

HONORED TO SERVE
Indiana Judicial Service Report

2010

INDIANA COURTS IN BRIEF



INDIANA JUDICIAL SERVICE REPORT



Each year, nearly four million Hoosiers, or approximately 60 per cent of all residents, see their government at work through the lens of the judicial system. These millions of Hoosiers are parties or victims in the nearly two million cases brought each year before Indiana courts.

For many, involvement in a court proceeding as a civil litigant, a defendant, or a victim is the first and only personal encounter with their state government. Indiana judges are keenly aware of the importance of these court experiences and the judges' responsibility to deliver justice under the rule of law.

The Indiana Supreme Court Division of State Court Administration is proud to report on the work of 571 judicial officers and 5,100 court employees on behalf of Hoosiers during 2010. As Indiana Chief Justice Randall Shepard reported in his State of the Judiciary Address of January 20, 2010 to the Indiana General Assembly, even in the face of challenging fiscal times, the Indiana Court System "won't roll over." This report highlights some of the significant achievements Indiana's courts accomplished in 2010.



Working to Provide Meaningful Access to Justice for Litigants with Limited English Proficiency

As in most other states, the need for qualified court interpretive services has grown exponentially in Indiana due to an increase in the population of litigants of limited English proficiency (LEP). The Indiana judicial system has worked hard, under difficult fiscal constraints, to enhance court interpreter services and the access to justice for LEP litigants. Following are some of the programs and initiatives aimed at improving meaningful access to justice for LEP individuals:

Indiana Court Interpreter Certification Program:

Consortium membership; Advisory Board; Court Interpreter Code of Ethics; Training and Testing.

The Supreme Court's certification program for qualifying foreign language court interpreters is a crucial piece of the Indiana program for LEP litigants. As part of this effort, the Supreme Court convened an Advisory Committee to guide the program, promulgated a code of ethics for court interpreters, and most importantly, joined the National Consortium for Language Access in the Courts (the "Consortium"). Forty-three state court systems belong to the Consortium, which is housed at

the National Center for State Courts. It enables the member court systems to pool resources, which pay for the Consortium to develop, maintain, revalidate and update examinations that measure proficiency in a number of foreign languages.

Through the Consortium, Indiana has access to study guides, an orientation program, and practice examination kits, all of which help assure well trained and qualified court interpreters. Indiana also has access to federally certified interpreters who have been specifically trained by the Consortium to grade oral exams.

The Indiana Supreme Court Interpreter Certification Program is a 5-part program that must be completed in its entirety in order for an interpreter to be certified. A candidate must first complete the orientation workshop before

he or she can proceed to the second step, the written exam. Upon passing the written exam, the candidate must attend a skills building workshop, the third step of the process, before he or she is eligible to sit for the oral exam, the fourth step. Upon passing the oral exam, the candidate may proceed to the fifth and final step, and must successfully complete a criminal background check. In so doing, the candidate must also agree to uphold the standards in the Indiana Supreme Court Interpreter Code of Conduct and Procedure.

Since its inception in 2002, the Indiana Court Interpreter Certification Program has produced eighty-two certified court interpreters. The majority are Spanish interpreters, but the group also includes French, Arabic, Polish, and Mandarin interpreters. The Certification Program is guided by the Advisory Committee. It sets standards

As of 2010, the Supreme Court has awarded \$1,196,250 in grants for interpreter services in over 160,000 cases.

that relate to all aspects of administering the certification program, including the processing of requests for certifications of court interpreters who have been certified by other jurisdictions. The Interpreter Code of Conduct sets specific expectations for loyalty, conflicts, and conduct of interpreters.

Court Interpreter Grant Program

Because most of the operations of Indiana's trial courts are funded by local tax revenues, providing qualified foreign language interpreters to LEP litigants could present financial challenges in areas with high LEP populations. Often, the challenge is not only due to fiscal constraints but also results from a lack of local qualified interpreters in the geographic area. The Supreme Court's certification program has made significant inroads in creating a pool of qualified Indiana interpreters close to home.

A court interpreter grant program is aimed at helping courts defray the cost of providing qualified court interpreter services. At the request of Chief Justice Shepard, the Indiana General Assembly provides funds, which the Court sends to the trial courts in the form of grants for foreign language court interpreter services.

The grant program encourages courts to use certified court interpreters by requiring that 80% of the grant funds be used to pay for certified interpreters. Each year, 30 to 40 of Indiana's 92 counties apply for these grants. As of 2010, the Supreme Court has awarded \$1,196,250 in grants for interpreter services in over 160,000 cases. The majority of these funds have been used to fund the services of certified court interpreters.

Use of Telephonic Foreign Language Interpreter Services

The Indiana Supreme Court also provides, at no charge to the courts or litigants, the use of a state-paid contract with Language Line, a national telephonic interpreting service. This arrangement allows courts to have access to qualified interpreters in over 170 languages, 24 hours a day, every day of the year.

Language Line interpreters are highly qualified, although not certified by the Indiana court interpreter program. They have internal court interpreter training which includes testing for knowledge of court terminology, court protocol, and etiquette. All Language Line interpreters are governed by an Interpreter Code of Ethics.

Indiana trial courts simply dial an "800" number to request Language Line services. In most instances, Language Line can provide an interpreter within minutes of initiating the telephone call.

