



Fiscal Year 2002-03

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**STATE OF INDIANA ANNUAL REPORT
FISCAL YEAR 2002-03**

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**STATE OF INDIANA ANNUAL REPORT
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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Indiana Criminal Justice Institute is the state administrative agency responsible for the administration of the Edward Byrne Memorial State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance Program in Indiana. The Byrne Program is administered by the Institute's Board of Trustees.

Eleven state priorities for addressing drug crime, violent crime, and criminal justice information system needs were identified in Indiana's statewide strategy for the use of Byrne funds from fiscal year 2000 through fiscal year 2003. Consistent with the state strategy and the goals of the Byrne Formula Grant Program, in fiscal year 2002-2003, the Institute awarded \$7,940,673 in Byrne funds to 55 programs addressing drug and violent crime. These programs collectively represent a comprehensive, system-wide approach to drug and crime control involving education and prevention, law enforcement, adjudication, corrections and treatment, and the improvement of criminal justice information systems across the state.

This annual report summarizes Indiana programs funded through the Byrne Formula Grant Program from July 1, 2002 through June 30, 2003. The seven Byrne Purpose Areas under which the programs fall organize the program summaries, which were compiled from quarterly progress reports and annual administrative program evaluations.

INTRODUCTION

In Indiana, the Edward Byrne Memorial State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance Program is administered by the Indiana Criminal Justice Institute (the "Institute"). The Institute is Indiana's public safety planning and policy agency. Indiana's three-year statewide strategy for the use of Byrne Program funds in fiscal years 2000 through 2003 was developed by the Institute's Board of Trustees. The Board of Trustees also reviews and awards funds to local and state units of government that apply for Byrne funds each year. The Institute's Drug and Violent Crime Control Division is responsible for the day-to-day administration of Indiana's Byrne Program, including the management, monitoring, and evaluation of grantees.

Indiana's FY 2000-2003 statewide strategy identified eleven state priorities for addressing drug crime, violent crime, and criminal justice information system needs throughout the state. Indiana's state priorities are presented in Table 1, organized around the topics education and prevention, law enforcement, adjudication, corrections and treatment, information systems and technological improvements, and "other." The Byrne Purpose Area associated with each state priority also is indicated in Table 1.

In fiscal year 2002-03, the Byrne Formula Grant Program continued to play a significant role in Indiana's efforts to effectively address problems identified in the statewide strategy and to achieve state priorities by providing funding for the following types of programs:

- Multijurisdictional drug and violent crime law enforcement task forces;
- A community crime prevention program emphasizing community and police partnerships to identify and thwart crime;
- A community crime prevention program featuring a partnership between city officials and members of the faith-based community to help stop violence and crime among African American youth;
- A program focused on firearm violence associated with the distribution and use of illegal drugs;
- Programs seeking to improve the operational effectiveness of the courts, including a program assessing the efficacy of treatment-based alternatives to incarceration in reducing recidivism;
- Programs improving the effectiveness of correctional sentences by identifying and treating incarcerated and paroled offenders who historically have abused alcohol and drugs;

TABLE 1: STATE PRIORITIES UNDER INDIANA'S FY 2000-2003 STATEWIDE BYRNE STRATEGY

State Priorities by Topic Area	Related Byrne Purpose Area
Education and Prevention	
1. Focusing on problem identification, prevention, intervention, and treatment with an emphasis on community-based approaches and programs.	Area 4: Community Crime Prevention Programs
2. Supporting and enhancing community-level planning initiatives to reduce crime and delinquency.	Area 4: Community Crime Prevention Programs
Law Enforcement	
3. Supporting and enhancing enforcement methods for controlling drug and violent crime.	Area 2: Multijurisdictional Task Forces Against Drugs
4. Enhancing the ability of prosecutors to create new laws or use existing laws more effectively against drug and violent crime offenders.	Area 7A: Improving Law Enforcement Effectiveness Area 8: Career Criminal Prosecution Programs
Adjudication	
5. Improving the ability of Indiana courts to efficiently and effectively process delinquency and criminal cases.	Area 10: Improving Court Effectiveness
Corrections and Treatment	
6. Supporting alternatives to secure confinement for appropriate classes of offenders who will benefit from community-based alternatives to traditional punishment.	Area 20: Alternatives to Incarceration
7. Supporting correctional and transition programs to increase the odds that offenders will successfully move from unlawful to lawful lifestyles.	Area 11: Improving Correctional Effectiveness Area 13: Offender Drug Treatment
Information Systems and Technological Improvements	
8. Improving criminal and juvenile justice information systems and technology.	Area 15B: Information Systems
9. Improving data collection and research initiatives, including program evaluations, to enhance research-based decision making.	Area 19: Evaluations of Drug Control Programs
10. Supporting developments or improvements in crime technology and DNA identification procedures.	Area 15A: Drug Control Technology Area 25: DNA Analysis
Other	
11. Improving the criminal and juvenile justice system	Area 2: Multijurisdictional

by enhancing cooperation and resource sharing.

Task Forces Against Drugs

Area 16: Innovative
Enforcement Programs

- A public defender program encouraging the use of alternatives to incarceration in judicial sentencing recommendations;
- A program building state capacity for the analysis of DNA in crime investigations and prosecutions and insuring Indiana's compliance with national standards for DNA analysis established by the FBI; and
- A program providing for the development and analysis of DNA profiles in violent crimes where there is no known suspect.

The comprehensive approach represented by these programs (ranging from 'education and prevention to treatment' and 'crime investigation to offender management and monitoring') made possible by the federal Byrne Program has greatly assisted Indiana in its efforts to effectively address drug and violent crime. These programs also have helped Indiana in its efforts to contribute to the following eight national priorities established for the Byrne Program by Congress and the executive branch:

1. Improving the criminal justice system's ability to deal with drug and violent crime;
2. Developing comprehensive, multidisciplinary programs that include the community in program planning and implementation;
3. Reducing the availability of illegal firearms;
4. Enhancing community policing;
5. Focusing on adjudication issues (courts, prosecution, and defense);
6. Reducing homicide rates and improving homicide clearance rates;
7. Implementing a corrections options program; and
8. Promoting the goals of the National Drug Control Strategy.

Between July 1, 2002 and June 30, 2003, Indiana awarded \$7,940,673 in Byrne Formula Grant funds to 55 state and local units of government. This state annual report describes the focus and activities of Indiana drug and violent crime control programs funded in fiscal year 2002-03 by the seven Byrne Purpose Areas under which the programs fall. An overview of programs as they relate to the state priorities identified in Table 1 is presented below, followed by a summary of program coordination efforts and activities. The final sections of this report present evaluation plans and activities and detailed summaries of the programs themselves.

