

MEMORANDUM (proposed Minutes)

Regular Meeting – July 14, 2025 11:30am to 1:30pm

City-County Building Assembly Room Third Floor, 311 Hauss Sq., New Albany

- I. Welcome
- II. Announcement of Proxies
 - a. Laura Elliott for Jordan Furnish
 - b. Carrie Stiller for Lorch (if he has to leave during a vote).
 - c. See Attendance *attached*. 24 of 34 present or proxy.
- III. Approval of April, 2025 Minutes – Motion by Lorch. Second by Deuser. approved unanimously
- IV. Appointment of Brian Pahner, FCHD, as Secretary (non-member).
- V. Lunch provided by Youth Shelter, Leah Pezzarossi.

FCCC Business

- I. Transfer Approvals - none
- II. Year End Report – sent via email. *See attached*.
- III. New Business – request made for additional supervision officer due to all supervision officer case loads are at maximum and have been. Additional supervision officer required to grow the programming.
- IV. FCCC Personnel Needs Assessment Committee report (special committee) – no report at this time.

JRAC Business

- I. Spotlight on Local Resource: Brief presentation provided by Big Brother, Big Sisters of Kentuckiana, Emily Carter-Essex and Matt Millies. *See attached* handouts provided.
- II. Committee Reports
 - a. FC Common Operational Picture (Work Group) – Kelly Deuser – *see attached*.
 - b. JRAC Finance Committee on Opioid Funds (standing committee), Sgt. Kara Hodges
 - i. See attached
 - ii. Additional funding requests for review for 2025/2026
 1. SOC – renewed on an annual basis in October, 2025
 - a. *See attached* Final Report.
 - b. Motion to fund Fiscal Year 2026 (October 2025-October 2026) in the amount of \$100,000 for same use as prior year. Motion by Hodges, recommended by Finance Committee. Second by Moon. Discussion held. Motion passes unanimously with judges, Ann Carruthers, and Amanda Omar all abstaining from vote.

2. State Matching Grant. Letter of Intent submitted but no additional information has been provided by the State as of yet.
 - c. Work Group Update for Juvenile Initiatives/All IN –Magistrate Flanigan lead – *See attached.*
 - d. JRAC MH and Addiction Committee (standing committee), Judge Stiller Chair – *See attached.*
 - e. Special Committee: 2025 Summit Planning, Ann Carruthers Chair. Report by Judge Stiller – *See attached.*
- III. New Business - none
- IV. 12:45pm to 1:30pm: CEPP Facilitated Discussion by Cynthia Mausser and Denise Symdon from CEPP (Tech Support for JRAC).
- a. Update from Resource Inventory guidance group
 - b. *See Attached*
 - c. Next Steps – planning for 2026 (consider Justice System Mapping when other tasks are completed and the group is ready.)
- V. Adjournment at 1:40pm.

UPCOMING REGULAR QUARTERLY MEETINGS

11:30am to 1:30pm, Third Floor Assembly Room, City County Building
Oct 20, 2025 (elections)

If any Board Member is unable to attend the meeting in person, below is a Zoom option:

Join Zoom Meeting:

<https://zoom.us/j/91710568284?pwd=Wmc0TU5UcTE4Rk0xMFZwVzIRdGFpQT09>

Meeting ID: 91710568284 **Passcode:** 684922 **Phone:** 312-626-6799

Monthly Mental Health-Addiction Committee Mtgs: SECOND Thurs each month-PD's Conf Room, Noon to 1pm, (not in months when there is a quarterly meeting)

FCCC-FC-JRAC Advisory Board - Contact Information and Attendance

Meeting Date:

7/14/2025

24 of 34 present or Proxy

	Present	Position	Name	Member Date	Email	Phone
1	X	Sheriff	Steve Bush	2023	sbush@fcsdin.net	812-948-4732
2	X	Mayor Rep	Chief Todd Bailey	2021	tbailey@napdin.net	812-948-5300
3	✓	Circuit Judge	Hon. Justin Brown, Vice Chair	2023	jbrown@floydcounty.in.gov	812-948-5455
4	OK	Sup 1 Judge	Hon. Carrie Stiller, Chair	2021	cstiller@floydcounty.in.gov	812-948-5450
5	X	Sup 3 Judge	Hon. Maria Granger	2021	mgranger@floydcounty.in.gov	812-948-5257
6	X	Sup 2 Judge	Hon. James Hancock	2021	jhancock@floydcounty.in.gov	812-948-5488
7	OK	Mag Judge	Mag. Julie Fessel Flanigan	2021	jflanigan@floydcounty.in.gov	812-948-5486
8	OK	Prosecutor	Chief Dep. Liz Stigdon	2021	estigdon@floydcounty.in.gov	812-948-5422
9	MS	Criminal Def-Chief PD	Atty Matthew Lorch	2021	mlorch@floydcounty.in.gov	812-981-0350
10	OK	Dir. Fam and Children	Brittany Webster	2021	brittany.webster@ddcs.in.gov	812-949-4056
11	X	County Fiscal Body	Denise Konkle	2025	DKonkle@floydcounty.in.gov	502-819-9286
12	D.B.	Juvenile PO	Denise Beckwith	2025	dbeckwith@floydcounty.in.gov	812-948-5444
13	Proxy L. Elliott	Cert. Peer Recovery Coach	Jordan Furnish	Jul-24	jordanfurnish930@gmail.com	502-434-0790
14	X	MH/Addic	Kelley Stafford, LCSW	2023	kelley@staffordcounselingconsulting.com	
15	OK	CASA	Courtney Roberts	2023	Courtney@floydcountycasa.org	812-896-7240
16	X	Medical Doctor	Dr. Homer Ferree, Jr.	2024	hferreemd@att.net	
17	KD	Chief Prob Off	Kelly Deuser	2025	KDeuser@floydcounty.in.gov	812-948-5448
18	BO	Education/School Board	Becky Gardenour	2024	bgardenour@nafcs.org	502-593-1588
19	OK	Victim Advocate	Emily Tempo	2025	etempo@floydcounty.in.gov	812-948-5422
20	X	Lay Person - Commissioner	Frank Loop	2025	floop47@yahoo.com	
21	X	Lay Person	Nick Vaughn	2023	vaughnnick13@gmail.com	502-436-4975
22	OK	Lay Person	Ann Carruthers	2025/2023	annc@clarkfloydsec.org	
23	OK	Lay Person-FCCHD Admin.	Charlotte Bass	2023	cbass@floydcounty.in.gov	812-948-4726
JRAC ADVISORY BOARD ADDITIONAL MEMBERS (NON-VOTING FOR FCCC)						
24	OK	FCCC Director	Daraius Randelia	2021	drandelia@floydcounty.in.gov	812-948-5418
25	OK	FCCC Asst. Dir	Laura Elliott	2021	lelliott@floydcounty.in.gov	812-948-5418
26	KWH	Jail Case Mgr	Off. Kara Hodges	2023	khodges@fcsdin.net	812-542-3058
27	OK	Supervisor Prob	Joe Evinger	2023	jevinger@floydcounty.in.gov	812-948-5448
28	X	Intensive FCCC	Annie Stockdale Sec	2023	astocksdale@floydcounty.in.gov	812-948-5418
29	OK	Prob Veteran Off.	Jackie Estephan	2023	jestephan@floydcounty.in.gov	812-948-5448

