

HONORED TO SERVE
Indiana Judicial Service Report

2012

INDIANA COURTS IN BRIEF





Indiana Judicial Service R E P O R T

Legendary legal scholar Roscoe Pound sagely noted early in the 20th Century that, “The law must be stable, but it must not stand still.” In daily operations, courts in the 21st Century are faced with the same reality. Bound by decades, and sometimes centuries, of precedent and tradition, courts maintain their legitimacy by providing a certain level of predictability and stability. At the same time, today’s courts must resolve conflicts that reflect the fast-paced changes in social mores, technology and information.

In such an environment, Indiana’s courts must find ways to balance their traditional roles as impartial umpires with being effective problem solvers of the new challenges presented to them daily. While maintaining the judiciary’s long-standing traditions of fairness and access to justice, our courts are accommodating litigants without lawyers and those of limited English proficiency. At the same time, the judiciary is taking advantage of the latest technological advancements to link our courts together into an effective system that is transparent and accountable.

This brief summary report highlights two aspects of the work the Indiana judicial system has accomplished in response to current challenges: the use of problem-solving courts that deal with specific types of defendants and an electronic method of providing accurate sentencing information to the Department of Correction that will enable reliable data collection and analysis.



Closing the Revolving Door

An alternative approach to corrections through problem-solving courts

In his 2013 State of the Judiciary Address to the Indiana General Assembly, Chief Justice Brent Dickson praised Indiana’s problem-solving courts, stating that they “improve access to our courts, ...enhance the quality of justice achieved, and...help people throughout our state solve difficult problems and to regain positive control over their own lives.”

Problem-solving courts—such as drug courts or reentry courts—are judge-led special dockets for cases in which the defendant, judge and other stakeholders engage in closely supervised monitoring programs aimed to improve the offender’s chances of completing treatment and abstaining from reoffending.

Problem-solving courts represent a shift in the way courts are handling certain offenders and working with key stakeholders in the justice system. Research has shown that this new approach is more effective than traditional court strategies at reducing repeat offenses. Problem-solving courts result in more defendants turning their lives around and becoming healthy, law-abiding citizens. Research also shows that when these strategies are implemented correctly, they improve public safety and save taxpayer dollars. Indiana’s problem-solving courts movement began in

1996, and by 2001 several trial court judges had established the first drug courts in the state. Legislation the next year authorized the creation of certified drug courts under the oversight of the Judicial Conference of Indiana.

Because the demand for statutory authority to certify other problem-solving court models continued to grow, the Indiana General Assembly authorized the certification of all problem-solving court models in 2010, including:

- Drug courts
- Family dependency drug courts
- Domestic violence courts
- Mental health courts
- Community courts
- Reentry courts, and
- Veterans’ courts

See *Indiana Code 33-23-16*.

The Indiana Judicial Conference Board of Directors adopted Problem-Solving Court Rules in June of 2011 to establish the procedural requirements

and operational standards for the certification of all problem-solving courts. To date, the Indiana Judicial Center has certified 54 problem-solving courts pursuant to these rules. An additional ten courts are in the planning stages.

Problem-solving court strategies have proven effective not only in turning offenders’ lives around before incarceration, but also in reintegrating offenders into the community after incarceration through reentry courts.

In 2001, Judge John Surbeck of the Allen Superior Court established the first reentry court in Indiana. Eleven years later, his trailblazing experiment has borne fruit: today, Indiana has eight certified reentry courts. Judge Surbeck’s tireless efforts in this arena received national recognition in 2012 when United States Supreme Court Justice John Roberts presented Judge Surbeck with the prestigious William H. Rehnquist Award for Judicial Excellence.

For a complete listing of certified problem-solving courts, please visit:

courts.in.gov/pscourts/files/pscourts-psc-directory.pdf

Reentry courts work with individuals reentering society after a period of incarceration in a prison or jail. See Indiana Code 33-23-16-9. Legislation in 2013 authorized offenders who are incarcerated to participate in a reentry court upon the mutual agreement of the court and the Department of Correction or sheriff. More specific eligibility criteria are determined by each reentry court to meet its jurisdiction's needs.