Overview of Programs

Multijurisdictional Drug Task Forces (Purpose Area 2)

In fiscal year 2002-03, Indiana supported 37 multi-jurisdictional drug task forces with \$4,723,284.00 of Byrne Formula Grant funds. As in previous years, these programs continued to contribute significantly to Indiana's efforts to control the flow of illegal drugs into and out of the state. Task force accomplishments directly impacted state priorities and concerns highlighted in Indiana's statewide strategy. Enforcement methods for controlling drug and violent crime were enhanced (state priority 2) and communication and collaboration among government agencies, private organizations, and consumers in the development and provision of drug strategies were emphasized (state priority 11).

Community Crime Prevention Programs (Purpose Area 4)

Under the Byrne Program, Indiana continued the funding of two Community Crime Prevention programs for a total of \$98,000 which helped Indiana meet goals established under state priorities 1 and 2. An Indianapolis-based program collaboratively involved a neighborhood association and the Indianapolis Police Department in community crime prevention and intervention efforts, and the development of positive youth programs as alternatives to crime. The second program targeted firearm violence associated with the distribution and use of illegal drugs in Marion County, Indiana.

Improving Court Effectiveness (Purpose Area 10)

Three programs were related to state priority 5, improving the ability of Indiana courts to efficiently and effectively process delinquency and criminal cases. \$781,127 in 2002-03 Byrne monies helped Indiana use judicial resources more efficiently and effectively in drug-related cases; enhance access to treatment for drug and alcohol offenders; educate jurors on the importance of their duty; certify and oversee the state drug courts; and study the outcomes of murders sentences around the state to allow policy makers and judges the best information in deciding the impact of their sentences

Improving Correctional Effectiveness (Purpose Area 11)

In its statewide strategic plan, Indiana prioritized support for correctional and transition programs to increase the odds that offenders will successfully move from unlawful to lawful lifestyles upon release from state incarceration and supervision (state priority 7). Current estimates

indicate that as much as 70% to 80% of Indiana's correctional population has a history of substance abuse. \$1,125,000 Byrne federal assistance was used to fund the continuation of the Indiana Department of Correction's treatment program for drug- and alcohol-dependent offenders in prison and on parole during 2002-03.

Information Systems (Purpose Area 15B)

For the past several years, Indiana has successfully coordinated funding from the Byrne Formula Grant Program with support from the National Criminal History Improvement Program (NCHIP) to improve state criminal history records and information systems. Through the effective coordination of Byrne and NCHIP funding, Indiana has successfully built a solid foundation for obtaining, maintaining, and linking more accurate and complete criminal history information both within the state and nationwide. In the current reporting period, \$178,500 of Byrne funds were allocated to projects consistent with state priority 8, improving criminal and juvenile justice information systems and technology.

Alternatives to Incarceration (Purpose Area 20)

The programs funded under this Purpose Area (for a total of \$546,302 in 2002-03 Byrne funds) were related to state priority 6. These programs targeted prison bound offenders who posed minimal risk to the community but could benefit from a diversionary program designed towards overall life improvements.

DNA Analysis (Purpose Area 25)

In fiscal year 2002-03, the Indiana State Police received \$171,750 in Byrne funds to support a program for the analysis of DNA in crime investigations and prosecutions. This project helped Indiana support developments and improvements in crime technology and DNA identification procedures (state priority 10).

Summary of Program Coordination Efforts and Activities

Collaborative planning and coordination among state and local agencies has been a strong component of Indiana's approach to reducing drug abuse and violent crime for the last ten years. The Governor's Commission for a Drug-Free Indiana, a division of the Indiana Criminal Justice Institute, has served as a driving force behind this collaboration by coordinating comprehensive, statewide approaches to alcohol and other drug problems. Many of the Commission's initiatives are accomplished in partnership with the Governor's Council on Impaired and Dangerous Driving, also a division of the Institute. The Council supports efforts to increase public safety in Indiana by focusing on traffic safety, including impaired and dangerous driving due to alcohol and substance abuse. As described below, efforts of the Commission and the Council involve mobilizing communities, advising the Governor and General Assembly, and helping the Institute guide informed state and local public safety planning initiatives.

The first Commission for a Drug-Free Indiana was appointed by executive order in 1989. The twenty people who voluntarily serve on the Commission bring expertise and experience from the following areas: family life, religion, education, community organizations, business, media, drug treatment, medicine, local government, judiciary, law enforcement, self-help organizations, and elected state legislators from both houses and parties. A youth representative and a representative from the Interagency Council on Drugs (see below) also serve on the Commission.

The Commission's mission is divided in three parts:

1. To advise the Governor and the Indiana General Assembly on sound policy concerning alcohol, tobacco, and other drugs. Using input gathered from communities throughout the state, as well as other sources of state and national information, the Commission develops policy and positions on issues related to substance abuse.
2. To coordinate state government efforts related to alcohol, tobacco, and other drugs by convening state agency work groups such as the Interagency Council on Drugs. The Interagency Council on Drugs is a consortium of Indiana state government agencies that have responsibilities related to substance abuse issues. Consortium members include the Alcoholic Beverage Commission, Department of Correction, Department of Education, Prosecuting Attorney's Council, State Police, State Department of Health, National Guard, the Family and Social Service Administration's Office of Community Planning and its Division of Mental Health, the Institute's Commission for a Drug-Free Indiana, and the Institute's Council on Impaired and Dangerous Driving.

The Interagency Council keeps members informed about the activities of other agencies to promote the informed use of resources, to prevent duplication of efforts, to find opportunities for collaboration, and to review the alcohol and drug plans of state agencies. Indiana's statewide strategy for the use of Byrne Formula Grant Funds benefits greatly from interagency planning efforts, including the sharing of agency plans for federal funding and state budget requests.

3. To mobilize citizens to reduce substance abuse in their communities. The Commission facilitates this process by employing community consultants throughout the state to help develop and support Local Coordinating Councils (LCCs). LCCs are volunteer coalitions of citizens and organizations that band together to solve local problems regarding substance abuse. LCCs prepare comprehensive alcohol, tobacco, and substance abuse plans that detail their assessment of the problem, identify resources currently being applied to the problem, target strategies for reducing the problem, and specify evaluation criteria for measuring the success of planned strategies. Members of LCCs also meet as Regional Advisory Boards to share program ideas, skill development, and communication among coalition members across Indiana's 92 counties.

