



# Allen County Community Corrections 2010-2011 Fiscal Year Annual Report

Presented to the Allen County Community Corrections  
Advisory Board on September 15, 2011

By

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## **Section I. Agency Information**

### **A. Allen County Community Corrections 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

### **B. History of Allen County Community Corrections: 1984-2010**

The Allen County Community Corrections Advisory Board was established in December, 1984 with members serving unspecified terms by status or appointment. Allen County Community Corrections (ACCC) initiated operations after receiving the start up funding from an Indiana Department of Correction grant award in the fall of 1985. Between 1985 and 1988, ACCC functioned as an intensive supervision service for the Allen County Adult Probation Department to ease Allen County Jail overcrowding. In 1986, ACCC implemented its first electronic monitoring system that consisted of a computer driven voice recognition feature and the earliest form of radio frequency transmitter/receiver system. During this period of time, ACCC primarily served a population of non-violent, low risk offenders who were convicted of alcohol and controlled substance offenses and who were placed on home detention and/or working on a community service crew.

In 1991, ACCC began operations as an independent agency that not only was supported by Indiana Department of Correction grant funding, but also earned income from the collection of offender user fees. In October of that year law enforcement training for field officers began through the Allen County Sheriffs Reserve Academy (ILEA pre-basic). With the successful completion of this academy, the Home Detention Field Officers

became better equipped for the field supervision of the growing participant population now being directly sentenced to Home Detention under Indiana Code 35-36-2.6. The Allen County Sheriff granted special deputy status to the Home Detention Field Officers empowering the officers with full police powers within Allen County as these powers related to the duties of Home Detention monitoring.

In 1995, a long awaited collaboration with the Fort Wayne Community Schools continuing education administration produced the assignment of a Fort Wayne Community Schools GED adult preparatory teacher to the Community Corrections facility. Community Corrections began operating certified cognitive behavioral programs in 1996, entitled the Choices program. Choices is based on materials from select cognitive intervention manuals that include: Options: A Cognitive Change Program (Bush, 1993), the State of Wisconsin's Think (1997), Reasoning and Rehabilitation (Ross, Fabiano & Diemer-Ewles, 1986; 1988) and Thinking for a Change (Glick, Taymons, & Bush, 1997). The creators of Choices have been personally trained and certified by Elizabeth Fabiano, Dr. Frank Porporino, Dr. Jack Bush, and Dr. Barry Glick.

In July 2001, the Allen Superior Reentry Court began operating with Judge John Surbeck presiding. This specialized court was conceived as an enhancement to the Community Transition Program following review of studies that indicated positive outcomes of instituting problem solving courts with the returning offender population. In 2002, ACCC added Fort Wayne Police Officers, as part time employees, to the field division work force. The Intensive Outpatient Treatment (IOP) program has since received significant revision to operate in accordance with evidence based practices as identified in a 2002 SAMSHA report to congress. These scientifically documented approaches include Cognitive Behavioral Therapy, Motivational-Enhancement Therapy, Social Skill Training, Family Therapy, and Vocational Skills Enhancement.

Early in 2005, after much preparation and what has since proved to be an improvement on traditional methods of GED preparatory class in relation to offender populations, an Adult Basic Education program based on a similar program modeled by the Safer

Foundation in Chicago began. This program has consistently resulted in sustained attendance of capacity numbers. It has also resulted in producing more GEDs earned by participants during the supervision period than in Community Corrections previous history. In May of 2005, the inception of an English as a Second Language (ESL) learning program at the ACCC Facility was met with ready attendance of mostly Hispanic, misdemeanor cases. In the fall of 2005 two (2) staff members who showed exceptional skills in the spirit of Motivational Interviewing were presented with the opportunity to become ACCC' on-site trainers. In support of this, ACCC sent these two (2) staff members to a "Training New Trainers (TNT)" session provided by Motivational Interviewing Network of Trainers (M.I.N.T.) in Chapel Hill, North Carolina at facilities on the University of North Carolina campus.

In January 2007, a new program titled "Gaining Control" began operation at ACCC. This was a program developed in response to a need expressed locally for an additional option in programming for anger management. Gaining Control was the product of extensive research and a desire for the program not to be gender biased. The program was closely modeled on the Anderson and Anderson anger management systems which, in turn, are steeped in Albert Ellis theory and Rational Emotive Therapy in addition to Cognitive Behavioral Therapy methodology. Gaining Control is designed to address the underlying emotions of anger episodes and provide program participants with positive, pro-social replacement coping strategies for emotional responses.

In February of 2007, a structured Motivational Interviewing training program was developed to standardize the concepts and ACCC philosophy in which all staff members were to receive education with the goal of ensuring consistency in the knowledge and application of Motivational Interviewing across the entire staff member population. In addition, there was no official means for certifying the training an individual received to display the integrity of an individual's knowledge and skills. Therefore, a system was developed to be part of the training program to certify the individuals who completed training. Although this certification only held validity within the ACCC employee structure, it still indicates that ACCC is dedicated to a verifiable and fully integrated Motivational Interviewing program. The training program maintains a system of

communication, a method of informal skills practice, and training maintenance supported by monthly booster sessions.

In April of 2008, a team was convened by Allen Circuit Judge Thomas Felts, which consisted of the Chief Public Defender, a Deputy Allen County Prosecutor, the CEO of Park Center, the community health center, the Allen County Chief Adult Probation Officer (also representing the interests of the Allen Circuit Court Judge), the Chief Deputy of the Allen County Sheriff's Department, and ACCC Executive Director and other staff members. The goal of this group was to implement a new pre-trial program designed to provide supervision of individuals charged with a felony level OWI offense. To this end, offenders arrested and charged with operating a motor vehicle while intoxicated, were now offered a bail agreement consisting of Day Reporting participation at the ACCC facility according to a specific schedule. If the offender accepted the offer, the offender would be permitted to be released from confinement until the date of his or her Omnibus hearing In Allen Circuit Court. The offender was required to report to the ACCC facility according to a schedule; agree to be monitored for drug and alcohol use, and agree to complete a forensic evaluation to assist in determining the appropriateness of Disulfurim treatment of alcohol use. If the offender tested positive for the use of drugs and/or alcohol at any point, he/she was returned to confinement and bail was revoked. The Community Assessment Supervision Team (C.A.S.T.), comprised of staff members of the original committee, was developed to supervise and staff the offenders on a weekly basis.

On August 29, 2009, the Allen County Reentry Court was certified by the Indiana Judicial Center. The certification is a three (3) year certification and the Reentry Court staff will be required to maintain compliance with the certification rules and are subject to random audits by IJC staff.

The former Washington House, located at 2720 Culbertson St., Fort Wayne, IN, 46802-1113, was donated to Allen County Community Corrections by the Washington House Board of Directors to serve as an independent facility dedicated to mental health services, most notably a modified therapeutic community (MTC). The Board of Commissioners of

Allen County signed documents to assume possession of the property on November 5, 2009. ACCC staff members accessed the building on November 6, 2009 and began assessing the condition of the building systems in preparation for renovations. In October of 2009, a special American Recovery and Reinvestment Act program augmenting JAG funds provided the financial assistance needed for the startup of the MTC. This was a sub-award granted by the Indiana Criminal Justice Institute.

To assist ACCC prepare for the operations of a MTC, Stanley Sacks, Ph.D., was retained to provide technical assistance and training. Dr. Stanley Sacks, a clinical-research psychologist, is the Director of the Center for the Integration of Research & Practice (CIRP) at National Development and Research Institutes (NDRI) in New York City. Dr. Sacks and the staff of CIRP specialize in technology transfer that infuses evidence- and consensus-based approaches into clinical practice. Dr. Sacks and the investigative team have conducted rigorous studies on the effectiveness of the modified therapeutic community (TC) for these co-occurring disorder populations, an approach that is now listed in the National Registry of Evidence based Programs & Practices. Author of numerous publications, Dr. Sacks was the chair and lead writer for TIP 42, Substance Abuse Treatment for Persons with Co-Occurring Disorders, a comprehensive compendium of substance abuse and mental health treatment and research information for persons with COD. He was the Expert Leader for the Substance Abuse & Mental Health Administration's Co-Occurring Center for Excellence (COCE). Dr. Sacks is leading the efforts of the New York State Health Foundation's CEIC (Center for Excellence in Integrated Care), and will be at the forefront of all activities directly related to the improvement of integration of substance use and mental health services in outpatient addiction and mental health clinics, delivering technical assistance, guiding strategic planning, and coordinating with multiple partners and affiliates in a network of invested constituents of the State of New York. Gratis conference calls to discuss aspects of the site in detail and clarify proper conditions for initiating a modified therapeutic community occurred between ACCC and Dr. Sacks on November 9, 2009 and December 21, 2009. Dr. Sacks conducted an educational and promotional conference on Monday, February 1, 2010 and Tuesday, February 2, 2010.

Also in support of the modified therapeutic community in terms of developing programs for the community, ACCC Public Affairs Director Stan Pflueger has contacted horticulture specialist Ricky Kemery at the Purdue University Cooperative Extension Service – Allen County Office. Much of the property surrounding the Washington House has been tilled for vegetable gardening. With the help of Mr. Kemery and volunteer Master Gardeners, also through the Purdue Cooperative, gardening education for modified therapeutic community members will support produce for a farmer's market. A room in the facility has been established for occupational training such as furniture re-upholstery and exploration has begun in recruiting existing ACCC participants with experience in the area. These skills will be applied in training the members of the modified therapeutic community.

JoAnn Sacks, Ph.D., Stanley Sacks, Ph.D., Tania Garcia, and Joe Stommel provided on-site training support over a period between June 7 and June 10, 2010. Services consisted of immersion training in concepts of MTC operations at the facility, now named the Kelley House. Staff members of the MTC in addition to a number of stakeholders personally experienced typical daily activities from the perspectives of a community member and of a staff member. The trainers also assisted in establishing a permanent steering committee structure, assisted in development of the materials and content for written policy documentation, and continued consultation services throughout the period of practical development.

The Certificate of Occupancy for the facility was received on May 19, 2010. The pioneer group that would consist of the first Kelley House community members arrived at the Kelley House during the week of October 11, 2010.



## **C. Significant Events of Allen County Community Corrections**

**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

**2009:** Kelley House (former Washington House building) deeded by the Washington House board to the Allen County Board of Commissioners for use by Allen County Community Corrections to implement a modified therapeutic community program.

**2009:** Kelley House zoning approved by the Allen County Zoning Board

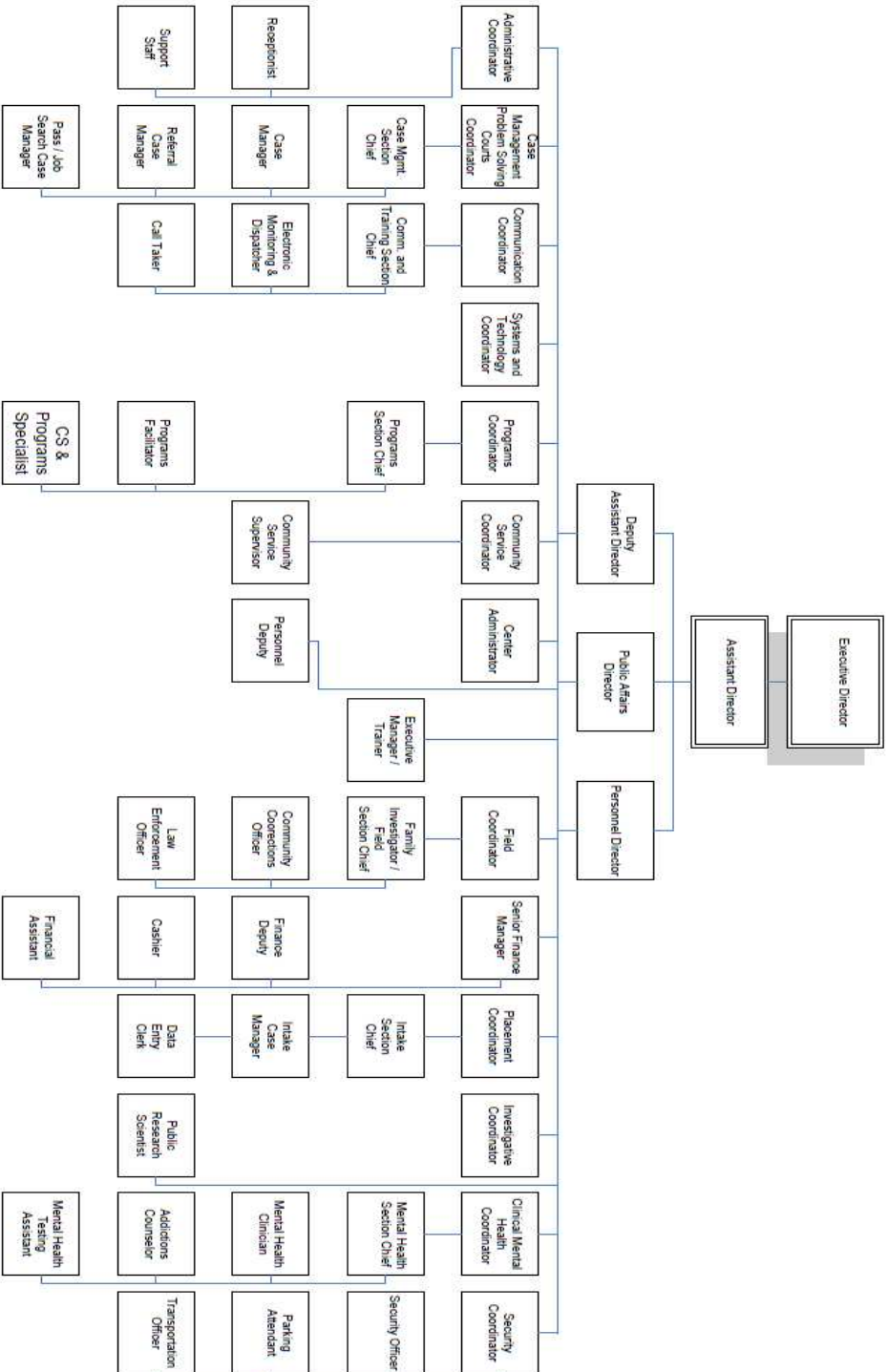
**2009:** Reentry Court Program certified through the Indiana Judicial Center

**2010:** The Kelley House, a modified therapeutic community, was established in October

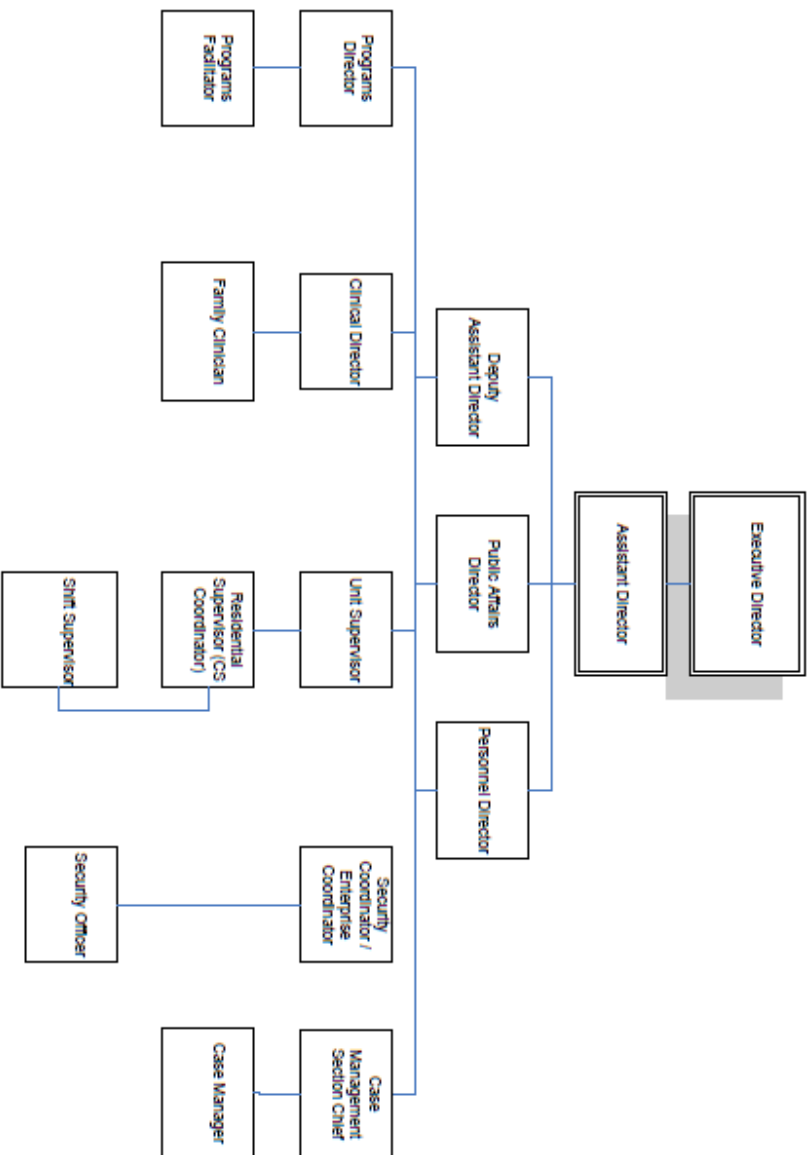
**2010:** The residential facility was designed to provide services to Dual Diagnosed Offenders. [www.allencountycorrections.com](http://www.allencountycorrections.com)

**2011:** Allen Circuit Restoration Court, a mental health Problem Solving Court, was certified by the Indiana Judicial Center, whereby offenders under Allen County Community Corrections are supervised for up to one (1) year.