30	400/15	System of Care, Dir. Just Prog	Amanda Omar	Via Zoom	2023	aomar@clarkfloydcc.org	
31	✓	Lay Person	Connie Moon		2023	clm7214@yahoo.com	502-641-8037
32	400/15	Life Spring	Kimberly Pickering		2023	kimberly.pickering@lifespringhealthsystems.org	
33	400/15	NA City Council	Elaine Murphy	Council	2024	emurphy@cityofnewalbany.com	
34	400/15	FC Youth Shelter	Leah Pezarossi		2024	lpezarossi@floydcounty.in.gov	

advisory non-members (non-voting)

Diana Topping
 Daniel Mansfield
 ✓ Darla Dabney
 Carmen Kerberg
 Hannah Mayberry

FC Auditor
 Probation - Case manager
 FC Jail - LCSW
 Jail Transition Coordinator
 FCHD

dtopping@floydcounty.in.gov
dmansfield@floydcounty.in.gov
ddabney@floydcounty.in.gov
ckerber@floydcounty.in.gov
hmayberry@floydcounty.in.gov

Malinda Mackenzie Lifespring Malinda.Mackenzie@lifespringhealth
 Kendra Henry CFSOC KHenry@clarkfloydcc.org Systems.org
 Emily Carter-Essex BBBSKY emily.c-e@bbbsky.org

Matt Miller
 Candidate: 1/2
 Chair of BBBSKY

Laura Elliott Proxy for Jordan Furnish
 Shannons Johnson NAFC Schools sjjohnson@nates.org

Carrie Baylor Southern Indiana Works carrie@soinworks.com
 Brian Pahner FCHD bpahner@floydcounty.in.gov



FLOYD COUNTY COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS

1613 E. SPRING ST. SUITE 3

NEW ALBANY, IN 47150

PHONE: (812) 948-5418

FAX: (812) 948-4709

COMMUNITYCORRECTIONSOFFICE@FLOYDCOUNTY.IN.GOV

2024 Annual Report

Supervision Cases

The total number of participants, categorized by level of most serious offense, who were supervised (electronic monitoring, without electronic monitoring, day reporting, alcohol monitoring) in 2024: 243

F1: 0	F2: 13	F3: 13	F4: 22	F5: 47	F6: 109
FD: 4	MA: 27	MB: 3	MC: 2	Other: 3	

Total amount of cases supervised for the year 2024 on home detention with electronic monitoring: 130 (some juveniles did not have risk level and some adults' levels were not available at time of compiling information)

High Risk: 17 Moderate Risk: 48 Low Risk: 48

Electronic monitoring cases supervised in 2023: 117

The total number of participants, categorized by level of most serious offense in 2024 on home detention with electronic monitoring: 130

F1: 0	F2: 12	F3: 10	F4: 15	F5: 33	F6: 38
FA: 1	MA: 17	MB: 3	MC: 1		

Number participants that successfully completed home detention with electronic monitoring in 2024 by offense level (many cases are still active): 54

F1: N/A	F2: 3	F3: 6	F4: 4	F5: 11
F6: 20	FD: 1	MA: 7	MB: 1	MC: 1



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Number of participants that did not successfully complete home detention with electronic monitoring in 2024 by offense level (many cases are still active or absconded): 9

F1: N/A	F2: 0	F3: 0	F4: 1	F5: 2
F6: 6	MA: 0	MB: 0	MC: 0	

Total amount of juvenile cases for the year 2024 on home detention with electronic monitoring: 16

F5: 4	F6: 3	MA: 7	MB: 2
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Juvenile offenders in 2023: 22

Total amount of offenders for the year 2024 on home detention without electronic monitoring: 29

High Risk: 6	Moderate Risk: 14	Low Risk: 9
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Amount of offenders without electronic monitoring offenders in 2023: 38

The total number of participants, categorized by level of most serious offense in 2024 on home detention without electronic monitoring: 29

F1: 0	F2: 0	F3: 2	F4: 5	F5: 7	F6: 9
FD: 1	MA: 5	MB: 0			

Number of participants that successfully completed home detention without electronic monitoring in 2024 by offense level (many cases are still active): 5

F1: N/A	F2: N/A	F3: 1	F4: 0	F5: 1
FD: 1	MA: 2			



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Number of participants that did not successfully complete home detention without electronic monitoring in 2024 by offense level (many cases are still active): 3

F5: 1

F6: 1

MA: 1

Total amount of offenders for the year 2024 on pretrial supervision: 77

High Risk: 15

Moderate Risk: 50

Low Risk: 9

Unknown: 3

Amount of pretrial supervision offenders in 2023: 23

The total number of participants, categorized by level of most serious offense in 2024 on pretrial supervision: 77