Since its inception, the Commission for a Drug-Free Indiana has held many statewide conferences to encourage cross-disciplinary training and the sharing of ideas and information among coalition members, state agencies, and nationally-recognized experts. The Commission also conducts regional trainings to educate LCC members on specialized topics; legislative forums to

provide LCC members the opportunity to shape drug-free policy recommendations; drug summits to solicit citizen input into the drug-free planning process; and youth summits to acquire the ideas and opinions of youth throughout the state.

The Commission has continued to be affirmed for its commitment to comprehensive, community-based approaches to the drug-free effort that it supports. The Community Anti-Drug Coalitions of America awarded the Commission "Outstanding State Association" in 1994, and gave the Noble County, Indiana LCC one of four "Outstanding Coalition Awards" in 1999. The Bureau of Justice Assistance critically reviewed the Commission in 1995, and later presented Indiana's model as one for other states to follow.

As divisions of the Institute, the Governor's Commission for a Drug-Free Indiana and the Governor's Council on Impaired and Dangerous Driving provide important means by which the Institute coordinates its efforts and activities under the Byrne Formula Grant Program with local units of government, other state government agencies, and the many other agencies, organizations, and professions involved in the effort to control drug and violent crime.

EVALUATION PLAN AND ACTIVITIES

Implementation and outcome evaluations are conducted for Indiana Byrne programs to provide information for state annual reports, to inform statewide drug and violent crime control strategies, and to learn more about what works well in Indiana to help curb drug and violent crime.

The implementation of Byrne programs is assessed by periodic site visits to Byrne grantees. During site visits, Institute staff members review accounting, operational, and administrative aspects of programs as well program implementation activities. On-site monitoring is supplemented with in-house monitoring functions whereby the Institute communicates with Byrne grantees to address specific questions about the administration and use of grant funds and program implementation, and to provide information and guidance as needed. Quarterly narrative progress reports furnish detailed quantitative and qualitative information about program activities and accomplishments and contribute to evaluations of program outcomes.

Program monitoring and review of quarterly reports have been used to inform annual assessments of the effectiveness of each program so that any necessary changes in programmatic or funding strategies can be made in advance of a new funding cycle. It also should be noted that a new state priority under Indiana's most recent three-year Byrne plan, improving data collection and research initiatives (state priority 9), will contribute to current efforts to strengthen outcome evaluations of Byrne programs and enhance research-based decision making regarding the allocation of Byrne federal assistance in Indiana.

**SUMMARY OF PROGRAMS, PERFORMANCE MEASURES,
EVALUATION METHODS AND EVALUATION RESULTS**

Multijurisdictional Drug Task Forces	
Number of Grants:	37
Total Funding Amount:	\$4,723,284

MULTIJURISDICTIONAL DRUG TASK FORCE PROGRAMS

Program Description

The multi-jurisdictional drug task force program supports a coordinated approach between law enforcement and prosecution in the fight against criminals who engage in illegal drug activities. With the assistance of Byrne grant funds, law enforcement and local prosecutors are able to develop multi-agency, coordinated efforts for the investigation and prosecution of drug offenders. This coordinated approach to the drug problem, including the exchange of intelligence information, facilitates the development of successful cases against offenders, which require time-intensive investigative techniques and cooperation across criminal justice agencies. Thirty-six multijurisdictional drug task forces were supported by Byrne funds in FY 2002-03. These task forces employ nearly 400 full time and part time officers, prosecutors and support staff in over 180 different law enforcement agencies.

Goals and Objectives

The goal of the multi-jurisdictional drug task force program is to coordinate, through jointly controlled operations, the combined ability of federal, state, and local law enforcement and prosecution agencies to eliminate major drug conspiracies, traffickers, and offenders through investigation, arrest, prosecution, and conviction. The program has the following three objectives:

1. To investigate, prosecute, and convict major multi-jurisdictional drug offenders and narcotic conspiracies.
2. To recover criminal assets.
3. To reduce fractional and duplicative investigations and prosecutions.

Activities

Program activities related to the objective no. 1: Law enforcement agencies are encouraged to develop multi-jurisdictional task forces to provide a more cooperative and coordinated approach to illegal drug activities. Each task force is responsible for establishing a Board of Directors to assist them with prioritizing drug investigations, and each task force has an experienced law enforcement officer who supervises task force personnel and meets with the Board each month. The purpose of these meetings is to keep the Board informed about new and ongoing investigations.

Program activities related to objective no. 2: The seizure and forfeiture of assets related to criminal drug activity.

Program activities related to objective no. 3: A management system is selected for the coordination of personnel, financial, material, and technical resources to be used in investigations of targets established by the task force

Performance Measures and Evaluation Methods

Evaluation methods for the multi-jurisdictional drug task force program include on-site and in-house monitoring as well as quarterly reports.

Program directors are required to submit quarterly and annual progress reports approved by their individual Board of Directors identifying progress made toward achieving program goals and objectives. In addition to data on program performance measures, these reports include the narrative report required by the Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA) for multi-jurisdictional drug task forces.

Each task force program is visited periodically to determine compliance with program goals and objectives. This information is made available to the Indiana Criminal Justice Institute Board of Trustees to assist in evaluations of funding requests.

Performance measures for program activities related to objective no. 1 are:

- The number of criminal subjects or conspiracies identified.
- The number of activities under investigation.
- The number of arrests.
- The number of subjects charged.
- The number of convictions obtained.
- The length of sentence given.
- The amount of fines assessed.

Performance measures for program activities related to objective no. 2 are:

- The amount in dollars of cashed seized.
- The amount in dollars of marijuana seized.
- The amount of real estate seized.
- The amount of cocaine and crack cocaine seized.
- The amount in dollars of chemicals and substances seized from drug laboratories.
- The value in dollars of vehicles, and other criminal assets seized.
- The number of firearms seized.

Performance measures for program activities related to objective no. 3 are:

- The number of instances of interagency exchange of information.
- The number of cases assigned for initiation of investigation and subsequent prosecution.

- The criteria used to identify, select, and prioritize targets.

Accomplishments and Evaluation Results

The creation of multi-jurisdictional drug task forces in Indiana has enabled communities to present a united force against drugs, gangs, and violent crime. The resultant coordination and shared communication has resulted in more effective efforts to eradicate these crimes around the state.

