

Dekalb County Community Corrections Program Overview

Vision: The Vision of Dekalb County Community Corrections is to enhance the quality of life and safety of our community by minimizing recidivism in Dekalb County through effective correctional and evidence based interventions and practices which are both cost effective and promote the future of our participants as productive community members.

Mission: The mission of our agency is to foster the development and operation of local community-based alternatives to incarceration through enhanced coordination of local adult and juvenile justice systems and which are both cost effective and promote the future of our participants as productive community members while reducing recidivism.

Goals: Our agencies goals are as follows: 1) To increase community awareness and understanding regarding the benefits and services which community corrections provides by offering programs that provide alternative intermediate sanctions but do not compromise the safety of the community; 2) To increase community support and/or involvement by promoting the development of working relationships with existing and active community service organizations through community service restitution projects within our jurisdiction; 3) To decrease non-compliance and recidivism among incarcerated offenders by pro-actively assisting local penal facilities with the transition of inmates; and 4) ~~To enhance current components and create new components designed to~~ reduce recidivism of adult offenders and to reduce the number of juvenile offenders who become adult offenders with the implementation of effective intervention practices that reduce identified risk factors and targets specific criminogenic needs.

Advisory Board: The Advisory board will be made up 19 individuals who represent a variety of public services. The committee must have a minimum of six members to conduct a meeting and 5 of 6 members must agree to take any action. The Advisory board will have subcommittees and will meet at least 4 times per year.

Programs:

Electronic Monitoring/Home Detention (year 1)

An offender placed in this component shall serve a specified period of time that is ordered by the Court. At the time of hook-up, the offender will sign a home detention contract outlining all the rules and responsibilities associated with placement in this component, submit to a baseline urine screen, complete the LSI-R risk and needs assessment, establish a case management plan and begin serving the electronically monitored home detention sentence.

For the purposes of risk control, the offenders who are placed on electronic home detention are required to remain in the interior of the home unless leave is authorized by the Home Detention Officer. In addition, these clients will receive random home visits and employment verifications which will be performed by the home detention/field officer. These visits are unannounced and may be at any time of the day or night. The high risk offenders will receive more frequent visits than lower risk clients. The offenders in this component will be subject to random urine screens and are required to make weekly inperson contacts with agency staff.

For the purposes of risk reduction, offenders are required to participate in the creation and implementation of a case management plan. The case management plan, facilitated by the Home Detention Case Manager, will target specific criminogenic risk and needs factors and match the appropriate services and resources as it relates to responsivity, frequency and intensity.

The cost of this program will generally be \$10 per day but may cost up to \$20 per day depending on the type of electronic monitoring used. There will be additional fees of \$25 installation, \$50 administration, and \$25 initial drug screening fee.

Community Transitions Program (year 1)

An offender placed in this component shall serve a specified period of time that is determined by statute. The Executive Director will conduct an interview with the offender and make a recommendation to the Court regarding the offender's appropriateness for participation. Once the Court orders the offender to participate in the program, the offender will be transported from the Indiana Department of Corrections to the Dekalb County Community Corrections office to meet with the Home Detention Officer.

At the time of hook-up, the offender will sign a community transition contract outlining all the rules and responsibilities associated with placement in this component, submit to a baseline urine screen, complete the LSI-R risk and needs assessment, establish a case management plan and begin serving the electronically monitored community transition period. For the purposes of risk control, the offenders who are placed in the CTP program are required to remain in the interior of the home unless leave is authorized by the Home Detention Officer. In addition, these clients will receive random home visits and employment verifications which will be performed by the Home Detention/Field Officer. These visits are unannounced and may be at any time of the day or night. The high risk offenders will receive more frequent visits than lower risk clients. The offenders in this component will be subject to random urine screens and are required to make weekly inperson contacts with agency staff.

For the purposes of risk reduction, offenders are required to participate in the creation and implementation of a case management plan. The case management plan, facilitated by the CTP Case Manager, will target specific criminogenic risk and needs factors and match the appropriate services and resources as it relates to responsivity, frequency and intensity. A representative of the Community Corrections Program will be on-call on a twenty-four (24) hour per day basis.

The cost of the program will generally be \$10 per day (depending on the type of electronic monitoring used). There will be additional fees of \$25 installation, \$50 administration, and \$25 initial drug screening fee.

Day Reporting (year 1)

There are two elements of this component. The first element (Intensive) is designed to meet the needs of moderate to high risk offenders who have just begun the community corrections program. Offenders in this program are placed under the most intense and restricted supervision. They are required to meet with community corrections staff on a daily basis and will only be granted permission to leave their residence under the surveillance of an Active GPS monitoring device. This program is designed for offenders who may be pre-trial and/or considered a flight risk while on bail. Offenders participating in this element may have the opportunity to progress to the electronic monitoring program after a sentencing.

Offenders placed in the second element (Transitional) of this component will be those who have been successful in the electronic monitoring program for a specific length of time at the end of their sentence. These offenders will have less restrictive rules and will be required to contact the community corrections office on a daily basis. An offender placed in this component shall serve a specified period of time that is ordered by the Court.