F1: 0

F2: 1

F3: 1

F4: 2

F5: 7

F6: 58

FD: 2

MA: 5

MB: 0

MC: 1

Total amount of offenders for the year 2024 on alcohol monitoring: 7

Amount of offenders on alcohol monitoring in 2023: 7

Total successful completions from supervision programs (electronic monitoring, without electronic monitoring, pretrial, and alcohol monitoring) in 2024: 105

Amount in 2023: 86

Percentage of clients employed, retired or disabled at time of supervision (electronic monitoring, without electronic monitoring, day reporting, alcohol monitoring) in 2024: 88%

Total amount of offenders assigned Community Service in 2024: 33

Completed in 2024: 13

Amount of offenders in community service in 2023: 33



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Total amount of offenders enrolled in FCCC ran cognitive behavioral programs for the year 2024 (including jail clients and Veterans): 191

Completed in 2024: 100

**Amount of offenders in FCCC ran cognitive behavioral programs for total in 2023
82**

Total amount of drug screens conducted in 2024: 1858

Positive for illicit drugs: 383

Amp: 68 Benzo: 9 Bupren: 46 Coc: 27 Cod: 9

Ethyl: 52 Fent: 49 THC: 119 Metham: 75 OP/OX: 56

Total drug tests in 2023: 1572

Total drug tests in 2022: 921

Gender breakdown for supervised offenders in 2024.

Females: 53

Males: 190

Race breakdown for home detention offenders with or without electronic monitoring in 2023 (excludes alcohol monitoring and day reporting):

African American: 23 Mixed: 13 Other: 3 White: 135 Asian: 0

American Indian/ Alaskan: 0

Total amount of individuals assessed in 2024: 455

Total individuals assessed in 2023: 366

Home/field visits in 2024: 2645

Documented home/field visits in 2023: 1580



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Staffing

Full-Time staff: 9

1 Director 1 Assistant Director 3 Supervision Officers
2 Reentry Coordinators 1 Cognitive Program Officer
1 Administrative Assistant

Part-Time Staff: 6

3 Surveillance Officers 1 Work Crew Supervisor 2 Administrative Assistant

Contract Employees: 2

2 Sheriff Office Surveillance Officers

Financial

Collected user fees and bonds in 2024: \$227,863.95

Collected user fees and bonds in 2023: \$156,972.50

Collected revenue in 2022: \$133,303.89

Project income spending in 2024: \$404,202.43

Project income spending in 2023: \$199,766.61

Project income spending in 2022: \$146,037.99

IDOC grant amount in 2024: \$572,559.90 (not including 13th month)

IDOC grant money not used in 2023: \$27.85



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Community Corrections is similar to probation but has some drastic differences. Community Corrections is an alternative to incarceration that allows individuals to serve their sentences in structured programs in the community instead of jail or prison. Community Corrections also supervises clients as a condition of probation to provide a higher level of supervision. Community Corrections also oversees Pretrial Supervision, which applies to individuals who have been arrested, charged with a crime, and released on bond while awaiting trial. Instead of remaining in jail, they are supervised in the community under court-ordered conditions. Probation is a court-ordered period of supervision imposed instead of incarceration or following a jail or prison sentence. The estimated amount of county money saved by not incarcerating offenders placed under Community Corrections supervision (based on the state-reported average cost of incarceration per day, \$52.51) is \$1,126,234.48. This does not include savings from clients on alcohol monitors or those supervised under pretrial conditions.

Noteworthy Accomplishments

When Floyd County Community Corrections began restructuring in 2021, there were three full-time employees including the new director and one part-time employee. Since the restructuring start date on September 20th, 2021 the program has grown drastically. There are now nine full-time employees and eight part-time / contract employees.

FCCC collaborates with the courts, probation, prosecutor's office, public defender's office, and sheriff's office in multiple ways. FCCC provides free evidence-based assessments and recommendations for multiple departments. FCCC also offers evidence-based cognitive behavioral classes for court-ordered offenders, probation offenders, and community corrections offenders. In addition, FCCC provides four evidence-based cognitive behavioral classes for the jail at no cost to the county.

In 2023, FCCC and the sheriff's office entered into a contract to continue to continue collaborative efforts between the two departments. The two part-time sheriff's office surveillance officers do home visits on high-risk clients and help with after-hours on-call monitoring.

FCCC had 69 active supervised offenders at the end of 2023. FCCC should have an active caseload of no more than 30 clients to supervise the clients safely. FCCC had 101 active clients



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at the end of 2024. The Director and Assistant Director carry small caseloads. FCCC is currently at maximum capacity and would need increased employees to safely supervise more clients.

FCCC is now providing the community and jail with Moral Reconciliation Therapy (MRT), a Veteran's MRT, and an Anti-Theft class. The FCCC Cognitive Behavioral Program officer can provide multiple cognitive behavior programs to the community at the request of the Courts, Sheriff's office, Prosecutors' office, or Probation.

FCCC obtained multiple grants in 2024. These grants provided the county with an additional \$20,501.90 used to improve the FCCC program or aid in the rehabilitation of offenders in the community. FCCC was also selected to receive \$150,000.00 for a two-year Reentry Assessment Officer position through the opioid settlement fund that started on October 10, 2023.

WITH A LITTLE TIME, YOU CAN DO BIG THINGS

Becoming a volunteer mentor
changes two lives: **yours** and
the life of a young person!

IT TAKES **2**

PEOPLE

A Big + A Little

HOURS

Average visit time

MEETS

Average visits monthly



**Big Brothers
Big Sisters.**
OF KENTUCKIANA





**Big Brothers
Big Sisters.**
OF KENTUCKIANA

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

WHO CAN BE A BIG?

Our Bigs (adult mentors) are regular people just like you. You don't need any special degrees or job skills. You just have to want to positively impact a young person's life!

