

Grant County Community Corrections

IMPACT AREA

Grant County Community Corrections is a community based project with the programming purpose of providing a 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, 2002 to June 30, 2003

Grant County has just completed the twentieth 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, 2003.

Judges

Jeffrey D. Todd, Superior Court I
Randall L. Johnson, Superior Court II
Natalie R. Conn, Superior Court III
Thomas R. Hunt, Circuit Court
Beau White, Juvenile Referee
James Kocher, Marion City Court

Prosecutor

James Luttrull

QUICK FACTS

- * Over the last 20 years Grant County Community Corrections has “given back” \$ 3,723,222.35 through Community Service and Inmate Work Crews.*
- * For fiscal year 2002-03 the Home Detention program saved 13,970 jail incarceration days at a projected savings of \$ 600,710.00.*
- * Juvenile Community Corrections Programs (SHOCAP, “Thinking for a Change” & CBP) have helped save from 1999-2002 \$399,799.91 in Department of Correction Costs.*
- * Juvenile Community Corrections Programs (SHOCAP, “Thinking for a Change” & CBP) have helped reduce the juvenile DOC Commitments from 58 in 1998 to 10 in 2001, to 0 from July 2002 to June 2003.*
- * For fiscal year 2002-03 the Jail Addictions Treatment Project served 21 new clients at a projected savings of \$ 59,405.00 if services were billed to the county.*
- * For fiscal year 2002-03 the Work Release Program served 64 new clients, generating \$ 62,681.00 in project income.*
- * For fiscal year 2002-03 Community Corrections added two new program components and the “Thinking for a Change” curriculum.*

INTRODUCTION

The Grant County Community Corrections Program is in it’s twentieth year of funding by a grant from the Indiana Department of Correction (IDOC) in the amount of \$ 763,094.00. Project generated income was \$ 68,627.00. The total budget of Grant County Community Corrections is \$ 1,205,213.00. 27.5% of the budget is from local funds in the amount of \$ 333,992.00.

A “transformation” is occurring in Grant County, in Indiana and across the nation. The transformation in Grant County is the direct result of collaboration with national, state & local corrections professionals. In Indiana this has been referred to as “What Works”. “What Works” began for Grant County when we were selected as one of 5 pilot counties willing to undergo extensive training in

best practices in community corrections and criminal justice. In August of 2001, a team of committed individuals went to Columbus, Indiana to learn from national experts on “best practices” in corrections. These individuals became the “What Works” Planning Team, which has been endorsed by the Community Corrections Advisory Board, as the change agent for the criminal justice system in Grant County. In December of 2001, Dr. Ed Latessa, University of Cincinnati came to Taylor University to share with local community leaders and professionals extensive research data that justifies a “What Work” approach. Since January of 2002, Grant County Community Corrections has been systematically implementing these new concepts into existing programs. The LSI-R(Level of Services Inventory-Revised) has been implemented system wide to determine the measurable risk of those individuals in our criminal justice programs.

In August of 2002, the “What Works” Planning Team (WWPT) requested and received from the advisory board in November, funding to conduct an evaluation of the criminal justice system in Grant County, to include private contracted providers. In October of 2002 a Jail Study was conducted. In May of 2003 the “What Works” planning counties met to help coordinate a “What Works” Reloaded Conference in August of 2003. In June of 2003, the CPAI conducted by Dr. Ed Latessa and the University of Cincinnati was presented to the stake holders in Grant County. In July of 2003 individual meetings with providers were planned as well as planning team meetings to determine implementation responsibilities from CPAI result.

Violent and dangerous offenders need to be in prison. There is no debate about this issue. These individuals are not the ones in community corrections programs. New programs have been added in the adult and juvenile system to teach appropriate values and beliefs. "Thinking for a Change" follows a research based curriculum to change offender behavior. The "Cognitive Behavior Program" (CBP) teaches "Thinking for a Change" to chronic juvenile offenders in detention at the local level to reduce expensive DOC commitments. This program has resulted in no new placements to DOC in 2003. A saving from 1999-02 of almost \$400,000.00.

Currently 26 States are engaged in Community Corrections Acts. This is a duplicate of the State trend with 69 of Indiana's 92 counties having community corrections programs. When Grant County started its program 20 years ago, 5 counties were conducting alternative sanctions through DOC supported funds.







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 continues to grow. The cost of programming is being paid in part from fees collected from offenders who participate in each program component.

"Let not him who is houseless pull down the house of another, but let him work diligently and build one for himself, thus by example assuring that his own shall be safe from violence when built."

--Abraham Lincoln

PROGRAM SUMMARY

WHY USE A 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 programs.
-  Community Corrections remains the most 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 eleven components:

- Community Service
- Home Detention
- Inmate Work Crews
- Project Step Out
- Work Release
- SHOCAP/SAFE POLICY
- Jail Addictions Treatment Project
- "Thinking for a Change"

Transportation Assistance Program (TAP) Cognitive Behavior Program

Community Transition Program (Day Reporting)

GRANT COUNTY COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS
ADVISORY BOARD MEMBERS

Judge Natalie R. Conn.....(Superior Court 3) Advisory Board Chairman
Mayor William Henry.....Mayor of Marion
Sheriff Oatess Archey.....Grant County Sheriff
Jane Logan.....Correction Agency
Paul Kuczora.....Mental Health Administrator
Cindy McCoy.....Director of Correctional Services
Tim Eckerle.....Lay Person
Jay Hochstetler.....Educational Administrator
Judge Thomas R. Hunt.....Grant County Circuit Court
Judge Randall L. Johnson.....Superior Court 2, Juvenile Court
Judge Jeffrey D. ToddSuperior Court 1
James Luttrull.....Grant County Prosecutor
Chuck OsterholtDirector, Division of Family and Children
Tim Enyeart.....Grant County Council
Johnny Clayton.....Ex-offender
Larry Shipley.....Lay Person
David Glickfield Lay Person
Craig Persinger Attorney
Lynda Brankle Victim's Advocate

