scrutinizes your organization during the grant period. Because several in Grant County have developed experience in the area of grant writing, none of our grants this year required that we retain the services of a professional grant writer.

We received the benefit of several noteworthy grants in 2009 and 2010, including a federal drug court enhancement grant in the amount of \$150,000 per year over two years, a federal reentry court grant in the amount of \$80,287, a state drug court grant in the amount of \$3,000, a state reentry court grant in the amount of \$10,000, a state judicial education grant in the amount of \$1600, and a state Department of Correction Community Corrections grant in the amount of \$840,690. In addition, probation and the programs associated with probation collected the sum of \$251,123.29 in user fees. The IV-D program brought in \$128,529.12 in incentive reimbursements on the judicial side. These items which I mentioned total over 1.6 million dollars and I'm sure I'm missing some grants and reimbursements.

IV-D incentive funds also help fund the efforts of the Clerk and the Prosecutor. As you know, our Prosecutor, Jim Luttrull is also very proactive in pursuing other grant funding to support his office. In addition, the Public Defender Board has continued its efforts to maximize the available state funding to help defray public defender costs and expenses. These totals also do not take into account revenues from court costs and other fees. Since 1987 Correctional Services alone has received grants totaling nearly 10.5 million dollars.

I have often heard it said that the justice system is the largest part of the county budget. What almost always goes unsaid, however, is that the departments which make up the justice system are the most proactive and creative in seeking funding outside of local tax revenues.

Caseload Statistics for 2009

One of the first things which I sought to do when I took office is to collect information about the business which we do and gather it in a useable format. This assists us in identifying areas of emphasis as we do our work. It is my strong belief that policy should not be made on opinion, supposition, and innuendo, but rather should be based on the facts.

I have provided you with a summary of selected caseload statistics for 2009, as compared to prior years.² I would point out that the 2009 figures are unofficial, as they have not yet been processed by the Division of State Court Administration, so there may be some changes to the final numbers when we receive them from the State. While the figures should be self-explanatory, there are a few areas which I would like to highlight.

As they are the most time-consuming cases in the system, we pay special attention to felony cases. You will note that total felony filings declined slightly between 2008 and 2009. However,

² See Appendix, Charts 2 and 3.

the 2009 figures remain well above those figures earlier in the decade, and are 20% higher than 2002. You will note that there was a fairly significant increase in Class D felonies filed in Superior 3 and that trend appears to be continuing in 2010 so far.

As to the overall case filings, there was a slight decline, which is entirely attributable to a decline in small claims cases. Leaving small claims cases out of the mix, there was an increase in other types of filings by about 200 cases. It appears that small claims cases have tended to decrease over the years since the filing fee was last substantially increased.

The case types which we have been watching closely are foreclosures and collection cases. These are sort of a “misery index” for the county, as they indicate how many people lose their houses and are unable to pay their bills in our community. This year, like last year, there is a “good news/bad news” flavor to these statistics. You will note that 2007 brought historically high foreclosure figures to our county – there were 487 foreclosures in 2007, and nearly that many in the four previous years. In 2008, for the first time since 2002, we saw a significant decrease in these figures. That trend continued in 2009, with number of foreclosure filings in 2009, 430, being the lowest since before 2002. I am hopeful that this means that foreclosures have peaked in Grant County, and we are on the downside of the local foreclosure crisis. It seems that while Grant County began the foreclosure crisis earlier than the rest of the country following our factory closings, it also may be recovering from the foreclosure crisis earlier as well.

Anecdotally, I can also report that I have seen a much greater rate of dismissals as a result of workouts than in the past. What this means is that banks and mortgage companies are talking to the homeowner and renegotiating the mortgage agreement to allow the homeowners to catch up and stay in their houses. This trend appears to have been accelerated by the new tools at the state and local level which attempt to save houses from foreclosure. One of these is the new state law which requires the foreclosure process to be stayed and a settlement conference to occur early in the case if the borrower requests it. Many borrowers have pursued this avenue, with good results. This common sense Hoosier solution of requesting that parties get together to try to find a mutually beneficial result is a good one, and it has begun to pay dividends in our community.