## D. Organizational Chart — Day Reporting Center



## D. Organizational Chart — Kelley House

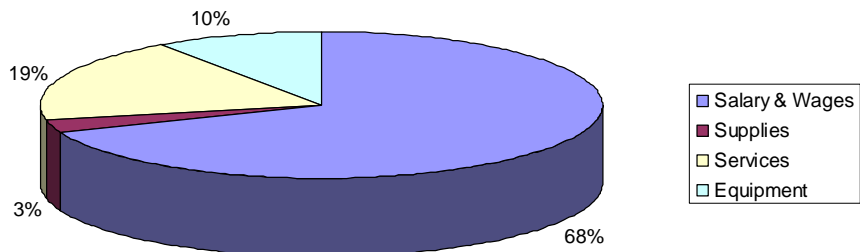


## E. Budget Summary

### ALLEN COUNTY COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS BUDGET SUMMARIZED by EXPENDITURE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2011

Expenditure	State Funds	User Fees	Matching Funds	Other Fund Sources	Total	%
<u>100 Series</u>						
Salary & Wages	\$2,396,994	\$1,894,742	\$ -	\$ 185,895	\$4,477,631	68.89%
<u>200 Series</u>						
Supplies	\$ 93,024	\$ 69,300	\$ -	\$ 15,690	\$ 178,014	2.74%
<u>300 Series</u>						
Services	\$ 478,612	\$ 165,808	\$ -	\$ 569,970	\$1,214,390	18.68%
<u>400 Series</u>						
*Equipment	\$ 596,686	\$ 33,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 629,686	9.69%
<b>BUDGET SUMMARY</b>	<b>\$3,565,316</b>	<b>\$2,162,850</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ 771,555</b>	<b>\$6,499,721</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

\*Equipment (**State Funds Transitional Housing - Residential**)  
- amount remaining after approved transfer to 100 series, June 2011.



**ALLEN COUNTY COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS  
BUDGET SUMMARIZED by COMPONENT  
FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2011**

Component	State Funds	User Fees	Matching Funds	Other Fund Sources	Total	%
Day Reporting Center	\$ 2,046,918	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 2,046,918	31.49%
Transitional Housing - Residential	\$ 775,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 775,000	11.92%
Community Transition Program	\$ 613,507	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 613,507	9.44%
Forensic Diversion	\$ 129,891	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 129,891	2.00%
Project Income	\$ -	\$ 2,162,850	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 2,162,850	33.28%
**Other Funding	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 771,555	\$ 771,555	11.87%

**BUDGET SUMMARY**

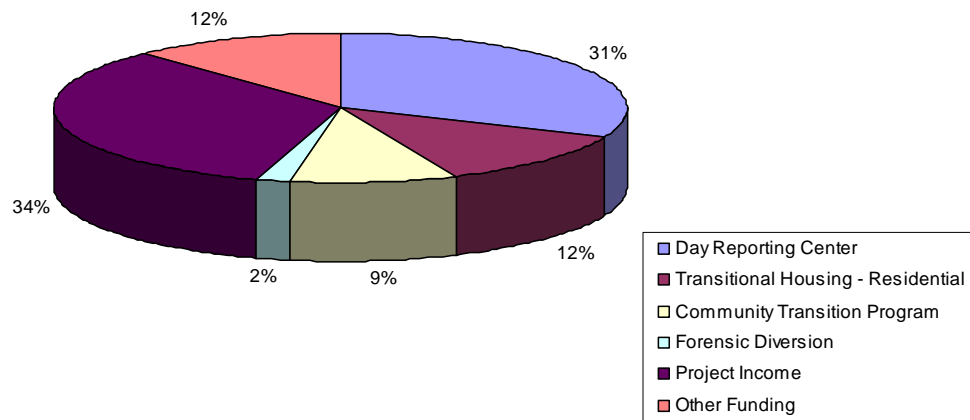
<b>\$ 3,565,316</b>	<b>\$ 2,162,850</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ 771,555</b>	<b>\$ 6,499,721</b>	<b>100.00%</b>
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\*\*Other Funding:  
PRI Grant (incls amendment)  
ARRA/JAG (incls amendment)

\$300,000.00

\$471,555.00

\$771,555.00



**ALLEN COUNTY COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS  
PROJECT INCOME/USER FEE FUND  
PROJECT INCOME DETAILS 2010-2011**

<b>PROJECTED PROJECT INCOME FISCAL YEAR 2010-2011</b>	<b>\$ 2,162,850.00</b>	
<b>ACTUAL FUNDS COLLECTED FISCAL YEAR 2010-2011:</b>		<b>%</b>
User Fees (Home Detention + Programs)	\$ 2,001,058.32	92.09%
Community Service Contracts	\$ 57,079.50	2.63%
Adult Probation (Community Control)	\$ 11,504.00	0.53%
CAST/SOGS Evaluations	\$ 17,964.00	0.83%
PRI Transition Fees (HD fees)	\$ 65,619.33	3.02%
Reentry Court Grant	\$ 10,000.00	0.46%
Seizure	\$ 2,581.10	0.12%
Miscellaneous Income (vending machine and KH)	\$ 7,118.40	0.33%
<b>TOTAL ACTUAL FUNDS COLLECTED 2010-2011</b>	<b>\$ 2,172,924.65</b>	<b>100.00%</b>
<b>PROJECTED FUNDS / ACTUAL COLLECTED SURPLUS</b>	<b>\$ 10,074.65</b>	
<b>ACTUAL FUND EXPENDITURES FISCAL YEAR 2010-2011:</b>		
Prior Year Cash Balance	<b>\$ 29,889.84</b>	
100 Series - Salary & Wages	\$ 1,891,428.38	89.55%
200 Series - Supplies	\$ 28,234.37	1.34%
300 Series - Services	\$ 172,549.35	8.17%
400 Series - Equipment	\$ 19,971.30	0.95%
<b>TOTAL ACTUAL FUND EXPENDITURES 2010-2011</b>	<b>\$ 2,112,183.40</b>	<b>100.00%</b>
<b>PROJECTED FUNDS / ACTUAL EXPENDITURES SURPLUS</b>	<b>\$ 50,666.60</b>	
<b>NET PROJECT INCOME ACTIVITY SURPLUS</b>	<b>\$ 90,631.09</b>	

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

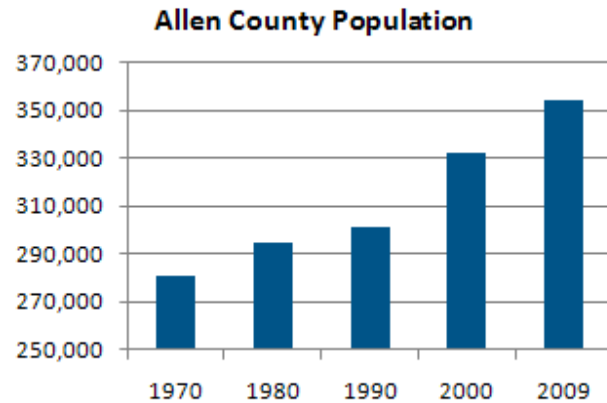
<b>Account Balance as of July 01, 2010</b>	<b>\$ 29,889.84</b>
Total Funds Collected - Fiscal Year 2010 - 2011	\$ 2,172,924.65
Total Funds Available	\$ 2,202,814.49
Total Expenditures during fiscal year 2010 - 2011	\$ 2,112,183.40
<b>Account Balance as of June 30, 2011</b>	<b>\$ 90,631.09</b>

## Section II. Community Information

### A. Allen County Statistical Data

The County of Allen occupies approximately 657 square miles of land in the upper north eastern portion of Indiana. This County is bounded by Dekalb County and Noble County to the north, Whitley County and Huntington County to the South, Wells County and Adams County to the South, and the State of Ohio to the East. Approximately 110.5 square miles of Allen County are within the city limits of Fort Wayne. Allen County is home to a total estimated (2009) population of 353,888 individuals, approximately 72% of this population, or 255,890, lives within the limits of the City of Fort Wayne.

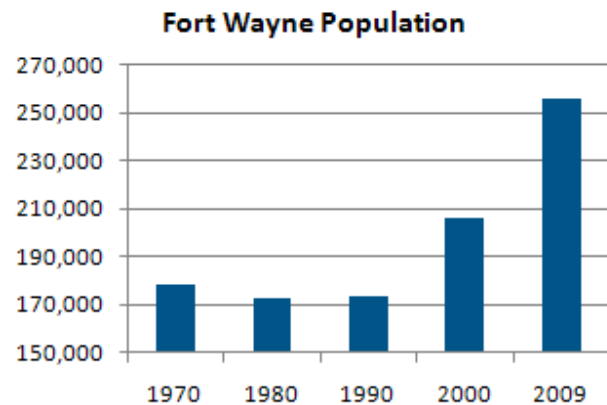
Allen County Population	
1970	280,455
1980	294,335
1990	300,836
2000	331,849
2009	353,888
Source: U.S. Census Bureau	



Population Growth, 2000-2009	
Allen County	6.6%
Indiana	5.6%
Source: U.S. Census Bureau	

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Fort Wayne Population	
1970	178,269
1980	172,391
1990	173,072
2000	205,727
2009	255,890
Source: U.S. Census Bureau	



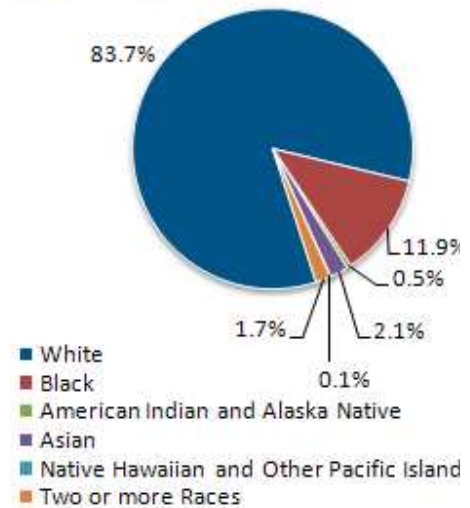
Source: U.S. Census Bureau



The City of Fort Wayne has implemented an extensive annexation program over the past twenty years. In 1990, the City contained 65 square miles. This expanded to 107.6 square miles by 2006. In 2005 and 2006 respectively, the U.S. Bureau of the Census recertified the City's 2000 population count from 205,727 to an ultimate total of 250,086 based upon annexations which became effective after the 2000 decennial census.

Allen County Racial Breakdown, 2009	
White	83.7%
Black	11.9%
American Indian and Alaska Native	0.5%
Asian	2.1%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	0.1%
Two or More Races	1.7%
Source: U.S. Census Bureau	

**Allen County Racial Breakdown, 2009**



Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Hispanic is not a race, but an ethnicity in Census terminology. Those declaring themselves to be Hispanic were given an opportunity to indicate race and are included in the table above. Out of the 353,888 people living in Allen County in 2009 22,538, or 6.4%, reported that they were Hispanic.

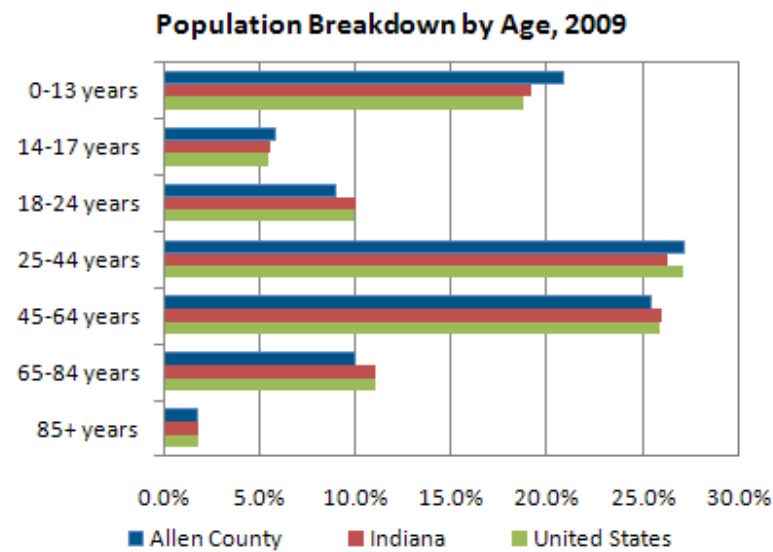
Fort Wayne is also home to what is estimated to be the nation's largest Burmese refugee population with approximately 6,000 living in the city.

<http://www.theallianceonline.com/community-data/demographics> accessed on 12/08/10

The average income of households within the Fort Wayne metropolitan area has historically been below the U. S. national average for household income but the disparity has accelerated over the past approximately three (3) years. As of 2009, the Fort Wayne metropolitan area average income was at \$37,028 as compared to the U.S. average for all metropolitan areas which was at \$47,117. This difference also translates in a close approximation conversion to per capita income.

Allen County's poverty rate is listed as 13.6% for individuals and 10.6% for families according to 2009 estimates. Unemployment rates reported (as of October 2010) for Allen County were at 9.5%. This rate was greater than the State of Indiana average for the same time milestone. In addition, an indicator sometimes used as a metric for poverty, free school lunch, would make poverty seem to be a larger problem than the listed rate initially in this paragraph. Fort Wayne Community Schools lunch program reported that during the 2009 to 2010 school year, 54% of the lunches provided were free, 11% were provided at a reduced cost, and 35% of the lunches provided were paid for by the student.

A final consideration of demographics that will be made in this biennium application is information regarding a three (3) year high school graduation trend among all high schools providing education to Allen County residents. These demographics are of interest not only because it is virtually impossible to obtain employment that pays a living wage, but also because the majority of the population that Allen County Community Corrections serves have achieved less than high school education. This may provide some indicators for future strategic decision making for administration of the program.



