

*Allen County Community Corrections
2008-2009 Fiscal Year Annual Report*

*Presented to the Allen County Community Corrections
Advisory Board on November 19, 2009*

by

*Sheila Hudson, Executive Director
Allen County Community Corrections
201 West Superior Street
Fort Wayne, Indiana 46802*



*Coordinated and Compiled by:
Stan Pflueger, Public Affairs Director*



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Section I - Introduction

Part A: Mission Statement

The mission of Allen County Community Corrections is to operate a community based program that provides services to offenders, persons charged with a crime or an act of delinquency, persons sentenced to imprisonment, or victims of crime or delinquency to meet the needs of the individual criminal offender, victims of crime and the community at large.

Adopted by Advisory Board, July, 2001

Part B: Allen County Community Corrections Advisory Board Members

Allen County Community Corrections would like to acknowledge Charles Leonard, Chief Public Defender who ended his term on the Allen County Community Corrections Advisory Board in July 2009. Mr. Leonard served the board since its first meeting on February 1, 1985.

The Allen County Community Corrections Advisory Board was established in December, 1984 with members serving unspecified terms by status or appointment. The advisory board members as listed on the original roster were:

Mayor Winfield Moses
City-County Building
Room 900
Fort Wayne, IN 46802

Honorable Judge Thomas L. Ryan
Allen County Circuit Court
Allen County Court House
Fort Wayne, IN 46802

Mr. Jack Worthman
Allen County Commissioner
Rm. 200 City-County Building
Fort Wayne, IN 46802

Mr. Claron Hanefeld
East Allen County Schools
1000 Prospect Avenue
New Haven, IN 46774

Doctor Elmer Zweig
Washington House, Inc.
2720 Culbertson Street
Fort Wayne, IN 46804

Mr. Charles Leonard
Attorney at Law
214 Inland Building
Fort Wayne, IN 46802

Mr. James Winters
Wayne Township Trustee
425 South Calhoun Street
Fort Wayne, IN 46802

Honorable Judge Herman Busse
1520 Runnion
Fort Wayne, IN 46802

Mr. Ian Roland
Chairman Lincoln National Corp.
1300 South Clinton
Fort Wayne, IN 46802

Mr. Richard Clark, President
Fort Wayne Chamber of Commerce
826 Ewing Street
Fort Wayne, IN 46802

Honorable Judge William Briggs
Allen Superior Court
Allen County Court House, Room 208
Fort Wayne, IN 46802

Mr. John Heiny
Allen County Department of Public Welfare
4820 New Haven Avenue
Fort Wayne, IN 46803

Mr. Stephen Sims
Prosecuting Attorney of Allen County
Allen County Court House, Room 205
Fort Wayne, IN 46802

Daniel Figel, Sheriff of Allen County
Allen County Court House
Fort Wayne, IN 46802

Mr. Jeff Leffers, Asst. Chief
Allen County Adult Probation Department
1 West Superior Street
Fort Wayne, IN 46802

The document on the following page is a copy of the original resolution requesting that the Allen County Commissioners authorize an application to the Indiana Department of Correction Advisory on February 1, 1985. It was signed by the board chairman, Sheriff, Dan Figel and the Secretary-Treasurer, Jeff Leffers.

Pursuant to IC 11-12, membership of the Allen County Community Corrections Advisory Board is currently to consist of the following due to office or position held at time of appointment: County Sheriff; Prosecuting Attorney; Director of County Division of Family Resources and an Executive of the most populous municipality in the county or the executive's designee. The Circuit Court Judge appoints three members having the following status: Two (2) Judges having Criminal Jurisdiction, and one (1) Judge having Juvenile Jurisdiction. One Public Defender or the Public Defender's designee, if available, or one attorney with a substantial criminal defense practice is appointed by the County Executive. The County Commissioners appoint eleven (11) members to serve for a period of four years: One education administrator; one representative of a private corrections agency, if such agency exists in County; one mental health administrator; one ex-offender; one county fiscal member; one victim and four lay-persons, at least one of whom must be a member of a minority race and is willing to serve (11-12-2 (b) Designees of officials designated under subsection (a) (1) through (a) (7) and (a) (10) (A) serve at the pleasure of the designated official).

ACCC Board

Resolution

Be it resolved that the Allen County Community Corrections Advisory Board, at its first meeting on February 1, 1985, finds that a need exists in Allen County for Community Corrections and desires and recommends that the Allen County Commissioners authorize a grant application, therefore in accordance with the law.

Dated this first day of February, 1985,

Chairman: Daniel R. Tigel
Allen County Community Corrections Advisory Board

Secretary-
Treasurer: Jeff Leffers
Allen County Community Corrections Advisory Board

*Chair

**Vice-Chair

#Secretary

P=May have proxy

ALLEN COUNTY COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS
ADVISORY BOARD MEMBERS –2008-2009

Tom Henry
Mayor of Fort Wayne
9th Floor City-County Building
Fort Wayne, IN 46802
427-1111 fax 427-1115
Term: Status
Pos: Executive / Mayor *P*
Email: tom.henry@ci.ft-wayne.in.us
Russell.york@ci.ft-wayne.in.us

Beth Beams
Center for Non-Violence
235 West Creighton
Fort Wayne, IN 46803
456-4112 fax 456-1086
Term: 1/1/08-12/31/11
Pos: Lay-Person
Email: bbeams@centerfornv.org

Ruth Anne Sprunger
Mental Health Association
227 E Washington Blvd. Suite 100
Fort Wayne, IN 46802
422-6441 fax 423-3400
Term: 5/1/06 – 4/30/10
Pos: Mental Health Administrator
Email: sscheer@mhaac.com

Karen Richards
Prosecuting Attorney, Allen County
3rd Floor Keystone Building
602 South Calhoun Street
Fort Wayne, IN 46802
449-7641 fax 449-7436
Term: Status Pos: Prosecutor *P*
Email: prosecutor@acpao.org

Honorable Thomas Felts, Judge **
Allen Circuit Court
3rd Floor Courthouse
Fort Wayne, IN 46802
449-7602 fax 449-7829
Term: 2007-2010
Pos: Judge w/ Criminal Jurisdiction *P*
Email: thomas.felts@co.allen.in.us

Charles Leonard
Attorney at Law
800 South Calhoun Street
Fort Wayne, IN 46802
420-6000 fax 424-6000
Term: 5/1/06 – 7/16/09
Pos: Public Defender *P*
Email: cleonard@fwlawfirm.com

Honorable Charles Pratt, Judge
Allen Superior Court, Juvenile
2nd Floor Courthouse
Fort Wayne, IN 46802
449-7289 fax 449-7919
Term: 2007-2009
Pos: Judge w/ Juvenile Jurisdiction *P*
Email: charles.pratt@co.allen.in.us

Kenneth Fries
Sheriff, Allen County
Room 101, Courthouse
Fort Wayne, IN 46802
449-7535 fax 449-7915
Term: Status
Pos: Sheriff *P*
Email: kenneth.fries@co.allen.in.us

Paula Hughes
Allen County Council Member
5717 Reed Road
Fort Wayne, IN 46835
Cell: 260-450-6507
Term: 3/28/08-12/31/09
Pos: County Fiscal Member *P*
Email: paula@paulahughes.com

Elisha Harris, Assistant Chaplain
Allen County Jail Ministry
3209 Village Court Drive
Fort Wayne, IN 46806
hm-447-1983 wk-745-3016 cell-615-0046
Term: 1/1/06 – 12/31/09
Pos: Ex-Offender
Email: ebharr@AOL.COM

Honorable Frances Gull, Judge
Allen Superior Court
Room 314 Courthouse
Fort Wayne, IN 46802
449-7566 fax 449-7919
Term: 2007-2010
Pos: Judge w/ Criminal Jurisdiction *P*
Email: fran.gull@co.allen.in.us

Kim S. Yann,
DFR Regional Manager, Allen Region
543-B N. Line Street
Columbia City, IN 46725
260-244-3249 fax 260-244-6800 cell 260-229-7572
Term: Status
Pos: Director of County Div Family/Children *P*
Email: Kim.Yann@fssa.in.gov

David Sprague, President
Old Fort Specialty Corporation
3107C East Washington Blvd
PO Box 12505 (46863)
Fort Wayne, IN 46803
747-6161 fax 747-9342
Term: 5/1/06 – 4/30/10
Pos: Victim
Email: oldfort@teknology.net

Mark Keen, PhD
Chancellor
Ivy Tech Community College
3800 North Anthony Blvd
Fort Wayne, IN 46805
480-4230 fax
Term: 5/1/06 – 4/30/10
Pos: Education Administrator
Email: Mkeen@ivytech.edu

William E. Brown
Commissioner, Allen County
Room 200, City-County Building
Fort Wayne, IN 46802
449-7555 fax 449-7568
Term: 1/20/07-12/31/10
Email: bill.brown@co.allen.in.us

Honorable John Surbeck, Judge *
Allen Superior Court
Room 302, Courthouse
Fort Wayne, IN 46802
449-7583 fax 449-7919
Term: 1/1/07-12/31/10
Pos: Other
Email: jsturbeck1@msn.com

F. Nelson Peters, IV
Allen County Commissioner
Room 200, City-County Building
Fort Wayne, IN 46802
449-7555 fax 449-7568
Term:
Pos: Other
Email: nelson.peters@co.allen.in.us

Eric Zimmerman, Chief
Adult Probation Department
113 West Berry St 3rd Floor
Fort Wayne, IN 46802
449-7113 fax 449-7285
Term: 5/1/06 – 4/30/10
Pos: Probation Officer
Email: eric.zimmerman@co.allen.in.us

Paul Wilson, CEO #
Park Center Inc
909 East State Blvd
Fort Wayne, IN 46805
481-2719 fax
Term: 1/1/08-12/31/11
Pos: Lay-Person
Email: pwilson@parkcenter.org

Sheila Hudson, Executive Director
Allen County Community Corrections
201 West Superior Street
Fort Wayne, IN 46802
449-7252 fax 449-7308
Pos: Ex-Officio / Agency Director
Email: sheila.hudson@co.allen.in.us

Part C: Judges with Criminal Jurisdiction

Superior Court - Criminal Division	
715 S. Calhoun Street Fort Wayne, IN 46802	
<u>Judges</u> Hon. Frances C. Gull (260) 449-7566 Hon. Kenneth R. Scheibenberger (260) 449-7566 Hon. John F. Surbeck, Jr. (260) 449-7566	<u>Magistrates</u> Marcia L. Linsky (260) 449-3416 Robert E. Ross (260) 449-3416 Robert J. Schmoll (260) 449-7118
Superior Court - Family Relations Division	
715 S. Calhoun Street Fort Wayne, IN 46802	
<u>Judge</u> Hon. Charles F. Pratt (260) 449-7289 <u>Magistrates</u> Thomas P. Boyer (260) 449-7275 Lori K. Morgan (260) 449-4121	2929 N. Wells Street Fort Wayne, IN 46808 <u>Judge</u> Hon. Stephen M. Sims (260) 449-8008 <u>Magistrate</u> Karen A. Springer (260) 449-8008 <u>Juvenile Referee</u> Carolyn Foley (260) 449-8008
Circuit Court	
715 South Calhoun Street, #300 Fort Wayne, IN 46802	
(260) 449-7602 (260) 449-7652 [fax]	
<u>Court Administrator</u> Tim Miller (260) 449-7602 <u>Judge</u> Hon. Thomas J. Felts (260) 449-7602 <u>Magistrate</u> Craig J. Bobay (260) 449-7602	
<u>Hearing Officer</u> John Kitch (260) 449-4004	

Part D: Community Information

The data for this portion of the report were taken from the following website which was accessed on August 24, 2009:

<http://quickfacts.census.gov/qfd/states/18/18003.html>

Allen County Population, 2008 Estimate	350,523
Percent Female	50.9
Percent Male	49.1
Percent Caucasian	84.1
Percent African American	11.8
Percent Hispanic, Latino	6.1
Percent Asian	1.9
Percent American Indian/Alaskan Native	.4
Percent High School Graduate	85.7
Percent w/ Bachelor Degree or Higher	22.7
Median Household Income, 2007	\$47,947.00
Percent Below Poverty Level, 2004	10.9

Part E: Agency History (1985 – Present)

1985: Initiated operations with funding from a D.O.C. grant

1986: First Electronic monitoring system

1991: Began operations as an independent agency

1994: Case management separated from field monitoring

1997: Field Officers began law enforcement training at the Indiana Law Enforcement Academy,
(I.L.E.A.)

1997: Certified as an Intensive Outpatient Treatment Provider Site

1999: The Community Transition Program was initiated as a vehicle to work with offenders incarcerated
at the Indiana Department of Correction who are eligible for an early release from prison

2000: Allen County Police Officers joined the field supervision team

2000: Completed construction of new 20,000 square foot building

2000: Enhanced psychology and personality testing was included in the forensic mental health evaluation
process

2001: ReEntry court established and participants monitored

2002: Employment academy offered to participants

2002: Ft. Wayne Police Officers joined field supervision team

2004: Evaluation of the first two years of the Reentry Court Program (2001-2003) was completed

2004: Introduced motivational interviewing (M.I.N.T.) along with case management

2004: Introduced “Program Identification and Placement” (P.I.P.)

2005: Initiated the “Focusing on Reentry: A Change” classes

2005: Introduced “Adult Basic Education” classes

2005: Introduced “English Language Literacy” (E.L.L.)

2006: Evaluation of the first four years of the Reentry Court Program (2001-2005) was completed

2007: Introduced Motivational Interviewing for all staff

2007: Introduced Gaining Control (anger management)

2008: Staff members attended Correctional Program Assessment Inventory (C.P.A.I.) training

2008 Staff members attended Effective Practices in Correctional Settings (E.P.I.C.S.) training

2008: Police Canine added to the field division. The handler & K9 were certified in obedience, evidence search, tracking, narcotics & gun detection, through the Allen County Police Department *(not trained in aggression)*

2008: MINT trainers presented structured motivational interviewing training to the Indiana Judicial Center

2008: Evaluation of seven years of the Reentry Court Program (2001-2008) completed

2009: Field Officers authorized to carry Taser guns, and are certified through the Allen County Police Department

2009: Comprehensive Field Training Officer program developed and implemented for the Field Division

Section 2 – Updates on 2007-2008 Initiatives

Part A: Motivational Intervention

Beginning in 2008, Motivational Interviewing training for all staff was implemented at Allen County Community Corrections. Basic trainings were implemented in order to introduce new employees to the rudimentary principles of Motivational Intervention. Support trainings were offered to all staff at regular intervals to assist the staff with integrating motivational intervention in their daily interactions with offenders. The following three levels of proficiency were defined as part of an internal certification process for staff members:

- a. **Motivational Interviewing Level One (1) Requirements:** Completion of the basic training for staff and pass the basic exam. MINT trainers will provide a two day Basic Training. One week following the training, a basic exam will be administered. Staff will achieve the Level One status following the training and successfully completion of the exam with a minimum score of 90%. The expectation for this level is *KNOWLEDGE* about Motivational Interviewing.
- b. **Motivational Interviewing Level Two (2) Requirements:** Successful completion of MI Level 1 and completion of a live (observed) interview with an offender. The staff person will need to provide the trainers with a date/time of the interview, provide a written summary of the client's situation and the overarching goals of the motivational interviewing interview. A transcript of the interview will be reviewed and written feedback will be given to the staff. The staff person will then be given a separate written scenario in which to note motivational interviewing responses, opportunities to use specific skills and to identify change talk. The trainers will review the interview to view the demonstration of proficiency. This level of skill demonstrates the *ABILITY* to use motivational interviewing.
- c. **Motivational Interviewing Level Three (3) Requirements:** Successful completion of motivational interviewing Level 2 and staff person will turn in a 15 minute taped interview to be scored by the MITI. The MITI is a behavioral coding system that provides an answer to the question how well or poorly is a practitioner using motivational interviewing. The MITI also yields feedback that can be used to increase clinical skill in the practice of motivational interviewing. The MITI is intended to be used: 1) as a treatment integrity measure for clinical trials of motivational interviewing and 2) as a means of providing structured, formal feedback about ways to improve practice in non-research settings. This level of recognition will require that individuals score in the Competency rating of the MITI (6 on Global Therapist Ratings, R:Q 2, %OC=70%, %CR=50%, %MIA=100%). The tape will need to be transcribed for proper scoring. Also, the staffer will then participate in a live scenario with a trainer to demonstrate the *COMPETENCY* of motivational interviewing skills.
- d. **Motivational Interviewing Trainer:** As it is in the agency's best interest to continue to develop new trainers, select motivational interviewing level three staffers (as desired by supervisors and the Executive Management Team) will be trained in "how to train" and how to score the MITI. This will empower staff to help support each other as a team.

As of June 30, 2009, 81 employees were required to complete a minimum certification at level one. Seventy-four (74) of the eighty-one (81) employees accomplished the level one certification. Twenty-seven (27) of these employees attained the level 2 certification, and seventeen (17) employees had received the level three certification. Allen County Community Corrections currently has two individuals who have been certified as MINT Trainers – the highest level of certification. Two other staff members have begun the process of being certified as MINT Trainers.

Part B: 2008 Prisoner ReEntry Initiative Grant Award – Indiana

In response to the 2008 Prisoner Reentry Initiative grant solicitation, the Indiana Department of Correction (IDOC) contacted Allen County Community Corrections and proposed making the agency the focus of a Prisoner ReEntry Initiative grant request. Indiana was one of eighteen (18) states that were awarded money to enhance programs that are reducing recidivism among offenders returning from prison. The Indiana Department of Correction, in collaboration with the Allen County ReEntry Court Program was awarded \$540,000.00. This project was designed to reduce recidivism by providing pre- and post-release assistance to IDOC offenders returning Allen County, Indiana. Assistance was to be provided in areas including transition planning, employment, housing, community support and mentoring, mental health services, family and parenting skills, and substance abuse treatment. Services were to be provided through funding for faith-based and community organizations, the establishment of a Community Resource Coordinator, and the development and implementation of an intensive community-based pre-release re-entry program.

The Department, working in collaboration with Allen County Community Corrections (ACCC) and the Allen County Reentry Court program (ACRC), proposed three components for this PRI grant project. These components were: (1) development of an initial funding stream for the establishment and expansion of faith-based and community organization re-entry involvement; (2) establishment of a Community Resource Coordinator position, responsible for facilitating individual and agency linkages between community organizations and participating criminal justice agencies and/or offenders reentering the community; and (3) development and implementation of an intensive community-based pre-release reentry program.

During the past year, significant progress was made on completing the first two components. Faith and community based organizations have been recruited to provide services to offenders during the pre-release phase of the program and after their release to the ACRC program. Faith-based organizations have located four “Celebrate Recovery” support groups (one operating at a church in each quadrant of the county) that will provide continuity to the Celebrate Recovery program that is currently offered in IDOC institutions and continued in the pre-release phase of the program locally. Faith based partners have also begun to recruit and train mentors to work with the individuals participating in the intensive community-based pre-release reentry program (ICPRP).

Brenda Robinson, a long-time community activist, has agreed to be the Community Resource Coordinator. During the past year, she has developed working relationships with individuals and agencies in order to improve the continuity of the transition for the offenders participating in the program. Her main area of focus has been to establish resources that will assist the offender and their family in navigating the process of reintegrating the offender back into the community and back into their family.

