

Monroe Circuit Court Probation Department

Monroe County Citizens' Academy October 19, 2011



Objectives

- Introductions
- Department Mission, Organization Structure, and Budgets
- Evidence Based Practices
- Adult Division
- Court Alcohol and Drug Program
- Community Corrections
- Drug Treatment Court
- Juvenile Division

Mission Statement

To promote a safer community by intervening in the lives of offenders, holding them accountable, and serving as a catalyst for positive change.



Organizational Chart

Board of Judges

71 Total Staff*

Chief Probation Officer

44 Probation Officers (+ one vacancy)

Community Corrections

- **CASP**
 - Home Detention
 - Day Reporting
- Drug Treatment Court
- Community Service
- Drug Testing

Adult Division

- Investigation
 - Presentence Reports
 - Initial Assessments
- Supervision
 - Court Teams
 - Enhanced Supervision
 - Administrative Cases

Juvenile Division

- Investigation
 - Preliminary Inquiries
- Supervision
 - Formal Cases
 - Informal Cases
 - Family Preservation
- Placement Cases
- Educ. Compliance Court
- JAMS / Project SET

Support Staff

- Reception
- Division Support
- ■POA Staff

*11 positions lost over



Probation Department

Locations

The Curry Building

214 West 7th Street, Suite 200

Youth Services

615 South Adams Street

Community Corrections

405 West 7th Street, Suite 2

The Justice Building

301 North College Avenue

COMMUNITY



Monroe Circuit Court Probation Department

Probation Department

2011 Budget ~ \$4.5 million

- 46% County General Funding (Local Taxes)
- 19% Federal, State, and Local Grants
- 35% Participant User Fees*

*Over \$1 million is collected annually in user fees.

- 86% Personnel
- 14% Operating Expenses



Evidence Based Practices

Definition

Evidence based practice is the use of current, scientific evidence from research to guide efficient and effective correctional services.

Goal

To reduce recidivism (the likelihood that a person will commit a new offense).



Evidence Based Practices

Top Four Factors Correlated with Risk

- Antisocial attitudes and beliefs
- Antisocial peers
- Antisocial personality or temperament
- Family and/or marital factors

Next Four Factors Correlated with Risk

- Substance abuse
- Employment
- Education/school
- Leisure and/or recreation

Source – The Carey Group

Evidence Based Practices

Eight Principles of Effective Intervention

- 1. Assess Actuarial Risk/Needs
- 2. Enhance Intrinsic Motivation
- 3. Target Interventions
- 4. Skill Train with Directed Practice
- 5. Increase Positive Reinforcement
- 6. Engage Ongoing Support in Natural Communities
- 7. Measure Relevant Processes/Practices
- 8. Provide Measurement Feedback



Assess Actuarial Risk/Needs

- Evaluation tools for adult and juvenile
- IRAS & IYAS

Enhance Intrinsic Motivation

All staff trained in Motivational Interviewing



Target Interventions

- Risk principle WHO
- Needs principle WHAT
- Responsivity principle HOW
- Dosage principle HOW LONG

Skill Train with Directed Practice

- Aggression Replacement Training
- PRIME for Life
- Thinking for a Change



Increase Positive Reinforcement

 Drug Treatment Court provides incentives at a rate of three incentives for every one sanction

Engage Support in Communities

- Functional Family Therapy
- Support and Self-help Groups
- Community Referrals

Measure Relevant Processes and Practices

- Two independent studies of Drug Court
- Monitor success rates of programs
- Implement quality assurance
- Internal data collection