TABLE 2: INDIANA DRUG TASK FORCE SUPPORTED BY BYRNE FORMULA GRANT FUNDS IN FY 2002-2003

Task Force	Jurisdictions Covered by Task Force
Indiana State Police Drug Task Force	Statewide
South Central Narcotics Strike Force	Monroe, Brown, Sullivan, Lawrence, Greene Counties
Allen County Police Department Drug Task Force	Allen, Huntington Counties; Cities of Fort Wayne and Huntington
Anderson Police Department	Madison County; City of Anderson
Auburn Police Department	Noble, LaGrange, DeKalb, Steuben Counties
Bluffton Police Department Drug Task Force	Wells County; City of Bluffton
Carmel Police Department Drug Task Force	Hamilton, Boone Counties; Cities of Carmel, Zionsville and Lebanon
Connersville Police Department Drug Task Force	Fayette, Shelby, Rush, Decatur Counties; Cities of Connersville and Shelbyville
Floyd County Police Department Drug Task Force	Floyd, Harrison, Clark Counties; Towns of New Albany, Clarksville and Scottsburg
Floyd County Prosecutor	Assigned to Southeast Indiana Drug Task Force out of the Floyd County Police Department
Grant County Police Department Drug Task Force	Grant, Marion Counties
Hendricks County Prosecutor Drug Task Force	Hendricks, Putnam Counties; Towns of Brownsburg and Plainfield
Henry County Police Department Drug Task Force	Henry County; Towns of New Castle, Middletown, Sulphur Springs, Spiceland and Knightstown
Howard County Prosecutor	Part of Kokomo Police Department Drug Task Force
Johnson County Drug/Gang Task Force	Marion, Johnson Counties
Kokomo Police Department Drug Task Force	Howard County; City of Kokomo
Kosciusko County Police Department Drug Task Force	Kosciusko County; City of Warsaw
Lake County Police Department Drug Task Force	Lake County; Cities of Cedar Lake, Crown Point, Dyer, East Chicago, Lowell, Merrillville, Munster, New Chicago, Schererville and St. John
LaPorte County Prosecutor Drug Task Force	LaPorte County; Cities of LaPorte and Michigan City, Towns of Long Beach, Trail Creek and Kingsford Heights
Marion County Justice Agency METRO Drug Task Force	Marion, Hamilton Counties; City of Indianapolis and Marion County Police Departments
Marshall County Prosecutor Drug Task Force	Marshall, Fulton, Pulaski Counties; City of Plymouth
Muncie Police Department Drug Task Force	Delaware County; City of Muncie
Peru Police Department Drug Task Force	Miami County; City of Peru
Pulaski County Police Department	Part of Marshall County Prosecutor Drug Task Force
Randolph County Police Department Drug Task Force	Randolph, Jay Counties; Indiana State Police
St. Joseph County Drug Task Force	St. Joseph County; Cities of South Bend and Mishawaka
Starke County Police Department Drug Task Force	Starke County; Town of Knox
Tippecanoe County Prosecutor Drug Task Force	Tippecanoe County; City of Lafayette
Vanderburgh County Drug Task Force	Vanderburgh, Warrick Counties
Vigo County Drug Task Force	Vigo County; City of Terre Haute
Wayne County Drug Task Force	Wayne County; City of Richmond
Warren County Drug Task Force	Warren, Benton, Fountain, Vermilion Counties
Whitley County Prosecutor Drug Task Force	Whitley County; Town of Columbia City

Community Crime Prevention Programs	
Number of Grants:	2
Total Funding Amount:	\$98,000

INDIANAPOLIS POLICE DEPARTMENT/ EAGLEDALE NEIGHBORHOOD SECURITY PROGRAM

Program Description

This project involves the Indianapolis Police Department, Eagledale Neighborhood Association, service providers in the area, residents, and businesses in a cooperative project called the Eagledale Neighborhood Security Program. The Eagledale Neighborhood Association identified several crime problems that threatened the safety and security of the local neighborhood. Residents and the Indianapolis Police Department agreed that community problem solving/crime prevention was the key to reducing crime. The Eagledale Neighborhood Security Program blends crime prevention activities of the Association with overtime policing by the Indianapolis Police Department.

Goals and Objectives

- Crime prevention, and intervention, and the development of positive youth programs as alternatives to crime, especially drug-related crimes.
- Increasing community involvement, through the Eagledale Public Safety Committee and crime watch block clubs.
- Enhancing police-community relations.

Activities

- Police Department will increase police presence in the target area through the use of overtime for bike patrols, problem solving, and other police activities.
- Police Department will add an additional narcotics detective to increase the investigation of drug crimes.
- The Eagledale Neighborhood Association Public Safety Committee will meet monthly with the Indianapolis Police Department to identify problems and evaluate strategies.
- Will conduct SARA (scan, analyze, respond, and assess) style problem solving to combat crime problems identified by the Eagledale Neighborhood Association.

Performance Measures and Evaluation Methods

- UCR crime statistics for each type of crime were tracked for the base year and current funding year.
- Detailed activity logs were completed on a monthly basis to track police and community activities.
- Crime data were mapped periodically to track crime patterns over time.
- SARA problem solving reports were used to document problems, strategies, and outcomes of special events.

Accomplishments and Evaluation Results

During 2002-03, Indianapolis Police Department officers accumulated 558 hours of overtime to reduce crime in the Eagledale area.

Baseline/year one program data were as follows: seventy-four arrests were made ranging from youth curfew violations to adult drug violations, including:

- 24 narcotics arrests
- 2 firearm arrests
- 7 firearms seizures
- 2 vice arrests
- 7 search warrants
- 63 warrant arrests
- 42 traffic arrests
- \$5,009 seized

MARION COUNTY JUSTICE AGENCY – INDIANAPOLIS VIOLENCE REDUCTION PARTNERSHIP

Program Description

This project involved agency heads of all the local, state, and federal criminal justice agencies serving Marion County to join forces against violence with a focus on gun violence and violence associated with drug dealing.

Goals and Objectives

The goal of this program is to significantly reduce the number of homicides and levels of crime in Marion County.

Objectives include:

1. Increase collaboration with community, neighborhood leaders and service providers to link aggressive enforcement with prevention efforts.
2. Improve communication, coordination, and cooperation of all local, state, and federal criminal justice agencies to better address the violence problem.
3. Involve a research partner to assist in the process of problem analysis, ongoing assessment, and outcome evaluation.

Activities

- Held multiple meeting with the Indianapolis Commission on African American Males task force on criminal justice issues
- Conducted multiple lever pulling meetings allowing probationers and parolees hear from community members and law enforcement about stopping violence in Marion County

- Performed two multi-agency warrant sweeps selecting 120 warrants leading to the arrests of 20 individuals
- The Hudson Institute continues to be involved in on-going collection and analysis of crime data for Indianapolis, Marion County.

Performance Measures and Evaluation Methods

- Number of reductions in Marion County homicides.
- Number of reductions in Marion County gun assaults.
- Number of reductions in Marion County armed robberies.

Accomplishments and Evaluation Results

- Gun related aggravated assaults have declined by nearly 14% since 2000.
- Over 3,360 guns were seized in 2002; 3,298 were successfully traced.