Recently, Judge Darrin M. Dolehanty of Wayne Superior Court 3 wrote to Chief Justice Shepard to say:

"I just completed my first ever 'Language Line' interpreter hearing. We were presented with an initial hearing for a misdemeanor charge and the defendant was clearly not understanding my use of the King's English. Although his language was not listed on the language line card (which has sat in my desk drawer since new judge orientation in 2003), he was able to tell me that his native language is Punjabi. We hooked up a speaker phone, went on the record, called Language Line, and had a Punjabi interpreter on the line in less than one minute. The hearing took a little while longer than the usual misdemeanor initial hearing, but what an amazing result to have this type of service available to us in a mostly rural community. As an added bonus, I think we impressed several members of the public by being able to take care of this type of a unique hearing, while barely missing a beat. Thank you for providing this service to our trial courts."

“...what an amazing result to have this type of service available to us in a mostly rural community.”

—Judge Darrin M. Dolehanty

Education for Judicial Officers and Court and Clerk Staff

The Supreme Court recognized that sometime even the simplest questions, such as “what court do I go to?” can remain unanswered if court personnel cannot communicate with the LEP litigants who come through their doors. To help alleviate this barrier, the Court has collaborated with Indiana’s Ivy Tech Community College System, which has numerous campuses throughout the state, to develop a work place Spanish training program for Indiana’s court and clerk personnel. Since the program began in 2006, approximately 728 court and clerk employees have completed coursework to learn how to communicate basic information to Spanish-speaking litigants and their family members. In addition, the Indiana Judicial Conference, the education arm of the judicial system, has conducted many education sessions for judicial officers about litigants with language barriers.

Trial and drug court judges and staff, the state’s probation officers, and even domestic violence advocates have been trained thus far.

Improving communications and understanding of court proceedings

The Supreme Court has undertaken the translating of important legal information for use by LEP litigants. The Indiana Parenting Time Guidelines, Child Support Worksheet, court forms for filing dissolution cases and relevant portions of the Indiana Criminal Code are now available in Spanish on the Indiana Judiciary website. In addition, the Court has two professionally produced Spanish videos with English subtitles. One is the Initial Hearing for Juvenile Delinquency, and the other is the Initial Hearing for Adults. All of these resources are available online at courts.in.gov/espanol.

Judicial Leadership: Writings by the Chief Justice

For many years, the Court, and particularly Indiana Chief Justice Randall T. Shepard, have promoted greater access to our courts for LEP litigants and have searched for innovative ways, in addition to employing more traditional means, to reach this goal. This is a topic that Chief Justice Shepard has discussed on two specific occasions in his addresses to the Indiana General Assembly. See State of the Judiciary Speech: “Indiana’s Place in American CourtReform: Rarely First, Occasionally Last, Frequently Early” (2006); and State of the Judiciary Speech: “Most Justice Happens in the County Courthouse” (2007) at courts.in.gov/supreme/state_jud.html. Through these concerted efforts, Indiana’s courts are making great strides on many fronts to assure that LEP litigants have equal and fair access to justice in the our courts.



Judiciary Leads the Adoption of Evidence-Based Risk & Needs Assessment Tools for Indiana Criminal & Juvenile Justice Systems

In 2010, Indiana achieved a significant milestone by becoming one of the first states to adopt automated, statewide, evidence-based standard risk and needs assessment tools for use in all juvenile and criminal cases. These risk and needs assessment tools are designed to provide information about an offender's risk to reoffend, enabling courts and justice agencies to decide on appropriate placements, programs and services. Using evidence-based risk and needs assessment tools in the decision-making process about offenders has been proven to reduce recidivism and increase public safety.

Before Indiana adopted the automated risk assessment tools, probation departments and community correction agencies throughout the state used a variety of risk assessment tools. There was no easy way to share the information, many efforts were duplicated, and each agency individually paid for using those assessments.

By using the new automated risk assessment system for all cases across all stages of the criminal and juvenile process, the counties and state correction agencies are saving money and making better informed decisions about offender programs and services.

The Indiana risk assessment project began in 2006, when the Indiana Judicial Conference and its staff agency, the Indiana Judicial Center, convened a task force of stakeholders from the criminal and juvenile justice systems and asked it to develop a risk assessment process that could be used across all stages of the Indiana juvenile and criminal justice processes. A federal grant through the Indiana Criminal Justice Agency provided the funds for the project. The task force recommended that Indiana adopt an adult and juvenile assessment system developed by the University of Cincinnati and based on Ohio data. After validating the tools for use in Indiana, the task force adopted the Indiana Youth Assessment System (IYAS) for juvenile offenders and the Indiana Risk Assessment System (IRAS) for adult offenders.

Risk and needs assessment tools are based on evidence-based practices. The term "evidence-based practices" means that the practices are based on empirical data derived through scientific research from juvenile and criminal justice data. This research points to specific indicators that can help decision makers assess how offenders should be treated so that the risks of reoffending are minimized and safety is improved.

Evidence-based practice research also indicates that the most effective use of limited resources is to target individuals with high or moderate risk and need factors for more intensive supervision and services. The assessment also forms the basis for an individualized plan for each offender.