The third segment of the project – the development and implementation of an intensive community-based pre-release reentry program (ICPRP) – has proven to be the most challenging aspect of this project. The major obstacle has been the IDOC criteria that are so restrictive that very few offenders have met them. The result has been that only eleven offenders have been transferred to the ICPRP since the grant’s inception. ACCC and the

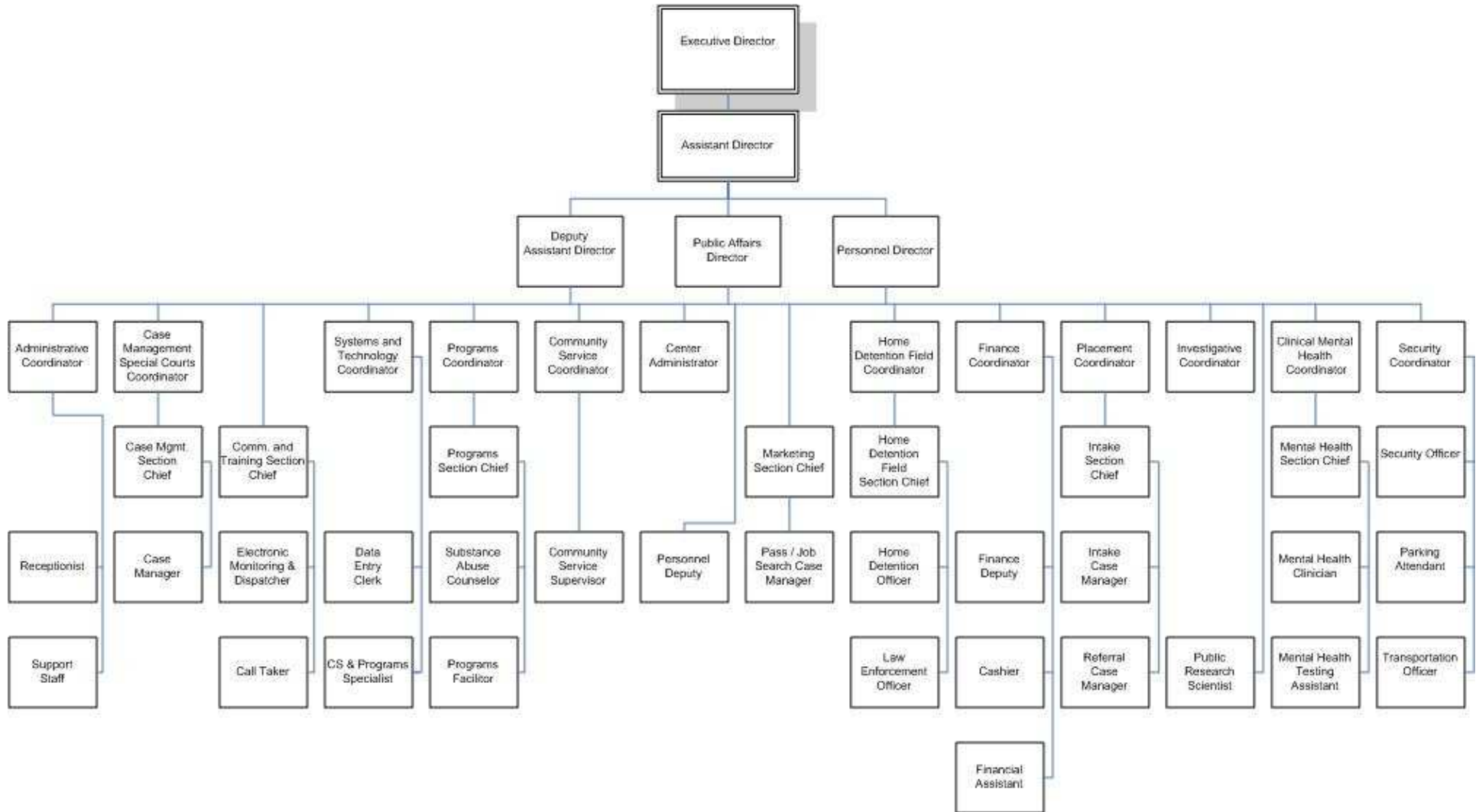
IDOC have contacted the granting agencies, and a technical assistance session was scheduled for September 23, 2009 to attempt to resolve the process issues.

Part C: Allen County Community Corrections Center Space Study (for the Purpose of Future Expansion)

Throughout this past fiscal year, Allen County Community Corrections has continued to explore locations that would be suitable for relocation of the current facilities. One of the criteria for the new location is that it would provide space for additional offices and class rooms and an area that would house offenders on a transitional basis and possibly provide space for housing offenders to address substance abuse issues and other technical violations. A local investor has expressed interest in working with Allen County Community Corrections to see the project to completion. Several promising sites have been eliminated, and the search continues for a location that will provide the necessary amount of space, while at the same time locating the facility in an area that is not immediately adjacent to residential areas.

Section 3 – Agency Information

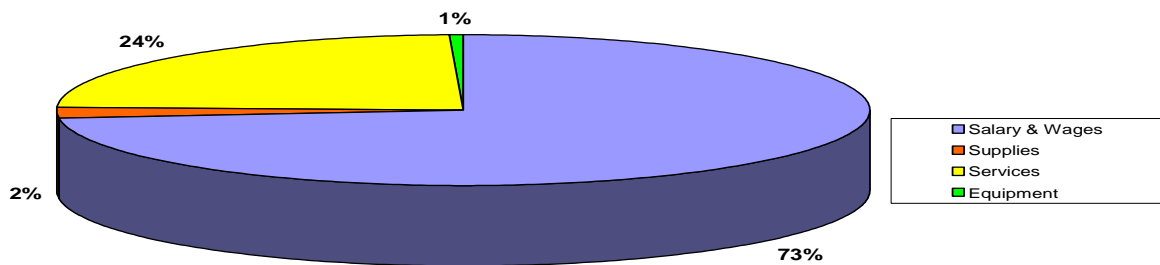
Part A – Organizational Chart



Part B – Budget Summary

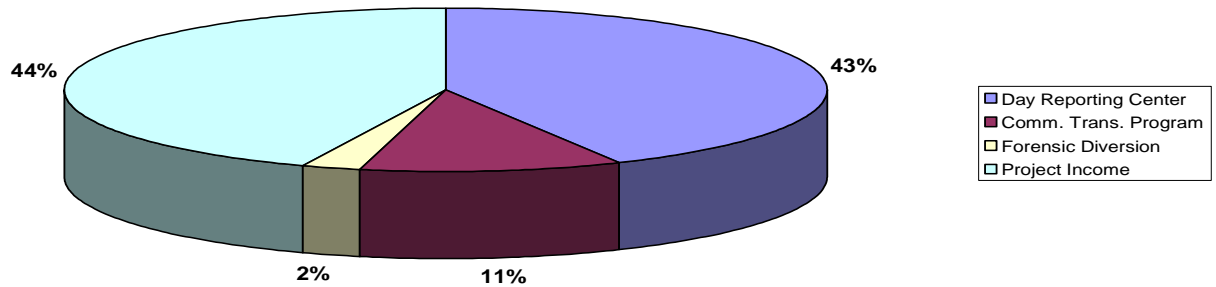
ALLEN COUNTY COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS BUDGET SUMMARIZED by EXPENDITURE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2009

<u>Expenditure</u>	<u>State Funds</u>	<u>User Fees</u>	<u>Matching Funds</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>%</u>
<u>100 Series</u>					
Salary & Wages	\$ 1,815,025	\$ 2,216,274	\$ -	\$ 4,031,299	73.28%
<u>200 Series</u>					
Supplies	\$ 113,159	\$ 19,500	\$ -	\$ 132,659	2.41%
<u>300 Series</u>					
Services	\$ 1,153,802	\$ 153,527	\$ -	\$ 1,307,329	23.76%
<u>400 Series</u>					
Equipment	\$ -	\$ 29,920	\$ -	\$ 29,920	0.54%
BUDGET SUMMARY	\$ 3,081,986	\$ 2,419,221	\$ -	\$ 5,501,207	100.00%



**ALLEN COUNTY COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS
BUDGET SUMMARIZED by COMPONENT
FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2009**

Component	State Funds	User Fees	Matching Funds	Total	%
Day Reporting Center	\$ 2,340,121	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 2,340,121	42.54%
Community Transition Program	\$ 613,507	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 613,507	11.15%
Forensic Diversion	\$ 128,358	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 128,358	2.33%
Project Income	\$ -	\$ 2,419,221	\$ -	\$ 2,419,221	43.98%
BUDGET SUMMARY	\$ 3,081,986	\$ 2,419,221	\$ -	\$ 5,501,207	100.00%



**ALLEN COUNTY COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS
PROJECT INCOME/USER FEE FUND
PROJECT INCOME DETAILS 2008-2009**

PROJECTED PROJECT INCOME FISCAL YEAR 2008-2009	\$	<u>2,419,221</u>
ACTUAL FUNDS COLLECTED FISCAL YEAR 2008-2009:		%
USER FEES (HOME DETENTION + PROGRAMS)	\$	1,915,223 94.47%
COMMUNITY SERVICE CONTRACTS	\$	64,638 3.19%
ADULT PROBATION (COMMUNITY CONTROL)	\$	14,081 0.69%
MISCELLANEOUS INCOME	\$	5,015 0.25%
PRIOR PERIOD ADJUSTMENT (Transitional Housing)	\$	<u>28,286 1.40%</u>
TOTAL PROJECT INCOME REVENUE 2008-2009	\$	<u>2,027,242</u> 100.00%
PROJECTED FUNDS COLLECTED DEFICIT	\$	<u>(391,979)</u>
ACTUAL FUND EXPENDITURES FISCAL YEAR 2008-2009:		
Prior Year Cash Balance	\$	42,352 2.09%
100 Series - Salary & Wages	\$	1,872,999 92.57%
200 Series - Supplies	\$	21,537 1.06%
300 Series - Services	\$	71,361 3.53%
400 Series - Equipment	\$	<u>15,051 0.74%</u>
TOTAL PROJECT INCOME EXPENDITURES 2008-2009	\$	<u>2,023,300</u> 100.00%
PROJECTED FUND EXPENDITURES SURPLUS	\$	<u>395,921</u>
NET PROJECT INCOME ACTIVITY	\$	<u><u>3,942</u></u>

**ALLEN COUNTY COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS
PROJECT INCOME/USER FEE FUND
ACTUAL CASH POSITION**

Account Balance as of June 30, 2008	\$	(42,352)
Actual funds collected during fiscal year 2008 - 2009	\$	<u>2,027,242</u>
TOTAL ACTUAL FUNDS AVAILABLE	\$	1,984,890
Actual Expenditures during fiscal year 2008 - 2009	\$	1,980,948
Account Balance as of June 30, 2009	\$	<u><u>3,942</u></u>

Part C – Primary Target Populations

1.) Felony Home Detention – I.C. 35-38-2.5

This target population consists of felony offenders sentenced under IC 35-38-2.5. They are probationers modified to home detention or probationers receiving enhanced supervision orders.

2.) Direct Placement to Community Corrections – I.C. 35-38-2.6

- Felony offenders whose non-suspendable portion of their sentence may be served as a direct placement.
- Misdemeanor offenders who are charged with a non-suspendable offense may serve, if eligible, the non-suspendable portion of their sentence under this direct placement statute. These misdemeanor supervision services are not funded in part or in whole by the Community Corrections grant funds received from the Department of Correction.

3.) Forensic Diversion Program – I.C. 11-12-3.7

This program serves a) Felony offenders who have pled or have been sentenced under the Forensic Diversion statute to a suspended or executed placement or b) Felony offenders having a probation commitment modified or revoked from the Alcohol Abuse Deterrent Program. Offenders are forensically evaluated, according to the DSM IV standards by the mental health team, to be mentally ill, mentally ill with co-occurring substance abuse dependence disorder, or have a substance abuse dependence disorder (Axis I and Axis II disorders such as Psychotic Disorders, Bipolar Disorders, Depressive Disorders, Borderline Personality Disorder, Schizoid Personality Disorder, and/or Schizotypal Personality Disorder.)

4.) Pre-Trial Supervision

This program targets the population of individuals who have been arrested for an operating while intoxicated offense and have signed and been released from custody according to an order of conditional personal recognizance release. Individuals of this population have previous convictions of operating while intoxicated and have been found by the Allen Circuit Court to be appropriate for supervision. Day reporting supervision that includes monitoring for alcohol and substance use occurs while individuals in the population receive an assessment and staffing by the Community Assessment and Supervision Team (CAST) for the determination of appropriate interventions until the scheduled date of an omnibus hearing between 30 to 45 days following the initial court hearing. This population is not funded by the Indiana Department of Correction grant and consequently must be funded entirely by project income raised by Allen County Community Corrections.

5.) Reentry Court – I.C. 33-23-14

This component serves all Department of Correction inmates sentenced through the Allen Superior Court and selected cases from the Allen Circuit Court who are eligible for early release from the Department of Correction under the Community Transition Statute. The target population includes all felons, with a sentence of at least two years, who are residents of Indiana, do not have detainers or warrants, and meet the time requirement of statute. Offenders participating in the year-long Reentry Court program are supervised on electronic monitoring for a presumptive term of six months. This term may be reduced to four months based on the offender's compliance. An extensive forensic mental health evaluation is conducted upon the offender's release from prison. A Change Plan that is created with input from the offender becomes the roadmap for the offender's supervision for the upcoming year. All offenders in the Reentry Court Program regularly appear before the Reentry Court Judge. One of the incentives to ReEntry Court is a possible time reduction on the two (2) year mandated parole sentence and reduction in the probation (split) sentence. The agency is reimbursed in accordance with the Community Transition statute but only for the portion of time that the offender was released early from the Indiana Department of Correction (on average 100 days). The remaining 265 days are funded through the agency's project income.

6.) Community Transition – I.C. 11-12-10 and I.C. 11-10-11.5

The target population of this component is comprised mostly of all Department of Correction inmates sentenced through courts from other counties who are eligible for early release from the Department of Correction under the Community Transition Statute. These cases are transferred from courts from other counties. Select cases from the Allen Circuit Court are also included in this population. The target population includes all felons, with a sentence of at least two years, who are residents of Indiana, do not have detainers or warrants, and meet the time requirement of statute. A and B felons may serve up to 120 days on the Community Transition Program. C felons must have 90 days to serve on the Community Transition Program. D felons must have 60 days to serve on the Community Transition Program. Drug offenders who are determined by the Department of Correction may serve up to 180 days on the Community Transition Program. These offenders are supervised under electronic monitoring for the time that they were released early from prison and then referred to the supervising entity prescribed at the original sentence. The agency is reimbursed in accordance with the Community Transition statute.

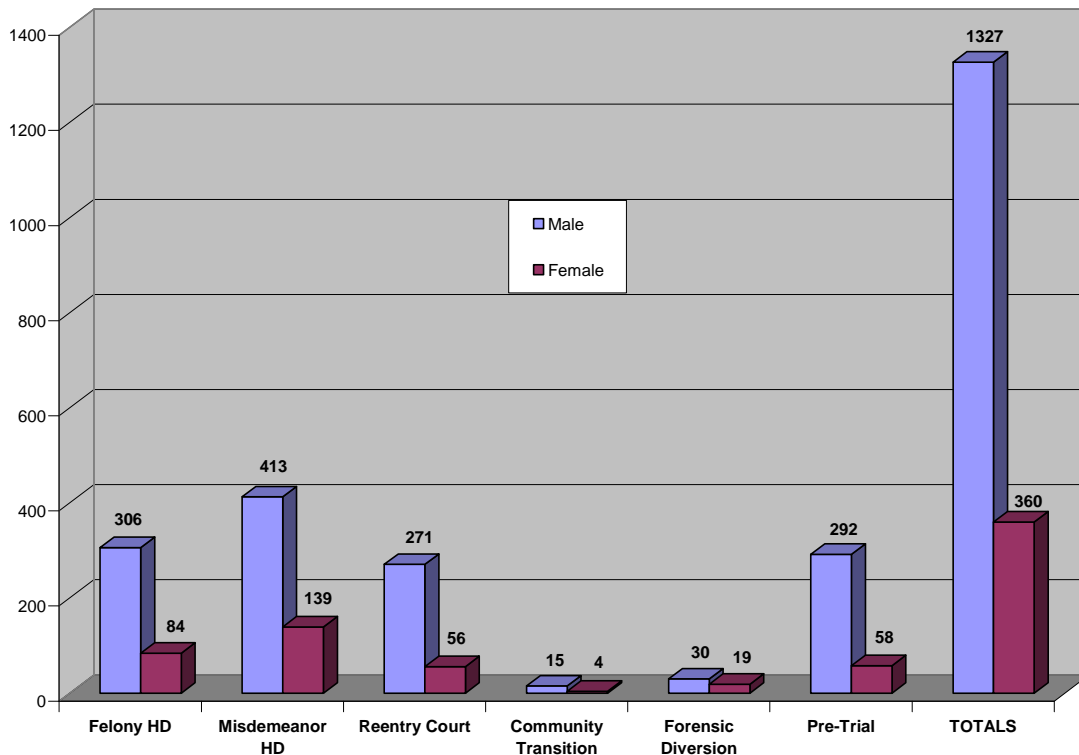
7.) Suspended Misdemeanor Referrals for Programs Only

Allen County Community Corrections also targets services to a population of offenders whose sentence was suspended and who were sentenced programming in lieu of a jail sentence. Based on the Judge or Magistrate's decision that programming would be more appropriate for a given offender, given the facts at hand, than a supervision based sentence, Allen County Community Corrections provides the offender an opportunity to enroll in a number of cognitive behavioral based programs including Intensive Outpatient (IOP) substance abuse classes. These program services are not funded in part or in whole by the Community Corrections grant funds received from the Department of Correction.

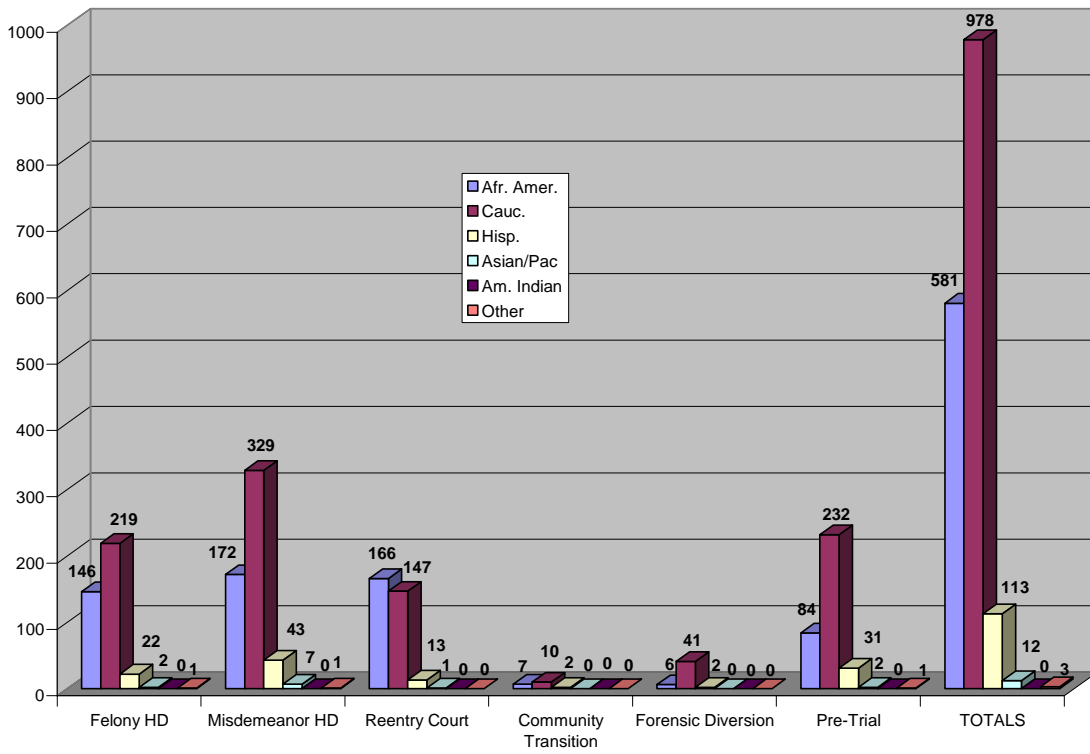
Part D – Offender Demographic Data (Intaked July 1, 2008 to June 30, 2009)

The following series of charts depicts demographic information about the offenders of the listed components. The data for these charts were taken from the individuals who were intaked between July 1, 2008 and June 30, 2009. A composite of this information is useful to generate a profile of individuals under electronic monitoring supervision at Allen County Community Corrections. Across all components, the majority of individuals under supervision continues to be Caucasian males in the 21-30 year age range. In 2008-2009 nearly two-thirds (65%) of the offenders in all of the components either graduated from high school or had a GED. Approximately sixty percent (60%) of all individuals intaked during the 2008-2009 fiscal year were not employed when they started the program.