Population Breakdown by Age, 2009			
	Allen County	Indiana	United States
0-13 years	20.8%	19.2%	18.8%
14-17 years	5.8%	5.6%	5.5%
18-24 years	9.0%	10.0%	9.9%
25-44 years	27.2%	26.0%	27.1%
45-64 years	25.4%	26.0%	25.9%
65-84 years	10.0%	10.8%	11.1%
85+ years	1.8%	2.0%	1.8%
Median Age	35.3	36.8	36.8

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Allen County Community Corrections' 2009-2010 Fiscal Year Annual Report provides an excellent representation of the offender demographics that Allen County Community Corrections serves.

## **Section III. Governance**

### **A. Community Corrections Statutes**

#### **1. Umbrella Statute**

##### **IC 11-12-2**

**Chapter 2.** State Grants to Counties for Community Corrections and Charges to Participating Counties for Confined Offenders

##### **IC 11-12-2-1**

###### **Purpose of grants; availability and use of appropriation**

Sec. 1. (a) For the purpose of encouraging counties to develop a coordinated local corrections-criminal justice system and providing effective alternatives to imprisonment at the state level, the commissioner shall, out of funds appropriated for such purposes, make grants to counties for the establishment and operation of community corrections programs. Appropriations intended for this purpose may not be used by the department for any other purpose. Money appropriated to the department of correction for the purpose of making grants under this chapter and any financial aid payments suspended under section 6 of this chapter do not revert to the state general fund at the close of any fiscal year, but remain available to the department of correction for its use in making grants under this chapter.

(b) The commissioner shall give priority in issuing community corrections grants to programs that provide alternative sentencing projects for persons with mental illness, addictive disorders, mental retardation, and developmental disabilities.

*As added by Acts 1979, P.L.120, SEC.5. Amended by P.L.151-1983, SEC.1; P.L.85-2004, SEC.42; P.L.105-2010, SEC.2.*

##### **IC 11-12-2-2**

###### **Community corrections advisory board; membership; terms; combined advisory board; officers; quorum; assistance and appropriations**

Sec. 2. (a) To qualify for financial aid under this chapter, a county must establish a community corrections advisory board by resolution of the county executive or, in a county having a consolidated city, by the city-county council. A community corrections advisory board consists of:

- (1) the county sheriff or the sheriff's designee;
- (2) the prosecuting attorney or the prosecuting attorney's designee;
- (3) the director of the county office of the division of family resources or the director's designee;
- (4) the executive of the most populous municipality in the county or the executive's designee;
- (5) two (2) judges having criminal jurisdiction, if available, appointed by the circuit court judge or the judges' designees;
- (6) one (1) judge having juvenile jurisdiction, appointed by the circuit court judge;
- (7) one (1) public defender or the public defender's designee, if available, or one (1)

attorney with a substantial criminal defense practice appointed by the county executive or, in a county having a consolidated city, by the city-county council;

(8) one (1) victim, or victim advocate if available, appointed by the county executive or, in a county having a consolidated city, by the city-county council;

(9) one (1) ex-offender, if available, appointed by the county executive or, in a county having a consolidated city, by the city-county council; and

(10) the following members appointed by the county executive or, in a county having a consolidated city, by the city-county council:

(A) One (1) member of the county fiscal body or the member's designee.

(B) One (1) probation officer.

(C) One (1) educational administrator.

(D) One (1) representative of a private correctional agency, if such an agency exists in the county.

(E) One (1) mental health administrator, or, if there is none available in the county, one (1) psychiatrist, psychologist, or physician.

(F) Four (4) lay persons, at least one (1) of whom must be a member of a minority race if a racial minority resides in the county and a member of that minority is willing to serve.

(b) Designees of officials designated under subsection (a)(1) through (a)(7) and (a)(10)(A) serve at the pleasure of the designating official.

(c) Members of the advisory board appointed by the county executive or, in a county having a consolidated city, by the city-county council, shall be appointed for a term of four (4) years. The criminal defense attorney, the ex-offender, and the victim or victim advocate shall be appointed for a term of four (4) years. Other members serve only while holding the office or position held at the time of appointment. The circuit court judge may fill the position of the judge having juvenile court jurisdiction by self appointment if the circuit court judge is otherwise qualified. A vacancy occurring before the expiration of the term of office shall be filled in the same manner as original appointments for the unexpired term. Members may be reappointed.

(d) Two (2) or more counties, by resolution of their county executives or, in a county having a consolidated city, by the city-county council, may combine to apply for financial aid under this chapter. If counties so combine, the counties may establish one (1) community corrections advisory board to serve these counties. This board must contain the representation prescribed in subsection (a), but the members may come from the participating counties as determined by agreement of the county executives or, in a county having a consolidated city, by the city-county council.

(e) The members of the community corrections advisory board shall, within thirty (30) days after the last initial appointment is made, meet and elect one (1) member as chairman and another as vice chairman and appoint a secretary-treasurer who need not be a member. A majority of the members of a community corrections advisory board may provide for a number of members that is:

(1) less than a majority of the members; and

(2) at least six (6);

to constitute a quorum for purposes of transacting business. The affirmative votes of at least five (5) members, but not less than a majority of the members present, are required

for the board to take action. A vacancy in the membership does not impair the right of a quorum to transact business.

(f) The county executive and county fiscal body shall provide necessary assistance and appropriations to the community corrections advisory board established for that county. Appropriations required under this subsection are limited to amounts received from the following sources:

- (1) Department grants.
- (2) User fees.
- (3) Other funds as contained within an approved plan.

Additional funds may be appropriated as determined by the county executive and county fiscal body.

*As added by Acts 1979, P.L.120, SEC.5. Amended by P.L.16-1986, SEC.6; P.L.240-1991(ss2), SEC.61; P.L.2-1992, SEC.113; P.L.4-1993, SEC.15; P.L.5-1993, SEC.28; P.L.104-1997, SEC.3; P.L.105-1997, SEC.1; P.L.34-2007, SEC.1; P.L.146-2008, SEC.371; P.L.44-2009, SEC.7.*

### **IC 11-12-2-3**

#### **Community corrections advisory board; duties**

Sec. 3. (a) A community corrections advisory board shall:

(1) formulate:

(A) the community corrections plan and the application for financial aid required by section 4 of this chapter; and

(B) the forensic diversion program plan under IC 11-12-3.7;

(2) observe and coordinate community corrections programs in the county;

(3) make an annual report to the county fiscal body, county executive, or, in a county having a consolidated city, the city-county council, containing an evaluation of the effectiveness of programs receiving financial aid under this chapter and recommendations for improvement, modification, or discontinuance of these programs;

(4) ensure that programs receiving financial aid under this chapter comply with the standards adopted by the department under section 5 of this chapter; and

(5) recommend to the county executive or, in a county having a consolidated city, to the city-county council, the approval or disapproval of contracts with units of local government or nongovernmental agencies that desire to participate in the community corrections plan.

Before recommending approval of a contract, the advisory board must determine that a program is capable of meeting the standards adopted by the department under section 5 of this chapter.

(b) A community corrections advisory board shall do the following:

(1) Adopt bylaws for the conduct of its own business.

(2) Hold a regular meeting at least one (1) time every three (3) months and at other times as needed to conduct all necessary business. Dates of regular meetings shall be established at the first meeting of each year.

(3) Comply with the public meeting and notice requirements under IC 5-14-1.5.

(c) A community corrections advisory board may contain an office as designated by the county executive or, in a county having a consolidated city, by the city-county council.

(d) Notwithstanding subsection (a)(4), the standards applied to a court alcohol and drug program or a problem solving court that provides services to a forensic diversion program under IC 11-12-3.7 must be the standards established under IC 12-23-14 or IC 33-23-16.

*As added by Acts 1979, P.L.120, SEC.5. Amended by P.L.240-1991(ss2), SEC.62; P.L.224-2003, SEC.123; P.L.85-2004, SEC.2; P.L.108-2010, SEC.1.*

#### **IC 11-2-2-3.5**

##### **Community corrections advisory board; appointment of director; employees**

Sec. 3.5. (a) The director, if any, of the community corrections program shall be appointed by the community corrections advisory board, subject to the approval of the county executive or, in a county having a consolidated city, by the city-county council. A director may be removed for cause by a majority vote of the community corrections advisory board, subject to the approval of the county executive or, in a county having a consolidated city, of the city-county council.

(b) The community corrections advisory board may establish personnel policies, procedures, and salary classification schedules for its employees. Employees of a community corrections program are county employees. The policies, procedures, and schedules established under this subsection may not be inconsistent with those established for other county employees.

*As added by P.L.240-1991(ss2), SEC.63.*

#### **IC 11-12-2-4**

##### **Community corrections plan; application for financial aid; compliance with rules; annual updating; amendment or modification**

Sec. 4. (a) A county or group of counties seeking financial aid under this chapter must apply to the commissioner in a manner and form prescribed by the commissioner. The application must include a community corrections plan that has been approved by the community corrections board and the county executive or, in a county having a consolidated city, by the city-county council. No county may receive financial aid until its application is approved by the commissioner.

(b) A community corrections plan must comply with rules adopted under section 5 of this chapter and must include:

(1) a description of each program for which financial aid is sought;

(2) the purpose, objective, administrative structure, staffing, and duration of the program;

(3) a method to evaluate each component of the program to determine the overall

use of department approved best practices for the program;

(4) the program's total operating budget, including all other sources of anticipated income;

(5) the amount of community involvement and client participation in the program;

(6) the location and description of facilities that will be used in the program; and

(7) the manner in which counties that jointly apply for financial aid under this chapter will operate a coordinated community corrections program.

(c) A community corrections plan must be annually updated, approved by the county executive or, in a city having a consolidated city, by the city-county council, and submitted to the commissioner.

(d) No amendment to or substantial modification of an approved community corrections plan may be placed in effect until the department and county executive, or in a county having a consolidated city, the city-county council, have approved the amendment or modification.

(e) A copy of the final plan as approved by the department shall be made available to the board in a timely manner.

*As added by Acts 1979, P.L.120, SEC.5. Amended by P.L.240-1991(ss2), SEC.64; P.L.105-2010, SEC.3.*

#### **IC 11-12-2-5**

##### **Powers and duties of department and commissioner**

Sec. 5. (a) The department shall do the following:

(1) Provide consultation and technical assistance to counties to aid in the development of community corrections plans.

(2) Provide training for community corrections personnel and board members to the extent funds are available.

(3) Adopt under IC 4-22-2 rules governing application by counties for financial aid under this chapter, including the content of community corrections plans.

(4) Adopt under IC 4-22-2 rules governing the disbursement of monies to a county and the county's certification of expenditures.

(5) Adopt under IC 4-22-2 minimum standards for the establishment, operation, and evaluation of programs receiving financial aid under this chapter. (These standards must be sufficiently flexible to foster the development of new and improved correctional practices.)

(6) Examine and either approve or disapprove applications for financial aid. The department's approval or disapproval must be based on this chapter and the rules adopted under this chapter.

(7) Keep the budget agency informed of the amount of appropriation needed to adequately fund programs under this chapter.

(8) Adopt under IC 4-22-2 a formula or other method of determining a participating county's share of funds appropriated for purposes of this chapter. This formula or method must be approved by the budget agency before the formula is adopted and must be designed to accurately reflect a county's correctional needs and ability to pay.

(9) Keep counties informed of money appropriated for the purposes of this chapter.

(10) Provide an approved training curriculum for community corrections field officers.

(11) Require community corrections programs to submit in proposed budget requests an evaluation of the use of department approved best practices for each community corrections program component.

(b) The commissioner may do the following:

(1) Visit and inspect any program receiving financial aid under this chapter.

(2) Require a participating county or program to submit information or statistics pertinent to the review of applications and programs.

(3) Expend up to three percent (3%) of the money appropriated to the department for community correction grants to provide technical assistance, consultation, and training to counties and to monitor and evaluate program delivery.

(c) Notwithstanding any law prohibiting advance payments, the department of correction may advance grant money to a county or group of counties in order to assist a community corrections program. However, not more than twenty-five percent (25%) of the amount awarded to a county or group of counties may be paid in advance.

(d) The commissioner shall disburse no more funds to any county under this chapter than are required to fund the community corrections plan.

*As added by Acts 1979, P.L.120, SEC.5. Amended by P.L.151-1983, SEC.2; P.L.240-1991(ss2), SEC.65; P.L.104-1997, SEC.4; P.L.105-2010, SEC.4.*

#### **IC 11-12-2-6**

##### **Eligibility for financial aid; requirement of compliance**

Sec. 6. To remain eligible for financial aid under this chapter, a county must comply with its community corrections plan and the rules and minimum standards adopted by the department under section 5 of this chapter. If the commissioner determines that there are reasonable grounds to believe that a county is not complying with its plan, the rules, or the minimum standards, he shall, after giving at least thirty (30) days written notice to the board of county commissioners or city-county council, the community corrections advisory board, and the chief administrator of the program, conduct a hearing under IC 4-21.5-3 to ascertain whether compliance has been achieved. Upon a finding of noncompliance, the commissioner may suspend any part of the financial aid until compliance is achieved.

*As added by Acts 1979, P.L.120, SEC.5. Amended by P.L.7-1987, SEC.23.*

#### **IC 11-2-2-7**

##### **Eligibility for financial aid; failure to qualify**

Sec. 7. Failure of a county to qualify for financial aid under this chapter does not affect its eligibility for other state funds for correctional purposes otherwise provided by law.

*As added by Acts 1979, P.L.120, SEC.5.*

#### **IC 11-12-2-8**

##### **Restriction on use of funds**

Sec. 8. (a) Counties may not use funds received under this chapter to construct or renovate county jails.

(b) Counties acting jointly may use funds received under this chapter to construct a county operated residential work release facility, if the facility is not:



(1) physically connected to a jail; or

(2) used to house offenders who are required to serve their sentence in a county jail.

(c) The department may provide funds under this chapter for the construction of a facility under subsection (b) in an amount that does not exceed fifty percent (50%) of the cost of construction of the facility. The funds provided under this subsection may not be used for any purpose other than the construction of the facility.

(d) The counties acting under subsection (b) shall provide the funds required for:

(1) the construction of the facility in addition to the funds provided by the department under subsection (c);

(2) the operation of the facility; and

(3) the administration of the community corrections program.

(e) A residential work release facility constructed under subsection (b) may not be used for any purpose other than the operation of a community corrections program during the ten (10) year period following the completion of construction.

*As added by Acts 1979, P.L.120, SEC.5. Amended by P.L.136-1989, SEC.3; P.L.4-2001, SEC.1.*

#### **IC 11-12-2-9**

##### **Repealed**

*(Repealed by P.L.105-2010, SEC.18.)*

#### **IC 11-12-2-10**

##### **Termination of participation in subsidy program**

Sec. 10. A county receiving financial aid under this chapter may terminate its participation by delivering a resolution of the board of county commissioners or city-county council to the commissioner. Upon withdrawal from the subsidy program, the board of county commissioners or city-county council may adopt a resolution stating that it is in the best interests of the county that the community corrections advisory board be dissolved, whereupon the county commissioners or city-county council shall pay and discharge any debts or liabilities of the advisory board, collect and distribute assets of the advisory board under the laws of Indiana, and pay over any remaining proceeds or property to the proper fund.

*As added by Acts 1979, P.L.120, SEC.5. Amended by Acts 1981, P.L.109, SEC.2.*

#### **IC 11-12-2-11**

##### **Authority over county jail and persons confined therein**

Sec. 11. This chapter does not limit or impair the statutory authority of any elected official, including the county sheriff's authority over the county jail and persons confined therein.