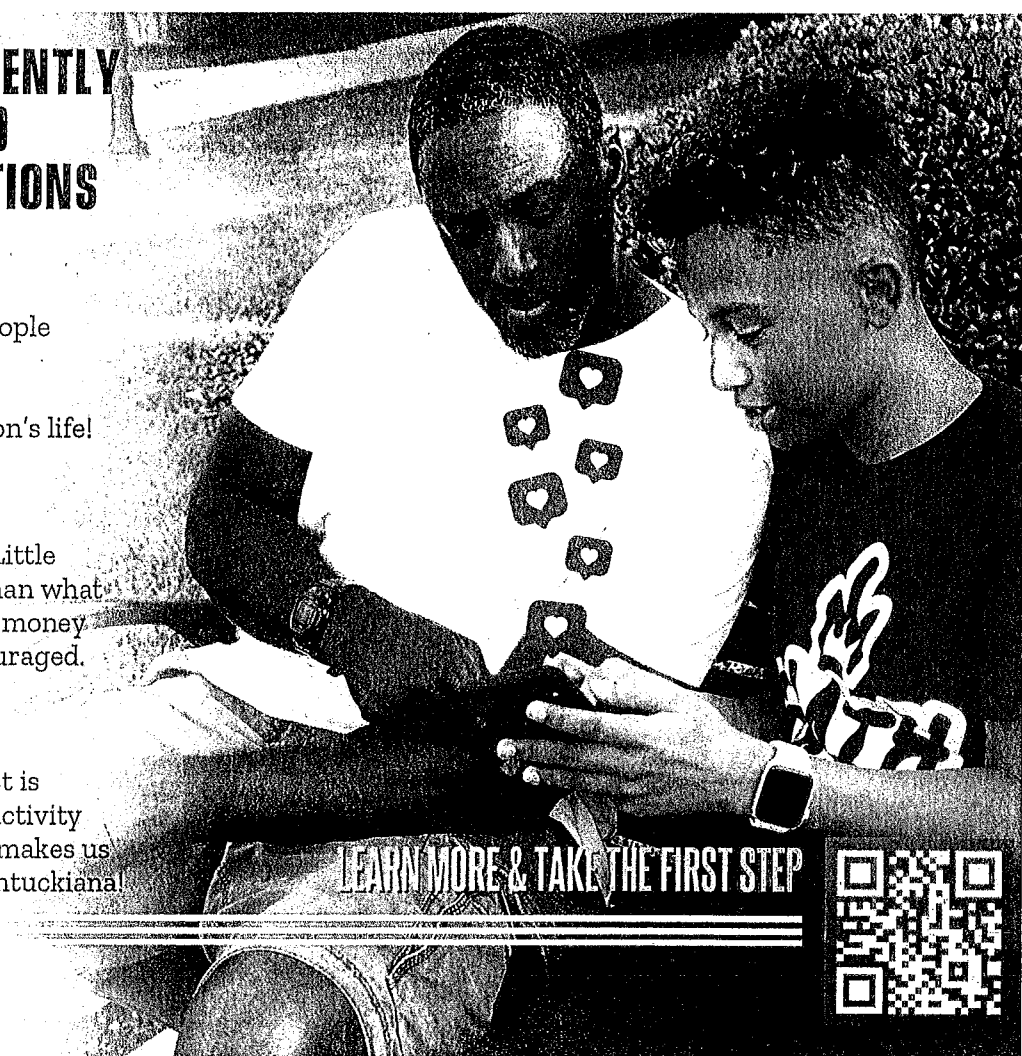
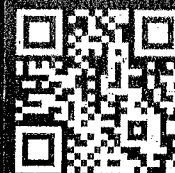
HOW MUCH DOES IT COST?

The quality of time invested with your Little (youth mentee) is far more important than what you spend. That's why spending a lot of money on outings is neither required nor encouraged.

WHAT SUPPORT IS PROVIDED?

Your dedicated Match Support Specialist is always there to help. They can provide activity ideas, guidance, and more. This is what makes us the BEST mentoring organization in Kentuckiana!

LEARN MORE & TAKE THE FIRST STEP





THE POWER OF MENTORSHIP

Since 1967, Big Brothers Big Sisters of Kentuckiana has been matching children and teens (Littles) with adult volunteer mentors (Bigs) in one-to-one, professionally supported mentoring relationships that **empower youth to reach their full potential**. Our programs serve youth and young adults ages 7-25 in 10 counties: 7 in Kentucky and 3 in Southern Indiana.

Community-Based Mentoring



Bigs meet with their Little a couple of times each month doing everyday activities.

School to Work

Workplace partners and school districts host monthly sessions to instill life skills in local students.



Site-Based Mentoring



Bigs and Littles meet weekly at host sites, like a school or community organization.

Big Futures

Our staff facilitates activities for young adults ages 16-25 tailored to their stage in life.



Group Mentoring

Bigs are matched with groups of Littles at host sites, where sessions are facilitated by BBBSKY staff.



Mentorship is the **TOP** approach to combat trauma among young people.



Research shows that mentoring is an evidence-based strategy for **preventing youth violence**



Our mentoring programs help youth improve their **mental health** and their **grades**.

THE NEED FOR MENTORS



1 IN 3

youth say they do not have a positive role model in their life.

500+

Little's in our service area are waiting to be matched with a Big.

IMPACT & OUTCOMES

Mentorship is a proactive method proven to help youth in our community reach their full potential. In our 2023-2024 fiscal year, our prevention focused methods showed:



100%

of our Little's avoided involvement with the juvenile justice system.



100%

of our Little's graduated high school on time.



96%

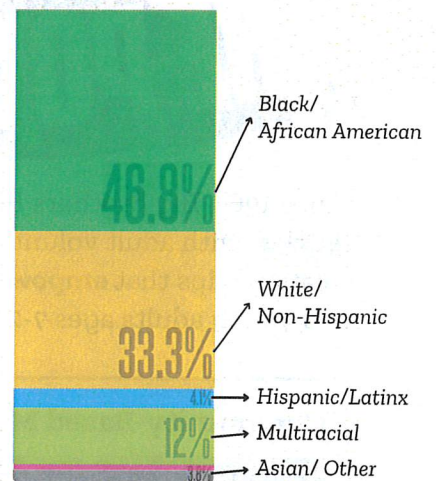
of our Little's reported a strong relationship with their parent/guardian.



