

**Grant Funded Entity Name:** Hendricks County Community Corrections

**Grant Funded Counties Included:** Hendricks

**Grant Funded Entity Vision Statement:** The vision is to reduce recidivism by holding offenders accountable and requiring them to contribute to the recovery of the community through cognitive behavioral self-change programming.

**Grant Funded Entity Mission Statement:** The mission is to provide alternative sentencing options for felons and misdemeanants through the use of Evidence Based Practices that will provide economical, educational and vocational re-entry initiatives for reintegration to the community as a law-abiding citizen.

**Contact Name and Title:** Bridgette M Collins, Hendricks County Director

**Advisory Board Chair Name:** Honorable Judge Rhett M. Stuard

FY 2021 Total Grant Funding Received:	\$887,966.04	FY 2021 Total Grant Funding Expended:	\$887,966.05
FY 2021 Total Project Income Budgeted:	\$577,221.72	FY 2021 Total Project Income Expended:	\$508,460.23
FY 2021 Total CTP Funds Received:	\$11,100.00	FY 2021 Total CTP Funds Expended:	\$2,524.80

#### **Agency Brief Narrative Description**

Hendricks County Work Release began in August of 2008 as a 200-bed co-ed facility (160 males/40 females). In 2010, it became a Community Corrections Agency. Currently there are 24 full time staff including administration, case management and custodial staff.

The work release building houses offices for Home Detention, Drug Court and Parole. All trainings and educational courses offered to the staff and residents of the work release are also offered to the clients and staff in the previously mentioned departments.

The work release provides courtesy supervision for all Indiana Counties as requested at no cost to the sentencing County as long as they qualify, and beds are available.

IDOC offenders placed in the Community Transition Program (CTP) are afforded all of the resources and privileges provided to residents of the work release who were sentenced directly from the courts. Continuing education (GED, College, Vocational, and Technical), Substance Abuse Counseling, Cognitive Behavioral Self Change programs and access to community medical care are some of the programs offered.

<b>Levels of Supervision</b>	<b>Annual Operating Cost</b>	<b>Avg. Per Diem Rate</b>	<b>Est. Tax Savings</b>	<b>Max. Daily Cap.</b>
<b>Work Release</b>	<b>\$1,398,951.08</b>	<b>\$19.16</b>	<b>\$2,441,578.92*</b>	<b>200</b>

\*IN.gov website states the average cost is \$52.61 per day (\$19,202.65 per year) to keep an adult inmate incarcerated in the State of Indiana.

Calendar Year 2021 like that of calendar year 2020 was plagued affecting every aspect of operation due to the presence COVID-19. Population totals, revenue collected, resident employment opportunities, increased overtime spending, reduced transportation availability, increased expenditures, complex staffing concerns and continuous policy updates are just some of the areas affected by operating a second year during a pandemic. Despite these complications, there were no fatalities for staff or residents and the program sustained through years end with the help of the general fund.

Because of the physical plant of the facility and the fact that residents are housed in a dormitory/army barracks likeness, the ability to social distance was impossible with a male total count over 120 and the females at 40 (capacity). In 2021 we learned how to avoid having to make last minute decisions to account for new experiences. The population was reduced through natural attrition as well as creating waiting lists to control the flow of traffic in a less chaotic manner. During periods of high likelihood for COVID, courtesy transfers are halted in an effort to allow for reduced intakes, increased ability to social distance and the creation of quarantining space for use if necessary.

Just as previous years required, there was a grant obligation to set 5 goals as Performance Measures and present them for approval to the Community Corrections Advisory Board prior to submission to the Indiana Department of Correction. All 5 goals were set based on the completion of a goal from 2020 allowing forward movement to the next phase, residual feedback from a CPC audit conducted in 2019, that required the completion of the County Wage Study, finding resources to address new needs from the community being served as well as more accountability for the program overall. Each was accomplished successfully and are now an expectation for the standard operation of the facility.

The type of resident being supervised is an ever-evolving description and it is important that the facility and staff are malleable and able to be flexible based on the demands of the job. This means frequent job description updates, policy changes and creations and staying current with trends. Community Corrections/Work Release is about rehabilitation, not incarceration, so yesterdays theories won't work today. We must never stop advancing.

In an effort to ensure the facility is compliant in being a program of harm reduction, there was a need to create more objective instruments to get real-time feedback on the quality, frequency and level of programming needed based on the barriers as presented in 2021. It was equally important that all of these programs were Evidence Based when possible and presented by a trained facilitator who undergoes Continuous Quality Improvement fidelity audits.