With the help of representatives from probation, community corrections, the Indiana Department of Corrections (IDOC), Division of State Court Administration and Indiana Judicial Center, the Supreme Court's Judicial Technology and Automation Committee (JTAC) developed an electronic means for scoring and storing the results of the

risk assessment tools through INcite, the Supreme Court's framework for sharing electronic data. The automated tool for juveniles, called the Indiana Youth Assessment System (IYAS), was released and piloted in September 2010, by the Marion County Juvenile Probation Department. The automated tool for adults, called the Indiana Risk Assessment System (IRAS) was released and piloted in November by users in the Morgan and Hendricks county probation departments. Next, the Indiana Judicial Center staff set out to certify the users.

By the end of 2010, the Indiana Judicial Center had trained, tested and certified over 700 juvenile system staff during 34 training sessions and over 1,700 adult system staff during 59 training sessions conducted across the state. Training, testing and certification will continue throughout the year as personnel changes. In addition, certified users must be recertified every three years.

The last step of the implementation process took place in April 2010 when the Board of Directors of the Judicial Conference of Indiana adopted three policies, requiring that the risk assessment tools be used and governing how they are to be used.

The IRAS tool for adult offenders has five components, which are used at specific stages of the process. The names, which are self-explanatory, are:

- Pre-Trial Tool
- Community Supervision Screener
- Community Supervision Tool
- Prison Intake Tool
- Reentry Tool

The IYAS tool for juvenile offenders has six components whose names, also self-explanatory, are:

- Diversion Tool
- Detention Tool
- Disposition Screener
- Disposition Tool
- Residential Tool
- Reentry Tool

The risk assessment process involves an interview with the offender, a review of the file and the gathering of collateral information. The assessment process elicits relevant factors, such as the offender's prior history with the justice system, employment and education, family and social support, substance

abuse and mental health, peers and attitudes and behavioral patterns.

After the Judicial Center trains and certifies a user, JTAC assigns a password to the user, which enables the user to access the INcite application. When a justice system user completes an interview with an offender, the user logs into the INcite application and fills in the risk assessment questions based on the gathered information, which predicts likely results. All of the information is stored in the automated system.

As the offender progresses to the next stage of the juvenile or criminal justice system, and another risk assessment is warranted, another user will be able to use the existing offender information and scores by referring back to the previously completed risk assessments. The information gathered in the course of and as a result of the risk assessment is not subject to public access; it may be released to certain justice agencies, the offender, his lawyer, and other specifically identified entities.

At the end of 2010, the Indiana Judicial Center had trained, tested, and certified over 700 juvenile system staff during 34 training sessions and over 1,700 adult system staff during 59 training sessions...

The automated INcite Risk Assessment Application offers many advantages:

- It is available to all courts and criminal and juvenile justice agencies.
- The application provides a single electronic means for scoring.
- Important offender information is easily shared among all users.
- Each entity using the application builds on existing information, rather than completing a new assessment at each phase of the system.
- System interfaces allow the transfer of risk assessment details from the Risk Assessment Application to an agency's local case management system, thereby reducing and often eliminating duplication of work.
- Supervisors and administrators have the ability to analyze aggregate data for their agency and examine program effectiveness on reducing recidivism.
- Since all offender data throughout the state is stored in one location, the periodic review and revalidation of the tools is greatly simplified.
- Users have immediate access to the most recent versions, documents, and instructions if any part of the IYAS or IRAS is modified after a revalidation period.

In addition to being one of the first states to implement a fully automated, evidence based, system-wide risk assessment tool, Indiana has the benefit of an important Supreme Court decision, which addressed and affirmed the use of evidence-based risk assessment tools by Indiana courts. Writing the unanimous decision in *Malenchik v. State*, 928 N.E.2d 564 (Ind. 2010), Justice Brent Dickson explained that the risk assessment tools (being challenged in that case) were not intended nor recommended to substitute the judicial function of determining the length of sentence appropriate for each offender. But such evidence-based assessment instruments can be significant sources of valuable information for judicial consideration in deciding whether to suspend all or part of a sentence, how to design a probation program for the offender, whether to assign an offender to alternative treatment facilities or programs, and other such corollary sentencing matters.

The Court also found that these instruments provide information based on extensive research and assist courts

in crafting individualized sentencing schemes with a maximum potential for reformation consistent with Article I, Section 18 of the Indiana Constitution, which emphasizes the foundational importance of reformation as a goal of our penal code. The Court held that the risk assessment results are not intended to serve as aggravating or mitigating circumstances nor determine the gross length of a sentence, but can be used in formulating the manner in which a sentence is to be served.

A new reporting feature within the INcite risk assessment application that gives a supervisor the ability to generate reports and export aggregate data to a Microsoft Excel spreadsheet was an added bonus of the automation project. This feature enables program directors and administrators to evaluate aggregate data and assess the effectiveness of programs and appropriate allocation of department resources.

By the end of 2010, over 575 certified users had completed 3,685 juvenile assessments and 237 adult assessments.

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Fiscal Information

Indiana's judicial system is funded by a combination of state, county, and local revenues. The Supreme Court, Court of Appeals, and Tax Court are funded through appropriations from the state general fund.

In addition, state funds pay for the salaries and benefits of judges and magistrates of the circuit, superior and probate courts, and special and senior judge expenses. State funds also help defray the cost of criminal indigent defense services through a voluntary reimbursement program, as well as most of the cost of providing Guardian ad Litem/Court Appointed Special Advocate (GAL/CASA) services for abused and neglected children.