The Allen Superior Reentry Court accepts any offender returning to the county from the Indiana Department of Correction (IDOC) on the Community Transition Program. Alternatively, the Vanderburgh Superior Court Reentry Court, overseen by Judge Wayne Trockman, admits offenders following the completion of specialized therapeutic program for offenders with drug addictions.

Reentry court operations incorporate:

- Problem-Solving Court Principles published by the Center for Court Innovation
- Ten Key Components of Drug Courts published by the Drug Court Program Office of the United States Department of Justice, and
- Eight Principles of Effective Interventions published by the National Institute of Corrections

For example, Judge Jeffrey Todd and the Grant Superior Court #1 Reentry Intensive Supervision Court team have integrated the use of positive reinforcement into their reentry court procedures. Judge Salvador Vasquez's

Lake Superior Court #1 Community Transition Court is operated out of Lake County Community Corrections and offers a variety of services to reentry court participants including a cognitive-behavioral modification program, substance abuse education, parenting classes, and debt management.

All reentry court participants sign an agreement that details the requirements and conditions of the reentry court. Reentry court requirements include:

- Random and frequent drug testing
- Routine appointments with an assigned case manager
- Assessment resulting in an individualized case management plan
- Referral to appropriate treatment services and social services, and
- Attendance at regularly scheduled court sessions

The participant is generally responsible for paying court user fees, treatment fees, and drug testing fees. Some courts, such as Judge Kathleen Lang's LaPorte Superior Court #1 Reentry Court, provide drug testing free of charge to participants by using other court or grant funds to subsidize this expense.

Reentry courts use a multi-disciplinary team approach to monitor participants, reduce risk, and address participant needs. Team members include a prosecutor, a defense attorney, case managers, probation officers, commu-

nity corrections officers, parole agents, and treatment provider representatives. The teams also often include law enforcement personnel or other individuals selected by judge. The Reentry Court operated out of the Madison Circuit Courts, under the supervision of Judge Thomas Newman, has representatives of faith-based organizations on the reentry court team.

The reentry court team typically meets on a weekly basis to discuss participant progress toward completion of court requirements and related activities, the eligibility of applicants, and the graduation or termination of participants prior to reentry court status hearings. For example, the case manager for the Howard Superior Court #1 Reentry Program reports participants' positive social activities to Judge William Menges and the team during the staffing meetings.

The reentry court judge conducts weekly to monthly status hearings with participants, depending on the length of their participation in the reentry court and compliance with court requirements. The judge and each participant appearing at the status hearing engage in a one-on-one discussion regarding the participant's compliance with court requirements and other relevant activities. Graduated incentives and sanctions are used to reward compliance or address non-compliance. The length of reentry court participation varies among the reentry courts, ranging from eight to 24 months.

Participants who successfully complete all reentry court requirements may receive a reduction in the period of community supervision or outright discharge from community supervision. Parolees who successfully complete a reentry court may request a recommendation for discharge or a reduction in the remaining term of parole supervision.

Participants who are terminated unsuccessfully from reentry court will be subject to a probation or a community corrections revocation hearing or will be returned to the Department of Correction for a hearing with the Indiana Parole Board.

Reentry courts are required to monitor their reentry operations to support continuous quality improvement and to achieve their desired outcome measures. For example, the Marion Superior Court #14 Reentry Court under the supervision of Judge Jose Salinas, contracted with an independent program evaluator to quantify the court's outcomes.