Provide Measurement Feedback

- Evaluations of staff and services
- Changes made based on information learned

Adult Division



Monroe Circuit Court Probation Department

Intake Unit

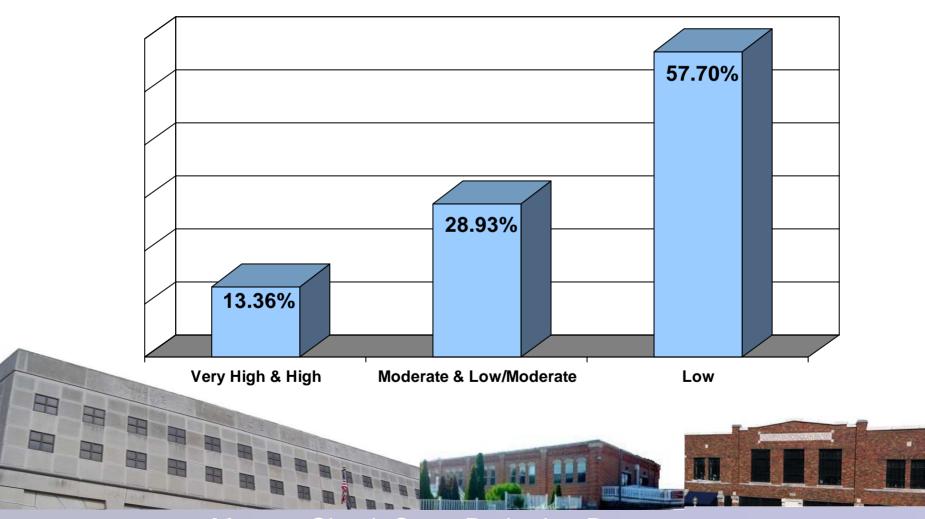
- First contact an offender has with probation
- Utilize evidence based practices in conducting assessments and making referrals for services
- Referrals are made based on an offender's risk and needs
- Offenders are referred to appropriate agencies aid in reducing recidivism and aid in creating more functional members of society

Indiana Risk Assessment System (IRAS-CST)

- Proven risk assessment instrument that identifies a person's risk to recidivate and aids in identifying needs
- Community Supervision Tool (CST) has seven areas of assessment:
 - criminal history
 - education, employment, and financial situation
 - family and social support
 - neighborhood problems
 - substance use
 - peer associations
 - criminal attitudes and behavioral patterns

IRAS – CST Data

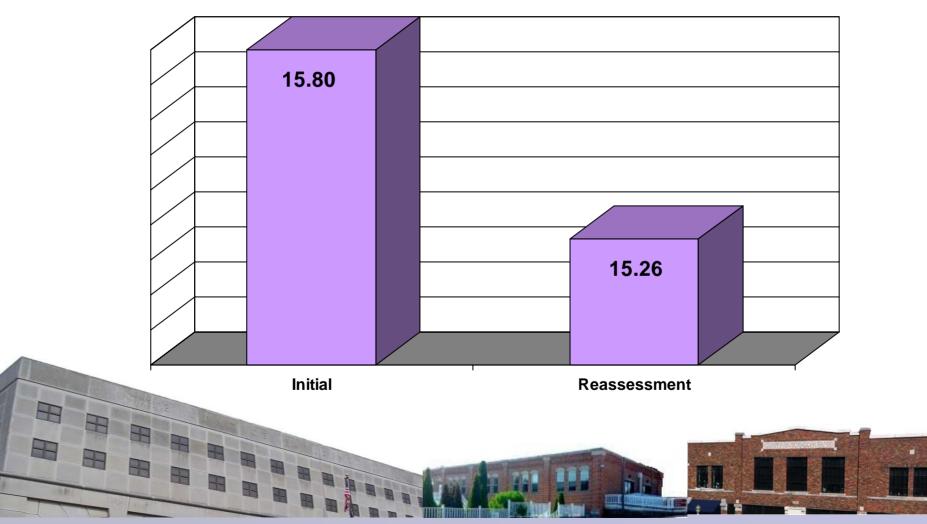
Percentage of Risk, Jan-Sep 2011



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IRAS – CST Data

Initial and Reassessment Total Scores, Jan-Sep 2011



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Pre-sentence Investigations

- Focuses on information from the IRAS-CST
- In-depth criminal history
- Victim information
- Circumstances surrounding the offense
- Family information
- Substance use history
- Recommendations for sentencing
- Required for murder, A, B, and C felony cases
- Completed 125 as of September 30, 2011