*As added by Acts 1979, P.L.120, SEC.5.*

#### **IC 11-12-2-12**

##### **Community corrections funds established**

Sec. 12. (a) A community corrections fund is established in each community having a community corrections program. The fund shall be administered by the community corrections advisory board in accordance with rules adopted by the department under

subsection (c). The expenses of administering the fund shall be paid from money in the fund. Money in the fund at the end of a fiscal year does not revert to any other fund. The fund consists of fees deposited under subsection (b). Money in the fund may be used only for the provision of community corrections program services, including services allowed under IC 11-12-2-5(b)(3).

(b) In addition to user fees collected under IC 31-40, IC 35-38-2-1, or any other user fee collected from a participant in a community corrections program by an agency or program, a community corrections program may collect from a participant a user fee assessed in accordance with rules adopted under subsection (c). Community corrections user fees collected under this section shall be deposited into the community corrections fund established by this section.

(c) The department shall adopt rules under IC 4-22-2 governing the following:

(1) The maximum amount that a community corrections program or a court may assess as a user fee under subsection (b) or IC 35-38-2.5-6.

(2) Administration by community corrections advisory boards of community corrections funds and the community corrections home detention fund, including criteria for expenditures from the funds.

*As added by P.L.136-1989, SEC.4. Amended by P.L.240-1991(ss2), SEC.66; P.L.1-1997, SEC.47; P.L.253-1997(ss), SEC.8.*

#### **IC 11-12-2-13**

##### **Repealed**

*(Repealed by P.L.73-1992, SEC.12.)*

#### **IC 11-12-2-13.5**

##### **Repealed**

*(Repealed by P.L.1-1994, SEC.45.)*

## **2. Prison to Community Corrections**

**A.) Split Sentence.** The Judge sentences an individual to serve a portion (minimum mandatory) of the sentence in prison, and suspends the remainder of the sentence. The sentence can be served in "Home Detention" community corrections, as a condition of probation, IC 35-3-8-2.5. The fixed term of the sentence, after credit time has been applied, must be served first on parole, and then the suspended portion begins. There are exceptions made where the parole and probation sentence will run concurrently. That determination is made by parole.

**B.) Community Transition Statute (IC 11-10-11.5).** This is the early release statute (60-180 days depending on crime/class). The Judge controls the actual release to the community, but the institution controls the credit class determination for eligibility. In addition, the statute only applies to sentences over 2 years. The reimbursement to the counties participating in CTP, is \$35 for the first 30 days, and \$15 for the remainder of the CTP time (average time 114 days).

**C.) CTP/Reentry (IC 11-10-11.5 and IC 33 -23-16).** The Allen Superior Reentry Court uses the CTP statute as the mechanism for release, for purposes of control and for financial reasons. The new Problem Solving Courts legislation encompasses the Reentry Courts operation/certification. Many of the new laws regarding parole are reflected in this act.

**D.) Modify Placement to Community Corrections.** The Judge can modify the fixed term of sentence and place the offender into community corrections under IC 35-38-2.6, if the offender "would have been eligible for placement" under this statute to begin with. The sentence can be followed with a term of probation, which, if the offender is not performing well, can be "modified" and returned to community corrections under 2.5. (However, it has been determined through research that the maximum amount of time under electronic monitoring should not exceed 1.5 years)

**E.) Community Corrections as a Condition of Parole.** Eligibility ultimately determined by the Parole Board, not the local community corrections programs. No state reimbursement for services/programs.

**F.) Home Detention (IC 35-38-2.5).** This applies only to offenders who have received a totally suspended sentence and are ordered to community corrections Home Detention as a condition of probation. The probation department has jurisdiction over the case, but the community corrections program provides the supervision, and many times, other programs and services. The judge can sentence directly to Home Detention as a condition of Probation or can modify the suspended sentence under this statute.

**G.) Forensic Diversion (IC 11-12-3.7).** This statute is applied to community corrections mentally ill, “non-violent” offenders. The newly conceived Allen Circuit Restoration Court, operates a mental health problem solving court under IC 33-23-16. Individuals can be found eligible for placement if dually-diagnosed and meet the eligibility criteria for one of the four supervision components.

**H.) Direct Placement (IC 35-38-2.6).** The Direct Placement statute applies to offenders who have had their suspended sentences revoked, or their placement changed while in prison. Earned credit time applies, as well as other defined supervision standards.

**B. ALLEN COUNTY COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS  
ADVISORY BOARD MEMBERS – 2011**

Tom Henry  
Mayor of Fort Wayne  
9<sup>th</sup> Floor City-County Building  
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Honorable Thomas Felts, Judge \*\*  
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Honorable Stephen Sims, Judge  
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Honorable Frances Gull, Judge  
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Honorable John Surbeck, Judge \*  
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**B. ALLEN COUNTY COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS  
ADVISORY BOARD MEMBERS – 2011  
CONTINUED**

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Tom Harris  
Allen County Council Member  
District #2 449-7233  
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Pos: County Fiscal Member *P*  
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## **C. Judges with Criminal Jurisdiction**

### **1.) Circuit Court**

Honorable Thomas J. Felts, Judge

Craig J. Bobay, Magistrate

John Kitch, Magistrate

### **2.) Superior Court – Criminal Division**

Honorable John F. Surbeck, Jr., Judge

Honorable Frances C. Gull, Judge

Honorable Wendy Davis, Judge

Marcia Linsky, Magistrate

Robert E. Ross, Magistrate

Samuel Keirns, Magistrate

Honorable Robert J. Schmoll, Senior Judge

### **3.) Superior Court – Juvenile Division**

Honorable Stephen M. Sims, Judge

Karen A. Springer, Magistrate

Carolyn S. Foley, Juvenile Referee

## **Section IV. Research-Supported Effective Interventions**

### **A. Evidence-Based Practices Experiences in Implementation**

Change rarely occurs for the sake of changing alone. There is normally some motivating factor or factors driving the need for the change. Furthermore, simply knowing that there is a need for change may not be sufficient to facilitate change. There must also be the means for making the change. Throughout the history of ACCC as an agency, there has always been a drive for improvement – more often because community based corrections was still in development as a form of criminal intervention. Gaps were always evident. However, over the past 10 to 11 years, research based methodology increasingly became the center of attention as the means for satisfying the needs that were also becoming more accurately identified. Impact evaluations during the 10 to 11 year period indicated recidivism levels below a national rate commonly used as a benchmark but also indicated a technical violation rate that has been repeatedly above a level that is satisfactory. The response was to begin the introduction of these methodologies proven elsewhere with similar populations to be effective behavioral interventions. Among the more noticeable efforts have been formal IDOC training in, and multi-year use of, the LSI-R risk assessment tool, in addition to an existing CBT program, a program with a more motivational focus, introduction and continued support of Motivational Interviewing, staff member CPAI training, and Effective Practices in Correctional Settings (EPICS) training by University of Cincinnati professional educators for a cross section of ACCC staff members.

To date, only one of these efforts persisted to any degree of recognizable adoption. The continued application of Motivational Interviewing continues in a large part because of the organizational efforts of two on-site members of the international association of Motivational Interviewing Network of Trainers (MINT). Regular monthly instructional



workshops, drills, and a proficiency level system all help to keep Motivational Interviewing skills robust and active.

Even after these not insignificant efforts were made at training in application of select principles of effective intervention occurred, evaluation results continued to indicate technical violation levels at a higher than satisfactory rate. The question begging to be asked was why? After being handed all of the information that seemed to make such intuitive sense for improving community supervision, why were staff members so reticent in the internalization and application of these methodologies? On March 17, 2010, the PEW Center on the States released the Prison Count Issue Brief. The brief reported that Indiana's prison commits increased by 5.3% over the period of time between 12/31/08 and 01/01/10. For this reason, Allen County Community Corrections found it important to determine the agency's role in any potentially preventable prison commits from Allen County. It was also cause for Allen County Community Corrections to place the implementation of effective behavioral intervention with a high degree of fidelity at a greater level of urgency.

### **1. Return to the Eight Principles**

After a review of the eight (8) principles of effective intervention it should be noted just how foreign these concepts are to correctional staff members, some of which had been following the traditional system of retribution and incapacitation for a significant amount of time. It should also be noted that even most university curriculums still don't coordinate topics in ways that highlight effective practices as essential in community supervision.

Nevertheless, given the task at hand, using the principles as a checklist will enable Allen County Community Corrections to design a practical strategy for the sustainable application of the principles.

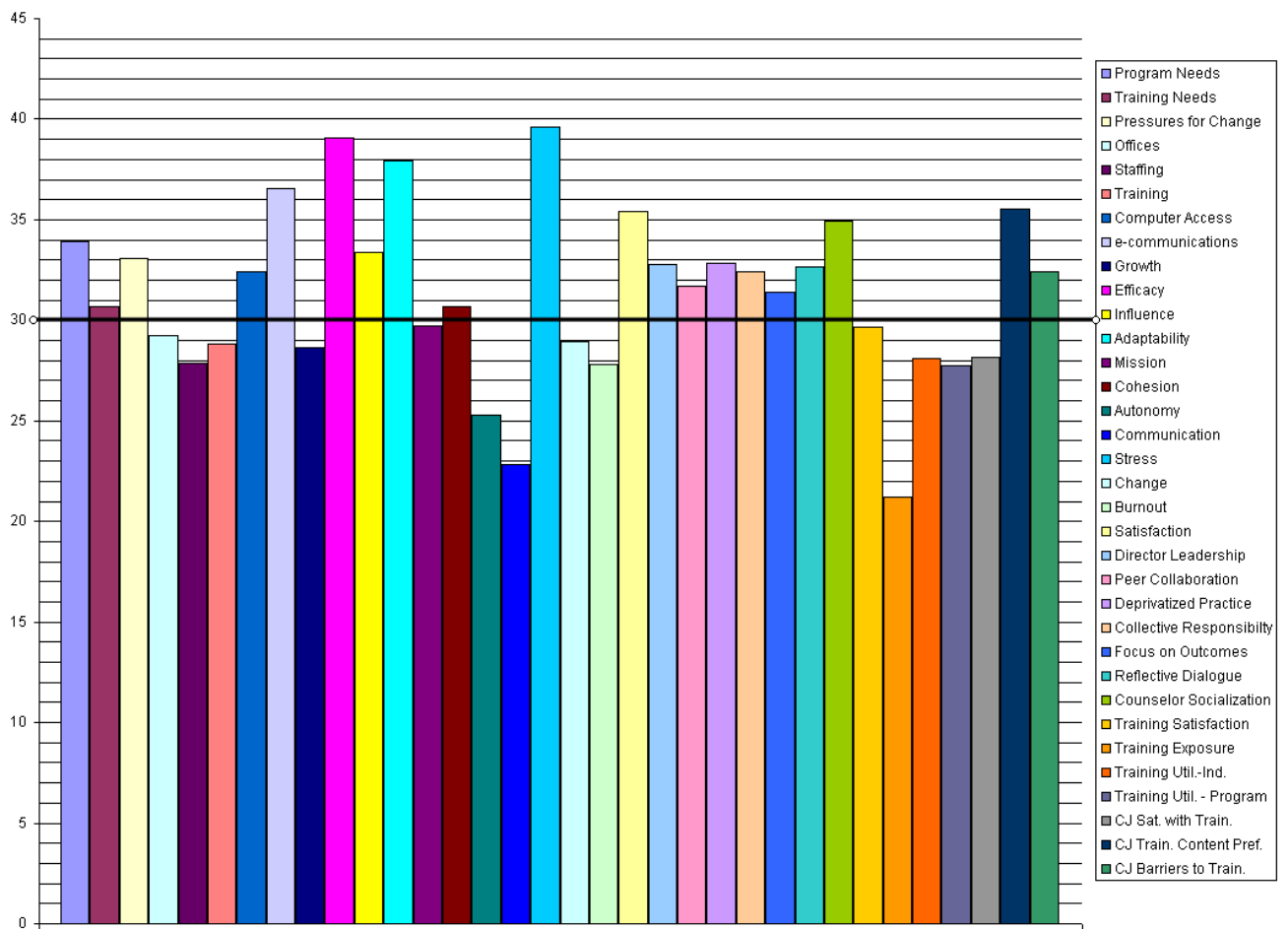
### Eight Evidence-Based Principles for Effective Interventions

1. Assess Actuarial Risk/Needs.
2. Enhance Intrinsic Motivation.
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, culture, and gender when assigning programs.
  - d. *Dosage*: Structure 40-70% of high-risk offenders' time for 3-9 months.
  - e. *Treatment*: Integrate treatment into the full sentence/sanction requirements.
4. Skill Train with Directed Practice (use Cognitive Behavioral treatment methods).
5. Increase Positive Reinforcement.
6. Engage Ongoing Support in Natural Communities.
7. Measure Relevant Processes/Practices.
8. Provide Measurement Feedback.

Given that a framework for strategy has been established this year, the challenge that has up until now limited success in introducing change must be conquered. In the April 2007 edition of the journal *Science & Practice Perspectives*, authored by D. Dwayne Simpson, Ph.D. and Donald F. Dansereau, Ph.D., of the Institute of Behavioral Research at Texas Christian University, the process that Allen Community Corrections began this year is one of technology transfer. The article cites research that describes stages that an agency must go through to ensure the successful adoption of new practices by staff members. Also described are organizational factors that can act as barriers to change. To determine where barriers in organizational functioning exist, the authors provided information on a tool for assessing readiness for change developed through the Texas Christian University. The Criminal Justice Survey of Functioning (TCU CJ-SOF) tool was delivered on November 30, 2010 during a staff meeting including all staff members, were completed, and deposited in a sealed box by the end of December 2010. Approximately 89% of the surveys were returned and scoring of the surveys was completed in April of 2011. The results of the survey may be seen in figure 1. Based on these results, an Organizational

Change committee was developed consisting of volunteer staff members to establish project priorities and explore solutions for focus projects. The first focus project is on communication systems. Programs should be performing well for new interventions to be implemented successfully. By pursuing organizational improvements in each of the areas shown in figure 1 as in need of attention, Allen County Community Corrections is committed to achieving evidence based interventions.

**Figure 1. The Criminal Justice Survey of Functioning**



## **2. Assess Actuarial Risk/Needs and Target Interventions**

The Indiana Risk Assessment System (IRAS) is a culmination of efforts by a coalition of criminal justice, community supervision professionals led by the Indiana Judicial Center staff members. In 2007, this coalition was gathered into a committee to explore solutions to the problem identified as a lack of standards among agencies in the application of risk assessments. In 2009, a decision was made to pursue a tool similar to one that had been developed for use in the State of Ohio and had just been found to be accurate and reliable for use with Ohio offender populations through research. In June of 2009, a version of this tool was validated for use with Indiana offender populations. The majority of staff members received IRAS training and tested for certification on use of the tool in early November of 2010. Case Managers began 2011 applying the IRAS tools to assess the risks and needs of the Allen County Community Corrections population.

The IRAS was developed to not only identify behavior contributing factors described in the Risk-Needs-Responsivity (RNR) model for each offender, but to also apply what is learned of each factor to a plan for changing the offender's behavior or, in other words, the offender's case plan.

## **3. Allen County Community Corrections IRAS Protocol Overview**

An IRAS assessment shall be completed for all offenders upon entry into the Restoration Court within the first seven (7) days of their intake. Each IRAS assessment administered shall be the IRAS Community Supervision Tool along with the Interview Guide. The Case Manager shall record responses appropriately on both documents based on the fact that self-reported information from offenders may be biased or deceiving.

Case Managers shall cross-reference information supplied by offenders that also have official records available, that may verify or discredit the provided information. Information provided by offenders that blatantly contradicts other documented sources of information shall be marked for consideration in calculating the final score for the assessment. Case Managers shall invoke the professional override option to adjust an

assessment score in any case that official information sources contradict self-reported offender information.

The Case Manager who administers an IRAS assessment shall score and input the assessment information into the INcite database within twenty-four (24) hours after the administration of the assessment. After completion, the Case Manager shall deliver the IRAS assessment documentation to the Case Management Section Chief or Case Management Coordinator for review and verification of system entry.