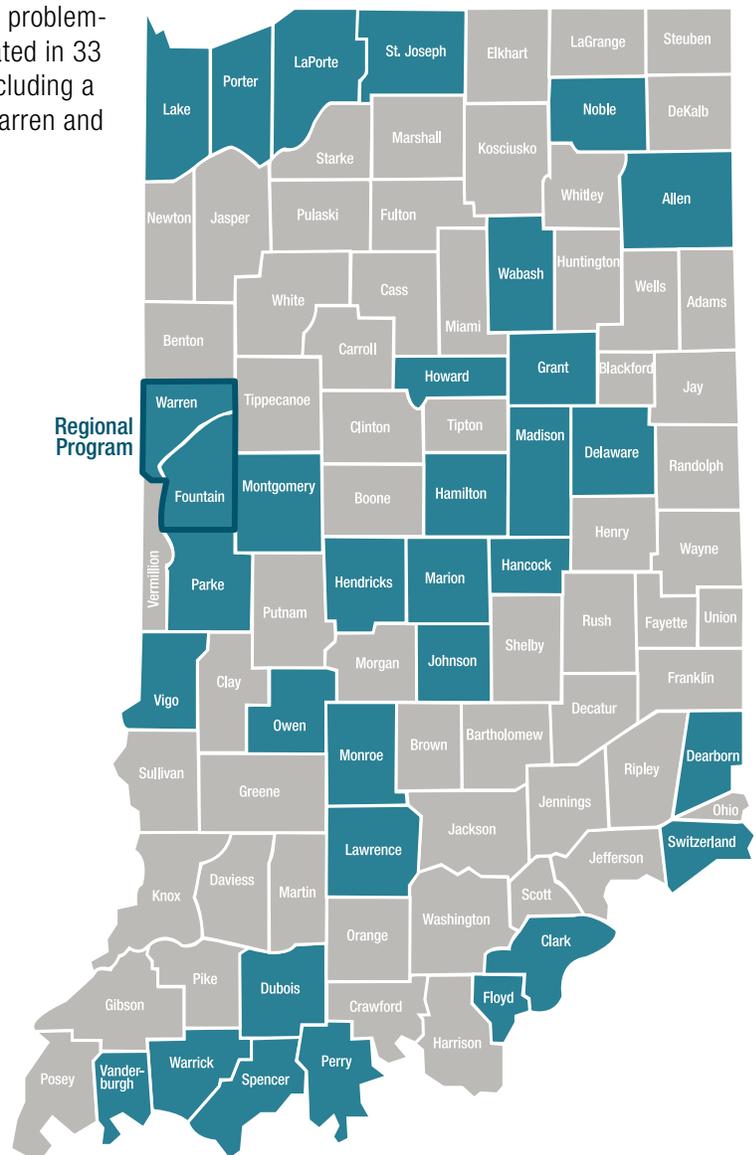
Additionally, all problem-solving courts, including reentry courts, must collect, maintain, and report to the Indiana Judicial Center standardized performance measures on an annual basis. This data will help courts improve their outcome measures and establish a database of information to assess the efficacy of these programs and garner further interest and support. However, the most important underlying goal of the reentry court programs is the successful reintegration of persons who have been incarcerated.

As Judge Surbeck has noted, he realized early in his judicial career the unfortunate cyclical nature of substance abuse, criminal conduct, lack of education, skills and structure, and reentry into the criminal justice system rather than a productive life. "I was getting frustrated because I was doing everything I could do and seeing the same people over and over." He realized that he had represented one generation of individuals in his prior role as a public defender and

then saw their children and grandchildren appear before him as judge of a criminal court.

That led him to start searching for ways to break the cycle. Reentry courts like Judge Surbeck's and Indiana's other problem-solving courts offer offenders an opportunity to do just that. In 2012, more than 2,000 individuals were admitted to Indiana's problem-solving courts and more than 750 successfully graduated.

By the end of 2012, problem-solving courts operated in 33 Indiana counties, including a regional court for Warren and Fountain counties.



Automated Abstract of Judgment

Connecting Trial Courts to the Department of Corrections and Enabling Collection of Offender Data

The Abstract of Judgment (Abstract) is a vital document in any criminal case where a defendant is convicted and transferred into corrections. The Abstract includes a case overview, all charges, sentencing details, and historical information about the offender that aids the correctional facility in handling transfer, intake and ongoing incarceration.

Historically in Indiana, Abstracts of Judgment have not been uniform from county to county and have not been created and stored electronically.

In 2012, Indiana's courts adopted an electronic, uniform Abstract of Judgment system aimed at providing the Department of Corrections comprehensive, timely, and accurate information about offenders convicted of felony-level offenses. This effort was made in conjunction with a comprehensive legislative initiative aimed at developing a data-driven criminal justice policy framework.