For both components, the offender shall sign an Order of Home Detention. At the time of hook-up, the offender will sign a home detention contract outlining all the rules and responsibilities associated with placement in this component, submit to a baseline urine screen, complete the LSI-R risk and needs assessment, establish a case management plan. The case management plan, facilitated by the Home Detention Case Manager, will target specific criminogenic risk and needs factors and match the appropriate services and resources as it relates to responsivity, frequency and intensity. For the purposes of risk control, the offenders who are placed on electronic home detention are required to remain in the interior of the home unless leave is authorized by the Home Detention Officer. In addition, these clients will receive random home visits and employment verifications which will be performed by the home detention/field officer and based upon a risk classification established by the score of the LSI-R risk and needs assessment. These visits are unannounced and may be at any time of the day or night. The high risk offenders will receive more frequent visits than lower risk clients. The offenders in this component will be subject to random urine screens.

Community Service Restitution (year 1)

An offender is ordered by the Court to complete a specific number of community service restitution hours. This individual will then set an initial appointment with the Community Corrections Director. At this meeting, the client will sign a community

service restitution contract outlining all rules associated with his/her placement in the component. This includes payment of the one-time user fee, community restitution placement, number of hours, and any other relevant information. Individuals placed in this component will do their community service restitution hours at an Adams County based non-profit organization prearranged by the Executive Director of Community Corrections.

The cost of this program will be \$2 per hour. There will be an additional \$50 administration fee.

Free Standing Work Release (year 2)

The first step in the process of developing a free standing work release facility will be to identify a facility (or build new) which will fit the needs of the program. A study should then be completed to determine if this program would be successful considering current economic issues, appropriate size of facility, and necessary staff. The IDOC should be involved in this process and should include a building inspection conducted by IDOC staff prior to moving forward.

There are a number of potential benefits of implementing this program. A free standing work release facility would help to reduce some of the overcrowding issues at the county jail. This program could be used as a sanction for home detention offenders who have had minor or technical violations of the home detention contract. The free standing work release center could be designed to be the first step of transition for those offenders accepted into the community transitions program. It may be possible to house "weekenders" who normally spend a court orders number of weekends in the county jail. Offenders participating in the program could have a case management plan developed and a variety of educational programs could be offered within the program.

Community Work Crew (year 2)

An offender is ordered by the Court to complete a specific number of community service work crew hours. This individual will then set an initial appointment with the Community Corrections Work Crew Supervisor. At this meeting, the client will sign a community service work crew contract outlining all rules associated with his/her placement in the component. This includes payment of the one-time user fee, community work crew placement, number of hours, and any other relevant information. The supervision of the individuals placed in this component is provided by the Community Work Crew Supervisor.

Types of Electronic Monitoring Offered

Active GPS:

Active GPS monitoring is a super intense level of offender supervision. The system uses Global Positioning Satellites and a wireless network to pinpoint the location of an offender. Offenders being supervised on an Active GPS system wears an electronic monitoring device on their ankle at all times. They are required to carry a GPS unit with them at all times when they are outside of the walls of their home. The GPS unit sends a violation notice to the department if at any time the offender should wander further than 125 feet from the GPS unit. Community Corrections employees can view the location of the offender at any time. It is also possible to place exclusionary zones on areas that the offender is absolutely not allowed to be near (ex: victim's residence). It is most common for Sex Offenders, Domestic Violence offenders, and those who are considered to be a high flight risk to be on Active GPS monitoring.

Passive GPS:

Passive GPS monitoring is perfect for lower risk offenders. The system, much like Active GPS uses Global Positioning Satellites and a wireless network to pinpoint the location of an offender. Offenders being supervised on a Passive GPS system wears an electronic monitoring device on their ankle at all times. They are required to carry a GPS unit with them at all times when they are outside of the walls of their home. The GPS unit sends a violation notice to the department if at any time the offender should wander further than 125 feet from the GPS unit. The main difference between Active GPS monitoring and Passive GPS monitoring is that GPS data points are not immediately available to Community Corrections employees to view the location of the offender. Instead, the GPS data points are downloaded as soon as the unit is placed in a docking station located at the residence. It is still possible to place exclusionary zones on areas that the offender is absolutely not allowed to be near (ex: victim's residence). Although, staff will not be notified of a zone violation until the unit is placed in the docking station. Offenders will have a specific schedule to follow. A violation notification is sent to the field officer immediately when an offender leaves the residence outside of the predetermined schedule.

In-Home Alcohol Monitoring

The MEMS3000 VBR unit is used for those offenders who have had alcohol related offenses. This unit requires offenders to give a breath sample by blowing in a straw a minimum of 3 times per day. The offender's live image is sent by the machine to the monitoring center and is compared to previous images for verification purposes. The offender also wears an electronic monitoring bracelet and is monitored while at home. This unit does not include GPS monitoring. Offenders are required to stay at home within 125 feet of the base unit unless they have been given a pass to be absent. Community Corrections employees are notified by the monitoring center immediately should an offender fail an alcohol test. Community Corrections employees are also notified immediately when an offender leaves their home without permission.

Radio Frequency (RF)

RF monitoring is the least restrictive level of monitoring and should be used for low risk offenders. It can also be used for offenders who are considered "homebound." RF monitoring notifies the department when an offender leaves their home unauthorized or returns late after a pass.

It should be noted that all electronic monitoring systems immediately notify the department in the event that a bracelet has been damaged or removed.