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Improving Court Effectiveness	
Number of Grants:	5
Total Funding Amount:	\$781,127

THE MARION COUNTY SUPERIOR COURT – EXPEDITED DRUG CASE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

Program Description

The Marion Superior Court has experienced an increase in the number of drug related cases filed. There continues to be a backlog of these cases and a need to dispose of the drug cases in a timelier manner. The program differentiates drug cases into three categories, simple, regular, and complex, assigning case resolution times for each category and setting goals for disposition based on the category.

In addition to focusing on the timely disposition of cases, there will be an intensified effort to identify individuals charged with C felonies for the Marion County Drug Treatment Diversion Program. A more in depth assessment of individuals charged with C Felonies by the Drug Treatment Court while allow for more individuals to go through the Drug Treatment Diversion Program. With a full staff and funding for a full time prosecutor, screening will take less time and expedite the disposition of drug cases through referral to the DTP.

Goals and Objectives

Goal: Improve the management of drug cases and more effectively screen young offenders who may benefit from a drug treatment diversion program

Objective 1: Increase the number of C felony substance abusers participating in the DTP.

Objective 2: Improve efficiency of disposition of felony drug cases.

Objective 3: Reduce by 10% the number of days required to screen and determine the eligibility for the DTP.

Activities

- Review juvenile histories to determine a casual connection between substance abuse and pending drug cases
- Standardize forms and referral procedures between the two courts with exclusive jurisdiction of drug cases
- Limit the number of pre-trial conferences and continuances after a case is more than one hundred day old—i.e. since the initial hearing

Performance Measures and Evaluation Methods

Track the number of cases disposed of compared to the number filed within the two courts. Follow the number of days it takes to dispose of cases within the courts and work towards a reduction

Program Accomplishments and Evaluation Results

The two courts handling these cases have seen mixed results. One has seen an increase in disposed cases, allowing it to dispose of more cases than are filed. Due to staffing shortages, the second court is holding even in disposed cases versus filed cases. In all, the two courts have expedited over 2,900 drug related cases.

INDIANA JUDICIAL CENTER – STATE OVERSIGHT OF DRUG COURTS

Program Description

In 2002, the Indiana General Assembly enacted legislation authorizing drug courts and state oversight of drug courts. All courts operating under this statute must be certified by the Indiana Judicial Center. The Indiana Judicial Center will provide low cost training opportunities for drug courts in order that they may be certified and remain current on drug court issues and remain in compliance with the proposed drug court rules. The Judicial Center will also provide training opportunities in 2004 and develop a drug court resource library for use by operational drug courts or courts in the planning process.

Goals and Objectives

Goal 1: To administer the Drug Court Program within the Indiana Judicial Center to train, develop and certify Indiana drug courts in an effort to provide credibility and professionalism through the use of operational standards while seeking methods to promote long term, permanent funding for the Drug Court Program and Indiana drug courts

Objective 1: Establish Judicial Conference rules for the operation of adult and juvenile drug courts.

Objective 2: Provide training and education for drug court judges and staff related to current drug court issues

Objective 3: Certify Drug Courts operating under Indiana statute.

Objective 4: Develop a legislative agenda in 2004 to promote state funding for the Indiana Judicial Center Drug Court program and Indiana drug courts.

Activities

- Incorporate feedback from the drug courts rules public feedback hearing and program meeting to develop rules to be presented to the certification subcommittee and the Board of Directors
- Establish training priorities, focus and schedule
- Develop agenda for staff orientation, director development and drug court workshops

- Conduct workshops
- Identify drug courts seeking certification, review applications, policies, procedures to determine compliance
- Issue three year certifications which include mid term visits to ensure compliance
- Assist Legislative workgroup in drafting legislation for approval by Board of Director and eventually the Indiana General Assembly

Performance Measures and Evaluation Methods

- Submit rules to Rules Committee, advocate for rules, and revise rules as required by the Committee.
- Conduct workgroups and certify staffs and drug courts
- Pass legislation in the Indiana General Assembly

THE MARION COUNTY SUPERIOR COURT COMMUNITY COURT

Program Description

The Treatment Readiness Program of the Marion County Community Court is a partnership between Marion Superior Court and Community Addictions Services of Indiana with secondary partners that include Marion County Prosecutor, Marion County Public Defender, and the Marion County Superior Court Adult Probation Services. It is designed to use the coercive power of the Readiness Groups to misdemeanor offenders. These groups are provided in the Community Court building in order to reduce non-compliance and no shows by those ordered to participate. The intent of the project is to make available immediate access to treatment for offenders, to demonstrate to community residents that the Court is not just “doing business as usual” and that there are immediate consequences for offenders in their neighborhoods.

Goals and Objectives

The goal of this project is to reduce drug and alcohol use and escalation of use among defendants in the Community Court’s catchment area by providing immediate, on-going treatment sanctions that engage the defendant in a meaningful way.

Objectives include:

1. Community Addiction Services of Indiana (CASI) will facilitate 80 Treatment Readiness Groups (TRG) during the course of the grant period with 480 persons participating. An additional 80 individuals will be assessed for alcohol or other drug problems
2. 60% of individuals participating in the group will report movement toward the “contemplation stage” of change upon completion of the three hour group.
3. It is anticipated that 50% of people participating in the group will report the experience as being positive compared to their initial expectations.

Activities

1. CASI will provide a counselor for five hours per day to facilitate the TRG training for individuals referred by the Community Court.
2. The TRG will be 3 hours in length. The first hour to focus on reducing resistance to being ordered to attend the group. This will be followed by discussions and activities that are thought provoking and aimed at moving participants from pre-contemplation (not thinking about change) to contemplation (thinking about changing the behaviors) to the third stage of preparation (getting ready to change.)
3. The group facilitator, at the end of each program, will strongly encourage participants to seek further treatment as appropriate for their needs.

Performance Measures and Evaluation Methods

1. Number of Readiness Groups during the reporting period.
2. Number of individuals who acknowledged drug/alcohol problem during the reporting period.
3. Number of individuals referred to treatment.

Accomplishments and Evaluation Results

1. Twenty Treatment Readiness Groups with 98 participants were facilitated during the grant period. Eight of these groups were facilitated in Spanish.
2. 64% of participants acknowledged an alcohol/drug problem, but 36% did not.
3. 57% of all participants reported being open to treatment. 48% of those acknowledging an AOD problem, reported being open to treatment.