History

The State of Indiana began this work with the establishment by the General Assembly of a Criminal Code Evaluation Commission (CCEC) in

2009. One activity of the CCEC was to thoroughly review a report published in December 2010 by the Council of State Governments (CSG) Justice Center, in conjunction with the Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA) of the U.S. Department of Justice and the Pew Center on the States.

Titled *Justice Reinvestment in Indiana: Summary Report & Policy Framework*, the report summarized the findings of data collected throughout the state and made recommendations on how to improve Indiana's criminal justice system. One of the report's recommendations was to improve the way courts transmit conviction information to the Department of Corrections (DOC) through the Abstract of Judgment form.

As a result of the Justice Reinvestment report's findings, the CCEC requested more specific data, which necessitated additional research. A Data Analysis Work Group (DAWG) was formed, led by former Representative Ralph Foley and guided by researchers from the Center for Criminal Justice Research.

The researchers visited more than 85 Indiana counties and thoroughly reviewed more than 2,300 cases in

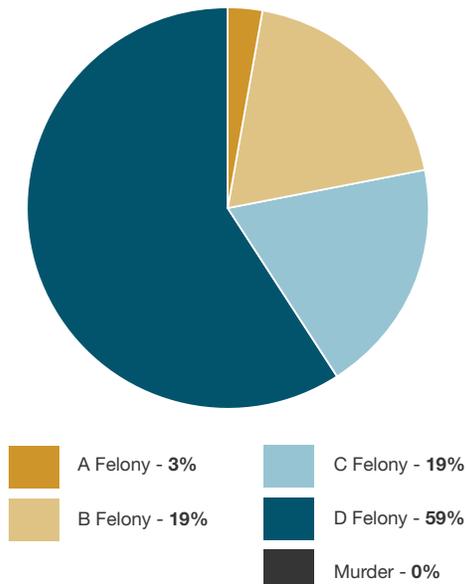
which the defendants had been sentenced to the Indiana DOC between June and August of 2011 for low-level, nonviolent felonies. The purpose of this work was to help guide policy discussions surrounding efforts to change incarceration practices. Although the data that was collected was valuable to policy makers, it became apparent that periodic manual collection of data is not only costly, but extremely time consuming and inefficient. Thus, it became clear that Indiana needed a data collection process that could provide policy makers with meaningful data that would enable them to make informed decisions.

A Step Ahead

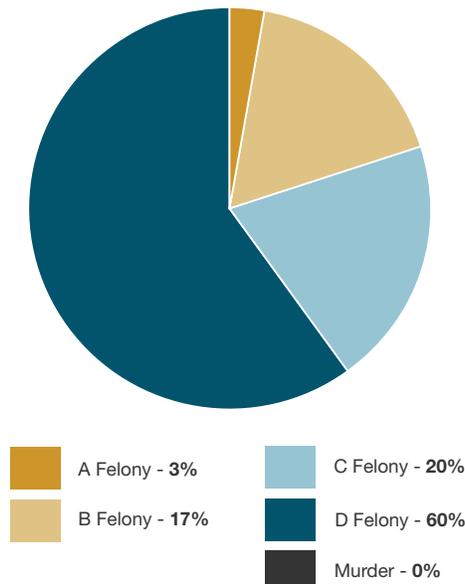
During the same time frame, the Division of State Court Administration (Division) had started working with the DOC on the development of an electronic Abstract of Judgment application. The Indiana Supreme Court's Records Management Committee—comprised of judicial officers, clerks, and other court users—had also recommended a standardized, electronic Abstract and had asked the Division to start work.

The following graphs represent the sort of data that can be extracted from the statewide felony conviction information stored in the electronic Abstract of Judgment application in INCite.