The Case Manager and Mental Health Clinician meet on a weekly basis to review the IRAS and a Mental Health / Substance Abuse Screener which helps determine if further mental health or substance abuse testing and assessment is required. It also assists the Case Manager in preparing a Change Plan. The Change Plan is based of the seven (7) domains of the IRAS. The Case Manager and offender review the domains with the highest scores to determine the greatest need during the offender's supervision.

#### **4. Risk Principle and Dosage**

The IRAS is well constructed for informing risk contingent supervision. Based on research conducted as part of the validation process of the tool, the IRAS is more effective in differentiating between the mid and high risk levels than the Level of Service Inventory – Revised. The majority of Allen County Community Corrections' felony offender populations have historically scored within these levels but the difference was rarely discernable. With the finer accuracy promised by the IRAS, the potential for saving resources through the ability to vary supervision levels was initiated during the reporting period. Anticipated reduction in new arrests or technical violations will not be available for measurement until more time has passed.

Dosage for risk levels experienced among the offender population served by Allen County Community Corrections has been noted by research to be between 200 and 300 treatment hours. This means hours required at the higher risk levels to have an effect on

reducing recidivism. This study describes class room hours as treatment. The science of dosage is still very young and does not adequately inform to a full extent the definition of treatment. An exploration of an expansion of the definition of treatment to include any effective behavioral intervention as treatment as long the intervention maintains fidelity with research based practice.

## **5. Enhance Intrinsic Motivation**

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:

## **6. Motivational Interviewing**

### **a. Level One (1)**

Requirements to achieve a Level One certification require that employees complete of the basic training for staff and pass the basic exam. MINT trainers will provide a two (2) day Basic Training. One (1) 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. Level Two (2)**

Requirements to achieve Level Two certification require that employees successfully complete MI Level 1 and complete 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 offender'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. Level Three (3)**

Requirements to achieve Level Three certification require that employees successfully complete MI Level 2 and shall submit a fifteen (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. 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 employees (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, eighty-one (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 Two (2) certification, and seventeen (17) employees had received the Level

Three (3) 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.

**e. Future Initiative**

In September 2012, Allen County Community Corrections (ACCC) will be hosting the annual Motivational Interviewing Network of Trainers Incorporated (MINT): *Motivational Interviewing: Training New Trainers (TNT)* workshop and MINT Forum in Fort Wayne, Indiana.

*The Motivational Interviewing Network of Trainers (MINT) is an international organization of trainers in motivational interviewing, incorporated as a 501©3 tax-exempt non-profit charitable organization in the state of Virginia, USA. The trainers come from diverse background and apply MI in a variety of settings. Their central interest is to improve the quality and effectiveness of counseling and consultations with clients about behavior change concepts. Started in 1997 by a small group of trainers by William R. Miller and Stephen Rollnick, the organization has since grown to represent 33 countries and more than 20 different languages.*

*The mission of Mint is to promote good practice in the use, research and training of motivational interviewing. MINT supports the continuing learning and skillfulness of its members through meetings, open sharing of resources, communication, publications, and shared practice opportunities. Rather than seeking to limit or control the practice and training of motivational interviewing, MINT promotes quality applications of motivational interviewing across cultures, languages, and contexts.*

<http://www.motivationalinterviewing.org/aboutmint>



## **7. Responsivity**

General responsivity refers to the fact that cognitive social learning interventions are the most effective way to teach people new behaviors regardless of the type of behavior. Effective cognitive social learning strategies operate according to the following two principles:

1) The relationship principle (establishing a warm, respectful and collaborative working alliance with the client) and, 2) the structuring principle (influence the direction of change towards the pro-social through appropriate modeling, reinforcement, problem-solving, etc.).

Whether the goal is to control smoking, rid one of depressive thoughts, develop good study habits, get along with one's employer or replace criminal behavior and cognitions with pro-social behaviors and cognitions, cognitive social learning intervention is the preferred treatment method (Andrews & Bonta, 2006).

Specific responsivity calls for treatment interventions to consider personal strengths and socio-biological-personality factors. Treatment should then be tailored to these factors, as they have the potential to facilitate or hinder treatment.

The essence of this principle is that treatment can be enhanced if the treatment intervention pays attention to personal factors that can facilitate learning. Most have heard the pedagogical advice that one must vary teaching methods to suit visual learners and auditory learners. Offender treatment programs involve teaching offenders new behaviors and cognitions and to maximize this learning experience requires attention not only to whether the offender is a visual learner or an auditory learner but a whole range of personal-cognitive-social factors.

Treatment providers may need to first deal with an individual's debilitating anxiety or mental disorder in order to free the individual to attend and participate fully in a program targeting criminogenic needs. If the offender has limited verbal skills and a concrete thinking style then the program must ensure that abstract concepts are kept to a minimum and there is more behavioral practice than talking.

Increasing motivation and reducing barriers to attending treatment must be well thought-out. This may be particularly important for women offenders (e.g., provide child care so the mother can attend treatment) and for Aboriginal offenders (e.g., include elders and spiritual ceremonies along with structured cognitive behavioral treatment).

Andrews, D. & Bonta, J., *Risk-Need-Responsivity Model for Offender Assessment and Rehabilitation 2007-06*.

The mental health professionals of the Clinical Division consistently conduct Forensic Mental Health Evaluations with the assistance of validated assessment tools that are and well established among practitioners of the profession. The Shipley Institute of Living Scale, Personality Assessment Inventory (PAI), and Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory – 2 (MMPI-2 Correctional and Criminal Justice Report) are all designed to identify features of personality, trauma, symptoms of mental health disorders, reading levels and education level. These are essential in the first steps to reducing barriers to attending treatment or in applying behavioral intervention strategies. The Kaufman Brief Intelligence Test (K-BIT) assists in a more comprehensive determination of an offender's intelligence. By administering the Indiana Risk Assessment Tool (IRAS), the case managers themselves may have access to first hand information of the offender during the structured interview. In this way the case manager may use information from the criminal history check, the Forensic Mental Health Evaluation, and information obtained applying the IRAS such as the offender's neighborhood, family dynamics, and life experiences to help build a relationship with the offender, apply effective reinforcement based on what the offender values and guiding the offender by being a pro-social model. Furthermore, if an offender is ultimately found to have a mental health disorder, this fact allows for the appropriate planning in supervision to permit the disorder to be addressed more immediately so that the offender can then focus on the behavioral interventions.

## **8. Filling the Gaps**

### **a. Skill Train with Directed Practice (CBT)**

As a product of the organizational change process, a staff development program has been in development during this annual reporting period to address the need for skill training and directed practice in application of pro-social cognitions as a replacement for those that are anti-social. This program requires that staff members with regular direct contact with offenders, for example case managers, to learn and understand the lessons of each of the cognitive behavioral classroom programs. This will enable the staff member to relate to the level of progress achieved by the offender and direct the offender in applying lessons through practice in daily life. Also, by possessing more skill in the area of cognitive behavioral therapy, staff members will be better able to identify cognitive distortions, automatic thought patterns, and obsessive cognition loops and engage in skill training with the offender at the time of recognition so that the offender can more easily process through maladaptive cognitions and replace them with productive and pro-social cognitions.

### **b. Increase Positive Reinforcement**

Allen County Community Corrections has recognized the need for establishing and placing into application a behavior directing reinforcement system based on what research has identified as effective. A minimum of four (4) positive reinforcements to each sanction or other disciplinary action as an initial ratio goal has been more urgently considered to serve as a balance to the Conduct Adjustment Board instituted this year as a means for providing offenders with knowledge of expectations for following rules and a fair, standardized, system for administering sanctions in response to rule violations. This is also an effort to provide for more swift and sure sanctioning in a manner that can be perceived as fair and appropriate by the offender. A reinforcement schedule that employs the minimally effective ratio previously presented (4:1) in combination with positive reinforcements found to be valued by the majority proportion will be in draft documentation and begin a pilot stage at the end of 2011.

### **c. Engage Ongoing Support in Natural Communities**

A system for improving dynamics within a family unit or within an intimate relationship and a community outreach program has been in a pilot stage during this annual reporting period with the offender population residing at the Kelley House Modified Therapeutic Community. Licensed Marriage and Family Therapists employed full time at the Kelley House conduct a combination of class room education based learning through the Healthy Relations program, individual therapy sessions with the offender, the offender's selected supportive family member or significant other, monthly family celebration events for healthy, positive interactions, and orientation to the services of the National Alliance for the Mentally Ill (NAMI) including their course named Family to Family. The community outreach program is coordinated by a veteran Allen County Community Corrections employee with a number of years of experience in initially making contact with, and making long term working relationships with, leaders and individuals active in communities within various regions of the County of Allen. The Community Outreach Coordinator has already begun to apply previous experience in establishing communication with individuals out in the community at large. The Community Outreach Coordinator's mission is to build a foundation for the development of opportunities for offenders subject to supervision of Allen County Community Corrections to become invested in helping improve or stabilize the neighborhoods that they live in. Methods piloted during the annual reporting period include positive interaction with customers while tending a booth selling Kelley House crafts at a farmer's market. Also, an idea that has yet come to full fruition, has been to introduce the offender to participation in the neighborhood association of the area in which the offender lives. In this way, the offender is much more likely to develop a broader base of support within the area that he or she lives and will have the tendency to create a feeling within the offender of a greater need and conviction to make a personal contribution that preserves the peace and well being perceived within the neighborhood.

#### **d. Measure Relevant Processes/Practices**

In 2011, Allen County Community Corrections developed a relationship with another set of external evaluators to conduct the most recent of the program impact evaluation series. Both evaluators are professors in the School of Psychological Services at the University of Indianapolis. Joseph E. Hansel, Ph.D. is the Director of Clinical Training. Dr. Hansel's role in that position include clinical supervision and training, quantitative research methodology, cognitive-behavioral treatment of trauma, treatment of self-injurious behaviors, and positive psychology. Jacqueline R. Wall, Ph.D. is the Director of Undergraduate Programs. Dr. Wall's role in that position is rehabilitation psychology, outcome evaluation, industrial psychology, and clinical geropsychology. The evaluation project is expected to begin in July 1, 2011 with deliverables in October of 2011 and November of 2011 and a finished product in 2012.

#### **e. Proposed Evaluation**

##### **Phase I**

- I. Descriptive analysis for variable identification and data screening for further analysis: This analysis allows for decisions about the appropriateness for inclusion of variables into more complex analyses, as well as provides a description of participants and the programs offered. It also provides a picture of the persons entering into ACCC.
- II. Examination of bi-variate relationships: This element of analysis will be performed, in part to determine whether it is appropriate to include a variable into a higher level analysis. However, it also provides information on substantial relationships that may exist in the data.

##### **Phase II**

- III. Examination of multivariate relationships: This element of analysis will allow for an examination of the presence of multiple variables which may serve as better predictors of outcomes obtained by those offenders participating in ACCC programs.
- IV. Development of models to identify successful outcomes: From the outcomes identified in the analyses, specific predictive models (e.g., using a hierarchical analytic function) can be developed to further examine the relationship between offender characteristics, services provided and outcomes achieved.

#### **f. Development of Quality Assurance Program at ACCC and Description of TVQA Tool**

Since the initiation of the study of the Indiana correctional system by the Pew Center on the States in May of 2010 to completion of the study findings in a report released in January 2011, Allen County Community Corrections investigated the agency's role in contributing to the numbers of offender commitments to the prison system. A quality assurance system for use in monitoring agency process performance had been in development prior and during the period of the Pew study event. The Pew study provided an opportunity to develop a specific tool for monitoring trends in technical violation numbers as a function of a quality assurance process. This technical violation quality assurance tool, as developed by October of 2010 in its functional form, tracks more data points than just technical violation events. Details that may have some degree of influence on technical violations such as the offenders instant offense of sentence, residence zip code, and IRAS scores are also recorded. The identity of the offender's case manager is recorded to determine trends skewed according to the supervising case manager. The numbers may then be calculated and presented on charts in any number of desired configurations and according to the desired time intervals. In use as a performance measure, technical violations may be monitored more closely, and enables the potential for more maneuverability in the event that adjustments are found to be necessary.

As Allen County Community Corrections moves forward in the development of a comprehensive Quality Assurance program at the agency, staff members at the supervisory level have been provided with instructions to engage their subordinate staff members. Each division was given the responsibility for establishing data points to serve as performance measures for that division. These performance measures are to be indicative of the function that the division serves within the mission of the agency. The data is to be compiled and delivered to the Research Specialist within the first week of each month for maintenance and report generation.

**g. Provide Measurement Feedback**

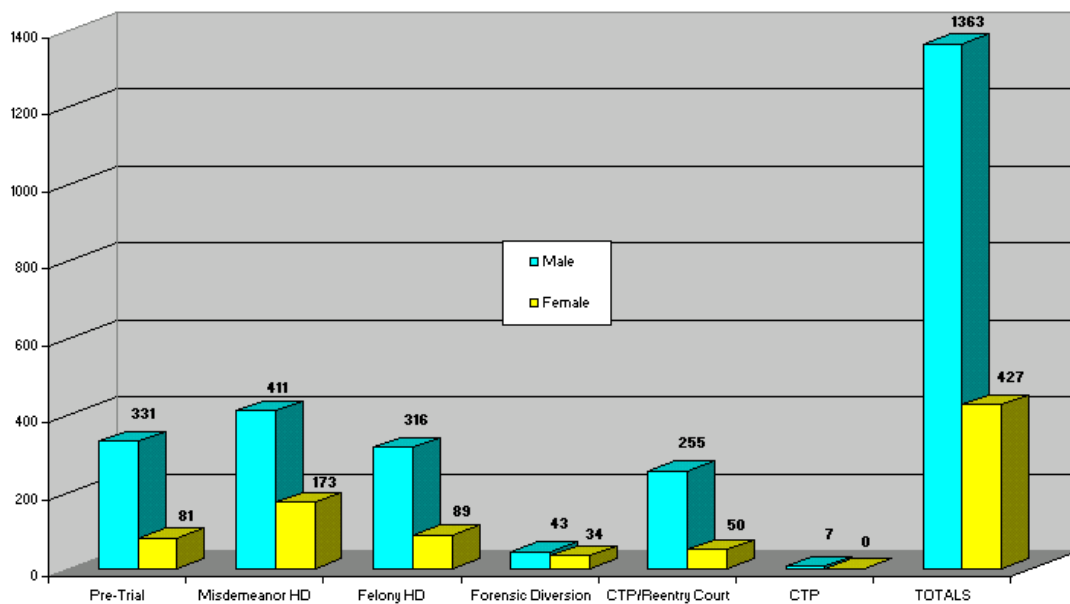
Measurement feedback in the form of impact evaluation reports provide the means for confirmation or justification for offender supervision policies or priorities to stay in place. Alternatively, reports inform the decision making process that policy makers must engage in to address the shortcomings of the offender supervision practices. Impact evaluations employed in this manner are distributed among Allen County Community Corrections supervisory staff, during advisory board meetings, and by being sent to the Indiana Department of Correction or other grant funding agency.

Feedback from the Quality Assurance program would likely be best applied by presentation during a workshop among targeted division staff members. The presentation would provide staff members with an understanding of how their performance is impacting the performance of the division or the agency in entirety. This could be the impetus for brainstorming solutions to a problem or as reinforcement and recognition of satisfactory performance. This information, collectively, may also serve as an important source of information for the Executive Director to apply in the strategy development process often completed when changes in practices or policy are apparent and necessary. The information may be used to justify requests for additional funding, provide verification that previously stated goals and objectives are being pursued or acquired, or that changes applied to a given process are or are not resulting in the intended effects.