Now for the bad news. As you can see, collection cases continue to mount. There were 1376 collection cases filed in 2009, an increase of about 60 from 2008 and a disheartening 278% increase from 2002. I think that we can safely say that in a down economy, Grant County residents are struggling mightily to pay their bills, and many are failing. Naturally, this increase is a large burden

on the courts, on the sheriff's department who serve the paperwork, and on the clerk's office. While our foreclosure numbers are promising, the collection figures tell a story of a community still in difficult financial times. As the rate of growth of these cases is slowing, I hope we will see a reversal of this trend in 2010.

Past Successes Prompting Future Initiatives

We are fortunate in Grant County to be viewed as a leader by the National Institute of Corrections in the area of evidence-based practices, which means that we have tailored our programming to be used in ways which research demonstrates will produce reduced recidivism from our offenders. As you know, recidivism measures that "revolving door" of offenses, where an offender will reoffend after having been through the system before. Both of our problem-solving courts are exceeding the national averages in recidivism reduction. As a result, Cindy McCoy and I were invited by NIC as the representative small jurisdiction to participate in a national focus group discussion on evidence-based practices in Arizona in August of 2009. There we were able to share our experiences and make valuable contacts with NIC and the National Center for State Courts, as well as other jurisdictions with us on the cutting edge of evidence-based practices. We hope to leverage those contacts and discussions into consideration for future opportunities and grants.

Our Drug Court is now being considered as a potential mentor court which other jurisdictions from the Midwest will visit to learn how to operate a drug court. If accepted, this will allow our Drug Court Team to receive an additional training grant from the National Drug Court Institute. In 2009 we also began a partnership between the Veteran's Administration and our Drug Court where drug court clients who have served in the armed services will be connected with VA services to assist their recovery. As a result of the partnership, VA service providers participate in our Drug Court staffing conferences and assist in providing wraparound services for the Veteran. Our efforts in this regard will be the subject of an upcoming article in the Indiana Lawyer newspaper. As a result of legislation which is being considered by the General Assembly, we are considering whether to dedicate a separate docket as a Veterans Treatment Court.

There are exciting things on the horizon for Reentry Court as well. With the new grant funds received by our Reentry Court, Judge Todd and his team will be working closely with the Department of Corrections to implement planning for offenders coming into Reentry Court so that they can receive valuable education and services while still in prison. This planning will be tailored

to help the offender succeed in Reentry Court and transition back productively and safely into the community.

Conclusion

To summarize, we can expect that our community's economic challenges will continue to place additional burdens on the courts, both criminally and civilly. We continue to try to do more with less, and to meet the challenges that come with a community and a nation in economic crisis. Given the proper resources, we are resolved to meet these challenges.

We are mindful of the role that our courts serve in the lives of Grant County citizens. Justice Steven Breyer of the United States Supreme Court recently noted "You will read in the newspaper more often about federal courts, but the law that affects people, the trials that affect human beings are by and large in the state courts." We know that especially in tough economic times, it is important that our third branch of local government be accessible, responsive and efficient. That is our goal for 2010.

On behalf of myself, Judge Todd, Judge Johnson and Judge Haas, I can say that it is both an honor and a privilege to serve Grant County, both in good times and in bad, and we look forward to meeting the challenges and opportunities which 2010 might bring.