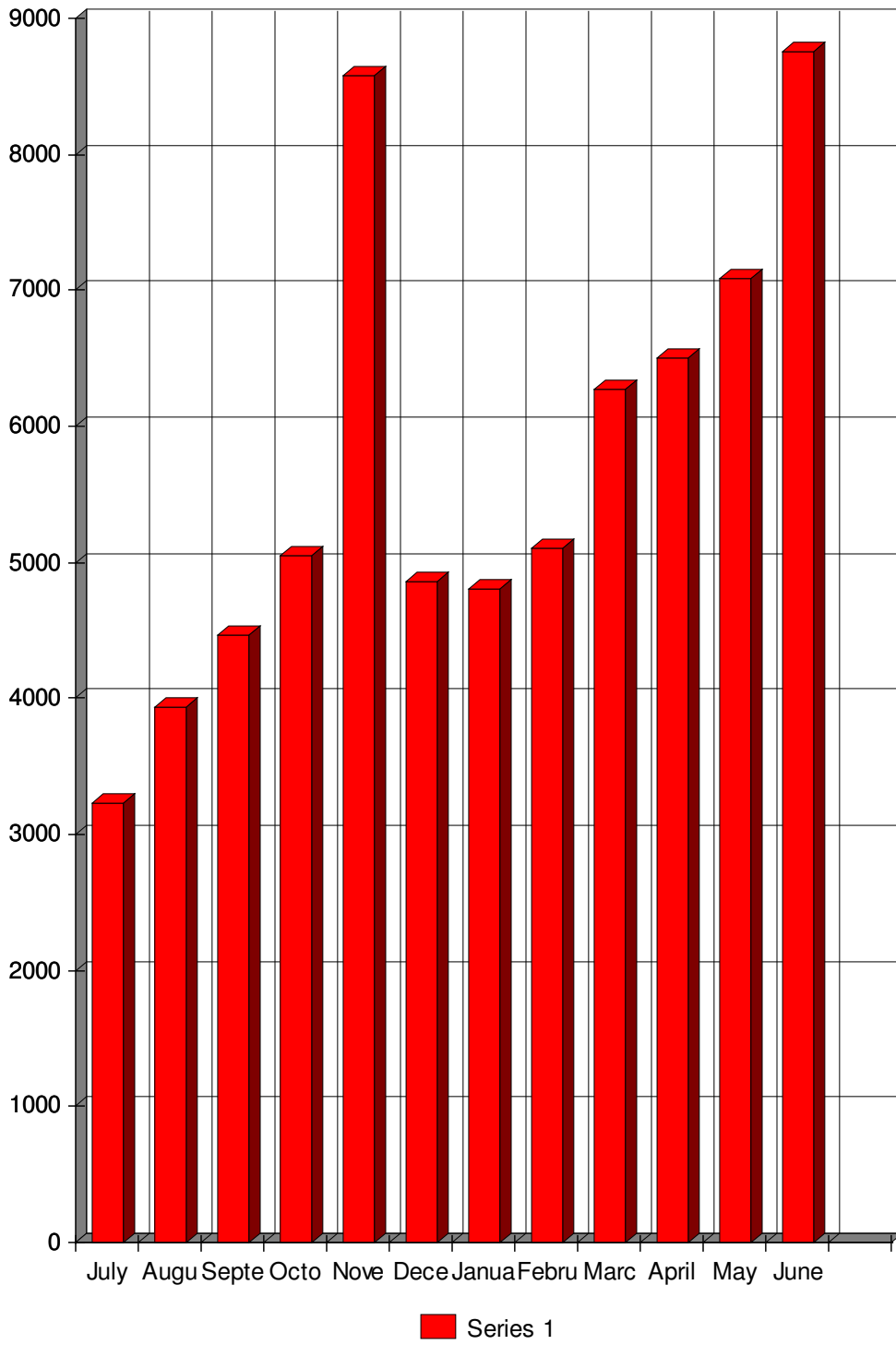
COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS STAFF

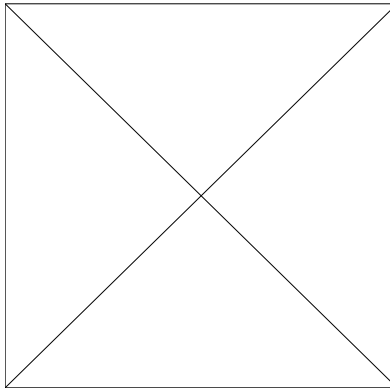
William "Chris" Cunningham, Director
Patricia Webb, Community Service/Administrative Assistant
Wayne Ellis, Home Detention
Tina Lewis, Home Detention Field Officer
Gina Cale, Jail Treatment Project
Gary Dalton, SHOCAP/SAFE POLICY
Vickie Foust, Clinical Supervisor
Jerry Shull, Work Release Coordinator
Danny Jones, Work Crew
Steve Clouse, Work Crew
Sam Vanlandingham, Work Crew
Jackie Couch, Secretary
Beverly Burton, Transportation Assistance Program
Steve Center, Program Facilitator
Tonya Henson, Program Faciliator
Sarah Crum, Cognitive Behavior Program

PROJECT INCOME

Project income generated by fees paid continues to assume more of the costs of operating the 11 components. The total fees collected for fiscal year 2001 - 2002 were \$ 96,013.00 and the total for fiscal year 2002-2003 is \$ 68,627.00. This fund is used entirely for program operations and expansion. Chart 1 shows the amount of project income generated from fees paid for program participation by months.

2002-2003 Project Income





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. 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 56 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

56 felons were placed in public agencies during the 2002-2003 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 56 felons received supervised work experience for fiscal year 2002-2003.

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

17,751 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

\$5,946.00 dollars was collected in users fees and deposited in project income funds.

COMMUNITY SERVICE COST ANALYSIS

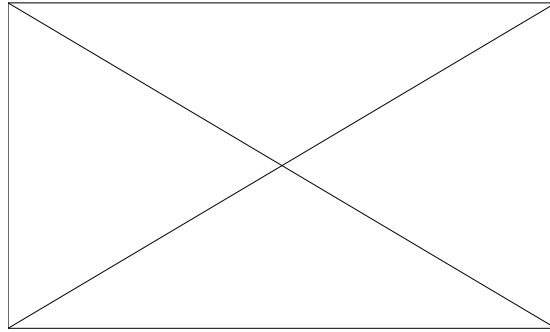
CHART A shows the amount of community service labor provided on an hourly basis for the past fiscal year totaling 17,751 hours. This time calculated at a rate of \$5.15 per hour (\$5.15 per hour, Minimum wage scale for unskilled labor) equated to \$ 91,417.65 worth of labor provided to the county. If these current hours were translated into a full-time (1,850 hours/year) job at the hourly rate, this amount would equal 9.6 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 181 clients were served.

In addition, unmeasurable costs of job skills and self esteem 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
2002- 2003

<u>MONTH</u>	<u>CLIENTS REFERRED</u>	<u>NUMBER OF LABOR HOURS</u>	<u>COST OF LABOR HOURS</u>	<u>FEEES COLLECTED</u>
JULY-2002	16	1484 hours	\$7,642.60	\$420.00
AUGUST-2002	18	1,790 hours	\$9,218.50	\$945.00
SEPT-2002	10	713 hours	\$3,671.95	\$650.00
OCT-2002	19	2,070 hours	\$10,660.50	\$821.00
NOV-2002	8	771 hours	\$3,970.65	\$615.00
DEC-2002	10	875 hours	\$4,506.25	\$380.00
JAN-2003	22	2,317 hours	\$11,932.55	\$340.00
FEB-2003	6	457 hours	\$2,353.55	\$1020.00
MARCH-2003	12	810 hours	\$4,171.50	\$25.00
APRIL-2003	25	3,101 hours	\$15,970.15	\$160.00
MAY-2003	18	1,764 hours	\$9,084.60	\$220.00
JUNE-2003	17	1,599 hours	\$8,234.85	\$350.00
TOTALS	188	17,751 hours	\$91,417.65	\$5,946.00

WORK CREW



Grant County Community Corrections provides inmate work crews for those individuals who have been convicted of non-violent felonies or misdemeanors. These individuals would normally be placed with the Department of Correction but remain in the county in lieu of state placement. The Inmate work crews provide a labor pool to complete community tasks that are ordinarily left undone due to lack of funds. Inmate work crews provide a service to the community which also increases the offender's job skills, work ethics, personal dignity and prepares the offender/inmate for future employment within the community.