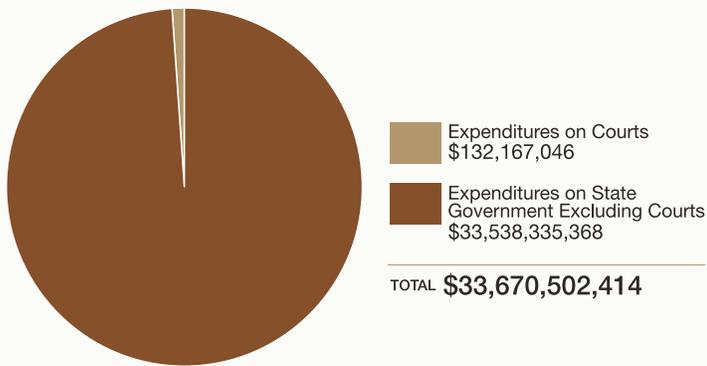
As a result of a specifically designated filing fee, the Supreme Court is able to provide to all trial courts extensive technology advancements, the most important of which is a state-of-the-art case management system capable of sharing court information with multiple federal, state, and county entities.

In addition, the Supreme Court has several other more modest grant programs through which trial courts receive state funds for foreign language interpreter services, problem-solving courts, and other court reform projects. However, all major operating costs of the trial courts are borne by local taxpayers, be they county, city, town or township.

Expenditures on Courts

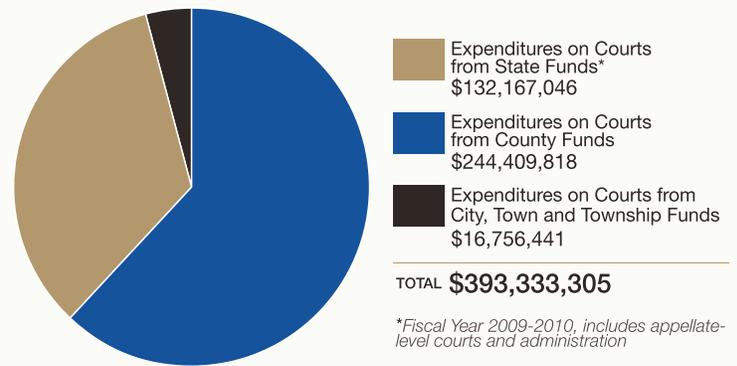
State Funds Spent on Courts

Fiscal Year 2009-2010



All Funding Sources for Court Expenses

Calendar Year 2010

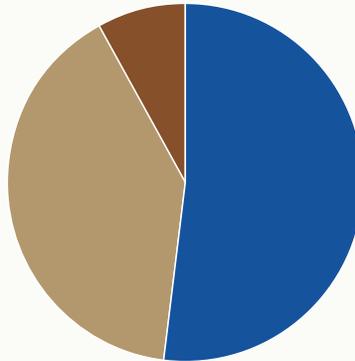


Revenues Generated Through the Operation of the Courts

Trial courts generate revenues through filing fees and costs, fines and other fees assessed to litigants who have been found guilty of crimes or in violation of infractions or local ordinances. Those fees are handled by an independently elected clerk of the circuit court or a city, town or township court clerk at the local level.

During 2010, there were 50 different fees that could be assessed and charged by the clerk of court, depending on the type of case and court where the case is being tried. With the exception of basic court costs, which must be deposited in the general fund, the vast majority of the fees collected through the operation of the courts are designated for specific funds that must be used for specific purposes.

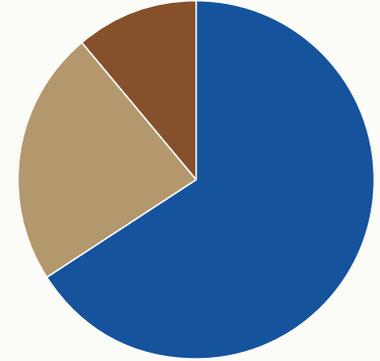
2010 Judicial System Revenues:
For State, County & Local Funds



■	Revenues to State Funds \$120,759,354
■	Revenues to County Funds \$93,474,316
■	Revenue to City, Town, Township Funds \$18,422,382

TOTAL \$232,656,052

2010 Judicial System Revenues:
For General, Special, and Court Related Services Funds



■	Revenues to General Funds \$153,671,400
■	Revenues to Special Funds \$53,295,881
■	Revenues to Court Related Services Funds \$25,688,771

TOTAL \$232,656,052

Caseload Information

The judicial power of the State of Indiana is vested in a Supreme Court, a Court of Appeals, circuit courts and such other courts as the Indiana legislature may from time to time establish. Today, Indiana has a Supreme Court with five justices, an intermediate appellate court with 15 judges, an appellate level special Tax Court with one judge, 315 trial courts, 83 city, town, and small claims courts, and 157 other judicial officers. In addition, the trial courts were served by 99 senior judges.

Caseflow





Indiana Supreme Court

The Indiana Supreme Court has exclusive original jurisdiction over admission to the practice of law, unauthorized practice of law, discipline of lawyers and judges, issuance of writs necessary in aid of its jurisdiction, appeals from judgments imposing a sentence of death or life without parole, or a denial of post-conviction relief in which the sentence is death, and appealable cases where state or federal statutes have been declared unconstitutional. The court may take up other appeals on petition, when the case involves significant questions of law, great public importance or an emergency. The Supreme Court has the power to review all questions of law and review and revise sentences imposed by lower courts.