## B. Offender Demographic Data (Intaked July 1, 2010 to June 30, 2011)

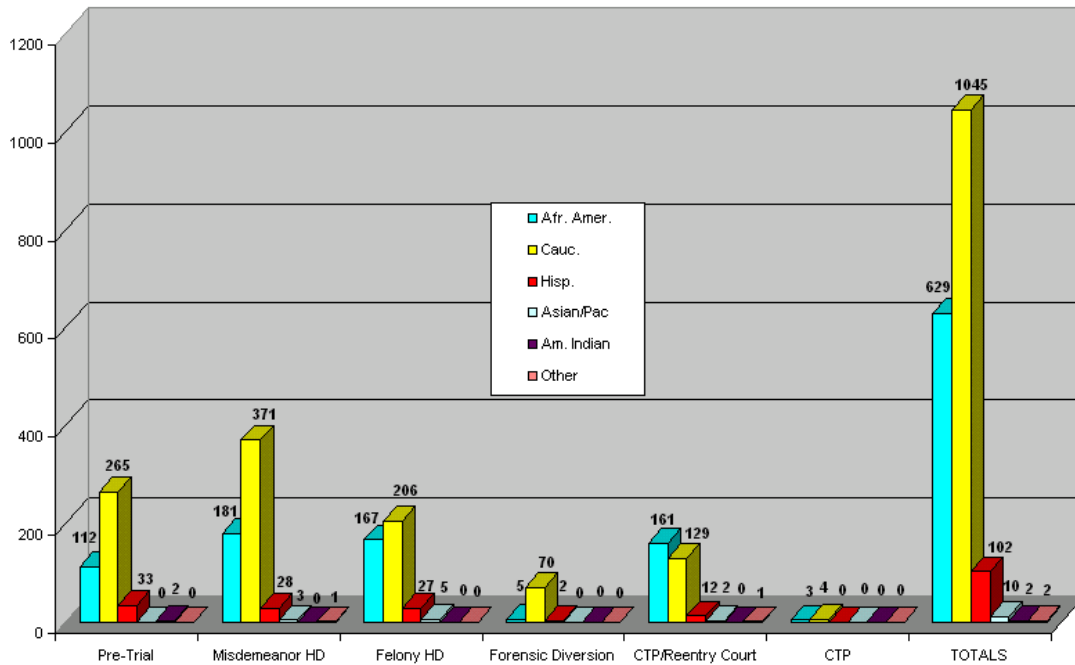
The following series of charts depicts demographic information about the offenders of the listed components. The data for these charts were taken from the individuals who were intaked between July 1, 2010 and June 30, 2011. A composite of this information is useful to generate a profile of individuals under electronic monitoring supervision at Allen County Community Corrections. Across all components, the majority of individuals under supervision were Caucasian males in the 21-30 year age range. In 2010-2011 fiscal year, nearly two-thirds (65%) of the offenders were employed when they started the program.

### 2010-2011 Intakes by Gender and Component

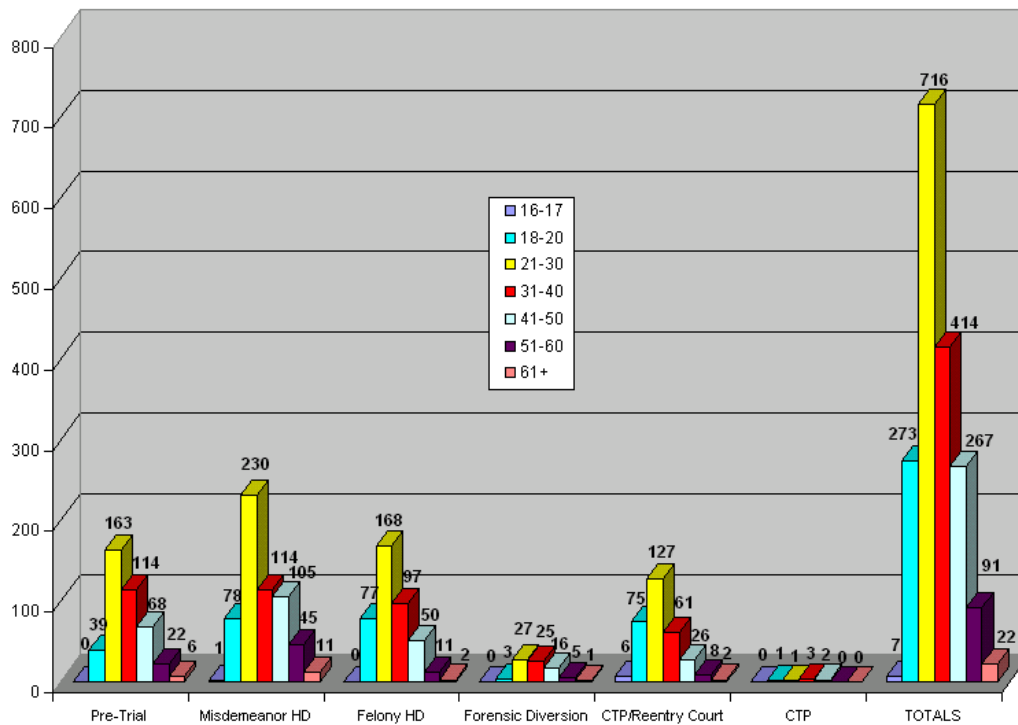




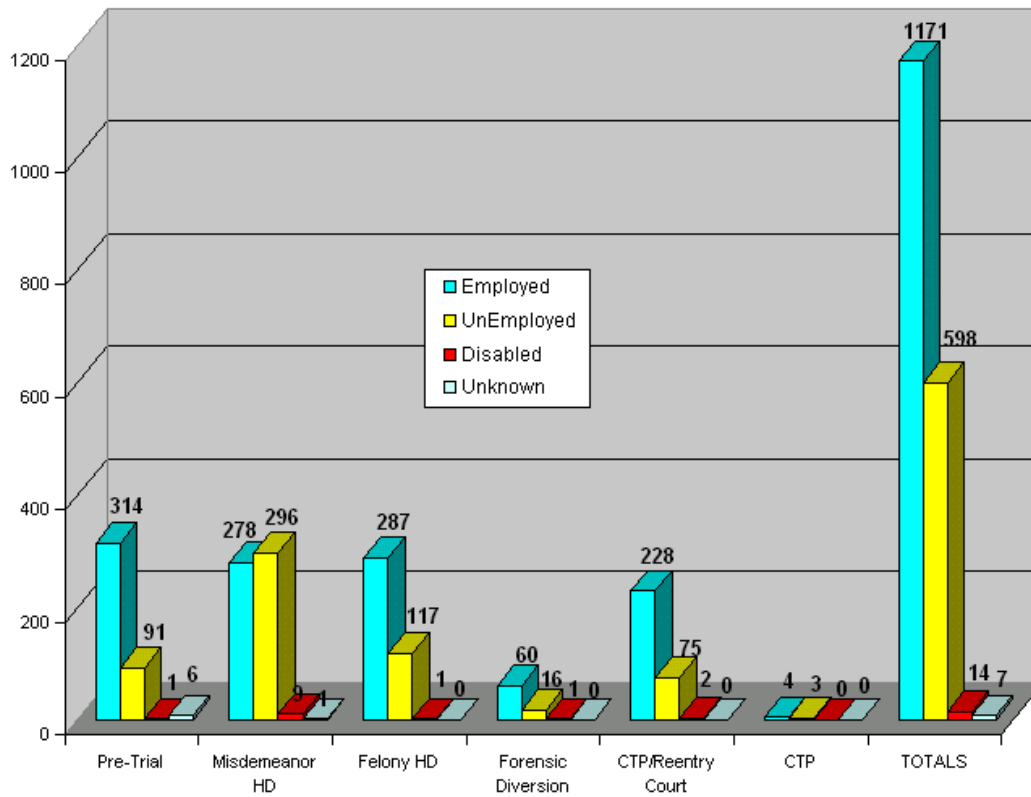
### 2010-2011 Intakes by Race and Component



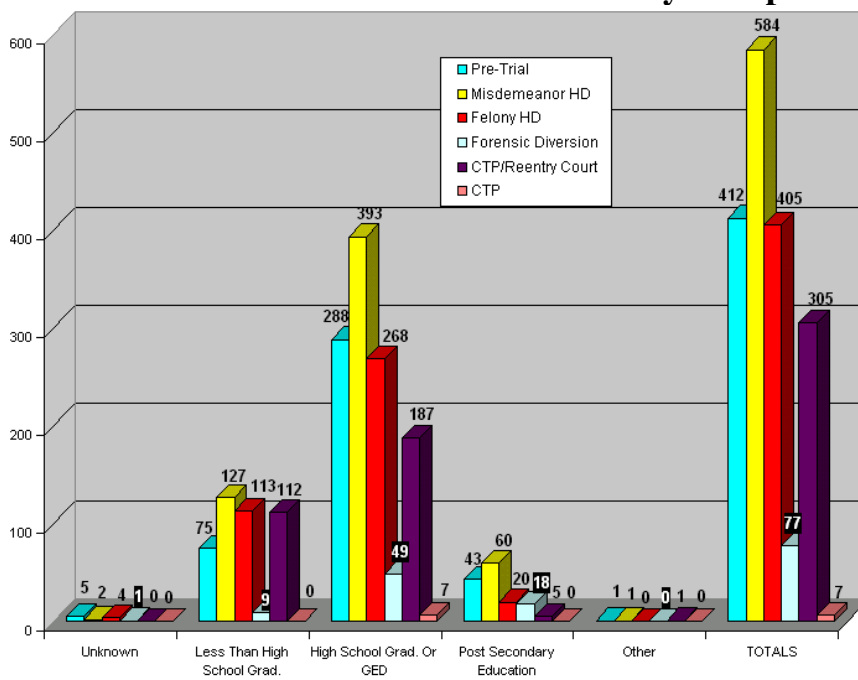
### 2010-2011 Intakes by Age and Component



### 2010-2011 Employment Status at Intake by Component

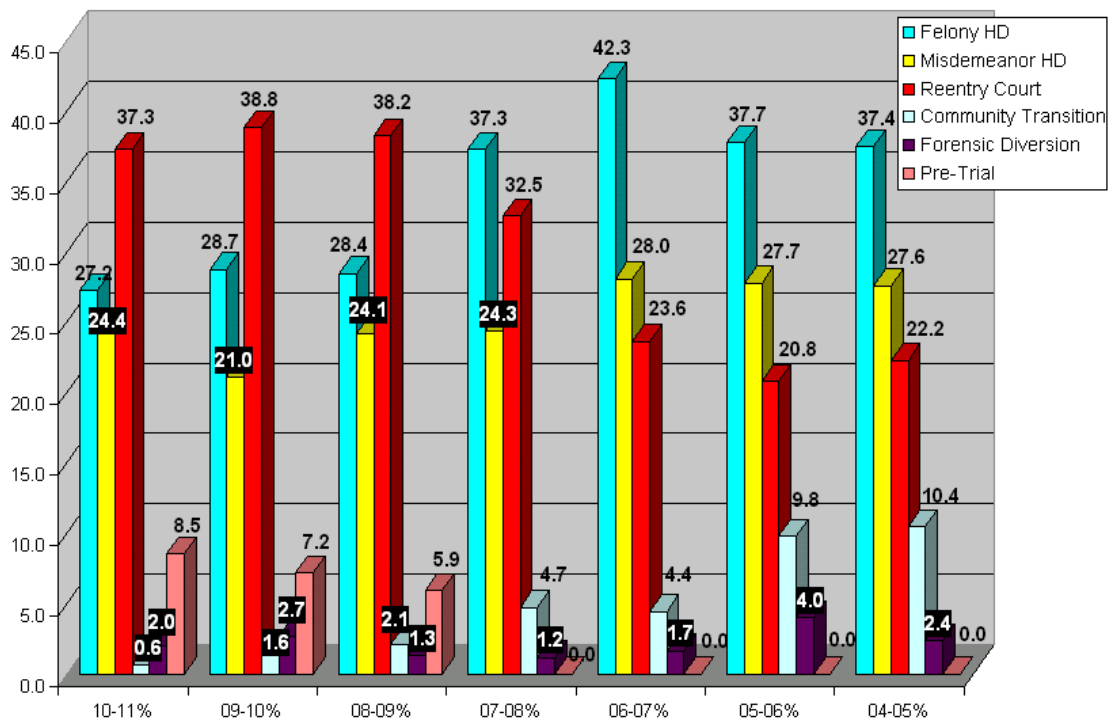


### 2010-2011 Education Level at Intake by Component



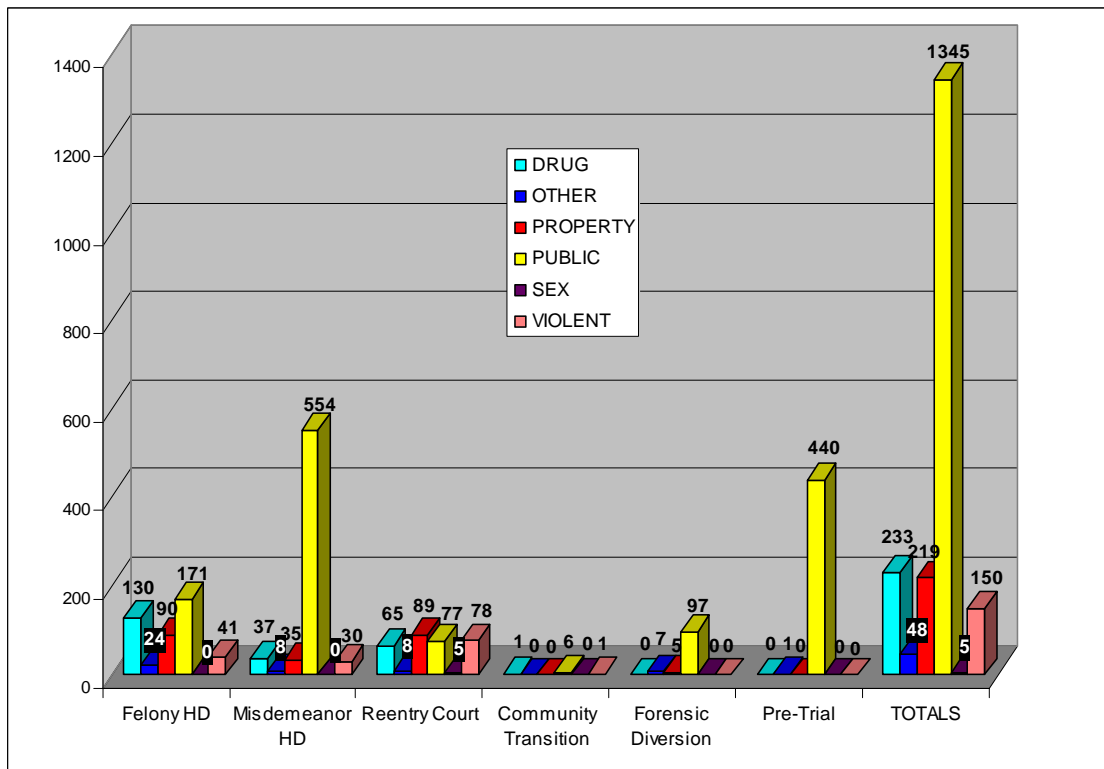
### Classified as Violent Offender

The number of individuals who are violent and under electronic monitoring supervision varies throughout each component. Reentry Court had the highest percentage of violent offenders for the third straight year. However, the percentage of violent offenders in that component decreased from 2009-2010 to 2010-2011 by 1.5%. The percentage of violent offenders also decreased from last year in Felony Home Detention, Forensic Diversion, and Community Transition in minimal amounts. Misdemeanor Home Detention and Pre-Trial saw a nominal increase in violent offenders from last year. Non-violent offenders continue to comprise 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 was shown here. 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 Supervision component since they are under supervision for an alcohol-related offense.