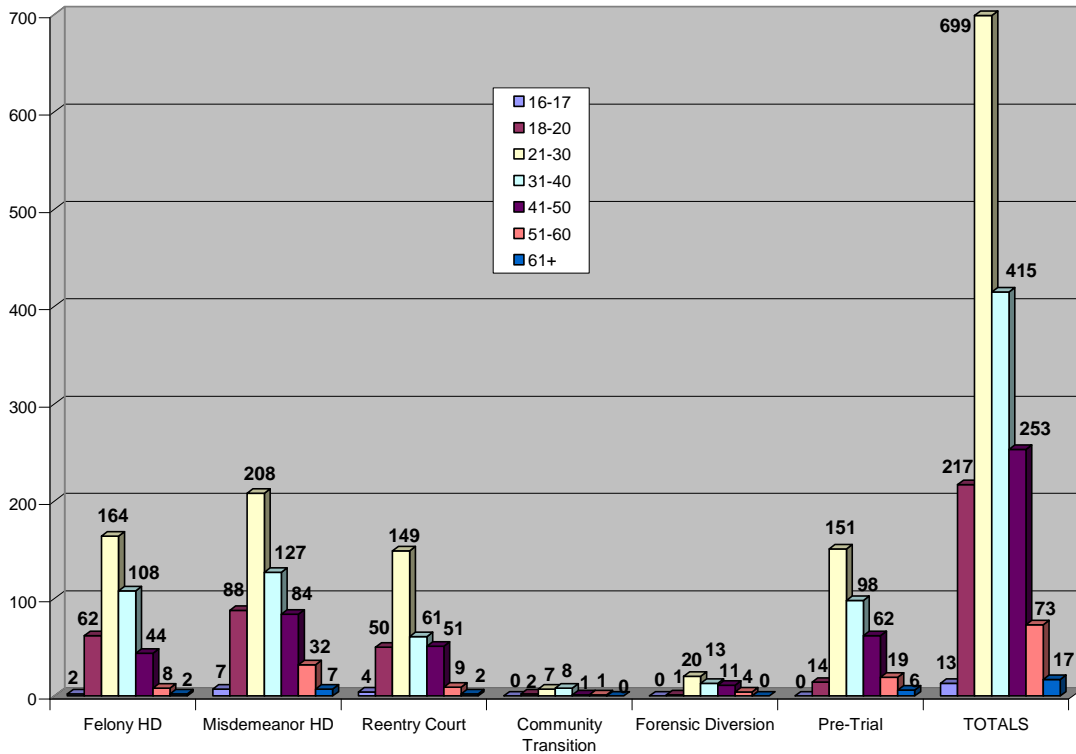
2008-2009 Intakes by Gender and Component



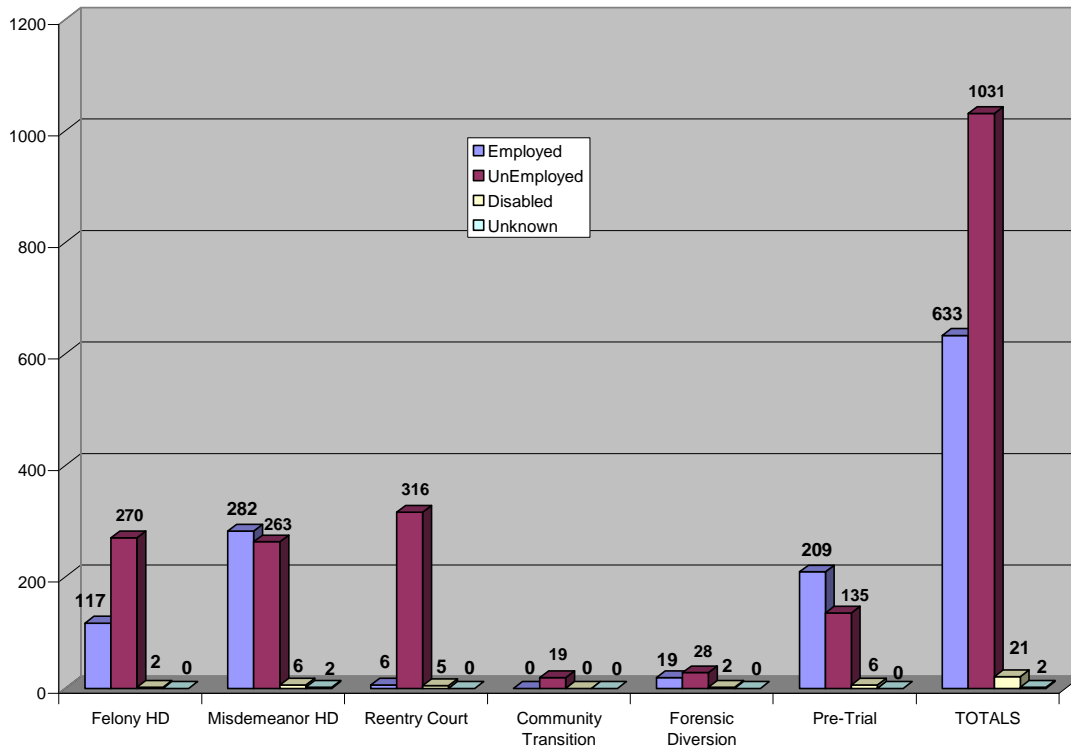
2008-2009 Intakes by Race and Component



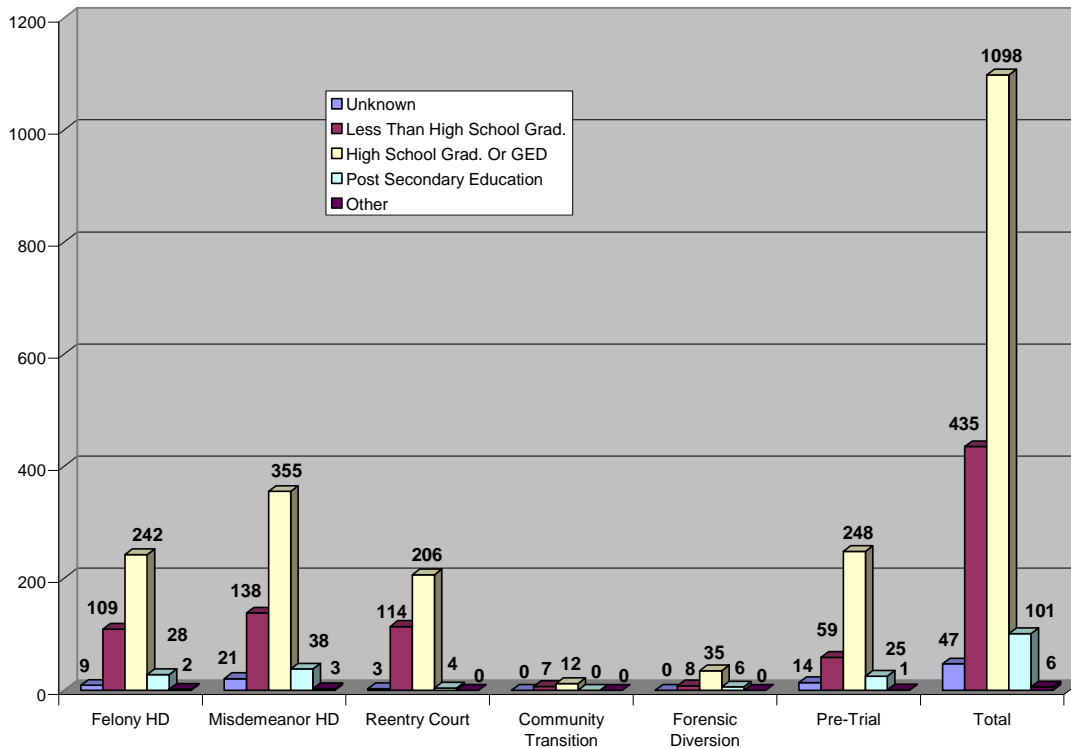
2008-2009 Intakes by Age and Component



2008-2009 Employment Status at Intake by Component

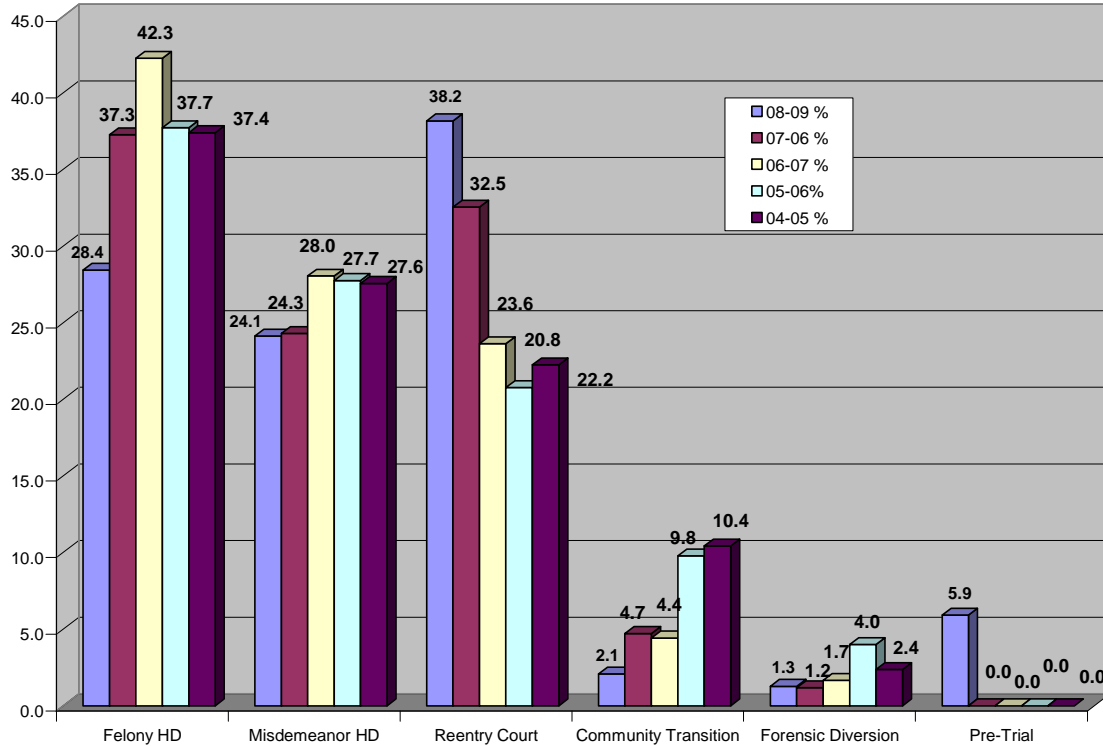


2008-2009 Education Level at Intake by Component



Classified as Violent Offender

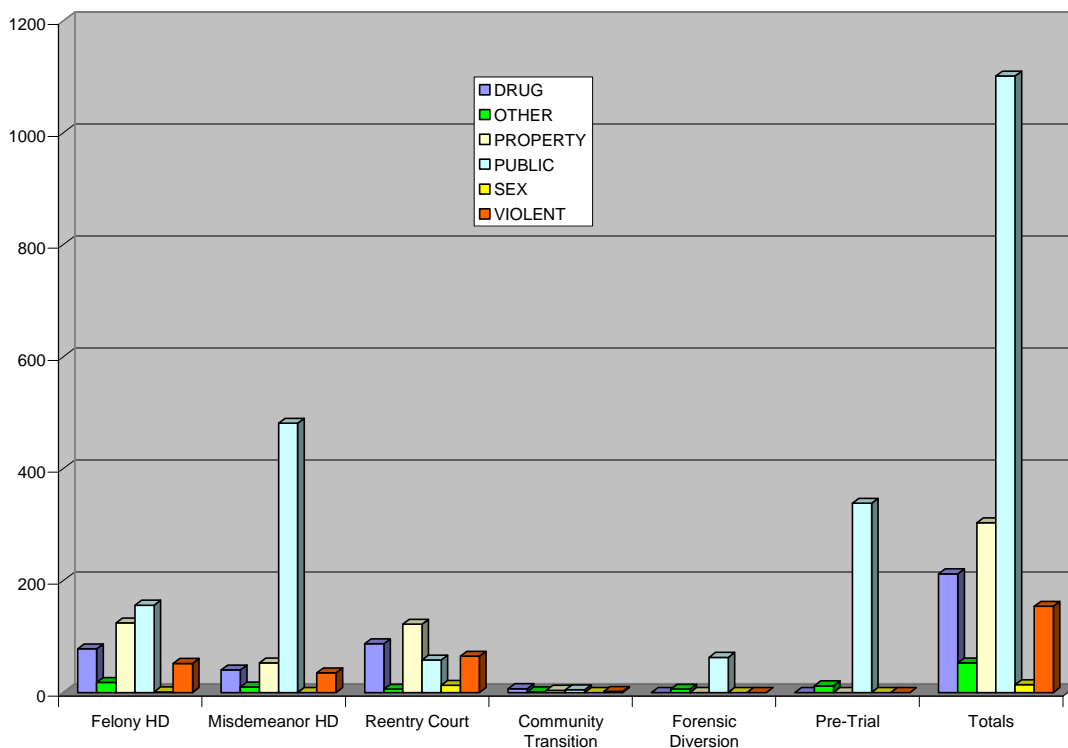
There are noticeable differences between the percentage of individuals who are violent and under electronic monitoring supervision on the various components. Statistics from the past five years show that the percentage of individuals classified as violent and intaked onto the ReEntry Court component is increasing while those classified as violent offenders in the other components is decreasing. Non-violent offenders have comprised the majority of the individuals supervised under all components.



Most Serious Instant Offense

The chart below depicts the type of charge for which an offender was sentenced to Allen County Community Corrections. If an offender was sentenced to the program for more than one offense, only the most serious offense is shown here. It is worthy to note that individuals under electronic monitoring supervision on the “front end” of the program are most likely to be serving a sentence for a “Public Order Crime.” All (100%) of the referrals to Forensic Diversion component are referred for a public order crime, usually operating while intoxicated. The same is true for individuals in the Pre-trial Diversion component since they are under supervision for an alcohol-related offense. Public Order crimes also include but are not limited to offenses such as public intoxication, disorderly conduct, prostitution, etc. Nearly two-thirds (2/3) of the individuals referred for supervision under the ReEntry Court component are referred for a drug-related offense or violent offense. The ReEntry Court component has the largest percentage of violent offenders, however most ReEntry Court offenders are under supervision for a property crime.

2008-2009 Most Serious Offense by Crime Type and Component



Offender Mental Health Data

Public Safety is promoted by using a comprehensive assessment that includes mental health instruments and prior history to identify the offender's risk to the community and by monitoring the offender population according to that risk level. The following section will describe the assessment tools used at Allen County Community Corrections. A decision tree shows how mental health staff persons decide which assessment instruments will be used as they evaluate individuals under supervision. The charts in the last portion of this section show the frequency of selected common diagnoses and proportions of individuals who show an elevated risk for certain types of violent behaviors.

Summary of Mental Health Assessment Instruments

1. Standard Testing Instruments:

- a. **Shipley Institute for Living Scale (SHIPLEY)** - used as a screening instrument to determine if offenders can read and understand the more extensive instruments. The rationale for the test is that pathology does not influence an individual's cognitive abilities equally. Verbal abilities such as tests of word knowledge are less vulnerable to the influences of many pathologies. In contrast, abstract reasoning is believed to be much more vulnerable to a wide variety of pathologies. This aspect of the SILS' use reflects the tests potential for detecting the presence of intellectual deterioration. Another role for which the SILS is commonly employed is the assessment of general intellectual ability.
- b. **The Personality Assessment Inventory (PAI)** is a self-report inventory of adult psychopathology that measures a number of clinical and relational constructs essential to providing information relevant to clinical diagnosis and treatment planning. The PAI provides information to assist with diagnosis, treatment and screening for psychopathology which parallels DSM-IV categories, but is not designed to provide a comprehensive assessment of normal personality. The PAI is a self-report questionnaire that consists of 344 items. This tool requires a Grade 6 reading level and takes about 40-50 minutes to complete.
- c. **The Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory – II (MMPI-2)** augments the constructs found in the PAI and is an objective verbal inventory designed as a personality test for the assessment of psychopathology consisting of 550 statements, 16 of which are repeated. The MMPI-2 has ten clinical scales to indicate different psychiatric conditions. The following additional measures were designed to estimate the validity of the clinical profile:

- The L (Lie) Scale has 25 statements each dealing with a common, relatively insignificant weakness to which most people are willing to confess.
- The F (Infrequency) Scale is made up of 64 statements that were answered in the keyed direction by less than 10% of the inventory's original standardization group.
- The K Scale was designed to trap the respondent who attempts to conceal actual psychopathology.

d. The Hare Psychopathy Checklist-Revised (PCL-R) is a diagnostic tool used to rate a person's psychopathic or antisocial tendencies. The Hare PCL-R contains two parts, a semi-structured interview and a review of the subject's file records and history. The symptoms of psychopathy include: lack of a conscience or sense of guilt, lack of empathy, egocentricity, pathological lying, repeated violations of social norms, disregard for the law, shallow emotions, and a history of victimizing others. Part of the evaluation process is determining the individual's degree of psychopathy compared to that of the prototypical psychopath and measure central elements of the psychopathic character.

2. Additional Tests of Intellectual Functioning: The following instruments are used to measure or assess an individual's intellectual functioning including the following tools. These tools are used when there is question regarding the individual's ability to comprehend information and to assist in the development of a treatment plan.

a. The Kaufman Brief Intelligence Test (K-BIT2) - The Kaufman Brief Intelligence Test-2 (Kaufman & Kaufman, 1990) is a brief, individually administered measure of both verbal and nonverbal intelligence appropriate for individuals from 4 to 90 years old which presents a relatively accurate score of vocabulary, reasoning, and general intelligence of an offender. The test provides for a quick estimate of the intellectual ability of adults in institutional settings, such as prisons, group homes, rehabilitation clinics, or mental health centers.

b. The Wechsler Adult Intelligence Scale – 3rd Edition (WAIS – III) is a measure of human intelligence as a global construct that reflects a variety of measurable skills and considered in the context of the overall personality. The WAIS is also administered as part of a test battery to make inferences about personality and pathology, both through the content of specific answers and patterns of subtest scores. As a diagnostic tool, the WAIS can be used to assist in determining degrees of mental retardation, specific learning disabilities, and attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder (ADHD), which other tools mentioned above are not necessarily able to assess.

3. Assessments for Antisocial Personality Disorder: An individual who is suspected as malingering an observable psychological illness, physical illness, or the presence of Antisocial Personality Disorder shall be directed to complete one (1) or more of three (3) tests to either rule out this issue or to validate the original suspicion.

- a. **The Miller Forensic Assessment of Symptoms Test (M-FAST)** is a brief 25-item screening interview for individuals ages 18 years and older that provides preliminary information regarding the probability that he/she is feigning psychiatric illness.
 - i. Seven scales operationalize response styles and interview strategies that have been demonstrated to successfully identify individuals who are attempting to feign psychology: The validity of the instrument has been demonstrated across genders, ethnic groups (Caucasian and African American), and settings (e.g., V.A. hospitals, correctional institutions, and inpatient/outpatient treatment facilities).
 - ii. When the M-FAST results indicate a probability of feigning, a more comprehensive assessment instrument (e.g., the Structured Interview of Reported Symptoms) can be administered to obtain more detailed and definitive information.

- b. **The Structured Inventory of Reported Symptoms (SIRS)** is administered as a structured interview and employs eight primary scales reflecting different strategies that may be employed to create the impression of severe psychopathology.
 - i. The SIRS consists of a 16-page Interview Booklet that contains 172 items, 32 of which are Repeated Inquiries to detect inconsistency of responding. The content covers a wide range of psychopathology, as well as symptoms that are unlikely to be true.
 - ii. The SIRS has been validated with clinical, community, and correctional populations and has classification rates that generalize across sociodemographic and diagnostic groups.

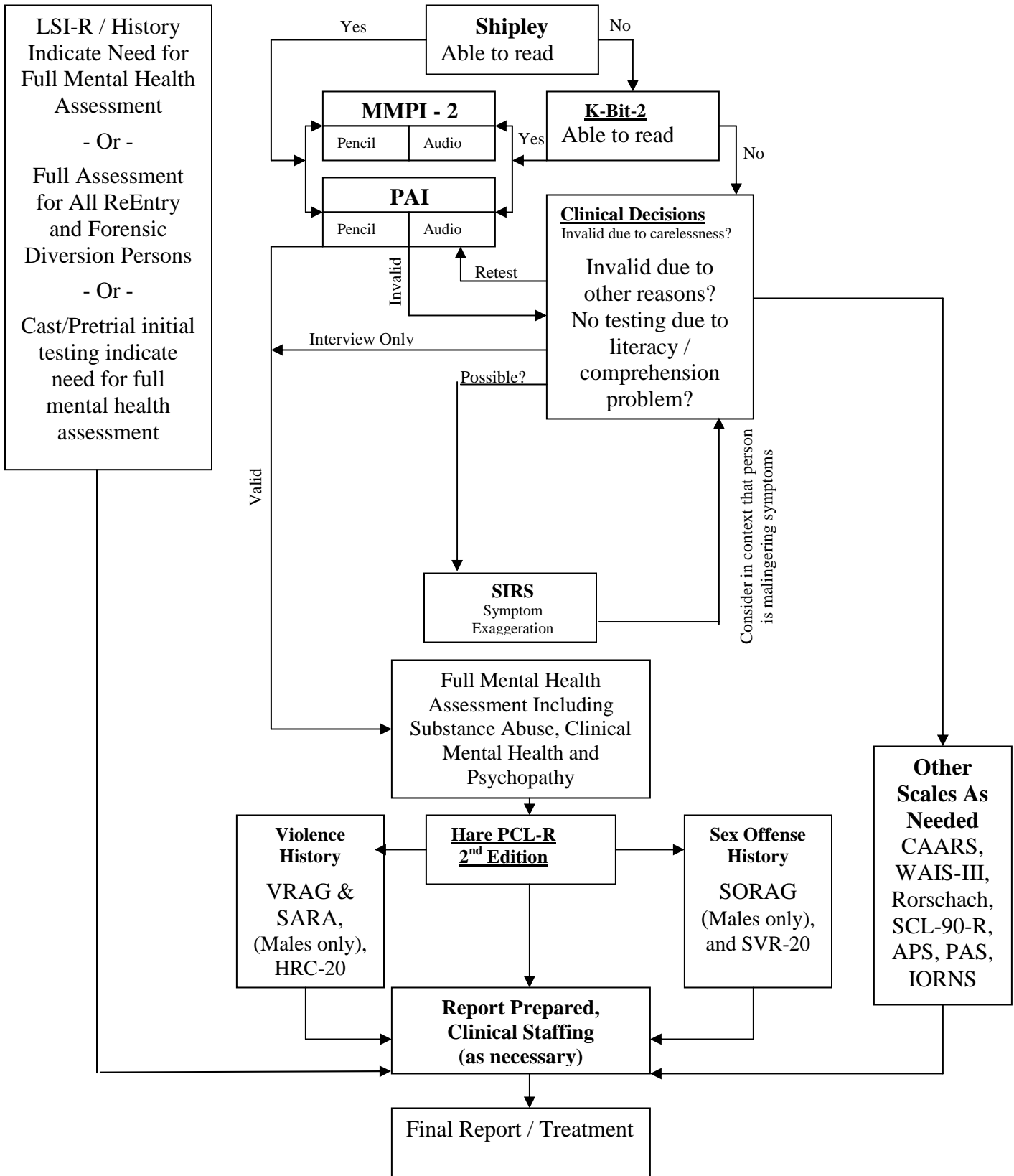
- c. **The Test of Memory Malingered (TOMM)** instrument is designed to provide a reliable means for helping to assess whether an individual is falsifying symptoms of memory impairment.
 - i. The TOMM uses the presentation of 50 pictures to provide a good face- validity as a test of learning and memory, decreasing its transparency as an assessment of malingering.
 - ii. The TOMM instrument is insensitive to a wide range of neurological impairments, i.e., cognitive impairment, aphasia, traumatic brain injury, and dementia.