Currently three separate work crews exist through Community Corrections. Two of the work crews work with a Community Rehab instructor to revitalize housing in the inner city. The process involves a home that is condemned and donated to Community Rehab. This home is then remodeled, refitted and sold to a qualified member of the community. The inmate crews provide the labor, Community Rehab provides instruction, materials and

financing. Many businesses in the community donate materials and financial resources to this endeavor. The entire community benefits from the work crews.

One crew provides the “jack of all trades” support that all communities need. This crew is a regular source of manpower for non-profit community organizations. Some of the "beneficiaries" of this labor are: Grant County Historical Society (Battle of 1812), Grant County Cancer Society, Clean City Marion, Genesis Place, PAL Club, YWCA, St. Martin Community Center and the Easter Pageant to name just a few. This crew also assists Grant County Maintenance on a consistent basis as well as other county projects which reduce costly overtime. This crew is also a consistent contributor to the Township Trustees for small cemetery and park clean-up/maintenance and other projects for which limited or no funds are available.

Target Population

An incarcerated offender who presents low risk to community, unemployed and/or in need of Adult Basic Education. The typical offender has been convicted of a D Felony or A misdemeanor, usually alcohol/drug related. They are usually a recidivist of non-violent crimes who has difficulty getting or keeping a job.

Goals and Objectives

1. To maintain a diversion level of 40 felons and 40 misdemeanants from the Department of Corrections, equivalent to the previous grant year.

Method

Monthly reports will track the number of felons and misdemeanants placed on work crew with year end totals.

Performance

Monthly reports submitted reflect that this component served 88 Felons and 66 "A" Misdemeanants during 2002-03.

2. To maintain 22 beds for work crew at 100% occupancy, equivalent to the previous grant year.

Method

Monthly reports will track the number of felons and misdemeanants placed on work crew with year end totals.

Performance

Work crew beds were at capacity for 2002-2003 for 7 of the 12 months.

3. To provide non-profit agencies with \$ 30,000.00 worth of free labor, a level equivalent to the previous grant year.

Method

Monthly reports will track the amount of free labor provided by the inmate work crew with year end totals.

Performance

Work crew provided 32,601 man hours, equal to \$167,895.15 of free labor to non profit agencies including Community Rehab.

4. To provide Community Rehab Project with 30,000.00 worth of fee labor to renovate inner city housing, a level equivalent to the previous grant year.

Method

Monthly reports will track the amount of free labor provided by the inmate work crew to Community Rehab Project with year end totals.

Performance

See performance number 3.

INMATE WORK CREW COST ANALYSIS

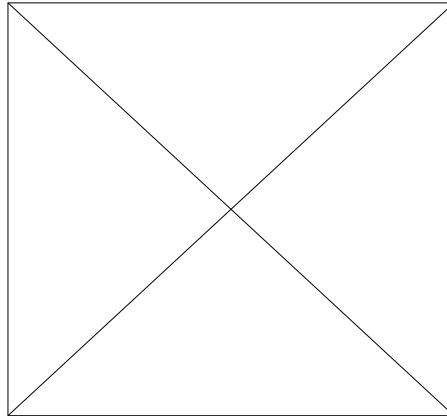
Chart B shows the amount of community service labor provided on an hourly basis for the past fiscal year totaling 32,601 hours. This time calculated at a rate of \$5.15 per hour (\$5.15 per hour, Minimum wage scale for unskilled labor) equated to \$167,895.15 worth of labor provided to the county. If these current hours were translated into a full-time (1,850 hours/year) job at the hourly rate, this amount would equal 17.6 full-time positions. Total number of clients to be served by this component is 80 with a maximum number of 22 at any one time. During the last fiscal year 154 clients were served.

In addition, unmeasurable costs of job skills and self esteem issues are addressed, which can only improve diversion from incarceration in the future.

CHART B
GRANT COUNTY COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS
INMATE WORK CREWS
2002- 2003

<u>MONTH</u>	<u>EOM CLIENTS</u>	<u>NUMBER OF LABOR HOURS</u>	<u>DIVERTED COST OF LABOR HOURS</u>
JULY-2002	24	3,336 hours	\$17,180.40
AUGUST-2002	22	3,256 hours	\$16,768.40
SEPT-2002	20	2,904 hours	\$14,955.60
OCT-2002	24	1,896 hours	\$9,764.40
NOV-2002	20	677 hours	\$3,486.55
DEC-2002	19	2,584 hours	\$13,307.60
JAN-2003	20	3,112 hours	\$16,026.80
FEB-2003	22	3,024 hours	\$15,573.60
MARCH-2003	24	2,984 hours	\$15,367.60
APRIL-2003	19	3,176 hours	\$16,356.40
MAY-2003	22	2,656 hours	\$13,678.40
JUNE-2003	22	2,996 hours	\$15,429.40
TOTALS	258	32,601 hours	\$167,895.15

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 while minimizing the risk to the community and maximizing the opportunity for rehabilitation for the incarcerated offender. The work release inmate will support their family and thus contribute to the community instead of adding another burden. The inmate will also pay daily fees to help recoup the counties cost for jail 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, 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. 50 felons were served by this component during the fiscal year 2002-03.

2. To maintain 16 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 80% capacity or above during fiscal year 2002-03.

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 2002-03.

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 \$70,000.00, 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 \$62,681.00 was collected during the fiscal year 2002-03 and deposited in the project income fund.

INMATE WORK RELEASE COST ANALYSIS

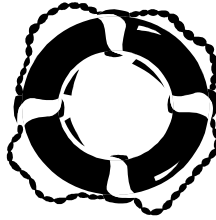
Chart C shows the number of Work Release clients provided on a monthly basis for the past fiscal year totaling 64 new clients. These clients pay on a contractual percentage based upon hourly income equated to an average of \$ 5,223.00 of fees collected monthly. Total number of clients to be served by this component is 50 with a maximum number at any time of 16.

Continuing costs of job skills and self esteem issues are addressed, which can only improve diversion from incarceration in the future. In addition, a family will not go without because of the criminal acts of the parent and thus become a tax burden on the community.

CHART C
GRANT COUNTY COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS
INMATE WORK RELEASE
2002 - 2003

<u>MONTH</u>	<u>EOM CLIENTS</u>	<u>FEES COLLECTED</u>
JULY-2002	7	\$2,811.00
AUGUST-2002	11	\$2,990.00
SEPT-2002	12	\$3,811.00
OCT-2002	12	\$4,231.00
NOV-2002	11	\$7,965.00
DEC-2002	9	\$4,477.00
JAN-2003	10	\$4,466.00
FEB-2003	11	\$4,086.00
MARCH-2003	16	\$6,240.00
APRIL-2003	16	\$6,344.00
MAY-2003	21	\$6,861.00
JUNE-2003	19	\$8,399.00
TOTALS	155	\$62,681.00

JAIL ADDICTIONS TREATMENT PROJECT



The Jail Addictions Treatment Project provides chemical dependency treatment for inmates who are pre and post convicted felons or misdemeanants. The Jail Addictions Treatment Project targets the incarcerated inmate with an anticipated stay of 3 months or more, which focuses on internalization of personal responsibility, reduction of recidivism and improved quality of life for each inmate. The eligible inmate will be one who is fully detoxed and has a history of excessive use of alcohol/drugs.