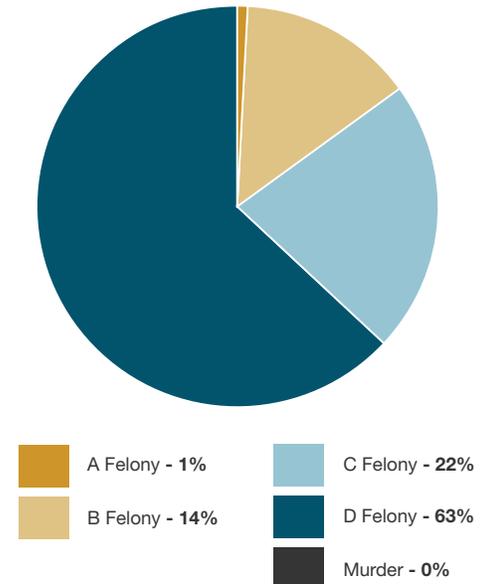
Original Sentences



All Abstracts



Revocation Sentences



The Abstract application dovetails with two related INCite applications: Risk Assessments and Presentence Investigation Reports (PSI).

The Indiana Youth Assessment System (IYAS) for juveniles and the Indiana Risk Assessment System (IRAS) for adults—both of which are risk assessment tools—were released in 2011. The risk assessment is comprised of twelve different instruments, which are used at every critical stage of the criminal and juvenile justice process to evaluate the defendant, and—using evidence-based practices—to help determine the offender’s risk to reoffend. Information gathered from the risk assessment tools also allows users to develop individualized case plans for offenders with the goal of reducing recidivism.

A new automated, standardized PSI report similarly enables probation officers to prepare reports electronically. The PSI application pulls the information about the offender from the risk assessment, saving data entry time, assuring accuracy, and enabling sharing of the data among those who need it. Adult probation officers have access to the PSI reports statewide and they have the ability to copy a report if they are preparing a PSI for that same offender.

The development of the Abstract application is the third prong of the Supreme Court’s applications, which feed information into an automated offender database. A subcommittee comprised of criminal court judges, clerks, and representatives from the Indiana Prosecuting Attorneys

Council, the Indiana Public Defenders Council, the Indiana Department of Correction and the Indiana Judicial Center guided the project. The automated Abstract is now able to transmit to the DOC electronically, together with the PSI. The transmission contains the conviction data and all sentencing documents. The application makes the process more efficient and accurate.

It’s Official

During the 2012 legislative session, the Indiana General Assembly enacted Indiana Code 35-38-1-31 [effective July 1, 2012], which states that:

“...if a court imposes on a person convicted of a felony a sentence that involves a commitment to the Department of Correction, the court shall complete

Justice Reinvestment in Indiana: Summary Report & Policy Framework:
www.in.gov/legislative/interim/committee/reports/CCECDB1.pdf

an abstract of judgment in an electronic format approved by the Department of Correction and the Division of State Court Administration.”

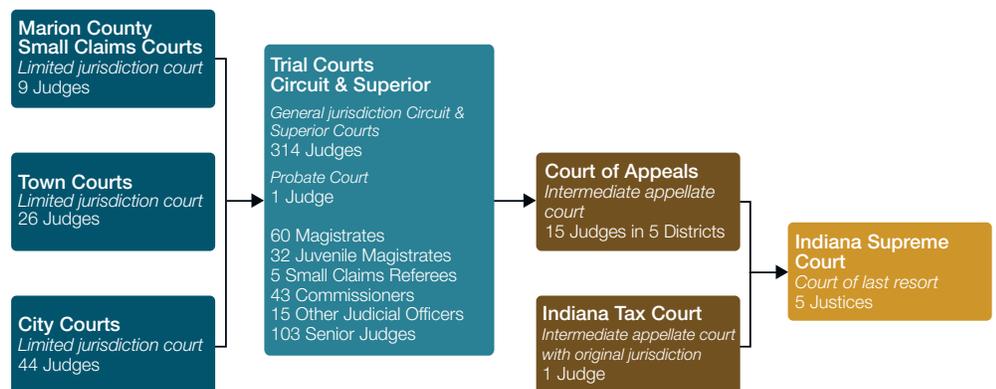
In May 2012, the Indiana Supreme Court amended the Indiana Rules of Criminal Procedure with the addition of Rule 15.2, effective July 1, 2012. This rule implemented the legislative provisions but also expanded the requirement so that upon sentencing a person for any felony conviction (not just the ones going to DOC), the court must complete an abstract of judgment in an electronic format approved by the Division of State Court Administration.