INDIANA UNIVERSITY RESEARCH AND SPONSORED PROGRAM SENTENCING OUTCOMES FOR MURDER STUDY

Program Description

Sentencing Outcomes for Murder in Indiana is being conducted to meet the needs of policy makers as part of the Criminal Justice Institute mission to conduct basic research relevant to justice planning and policy in Indiana. The findings will be shared with the Governor, the Criminal Law Study Committee, interested policy makers, criminal justice practitioners, and the Sentencing Policy Study Committee whose charge is to assure that sentencing laws and sanctions appropriate for various criminal offenses; and to maximize cost effectiveness in the administration of sentencing laws and policies. The grant was provided to Indiana University- Purdue University Indianapolis to procure specialized research services needed to enhance the capacity of the Institute's Research Division to complete the study in a timely manner.

Goals and Objectives

Goal: To identify what legal and extra legal characteristics determine sentencing outcomes for murder in Indiana

Objective 1: Complete a comprehensive database for murder sentencing in Indiana

Objective 2: Conduct of predictive analysis of legal and extra legal factors associated with sentencing outcomes

Objective 3: Complete a final report to be used by policy makers and disseminate to broader audience

Activities

- Search Department of Corrections records for case information and individual offender packets
- Compile study files on each case and interpret document to answer predetermined questions
- Code and input data
- Clean and run validity checks on data
- Construct and complete analysis plan using several statistical techniques
- Interpret results and write report
- Give presentations to various audiences and respond to inquiries from policy makers and interested parties

Performance Measures and Evaluation Methods

Research service will meet with Institute's research staff and establish specific study objectives and timelines for achieving objectives. Individual progress on this project will be immediately and effectively monitored and evaluated based on concrete indicators such as attendance at research meetings, the quantity and quality of coded data and entered into the master database, analysis, and the quality of written and oral data presentations.

Accomplishments and Evaluation Results

Collecting and analyzing data on murder sentencing from Indiana's 92 counties. Written and oral reports are due in beginning of 2004.

INDIANA JUDICIAL CENTER JURY ORIENTATION VIDEO

Program Description

The Indiana Judicial Center (IJC) is developing a jury orientation video to educate prospective jurors concerning the important role of jurors in the legal system that will be made available to judicial officers in Indiana and on the Indiana Judicial System webpage. The video will contain general information relevant to prospective jurors including the important of jurors in the legal system and an overview of the process in which they will participate.

Goals and Objectives

Goal 1: Increase the general public's understanding of the role of juries in our legal system, with an emphasis on the understanding of prospective jurors

Objective 1: Provide a comprehensive, up to date, and uniform jury education to for Indiana Trial Courts

Objective 2: Increase prospective jurors' understanding of their role in the legal system

Objective 3: Increase the availability of information concerning jury service to Indiana citizens

Activities

- o Develop an outline of topics to include in a juror orientation video
- o Select media outlets
- o Solicit project bids from production companies
- o Assist in development of an educational juror orientation
- o Provide a quality orientation video to the judicial officers of Indiana
- o Utilize an exit survey of jurors who view this video to determine the effectiveness in helping jurors better understand the jury process
- o Provide continuous access to the orientation video internet and to educators through the Courts in the Classroom program

Accomplishments

The video has been completed and is in the process of being put on the web site for the judicial system and distributed to Indiana Judicial Officers and Trial Courts

Improving Correctional Effectiveness	
Number of Grants:	2
Total Funding Amount:	\$1,235,085

ALLEN COUNTY COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS RE-ENTRY PROGRAM

Program Description

The City of Fort Wayne, the Allen County Superior Court and the Allen County Community Corrections have joined in the creation of the "Re-Entry Court" in an attempt to affect, in a positive way, the re-integration of offenders returning from incarceration with the Indiana Department of Corrections. Re-Entry Court staff will receive notice of an offenders release as well as all institutional records so that the offender may be assessed. A reintegration plan will be created based on this assessment, a forensic assessment, a family interview and other tools. The Superior Court and Community Corrections have partnered to perform a comprehensive evaluation of the project. The evaluation includes an analysis covering the conceptualization, implementation and design of the re-entry program interventions and offender monitoring.

Goals and Objectives

Goal 1: To enhance the decision making capacity of the Criminal Justice Re-Entry Program through the use of data gathered through a comprehensive project evaluation.

Objective 1: Facilitate conceptualization and design analysis

Objective 2: Conduct program performance monitoring

Objective 3: Evaluate the impacts and cost of the program

Activities

- Make objective of initiative operational
- Develop an impact model
- Define target population and anticipate parolee acceptance problems
- Specify procedures for monitoring and programs and interventions
- Conduct assessments on interventions
- Determine accountability requirements
- Assess level of parolee participation and receptivity
- Determine coverage and accessibility factors
- Identify delivery system errors
- Descriptive and comparative analysis of similar programs
- Develop experimental models and data collection strategies
- Perform meta-analysis
- Conduct cost-benefit and effectiveness evaluation

INDIANA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS INFRASTRUCTURE AND BEST PRACTICES

Program Description

The Indiana Department of Corrections (DOC) will utilize one year of funding with the primary focus of building needed infrastructure and increasing its focus on utilizing research based/ best practice approaches to providing substance abuse treatment services. Particular emphasis with this project will be to increase the effectiveness of treatment approaches and aftercare/ relapse prevention services for substance abuse offenders who are re-entering the community.

Goals and Objectives

Goal 1: Improve substance abuse treatment services for both incarcerated and paroled offenders to increase their successful re-integration into the community by reducing relapse and recidivism.

Objective 1: Develop and utilize best practices based substance abuse treatment approaches, including improved case management for both incarcerated and paroled offenders.

Objective 2: Improve and increase the utilization of community based aftercare / re-entry services for offenders who are released from incarceration.

Objective 3: Utilize technology to improve case management, maximize substance abuse staff's productivity and insure appropriate transfer of information between facilities, as well as between facilities and parole.

Activities

- Utilize the expertise of Texas Christian University (TCU) to train all DOC/ substance abuse counselors in utilization and implementation of their research based/ best practices assessment tools and curriculum as well as to conduct Train the Trainers sessions with DOC staff
- Implement TCU's research based assessment tools and treatment curriculum in all DOC substance abuse programs
- Improve overall infrastructure and functionality of the Substance Abuse Management System (SAMS) to increase counselor productivity and overall case management.
- Ensure SAMS is capable of maintaining adequate data to support outcome studies to determine effectiveness of the program changes that are implemented.
- Significantly increase the focus on aftercare and relapse prevention for offenders who are being released to the community to parole supervision.