This Governors Exemplary Program Award winner has consistently maintained a seven year record of achievement. The Jail Addictions Treatment Project has become an excellent source of treatment for the indigent offender by providing treatment regardless of financial ability. In addition, the Jail Addictions Treatment Project will provide referral to aftercare for all clients, requiring that it be ordered for all clients on probation.

Target Population

This program targets the adult incarcerated inmate with an anticipated stay of 3 months or more. The eligible inmate will be one who is detoxed and who has a history of excessive use of alcohol/drugs.

Goals and Objectives

1. Provide substance abuse treatment for 35 inmates per year, equivalent to previous grant year.

Method

A client data sheet will be used to track the number of inmates who participate in the program for each year by inmate admission dates into the program.

Performance

Client data sheets are submitted on a monthly basis. This component serviced 29 new inmates the last fiscal year.

2. Minimize the number of repeat offenses among the 35 participants.

Method

A client treatment plan will be used to address specific issues and allow for measured progress of the client.

Performance

100 % of all treatment plans are used to address client difficulties and allow for individual goals to be set.

3. Collection of a client population data base for use in assessing the extent of the substance abuse problem in Grant County.

Method

A current listing is kept of the client population on a computer data base that can be used to assess the substance abuse problem.

Performance

A seven year database has helped maintain a listing of all clients entered in the project.

4. Providing a resource for the indigent offender by providing treatment regardless of financial ability.

Method

Each client is served by the program regardless of financial ability and no billing is done for treatment on clients.

Performance

100% of all clients receive services based upon the need for substance abuse treatment.

5. Achievement of therapeutic goals as follows:

- A. Internalization of responsibility for one's own feelings, thoughts and behavior.

Method

Each client works with a therapist on a treatment plan which is used as a measurement of group understanding for feeling, thoughts and behavior.

Performance

100% of all clients experience feelings of internalization of responsibility.

- B. Awareness of the effects of alcohol/drug use on individual functioning.

Method

Each client receives an educational orientation program which explains the effects of alcohol/drugs on individual functioning.

Performance

Education provides for 100% of all clients the knowledge of the effects of drugs and alcohol on the human body.

- C. Awareness of the impact of alcohol/drug use on significant others.

Method

Educational information is provided to each client on the impact of alcohol/drugs. In addition, conjoint family therapy is conducted twice a week to allow family members to express the clients impact and drug use on their lives.

Performance

100% of all clients participate in a family day when all clients interact with family regarding the use of substances.

D. Recognition of the need for abstinence from alcohol/drugs.

Method

Each client signs a contract of abstinence from alcohol/drugs and receives education on a continuous basis in this regard.

Performance

100% of all clients sign a contract to maintain abstinence from alcohol/drugs.

E. Integration of tools and skills essential to drug free living.

Method

Each client receives education and works on a treatment plan which looks to establish tools and skills for drug free living.

Performance

100% of all clients are presented with skills for drug free living and are encouraged to practice these skills in group.

F. Integration into the self help community and utilization of the 12 steps of recovery.

Method

Each client receives a discharge plan which provides recommendations for continuing care and the utilization of the 12 steps of recovery.

Performance

100% of all clients are maintained in the 12 steps of recovery and receive a discharge plan.

G. Development of a workable relationship with the High Power and a reliance upon God as understood by the client.

Method

Each client works with the Grant County Chaplaincy Program to encourage spiritual growth as well as involvement in group on a weekly basis.

Performance

100% of all clients are involved in weekly group sessions which focus directly on a higher power and spiritual growth.

- H. Explore and address problem areas in relationships with significant others.

Method

Each client is involved in family group sessions twice a week in which conjoint family therapy is conducted.

Performance

100% of all clients who have family members or significant others participate in weekly sessions to deal with various issues.

- I. Explore and address family of origin issues and their impact on present functioning.

Method

Each clients explores the family of origin issues in a group counseling format with both therapist and group offering feedback.

Performance

100% of all clients who have family members or significant others participate in weekly sessions to deal with various issues.

- J. Development of an aftercare plan which addresses the needs of the released inmate.

Method

Each client works on a treatment plan which is used to help complete an aftercare plan which plans for the clients release.

Performance

100% of all clients will maintain an aftercare treatment plan which is used upon release.

JAIL ADDICTIONS TREATMENT PROJECT

COST ANALYSIS

CHART D shows the amount of treatment provided on an hourly basis for the past fiscal year; Group- 5,388, Individual- 73, and Family- 75 for a total of 5,536 treatment hours. This time is calculated at a rate of \$10.00 per group hour, per person, \$50.00 per individual hour, per person and \$25.00 per family hour. If these current hours were translated into treatment hours billed to the county it would equal \$ 59,405.00 in necessary treatment cost. Total number of clients to be served by this component is 35 with a maximum number at any one time of 8. During the last fiscal year 37 clients were served.

In addition, unmeasurable costs of group counseling and self esteem issues are addressed, which can only improve diversion in the future. The use of a transitional continuing care group for the jail addictions program participants (funded locally) greatly improves treatment success which only better our community.

CHART D
GRANT COUNTY COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS
JAIL ADDICTIONS TREATMENT PROJECT
2002 - 2003

<u>MONTH</u>	<u>EOM CLIENTS</u>	<u>NUMBER OF TREAT. HOURS GROUP/IND/FAMILY</u>			<u>COST OF TREAT. HOURS GRP/FAM/IND</u>
JULY-2002	9	432	5	6	\$6,370.00
AUGUST-2002	9	432	5	6	\$5,150.00
SEPT-2002	12	456	8	12	\$4,720.00
OCT-2002	10	572	7	8	\$5,550.00
NOV-2002	10	520	5	4	\$3,770.00
DEC-2002	10	520	5	4	\$2,600.00
JAN-2003	12	456	8	12	\$2,940.00
FEB-2003	10	352	6	3	\$3,290.00
MARCH-2003	9	432	5	6	\$3,800.00
APRIL-2003	8	352	9	2	\$3,390.00
MAY-2003	9	432	5	6	\$2,480.00
JUNE-2003	9	432	5	6	\$2,150.00
TOTALS	117	5388	73	75	\$59,405.00

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 45 Felons were served by this component for 2002-03.

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 clients 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 be 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 2002-03 are monitored electronically as well as site checks to verify employment and conditions in the home.

HOME DETENTION COST ANALYSIS

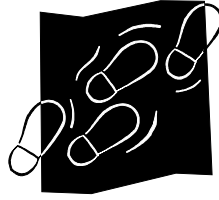
Chart E reflects the number of incarceration (prison/jail) days, by month, aversion of inmates being placed in this program, and the cost of incarceration (cost per day, at 43.00 per day) had this program not been operational and offenders were incarcerated. Total number of clients to be served by this component is 70 with a maximum number at any one time of 40. During the last fiscal year 68 clients were served.