Pre-sentence Investigations

- Criminal history checks and verification
 - NCIC / IDACS
 - Odyssey / Tracker
 - DoxPop
 - IDOC / Sex Offender Registry
 - Other probation departments
 - Internet
 - Offender's self report

Pre-sentence Investigations

- Victim information
 - Obtain an impact statement
 - Obtain financial or personal loss information
 - Inform of sentencing date and time
 - Provide information regarding sentencing



17 Supervision Officers

- Three officers assigned to each of the four criminal courts
- Four officers assigned to an Enhanced Supervision Unit
- One officer assigned to an administrative caseload



Court Teams

- Three officers per court supervise offenders with offenses ranging from illegal consumption to burglary
- Officers average about 110 offenders each
- Higher risk clients are seen more frequently in the office or in their homes
- Officers coordinate referrals and apply interventions or sanctions to ensure public safety and to reduce recidivism

Enhanced Supervision Unit (ESU)

- Four officers assigned sex and violent offenders to supervise intensely
- Includes domestic violence caseload and chronically mentally ill offenders
- Officers average about 60 offenders each
- Most contacts take place in the field



Administrative Caseload

- One officer assigned to monitor cases transferred to other counties or states
- Includes monitoring offenders in DOC who will be released to probation
- Includes cases on unsupervised probation
- Over 400 cases designated as administrative
- Non-reporting cases



Field Visits

- All supervision probation officers complete field visits on moderate and high risk clients
- Community Corrections field officers assist in completing visits

Search Team

- Group of specifically trained probation officers who complete searches of offenders' homes, vehicles, etc. when reasonable suspicion exists there are violations
- Utilize law enforcement for safety purposes only

Violations

- Minor violations are addressed administratively through verbal and written warnings and through administrative modifications using options such as:
 - Increasing the level of supervision, such as day reporting or house arrest
 - Providing more community support, such as drug treatment
 - Utilizing road crew and public restitution

Jail is typically the last resort!

Jail Myths

- The jail is full of probationers where their sole violation is due to failure to pay fees
- The jail is full of probationers who have violated their probation by using marijuana

Jail Facts

- There are no probationers in jail solely for failing to pay fees
- The majority of those in jail are being held pre-trial
- The majority of probation violators in jail are being held due to the alleged commission of a new offense

Source – Monroe County Jail Study in 2007 & Current Jail Population Information

Adult Probation Statistics

- 2,046 currently on probation
 - 1,010 felons; 1,036 misdemeanants
- 72% were discharged successfully in 2010
- Over one-half of all cases received are alcohol-drug related
- Operating while intoxicated is the most frequent offense committed



Court Alcohol & Drug Program

Certified Program

- One of 52 certified programs in Indiana
- One of the few under the probation department
- Allows the completion of substance use assessments and manage these cases
- Saves clients and taxpayers money
- Includes educational programs
 - Alcohol Education School (AES)
 - Prime for Life (PRI)
 - Victim Impact Panel (VIP)

Court Alcohol & Drug Program

PRIME for Life

- Educational, risk reduction program for alcohol and drug use that is evidence based
- Facilitated by trained probation officers
- Twelve hour class for adults and sixteen hour class for juveniles
- Participants report improved decision making regarding alcohol and drug choices



Court Alcohol & Drug Program

CSAMS

- Court Substance Abuse Management
 Specialist credential required for new staff
- Requires multiple hours in initial training in assessment and supervision
- Requires 500 hours of practical experience under program director
- Must pass a certifying exam



Community Corrections



Community Alternative Supervision Program

CASP

- Levels of supervision combining various intensities and services
 - Level 1 Work release (only transfers)
 - Level 2 Day reporting with house arrest
 - Level 3 House arrest
 - Level 4 Curfew monitored house arrest
 - Level 5 Day reporting