Accomplishments and Evaluation Results

DOC has created and staffed Central Office positions that are 100% focused on QA/ research based best practices approaches and aftercare and re-entry services. Three days of training by the TCU trainers has occurred. Eighty new computer have been received and DOC technology services are developing Case Management screen to be built into the offender information system

Byrne Purpose Area 15B	
Information Systems	
Number of Grants:	2
Total Funding Amount:	\$385,125

INDIANA PUBLIC DEFENDER COUNCIL TECHNOLOGY INFORMATION AND TRAINING PROJECT

Program Description

The purpose of this project is to improve the operational effectiveness of public defender offices by: 1) developing a uniform defender case information system that is compatible with the court information system being developed by the JTAC; 2) developing case weighed workload standards for public defenders in Indiana; 3) improving knowledge, skills, and abilities of individual defenders and staff through training and access to computer assisted legal research and web-based training program; 4) developing a uniform performance management system that measures individual and organizational performance and provides feedback on the quality of indigent defense services; and 5) instituting strategic planning processes to focus, prioritize and align activities and resources.

Goals and Objectives

Goal 1: Utilize technology to enable public defend managers to manage caseloads better and more cost-effectively.

Goal 2: Improve the knowledge, skills and abilities of defenders and staff though the use of computers for legal research, networking and web-based training.

Goal 3: Improve management skills and abilities of public defender managers.

Objective 1: Develop and indigent defense case management system

Objective 2: Develop case weighing system for assessing caseload' workload on individual attorneys and defender offices

Objective 3: Improve the performance of defenders through the utilization of technology

Objective 4: Improve the ability of defenders to communicate, network and consult with other defenders in the state

Objective 5: Design and produce a web-based training program

Objective 6: Create a standardize public defender office performance improvement system

Objective 7: Lead strategic planning meeting to enhance the capability of public defender offices to plan and implement change programs

Activities

- Hire staff to manage project and work with JTAC
- Conduct site visits to evaluate computer systems, assess feasibility of project and determine necessary modifications
- Train defender and staff in use of the case information system

- Design and conduct a time study as a basis for developing case-weighting system
- Develop statewide workload standards to revise and submit to the IPDC for adoption
- Provide access and training for Lexus/ Nexis
- Create and maintain a listserv for public defenders
- Investigate current web-based training options
- Create and organize a project team to develop and test web-based module for distance learning
- Measure impact and evaluate web-based learning module
- Create standardized public defender office performance system
- Provide strategic planning training and implementation techniques
- Facilitate planning sessions emphasizing goal alignment and objective creation

Accomplishments and Evaluation Results

IPDC has begun Lexis/ Nexis training for defender offices. Researching video conferencing option for long distance learning, as well as posted a web-based prototype. Developing surveys and holding informal meetings for standardizing performance measures. Held leadership conference sponsored by the Center for Creative Leadership.

INDIANA STATE POLICE CRIMINAL HISTORY RECORD INFORMATION SYSTEM

Program Description

The Indiana State Police will get assistance in the continued operation and enhancement of its Client/Server based Criminal History Record Information System (CHRIS). In addition, continued support in knowledge transfer concerning Client/ Server systems, Oracle Databases, and Oracle tools.

Goals and Objectives

Continue to ensure that criminal history records are complete and accurate and keep CHRIS responsive to all those who provide and use its data.

Activities

- Retain current consultant and continue to improve system
- Reduce backlog of past criminal history cards by inputting them into system
- Continue to expand system to become statewide and front end for the upcoming Statewide Judicial Management System

Accomplishments and Evaluation Results

The Indiana State Police continue to build a statewide CHRIS system and expand the project to become a full statewide system. The AFIS system is currently going through an upgrade and

expansion which will allow digital archiving of criminal history. Also, we are in the process of funding additional LiveScans to allow us to catch up to 90% of all arrests in the state in the Central Repository. Also, we have completely eliminated the backlog of criminal records.

Byrne Purpose Area 20	
Alternatives to Incarceration	
Number of Grants:	6
Total Funding Amount:	\$546,302

MARION COUNTY PUBLIC DEFENDER SENTENCING ALTERNATIVES PROGRAM

Program Description

The Sentencing Alternatives Program targets prison bound offenders that pose low risk to the community, and provides resources to public defenders and assigned counsel to assist them with the development of comprehensive, individualized community-based sentencing plans and advocacy functions at sentencing. The program strives to increase the quality and reliability of information provided to sentencing judges so that unnecessary commitments to the Indiana Department of Correction can be avoided. The comprehensive, individualized community-based sentencing plans can include any of the following alternative sentencing elements: restitution to victims, community work proposals, substance abuse evaluation and treatment, mental health evaluation and treatment, employment, vocational training, work release, weekend jail time, electronic home detention monitoring, and urinalysis screening.

The development of a sentencing plan is initiated by referral from a public defender or assigned counsel. Upon determining that the referral meets the program criteria, a sentencing specialist is assigned to interview the client, consult with the attorney, gather information about the offender and the offense, explore community resources, and prepare a sentencing plan that meets the needs of the community and the offender. The sentencing plan with documentation is then presented to the defense attorney for submission to the court.

Goals and Objectives

Goals:

1. Enhance the ability of Public Defenders to achieve desired resolution and appropriate sentencing

Objectives:

2. Engage in sentencing planning that utilizes treatment and community based sanctions as alternatives to incarceration for adult and juvenile clients
3. Educate public defenders about alternative sentencing and mental health issues as related to criminal cases having mentally ill defendants
4. Facilitate the desired resolution of cases involving mentally ill defendants

Activities

- Screen and refer cases to community based sanction and treatment programs
- Maintain record of all adults cases and referral for juveniles and their families
- Maintain a minimum of 5 contractual sentencing consultants
- Conduct seminar for public defender on alternative sentencing
- Participate in seminar on mentally ill defendants
- Identify and evaluate mentally ill defendants and screen for alternative sentencing
- Alert defenders and courts as to offenders who may need competency evaluations
- Facilitate pre-trial release and discharge planning

Performance Measures and Evaluation Methods

Evaluation of this project was conducted by the Project Directors. Statistics were kept on the total number of cases screened by Directors, and the numbers of those referred to community correction facilities and programs, Mental Health Diversion, and those assigned to Sentencing Consultants. Sentencing outcomes on cases assigned to Consultants were evaluated on the basis of whether the court accepted the sentencing recommendations of the Consultant, either in whole or in part, and imposed a sentence of no greater severity than the presumptive length for the charge or charges. (Cases assigned to Consultants for work-up are the most complex and difficult cases, and those in which a judge is likely to impose a sentence of "greater-than-the presumptive" time on the scale of statutory sentencing minimums/maximums.) Our goal was an acceptance rate of 70%.