APPENDIX

Chart 1, Inmate Daily Population

GRANT COUNTY JAIL INMATE COUNT 2009

| | JAN | FEB | MARCH | APRIL | MAY | JUNE |
|------------------|------------|------------|--------------|--------------|------------|-------------|
| 1 st | 232 | 245 | 260 | 256 | 258 | 276 |
| 2 nd | 222 | 241 | 251 | 259 | 264 | 269 |
| 3 rd | 231 | 235 | 251 | 265 | 275 | 264 |
| 4 th | 235 | 235 | 252 | 279 | 265 | 263 |
| 5 th | 238 | 234 | 256 | 282 | 271 | 250 |
| 6 th | 235 | 239 | 260 | 281 | 270 | 247 |
| 7 th | 232 | 241 | 266 | 277 | 271 | 254 |
| 8 th | 231 | 250 | 269 | 272 | 278 | 251 |
| 9 th | 234 | 241 | 265 | 278 | 270 | 248 |
| 10 th | 238 | 246 | 267 | 272 | 282 | 250 |
| 11 th | 245 | 253 | 265 | 277 | 276 | 250 |
| 12 th | 245 | 250 | 263 | 284 | 278 | 250 |
| 13 th | 241 | 255 | 271 | 277 | 282 | 256 |
| 14 th | 243 | 254 | 282 | 282 | 272 | 269 |
| 15 th | 247 | 267 | 285 | 288 | 277 | 263 |
| 16 th | 234 | 263 | 285 | 274 | 268 | 260 |
| 17 th | 234 | 264 | 276 | 273 | 281 | 260 |
| 18 th | 240 | 261 | 267 | 270 | 276 | 257 |
| 19 th | 234 | 254 | 267 | 277 | 270 | 266 |
| 20 th | 231 | 258 | 268 | 270 | 274 | 270 |
| 21 st | 234 | 275 | 272 | 264 | 271 | 281 |
| 22 nd | 241 | 268 | 270 | 266 | 270 | 278 |
| 23 rd | 237 | 264 | 267 | 266 | 270 | 275 |
| 24 th | 239 | 265 | 260 | 269 | 273 | 267 |
| 25 th | 234 | 255 | 265 | 269 | 273 | 275 |
| 26 th | 235 | 250 | 260 | 280 | 280 | 273 |
| 27 th | 230 | 249 | 257 | 274 | 270 | 264 |
| 28 th | 232 | 249 | 262 | 256 | 280 | 274 |
| 29 th | 232 | 270 | 270 | 255 | 281 | 272 |
| 30 th | 233 | 259 | 259 | 259 | 278 | 268 |
| 31 st | 221 | 255 | 255 | 277 | 277 | |

GRANT COUNTY JAIL INMATE COUNT 2009

| | JULY | AUG | SEPT | OCT | NOV | DEC |
|------------------|-------------|------------|-------------|------------|------------|------------|
| 1 st | 268 | 284 | 269 | 274 | 268 | 263 |
| 2 nd | 271 | 287 | 272 | 268 | 263 | 259 |
| 3 rd | 278 | 282 | 275 | 270 | 263 | 262 |
| 4 th | 271 | 273 | 261 | 278 | 259 | 254 |
| 5 th | 273 | 270 | 269 | 279 | 264 | 262 |
| 6 th | 277 | 266 | 273 | 270 | 270 | 268 |
| 7 th | 283 | 269 | 265 | 264 | 268 | 268 |
| 8 th | 267 | 267 | 256 | 268 | 272 | 266 |
| 9 th | 273 | 273 | 255 | 274 | 271 | 262 |
| 10 th | 270 | 276 | 252 | 264 | 260 | 260 |
| 11 th | 280 | 272 | 256 | 272 | 257 | 262 |
| 12 th | 288 | 276 | 249 | 272 | 262 | 267 |
| 13 th | 266 | 276 | 252 | 272 | 261 | 269 |
| 14 th | 261 | 277 | 252 | 266 | 267 | 267 |
| 15 th | 265 | 280 | 250 | 266 | 273 | 267 |
| 16 th | 265 | 285 | 248 | 264 | 268 | 267 |
| 17 th | 256 | 286 | 255 | 269 | 262 | 268 |
| 18 th | 259 | 282 | 255 | 275 | 262 | 269 |
| 19 th | 263 | 272 | 264 | 275 | 262 | 253 |
| 20 th | 264 | 273 | 267 | 272 | 268 | 252 |
| 21 st | 265 | 267 | 267 | 271 | 269 | 253 |
| 22 nd | 262 | 271 | 264 | 278 | 271 | 253 |
| 23 rd | 263 | 274 | 267 | 267 | 283 | 249 |
| 24 th | 263 | 273 | 271 | 279 | 280 | 243 |
| 25 th | 269 | 267 | 271 | 277 | 270 | 242 |
| 26 th | 280 | 266 | 270 | 275 | 263 | 245 |
| 27 th | 278 | 267 | 278 | 267 | 257 | 242 |
| 28 th | 277 | 271 | 280 | 265 | 257 | 247 |
| 29 th | 269 | 273 | 273 | 264 | 258 | 245 |
| 30 th | 272 | 276 | 268 | 268 | 266 | 249 |
| 31 st | 276 | 273 | | 267 | 269 | 251 |
| | | | | | | 242 |