Community Alternative Supervision Program

House Arrest

- Also referred to as electronic monitoring, home detention, and GPS monitoring
- Radio frequency (RF) versus GPS
- Client submit schedules which are verified by case managers and frequent field contacts
- Allowed outside of home for specific reasons
- Currently have 56 felons and 11 misdemeanants on house arrest (20 with GPS)

Community Alternative Supervision Program

Violations

- Due to the high risk nature of offenders on CASP, violations are dealt with swiftly
- After-hours telephonic probable cause hearings can be conducted with a judge
- Warrants may be obtained immediately if the situation requires



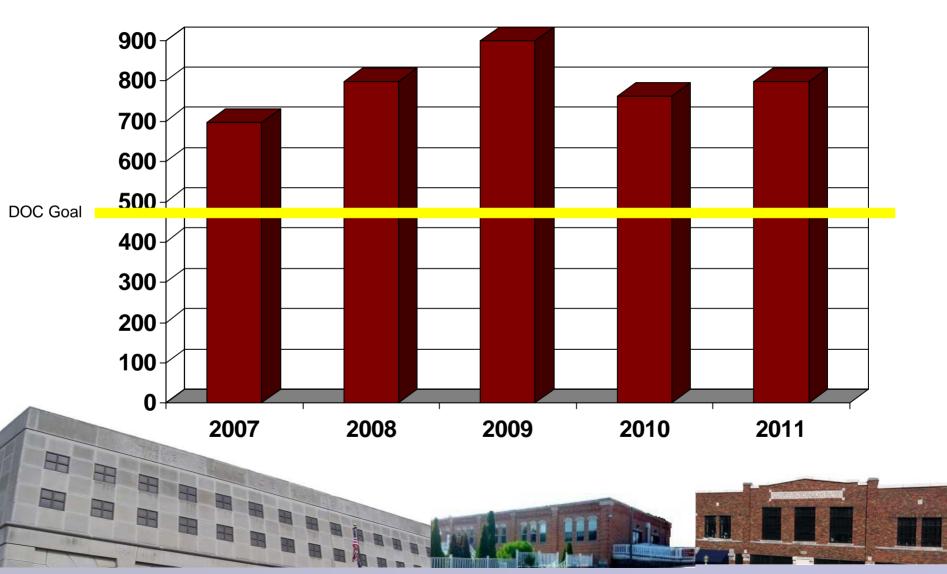
Community Alternative Supervision Program

Day Reporting

- Clients check in daily between 7a-9a
- Frequent alcohol and drug testing
- Includes pretrial clients and those sanctioned to program
- Currently have 59 felons and 30 misdemeanants on the program



CASP Referral Trends



Monroe County Prison Commitment Rate

Per capita adult prison commitment rate

STATEWIDE AVERAGE	(59.49)
 Elkhart County Shelby County Wayne County 	(120.64) (109.53) (106.74)
19. Tippecanoe County	(66.60)
44. Delaware County	(47.71)
47. Vigo County	(45.75)
76. Monroe County	(30.91)

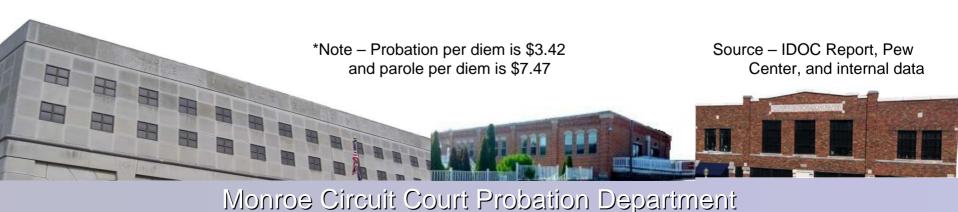
In 2010,
Monroe
County had
the 76th
lowest
commitment
rate to state
prisons out
of 92
counties