Accomplishments and Evaluation Results

- The Marion County Public Defender's Office collaborated with Marion County Community Corrections, In. Department of Correction, Midtown Mental Health Center, Marion County Prosecutor's Office, Marion County Pretrial Services, Mental Health Association in Marion County, and Volunteers of America to create a new Mental Health component, under the umbrella of Marion County Community Corrections, for mentally ill offenders who are be charge of criminal history ineligible for mental health diversion.

MARION COUNTY COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS LIFE EFFECTIVENESS TRAINING

Program Description

A substance abuse treatment program called "Decisional Therapy" has been developed by Life Effectiveness Training (LET) and has been introduced in the White County Jail and to the Indiana Sheriff Association for use in jails around Indiana. The central purpose of the program is to assist clients in making their own decisions as to if they are addicted and what they will do

about it. This is initiated in a treatment program in which the clients set forth their problems, what they will do about these problems and what they do now in jail to initiate such treatment. The client also completes the "Psychological Basis of Crime and Addiction." This form helps the client to understand three major problems of addiction, namely, grandiosity, narcissism, and self-gratification. It also helps the client to understand major triggers of heavy drinking and use, namely adaptivity, dependency, loneliness and grief. It also helps in the understanding of childhood influences in addiction, namely, spoiling, lack of discipline, use by parents or other models and rebellion.

Goals and Objectives

Goal 1: Reduce the recidivism of jail inmates through substance abuse and treatment and consequently reduce crime\

Goal 2: Reduce the use of tobacco and alcohol and eliminate the use of illegal drugs

Objective 1: Prove the reduction of recidivism of all clients treated in the program by 55% two years after treatment

Objective 2: Compare the effectiveness and results of both the 35 day and 120 day programs

Activities

Activities will include group psychotherapy, person counseling, role playing, scriptograms, egograms, treatment programs, goal formation and family counseling.

Accomplishments and Evaluation Results

There had been 246 participants in the 120-day program and 102 in the 35-day program. Each program is experiencing approximately 10% recidivism

PORTER COUNTY COURTS PROJECT PRO

Program Description

Project PRO is a sexual offender relapse prevention program. It is a joint community effort to reduce sexual offenses in Northwest Indiana by providing behavioral management services specifically to sexual offenders. Project PRO provides increased supervision and monitoring, as well as a cognitive behavioral treatment program, using both individual and group sessions.

Goals and Objectives

Goal 1: Reduce the number of sex offenses in Northwest Indiana while providing alternatives to incarceration and community awareness regarding sexual offenses, victimization, and public safety

Objective 1: Reduce the number of sex offense by providing sex offender specific behavioral management

Activities

- Identify those sex offenders that could benefit from community based sex offender specific behavioral management by providing psychosexual assessments
- Provide sex offender specific individual and group programming targeting relapse prevention
- Evaluate all clients in regards to other issues which may feed into an individual's sexual activities and provide treatment or referral to treatment provider
- Provide training to probation officers, judges and prosecutors about sex offender specific behavioral management
- Provide direct supervision of new sex offenders with a minimum of 2 ½ hours per week
- Staff sex offender cases with the probation officers and the polygrapher
- Provide on call personnel for after hour emergencies
- Evaluate the risk of re-offending and offer clinical opinion on the risk of re-offending and the risk to the community
- Provide community education and awareness regarding sex offenders

Accomplishments

Project PRO is currently servicing 41 clients, saving the Indiana Department of Corrections just under 184 years of incarceration cost. Of the 104 clients over the past three years, only two have been arrested and charged with new offenses.

DRUG COURTS

Indiana funds three drug courts, one in Allen County in northeast Indiana, one in Vigo County in West central and one in Vanderburgh County in Southwest Indiana.

The Allen County Drug Court began in 1997 with the goals of providing treatment for offenders who are dependent on drugs or alcohol while holding them accountable for criminal actions, reduce criminal justice costs and the recidivism of drug and alcohol dependents and to develop social, academic and vocational skills.

The Vigo County Drug Court provides intense judicial monitoring to adult defendants charged with possession of a controlled substance or where addiction or abuse is determined to be a factor. Defendants must have a diagnostic impression of dependence. The program employs a full-time coordinator, case manager, drug screen technician, as well as part time field officer and clerical assistant. Participants are required to participate in frequent drug screening, court appearances, and self-help programming.

Finally, the Vanderburgh Superior Court has instituted a new probationary service entitled the Vanderburgh County Day Reporting Drug Court (VCDRDC). This is an intensive probationary service tailored specifically to the needs of drug offenders and includes daily reporting, intense treatment, daily AA/NA meeting, daily breathalyzers, weekly court appearances and random, frequent drug testing.

Goals and Objectives

Goal 1: Continue reducing recidivism by guiding substance abuse offenders towards long term sobriety and overall life improvement.

Objective 1: Ensure all Clients receive appropriate substance counseling to reduce relapse

Objective 2: Teach all clients to be productive members of society with necessary life skills

Activities

- Identifying and screen eligible candidates
- Make appropriate referrals to treatment programs, half way houses
- Frequent drug screening, court appearances, and self-help programming, daily reporting, intense treatment, daily AA/NA meeting, daily breathalyzers, and weekly court appearances
- Maintain accurate personal information of participants

Byrne Purpose Area 25	
DNA Analysis	
Number of Grants:	1
Total Funding Amount:	\$171,750

INDIANA STATE POLICE CONVICTED OFFENDER CORE LOCI BACKLOG

Program Description

Indiana started its DNA Offender Database by analyzing its samples in eight Short Tandem Repeat (STR) Core Loci. The Federal Bureau of Investigation subsequently set national standards requiring a total of 13 STR Core Loci the FBI National DNA Index System. This project is to insure compliance by analyzing offender samples in the additional 5 STR Core Loci.

Goals and Objectives

Goal: Complete analysis of 13 STR Core Loci on convicted offender samples and upload data to the State and FBI National DNA Databases.

Objective: Outsource analysis of the additional 5 STR Core Loci to Genelex Corp. for uploading to the State DNA database and FBI National DNA database.

Activities

- Review data received from Genelex on a monthly basis and monitor established quality assurance program.
- Import data to the local DNA Database and upload to the State DNA database on a monthly basis.
- Secure that all requirements for the national DNA database are met by conferring with the FBI and upload data from the State to the FBI National DNA database on a monthly basis.

Performance Measures and Evaluation Methods

Number of samples that have been analyzed for the 13 STR Core Loci as required by the FBI National DNA database.

Accomplishments and Evaluation Results

- Approximately 886 convicted offenders' samples were analyzed in the 13 STR Core Loci.
- Analysis of approximately 800 older samples was completed.
- 96 new unsolved cases to offender "hits" were developed during 2002-03.

- All data were uploaded to the National DNA Database for the first time.