The justices of the Supreme Court are appointed by the Governor from a panel of three applicants nominated by a Judicial Nominating Commission, which is created by the Indiana Constitution. After an initial term of two years, a justice must run on a non-partisan “yes – no” retention ballot. If successful, the next term is 10 years.



Indiana Supreme Court Justices
 Top Row (left to right): Hon. Frank Sullivan, Jr.; Hon. Randall T. Shepard (Chief Justice); Hon. Brent E. Dickson. Bottom Row (left to right): Hon. Steven H. David; Hon. Robert D. Rucker.

	Cases Pending as of 7/1/09	Cases Transmitted in Fiscal 2010	Cases Disposed of in Fiscal 2010	Cases Pending as of 6/30/10
Civil Direct Appeals	1	1	2	0
Civil Transfers	44	313	244	113
Tax Court Petitions for Review	2	3	3	2
Criminal Direct Non-Capital	4	1	4	1
Capital Cases	2	2	2	2
Criminal Transfers	58	545	501	102
Original Actions	1	52	51	2
Certified Questions	0	2	2	0
Mandate of Funds	0	1	1	0
Attorney Discipline	71	95	94	72
Board of Law Examiners	0	2	1	1
Judicial Discipline	0	2	2	0
Rehearings	4	10	12	2
Other	1*	0	1*	0
Total	188	1,029	920	297

* Unauthorized Practice of Law

Justice Theodore R. Boehm (pictured at right) was appointed to the Indiana Supreme Court by Governor (later Senator) Evan Bayh in 1996 and retired from the Indiana Supreme Court on September 30, 2010.

Justice Steven H. David (pictured above) took office on October 18, 2010. He had previously served as Judge of the Boone Circuit Court for approximately fifteen years.





Court of Appeals of Indiana

The Indiana Court of Appeals hears all appeals that do not go to the Indiana Supreme Court, except appeals from city and town courts. The latter appeals are tried *de novo* in circuit or superior courts. The judges of the Court of Appeals are selected in the same manner and serve the same terms as the justices of the Supreme Court.

	Criminal	Post-Conviction	Civil	Expedite	Other	Total
Cases Pending 12/31/09	120	13	90	4	26	253*
Cases Fully-Briefed Rec'd	1,320	124	629	72	285	2,430
Geographic District One	305	25	204	0	59	593
Geographic District Two	683	58	235	72	136	1,184
Geographic District Three	332	41	190	0	90	653
Cases Disposed	1,286	125	618	67	287	2,383
By Majority Opinion	1,286	125	610	67	287	2,375
By Order	0	0	8	0	0	8
Net Increase/Decrease	34	-1	11	5	-2	47
Cases Pending 12/31/10	154	12	101	9	24	300
Cases Affirmed	1113	115	398	57	239	1922
Cases Affirmed Percent	86.5%	92.0%	65.2%	85.1%	83.3%	80.9%
Cases Reversed	155	10	210	9	44	428
Cases Reversed Percent	12.1%	8.0%	34.4%	13.4%	15.3%	18.0%
Cases Remanded	18	0	2	1	4	25
Cases Remanded Percent	1.4%	0.0%	0.3%	1.5%	1.4%	1.1%
Oral Arguments Heard	37	1	61	1	5	105

Oral Arguments Heard includes 1 Stay Hearing.

Average age of cases pending (in months): 12/31/09 = 1.0 | 12/31/10 = 1.1

Motions, Petitions for Time, Miscellaneous Motions Received:
Motions, Petitions for Time, Miscellaneous Orders Issued:

7,835
7,473

*Total is one more than total on 2009 Annual Report because a majority opinion originally issued 8/5/2009 was vacated and reissued on 3/5/2010.



Indiana Tax Court

The Indiana Tax Court is unique in that it has appellate and original jurisdiction of certain tax matters. Its judge is selected in the same manner and serves the same term as judges of the Court of Appeals and justices of the Supreme Court.

Status of Cases Pending	
Settled-Dismissals Pending	8
Proceedings Stayed Pending Outcome in Related Cases	9
Preliminary or Pleading Stage	27
Under Advisement	7
Status Report Due	23
Remanded	0
Mediation	0
Briefs Due	9
Set for Trial or Oral Argument	8
Interlocutory Appeal	0
Total	91

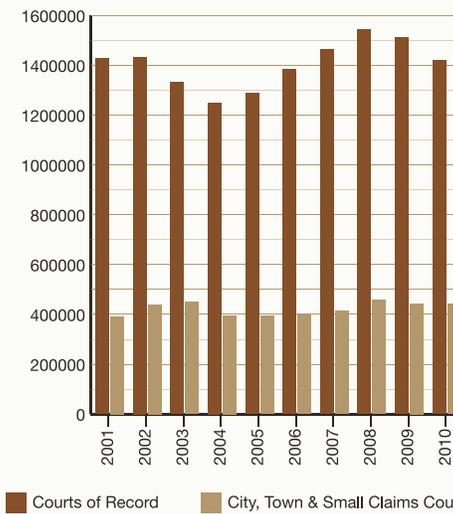
Case Movement and Dispositions	
Total Cases Pending 12/31/09	138
Total Cases Filed in 2010	63
Total Cases Reinstated	0
Total Cases Settled or Dismissed	86
Total Cases Decided on Merits	23
Total Cases Involuntarily Dismissed	1
Total Cases Pending 12/31/10	91
Cases with written opinions but not fully disposed	3
Opinions on Rehearing	0