In the fiscal year, July 1, 2002 through June 30, 2003, 13,931 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 \$600,710.00.

CHART E
GRANT COUNTY COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS
HOME DETENTION
2002 - 2003

<u>MONTH</u>	<u>EOM CLIENTS</u>	<u>JAIL TIME DIVERTED</u>	<u>HOUSING COSTS DIVERTED</u>	<u>FEEES COLLECTED</u>
JUL-02	39	1209 days	\$51,987.00	\$10,528.00
AUG-02	37	1147 days	\$49,321.00	\$10,587.00
SEP-02	39	1170 days	\$50,310.00	\$9,539.00
OCT-02	37	1147 days	\$49,321.00	\$10,802.00
NOV-02	39	1209 days	\$51,987.00	\$12,671.00
DEC-02	39	1209 days	\$51,987.00	\$12,940.00
JAN-03	39	1209 days	\$51,987.00	\$10,150.00
FEB-03	38	1064 days	\$45,752.00	\$9,153.00
MAR-03	39	1209 days	\$51,987.00	\$11,051.00
APR-03	40	1200 days	\$51,600.00	\$12,887.00
MAY-03	37	1147 days	\$49,321.00	\$10,122.00
JUN-02	35	1050 days	\$45,150.00	\$10,197.00
TOTALS	458	13,970 days	\$600,710.00	\$130,627.00

PROJECT STEP OUT



Project Step Out is an innovative program which seeks to prepare the soon to be released DOC inmate for his return to Grant County. This program provides services to those inmates who have been convicted of felonies or misdemeanors, are at the DOC and have been approved by the Step Out Committee. This transitional program is for inmates who are within 24 months of release from the DOC and are planning to reside in Grant County. Project Step Out is a collaborative effort between Community Corrections, Sheriff, Courts, Prosecutor, Probation and DOC. Project Step Out inmates complete their sentence in the Grant County Jail and receive services (education, group therapy, family education) and referral to appropriate community resources. In addition, each inmate is involved in available programming within Community Corrections.

The central theme of Step Out is that the inmate is going to return to the community upon release from the DOC. Effective transition prepares the inmate to "Step Out" into the community with a place to live, a job, has met their probation officer and is aware of the available community resources. The program has a weekly Step Out Group to focus on specific transitional issues.

Target Population

Department of Correction felons serving the last year of their sentence who plan to return to the community upon release and who need employment and other assistance prior to release.

Goals and Objectives

1. To maintain 8 beds for Grant County inmates returning from the Department of Correction.

Method

A client review/accept database will be used to determine appropriate candidates from the DOC inmate list. The Step Out Committee is the final authority on acceptance to Project Step Out.

Performance

Currently 8 beds are maintained for Step Out with 7 individuals currently in the program.

2. 100% of participants will develop, with the assistance of the counselor or case manager, a transitional plan with specific goals.

Method

Each client is required to complete a transitional treatment plan with goals within 10 days of acceptance into Project Step Out with specific goals.

Performance

100% of all clients have developed a treatment plan to use in the pursuit of future goals.

3. 80% of the participants successfully completing the program will be employed or actively pursuing an educational/vocational field upon release from jail.

Method

Each client will be monitored by his treatment plan to determine employment or active pursuit of educational/vocational training upon discharge.

Performance

100% of all participants are employed or actively pursuing an educational/vocational field.

4. 90% of the participants successfully completing the program who are diagnosed as chemically dependent and who did not complete a substance abuse treatment program at DOC, will complete the Jail Addictions Treatment Program.

Method

Each client will be monitored by his treatment plan to determine successful completion of the Jail Addictions Treatment Program.

Performance

100% of participants successfully completing the program who are diagnosed as chemically dependent and who did not complete a substance abuse treatment program at DOC, have completed the Jail Addictions Treatment Program.

5. 90% of participants successfully completing will have participated in counseling with a family member/significant other at least once prior to release.

Method

Each client will be monitored by his treatment plan to determine participation with a family member/significant other at least once prior to release.

Performance

100% of successful clients have participated in counseling with a family member/significant other at least once prior to release.

6. Facilitate victim/offender reconciliation when appropriate.

Method

The victim of each client will be contacted prior to acceptance. The victim will have the opportunity to request reconciliation when appropriate.

Performance

100% of all victim requested reconciliation's have occurred.

PROJECT STEP OUT

COST ANALYSIS

CHART F shows the total number of Step Out clients for the past fiscal year and the number clients at the end of the month. These clients participate in the various program components and use these programs much like we use the stairs in order to reach our goal. The Step Out client will climb the "program stairs" to reach his goal. If 1/2 of the clients participate in Work Release or Work Crew the following projections can be reached using the Work Crew formula in above section C. Total number of clients to be served by this component is 15 with a maximum number at any one time of 8.

The issues of a positive self and unmeasurable counseling costs are addressed, which can only improve diversion in the future.

CHART F
GRANT COUNTY COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS
PROJECT STEP OUT COST ANALYSIS
2002 - 2003

<u>CLIENTS MONTH</u>	<u>END OF MONTH CLIENTS</u>	<u>NUMBER OF LABOR HOURS</u>	<u>1/2 OF DIVERTED LABOR</u>
JULY-2002	4	280 hours	\$1,189.00
AUGUST-2002	3	210 hours	\$892.00
SEPT-2002	3	210 hours	\$892.00
OCT-2002	3	210 hours	\$892.00
NOV-2002	3	210 hours	\$892.00
DEC-2002	4	280 hours	\$1,189.00
JAN-2003	5	350 hours	\$1,486.00
FEB-2003	6	420 hours	\$1,785.00
MARCH-2003	6	420 hours	\$1,785.00
APRIL-2003	6	420 hours	\$1,785.00
MAY-2003	7	490 hours	\$2,082.00
JUNE-2003	7	490 hours	\$2,082.00
TOTALS	57	3,990 hours	\$16,951.00

SHOCAP/SAFE POLICY



Beginning in May of 1995 the staff of agencies who provide services to juveniles in Grant County sat down to talk. Each agreed that the issues of "at risk" youth, juvenile delinquency, and habitual offenders were community problems, and these problems could only be effectively addressed by a community based cooperative effort. This cooperative effort would only be effective if it were to include schools, prosecutor, probation, police, juvenile court, welfare, and parole. To insure success the broader base of all agencies providing juvenile services would need to be included.

The lack of timely communication of information was one of the causes of ineffective action. Most students who were in trouble either by academic or disciplinary standards at school were also receiving attention from another non-school agency. A strategy and forum to address issues was lacking in the system. The lack of resources in one area can be offset by other resources found in another area or agency. Effective suppression of certain habitual offenders could impact the total of juvenile delinquency. These habitual offenders are responsible for a disproportional amount of juvenile crime.

The SHOCAP and SAFE POLICY strategy is a systematic information-

based process designed to identify youth at risk and to provide appropriate services. Both programs emphasize coordination and cooperation in the juvenile justice system including schools and other community resources. The exchange of information is the foundation of effective prevention and intervention to reduce delinquent behavior.