| | Monthly Total | Monthly Average |
|-----------|------------------|--------------------|
| January | 7290 | 235 |
| February | 7061 | 252 |
| March | 8223 | 265 |
| April | 8151 | 272 |
| May | 8481 | 274 |
| June | 7900 | 263 |
| July | 8372 | 270 |
| August | 8504 | 274 |
| September | 7904 | 263 |
| October | 8390 | 271 |
| November | 7981 | 266 |
| December | 7959 | 257 |
| Year 2009 | 96,216 | 264 |

R. Albertson

Grant County Court Statistics, 2009

Note: Statistics for 2009 have not yet been compiled by State Court Administration, so those figures are unofficial.

Chart 2

| | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 (Unofficial) |
|-----------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|----------------------|
| Collections | 494 | 565 | 628 | 796 | 819 | 1064 | 1317 | 1376 |
| Mortgage Foreclosures | 439 | 462 | 456 | 460 | 486 | 487 | 460 | 430 |
| Divorce | 550 | 488 | 392 | 436 | 459 | 401 | 447 | 472 |
| Small Claims | 4175 | 4460 | 4355 | 4571 | 3087 | 2794 | 2301 | 2021 |
| Misdemeanors | 728 | 669 | 743 | 597 | 620 | 498 | 455 | 471 |
| New Filings, All Cty Courts | 9357 | 9503 | 9467 | 9553 | 8328 | 8003 | 7863 | 7775 |

Chart 3

| | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 (Unofficial) |
|---------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|-------------------|
| Murder - Circuit | 0 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Murder-Sup. 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Murder - Sup 2 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| A Felony -Circuit | 5 | 11 | 9 | 9 | 14 | 15 | 14 | 12 |
| A Felony -Sup. 1 | 6 | 15 | 7 | 7 | 23 | 16 | 7 | 6 |
| A Felony - Sup 2 | 8 | 5 | 15 | 8 | 15 | 19 | 9 | 8 |
| A Felony -- Sup 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| B Felony - Circuit | 18 | 26 | 35 | 42 | 30 | 29 | 42 | 43 |
| B Felony - Sup. 1 | 30 | 34 | 28 | 36 | 24 | 25 | 29 | 21 |
| B Felony - Sup. 2 | 26 | 23 | 33 | 36 | 35 | 27 | 18 | 31 |
| B Felony - Sup. 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| C Felony - Circuit | 33 | 35 | 47 | 64 | 50 | 48 | 43 | 35 |
| C Felony - Sup 1 | 39 | 34 | 42 | 53 | 62 | 47 | 49 | 37 |
| C Felony - Sup 2 | 42 | 46 | 42 | 52 | 41 | 38 | 37 | 29 |
| C Felony - Sup 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| D Felony - Circuit | 30 | 16 | 36 | 25 | 45 | 42 | 63 | 40 |
| D Felony - Sup. 1 | 33 | 22 | 30 | 29 | 39 | 51 | 44 | 50 |
| D Felony - Sup. 2 | 23 | 20 | 36 | 38 | 51 | 36 | 52 | 47 |
| D Felony - Sup. 3 | 405 | 450 | 457 | 393 | 472 | 459 | 448 | 484 |
| Total Felonies | 699 | 741 | 818 | 796 | 906 | 854 | 855 | 845 |