Another caveat explored was training. The American Correctional Association sets standards for what constitutes best practices and gives measurable expectations regarding the training of correctional staff based on job title. While the most training required is 40 hours per year, it is important to understand that what is being trained is just as important as how much is being trained. While we have always exceeded the required 40 hours annually, 2021 signaled the beginning of individualized training based on the person and their personal growth plans. All staff were required to complete a 2hr skills assessment, which provided aggregated data specific to the person, based on the scale of desired attributes versus current placement. The results yielded feedback on areas in which development was necessary to reach the threshold as set by the Community Corrections Director. The plan is to continue assigning training specific to that employees results for the duration of their employment or until all deficits have been resolved.

Prior to the requirement for Annual Performance Measures, there had always been a Strategic Plan. The best way to describe the difference between the two is that performance measures are short term goals and strategic plans are long term. Performance measures are items that can be accomplished in less than 1 year and strategic plans may be an ongoing process that contains multiple phases or levels to reach completion.

Because of the addiction epidemic, especially in correctional environments, it is imperative that prescription medications, including medically assisted treatment are monitored diligently to prevent abuse. The goals of the 2021 strategic plan focused on education not only for the residents, but, the staff and also for prescribing professionals who may be contributing to this epidemic unknowingly. Updating our processes has allowed better communication between medical providers and the facility.

We also wanted to address recidivism to see if there are any trends that could be exposed during the aggregation of data to make them more visible and therefore begin the process of change. The creation of software to help reduce human error and increase ease of data collection was put in place. In 2022, we will put it into action to see if it does what was intended. If so, any areas of concern may end up being a part of 2023's strategic plan or performance measures.

In 2021, the number of residents being served who are identified as having a dual diagnosis increased despite the reduction in sentencing numbers. Because of this, the facility offered 2 Evidence Based Intensive Outpatient programs that provided 9 hours of treatment a week. It was a requirement for access to medically assisted treatment as well as cognitive behavioral counseling and psychotropic medications. Services were provided through Cummins Behavioral Health and Hickory Recovery Network.

Outpatient substance abuse treatment was provided through community partners who utilize Evidence Based Programming. Organizations such as the Willow Center, The Journey, IU West, Advantage Counseling, Hamilton Center and Fairbanks to name a few worked in conjunction with the facility to provide individualized and group therapy on a case-by-case basis.

Other programming offered either within the facility or with community partners include 12step AA/NA, Anger Management, Bible Study, Cognitive Change/Parenting/Healthy Relationship Workbooks, Grief Counseling, Individual Counseling, Lifeskills, Moral Reconciliation Therapy and Recovery Management.

There is no duplication of services between the Probation and Community Corrections Department. Each agency accounts for attendance of staff or clients respectively to have availability in any training, education or treatment programming as applicable.

### Statistical Data

In the work release facility, residents are sentenced by County courts and may be incarcerated as a sanction for probation violations, a direct commitment or a re-entry through the Community Transition Program. The least amount of time that can be served is 24 hours and the longest in the 12-year history has been 3 years and 2 months. These are the demographics for CY2021 (January 1, 2021 through December 31, 2021).

Supervision Type	Number of Residents	Average Length of Stay
Work Release	356	102 days
Weekenders	91	7 days
CTP	5	103 days
<b>Total</b>	<b>452</b>	

It is important to understand that one person can serve multiple sentences concurrently or consecutively, therefore the number of residents and number of releases can be different. Successful releases include modifications of sentence, successful release to probation, parole or other community corrections agency or released from custody at the facility on their calculated earliest possible release dates. Unsuccessful releases include absconders/failure to return to lawful detention, new charges or remands to the jail or prison. CY 2021 (January 1, 2021 through December 29, 2021) had a success rate of 77%

Release Type	Number of Releases
Absconded	42
New Charges	9
Remand	72
Successful Completion	417
Sentence Modification	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>541</b>

Upon entry to the work release facility, all specific demographic information regarding the case is entered into a case management program that separates charges by categories. Below is a table of the basic categories that convictions can fall into. This information is specific to CY 2021 (January 1,2021 through December 29, 2021)

<b>Offense Types</b>	<b>Conviction Percentages</b>
Burglary/Theft/Property	21%
Against Persons	7%
Public Health	6%
Drugs	34%
Alcohol	15%
Traffic	16%
Others Not Specified	1%

Please be aware that the majority of the offenses that include burglary/theft/property were a means to fund an addiction.

# HENDRICKS COUNTY COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS ORGANIZATIONAL CHART