86%

of our Little's reported stable or increased mental health and well-being.

OUR LITTLES



HOW TO ENGAGE

Donate

Monthly and one-time donations fuel our programs, providing an immediate, direct impact on the youth and families we serve. Plus, corporate matching gifts can double your impact.

Be a Big

Become a Community, Site-Based, School to Work, or Group Big and experience the power of mentorship firsthand. Our Big for a Day opportunities provide a trial look at being a mentor

Follow Us

Do you use Facebook, Instagram, or LinkedIn? Share our match stories, upcoming events, and more on social media. You can help us spread the word and make more matches!



BBBSKY.ORG

502.587.0494

get.started@bbbsky.org



FCCC-JRAC Committee Report

FCCC-JRAC Board Meeting Date	July 14th 2025
Committee Name	Floyd County Common Operational Picture (COP)
Committee Chair	Kelly Deuser
Committee Members	Judge Stiller, Kelly Deuser, & Daniel Mansfield
Committee Mtg Dates	Ongoing
Summary of Committee Action/Activities	<p>Data Updates to COP Data has been entered as received from points of contact (POCs), with adjustments made to parameters as needed.</p> <p>Development of the JRAC Strategic Data Plan: The objective of this initiative is to foster cross-entity collaboration, establish clear performance benchmarks, promote data ownership and accountability across stakeholders, and lay the foundation for future data-driven initiatives. This plan will serve as a guiding framework to align efforts, measure impact, and drive continuous improvement across JRAC's strategic priorities.</p>
Upcoming Action	<p>September 2025: Finalize and secure agency-level approval for implementation plans, ensuring alignment and readiness across all participating entities.</p> <p>Committee chair to contact agencies that currently do not have a designated point of contact for data collection to either obtain a POC or confirm whether they intend to opt out of the COP.</p> <p>The JRAC Strategic Data Plan is scheduled to be presented at the next subcommittee meeting on August 14, 2025.</p>

FCCC-JRAC Committee Report

FCCC-JRAC Board Meeting Date	July 14, 2025
Committee Name	Juvenile Working Group
Committee Chair	Julie Fessel Flanigan
Committee Members	Ad Hoc
Committee Mtg Dates	Ad Hoc – next meeting TBA (Fall 2025)
Summary of Committee Action/Activities	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) All In Program development and overview 2) Cooperation and coordination with NAFCS re: School attendance per statutory requirements 3) Attendance Liaison support and recognition 4) Growing All In to include JRAC opioid funding for Southern Indiana Supervision supervised parenting time and parenting classes and Our Place school prevention programing. 5) Continued collaboration between juvenile stakeholders with current emphasis on school attendance
Upcoming Action	<p>Meeting with NAFCS Superintendent and statutory attendance stakeholders – Aug. 6</p> <p>Meet to determine initiatives and apply for grant funding from the Indiana Criminal Justice Institute for Juvenile Community Alternatives and Diversion grants (Fall 2025 date TBA)</p>



Clark & Floyd
SYSTEM OF CARE

(H) Passed
Unanimous

3000 Technology Avenue, Suite 2289 | New Albany, IN 47150 | 812-670-5807 | info@clarkfloydsoc.org

Date: July 10, 2025

To: JRAC
Executive Director

Regarding: Support Request for continued funding

This request seeks continued support to provide intensive case management and meet the concrete needs of pretrial clients within the Floyd County Justice System. The focus remains on serving individuals struggling with Substance Use Disorder (SUD) and Severe Mental Illness (SMI), through services currently delivered by the Clark & Floyd System of Care.

We are requesting **\$100,000.00 in FY 2026** to sustain our efforts in providing clothing, food, transportation, and connection to mental health and SUD treatment—along with other essential supports and case management services.

Thank you for your continued commitment to the Clark & Floyd System of Care.

Respectfully,

Ann Carruthers
Clark & Floyd System of Care Executive Director



Floyd County JRAC

Year-End Opioid Report (2023-2024)

Date: July 10, 2025

Name of Organization:

Clark & Floyd System of Care

Address of Organization:

3000 Technology Ave, Suite 2289, New Albany, IN 47150

Contact Person:

Ann Carruthers

Phone Number:

812-670-5807

Email:

anne@clarkfloydsoc.org

Focus Area: (Check all that apply)

☐ Prevention

☒ Treatment of Addiction or Mental Health

☒ After Care

☐ Supportive Care for Families

- Housing needs were documented as part of each client's stabilization plan, especially when affecting eligibility for release or program participation.
- Clients with Severe Mental Illness (SMI) or other acute symptoms were prioritized for early legal coordination (e.g., public defender appointments, court-ordered evaluations).
- SOC maintained records of whether clients were flagged on the Sex Offender Registry or had other complicating factors requiring specialty referrals.
- Services were documented through structured case notes, updated status logs, and cross-agency communication with court stakeholders and providers.

While the level of data collection expanded during the 2023–2024 period due to growing infrastructure, SOC continuously refined its tracking tools to better identify trends, treatment gaps, and risk indicators. Our progress measurement approach continues to evolve as we move toward outcome-based planning across clinical, legal, and reintegration domains.