Target Population

Juveniles who meet the SHOCAP/SAFE POLICY criteria as measured through the established instruments for Serious Habitual Offenders (SHO'S) to be addressed by the system and "at risk" youth through a collaborative effort of all system impactors in a "wrap around" of services to improve treatment.

Goals and Objectives

1. To convene 2 meetings per month of SHOCAP/SAFE POLICY screening teams and one meeting every other month of the executive board with an 80% attendance goal by June, 2003.

Method

A yearly calendar has been developed to reflect all the meetings, with dates and times. All meetings have been conducted with a sign up sheet to track attendance.

Performance

All participant agencies with memorandums of commitment attend the meetings or give notice of inability to attend the meetings. 90% of the executive board attends the scheduled meetings.

2. To increase screening team participation by maintaining the computer network from 15 to 17 agencies by June of 2003.

Method

Participating network agencies must pay a one time license fee and log on fee to Community Corrections.

Performance

25 agencies as of November 2002 have signed to participate by maintaining the computer network.

3. To increase participant use of the interagency bulletin board from 11 agencies to 15 agencies by June of 2003.

Method

Participating network agencies must pay a one time license fee and log on fee to community corrections.

Performance

20 agencies as of November 2002 have signed to use the interagency bulletin board.

4. To increase the number of agencies with signed collaborative agreements from 8 to 11 agencies by June of 2003.

Method

Each agency participating is required to sign a memorandum of commitment stating their required duties as a collaborative agency.

Performance

25 agencies as of November 2003 have signed collaborative agreements.

5. 100% of participant agencies will collaboratively develop "at risk" criteria for juveniles.

Method

All school systems will follow their own "at risk" criteria as specified in the guidelines by the state of Indiana. All criminal offenses will follow the established SHO criteria.

Performance

100% of all schools and participant agencies follow an "at risk" criteria and/or SHOCAP criteria.

6. Reduce out of home placements from 25 juveniles per day to 20 juveniles per day by January, 2003.

Method

A daily count of probation placements is maintained and collected from the Grant County Probation Department.

Performance

As of July 1, 2003, 20 juvenile placements are maintained by Grant County Probation.

7. To maintain a blanket court order allowing for inter-agency release of information, signed by Superior Court II Judge, Randall L. Johnson allowing for improved communication.

Method

A copy of the blanket order will be kept by the program coordinator of SHOCAP/SAFE POLICY.

Performance

A current order is used allowing for inter-agency release of information by Superior Court II Judge, Randall L. Johnson.

8. To increase case management services for the Safe Futures Care Coordination Team from 48 juveniles served from July 1, 2002 to June 30, 2003.

Method

Weekly Logs of juveniles who attend Care Coordination Team are kept and tabulated at the end of each month.

Performance

From July 1, 2002 to June 30, 2003, 65 Juvenile cases were staffed during the Care Coordination Team meetings.

SHOCAP/SAFE POLICY

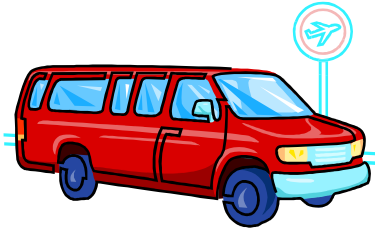
COST ANALYSIS

CHART G shows the total number of SHOCAP/SAFE POLICY clients for the past fiscal year and the number of clients at the end of the month. These clients participate in the Care Coordination Team staff meetings to determine appropriate services in order to reach our goal of improved coordination of treatment and reduction in DOC placements. The SHOCAP/SAFE POLICY client will be required by the court to participate in a treatment plan devised by the Care Coordination Team. Total number of clients to be served by this component is 85 with a maximum number at any one time of 25. Total number of SHOCAP/SAFE POLICY clients served for fiscal year 2002-2003 is 65. If these juveniles were to immediately go to a residential placement at an average cost of \$ 120.00 per day the total amount spent for fiscal year 2002-2003 would be \$ 365,320.00.

CHART G
GRANT COUNTY COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS
SHOCAP/SAFE POLICY COST ANALYSIS
2002 - 2003

<u>MONTH</u>	<u>REF. CLIENTS</u>	<u>COST OF PLACEMENT</u>
JULY-2002	0	\$ 0.00
AUGUST-2002	5	\$ 18,720.00
SEPT-2002	6	\$ 32,400.00
OCT-2002	3	\$ 25,920.00
NOV-2002	6	\$ 32,400.00
DEC-2002	4	\$ 28,800.00
JAN-2003	6	\$ 32,400.00
FEB-2003	7	\$ 35,280.00
MARCH-2003	6	\$ 32,400.00
APRIL-2003	3	\$ 25,920.00
MAY-2003	13	\$ 67,680.00
JUNE-2002	6	\$ 32,400.00
<hr/>		
TOTALS	65	\$ 365,320.00

TRANSPORTATION ASSISTANCE PROGRAM



The Transportation Assistance Program or (TAP) is a program that provides children transportation on a consistent basis to visit their mothers at Indiana Women's Prison. Indiana Women's Prison (IWP) offers a program on-site for children to strengthen and preserve the families of incarcerated women. However, lack of transportation prevents many children from visiting their mothers or grandmothers and benefiting from IWP's Family Preservation Program. This proposal addresses visitation barriers to reduce the risk of these children becoming involved with the criminal justice system in the future. The most significant relationships for healthy child development are at serious risk when a parent is incarcerated: parent-child, child-caregiver and parent-caregiver. Because most incarcerated mothers are single parents often the whole family is disrupted. The child is uprooted and someone else - frequently a grandparent - becomes the primary caregiver. Children are affected negatively by their mother's incarceration. They often feel a sense of abandonment and are more likely to experience emotional, behavioral and educational problems and have a higher degree of risk of early pregnancy, drug abuse and becoming involved with the criminal justice system. (Child Welfare League of American {CWLA}).

For children, one of the most difficult aspects of parental incarceration is the lack

of contact they have with their parents. “Visits can provide opportunities for an incarcerated mother to offer support and to assure her children that she has not abandoned or rejected them,” writes Adella Beckerman in *Child Welfare*. “They can serve as a form of reality testing, providing exposure to the mother’s living conditions (which are likely to be better than those envisioned by the child)” [Johnston 1995b]. Visits help preserve family ties by allowing for communications between mother and child, creating an opportunity for them to identify and express their feelings. It is estimated that half of children with incarcerated mothers never visit their mothers in prison. The other half visit infrequently (CWLA).

Barriers to visitation frequently include lack of time, lack of financial means, lack of guidance for the caregiver in the visitation process, and an overall lack of transportation (CWLA).

An effective intervention would remove these barriers by providing transportation for children to visit their incarcerated mother or grandmother; addressing pre- and post-visit therapeutic needs; and coordinating any additional necessary services for children and caregivers.

TARGET POPULATION

The population to be served by this proposal includes children ages 0-16 with a parent or grandparent incarcerated at IWP and their caregivers. This request provides for one year of services to at least 15 families of prisoners whose children live in northeast Indiana.