Indiana Trial Courts

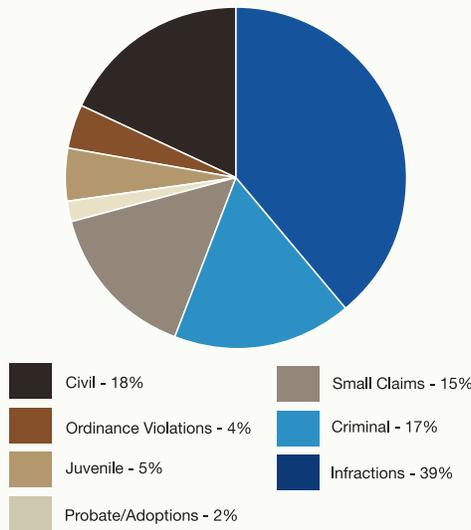
Indiana's trial court system is comprised of circuit and superior courts and one probate/juvenile court. These courts are called courts of record because appeals from them are taken directly to the appellate courts based on errors which must be supported by the record at trial. These courts are organized on county lines. With few exceptions, circuit and superior courts have concurrent, original jurisdiction of all cases. Indiana law also allows cities and towns to create city and town courts periodically. Those courts are also created one at a time and have very limited jurisdiction. In all but the most populous county, Marion, small claims cases are handled within a division of the circuit or superior court, or both. Marion County is the only county with separate small claims courts, based on township lines.

In all but four of the counties, all judges are elected in partisan elections. In some larger counties, the judges of the courts of record are selected by several non-partisan methods ranging from merit selection to non-partisan election.

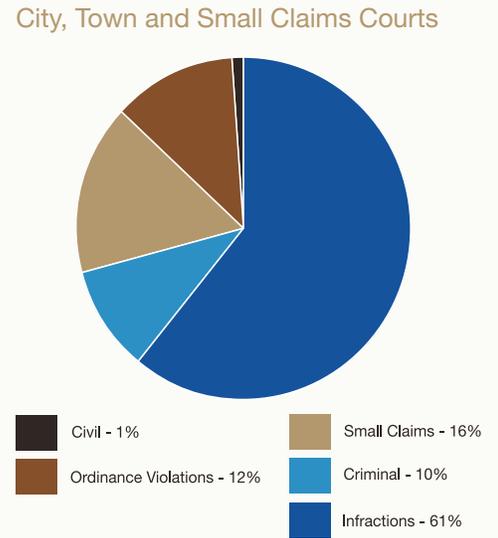
Cases Filed



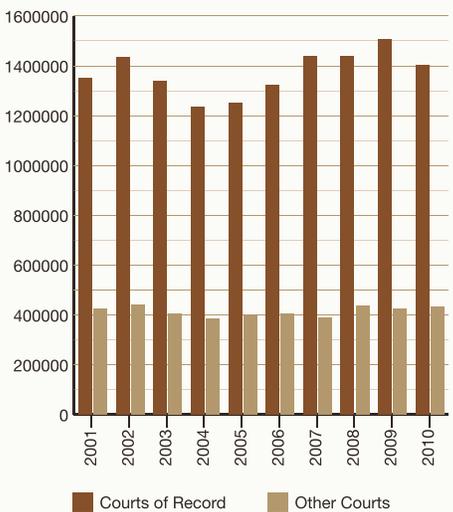
Case Filing: Courts of Record



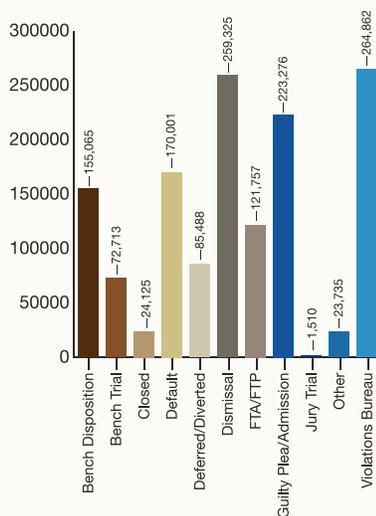
Case Filing: City, Town and Small Claims Courts



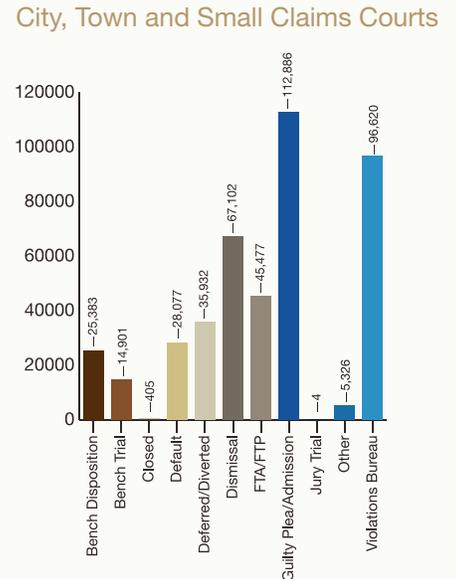
Cases Disposed



Methods of Disposition: Courts of Record



Methods of Disposition: City, Town and Small Claims Courts

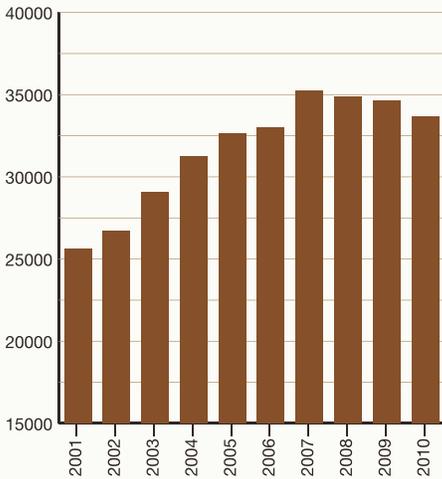


See page 15 for a table of trial court caseload data.