Community Alternative Supervision Program

Prison Impact

- During 2010-11 CASP diverted felons from an average of 39,090 "bed days"
- State prison per diem is \$52.60*
- CASP per diem is \$16.58
- After subtracting local grant per diem, CASP diversion impact was \$1,408,022 more than the \$682,840 in actual DOC grant support



Community Alternative Supervision Program

Community Impact

- Clients obtain employment, pay taxes, user fees (pay to be on the program), and child support
- Victims are paid restitution
- Clients are required to attend treatment and other programs to reduce recidivism
- CASP recidivism rate in 2010 was 26.31%



Juvenile Alternative Management Services (JAMS)

JAMS includes (covered in juvenile presentation):

- Aggression Replacement Training (ART)
- Parental Aggression Replacement Training (PART)
- Functional Family Therapy (FFT)
- Juvenile Public Restitution
- Juvenile Day Reporting
- Juvenile Holdover



Drug Testing

Drug Testing

- Urine and saliva drug testing
- Over 12,000 tests completed in 2010
 - 15% positive rate overall
 - Marijuana most frequently found
 - Opiates next most frequent
- Includes testing for new drugs, for example bath salts and K2 or Spice



Community Service

Public Restitution and Road Crew

- Supplies labor to over 40 non-profit and government agencies
- Over 400 people currently assigned hours
- Over 24,000 hours performed this year
- At minimum wage (\$7.25) it equals over \$175,000 in donated labor



Community Transition Program

Community Transition Program (CTP)

- Serves as supervised re-entry in our community for those who qualify who are returning from DOC
- Utilizes CASP levels
- Provides offenders with support and community with supervision of these offenders for a successful transition
- Offenders typically eligible for many free services to increase chances of success



Ten Key Components

- 1. Drug courts integrate alcohol and other drug treatment services with justice system case processing
- Using a non-adversarial approach, prosecution and defense counsel promote public safety while protecting participants' due process rights
- 3. Eligible participants are identified early and promptly placed in the drug court program
- 4. Drug courts provide access to a continuum of alcohol, drug, and other related treatment and rehabilitation services

Ten Key Components

- 5. Abstinence is monitored by frequent alcohol and other drug testing
- 6. A coordinated strategy governs drug court responses to participants' compliance
- 7. Ongoing judicial interaction with each drug court participant is essential
- 8. Monitoring and evaluation measure the achievement of program goals and gauge effectiveness



Ten Key Components

- Continuing interdisciplinary education promotes effective drug court planning, implementation, and operations
- 10. Forging partnerships among drug courts, public agencies, and community-based organizations generates local support and enhances drug court program effectiveness



Eligible Offenders

- Non-violent, felony offender
- Extensive substance use problems
- Monroe County resident
- Typically have failed at previous attempts in treatment and community supervision
- Must plead guilty to the offense and voluntarily enter into the terms and conditions to participate in the program

Drug Court Team

- Includes:
 - Judge MaryEllen Diekhoff
 - **DTC Coordinator Steve Malone**
 - Prosecutor
 - Public Defender
 - Community members
 - BPD representative
 - Treatment provider representatives
 - Others

Phases of Program

- Phase 1 stabilization about 30 days
- Phase 2 treatment about 9 months
- Phase 3 living sober about 3 months
- Phase 4 life plan about 6 months
- Phase 5 unsupervised about 6 months



Supervision

- At least weekly meetings with probation officers (fewer if successful)
- Random home visits (field officer dedicated to DTC clients)
- Weekly court sessions (fewer if successful)
- Verification of participation in treatment and other requirements



Statistics

- 445 clients accepted into DTC
- 210 completed successfully
- 62% success rate (102 currently in program)
- 37 drug free babies have been born to participants
- Participants spend 40% fewer days in jail than those who opt-out of the program
- Only 22% of participants re-offend compared to 43% of those who opt-out of the program
- Successful client have charges dismissed and unsuccessful often are sent to IDOC