## Statistical Summary

### Supervision Program Data (July 1, 2010 to June 30, 2011)

#### Active Cases by Component as of July 1\*

Component	Pre-Trial Supervision	Misd. / Fel. Home Det.	Forensic Diversion	ReEntry Court	Community Transition	Total
<b>2006 # Active Cases</b>	N/A	255	16	152	4	427
<b>2007 # Active Cases</b>	N/A	250	3	171	15	439
<b>2008 # Active Cases</b>	72	205	34	189	5	505
<b>2009 # Active Cases</b>	71	223	51	193	2	540
<b>2010 # Active Cases</b>	72	240	37	204	0	553

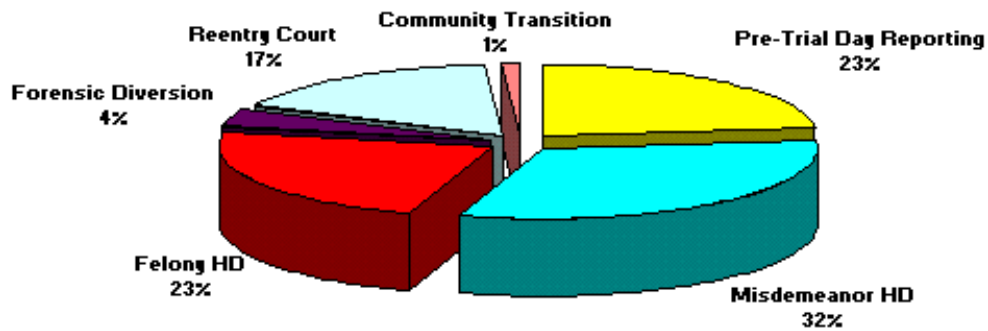
\*These numbers do not include individuals who were active in specific programs such as Intensive Outpatient Treatment, Choices, etc.

#### Referrals July 1, 2010 to June 30, 2011

	Received	Accepted	Denied	Open	Denied - Housing	Denied-Criminal Hist.	Refused to Participate
<i>Pre-Trial Supervision</i>	428	402	9	17	0	0	0
<i>Misdemeanor HD</i>	1261	571	570	120	62	7	238
<i>Felony HD</i>	1142	402	556	184	68	154	39
<i>Forensic Diversion</i>	138	70	27	41	3	8	1
<i>Reentry Court</i>	480	209	189	82	38	31	38
<i>Community Transition</i>	5	1	3	1	1	0	1
<b>Totals</b>	<b>1765</b>	<b>682</b>	<b>775</b>	<b>308</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>193</b>	<b>79</b>

### **Program Intake Data (July 1, 2010 to June 30, 2011)**

The following charts depict the numbers and percentages of individuals who were intaked onto electronic monitoring supervision, by component, during the last fiscal year. Misdemeanor and Felony offenders, account for more than three-fourths (78%) of all individuals intaked onto the program. Offenders intaked onto the program after serving a portion of their sentence in the Indiana Department of Correction accounted for less than twenty percent (18%) of the individuals intaked onto the program. The Forensic Diversion program represents four percent (4%) of the intakes.



### Misdemeanor Home Detention Intakes

	10 Day Sentence	11-89 Day Sentence	90+ Day Sentence	Total
<b>2005-2006</b>	143	351	39	<b>533</b>
<b>2006-2007</b>	142	424	46	<b>612</b>
<b>2007-2008</b>	148	439	44	<b>631</b>
<b>2008-2009</b>	155	422	41	<b>618</b>
<b>2009-2010</b>	124	310	21	<b>455</b>
<b>2010-2011</b>	232	408	24	<b>664</b>

The table above provides an additional breakdown of the length of time to which offenders in the Misdemeanor Home Detention component were sentenced. The majority of the offenders served a sentence of eleven (11) to eighty-nine (89) days under electronic monitoring supervision.

### Total Offenders under Supervision for 2010-2011

	Pre-Trial Supervision	Misd. Home Detention	Felony Home Detention	Forensic Diversion	Reentry Court	Community Transition
<b>Active as of July 1, 2010</b>	71	42	164	51	207	2
<b>Intaked 7/1/2010 to 6/30/2011</b>	412	584	405	77	305	7
<b>Total Served</b>	483	626	569	128	512	9

**Total Offenders under Supervision for 2010-2011 = 2327**

\*Note that the number of offenders under Misdemeanor Home Detentions differs from the amount of Misdemeanor Home Detention intakes because some offenders had multiple offenses.

## Program Completion Data

### Program Completion Status by Component

	Misd. Home Det.		Felony Home Det.		Forensic Diversion		Reentry Court		Community Transition		Pre-Trial Supervision	
	09-10	10-11	09-10	10-11	09-10	10-11	09-10	10-11	09-10	10-11	09-10	10-11
<b>Active as of 6/30</b>	42	44	160	147	51	37	188	202	2	0	71	72
<b>Satisfactorily Release</b>	305	452	71	156	16	28	186	208	7	7	249	247
<b>Terminated Tech. Violation</b>	34	23	69	62	11	8	24	12	2	0	3	3
<b>Terminated New Charge</b>	9	11	10	16	5	2	20	21	0	0	2	0
<b>Term. Tech. Violation &amp; New Charge</b>	0	0	2	2	0	0	2	3	0	0	1	0
<b>Escaped - Still at Large</b>	3	1	10	7	1	3	8	9	0	0	0	0
<b>Offender Deceased</b>	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Transferred Other Juris.</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Administrative Discharge</b>	2	3	2	4	0	0	9	8	0	0	0	0



## C. Evidence-Based Programming

### Total Program Referrals and Intakes

	Internal		External		Total	
	09-10	10-11	09-10	10-11	09-10	10-11
<b>Referred</b>	1497	1464	473	969	1970	2433
<b>Intaked</b>	1144	1113	333	663	1477	1776
<b>Not Intaked</b>	305	308	130	207	435	515
<b>Open</b>	48	43	10	99	58	142

### Individual Program Statistics

#### Choices – Cognitive Behavioral Intervention

“Choices” is an 18-hour program based on a Cognitive Behavioral Approach to change. The curriculum focuses on increasing thinking and social skills with regard to problem solving. Participants work both individually and in small group settings and cover topics such as fact identification, critical reasoning, creative thinking, and appropriate thought expression. Topics covered in the Choices Program consist of problem solving skills, social skills, management of emotions, goal setting, critical reasoning, creative thinking and effective communication.

	Internal		External		Total	
	09-10	10-11	09-10	10-11	09-10	10-11
<b>Referred</b>	186	150	135	92	321	242
<b>Intaked</b>	151	114	110	88	261	202
<b>Not Intaked</b>	33	30	25	1	58	31
<b>Open</b>	2	6	0	3	2	9

## 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	
	09-10	10-11	09-10	10-11	09-10	10-11
<b>Referred</b>	2	5	5	71	7	76
<b>Intaked</b>	2	4	4	64	6	68
<b>Not Intaked</b>	0	1	1	6	1	7
<b>Open</b>	0	0	0	1	0	1

## FOR A CHANGE – Motivational Enhancement

FOR A CHANGE is a 24-hour program based on the Transtheoretical Model of Change (Miller and Rollnick, 2004). Designed to increase intrinsic motivation to reduce criminal behavior, the program assists individuals in the identification and attainment of personal goals. Participants are introduced to the change process, examine personal obstacles, practice using new perspective tools, and identify ways to increase their chances of success. Participants also learn the skills needed to deal with failure in a pro-social manner.

	Internal		External		Total	
	09-10	10-11	09-10	10-11	09-10	10-11
<b>Referred</b>	263	214	24	30	287	244
<b>Intaked</b>	204	174	20	18	224	192
<b>Not Intaked</b>	52	32	4	8	56	40
<b>Open</b>	7	8	0	4	7	12

## Gaining Control

The 18 hour Gaining Control program focuses on reducing high stress levels and eliminating explosive and violent behaviors. Four main components, Understanding Stress, Understanding Anger, Improving Communication, and Understanding Emotional Intelligence are detailed and discussed in class and in journal assignments. Offenders examine new ways to respond to events and situations which may have led to inappropriate or dangerous behavior in the past.

	Internal		External		Total	
	09-10	10-11	09-10	10-11	09-10	10-11
<b>Referred</b>	196	177	22	20	218	197
<b>Intaked</b>	143	138	16	19	159	157
<b>Not Intaked</b>	47	33	6	1	53	34
<b>Open</b>	6	6	0	0	6	6

## Adult Basic Skills Program / G.E.D. Preparatory Course

Participants in the Adult Basic Skills (ABS) class work to improve their basic math and literacy skills. Those students involved in the GED Preparatory Course work intensely towards obtaining their General Equivalency Diploma. The program employs a licensed educator to design curriculum to engage participants in both classroom learning as well as offer opportunities for individualized learning. The program utilizes the Tests for Adult Basic Education (T.A.B.E.) to measure each participant's subject gains each quarter and discusses results with participants as a motivational tool.

	Internal		External		Total	
	09-10	10-11	09-10	10-11	09-10	10-11
<b>Referred</b>	159	6	1	0	160	6
<b>Intaked</b>	113	1	1	0	114	1
<b>Not Intaked</b>	42	5	0	0	42	5
<b>Open</b>	4	0	0	0	4	0

## Intensive Out-Patient Substance Abuse Treatment

	Internal		External		Total	
	09-10	10-11	09-10	10-11	09-10	10-11
<b>Referred</b>	674	805	127	90	801	895
<b>Intaked</b>	517	598	97	87	614	685
<b>Not Intaked</b>	130	191	26	3	156	194
<b>Open</b>	27	16	4	0	31	16

### 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.

	External	
	09-10	10-11
<b>Referrals</b>	1154	488
<b>Intakes</b>	666	298
<b>Not Intaked</b>	435	190
<b>Open</b>	53	0

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	Money & Your Mind
<b>Referred</b>	104	14	53	45	50	4	29
<b>Intaked</b>	102	14	53	45	50	4	28
<b>Not Intaked</b>	2	0	0	0	0	0	1
<b>Open</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

## 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.

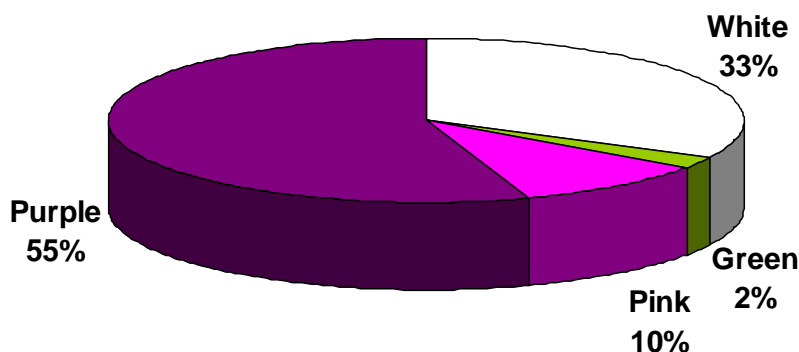
**Pink Cards** – are issued for a disciplinary sanction for violations of the terms of an offender’s supervision. Hours may be assigned by an individual staff member (minimal hours for low level violations) or the by the Conduct Adjustment Hearing Board.

**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 2010-2011 fiscal year, a total of 36,192 hours of community service work were performed by offenders assigned to Allen County Community Corrections. Of these hours, 22,240 hours were performed on purple cards, 13,090 hours were performed on white cards, 4,029 hours were performed on pink cards, and 862 hours were performed on green cards. The distribution of the community service hours is graphically depicted in the chart below.



## D. Urine Drug Testing

	Negative		Positive		Adulterated		Dilute		Other	
	09-10	10-11	09-10	10-11	09-10	10-11	09-10	10-11	09-10	10-11
<b>Number</b>	8498	9359	1721	1948	0	2	179	181	13	7
<b>% of Total</b>	81.56	81.4	16.52	16.94	0	0.02	1.72	1.57	0.12	0.06

## Positive Drug Test Results

Drug Classification	2009-2010	2009-2010	2010-2011	2010-2011
	# Tests	& of Positive Tests	# Tests	% of Positive Tests
Marijuana	936	54.4	911	42.6
Cocaine	153	8.9	165	7.7
Opiates	134	7.8	141	6.6
Ethanol (Alcohol)	104	6	112	5.2
Benzodiazepines	184	10.7	296	13.8
Barbiturates	3	0.2	8	0.4
Amphetamines	58	3.4	80	3.7
Multiple Positives	149	8.7	223	10.4

## Law Enforcement Supervision

### Offenses Charged

Description	Offense Code	FY 06-07	FY 07-08	FY 08-09	FY 09-10	FY 10-11
Assault with a Firearm	AFRM	0	0	0	0	1
Assault, Intimidation	AINI	0	1	0	0	0
Assault, No Weapon, Aggravated Injury	ANAI	0	0	0	0	1
Alcohol Offense	AOFF	33	5	4	3	1
Assault Police, Simple	APSM	0	0	0	1	0
Warrant Arrest	ARRW	25	63	91	56	91
Assault, Simple	ASIM	1	2	3	1	0
Burglary, Residential, Forcible Entry	BFRE	0	1	0	0	0
Child Abuse or Neglect	CHAN	0	0	0	0	1
Criminal Mischief	CMIS	0	0	1	0	0
Criminal Recklessness	CREC	0	0	1	0	0
Controlled Substance/Sale Counterfeit Substance	CSCF	0	0	1	0	0
Controlled Substance/Possession Counterfeit Substance	CSCP	0	1	0	0	0
Controlled Substance/Possession of Cocaine	CSPC	3	10	3	2	4
Controlled Substance/Possession of Marijuana	CSPM	9	18	12	20	22
Controlled Substance/Possession	CSPO	0	1	3	5	7
Controlled Substance/Possession of Paraphernalia	CSPF	6	13	8	15	15
Controlled Substance/Possession of Synthetics	CSPS	0	0	0	0	2
Controlled Substance/Sale/Manufacture Cocaine	CSSC	0	2	1	0	0
Controlled Substance/Sale/Manufacture Marijuana	CSSM	0	1	1	3	0
Controlled Substance/Sale/Manufacture/Other	CSSO	0	0	1	0	0
Disorderly Conduct	DCON	1	1	2	1	1
Driving While Suspended	DWS	10	18	20	14	15
Escape	ESCA	31	30	34	32	31
Family Fight (Non-Violent)	FAMF	8	7	2	5	5
False Information or Reporting	FIPO	2	6	7	5	3
Counterfeiting / Forgery	FORG	0	0	1	0	1
Fraud / Identity Theft	FRID	0	0	1	0	0
Failure to Return to Lawful Detention	FRLD	8	3	4	5	0
Harassment	HARA	2	4	5	2	0
Indecent Exposure	INDE	1	0	0	1	0
Intoxicated Person	INTP	48	45	60	66	27
Minor Consuming Alcohol	MINC	2	3	5	2	7
DUI Alcohol or Drugs	OWI	0	3	1	0	0
Pornography/Obscene Material	PORN	1	0	3	1	0
Probation or Parole Violation	PROB	410	471	475	344	228
Possession or Use of Device Interfering with Drug Test	PUDD	0	3	3	0	3
Residential Entry	RESI	0	1	0	0	0
Resisting/Interfering with Police	RIPO	6	2	2	5	7
Sexual Battery	SAFF	0	1	0	0	1