As a result of these statute and rule changes, statewide conviction and sentencing data is now readily available to the Department of Correction, the courts, legislators and other policy makers. Trial courts throughout the state now have a standardized, electronic method for transmitting sentencing information for all offenders committed to the Department of Correction. Through these integrated, interconnected applications, probation officers and other specifically authorized users can access risk assessments, PSI and abstract of judgment information, and build upon these as the offender moves through different courts and stages of the process.

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. At the end of 2012, Indiana had 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, 79 city, town, and small claims courts, and 155 other judicial officers. In addition, the trial courts were served by 103 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. Robert D. Rucker; Hon. Brent E. Dickson (Chief Justice); Hon. Steven H. David. Bottom Row (left to right): Hon. Loretta H. Rush; Hon. Mark S. Massa.

	Cases Pending as of 7/1/11	Cases Transmitted in Fiscal 2012	Cases Disposed of in Fiscal 2012	Cases Pending as of 6/30/12
Civil Direct Appeals	0	1	1	1
Civil Transfers	142	301	343	99
Tax Court Petitions for Review	2	6	4	4
Criminal Direct Non-Capital	2	2	2	2
Capital Cases	0	4	1	4
Criminal Transfers	109	530	546	92
Original Actions	0	43	41	2
Certified Questions	2	3	5	0
Mandate of Funds	0	0	0	0
Attorney Discipline	92	116	132	76
Board of Law Examiners	0	0	0	0
Judicial Discipline	1	0	1	0
Rehearings	5	14	18	1
Other**	2	0	1	1
Total	357	1,020	1,095	282

Pending cases as of 7/1/11 adjusted from FY 2011 Annual Report

* Unauthorized Practice of Law



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 12/31/11	148	17	107	7	25	304
Cases Fully-Briefed Rec'd	1,115	140	583	46	226	2,110
Geographic District One	303	32	195	0	60	590
Geographic District Two	511	74	211	46	96	938
Geographic District Three	301	34	177	0	70	582
Cases Disposed	1,137	136	602	51	229	2,155
By Majority Opinion	1,135	136	594	49	229	2,143
By Order	2	0	8	2	0	12
Net Increase/Decrease	-22	4	-19	-5	-3	-45
Cases Pending 12/31/12	126	21	88	2	22	259

Cases Affirmed	980	120	378	38	192	1,708
Cases Affirmed Percent	86.3%	88.2%	63.6%	77.6%	83.8%	79.7%
Cases Reversed	144	16	207	10	35	412
Cases Reversed Percent	12.7%	11.8%	34.9%	20.4%	15.3%	19.2%
Cases Remanded	11	0	9	1	2	23
Cases Remanded Percent	1.0%	0.0%	1.5%	2.0%	0.9%	1.1%
Oral Arguments Heard	28	4	41	3	2	78

Average age of cases pending (in months): 12/31/11 = 1.2 | 12/31/12 = 1.0

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

6,971
7,210



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.

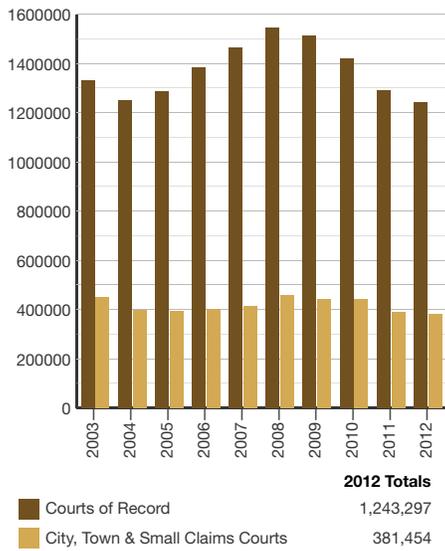
Status of Cases Pending	
Under Advisement	39
Settled/Voluntary Dismissals Pending	17
Proceedings Stayed Pending Outcome in Related Cases	28
Preliminary or Pleading Stage	27
Status Report Due	13
Remanded	0
Mediation	0
Briefs Due	6
Set for Trial or Oral Argument	20
Trial Preparation	24
Interlocutory Appeal	1
Total	175