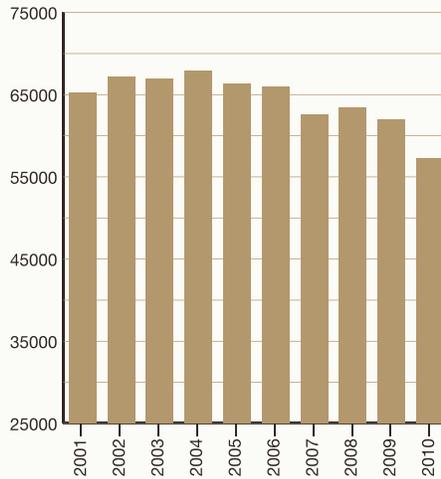
Probation Services

Probation services in Indiana fall within the authority of the judiciary so that a probationer remains under the jurisdiction of the sentencing court until the term of probation is complete. Probation officers work for the judges and are subject to the appointment and supervisory power of the courts that employ them. As with other trial court operations, local county revenues, derived primarily through property taxes, fund probation services but are also augmented by collection of probation user fees paid by probationers as part of their conditions of probation. Probation officers and staffs constitute the largest segment of trial court personnel expenditures.

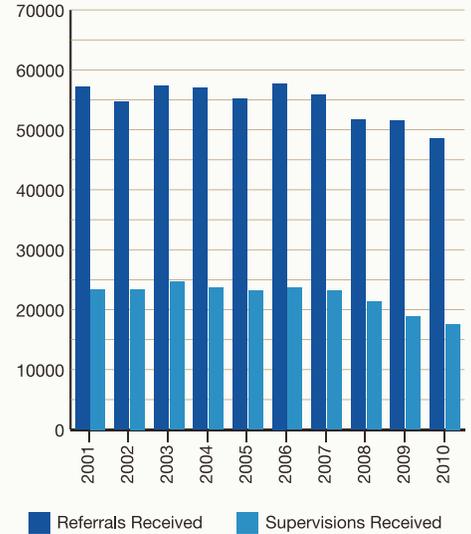
Adult Felony Probation: Supervisions Received



Adult Misdemeanor Probation: Supervisions Received



Juvenile Probation: Referrals & Supervisions Received



Guardian Ad Litem / Court Appointed Special Advocates (GAL/CASA)

In child abuse and neglect cases, the needs of the child-victims are often overlooked while the attorneys and the court focus on addressing the parents' problems. Guardian Ad Litem / Court Appointed Special Advocates serve as representatives of abused and neglected children in Child in Need of Services, or "CHINS," cases so that their interests are protected and their voices are heard. In 72 of the 92 Indiana counties, the GAL/CASA roles are served by volunteers who undergo special training.