- 4. **Additional Violence Assessment Tools:** Individuals who have a history of committing violent offenses, sexual offenses are assessed for future risk of such behaviors. The following risk assessment tools take into account such things as past behaviors, substance abuse history, mental health related problems, level of psychopathy or the presence of a personality disorder to determine the probability that the individual will commit similar acts in the future.

- a. **The Historical, Clinical, Risk Management-20 (HCR-20)** is an assessment tool that helps mental health professionals estimate a person's probability of violence. The HCR-20 is a 20-item checklist to assess the risk for future violent behavior in criminal populations and includes variables which capture relevant past, present, and future considerations based on behavioral information.
- b. **The Spousal Assault Risk Assessment Guide (SARA)** helps criminal justice professionals predict the likelihood of domestic violence. The SARA assessment uses 20 items to screen for risk factors in individuals suspected of or being treated for spousal or family-related assault. The SARA can help determine the degree to which an individual poses a threat to his/her spouse, children, another family member, or another person involved.
- c. **The Violence Risk Appraisal Guide (VRAG)** is an actuarial, static risk assessment tool for the prediction of violent recidivism for male offenders who have committed serious, violent or sexual offenses.
 - i. The VRAG requires a comprehensive psychosocial history addressing childhood conduct, family background, antisocial and criminal behavior, psychological problems, details of the index offense, and information gathered from third parties (friends, family, schools, correctional facilities, police, and the courts).
 - ii. The VRAG provides for the development of the probability (from zero to 100%) that an offender will commit a new violent offense (including sex offenses) within a specified period of community access.
- d. **The Sex Offender Risk Appraisal Guide (SORAG)** is derived from the VRAG and specifically intended for evaluating sex offenders and scores individuals on 14 items and measures.
 - i. The SORAG also requires a comprehensive psychosocial history addressing childhood conduct, family background, antisocial and criminal behavior, psychological problems, details of the index offense, and information gathered from third parties (friends, family, schools, correctional facilities, police, and the courts).
 - ii. The SORAG provides for the development of the probability (from zero to 100%) that an offender will commit a new violent offense (including sex offenses) within a specified period of community access.
- e. **The Sexual Violence Risk-20 (SVR-20)** provides a structure for reviewing information important in characterizing an individual's risk of committing sexual violence, given the definition of sexual violence as "Actual, attempted or threatened sexual contact with a person who is non-consenting or unable to give consent.", and for targeting plans to manage that risk.

Allen County Community Corrections Testing and Assessment Process

FULL FORENSIC MENTAL HEALTH ASSESSMENT



Mental Health Diagnoses Data

Violence Risk Assessment Guide (VRAG Score)

	Pre-Trial HD		Misd. HD		Fel. HD		Forensic Div		ReEntry Ct		Comm Trans	
	07-08	08-09	06-07	08-09	07-08	08-09	07-08	08-09	07-08	08-09	07-08	08-09
Low Risk	100%	81.30%	N/A	N/A	74.67%	77.20%	50.0%	75.00%	48.08%	45.50%	50%	66.70%
High Risk	0%	18.80%	N/A	N/A	25.33%	22.80%	50.0%	25.00%	51.92%	54.50%	50%	33.30%

- Administered to any male offender who has a history of some violent act.
- Dark shaded area indicates a 55% to 100% probability of violence within 7 years and 64% to 100% within 10 years.

Sex Offender Risk Assessment Guide (SORAG Score)

	Pre-Trial HD		Misd. HD		Fel. HD		Forensic Div		ReEntry Ct		Comm Trans	
	07-08	08-09	07-08	08-09	07-08	08-09	07-08	08-09	07-08	08-09	07-08	08-09
Low Risk	N/A	0.00%	N/A	N/A	88.9%	93.70%	N/A	N/A	62.5%	67.00%	N/A	N/A
High Risk	N/A	100%	N/A	N/A	11.1%	6.30%	N/A	N/A	37.5%	33.00%	N/A	N/A

- Administered only to male offenders who have a history sex-offending behavior.
- No Forensic Diversion Offenders were Sexual Offenders.
- Dark shaded area indicates a 58% to 100% probability of sexual violence within 7 years and 76% to 100% within 10 years.

Spousal Abuse Risk Assessment (SARA)

	Pre-Trial HD		Misd. HD		Fel. HD		Forensic Div		ReEntry Ct		Comm Trans	
	07-08	08-09	07-08	08-09	07-08	08-09	07-08	08-09	07-08	08-09	07-08	08-09
Low Risk	N/A	81.80%	N/A	N/A	85.71%	83.80%	0%	100%	79.41%	78.80%	100%	100%
High Risk	N/A	18.20%	N/A	N/A	14.29%	16.20%	100%	0%	20.59%	21.20%	0%	0%

- Administered only to male offenders who have a current or previous charge of domestic battery.
- No Forensic Diversion offenders were charged with Domestic Battery.
- Dark shaded area indicates a high risk of spousal abuse.
- Small number of subjects may skew percentages.

Axis I Diagnoses

Axis I Diagnoses – Refers to disorders or conditions that are, for the most part, treatable. The strategy is to alleviate the condition through treatment.

	Pre-Trial HD		Misd. HD		Fel. HD		Forensic Div		ReEntry Ct		Comm. Trans	
	07-08	08-09	07-08	08-09	07-08	08-09	07-08	08-09	07-08	08-09	07-08	08-09
Alcohol Disorder	11	65	N/A	N/A	126	108	10	13	92	68	7	0
Other Drug Disorder	5	11	N/A	N/A	138	79	9	1	185	106	9	2
Mood Disorders	5	1	N/A	N/A	40	6	11	1	27	1	4	0
Anxiety Disorders	3	2	N/A	N/A	31	4	5	0	28	6	3	0
Conduct Disorder	4	0	N/A	N/A	95	1	5	0	107	1	6	0
Thought Disorder	0	0	N/A	N/A	1	0	0	0	5	0	1	0

Other Axis I Disorders

	Pre-Trial HD		Misd. HD		Fel. HD		Forensic Div		ReEntry Ct		Comm. Trans	
	07-08	08-09	07-08	08-09	07-08	08-09	07-08	08-09	07-08	08-09	07-08	08-09
History of Abuse/Neglect of Others	0	2	N/A	N/A	23	2	2	0	36	1	1	0
ADHD Disorders	0	0	N/A	N/A	4	0	1	0	8	0	1	0
Abused or Neglected by Others	2	11	N/A	N/A	13	16	6	9	16	12	0	0
Sexual / Paraphilia Disorder NOS	0	0	N/A	N/A	1	6	0	1	0	4	0	0
Learning / Cognitive Disorders	0	0	N/A	N/A	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
Eating / Body Dysmorphic Disorders	1	0	N/A	N/A	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Psychotic Disorders	0	0	N/A	N/A	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Adjustment Disorders	0	0	N/A	N/A	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0
Intermittent Explosive Disorders	0	0	N/A	N/A	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0

Axis II Diagnoses

	Pre-Trial HD		Misd. HD		Fel. HD		Forensic Div		ReEntry Ct		Comm. Trans	
	07-08	08-09	07-08	08-09	07-08	08-09	07-08	08-09	07-08	08-09	07-08	08-09
Antisocial Personality Disorder	1	15	N/A	N/A	39	44	1	1	101	109	3	1
Borderline Personality Disorder	0	3	N/A	N/A	5	4	0	0	1	1	0	0
Other Personality Disorders	0	1	N/A	N/A	2	3	0	1	8	3	0	0
Borderline Intellectual Functioning	1	0	N/A	N/A	2	0	0	0	4	0	0	0
Mild Mental Retardation	0	0	N/A	N/A	2	1	0	0	1	3	0	0
Moderate Mental Retardation	0	0	N/A	N/A	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0

Axis II Diagnoses – Refers to disorders that are long-term, chronic conditions. Strategy is to manage the condition to keep it from deteriorating and to supervise client to preserve public safety and protect the client.

***Categories may total more than the number of individuals intaked on that program during the year due to the fact that categories contain multiple diagnoses.**

Part E – Statistical Summary

1. Supervision Program Data (July 1 to June 30)

Active Cases by Component as of July 1*

Component	Pre-Trial Diversion	Misd. / Fel. Home Det.	Forensic Diversion	ReEntry Court	Community Transitions	Total
2005 # Active Cases	N/A	386	4	166	9	565
2006 # Active Cases	N/A	255	16	152	4	427
2007 #Active Cases	N/A	250	3	171	15	439
2008 #Active Cases	72	205	34	189	5	505

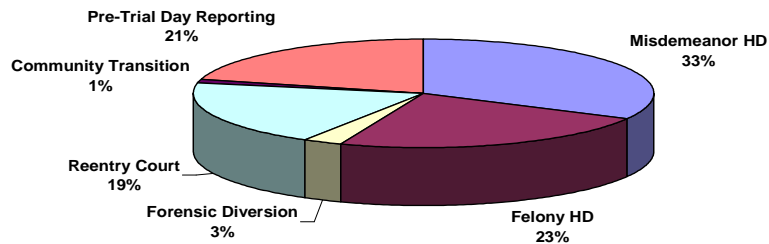
*These numbers do not include individuals who were active in specific programs such as Intensive Outpatient Treatment, Choices, etc.

Referrals July 1 to June 30

	Received	Accepted	Denied	Open	Denied - Housing	Denied – Criminal Hist.	Refused to Participate
<i>Felony HD</i>	1081	348	606	127	94	130	29
<i>Misdemeanor HD</i>	1439	521	843	74	116	4	234
<i>Reentry Court</i>	490	198	246	46	40	46	118
<i>Community Transition</i>	12	6	4	2	3	1	0
<i>Forensic Diversion</i>	117	48	41	28	9	9	1
<i>Pre-Trial Supervision</i>	379	346	29	4	0	0	0
Totals	3518	1467	1769	281	262	190	382

Program Intake Data (July 1 to June 30)

The following charts depict the numbers and percentages of individuals who were intaked onto electronic monitoring supervision, by component, during the last two fiscal years. The front end cases, both Misdemeanor and Felony offenders, account for nearly three-fourths (76%) of all individuals intaked onto the program while offenders being intaked onto the program after serving a portion of their sentence in the Indiana Department of Correction accounted for nearly twenty percent (22%) of the individuals intaked on to the program. The Forensic Diversion Program represents three percent (3%) of the intakes.



The table below provides an additional breakdown of the length of time to which offenders in the Misdemeanor Home Detention component were sentenced. Two-thirds of the offenders in the component served a sentence of eleven (11) to eighty-nine (89) days. An additional quarter (25%) of the offenders served a sentence of ten days under electronic monitoring supervision.

Misdemeanor Home Detention Intakes

	10-Day Sentence	11-89 Day Sentence	90+ Day Sentence	Total
2005-2006	143	351	39	533
2006-2007	142	424	46	612
2007-2008	148	439	44	631
2008-2009	155	428	41	618

Total Offenders under Supervision for 2008-2009

	Misd. Home Detention	Fel. Home Detention	Forensic Diversion	ReEntry Court	Community Transition	Pre-Trial Supervision
Active as of July 1, 2008	61	168	12	229	4	0
Intaked 07/01/2008 - 06/30/2009	552	390	49	327	19	350
Total Served	613	558	61	556	23	350

Total Offenders under Supervision for 2008-2009 – 2161

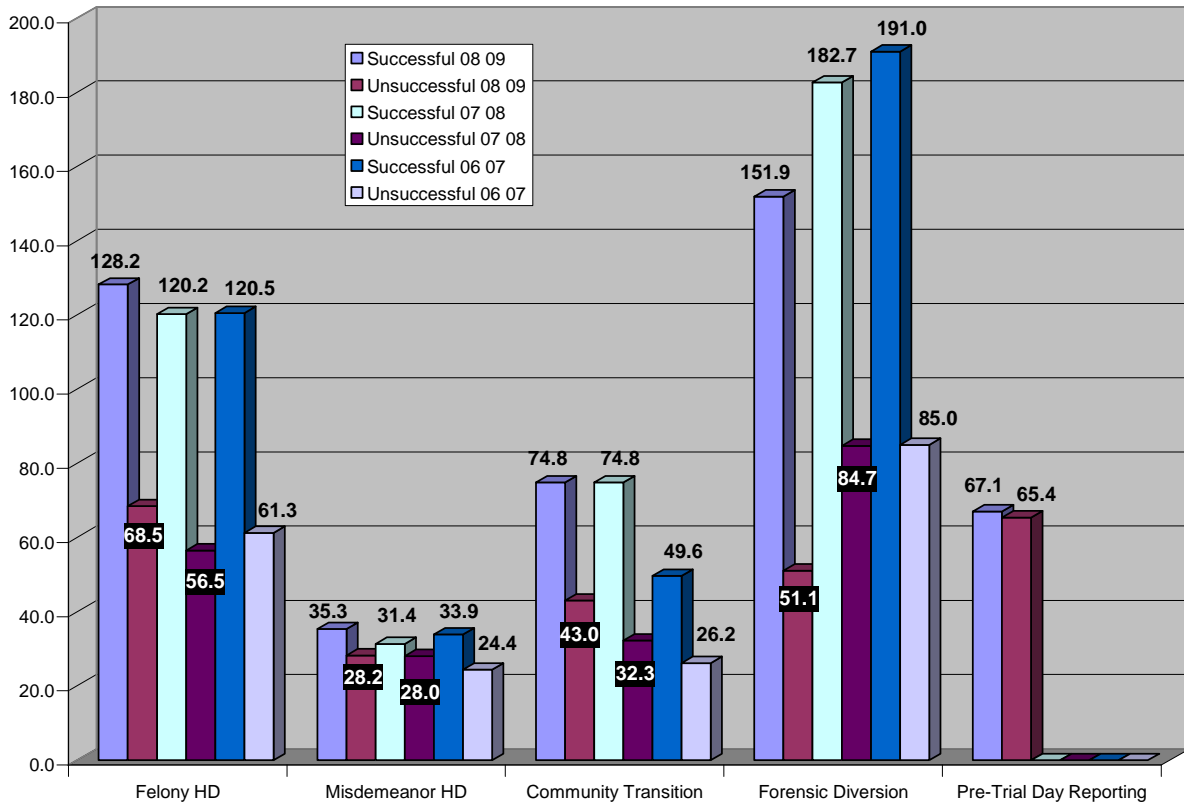
2. Program Completion Data

Program Completion Status by Component

	Misd. Home Det.		Felony Home Det.		Forensic Diversion		ReEntry Court		Community Transition		Pre-Trial Diversion	
	07-08	08-09	07-08	08-09	07-08	08-09	07-08	08-09	07-08	08-09	07-08	08-09
Active as of 6/30	58	36	171	145	12	34	59	185	4	5	N/A	72
Satisfactorily Released	448	425	301	135	15	17	215	182	42	12	N/A	217
Terminated Tech. Viol.	55	31	103	78	4	3	16	40	3	0	N/A	14
Terminated New Charge	22	11	30	17	1	3	7	33	1	1	N/A	5
Term. Tech. Viol. & New Charge	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	0
Escaped – Still at Large	4	0	11	9	1	0	2	11	1	0	N/A	0
Offender Deceased	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	N/A	0
Transferred Other Juris.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	0
Administrative Discharge	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	6	0	0	N/A	0

*The number of individuals in this category differs from the number of escape charges filed (page 32) due to the fact that this number represents the number of individuals who had escaped and were still at large when the file was closed out. Individuals, who escaped and were apprehended prior to the file being closed, were counted in the “Terminated New Charge Only” or “Terminated Tech. Viol. & New Charge” categories in the table above.

The chart on the next page shows the average number of days that offenders were under supervision in each component. The average number of days is calculated separately for individuals who successfully completed the supervision period and those who were terminated from the program. With the exception of the Misdemeanor Home Detention component, there were significant differences between the average number of days that successful and unsuccessful offenders spent under supervision. This exception is easily explained by the fact the individuals participating in the Misdemeanor Home Detention component are on supervision for a brief period of time, thereby creating very little variance in the average number of days they spent on the program.



Due to the ReEntry Court Program having multiple components to the program, the average number of days on the early release component of the program is broken down in the next table. This table shows the average time that offenders were released early from the Department of Correction

ReEntry Court Average Program Length (# Days)

	Elec. Mon. During Early Release Time	
	07-08	08-09
Successful	115.3	109.2
Unsuccessful	137.3	104.6

3. Evidence-Based Programming

Total Program Referrals and Intakes

	Internal		External		Total	
	07-08	08-09	07-08	08-09	07-08	08-09
Referred	1907	1673	650	610	2557	2283
Intaked	1532	1297	357	342	1889	1639
Closed	333	312	252	222	585	534
Open	42	64	41	46	83	110

Individual Program Statistics

Choices

Choices is a cognitive skills class in which the curriculum deals with adequate social adjustment and focuses on reducing the day to day problems participants may have in life. It is a six-week program that meets twice (2) a week for an hour and a half per session. Cognitive Skills Programming does not focus on what participants are doing wrong but what alternatives they have to do right. Topics covered in the Choices Program consist of problem solving skills, social skills, management of emotions, negotiation, goal setting, critical reasoning, creative thinking and effective communication

	Internal		External		Total	
	07-08	08-09	07-08	08-09	07-08	08-09
Referred	160	127	260	207	420	334
Intaked	138	100	154	138	292	238
Closed	21	22	89	61	110	83
Open	1	5	17	8	18	13

English Language Literacy

English Language Literacy is an 18-hour program designed to increase the verbal skills and word recognition of Non-English Language speakers. Students are exposed to and practice both pronunciation and comprehension of common English words and concepts. Lessons include subjects such as present tense verbs, pronoun use, forming past tense sentences, commands, and vocabulary building. Students meet twice weekly for a one and a half hour class and focus on use of English pronunciation and spelling in the classroom environment.

	Internal		External		Total	
	07-08	08-09	07-08	08-09	07-08	08-09
Referred	3	1	4	3	7	4
Intaked	3	1	4	3	7	4
Closed	0	0	0	0	0	0
Open	0	0	0	0	0	0

For A Change

F.O.R. A Change is a twelve (12) session cognitive-behavioral intervention aimed at assisting individuals in personal goal setting and life planning. The primary objective in the program is to increase motivation of participants and become committed in setting their own agenda for change. Time is taken to examine personal history and how prior thinking has led to current results. Participants are instructed in the transtheoretical model of change, how to develop a change plan and how to deal with failure in a pro-social manner.

	Internal		External		Total	
	07-08	08-09	07-08	08-09	07-08	08-09
Referred	366	279	15	15	381	294
Intaked	294	220	13	9	307	229
Closed	63	49	1	6	64	55
Open	9	10	1	0	10	10

Gaining Control

Gaining Control was developed to help offenders identify and reduce strong emotions and stressors in their lives. The program also uses a cognitive-behavioral approach to teach recognition of varied and complex emotions and allow rehearsal of pro-social communication skills. Offenders examine new ways to respond to events and situations which may have led to inappropriate or dangerous behavior in the past and complete journaling assignments as homework. Sessions meet twice (2) weekly for one and a half hours class times for six (6) weeks.