Sex Offense	SOFF	1	0	1	0	0
Sex Offender Registration Violation	SOFV	0	2	0	0	0
Receiving / Possessing Stolen Property	SPRP	0	1	0	2	0
Suicide / Attempted Suicide	SUIC	1	2	2	1	1
Threats	THRE	5	8	3	11	1
Traffic Offense	TOFF	0	9	3	2	10
Theft, Property - Other	TPBD	0	0	0	0	1
Theft, Property - Other	TPOT	0	3	0	1	2
Unauthorized Absence from Home Detention	UAHD	22	34	32	24	10
Violation of a Restraining/Protective Order	VOLR	5	10	4	8	7
Violation of Executed Order for Home Detention	VXHD	110	127	174	203	209
Weapons Offense	WOFF	6	2	2	0	0
<b>Total Charges Filed</b>		<b>757</b>	<b>913</b>	<b>976</b>	<b>841</b>	<b>715</b>

### Officer Assignments

Description	Signal	FY 03-04	FY 04-05	FY 05-06	FY 06-07	FY 07-08	FY 08-09	FY 09-10	FY 10-11
Meet	1	12	3	2	3	1	0	2	3
Pick-up Prisoner	11	289	261	196	89	264	503	351	232
Cage Transport Prisoner	11C	39	69	107	280	228	96	86	121
Warrant	14	5	2	4	1	0	4	5	9
Warrant Service	14S	27	55	30	38	97	71	35	65
Assist	15	36	52	28	32	93	72	57	101
Assist - Urgent	15, 84	0	0	1	0	4	3	0	0
Assist - At Once	15, 85	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	3
Pick-up Item	16	49	48	88	145	157	203	159	159
Escort	19	0	2	0	0	0	3	0	14
Problem Unknown	20	0	0	0	1	2	2	1	1
Juvenile Investigation	22I	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	0
Juvenile Neglect/Abuse Investigation	22N	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1
Vandalism	23	0	2	1	0	2	2	2	2
Traffic Accident	25	1	1	1	0	4	4	2	1
Traffic Accident/Municipal Property	25, 86	0	0	1	1	0	3	0	2
Traffic Accident/Injuries	26	0	0	1	1	1	2	0	0
Traffic Accident/Injuries/Municipal Prop.	26, 86	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Reckless Driving	27	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Special Assignment	29	14	6	48	15	23	21	5	5
Traffic Stop	30	14	16	2	7	9	5	4	6
Disabled Vehicle	33	0	0	1	0	3	1	1	6
Disabled Vehicle/Traffic Hazard	33, 34	2	2	0	3	3	3	4	7
Party Locked Out	33J	1	0	1	2	1	2	1	1
Traffic Hazard	34	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
Parked Vehicle Occupied	36	1	2	1	0	0	1	0	0
Parking Violation	37	0	1	0	2	1	0	0	0
Stolen Vehicle	39	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0



Audible Alarm	40A	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Man-Down	41	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	3
Intoxicated Person	42	16	16	17	4	16	19	4	8
Disturbance	43	3	3	2	3	6	4	1	5
Disturbance/Party Armed	43, 62	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nuisance (Noise, Smoke, etc.)	44	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Domestic Disturbance	46	0	0	13	8	4	7	12	5
Domestic Disturbance/Battery	46, 96	3	7	1	1	1	0	0	1
Removal of Articles	47	0	2	3	1	1	0	0	1
Suspicious Person	48	6	4	1	2	12	5	3	11
Suspicious Person in Vehicle	48,36	0	0	0	0	3	0	1	5
Theft	51	3	2	1	1	3	1	0	0
Fight	55	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0
Molesting	56	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Party Armed	62	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Attempt to Contact	63	415	728	560	595	808	1036	811	1140
Suicide Attempt	65A	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0
Suicide Threats	65T	0	1	4	5	0	1	0	0
Mentally Ill	66	1	3	0	2	1	27	15	17
Indecent Exposure	67	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
Pursuit	75	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
Serving Protective Order	80P	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	5
Bomb Threat	89	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Battery	96	2	0	1	1	3	0	0	0
Found Items	97	1	0	0	0	11	5	10	4
Lost Items	97A	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Narcotics Investigation	99	3	9	8	2	5	4	2	8
Open Door	101	0	0	1	0	2	1	3	0
Threats	102	4	4	3	2	2	3	3	1
TX Threats	102T	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Unwanted Person	103	0	1	1	0	1	0	2	1
Follow-up Investigation	108	46	89	32	84	125	65	73	66
Animal Investigation	111	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
C.O.P.S.	129	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Home Detention Assignment	130	7964	8403	8948	9401	8747	8903	9200	9809
911 Hang-up	911	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
<b>Officer Assignments Sub Totals</b>		<b>8961</b>	<b>9799</b>	<b>10117</b>	<b>10735</b>	<b>10653</b>	<b>11090</b>	<b>10858</b>	<b>11836</b>
Community Service Assignments	131	3075	2669	1824	1474	1272	1118	1408	1017
<b>All Assignments Combined Totals</b>		<b>12036</b>	<b>12468</b>	<b>11941</b>	<b>12209</b>	<b>11925</b>	<b>12208</b>	<b>12266</b>	<b>12853</b>

# Spillman Statistics

*July 1, 2010 – June 30, 2011*

Community Service Assignments	939
<u>Kelley House CS Assignments</u>	<u>78</u>
<b>Total Community Service Assignments</b>	<b>1,017</b>

Kelley House Security Assignments	
Bed Checks, Guard Tours	1,318

Home Detention Assignments	9,916
<u>Kelley House HD Assignments</u>	<u>602</u>
<b>Total Home Detention Assignments</b>	<b>10,518</b>

**Total Spillman Law Incident Records      12,853**

K-9 Assignments - #821-5	25
<u>K-9 Requests – Other Agencies</u>	<u>5</u>
<b>Total K-9 Assignments</b>	<b>30</b>

## **Technical Violations by Component (FY 2010-2011)**

### **Pre-Trial**

**-73 Terminated (19.4% of all individuals in this component)**

- 72 Technical Violations Termination
- 1 New Charge

### **Technical Violations Consisted Of:**

- Substance Abuse – 165 (43%)
- Appointments Missed – 190 (49.5%)
- Non-Payment of Fees – 28 (7.3%)
- Failure to do CS – 1 (0.2%)

### **Forensic Diversion**

**-19 Terminated (29.2% of all individuals in this component)**

- 14 Technical Violations Termination
- 4 New Charges
- 1 Escaped

### **Technical Violations Consisted Of:**

- Substance Abuse – 17 (21.5%)
- Whereabouts Unknown – 7 (8.8%)
- Poor Attitude/Behavior – 7 (8.8%)
- Non-Payment of Fees – 10 (12.7%)
- Failure to turn in Weekly Schedule – 3 (3.8%)
- Away Without Permission – 2 (2.5%)
- Failure to Attend Classes – 1 (1.3%)
- Failure to do CS – 4 (5.1%)
- Failure to Acquire Employment/Do Job Search – 13 (16.5%)
- Failure to Attend Required Appointment – 15 (19%)

### **Home Detention (Suspended Sentence)**

**-63 Terminated (40.9% of all individuals in this component)**

- 56 Technical Violations Termination
- 5 New Charges
- 2 Escaped

### **Technical Violations Consisted Of:**

- Substance Abuse – 50 (24.8%)
- Non-Payment of Fees – 51 (25.4%)
- Failure to Acquire Employment/Do Job Search – 37 (18.4%)
- Poor Attitude/Behavior – 35 (17.4%)
- No Suitable Housing – 2 (1%)
- Failure to Attend Required Appointment – 6 (3%)
- Whereabouts Unknown – 3 (1.5%)
- Failure to do CS – 11 (5.4%)
- Failure to Attend Classes – 6 (3%)

**Home Detention (Executed Sentence)**

**-76 Terminated (30.89% of all individuals in this component)**

- 59 Technical Violations Termination
- 13 New Charges
- 4 Escaped

**Technical Violations Consisted Of:**

- Substance Abuse – 32 (36.3%)
- Whereabouts Unknown – 3 (3.4%)
- Non-Payment of Fees – 15 (17%)
- Failure to Attend Classes – 5 (5.7%)
- Failure to Acquire Employment/Do Job Search – 13 (14.8%)
- Poor Attitude/Behavior – 10 (11.4%)
- No Suitable Housing – 3 (3.4%)
- Failure to do CS – 4 (4.5%)
- Failure to turn in Weekly Schedule – 1 (1.1%)
- Failure to Attend Required Appointment – 2 (2.3%)

**ReEntry**

**-84 Terminated (46.4% of all individuals in this component)**

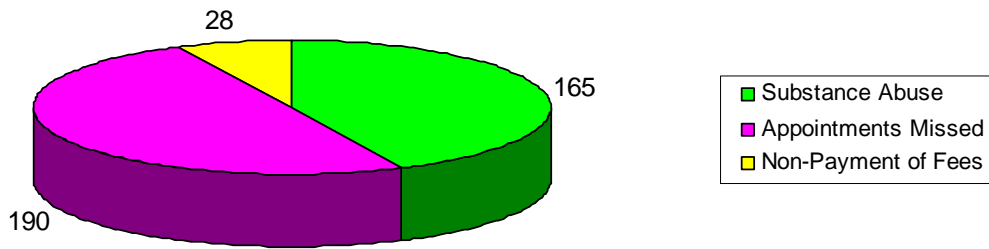
- 31 Technical Violations Termination
- 38 New Charges
- 15 Escaped

**Technical Violations Consisted Of:**

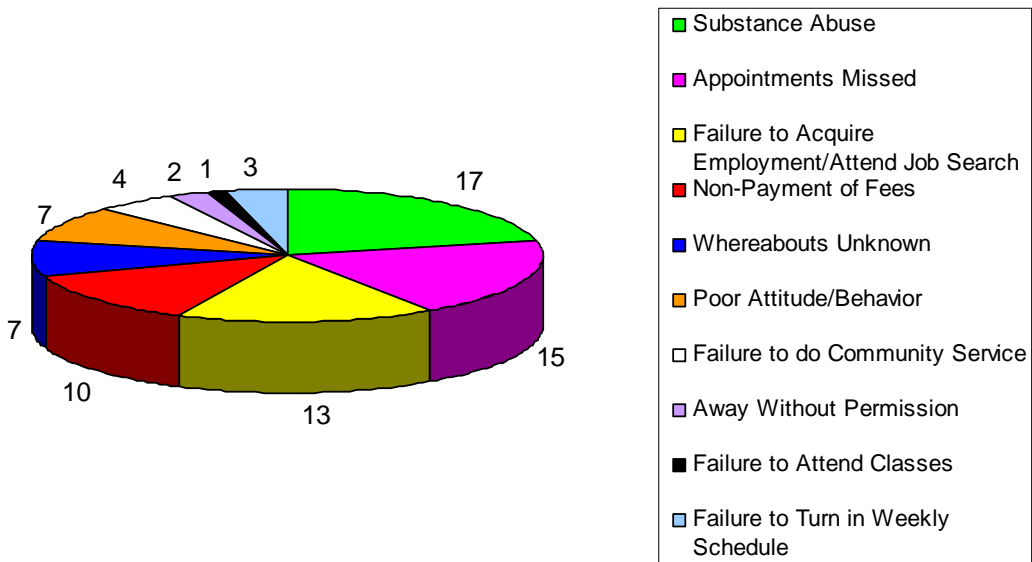
- Substance Abuse – 193 (23.5%)
- Whereabouts Unknown – 43 (5.2%)
- Poor Attitude/Behavior – 118 (14.4%)
- Non-Payment of Fees – 140 (17%)
- Failure to Attend Classes – 98 (12%)
- Failure to Acquire Employment/Do Job Search – 72 (8.8%)
- Failure to turn in Weekly Schedule – 11 (1.3%)
- Failure to do CS – 81 (10%)
- No Suitable Housing – 4 (0.5%)
- Failure to Attend Required Appointment – 61 (7.4%)

## Technical Violations By Component (July 1, 2010 – June 30, 2011)

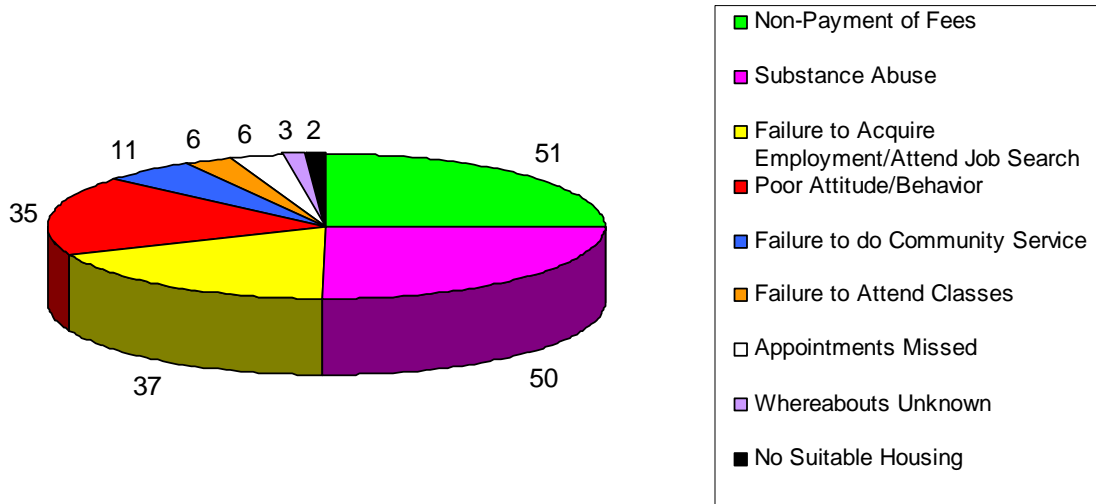
### Pre-Trial Violations (July 1, 2010 - June 30, 2011)



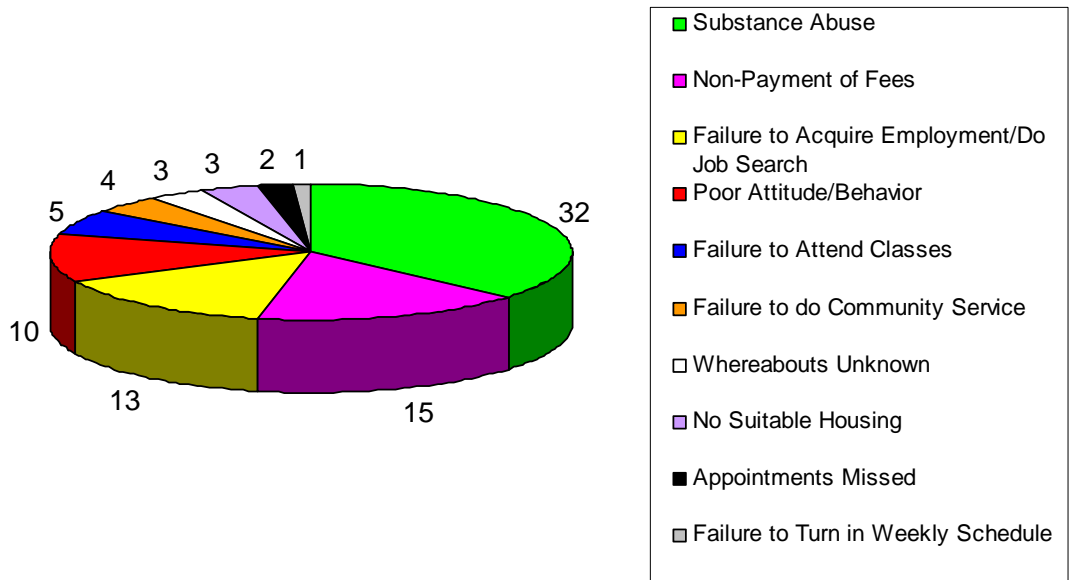
### Forensic Diversion Violations (July 1, 2010 - June 30, 2011)



**Home Detention - Suspended Sentence (July 1, 2010 - June, 30 2011)**



**Home Detention - Executed Sentence (July 1, 2010 - June 30, 2011)**



### ReEntry Violations (July 1, 2010 - June 30, 2011)