Goals & Objectives

1. To provide safe, supportive and reliable transportation services for 95% of children referred by Indiana Women's Prison.

Method

The coordinator will screen all prospective clients with the assistance of IWP family preservation staff.

Performance

From July 1, 2002 to June 30, 2003 the Transportation Assistance Program has provided services to 100% of children referred.

2. To increase supportive services to the caregivers of children whose mothers or grandmothers are at IWP by conducting 1 caregiver support group per month.

Method

The coordinator will screen all prospective clients with the assistance of IWP family preservation staff.

Performance

Currently only one caregiver is making the trip to IWP and is receiving local support from Healthy Families.

3. Coordinator will make one outside referral contact per month for each child/caregiver referred by IWP.

Method

The coordinator will make outside contacts.

Performance

From July 1, 2002 to June 30, 2003 42 outside referral contacts were made by the coordinator.

6. To complete 6 visit trips per month to the IWP.

Method

Coordinator and driver will transport children/caregiver to IWP.

Performance

During of 2002-3 this component served 14 families from Marion, Elkhart, LaGrange, Madison, Tippecanoe, Allen and Delaware Counties. 83 visits were made to IWP and Rockville Correctional Facility.

7. Increase protective factors by providing a "support network" of contact persons for child/caregiver for each geographic region within 30 days of referral from IWP/RCF.

Method

The coordinator will make outside contacts.

Performance

From July 1, 2002 to June 30, 2003 no outside referral contacts were made by the coordinator due to the excellent work of caregivers and prison staff.

8. To provide transportation to IWP for the annual summer camp for 100% of children referred by IWP.

Method

The coordinator will track the number of children attending the July Summer Camp.

Performance

TAP transported 5 children to the July 2002 summer camp at IWP.

9. To contract for an independent evaluation of TAP by 01/01/03.

Method

The Director/Board contracted with Project Development, Inc.

Performance

Project Development Inc. gave an excellent evaluation of the service which has been submitted to DOC.

THINKING FOR A CHANGE (CBP)



The Juvenile Detention Center's Cognitive Behavior Program (CBP) will challenge thinking errors which result in delinquent behavior by chronically offending youth. These youth have exhausted local sanctions and could benefit from a maximum of 120 days in detention (depending on age). Focusing on how thoughts, feelings, and attitudes effect behavior, using an established research based curriculum called "Thinking for a Change", these youth will be given the opportunity to identify and correct thinking errors and practice new skills and behaviors based on socially accepted norms. Juveniles will look at aggression and its effects on behavior. These youth will learn ways to decrease aggression using anger control and skill streaming. Using moral reasoning will allow them the opportunity to begin to make more responsible decisions.

TARGET POPULATION

According to the FBI's most recent data, between 1980 and 1994, arrest rates for youth ages 15-17 increased an average of 62%. Evidence shows that 6-12% commit the most serious offenses. Research continues to mount that Cognitive Restructuring Programs are the most effective in changing offender behavior. Our Cognitive Behavior Program will target, locally, those juveniles who have exhausted the local justice system but could benefit from a Cognitive Restructuring Program within juvenile detention for 90-120 days, to divert from a

Department of Correction placement.

Goals & Objectives

1. To divert 20 juveniles annually from the Department of Corrections utilizing the local Juvenile Detention Center to provide a Cognitive Behavior Program.

Method

The program facilitator will review all prospective juvenile commitments with the assistance of probation to the DOC.

Performance

From January 1, 2003 until June 30, 2003 Grant County has sent 0 Juveniles to the Indiana Department of Corrections.

2. 90% of the participants will successfully complete the program by satisfactorily completing assignments and demonstrating utilization of learned skills.

Method

The program facilitator will review all program participants and will not approve completion of program until all skills are mastered.

Performance

From July 1, 2002 until June 30, 2003 100% of all clients have completed the program.

3. All participants successfully completing the program will be monitored on probation to promote continued law abiding behavior.

Method

All clients completing the program are placed on probation and are required to attend aftercare meetings.

Performance

From January 1, 2003 until June 30, 2003 Grant County has placed all clients on probation.

CHART I

GRANT COUNTY COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS

COGNITIVE BEHAVIOR PROGRAM DOC COMMITMENT ANALYSIS

Dept. of Correction Commitments
1996-2001

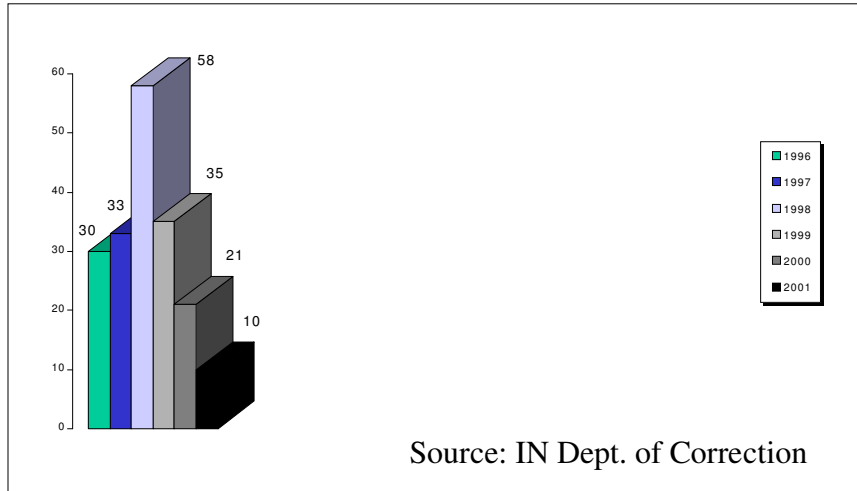


CHART J

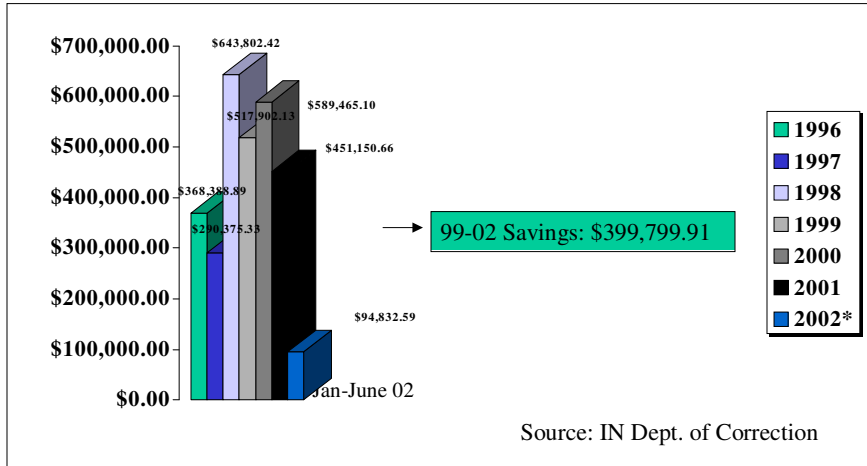
GRANT COUNTY COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS

COGNITIVE BEHAVIOR PROGRAM COST ANALYSIS

Dept. of Correction Costs

1996-2002*

*Jan-June



THINKING FOR A CHANGE



GRANT COUNTY COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS “Thinking for a Change”

Grant County has consistently seen a large percentage of its chronic adult and juvenile population go to the Department of Correction (DOC). This has typically represented the last step on the continuum of sanctions for all offenders in Grant County. In looking at research it has been determined that chronically aggressive clients show a pattern of deficiency in personal, interpersonal, and social-cognitive skills. Personality traits include a high concentration of egocentricity and a low concern for others and being cooperative. The use of aggression is impulsive and used in place of anger control. Moral reasoning is very basic. Cognitive Behavioral Programs are proving to be the most effective programs to address skill deficits and give these youth new tools to use as agents of change.