	Internal		External		Total	
	07-08	08-09	07-08	08-09	07-08	08-09
Referred	121	112	18	15	139	127
Intaked	101	86	10	9	111	95
Closed	18	19	7	4	25	23
Open	2	7	1	2	3	9

Adult Basic Skills

The GED preparatory class does not rely on traditional workbooks or classroom instruction, but a proven style of facilitation for adult participants labeled “cooperative learning”. The 12-week program meets three times per week with a minimum of two facilitators at any one time. It is anticipated that up to 50% of the graduates from the 12-week program will obtain a GED after taking the test or will increase two grade levels on the TABE assessment. Individual attention and tutoring are available.

	Internal		External		Total	
	07-08	08-09	07-08	08-09	07-08	08-09
Referred	387	257	1	0	388	257
Intaked	284	182	1	0	285	182
Closed	95	65	0	0	95	65
Open	8	10	0	0	8	10

Intensive Out-Patient Substance Abuse Treatment

Substance Abuse Treatment-Phase I (Addictions Education)

Phase I is offered to those participants who meet diagnostic criteria for Substance Abuse or who have been involved in a substance abuse related offense. This program may be attended alone, or in conjunction with Phase II for those participants meeting diagnostic criteria for Substance Dependence. Phase I consists for of ten classes aimed at instructing participants on topics such as the Disease Concept, Defense Mechanisms, distorted thinking, STD's, spirituality, family roles, communication, relapse prevention, cravings / withdrawal, and the effects of substances on the mind, body and spirit. Classes meet twice weekly for two (2) hours for a total of six (6) weeks. In addition to attending the class, participants are required to attend two (2) outside 12-Step (AA/NA/CA) support group meetings.

Substance Abuse Treatment-Phase II (Therapy)

Phase II may be attended in conjunction with Phase I. Most participants must meet diagnostic criteria for Substance Dependence in order to be referred to this phase. Phase II groups meet once a week for two (2) hours. The goals of this group are to address issues of denial, teach the participants how to recognize and handle their own defense mechanisms, recognize powerlessness and unmanageability, and to understand what it means to live a recovery lifestyle. Relapse-related issues are also addressed in this section with focus on identifying and challenging maladaptive thought processes. In addition to attending the groups, participants are required to attend two outside 12 Step (AA/NA/CA) support group meetings per week and enlist a recovery sponsor.

Substance Abuse Treatment-Phase III (Aftercare)

Phase III-Aftercare is most often attended by participants who have very recently completed Phase II, but may also be appropriate for those recently returning from prison as it provides support needed for ongoing recovery. Phase III meets once (1) a week for one hour and provides participants with a safe group in which they can discuss with others the challenges they face in early recovery. Participants are asked to identify the relapse warning signs they experience and discuss their thoughts, feelings, urges and recovery actions associated with their warning signs. In addition to attending the groups, participants are required to attend two (2) weekly outside meetings 12 Step (AA/NA/CA) support group meeting and work with their sponsor.

	Internal		External		Total	
	07-08	08-09	07-08	08-09	07-08	08-09
Referred	852	875	154	190	1006	1065
Intaked	696	689	79	104	775	793
Closed	134	154	68	73	202	227
Open	22	32	7	13	29	45

Community Service Work

Community service work may be assigned by an individual staff member or by the Conduct Adjustment Hearing Board for various reasons. A description of the types of community service work, organized by the color of the card, that are assigned at Allen County Community Corrections follows.

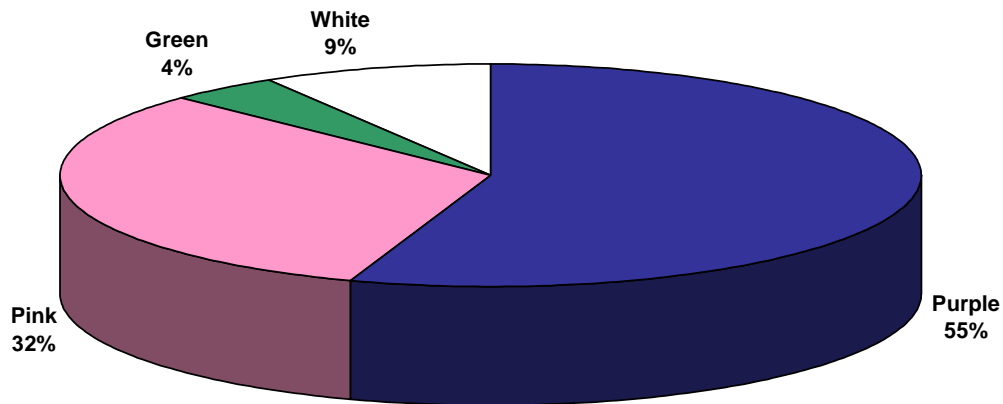
Pink Cards – are issued for a disciplinary sanction for violations of the terms of an offender’s supervision. Hours may be assigned by an individual staff member (minimal hours for low level violations) or the by the Conduct Adjustment Hearing Board (increased hours for more serious violations).

Purple Cards – are issued to offenders who are not employed on a full-time basis.

Green Cards – are issued to offenders to allow them to earn a monetary credit towards their supervision fees.

White Cards – are for hours that are part of a sentence direct from the courts.

In the 2008-2009 fiscal year a total of 40,560 hours of community service work were performed by offenders assigned to Allen County Community Corrections. Of these hours, 22,384 of them were performed on purple cards, 12,963 were performed on pink cards, 3,464 were performed on a white card and 1,749 were performed on a green card. The distribution of the community service hours is graphically depicted in the chart below.



PIP (Program Identification and Placement)*

The Program Identification and Placement (PIP) program was created to provide the offender with an opportunity to choose a program in which to participate after a half-hour presentation by Allen County Community Corrections staff. Once chosen it becomes their sentence and endorsed by the Magistrates, Prosecutor, Defense and Community Corrections as recommended treatment. The choices for programming currently include the 1) Gaining Control Program, 2) Substance Abuse (Education) Discovery, 3) Choices, 4) FOR a Change, 5) English Language Literacy.

	External	
	07-08	08-09
Referrals	1239	1202
Intakes	624	652
Closed	555	510
Open	60	40

The individuals counted in the PIP component are not additional referrals to the Programs Division. These individuals were required to choose one of the programs listed above to satisfy their PIP requirement. The table below shows the distribution of the programs that were chosen by the offenders referred to the PIP component.

	Choices	Community Service	English Language Literacy	For A Change	Gaining Control	Substance Abuse Education
Referred	179	167	111	102	87	4
Intaked	178	167	111	102	87	4
Closed	1	0	0	0	0	0
Open	0	0	0	0	0	0

4. Law Enforcement Supervision

Offenses Charged

Description	FY 04-05	FY 05-06	FY 06-07	FY 07-08	FY 08-09
Assault, Intimidation	0	0	0	1	0
Alcohol Offense	9	6	33	5	4
Assault Police, Simple	1	2	0	0	0
Warrant Arrest	31	47	25	63	91
Assault, Simple	0	1	1	2	3
Burglary, Residential, Forcible Entry	0	0	0	1	0
Computer Crime	1	0	0	0	0
Criminal Mischief	0	0	0	0	1
Criminal Recklessness	0	0	0	0	1
Controlled Substance/Sale Counterfeit Substance	0	0	0	0	1
Controlled Substance/Possession Counterfeit Substance	0	0	0	1	0
Controlled Substance/Possession by Subterfuge	1	0	0	0	0
Controlled Substance/Possession of Cocaine	4	3	3	10	3
Controlled Substance/Possession of Marijuana	12	16	9	18	12
Controlled Substance/Possession	2	0	0	1	3
Controlled Substance/Possession of Paraphernalia	9	12	6	13	8
Controlled Substance/Sale/Manufacture Cocaine	1	0	0	2	1
Controlled Substance/Sale/Manufacture Marijuana	0	0	0	1	1
Controlled Substance/Sale/Manufacture/Other	0	0	0	0	1
Disorderly Conduct	0	0	1	1	2
Driving While Suspended	20	13	10	18	20
Embezzlement	0	0	0	1	0
Escape	51	20	31	30	34
Family Fight (Non-Violent)	1	3	8	7	2
False Information or Reporting	2	3	2	6	7
Counterfeiting / Forgery	0	0	0	0	1
Fraud / Identity Theft	0	0	0	0	1
Failure to Return to Lawful Detention	5	2	8	3	4
Harassment	0	0	2	4	5
Indecent Exposure	0	0	1	0	0
Intoxicated Person	28	30	48	45	60
Juvenile Runaway Recovery	0	0	0	2	1
Juvenile Problem	1	0	1	1	0
Minor Consuming Alcohol	4	4	2	3	5
DUI Alcohol or Drugs	2	1	0	3	1
Pornography/Obscene Material	5	2	1	0	3
Probation or Parole Violation	312	320	410	471	475
Possession or Use of Device Interfering with Drug Test	1	2	0	3	3
Residential Entry	0	0	0	1	0
Recovered Stolen Property	0	0	0	1	1
Resisting/Interfering with Police	3	4	6	2	2
Sexual Battery	0	0	0	1	0
Sex Offense	1	0	1	0	1

Sex Offender Registration Violation	0	1	0	2	0
Receiving / Possessing Stolen Property	0	0	0	1	0
Stalking	0	1	0	0	0
Suicide / Attempted Suicide	0	0	1	2	2
Threats	2	3	5	8	3
Traffic Offense	4	6	0	9	3
Trespass of Real Property	0	2	0	0	0
Theft, Property - Other	0	0	0	3	0
Unauthorized Absence from Home Detention	24	12	22	34	32
Violation of a Restraining/Protective Order	5	10	5	10	4
Violation of Executed Order for Home Detention	132	91	110	127	174
Weapons Offense	2	1	6	2	2
Total Charges Filed	676	618	758	918	978

Officer Assignments

Description	FY 03-04	FY 04-05	FY 05-06	FY 06-07	FY 07-08	FY 08-09
Meet	12	3	2	3	1	0
Pick-up Prisoner	289	261	196	89	264	503
Cage Transport Prisoner	39	69	107	280	228	96
Warrant	5	2	4	1	0	4
Warrant Service	27	55	30	38	97	71
Assist	36	52	28	32	93	72
Assist – Urgent	0	0	1	0	4	3
Assist - At Once	0	1	0	0	0	2
Pick-up Item	49	48	88	145	157	203
Escort	0	2	0	0	0	3
Problem Unknown	0	0	0	1	2	2
Juvenile Investigation	0	0	0	0	3	1
Juvenile Neglect/Abuse Investigation	0	2	0	0	0	0
Vandalism	0	2	1	0	2	2
Traffic Accident	1	1	1	0	4	4
Traffic Accident/Municipal Property	0	0	1	1	0	3
Traffic Accident/Injuries	0	0	1	1	1	3
Special Assignment	14	6	48	15	23	21
Traffic Stop	14	16	2	7	9	5
Disabled Vehicle	0	0	1	0	3	1
Disabled Vehicle/Traffic Hazard	2	2	0	3	3	3
Party Locked Out	1	0	1	2	1	2
Parked Vehicle Occupied	1	2	1	0	0	1
Parking Violation	0	1	0	2	1	0
Stolen Vehicle	0	0	1	0	0	0
Audible Alarm	2	0	0	1	0	0
Man-Down	0	1	0	0	1	0
Intoxicated Person	16	16	17	4	16	19
Disturbance	3	3	2	3	6	4

Disturbance/Party Armed	0	1	0	0	0	0
Nuisance (Noise, Smoke, etc.)	1	0	0	0	1	0
Domestic Disturbance	0	0	13	8	4	7
Domestic Disturbance/Battery	3	7	1	1	1	0
Removal of Articles	0	2	3	1	1	0
Suspicious Person	6	4	1	2	12	5
Suspicious Person in Vehicle	0	0	0	0	3	0
Theft	3	2	1	1	3	1
Fight	0	0	0	1	1	1
Molesting	0	0	1	0	0	0
Attempt to Contact	415	728	560	595	808	1036
Suicide Attempt	0	0	1	0	1	0
Suicide Threats	0	1	4	5	0	1
Mentally Ill	1	3	0	2	1	27
Indecent Exposure	0	0	1	0	1	0
Unruly Crowd	1	0	0	0	0	0
Pursuit	1	0	1	0	1	0
Serving Protective Order	0	0	0	1	0	0
Bomb Threat	0	0	1	0	0	0
Battery	2	0	1	1	3	0
Found Items	1	0	0	0	11	5
Lost Items	0	0	1	0	0	0
Narcotics Investigation	3	9	8	2	5	4
Open Door	0	0	1	0	2	1
Threats	4	4	3	2	2	3
Unwanted Person	0	1	1	0	1	0
Follow-up Investigation	46	89	32	84	125	65
Home Detention Assignment	7964	8403	8948	9401	8747	8903
911 Hang-up	0	0	1	0	0	1
Totals	8962	9799	10117	10735	10653	11090

5. Urine Drug Testing

	Negative		Positive		Adulterated		Dilute		Other	
	07-08	08-09	07-08	08-09	07-08	08-09	07-08	08-09	07-08	08-09
Number	5524	7956	1156	1648	0	13	40	180	8	5
% of Total	82.10	81.16	17.18	16.81	0.00	0.13	0.59	1.84	0.12	0.05

Positive Drug Test Results

Drug Classification	2007-2008	2007-2008	2008-2009	2008-2009
	# Tests	% of Positive Tests	# Tests	% of Positive Tests
Marijuana	673	58.4	1005	61.3
Cocaine	202	17.5	219	13.4
Opiates	55	4.8	89	5.4
Ethanol (Alcohol)	30	2.6	86	5.2
Benzodiazepines	62	5.4	95	5.8
Barbiturates	9	0.8	3	0.2
Amphetamines	13	1.1	24	1.5
Multiple Positives	109	9.5	118	7.2

6. Recidivism Statistics

Reentry Court Program Impact Evaluation

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Abstract

This report is an analysis of the Allen County Community Corrections (ACCC) reentry program from the inception of the program in 2001 through 2008. This report focuses on two general categories: program completion by offenders and recidivism. The program completion analysis highlights the proportion of offenders who successfully completed the program, as well as the various proportions of the categories for non-completion. The recidivism analysis includes rearrest rates, length of time after an offender started the ACCC reentry program before rearrest (for offenders who were rearrested on the program), and evaluations of the validity of mental health measures for predicting rearrest. The overarching finding is that offenders who complete the reentry program have a much lower rate of recidivism than would otherwise be expected. Further more, even offenders who had limited exposure to the reentry program (i.e., offenders who did not complete the program) demonstrated significantly lower rates of rearrest.

Introduction

The efficacy of reentry programs is of vital importance for determining the value these programs have for reducing crime, reintegrating offenders, and reducing the costs of corrections. Indiana currently has around 28,000 adult offenders incarcerated. Nearly all of these offenders will be released back into the communities from which they came. National statistical analysis indicates that we can expect about seventy percent of these offenders to be rearrested. This high rate of recidivism not only adds millions of dollars to the state and local budgets for policing, adjudication, and corrections, but also means that offenders continue to pose a high risk to communities. Resolving this problem involves two fundamental goals:

1. Making communities safer.
2. Finding ways to effectively reduce the costs of corrections.

Both of these goals may be addressed through the use of reentry programs. The relative costs associated with reentry are much lower than the costs of incarceration in a state prison. The cost of keeping an offender incarcerated in a state prison in Indiana is around \$52.61 a day, which is \$19,202.65 annually. The cost of keeping DOC offenders in a local jail is around \$35 a day, which is \$12,775 annually. The cost of keeping an offender in a work release facility or in the ACCC reentry program is around \$25 per day, or \$9,125 (less than half the cost of incarceration in a state prison). The bottom line is that keeping offenders in prison is almost twice as expensive as a work release facility or a reentry program. Keeping offenders in local jails is about two-thirds the cost of prison incarceration. However, clearly costs are not the only factor when considering public policy alternatives.

A major component of corrections is increasing the safety of communities. The simplest way to deter illegal behavior is by isolating offenders and supervising them closely. Incarceration in a prison accomplishes these goals. However, eventually a gross majority of offenders are released. Once offenders are released, most of them will be rearrested within a few years and around 40% of offenders released in Indiana will return to IDOC custody. Reentry programs aim to reduce this problem by reintegrating offenders and providing them with opportunities to address their needs.

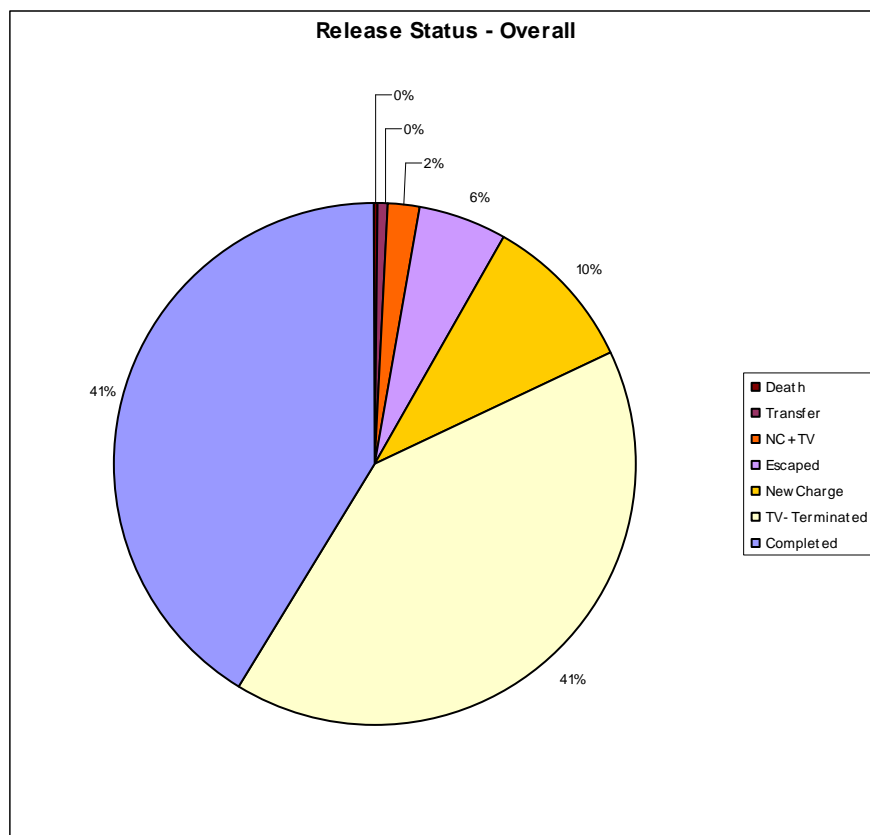
This report analyzes the extant data to determine whether or not the ACCC reentry program reduces the likelihood of offender recidivism. The analysis is divided into five sections. First, I review the release status by time period across the history of the ACCC reentry program. Second, I present the rearrest rates for offenders who completed the reentry program, as well as those offenders who participated in the program, but did not complete the program. Third, I contrast actual rates of rearrest with expected rates of rearrest. Fourth, I present the number of days until rearrest after starting the reentry program (for offenders who were rearrested). Finally, I review the validity of mental health measures for predicting rearrest. The report closes with a conclusion that reviews the findings and makes recommendations for future research.

Part I. Program Efficacy: Release Status

1. The first part of the reentry court program impact evaluation is an analysis of the various outcomes for offenders in terms of program completion. The distribution of outcomes can be seen below in a series of charts that illustrate the most common categories of release from the program. The categories include: successful completion, termination from the program because of technical violations (coded as TV-Terminated), terminated because of a new charge, terminated because of escape, terminated because of new charges and technical violations, terminated because of transfer, or terminated because of death.

Chart 1 presents the distribution of the release statuses for all offenders who were released from the inception of the program in July 2001 through December of 2008. This chart serves as a point of comparison for truncated periods within this timeline. The two most common statuses in the overall distribution are successful completion (41%) and termination because of technical violations (41%). The next largest outcome is termination because of a new charge (10%).