Sustainability Plan

SOC's long-term strategy includes:

- Expanding MOUs with behavioral health providers for Telehealth and in-person therapy
- Pursuing federal/state grants and regional shared funding opportunities
- Growing partnerships with second-chance employers to promote reintegration
- Leveraging university relationships for intern pipelines
- Enhancing infrastructure with trauma-informed workflows and decision tools

Barriers and Challenges

- Housing shortages impeded stable placements and prolonged incarceration
- Legal partners lacked familiarity with behavioral health care pathways
- High-acuity clients with SMI or co-occurring disorders required intensive coordination

Significant Changes

- Hired part-time professional to handle marketing and social media posts to increase capacity of current staff.
- Developed court-facing navigation tools to demystify referral and placement process
- Broadened program goals to include employment, housing, and family reunification planning
- Transitioned from the LEAD Framework to the SOC Practice Framework at the end of the COSSUP funding. This enabled us to accept additional referrals and the discretion to assist in additional areas of individual client's lives.
- Purchased HIPAA compliant software to better facilitate, organize, and record client interaction and progress.
- Engaged with local educational institutions to host Psychology and Social Work interns.

Final Budget Summary

Meals/Food for clients	\$4,046.59
Education Programming	\$1,575.22
Transportation for clients to treatment (local and out of town)	\$8,235.00
Housing (hotels, rental assistance, sober living)	\$15,423.93
Other Client Needs (shoes, utilities, out of state birth certificates)	\$1,086.16
Mental Health Services	\$19,151.83
Office (admin support, office space, office supplies, salaries)	\$50,481.27
Total	\$100,000.00

Program Success Metrics

2023-2024

CFSOC received 130 pretrial referrals between October 1, 2023 through September 30, 2024. Those referrals broke down as follows: 68.5% of referrals were male with 31.5% of referrals being female.

Of total referrals, 26.62% went on to obtain new charges in Indiana. CFSOC was able to contact 86.15% of the clients referred to them.

Calendar Year 2024

CFSOC received 108 pretrial referrals between October 1, 2024 through June 30, 2025. Those referrals broke down as follows: 62.9% of referrals were male with 37.04% of referrals being female. CFSOC was able to contact 82.41% of the clients referred to them.

During the calendar year for 2024, Clark & Floyd System of Care received 149 pretrial referrals (68.46% male, 31.54% female) with 89.93% having been contacted. Of total referrals, 20.81% obtained new charges in Indiana. Many clients presented with a housing need (49.66%) in addition to other concrete needs. CFSOC received a total of 22 (14.7%) referrals for individuals with Severe Mental Illness and 7 individuals on the Sex Offender Registry (4.70%). CFSOC was able to connect 109 of their referrals to mental health or substance use treatment services (73.15%) during this year.

FCCC-JRAC 2025 Summit Planning

2025 Floyd County Systems in Sync Summit: The Power of JRAC Collaboration for the SUD and Mental Health Crisis NOVEMBER 14, 2025 INDIANA UNIVERSITY SOUTHEAST, HOOSIER ROOM

- 1) **2025 Summit Committee Members:** Judge Carrie Stiller, Ann Carruthers (chair), Laura Elliott, Charlotte Bass, Liz Stigdon, Carmen Kerberg, Elaine Murphy. In consultation with: Brittany Kelly, IOCS, Behavioral Health Administrator
- 2) **PARTNERSHIP:**
 - a. Chancellor Debbie Ford with Indiana University Southeast has agreed to partner with us to host the Summit in the Hoosier Room and other facilities again. We are working with Dr. Michael Day and he is connecting with others at the university who may be included as well. Chancellor Ford suggested that we include some students on our planning committee and we love that idea. They will be from different departments such as event planning, psychology, pre-law, media/digital.
 - b. FCHD has offered to partner and will pay up \$5,000 to fund meal costs for the event.
 - c. SOC has offered to partner and will pay the facility cost.
 - d. Life Spring has offered a sponsorship as well as Total Court Services. We will have additional costs for media/photography and digital/print materials.
- 3) **EVENT SPEAKERS:**
 - a) Chris Beihn, Director, Justice Services, Indiana Office of Court Services and Staff Support to State JRAC
 - b) Impact Speaker(s): Individuals with lived experience from Floyd County. We have requested Jordan Furnish who is a JRAC Board Member to speak with Laura Elliott facilitating a discussion.
- 4) **GOALS for the Summit:**
 - a) To educate the community about FC-JRAC and what our local criminal justice system and partners are doing to address substance use disorder and addiction in Floyd County.
 - b) To share information and expand collaboration in the community.
 - c) To help inform other JRACs who may be interested in learning from our experience.
- 5) **AUDIENCE expected:**
 - a) local community members interested in learning about what our local criminal justice system and partners are doing to address substance use disorder and addiction in Floyd County
 - b) Local leaders
 - c) Service Providers for those suffering from mental health and addiction related issues and/or those who support them.
 - d) Individuals who have benefited from the programming
 - e) Other Local JRAC members
- 6) **FORMAT (skeleton):**
 - a) 7:30am – 8:00am – set up
 - b) 7:45am – 8:15am – Vendors set up in Hoosier Room
 - c) 8:15am – 9:00am – Registration/Vendors
 - d) 9:00am – 9:30am - Welcome, opening, brief explanation of FC-JRAC,
 - e) 9:30am – 10:00am - Keynote, Chris Beihn
 - f) 10:00am – 10:30am - Impact Speaker
 - g) 10 min break
 - h) 10:40am-11:40am – Breakout sessions
 - i) 12:00pm – 1:00pm – Lunch and Service Provider Introduction
 - j) 1:10pm – 3:30pm – Breakout sessions
 - k) 3:00pm – 4:00pm – Sharing from Breakout groups; Q & A; Closing
- 7) Break out group topics may include: i) CARES; ii) Floyd County Opioid Distribution 2024/2025; iii) Juvenile – the All In program; iv) the Power of the Assessment; v) Keeping Collaboration on Track, Building Capacity through Relationships; vi) Prevention (Meribeth Adams); vii) Group led by IUS Prof, and possibly Crim Justice partner; viii) CEPP led session

- 8) **SPONSORS:** We will have some sponsors for the event to provide for costs of hosting the event.
 - a. The goal is for the event to be free of charge but limited only by the number of seats available so RSVP will be required for attendance. Event Brite will be used for registration.
 - b. Anticipated Costs: food (coffee, pastries, drinks, lunch); program printing, digital, photography; facility cost
- 9) **OTHER CONSIDERATIONS:**
 - a. Obtaining education certifications for attorneys and mental health providers;
 - b. Zoom capability and recording for replay capabilities
 - c. Action Items for post-Summit – takeaways to use for setting priorities in 2026.