Cognitive Behavioral Programs are being used in schools, secure detention facilities, alternative schools, residential family treatment centers, gang intervention projects, prisons and community based programs throughout the country. The programs are based on the principle that thinking controls

behavior. Research strongly supports the effectiveness of this type of intervention and the curriculums that are used.

TARGET POPULATION

Program facilitators who are training in the “Thinking for a Change” curriculum will deliver the material to three separate populations. One will be those clients referred through the courts and probation. The other group are those that are within the Grant County Jail or Community Corrections. The last group will be the intensive work of CBP in juvenile detention. Grant Counties cognitive programming will challenge thinking errors which result in criminal behavior by chronically offending clients. Focusing on how thoughts, feelings, and attitudes effect behavior, clients are given the opportunity to identify and correct thinking errors and practice new skills and behaviors based on socially acceptable norms. Clients will look at aggression and its effects on behavior. They will learn ways to decrease aggression using anger control and skill streaming. Using moral reasoning will allow them the opportunity to begin to make more responsible decisions.

Goals & Objectives:

1. Participants will identify specific thinking errors which contribute to their delinquent behavior.
2. Participants will gain an understanding of how thoughts, feelings, and attitudes control behavior.
3. Participants will identify and practice decision making and behavior based on sound, socially acceptable norms.
4. Participants will strengthen interpersonal, aggression management, and related skills.
5. Participants will learn and practice ways in which to use self-control instead of aggression.

Modality: The CRP will utilize a curriculum designed to address thinking errors and aggression management.

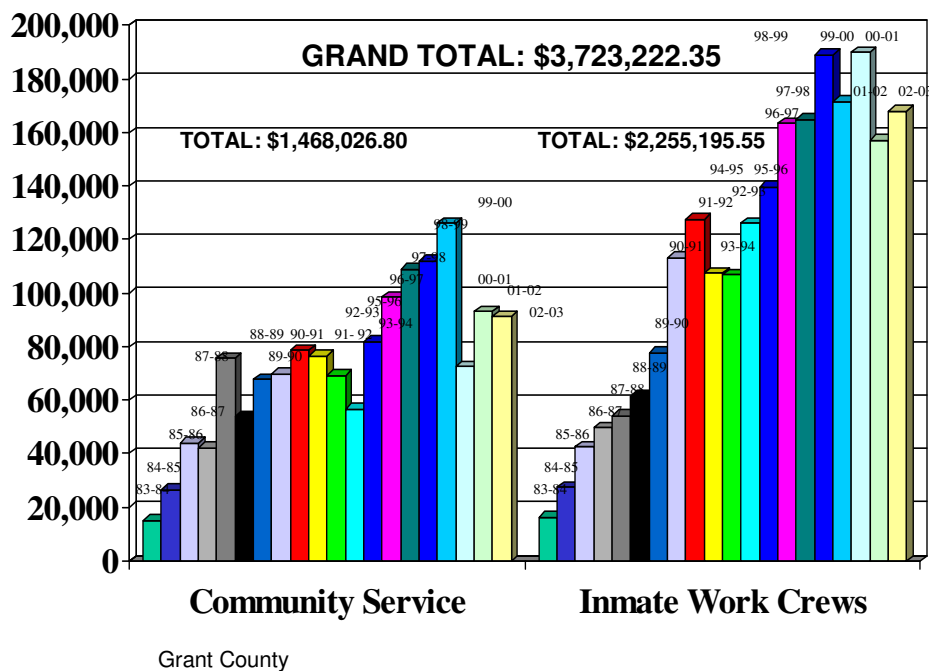
“Thinking for a Change” is a cognitive behavioral program, which integrates cognitive restructuring, social skills, and problem solving. The goal is to “effect

change in thinking so that behavior is positively impacted.” Participants in the program learn cognitive restructuring using a systematic approach to identify thinking, beliefs, attitudes, and values. Social skills are interspersed throughout the curriculum to build on the cognitive restructuring process. Problem solving skills are incorporated in the curriculum so those participants are given three approaches to cognitive restructuring concepts and techniques. By the end of the curriculum, participants should feel comfortable enough with the cognitive restructuring techniques that they become second nature to the offender. Participants will use a skills checklist to evaluate themselves. “Thinking for a Change” is comprised of 22 lessons. The program can be extended indefinitely, however, this is dependent upon the number of cognitive skills that are taught. Participants will do a self-evaluation in Lesson 22. Skill deficits of each participant are shared with the group. Each member has the opportunity to take part in their own learning and self development of skills and cognitive restructuring. Each lesson is similar with a summary and rationale section. Concepts and definitions follow to explain key points. Objectives for each lesson are listed as well as major activities. The content of the lesson is given in detail.

COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS 1983-2003

The following chart details the amount of labor "given back" to Grant County over the last 20 years that has been generated by Community Service and the Inmate Work Crews. The amount totaling \$1,468,026.80 for Community Service and \$2,255,195.55 for Inmate Work Crews, for a grand total of \$3,723,222.35 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.

Community Corrections
1983-2003



SUMMARY

The end of another grant year has finally come to Grant County and the staff finds itself beginning preparations for the new 2005-2007 biennium. With the initiation of the "What Works" philosophy and agenda we remain watchful for new and innovative ways to provide services through our local continuum of sanctions.

We take great pleasure in the fact that Grant County has received many awards for distinction and achievement. Grant County was the 4th county to enter into the grant process in Community Corrections and has continued in this positive direction. We also strive to meet and collaborate with the community through our community wide continuum of services and sanctions.

Grant County is having tremendous success with CBP which deals with chronic juveniles placed in secure detention to help reduce DOC costs for the county and improve success. In addition, "Thinking for a Change" deals in personal, interpersonal, and social-cognitive skills for clients which is a research based and supported "What Works" program is making a difference.

Grant County has been placed in a unique position in Indiana. With the creation of the "What Works" agenda Grant County was selected as one of only 5 counties in the state directed to implement the new and innovative programs based upon scientific research. In addition, We have been asked to serve as a mentor for new "What Works" counties by the DOC.

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.

While discussing commitment it is important to recognize the diligent effort of all the support staff who contribute to completion of daily office functions and mounds of paperwork, without which no competent office could 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;

"You are not here merely to make a living. You are here to enable the world to live more amply, with greater vision, and with a finer spirit of hope and achievement. You are here to enrich the world. You impoverish yourself if you forget this errand."

--Woodrow Wilson