Chart 1. Overall Release Status: All Offenders July 2001-December 2008

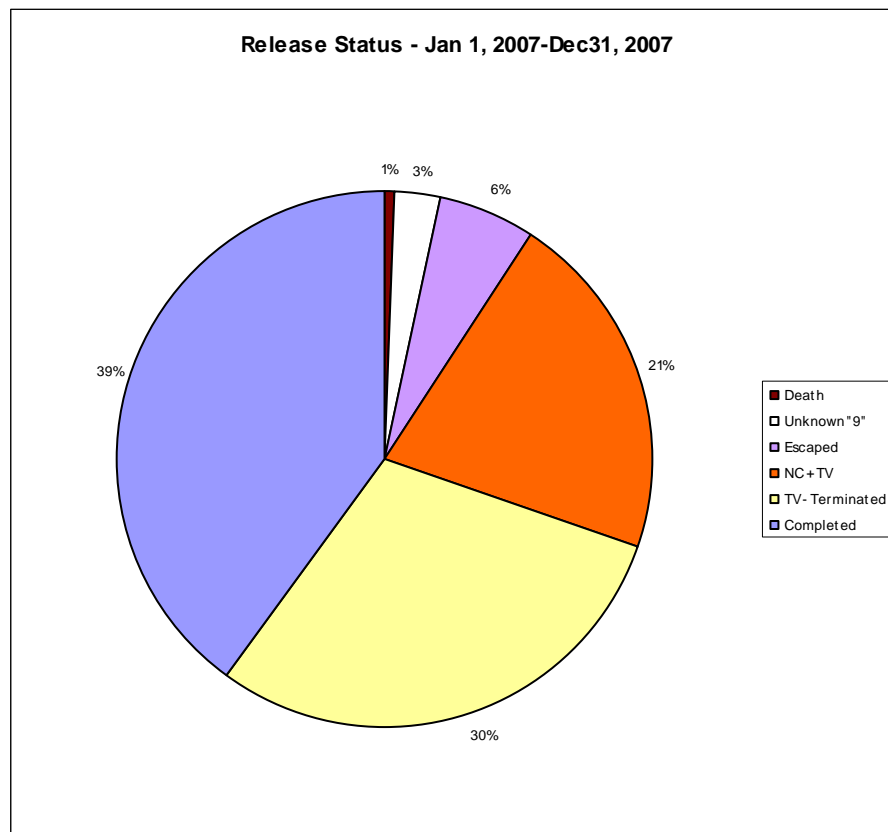


A. Release Status: January 1, 2007 and December 31, 2007.

Chart 2 presents the distribution of release statuses for offenders who were began the program between January 1, 2007 and December 31, 2007. This period of time is unique in the history of Allen County Community Corrections because the statute dictating the release of offenders was interpreted in such a way that virtually all prisoners leaving Indiana Department of Corrections custody and returning to Allen County entered the reentry program. During this period of time some offenders participated involuntarily, which stands in contrast to other periods.

The distribution of release statuses is starkly different from the overall distribution presented in Chart 1. The two most common outcomes are successful completion (39%) and termination because of a technical violation (30%). The next most common category is termination because of new charges and technical violations (21%). This is increase is more than ten times the proportion for this category in the overall distribution. During this time period no terminations were made for a new charge alone (which made up 10% in Chart 1). However, even the combined total of the percent of terminations due to new arrests and the percent of terminations due to new arrests and technical violations in Chart 1, a sum of 12%, is far below the percent of terminations because of new charges and technical violations for this period. This finding indicates that the offenders during this period are qualitatively different from the offenders that are traditionally served by ACCC.

Chart 2. Release Status: All Offenders January 1, 2007-December 2007

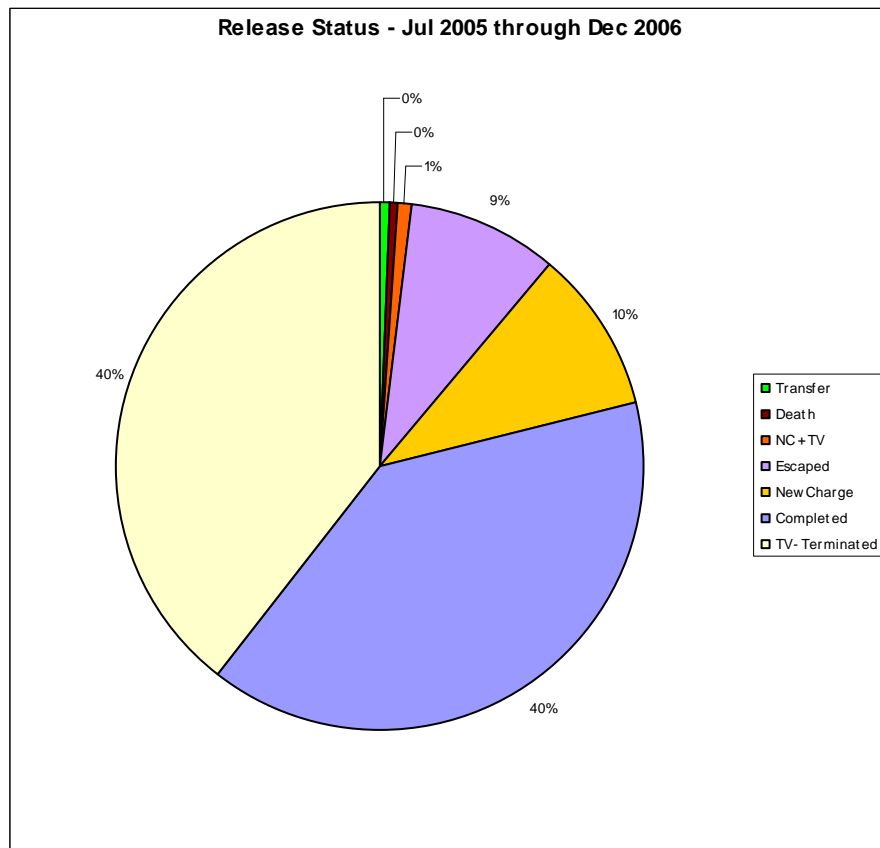


B. Release Status: July 01, 2005 and December 31, 2006.

Chart 3 presents the distribution of release statuses for offenders who entered the reentry program in the 18 month period beginning in July 1, 2005 and ending December 13, 2006.

The distribution of release statuses coincides closely with the overall distribution presented in Chart 1. The two most common outcomes are successful completion (40%) and termination because of a technical violation (40%). The next most common category is termination because of a new charge (10%). Escape is the category that demonstrates the highest degree of change from Chart 1, although the change is slight.

Chart 3. Release Status: All Offenders July 2005-December 2006

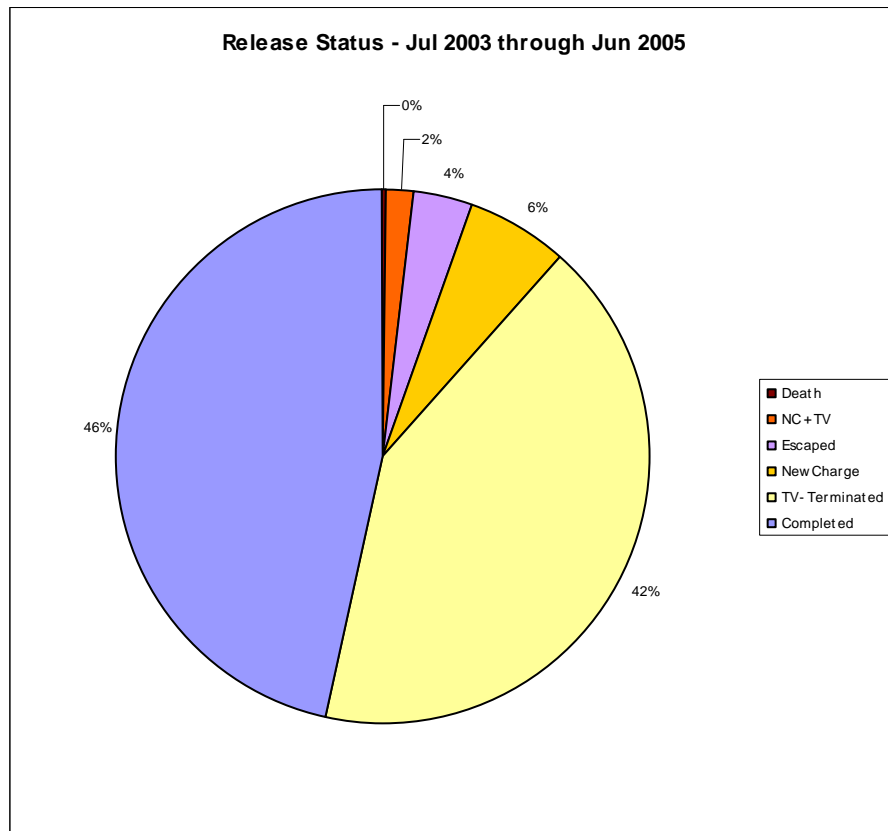


C. Release Status: July 1, 2003 through June 30, 2005.

Chart 4 presents distribution of release statuses for offenders who entered the reentry program between July 1, 2003 and June 30, 2005.

The distribution of release statuses is similar to the overall distribution presented in Chart 1. The two most common outcomes are successful completion (40%) and termination because of a technical violation (46%). The successful completion category corresponds to the Chart 1, although the percentage of terminations because of technical violations is greater. Both the percentage of terminations because of new charges and the percentage due to escapes are lower than the overall percentages.

Chart 4. Release Status: All Offenders July 1, 2001-June 30, 2003

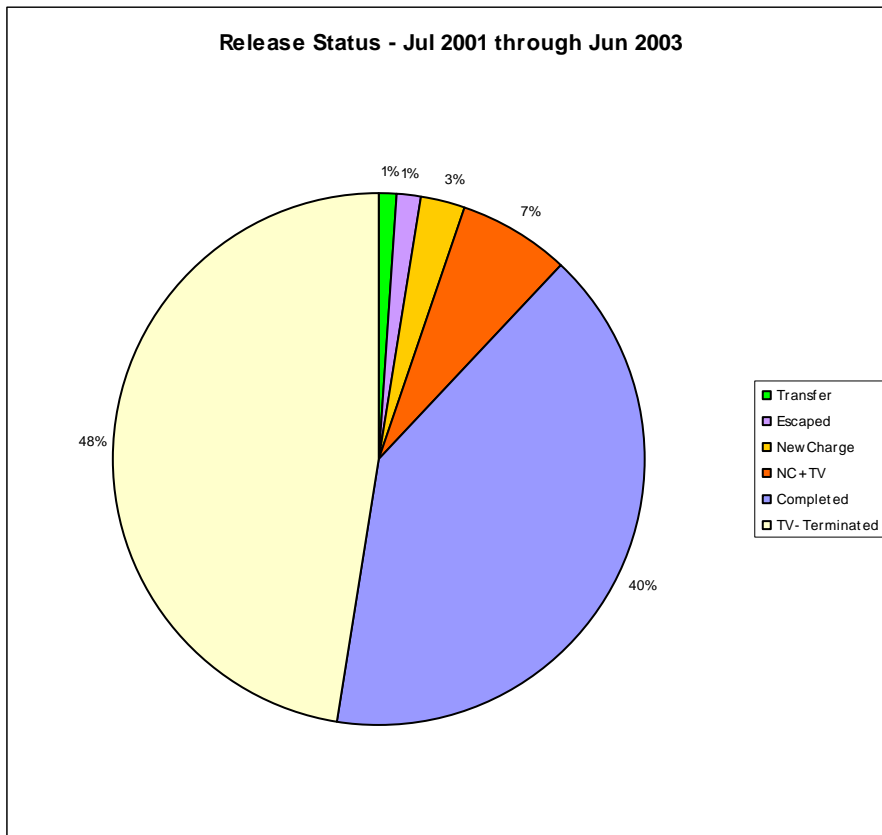


D. Release Status: July 1, 2001 through June 30, 2003.

Chart 5 presents distribution of release statuses for offenders who entered the reentry program between July 1, 2001 and June 30, 2003.

The distribution of release statuses is similar to the overall distribution presented in Chart 1. The two most common outcomes are successful completion (40%) and termination because of a technical violation (48%). The successful completion category corresponds to the Chart 1, although the terminations because of technical violations is greater. The number of terminations because of new charges is smaller (7%) and the number of escapes demonstrates the greatest decline (1%).

Chart 5. Release Status: All Offenders July 1, 2001-June 30, 2003



Part II. Recidivism Outcome Evaluation.

1. This section of the evaluation examines recidivism rates based on a new arrest. The data are divided into two time periods. The first is for offenders who were arrested between 07/01/01 and 06/30/05. The second is for offenders who were arrested between 07/01/05 and 06/30/07. The data are divided for each of these time periods by two categories: those who successfully completed the reentry program, and those that were terminated prior to completion of the program.

a. Rearrest rates for the period between 07/01/01 and 06/30/05.

Total Population for this period: N=488

Rearrest rate for offenders who successfully completed the reentry program:

Number of Successful Offenders: 219

Number of Successful Offenders Arrested Post Program: 90

Rate of Arrests: 43.27 per 100 Offenders

Rearrest rate for offenders who were terminated from the reentry program prior to completion of the program:

Number of Terminated Offenders: 268

Number of Terminated Offenders Arrested Post Program: 135

Rate of Arrest: 50.19 per 100 Offenders

The rearrest rates for offenders who successfully completed the reentry program is far below an expected rate of 67.5%¹. This finding indicates that the treatment provided in the reentry program has a significant effect on reducing overall recidivism of offenders. Furthermore the magnitude of the decrease is substantial, which indicates that the program has a strong effect on offender likelihood to reoffend.

The rearrest rates for offenders who were terminated from the reentry program prior to completion of the program was also far below an expected rate of 67.5%. This indicates that some exposure to the reentry program can have a substantial effect on recidivism, even if an offender fails to successfully complete the program.

b. Rearrest rates for the period between 07/01/05 and 06/30/07.

Total Population for this period: N=289

Rearrest rate for offenders who successfully completed the reentry program:

Number of Successful Offenders: 124

Number of Successful Offenders Arrested Post Program: 15

Rate of Arrest: 12 per 100 Offenders

Rearrest rate for offenders who were terminated from the reentry program prior to completion of the program:

Number of Terminated Offenders: 167

Number of Terminated Offenders Arrested Post Program: 38

Rate of Arrest: 22.61 per 100 Offenders

The rates for both offenders who successfully completed the reentry program and those who were terminated are both low. Offenders who successfully completed the reentry program had a much lower rate than those who were terminated, which corresponds to the findings from the first period. However, not all of the offenders in this sample had three years of data following their entry into the reentry program, or after completion of the program, therefore the rates of arrests found cannot be compared to expected rates for three-year recidivism.

Part III. Expected Rates of Recidivism and Actual Rates of Recidivism.

This section provides data that compares expected rate of recidivism and actual rates of recidivism among four categories including: violent offenses, property offenses, drug offenses, and public order offenses. The Bureau of Justice Statistics (2002) study on recidivism is the best available data on rearrest for offenders in the U.S. and provides the most frequently cited information on expected rates of recidivism. The dataset is based on a large sample of offenders living in geographically diverse areas. However, these data are limited in their generalizability since the offenders were released a time when national crime rates were at a historically high point, followed by years of steady decline.

The criminogenic environment into which offenders are released plays a key role in the likelihood of an offender getting rearrested. The offenders released into Allen County entered a criminogenic environment that

¹ Drawn from BJS research (2002). This study is explained below.

has not been adequately documented, so it is unclear precisely what the expected rate of recidivism would be in the absence of the reentry program. However, the BJS study provides some idea of the likelihood of rearrest for the population returning to Allen County. Furthermore, a comparison of offenders who completed the reentry program and those who were terminated prior to completion also provides some indication of the effect of the program.

Chart 6 presents a truncated version of data provided by BJS. Total percents do not sum to 100% because offenders can be arrested multiple times for different offenses. Across the second row the original charges that lead to incarceration are presented. The rows that follow present the charges for which an offender was rearrested. The percentages are the percent of offenders who were originally incarcerated for a given charge (in the orange row), and who were then rearrested for each of the subsequent four categories (in the yellow column).

Chart 6. Baseline: U.S. Prisoners from 15 states who were released from state custody in 1994, who were later rearrested. Total recidivism rate for all offenders = 67.50%.

Percent of U.S. Prisoners Rearrested Within 3 Years of Release Whose Most Serious Offense Was					
Original Charge		Violent Offense	Property Offense	Drug Offense	Public Order Offense
Rearrest Charge					
Violent Offenses		27.50%	21.90%	18.40%	18.50%
Property Offenses		25.50%	46.30%	24%	22.90%
Drug Offenses		22.60%	27.20%	41.20%	22.10%
Public Order Offenses		27.40%	29.20%	27.70%	31.20%

Data Taken From BJS 2002, Recidivism of Prisoners Released in 1994, Table 10.

The two charts below mirror the BJS chart, with the addition of sample size values. Chart 7 presents the response size and percentage of offenders who were rearrested for each of the four categories. The overall recidivism rate (41%) is far below an expected rate of 67.5%. Additionally, the percentage of offenders who were rearrested for the same offense category is substantially lower for each category.

Chart 7. Allen County Community Corrections: Percent of Offenders Who Successfully Completed the Reentry Program Rearrested Within 3 Years. Total recidivism rate for all successful offenders = 41%.

ACCC Percent of Prisoners Rearrested Within 3 Years of Release Whose Most Serious Offense Was					
Original Charge		Violent Offense	Property Offense	Drug Offense	Public Order Offense
N		77	47	101	12
Rearrest Charge					
N		12	5	18	1
Violent Offenses		15.58%	10.64%	17.82%	8.33%
N		6	13	13	4
Property Offenses		7.79%	27.66%	12.87%	33.33%
N		8	7	11	2
Drug Offenses		10.39%	14.89%	10.89%	16.67%
N		13	11	19	1
Public Order Offenses		16.88%	23.40%	18.81%	8.33%

All of the percentages in Chart 7 are lower than those provided by BJS, with the exception of offenders who were incarcerated for a public order offense and then arrested for a property offense. However, because the number of offenders incarcerated for a public order offense is small, any offender arrested causes a substantial change in the percentage of arrests. In this case, only four arrests account for one-third of the sample of public order offenders.

The data indicate that offenders who completed the reentry program were significantly less likely to commit another crime, regardless of the category. It should also be noted that a substantial decline can be seen comparing the original charge with the likelihood of committing the same category of crime (e.g., the percent of offenders originally incarcerated for a violent crime who were then rearrested for a violent crime is relatively low). This fact is true for all categories, indicating that focusing on changing the motivations of offenders has a significant effect on future behavior.

Chart 8 presents the data for offenders who were terminated from the reentry program prior to the completion of the program. These data are included both to provide a contrasting population with offenders who successfully completed the program and to provide an idea of the impact of a lower level of exposure to the reentry program.

Chart 8. Allen County Community Corrections: Percent of Offenders Terminated from the Reentry Program Prior to Completion and Rearrested Within 3 Years. Total recidivism rate for all offenders = 52.7%.

ACCC Percent of Prisoners Rearrested Within 3 Years of Release Whose Most Serious Offense Was					
Original Charge		Violent Offense	Property Offense	Drug Offense	Public Order Offense
n		76	73	111	19
Rearrest Charge					
n		20	13	20	4
Violent Offenses		26.32%	17.81%	18.02%	21.05%
n		9	18	25	3
Property Offenses		11.84%	24.66%	22.52%	15.79%
n		13	10	19	2
Drug Offenses		17.11%	13.70%	17.12%	10.53%
n		18	17	18	3
Public Order Offenses		23.68%	23.29%	16.22%	15.79%

All of the percentages in Chart 8 are below the values presented by BJS, except for offenders who were incarcerated for a public order offense and were then rearrested for a violent crime. However, because the number of offenders incarcerated for a public order offense is small, any arrest has a substantial effect on the percentage. In this case, four arrests account for over twenty percent of offenders.

The distribution of percentages in Chart 8 is more similar to Chart 6. Two notable exceptions are the rearrest rates for offenders incarcerated for drug offenses and public order offenses and then rearrested for the same category of crime. Both of these categories are significantly lower than expected. Generally, the data indicate that the offenders who experienced some reentry program have lower rates of recidivism.

One of the chief limitations of this analysis is the fact that no data are available for a control group over the entire time period under investigation. A control group would provide a better comparison than BJS data, which is both dated and based on a population that does not precisely match the ACCC population of offenders. It is highly recommended that data on a control group (such as the population of offenders who refuse to participate in the program) be incorporated into future analysis. This addition would provide substantive

evidence of magnitude of the effect of the reentry program. Despite this limitation there is evidence that the reentry program has a substantial effect on recidivism rates.

Part IV. Days to New Arrest

This section provides a review of the number of days offenders were on the reentry program before they were rearrested (for offenders who were rearrested while on the program). Chart 9 presents the distribution of days on the program until arrest for all offenders and over the entire course of the reentry program.

Chart 9. Number of Days on Reentry Program before Arrest for All Offenders.