Mental Health and Addiction Committee

MINUTES

THUR, June 12, 2025 at 12:00pm to 1:00pm
3rd Floor, ASSEMBLY ROOM
Floyd County Courthouse

- I. Welcome, Attendance and Announcement of Proxies at Noon.
- II. Approval of Minutes . There were no minutes to approve. Minutes from the last meeting in March, 2025 will be presented at July meeting.
- III. New Business and Committee Reports
 - A. Keisha Norrington and Phil Stucky – new grant program - Transitions in Care for Justice-Involved Populations. Presentation.
 - B. State/DMHA Match Grant - deadline 6/30/2025. Lengthy discussion about decision needed whether JRAC will submit a letter of intent and which of the three options for funding we would choose. Members were unanimous in their desire to seek match grant in the category of “prevention”. Judge Stiller will submit Letter of Intent to apply for grant in “prevention” category. JRAC board will be notified. Any other entity may submit their own Letter of Intent but not decision may be made about the local match until or unless presented to the full JRAC board and ultimately would be up to the Commissioners.
 - C. 2025 Summit Planning – Ann Carruthers to chair. Work ongoing. Watch email for updates.
 - D. Data Collection – Update from Kelly Deuser/Daniel. Work ongoing. Update at next meeting.
 - E. JRAC Finance Committee for Opioid Funds – Sgt. Kara Hodges. Committee working on recommendation for full board for future awards of opioid funding plan.
 - F. Update from Magistrate Flanigan/Judge Brown. Going well. Graduates will be present at next full board meeting.
 - G. CARES updates. Discussion limited to that included with the LifeSpring presentation.
 - H. MONTHLY MEETINGS. We will NOT have monthly meetings in months when we have a quarterly meeting going forward, unless special meeting is scheduled.

2025 Monthly Subcommittee on Mental Health and Addiction

Assembly Room, Third Floor

Aug 14, Sep 11, Nov 13, Dec 11

Join Zoom Meeting option for all meetings:

<https://zoom.us/j/91710568284?pwd=Wmc0TU5UcTE4Rk0xMFZwVzlrRdGFpQT09>

Meeting ID: 91710568284 Passcode: 684922 Phone: 312-626-6799

Unintentionally Doing Harm

Justice system decision-makers perform a critically important role under challenging circumstances: protecting the community, restoring crime victims (where possible), holding people accountable to laws, and promoting positive behavior change. Sometimes, their decisions unintentionally cause harm. Research has provided some insight into these iatrogenic impacts.

Iatrogenic While originating from the medical field, social scientists use the term “iatrogenic” when describing actions by decision-makers that lead to worsening outcomes. In the justice system, this might include, for example, increases in rearrest rates, violation behavior, mental health episodes, and destabilization.

Securing a conviction for unlawful behavior is essential in upholding the rule of law and affirming community values necessary for safety and social order.

However, a conviction on a person’s record can trigger collateral consequences that limit their ability to successfully engage in prosocial activities such as employment, housing, driving, voting, and securing financial aid.

Therefore, diversion and deferred prosecution can be effective ways to hold someone accountable for their actions without negatively impacting their ability to support themselves and their families.

The use of incarceration is necessary to protect the public.

However, the longer the incarceration, the more likely the person will experience economic hardship, exposure to violence, stress reactions (e.g., hypervigilance, interpersonal distrust, psychological distancing), family distresses (e.g., divorce, parent–child detachment, adverse issues for their children), stigma, and rearrest.

Therefore, the benefits of incarceration should be carefully weighed against anticipated, negative consequences.

Some services and programs sound promising and seem as if they should work, especially those that appear to be commonsense approaches (e.g., boot camps, yoga, Scared Straight experiences, and self-help groups).

However, many of these programs are not only ineffective but they can result in higher rearrest rates than if the person did not participate in the program.

Therefore, the justice system will be more successful if it uses only those programs proven to yield positive outcomes or if it tracks outcome data on unproven programs to determine if they are, in fact, effective.

Probation can have a profound, positive impact on recidivism if it diligently and routinely applies evidence-based practices.

However, applying evidence-based practices requires intentional and effective leadership, resources, quality assurance, and an unwavering commitment. Probation departments that do not apply EBP with fidelity will likely not impact recidivism.

Therefore, probation can best contribute to public safety when it aligns its personnel, contracted services, training, policies, and resources with research findings as put forth by the Standards Committee of the Pennsylvania County Adult Probation and Parole Advisory Committee.

The Hippocratic Oath is an expression of ethics in the medical field that vows to uphold certain standards, including avoiding harming patients.

The modern version of the oath is "First, do no harm."

The following are additional ways that, according to research, the justice system can cause harm or, conversely, increase success rates.

10 Ways...

...the justice system can unintentionally do harm

1. Overrespond to people who are not likely to violate the law again.
2. Lecture, blame, shame, and argue.
3. Mix people who are low risk and people who are high risk in programs.
4. Guess a person's criminogenic needs.
5. Overload people with too many conditions, especially conditions that are not related to their criminogenic needs.
6. Hamstring probation and service providers' ability to apply what works in reducing recidivism.
7. Apply a one-size-fits-all approach.
8. Over-rely on incarceration to induce behavior change.
9. Withhold rewards and affirmations when a person demonstrates changed behaviors.
10. Use programs that are not evidence-based or evidence-informed.