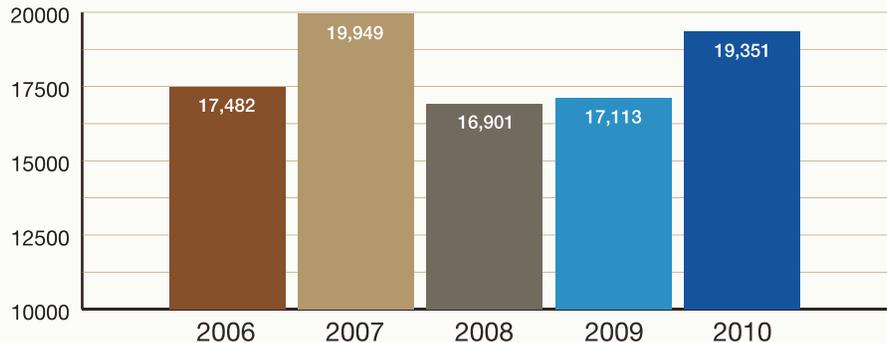
2010 Summary

Active Volunteers
3,268

Volunteer Hours
508,423

Children Served
19,351

Number of Children Served by GAL/CASA Volunteers by Year



Trial Court Caseload Information

County	Judges	Other Jud. Officers	Limited Jur. Courts	New Filings	Dispositions	Population
Adams	2	0	0	5,652	5,726	34,387
Allen	10	14	1	92,725	101,879	355,329
Bartholomew	3	3	0	20,859	21,316	76,794
Benton	1	0	0	1,508	1,488	8,854
Blackford	2	0	0	2,039	2,155	12,766
Boone	3	2	5	18,485	16,957	56,640
Brown	1	1	0	3,099	3,027	15,242
Carroll	2	0	2	4,461	4,479	20,155
Cass	3	0	0	7,582	7,667	38,966
Clark	4	2	4	44,774	43,164	110,232
Clay	2	0	0	5,890	5,384	26,890
Clinton	2	0	1	8,855	8,182	33,224
Crawford	1	1	0	3,300	3,342	10,713
Daviess	2	0	0	5,711	5,389	31,648
Dearborn	2.5	0	2	12,635	12,924	50,047
Decatur	2	0	0	5,485	5,801	25,740
Dekalb	3	0	1	10,837	11,376	42,223
Delaware	5	3	2	28,235	29,658	117,671
Dubois	2	0	0	9,335	9,567	41,889
Elkhart	7	4	3	62,659	66,319	197,559
Fayette	2	0	0	6,027	5,938	24,277
Floyd	4	1	0	23,185	24,749	74,578
Fountain	1	1	1	3,540	3,710	17,240
Franklin	2	0	0	4,051	3,881	23,087
Fulton	2	0	0	7,186	6,791	20,836
Gibson	2	0	0	9,063	8,689	33,503
Grant	4	2	2	21,451	24,023	70,061
Greene	2	0	0	6,295	6,557	33,165
Hamilton	7	3	2	59,394	60,842	274,569
Hancock	3	1	0	18,491	17,637	70,002
Harrison	2	1	0	6,483	6,435	39,364
Hendricks	6	0	3	28,414	29,018	145,448
Henry	3	1	2	13,515	13,226	49,462
Howard	5	1	0	19,929	19,467	82,752
Huntington	2	1	1	11,976	13,318	37,124
Jackson	3	1	0	16,954	16,136	42,376
Jasper	2	0	1	6,265	6,002	33,478
Jay	2	0	2	3,828	3,671	21,253
Jefferson	2	0	0	5,777	5,950	32,428
Jennings	2	0	0	5,234	5,032	28,525
Johnson	4	2	2	35,927	36,392	139,654
Knox	3	0	1	17,589	16,344	38,440
Kosciusko	4	0	0	16,860	13,969	77,358
Lagrange	2	0	0	10,781	10,685	37,128
Lake	17	24	10	202,448	184,807	496,005
Laporte	5	3	0	32,968	32,507	111,467

County	Judges	Other Jud. Officers	Limited Jur. Courts	New Filings	Disp.	Pop.
Lawrence	3	1	0	9,205	9,089	46,134
Madison	6	6	5	46,102	46,301	131,636
Marion	37	46	10	328,460	305,194	903,393
Marshall	3	0	0	11,363	11,755	47,051
Martin	1	0	0	2,442	2,939	10,334
Miami	3	0	2	15,045	15,140	36,903
Monroe	9	1	0	31,576	33,871	137,974
Montgomery	3	0	0	7,768	7,769	38,124
Morgan	4	1	2	19,229	19,705	68,894
Newton	2	0	0	4,977	4,897	14,244
Noble	3	0	0	9,362	9,135	47,536
Ohio	0.5	1	0	1,102	1,086	6,128
Orange	2	0	0	3,803	3,805	19,840
Owen	1	1	0	5,769	5,610	21,575
Parke	1	0	0	3,521	3,470	17,339
Perry	1	1	0	5,510	5,260	19,338
Pike	1	1	0	3,437	3,393	12,845
Porter	6	3	0	41,002	41,093	164,343
Posey	2	0	0	4,316	4,103	25,910
Pulaski	2	0	0	2,486	2,344	13,402
Putnam	2	0	0	7,387	8,266	37,963
Randolph	2	0	2	4,843	4,390	26,171
Ripley	2	0	2	5,918	6,081	28,818
Rush	2	0	0	5,431	5,954	17,392
Scott	2	1	0	5,241	6,168	24,181
Shelby	3	0	0	10,939	11,461	44,436
Spencer	1	0	0	4,070	4,586	20,952
St. Joseph	10	7	1	65,680	68,589	266,931
Starke	1	1	1	5,797	6,282	23,363
Steuben	2	1	1	21,775	21,219	34,185
Sullivan	2	1	0	7,674	7,972	21,475
Switzerland	1	0	0	2,214	2,210	10,613
Tippecanoe	7	2	1	34,826	27,715	172,780
Tipton	1	1	2	4,751	4,986	15,936
Union	1	0	0	1,903	1,953	7,516
Vanderburgh	8	6	0	63,406	64,544	179,703
Vermillion	1	0	1	5,746	5,540	16,212
Vigo	6	2	1	32,559	31,885	107,848
Wabash	2	0	2	7,418	8,101	32,888
Warren	1	0	0	2,109	2,066	8,508
Warrick	3	0	0	13,836	14,200	59,689
Washington	2	0	0	4,177	4,392	28,262
Wayne	4	1	1	19,044	19,218	68,917
Wells	2	0	1	4,279	3,775	27,636
White	2	0	0	5,868	6,138	24,643
Whitley	2	0	0	8,747	8,744	33,292
TOTAL	315	157	83	1,859,870	1,833,970	6,483,802

ON THE COVER. The Jennings County Courthouse in Vernon is an example of the Italianate Style of architecture which became popular in the United States in the mid-nineteenth century.

The courthouse was designed by Irish born architect Isaac Hodgson of Indianapolis, and built by Samuel Read of Vernon. Construction began in 1857 but was not totally completed until 1864.



The first all female jury in Jennings County—and reportedly the first in Indiana—found in favor of the defendant in a surety of the peace case in the Jennings Circuit Court on June 7, 1921. The case arose from an argument between neighbors about corn planting.

INDIANA SUPREME COURT



DIVISION OF STATE COURT ADMINISTRATION

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