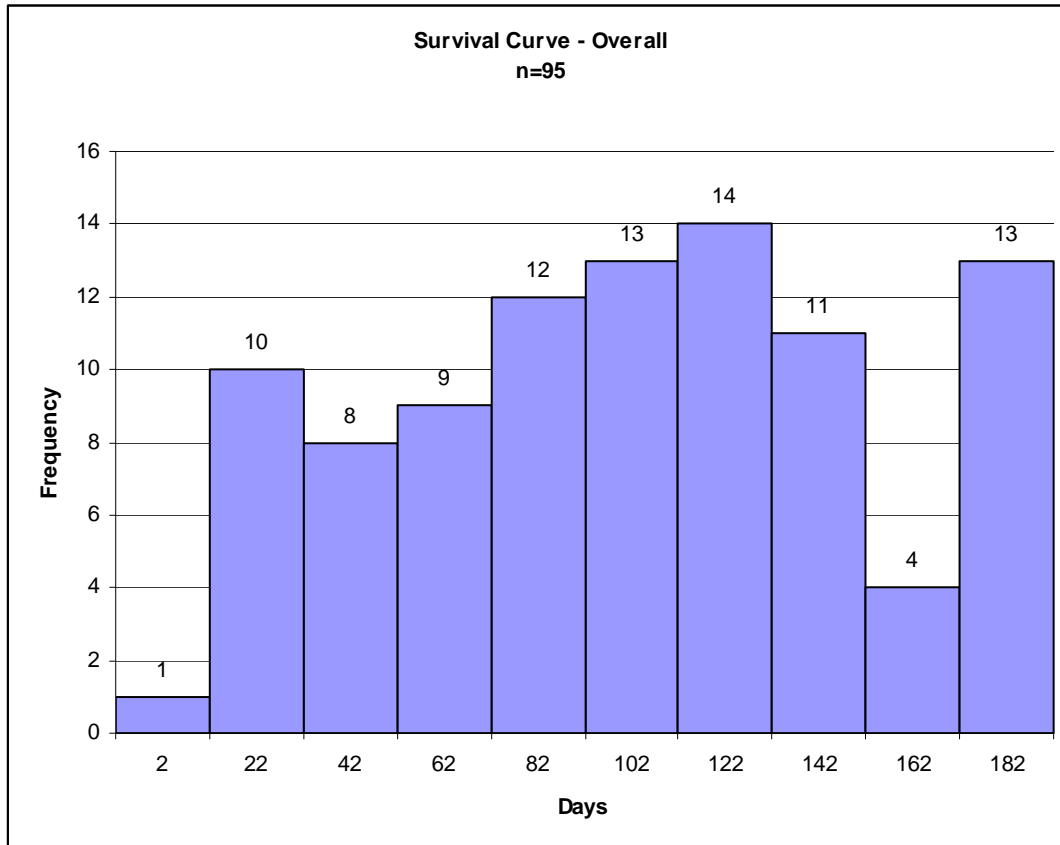


Chart 9 indicates that the likelihood of offenders getting arrested has an early uptick within the first three weeks of the program. The likelihood then inclines steadily over the next 100 days until it reaches the penultimate peak at round 122 days. Following the apex, the likelihood declines rapidly until a final uptick is reached around 182 days.

Chart 10. Number of Days on Reentry Program before Arrest July 2001-June 2003.

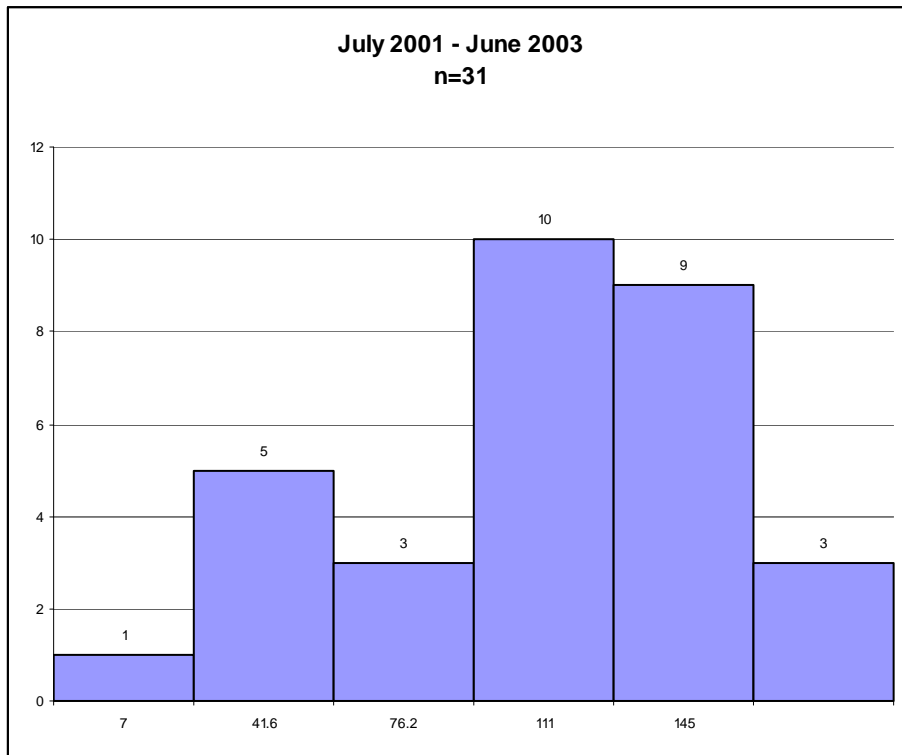


Chart 10 presents the distribution of days on the reentry program before arrest for the period between July 2001 and June 2003. Chart 10 indicates that an early uptick took place around 42 days followed by a slight decline until around 77 days. Between 77 and 145 days a little over 60% of this sample was rearrested. Following this point, only three offenders were rearrested.

Chart 11. Number of Days on Reentry Program before Arrest July 2003-June 2005.

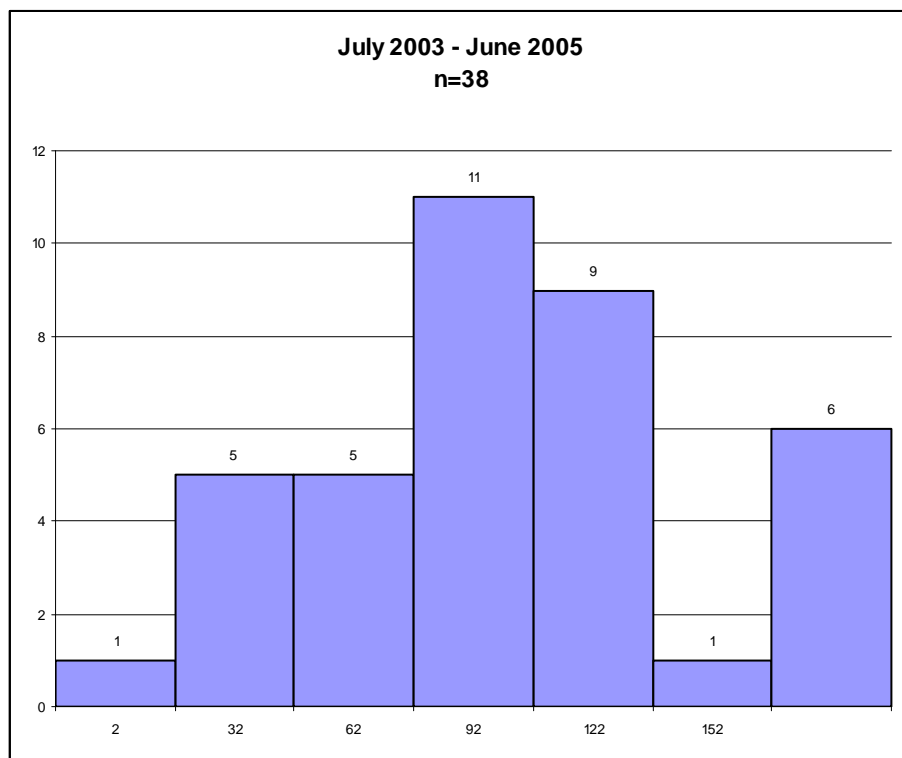


Chart 11 presents the distribution of days on the reentry program before arrest for the period between July 2003 and June 2005. Chart 11 indicates that 11 offenders were rearrested within the first two months. This period was followed by a substantial uptick and between 62 and 122 days over half of this sample were rearrested. This period was followed by a large decline in rearrests. Six offenders were rearrested after 152 days, but these arrests did not cluster.

Chart 12. Number of Days on Reentry Program before Arrest July 2005-December 2006.

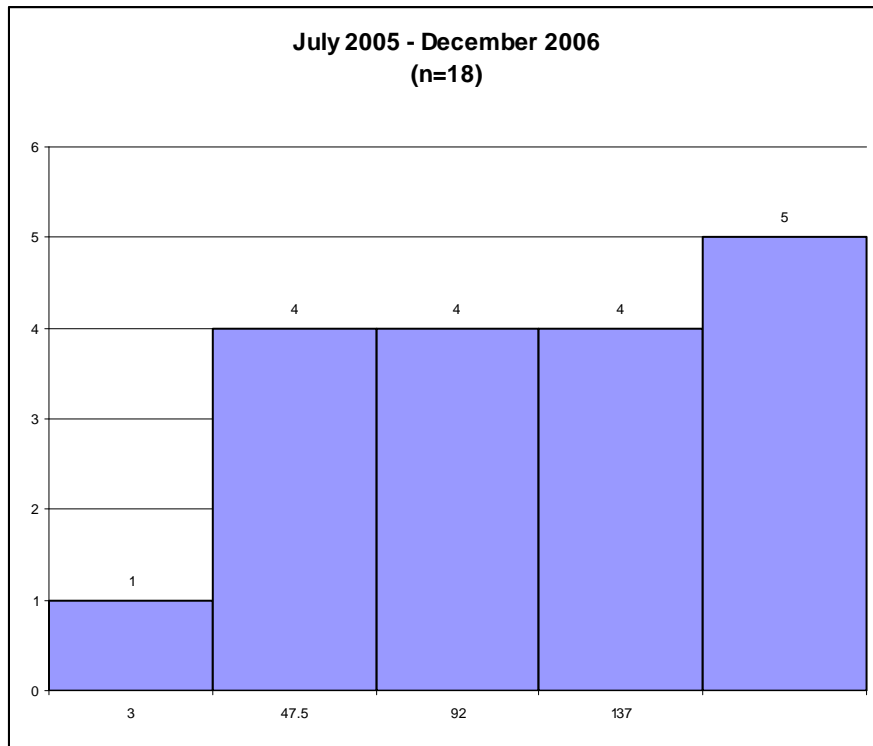


Chart 12 presents the distribution of days on the reentry program before arrest for the period between July 2005 and December 2006. Chart 12 indicates that most of the offenders in this sample were rearrested between 3 and 137 days on the program. Five prisoners were arrested after 137 days, but the arrests did not cluster. The chart indicates that there is not a clear point of incline or decline during this period.

Part V. Mental Health Measures and Rearrest

A. LSI-R Correlation with Rearrest

This section presents data on the predictive value of the LSI-R for rearrest. A correlation is the statistical test used to determine if a relationship between overall LSI-R scores and the likelihood of rearrest exists. The correlation coefficient value is .193 with a one-tailed significance level of <.001. This means that there is a significant positive correlation between the initial overall LSI-R score and the likelihood of rearrest. As the LSI-R score increases, the likelihood of rearrest also increases. However, it should be noted that this is a weak correlation value. The r-squared value is only .037, which means that variation in the LSI-R score only explains about 4% of the variation in rearrest.

In order to determine which specific components of the LSI-R had the greatest predictive validity in terms of rearrest, the correlation between the LSI-R score and each component was tested. The population of offenders

was divided into two groups for this series of tests: those who successfully completed the reentry program and those who were terminated prior to completion. The results of the correlations are presented in Chart 13 and Chart 14.

Chart 13. Bivariate Correlations between LSI-R Components and Rearrest for Successful Offenders.

Successful Offenders	
Component	Significance
Criminal History	Not Significant
Companions	Not Significant
Education/Employment	Not Significant
Financial	Not Significant
Family/Marital	Not Significant
Accommodation	Not Significant
Leisure Activity	Not Significant
Alcohol/Drug	Not Significant
Emotional/Personal	Not Significant
Attitudes	Not Significant

The results of the bivariate correlations indicate that variation in the individual components of the LSI-R are not significantly related to variation in the likelihood of rearrest. Multiple logistic regression was also performed with models including these variables and the results from the correlations were confirmed.

Chart 14. Bivariate Correlations between LSI-R Components and Rearrest for Terminated Offenders.

Terminated Offenders	
Component	Significance
Criminal History	.25 (2-tailed sig .048)
Companions	Not Significant
Education/Employment	Not Significant
Financial	Not Significant
Family/Marital	Not Significant
Accommodation	Not Significant
Leisure Activity	.25 (2-tailed sig. .043)
Alcohol/Drug	Not Significant
Emotional/Personal	Not Significant
Attitudes	Not Significant

The results of the bivariate correlations indicate that only two components of the LSI-R are significantly related to the likelihood of recidivism: Criminal History and Leisure Activity. The other components are not significantly related to the likelihood of recidivism. However, both criminal history and leisure activity are positively related to the likelihood of rearrest.

B. Hare PCL-R Correlation with Rearrest

This section presents data on the predictive value of the Hare PCL-R for rearrest. A correlation is used to determine if a relationship between Hare PCL-R scores and the likelihood of rearrest exists. The correlation coefficient value is .197 with a one-tailed significance level of <.001. This means that there is a significant positive correlation between the initial overall Hare PCL-R score and the likelihood of rearrest. As the Hare PCL-R score increases, the likelihood of rearrest also increases. However, it should be noted that this is a weak correlation value. The r-squared value is only .039, which means that variation in the Hare PCL-R score only explains less than 4% of the variation in rearrest.

The Hare PCL-R instrument was designed to predict violent behavior so a correlation was run to determine if there is a significant relationship between the variation in Hare PCL-R scores and the likelihood of being arrested for a violent crime. The correlation coefficient value is .528 with a one-tailed significance level of <.001. This means that there is a significant moderate positive correlation between the Hare PCL-R score and the likelihood of rearrest for a violent crime. As the Hare PCL-R score increases, the likelihood of rearrest for a violent crime also increases. The r-squared value is .28 which means that variation in the Hare PCL-R scores explain about 28% of the variation in likelihood of rearrest for a violent crime.

Another way to look at the predictive value of Hare PCL-R scores is to consider the likelihood of recidivism at various levels of Hare PCL-R scoring. This information indicates at what level of scoring is most likely to predict recidivism. Chart 15 provides seven categories of Hare PCL-R ranges, the corresponding number of offenders with scores within each range, the number of offenders who were rearrested, and the percent of recidivists for each group.

The data indicate that generally, as the Hare PCL-R score increases, the likelihood of recidivism increases. However this trend reaches the apex at scores between 26 and 30, and then shows a marked decline for offenders with Hare PCL-R scores greater than 30.

Chart 15. Hare PCL-R Scores and Overall Recidivism for All Offenders

Hare PCL-R Scores and Recidivism			
Hare PCL-R Score	n	Recidivists	Percent Recidivism
Between 1 and 5	11	0	0%
Between 6 and 10	84	12	14%
Between 11 and 15	227	48	21%
Between 16 and 20	245	51	21%
Between 21 and 25	226	66	29%
Between 26 and 30	187	67	36%
Greater than 30	98	23	23%

Chart 16 presents the same format of data as Chart 15, except that Chart 16 provides recidivism data only on arrests for violent crimes. The data indicate that as the Hare PCL-R score increases, the likelihood of rearrest for a violent crime also increases. In this set of data the trend is continuously upward, with a notable uptick after the scores reach 26. Offenders with Hare PCL-R scores above 26 have the highest likelihood of rearrest for a violent crime.

It may seem surprising that the likelihood of rearrest drops off with after a Hare PCL-R Score of 30, since there is a strong positive correlation between these two values. However, it is likely that offenders with Hare PCL-R scores above 30 complete the program at much lower rates because of new arrests, which would mean that they do not have the risk of reoffending after leaving the program. For example, if an offender on the reentry program was arrested for a violent crime while on the program and then incarcerated, they would be less likely

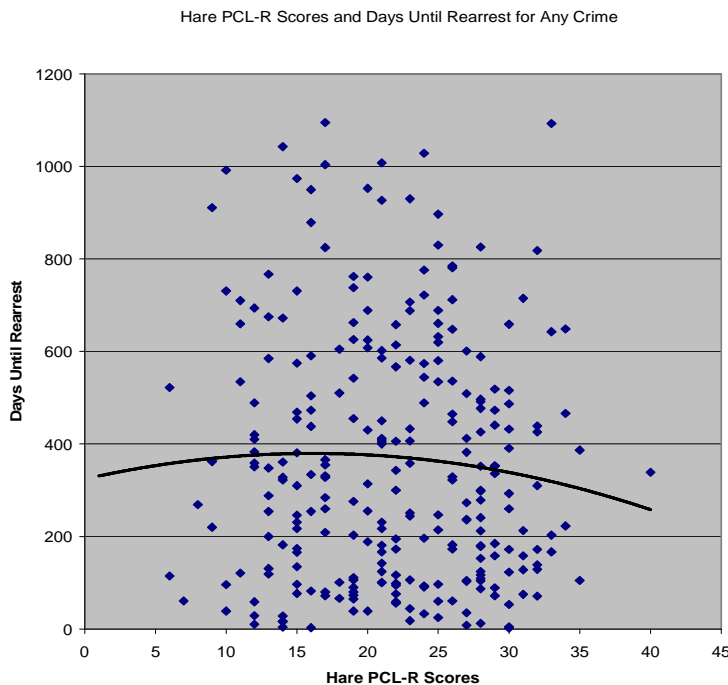
to be rearrested within three years. This notion is supported by the fact that offenders with scores above 30 who do complete the program are the most likely to be rearrested for a violent crime (with a rate of nearly one in five).

Chart 16. Hare PCL-R Scores and Violent Recidivism for All Offenders

Hare PCL-R Scores and Violent Recidivism			
Hare PCL-R Score	n	Recidivists	Percent Recidivism
Between 1 and 5	11	0	0%
Between 6 and 10	84	3	4%
Between 11 and 15	227	12	5%
Between 16 and 20	245	18	7%
Between 21 and 25	226	23	10%
Between 26 and 30	187	29	16%
Greater than 30	98	17	17%

Another way to examine the effects of variation in Hare PCL-R scores and rearrest is to consider whether or not a clear pattern exists between the Hare PCL-R score and the number of days until rearrest. Chart 17 provides a scatter plot of Hare PCL-R scores and the number of days before an offender is rearrested for any crime. The black line that curves through the distribution is a fitted polynomial regression line, which indicates the best fit for the least-squared regression line. The fitted line indicates that the expected number of days until rearrest climbs slightly until it reaches the apex around a Hare PCL-R score of 15, after which it declines. This finding indicates that offenders with scores around 15 have the highest number of days before they are rearrested, while the number of days before rearrest decline thereafter, until reaching the low point at the upper end of the Hare PCL-R scoring range.

Chart 17. Hare PCL-R Scores and Days until Rearrest for Any Crime



C. Substance Abuse/Dependence and Rearrest

This section of the reentry program evaluation tests whether either program completion or recidivism is affected by mental health diagnoses or substance abuse/addiction.

1. Diagnosis of substance abuse/dependence

There is not a significant correlation between a substance abuse or dependence diagnosis (for drugs or alcohol) and the likelihood of reentry program completion. This means that substance abuse or dependence does not provide information that can be used to predict whether or not an offender will complete the reentry program.

There is a significant negative correlation between a substance abuse or dependence diagnosis (for drugs or alcohol) and the likelihood of an offender getting rearrested. The correlation coefficient value is $-.112$ with a significance level of $<.001$. This means that an offender who is diagnosed with substance abuse or dependence was less likely to be rearrested than an offender who did not receive this diagnosis.

2. Completion of substance abuse classes

There is a significant positive relationship between the successful completion of substance abuse classes and the likelihood of program completion. The correlation coefficient is value is $.266$ with a significance level of $<.001$. This means that offenders who complete substance abuse classes are more likely to also successfully complete the reentry program.

There is a significant positive relationship between the successful completion of substance abuse classes and the likelihood of rearrest. The correlation coefficient is value is $.086$ with a significance level of $.002$. Although this finding may seem counterintuitive, the relationship should not be thought of as causal (i.e., there is no theoretical reason to assume that completing substance abuse classes causes rearrest), instead another variable likely influences both variables (e.g., people dependent on drugs are more likely to complete substance abuse classes and also more likely to get rearrested). Another important point is that the coefficient value is small. The r-squared value is only $.0074$, which means that less than one percent of the variation in rearrest can be explained by variation in the completion of substance abuse classes.

3. Positive test for urine drug screen (UDS).

There is a significant negative correlation between an offender having a positive drug test and the likelihood of an offender completing the program. The correlation coefficient value is $-.252$ with a significance level of $<.001$. This means that an offender who has a positive drug test is less likely to complete the reentry program.

There is not a significant correlation between a positive drug test for an offender and the likelihood of rearrest. This means that a positive drug test does not provide information to predict whether or not an offender will be rearrested.