Research

- Two independent research studies on our local drug court confirms that the Monroe County Drug Treatment Court:
 - Reduces recidivism by 67%
 - Reduces substance use
 - Saves taxpayer money
 - Increases public safety



Juvenile Division



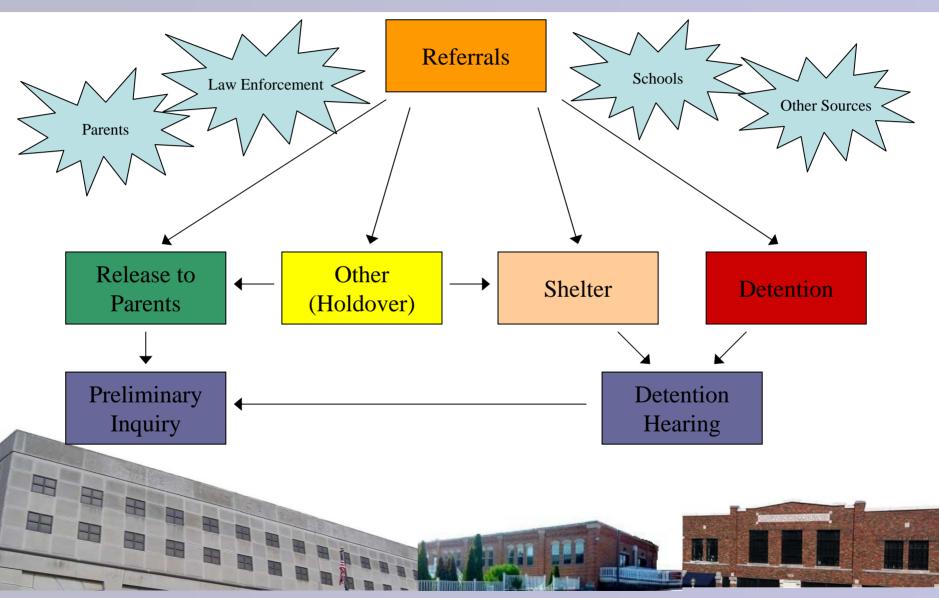
Juvenile Division

Primary Goals

- Rehabilitation
- Best interest of the child
- Safety of the community
- Least restrictive alternative
- Provide support for families



Juvenile Referrals



Monroe Circuit Court Probation Department

Preliminary Inquiry

- Formal meeting with the juvenile and parent/guardian
- Purpose is to collect information on:
 - Background (family and personal info)
 - Current status
 - School performance
- Complete additional risk/need assessments
- Make recommendations

Indiana Youth Assessment System (IYAS)

- Proven risk assessment instrument that identifies a person's risk to recidivate and aids in identifying needs
- Five tools in the IYAS
 - Diversion Tool
 - Detention Tool
 - Disposition Tool
 - Residential Tool
 - Reentry Tool



Indiana Youth Assessment System (IYAS)

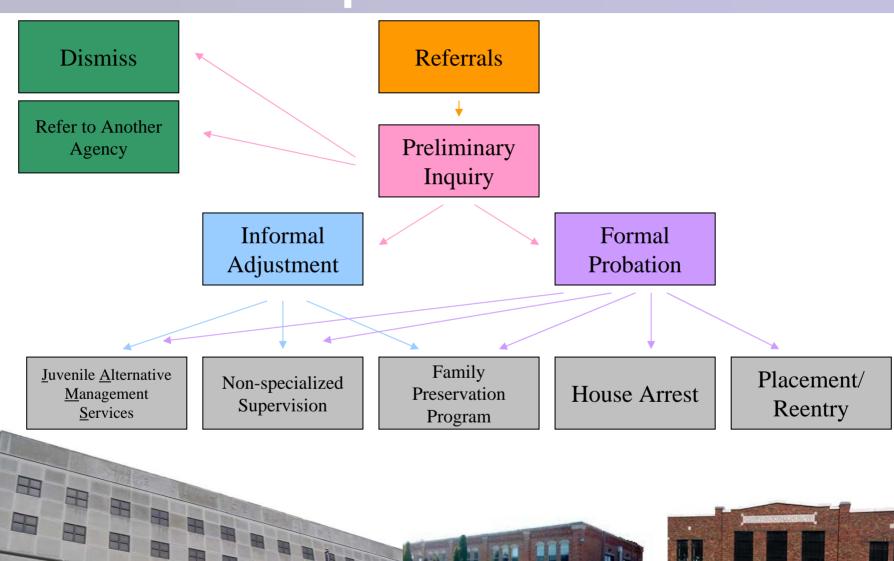
- Disposition Tool (IYAS-DIS) has seven areas of assessment:
 - Juvenile justice history
 - Family and living arrangements
 - Peers and social support network
 - Education and employment
 - Pro-social skills
 - Substance abuse, mental health, and personality
 - Values, beliefs, and attitudes