10 Ways...

...the justice system can increase success rates

1. Use actuarial risk and needs assessments to determine who could benefit from a justice system intervention.
2. Use parsimonious responses (e.g., citation, diversion, nonsupervised probation) for people who are lower risk.
3. Provide nonjustice system responses for those who are low risk but have significant needs in noncriminogenic areas.
4. Target the dominant criminogenic need that is driving the behavior of people who are moderate and high risk
5. Match the amount and intensity of programming to the person's risk level.
6. Limit the length of supervision to no more than 18–24 months whenever possible.
7. Use a combination of rewards/incentives and sanctions, with an emphasis on rewards/incentives.
8. Be certain and swift when sanctioning violation behavior, and use alternatives to incarceration or, if needed, short jail terms (e.g., 3–5 days) to correct behavior.
9. Insist that the local probation department adopt evidence-based practices in all that they do.
10. Ensure that all justice practitioners (law enforcement, correctional officers, judges, prosecutors, defense counsel, etc.) serve as role models in reinforcing prosocial behavior.

What Are Evidence-Based Practices?

Evidence-based practices (EBPs) are interventions that have been shown through scientific research to produce positive outcomes for people involved in the justice system. These practices have been rigorously tested across numerous jurisdictions and populations. Applying EBPs, then, is just following the science. Below are the most important EBPs to guide justice policy and decision making.

EVIDENCE-BASED PRACTICES IN DAILY LIFE

The following are examples of evidence-based practices that we incorporate into our daily lives:

- Brushing our teeth, which decreases germs that cause cavities
- Wearing seatbelts to reduce our risk of dying in an automobile accident
- Washing our hands, which reduces the spread of germs

1

Use Actuarial Assessments

Each person in the justice system is different; similarly, the paths that lead them into and out of the system are different. Knowing the factors that lie beneath their behavior and the strengths they have to work on those factors will improve outcomes. Studies have shown that the most accurate way to determine a person's strengths, challenges, and likelihood of success is through actuarial assessments. These assessments are more accurate than using professional judgment alone.

2

Enhance Motivation to Change

While some people are motivated to change, others are not...or they may not be yet. Increasing motivation begins with developing professional alliance with the person and using motivational interviewing skills to help them explore and resolve their ambivalence about behavior change. Being strength-based, attentive, empathetic, nonjudgmental, and empowering is key.

3

Target Interventions

Research indicates that to help a person succeed, interventions should focus on those factors that most contribute to the person's harmful behavior: the factors identified using an assessment. And, the more factors targeted, the better—but not all at once. That would be far too overwhelming. There may be other challenges that would be helpful to address, but working on these would usually not lead to the behavior change that would most benefit the person.

EFFECTIVE AND INEFFECTIVE INTERVENTIONS

Risk of recidivism can be reduced by 30% on average when effective interventions, such as cognitive behavioral programming and social learning, are applied. The following are examples of interventions that generally are *not* effective in reducing recidivism:

- Confinement or intensive supervision without risk reduction programming
- Boot camps focused only on discipline and physical activity
- Deterrence or fear-based programs (e.g., Scared Straight)

4

Skill Train with Directed Practice

Often a lack of skills is behind a person's harmful behavior. For example, they may have difficulty problem solving, coping with stressful situations, controlling emotions, recognizing unhealthy friendships, or resolving conflict. Helping people build those skills is crucial to helping them change their behavior. One of the most effective ways to teach and learn a skill is through "social learning": modeling the skill for the person, practicing it together, reinforcing the person's efforts, increasing the difficulty of the practice, and encouraging the person to transfer their learning to their day-to-day environment.

5

Increase Positive Reinforcements

The justice system is good—maybe too good—at responding to noncompliance. Using incentives and rewards is a more effective way to encourage and reinforce positive behavior. Studies have shown that a combination of reinforcements and responses to noncompliance is the most effective way to promote positive behavior—with rewards outnumbering responses to noncompliance by a ratio of at least 4:1. Reinforcements can be extrinsic—words of praise, certificates of accomplishment, or gift cards—or they can be intrinsic, for example, a person's knowledge that they have worked hard toward a goal. We also know that rewards are most effective when they are genuine, immediate, customized, specific, and meaningful to the person.

6

Engage Family and Community Support

The time that justice system professionals spend with someone and the information they learn about them from assessments paint only part of the picture. Family—whether a person's nuclear family, extended family, close friends, or community members who offer support—can provide additional insight that helps those working with them better understand and support them. Family and community members can be a positive influence in a person's life, for example, helping them practice new skills, reinforcing their positive behavior, and working with them to address issues such as housing, employment, transportation, and childcare—all of which can be barriers to people's participation in programming and treatment.

7

Ensure Fidelity to Processes and Practices

Outcomes improve when processes and practices are implemented as intended—that is, with fidelity. Conversely, when implementation is flawed or when “drift”—the process of slowly departing from an endorsed, proven procedure—occurs, desired outcomes are less likely to be achieved. Quality assurance (QA) and continuous quality improvement (CQI) processes help ensure fidelity. With QA, an agency looks back in time to determine whether practices have been delivered as intended; with CQI, an agency uses feedback to facilitate incremental improvements in staff performance and organizational processes. To effectively implement QA and CQI—to determine if the evidence-based practices that agencies have adopted are producing the desired results—data is needed. But first, agencies must determine the specific areas for which they want to collect data, and they must define performance measures.

8

Use Data as a Guide

Following the science means not only gathering data on a frequent basis but also analyzing, sharing, and using the data to identify the specific improvements needed, develop an improvement plan, and ensure that improvements are successful. Data are useful for determining staffing levels, training needs, programming and service gaps, and technological requirements. Data can also document savings for reinvestment or areas where additional funding is needed. Data dashboards are one way to engage stakeholders and be accountable to taxpayers.

THE BENEFITS OF USING EBP

Decades of experience demonstrate that aligning justice systems around evidence-based policies and practices offers the greatest promise of success. Using EBP will help agencies achieve their mission, improve outcomes, and maximize their resources.

Arrest
Pretrial Status
Diversion/Deferred Prosecution
Charging
Plea
Sentencing
Local & State Institutional Intervention
Local & State Institutional Release/Parole Release
Probation & Parole Reentry Planning
Community Treatment Interventions
Violation Response
Discharge