4. Number of positive UDS tests.

There is a significant negative correlation between the number of positive drug tests for an offender and the likelihood of program completion. The correlation coefficient value is $-.213$ with a significance level of $<.001$. This means that the more positive drug tests an offender has, the less likely they are to complete the program.

There is not a significant correlation between the number of positive drug tests for an offender and the likelihood of rearrest. This means that the number of positive drug tests does not provide information to predict whether or not an offender will be rearrested.

D. Axis I and Axis II Diagnoses

1. Axis I diagnosis.

There is not a significant correlation between an offender having an Axis I diagnosis and the likelihood of an offender completing the reentry program. This means that the presence of an Axis I diagnosis provides no predictive value for whether or not offenders will complete the program.

There is a significant negative correlation between an offender having an Axis I diagnosis and the likelihood of an offender getting rearrested. The correlation coefficient value is $-.112$ with a significance level of $<.001$. This means that an offender who is diagnosed with an Axis I disorder was less likely to be rearrested than an offender who was not diagnosed. However, the effect size is small, indicating a weak relationship. The r -squared value is $.01$, which means that only about one percent of the variation in rearrest can be explained by variation in diagnosis of an Axis I condition.

The fact that the diagnosis of an Axis I condition is not highly correlated with program completion or rearrest does not necessarily mean that these conditions have no relationship with the outcomes tested. Rather, the findings could indicate that the treatment received in the reentry program effectively increases the likelihood of completing the program and decreases the likelihood of an offender getting rearrested.

2. Axis II diagnosis.

There is not a significant correlation between an offender having an Axis II diagnosis and the likelihood of an offender completing the reentry program. This means that the presence of an Axis II diagnosis provides no predictive value for whether or not offenders will complete the program.

There is a significant negative correlation between an offender having an Axis II diagnosis and the likelihood of an offender getting rearrested. The correlation coefficient value is $-.112$ with a significance level of $<.001$. This means that an offender who is diagnosed with an Axis II disorder was less likely to be rearrested than an offender who was not diagnosed. However, the effect size is small, indicating a weak relationship.

The fact that the diagnosis of an Axis II condition is not highly correlated with program completion or rearrest does not necessarily mean that these conditions have no relationship with the outcomes tested. Rather, the findings could indicate that the treatment received in the reentry program effectively increases the likelihood of completing the program and decreases the likelihood of an offender getting rearrested.

Conclusion

The release statuses for different time periods shows some distinct patterns. One of these is that the completion status proportion has declined somewhat since the earliest groups. This is not particularly surprising since the population of offenders increased markedly over time and the initial newness of the program likely influenced both offenders and staff to insure the highest possible completion rates.

The other change that stands out is the large increase in the proportion of offenders who were terminated for technical violations and new charges in the January 1, 2007 through December 31, 2007 period. This period was one in which the statute governing the voluntary nature of the reentry program was interpreted such that virtually all offenders returning to Allen County were required to participate in the reentry program. This change clearly affected the proportional outcomes of offenders. This finding should be noted since reintroducing a population who refuse to participate is likely to reduce the success rate of the program and increase the seriousness of program violations.

The recidivism outcome was among the most important findings. The data indicate that offenders who complete the reentry program have much lower rates of rearrest that would otherwise be expected. Furthermore, even offenders who had some exposure to the program, but did not complete the program, had lower rates. Another important component to the recidivism analysis is the finding that offenders who were rearrested were less likely to commit the same kind of offense they had originally been charged with and that the new offenses were less likely to be of the most serious nature. This finding supports the idea that the reentry program had direct effects on offenders that both decreased the likelihood of their rearrest and also decreased the seriousness of crimes for which they were rearrested.

The analysis of the number of days on the program before rearrest for offenders rearrested while on the program did not indicate strong abnormal patterns. For the most part the distributions approximate a normal curve. This finding indicates that there are no clear points in the duration of the program where special preventative interventions might be aimed to reduce the likelihood of rearrest.

The mental health instruments tested yielded mixed results. The LSI-R did not have great predictive value in terms of rearrest. The Hare PCL-R score was not very useful for predicting rearrest, but did a better job of predicting violent rearrest. Axis I and Axis II diagnoses, drug abuse/dependence, positive drug tests, and the number of positive drug tests each had little or no predictive value in terms of the likelihood of offenders completing the program or getting arrested after the program.

The major drawback of this analysis is the lack of a control group (a randomly selected group that did not receive reentry program treatment). Although creating a control group for experimental study in a criminal justice setting is highly unlikely and probably undesirable for public safety reasons, the best proxy available should be utilized. In this case, the best comparison would be offenders who were released from DOC custody and did not receive any treatment. A relative comparison could be provided by a group of offenders who were released and received some other kind of treatment (e.g., parole or probation). A control group of some kind would provide a more clear idea of the independent effect of the reentry program. Furthermore, it would be helpful to control for the external criminogenic conditions into which offenders are released (i.e., the relative likelihood of rearrest should vary according to general local crime rates). Finally, while this analysis focuses on program completion and rearrest, there are many positive variables that could be included in future research that could provide a broader picture of the impact of the reentry program (e.g., money paid in child support, money paid in taxes, family cohesion, successful employment, residential stability).

Overall, the findings of this analysis indicate that the ACCC reentry program has substantially reduced the recidivism rates of returning offenders. Furthermore, even offenders who were rearrested were more likely

to be charged with lesser crimes than would be expected. This analysis supports the use of the ACCC reentry program as a wise public policy alternative to prison incarceration and release since the program both drastically reduces the costs of offender supervision and does a better job of offender rehabilitation and reintegration than prison incarceration.

Section 4 – Program Goals and Objectives

Part A: ReEntry Court Certification

“In 2006, the Indiana General Assembly adopted reentry court legislation under IC 33-23-14, which awarded the Indiana Judicial Center oversight and support of reentry courts established under the statute. Reentry courts provide offenders released from the Department of Correction access to comprehensive, wrap-around services for a minimum of one year to promote their successful reintegration into the community. Like the drug court statute, the reentry court statute permits the Judicial Conference Board of Directors to adopt rules for reentry courts and requires reentry courts established under the chapter to be certified by the Indiana Judicial Center.” (Taken from <http://www.in.gov/judiciary/pscourts/reentry.html> accessed on September 11, 2009). Judge John F. Surbeck has served as the Chairman of the Problem-Solving Courts Committee of the Indiana Judicial Center since the committee’s inception in 2006. This committee was responsible for developing the Reentry Court Rules and certification process.

On June 15, 2007, the Indiana Judicial Center awarded the Allen Superior Court Reentry Court a provisional certificate of approval for a period of 18 months to operate as a certified reentry court pursuant to Sec. 4 of the Interim Reentry Court Rules. On December 15, 2008, the Indiana Judicial Center extended the court’s provisional certificate of approval for a period of one year as authorized by Sec. 4(d) of the Interim Reentry Court Rules.

The Judicial Conference Board of Directors adopted Reentry Court Rules on December 4, 2008. Pursuant to Sec. 7(d), provisionally certified reentry courts were required to submit an application for certification to the Indiana Judicial Center within 90 days from the date adopts final rules governing reentry courts. The reentry court rules may be accessed at the following website:
<http://www.in.gov/judiciary/pscourts/docs/re-rules.pdf>

The Allen County ReEntry Court Program’s application for certification was submitted in April 2009. The application was reviewed by the Indiana Judicial Center, and a site was scheduled for August 27 and 28, 2009. The Indiana Judicial Center will make a decision on the court’s certification after the completion of that site visit.

Part B: Indiana Supreme Court ReEntry Court Grant

On May 28, 2009 Allen County Community Corrections applied for a grant of discretionary funds that were made available through Indiana Supreme Court Chief Justice, Randall T. Shepard of the Indiana Supreme Court. The maximum award available was \$10,000. Allen County Community Corrections proposed using the funds for supportive services for offenders returning the Allen County ReEntry Court Program. The amounts provided below were estimation of the proportions of the grant money that would be allotted to the general categories listed. Actual expenditures may be adjusted based on the needs of the offenders who require access to the services.

Mental Health Services	\$3,500
Substance Abuse Treatment	\$2,500
Medical Services/medications	\$2,000

Temporary Housing Subsidies	\$1,500
Other Services (Transportation, clothing, etc.)	\$ 500

Notice was received on June 4, 2009 that the Allen County ReEntry Court Program was approved for the entire \$10,000 grant request. It is anticipated that this may be a source of funding that may be available on an annual basis. The Allen County ReEntry Court Program and its staff are very appreciative that Chief Justice Shepard has been willing to lend the Supreme Court's financial support to reentry courts across the state and will continue to seek this funding as long as it is available.

Part C: Field Division Field Training Officer Program

In 2009, the need for a Field Training program was recognized by Executive Director Sheila Hudson who was concerned with the training of new officers – specifically the lack of a structured training program with set guidelines, and goals. Kent Herriott, a part-time Home Detention officer (and the Allen County Police Department. Field Training Officer Coordinator) began working on a training program specifically geared for Home Detention field officers. The goal of the training program was to ensure that all new officers will receive the same training, in areas that have been deemed necessary by the Allen County Community Corrections Executive Group for them to properly perform their job duties as a field officer. The A.C.C.C. Basic Training Program was designed to be scenario based with emphasis on report writing skills, policy and procedures, proper treatment of offenders, and decision making skills. The new training program rates a new officer on everything he/she does each day they are in training, along with weekly summaries that show their progress. This information is forwarded to the Executive Group member who oversees the Field Division. There is also testing throughout the course to ensure the new officers are retaining the information they have been taught.

The Field Training Officer program model that is currently in use at Allen County Community Corrections was originally developed for the Allen County Police Department. The Allen County Community Corrections program follows the model of the A.C.P.D. program but was altered for the highly specialized work that an Allen County Community Corrections field officer performs. The program was developed with the input of Kent Herriott, the A.C.P.D. Field Training coordinator, Ron Finton, the Allen County Community Corrections Field Division Supervisor, Executive group. A complete field training manual was approved by the Executive group in January 2009. Three (3) Field division officers were certified as Field Training Officers through the Allen County Police Departments F.T.O. program in February of 2009. Those three officers immediately began training a new officer that had recently been hired by Allen County Community Corrections.

The old way of training mainly consisted of the new officer riding along with a more experienced officer for an unspecified amount of time. There was very little in place to document what had been taught, nothing ensuring policies and procedures were explained. There was no way to prove what was done during training, and in the event of a lawsuit, there would be nothing to prove the training was adequate, or effective. There was no testing involved, and no rating system was in place to show improvement, or to document problems. The new Basic Training Program not only helps to reduce liability in those areas, it also helps a new officer feel confident that he or she is being trained in all the areas that are necessary to do the job. The rating system also helps the new officer to see areas where improvement is needed. A structured course takes the guess work out of the training as the F.T.O. knows exactly what must be taught. Scenarios are used so that all new officers are subjected to situations that they otherwise may not run across during training. Scenarios are a way to ensure that the first time an officer responds to an assignment is not the first time that officer has dealt with that assignment. The new officer works the scenario just as if it occurred in real life. The scenario work is then reviewed and graded by the F.T.O. to ensure it was handled correctly. The goal of the Basic Training Program is to produce a more thoroughly trained officer. The program is working well as evidenced by the agency's newest field officer who is doing quality work, and has the confidence and ability level that used to take around 2 – 3 years to develop.

Part D: The Washington House

The Washington House was originally located at 417 Washington Street, Fort Wayne, Indiana and dedicated to the interruption of the revolving door syndrome as individuals with alcohol abuse problems came into contact with the criminal justice system. The Washington House also formed to provide a quasi-medical, detoxification center with education, counseling and referral services for the chronic alcohol abuser. In 1979, the Washington House moved to 2720 Culbertson Avenue in Fort Wayne. This location was the former Kiwanis branch of the YMCA. The Washington House served as the first detoxification center in the state. In 1994 the Washington House added a work program to its treatment program.

The Washington House officially closed its doors in 2007. The current location was used for various purposes after the Washington House treatment center ceased to operate. In March 2009, members of the Washington House Board of Directors approached Allen County Community Corrections' Executive Director, Sheila Hudson and expressed an interest in exploring the possibility of the board donating the building to the Allen County Commissioners for Allen County Community Corrections to use in a way that was related in a significant way to the Washington House's history. Ms. Hudson consulted with staff members, the Allen County Commissioners, Park Center and the Washington House Board of Directors and developed and presented a proposed use for the building and the grounds associated with the center to the Allen County Board of Commissioners who would eventually own the building.

On June 24, 2009, various community leaders, representatives from neighborhood associations and businesses in the area of the Washington House met to discuss the proposed usage of the current facility by Allen County Community Corrections. This meeting generated positive support for the efforts. A meeting with the Wildwood Park Neighborhood Association, the closest active neighborhood association to the project, has been scheduled for the end of July 2009. The application for the Special Use/Exemption for the Washington House property was submitted to the City of Fort Wayne, Department of Planning Services on July 6, 2009. The public hearing was scheduled for August 20th.

Part E: E.P.I.C.S. Training

Allen County Community Corrections efforts in continuous quality improvement have driven progression in commitment to a scientific approach to supervision, treatment, and services for offenders. Allen County Community Corrections negotiated with University of Cincinnati scholars Paula Smith, Ph.D., and Myrinda (Mindy) Schweitzer, M.S., to provide a three (3) day training session in the principles of effective interventions for twenty-five (25) staff members drawn from up to eight (8) different divisions. A goal for staff development in the principles of effective interventions is complete saturation throughout the Allen County Community Corrections staff structure. This goal is part of a strategy toward the practical application of a comprehensive set of effective practices in corrections at Allen County Community Corrections. The strategy is intended to assist in the evolution of a more balanced supervision planning process that combines various techniques designed to support and bring about behavioral change in offenders from problem or anti-social behaviors to productive and pro-social behaviors.

Principles of Effective Interventions

- 1. Assess Actuarial Risk/Needs** – Assessing offenders’ risk and needs (focusing on dynamic and static risk factors and criminogenic needs) at the individual and aggregate levels is essential for implementing the principles of evidence based practice.
- 2. Enhance Intrinsic Motivation** – Research strongly suggests that “motivational interviewing” techniques, rather than persuasion tactics, effectively enhance motivation for initiating and maintaining behavior changes.
- 3. Target Interventions** –
 - a. Risk Principle** – Prioritize supervision and treatment resources for higher risk offenders.
 - b. Need Principle** – Target interventions to criminogenic needs.
 - c. Responsivity Principle** – Be responsive to temperament, learning style, motivation, gender and culture when assigning to programs.
 - d. Dosage** – Structure 40% to 70 % of high-risk offenders’ time for 3 to 9 months.
 - e. Treatment Principle** – Integrate treatment into full sentence/sanctions requirements.
- 4. Skill Train with Directed Practice** – Provide evidence-based programming that emphasizes cognitive-behavior strategies and is delivered by well-trained staff.
- 5. Increase Positive Reinforcement** – Apply four (4) positive reinforcements for every one (1) negative reinforcement for optimal behavior change results.
- 6. Engage ongoing support in Natural Communities** – Realign and actively engage pro-social support for offenders in their communities for positive reinforcement for desired new behaviors.
- 7. Measure Relevant Processes/Practices** – An accurate and detailed documentation of case information and staff performance, along with a formal and valid mechanism for measuring outcomes, is the foundation of evidence-based practice.
- 8. Provide Measurement Feedback** – Providing feedback builds accountability and maintains integrity, ultimately improving outcomes.

Part F: Technology Integration and Updates

In this age of technological advances, Allen County Community Corrections has attempted to be at the forefront in the use of new technologies to supervise offenders, collect data and monitor the operations of the agency. Allen County Community Corrections continues to devote resources to identifying, procuring and implementing new technologies that have been tested and proven to improve the agency’s operations. One challenge with maintaining multiple technology systems is integrating these systems so they can communicate with each other. The following information describes the eleven (11) systems that are used on a daily basis.

The systems currently in use are: BI Guardware; BI TotalAccess; CMS (Informer); Spillman; IDACS; NCIC; Omnixx; OCMS; COURTS; HTE and the Old Case Management system. Although all these systems have importance, there are three that have the most critical rating. They are: BI Guardware, BI TotalAccess, and CMS (Informer). Although Guardware is the most important system, it has less data accessed than CMS and therefore falls to the 2nd most used system. The most used system is CMS. CMS stands for “Case Management System” and it handles the location, notes, tests, appointments, violations and general data for all offenders under supervision. It is a complex Microsoft Access application that is easily adapted to a changing environment. It accesses a SQL database that contains over 16,400 individuals. The SQL database allows creation of ad-hoc reports or access the data by various methods.

The second most used system is Guardware from Behavioral Interventions (BI) Incorporated. This is the system used to electronically monitor our home detention offenders. These are the offenders that wear an ankle bracelet or carry a GPS unit. This system was originally installed on a separate network wiring from the county. The Guardware system uses an SQL database. The system contains the telephone numbers for all base units, addresses, and all pertinent information associated with the offender. It stores all signals from the base units of the monitoring stations, alerts the base units generate, schedules that offenders are required to turn in every week and the notes associated to alerts that are generated when someone is out of range of where they are supposed to be.

The biggest challenge is that these two systems were created by two separate vendors using two different database structures. It would be preferable to have the case management system and the monitoring system in the same package; however, integration of these two systems is not likely. An additional challenge is that BI's database portion of Guardware is not easily adapted to the ever changing work environment at Allen County Community Corrections. CMS is easily adapted and major changes occur at least twice a year.

The third most used system is BI TotalAccess. This system monitors GPS clients who are the most serious offenders. Guardware is not capable of watching GPS clients. It requires a separate system. It would be preferable to see GPS data with the CMS system in one application. This is extremely difficult because TotalAccess is a web application located off-premises. Merging this data is problematic because there is no SQL server to query at a local level.

Spillman is the system used by the county to handle all public safety incidents. Law enforcement enters all information regarding criminal activity and misdemeanor violations. Law enforcement officers working for Allen County Community Corrections use this to log contacts with offenders and any violations they may commit during their time on our program. Arrest reports are written in the system for all of law enforcement to see. This data is also used to determine recidivism among offenders that are released from supervision. This system is UNIX based and stored on a database that has limited access. Extracting information for the purposes of reporting on recidivism requires the assistance of the database administrator.

The Indiana Data and Communications System (IDACS) is a law enforcement / criminal justice communications and information storage and retrieval system. This system is designed to serve as a tool in providing effective data and law enforcement for both the citizens of Indiana and via interfacing with the National Crime Information Center (NCIC) computer. This data is considered secure and protected, and there is no possibility to merge it with any of Allen County Community Corrections current systems. IDACS / NCIC are accessed via the Omnixx system and is installed on workstations set up for special access to IDACS. Specific security measures are applied to these workstations in order to prevent unauthorized access.

The Indiana Department of Correction (DOC) uses the Offender Case Management System (OCMS) database to track offenders incarcerated by the DOC. This system alerts Allen County Community Corrections staff members know when someone is being released and allows for preparation for their return to the community. The system was difficult to install due to technical challenges from the different networks.

COURTS is a program that databases criminal system case proceedings for Allen County. The system is used to display offender court records and decisions. Access to this system allows staff members to confirm sentencing and other court orders related to an offender sentence.

HTE is the system used by our financial department and the payroll staff. It is a total accounting packing for the county and handles all transactions for purchasing and payroll. Serious printing issues have arisen and have required significant efforts on the part of the Allen County Community Corrections staff to resolve.

The Old CMS is the older version of case management that was used eight (8) years ago. This data continues to be useful to identify those individuals who owe money to Allen County Community Corrections from previous program participation.

In order to coordinate these systems, the agency secured the services of a long-time Verizon employee, Kevin Macy, who has extensive knowledge of computer and communications systems. He has identified the biggest challenge from an information technology perspective is the lack of funding for the projects needed. Older desktop computers and lack of enough laptop computers are the most pressing equipment needs while linking the present systems remains the agency's highest system priority.

Mr. Macy has written several programs that have resulted in increased efficiency. One application improved the field officer's capabilities and reduced wasted time and driving. Additional applications display statistics, track random drug testing, help check for new warrants on offenders and monitor those who are on home detention at halfway houses. Still other applications track files and employees. Additional programming macros assist the agency in identifying which clients are not paying their fees. Some of these applications fill a need for a short period and then are no longer used. The benefit in having a well-qualified IT person on staff is that there is no delay in developing the tools necessary to fill these needs.

Programmers and outside vendors cost money to develop these applications. The average rate to hire a programmer or vendor to write a program is \$50 an hour. As the complexity of the program increases, the costs rise. Any portion of a business or government service needs one programming-hardware expert on their team. The right person with programming skills can be a huge benefit to that operation. Programmers are currently easier to find because outsourcing has left many of them looking for work.