Preliminary Inquiry Recommendations

- Only certain recommendations allowed by state law
 - Dismiss the case
 - Refer to another agency
 - Informally adjust the case
 - File a petition against the child





Monroe Circuit Court Probation Department

Informal Adjustment

- Typically lower risk juveniles with fewer family needs
- Supervised term of informal probation
- Agreed contract approved by the prosecutor and judge
- May be referred to a variety of programs and services



Formal Probation

- Typically moderate to higher risk juveniles with more complex family needs
- Often repeat offenders or those unsuccessful on informal adjustment
- Attend formal court proceedings
- Supervised term of formal probation
- May attend a variety of programs and services



Educational Compliance Court (ECC)

- Truancy reduction goals while coordinating with schools
- Intensive supervision with attendance verification three or more times per week
- Weekly court sessions
- About 20 juveniles have participated in ECC



Supervision / Services

Juvenile Alternative Management Services (JAMS)

- Aggression Replacement Training (ART)
- Parental Aggression Replacement Training (PART)
- Functional Family Therapy (FFT)
- Juvenile Public Restitution
- Juvenile Day Reporting
- Juvenile Holdover



<u>Aggression Replacement Training (ART)</u>

- 10 weeks; 3 days per week; 30 hours total
- Life skills, anger control, and moral reasoning
- Facilitated by trained probation officers
- Parental component one night per week
- About 50 juveniles participate annually
- Saves \$45.50 for every dollar invested (total program per person cost is \$1,473 and savings due to recidivism reduction is \$65,481)



Functional Family Therapy (FFT)

- Specialized, family therapy for at-risk youth
- Thomas Sexton, Ph.D of IU is co-creator of the program
- Model program practiced across the world
- Saves \$18.98 for every dollar invested (total program per person cost is \$3,198 and savings due to recidivism reduction is \$57,341)
- Juveniles and families receive services at no
 cost to them

Source – Washington State Institute for Public Policy

Victim Offender Reconciliation Program (VORP)

- Community Justice and Mediation Services (CJAMS)
- Juveniles referred to meet with victim to facilitate reconciliation agreements through volunteer mediators
- About 70 referrals annually



Family Preservation & Re-entry Services

- Intensive, home-based services
- Reduce the need for expensive out-of-home placement
- Aid in facilitating re-entry (return from placement)
- Net cost savings to the county of over \$10 million throughout previous years of the program

Civil Court Investigations

- The purpose of civil investigations is to provide the Judge with information regarding parents and their child(ren) who are the subject of a custody or parenting time dispute in a divorce or paternity proceeding.
- Authorized by state law that probation officers can complete
- Probation officers have completed over 25 so far in 2011 at an average of 11.5 hours of investigation and writing time for each report

Juvenile Division

Statistics

- 163 currently being supervised
- 660 have been referred in 2011
- 25 juveniles in an out-of-home placement (not including shelter care or detention)
- Average about 5 juveniles in detention and about 4 in shelter care at any given time



Questions?

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