Case Movement and Dispositions	
Total Cases Pending 12/31/11	140
Total Cases Filed in 2012	83
Total Cases Remanded	2
Total Cases Settled or Dismissed	50
Total Final Decisions	7
Total Cases Settled or Voluntarily Dismissed	43
Total Cases Pending 12/31/12	175

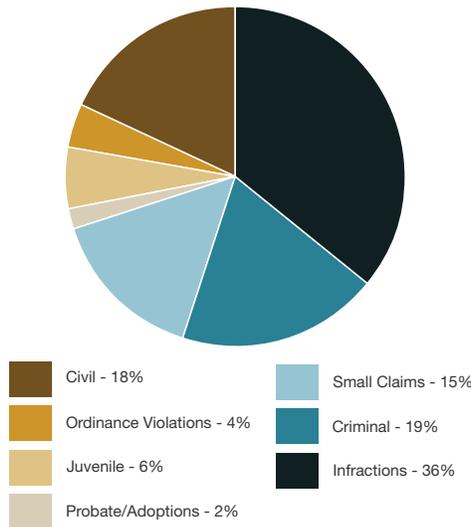
Indiana Trial Courts

Indiana's trial court system is comprised of circuit and superior courts and one probate/juvenile court, all considered Courts of Record and organized along county lines. With few exceptions, these courts have concurrent, original jurisdiction of all cases. Indiana law allows cities and towns to create local courts with very limited jurisdiction. Marion County is the only county with separate small claims courts, based on township lines; in all other counties, these cases are handled by a division of the circuit or superior court. 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.

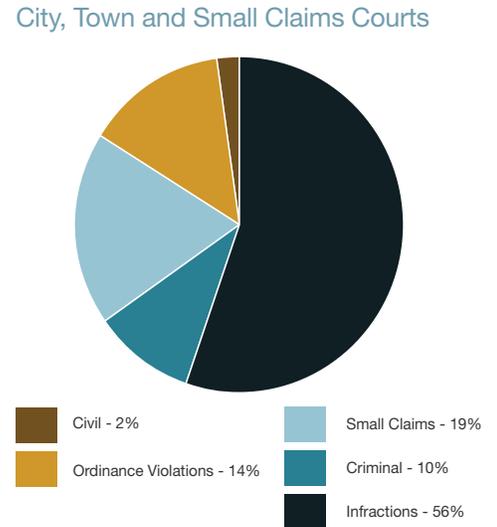
New Cases Filed



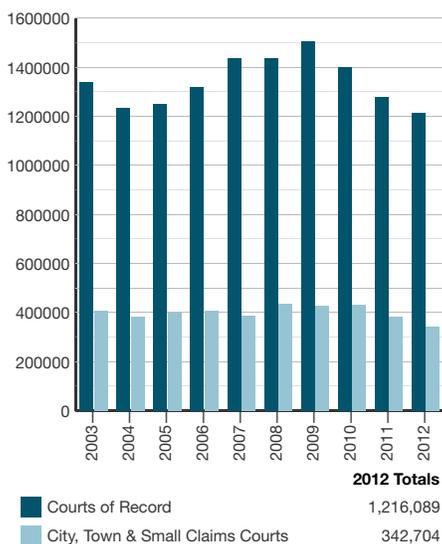
New Cases Filed: Courts of Record



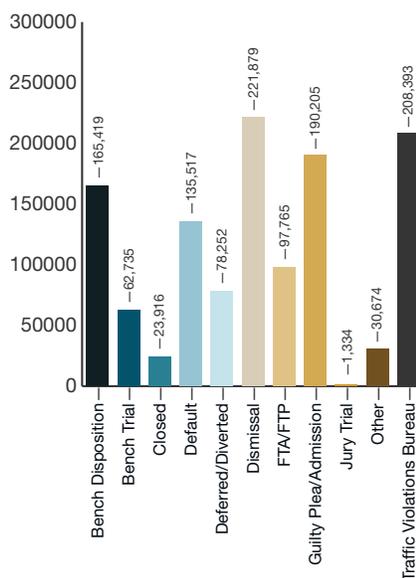
New Cases Filed: City, Town and Small Claims Courts



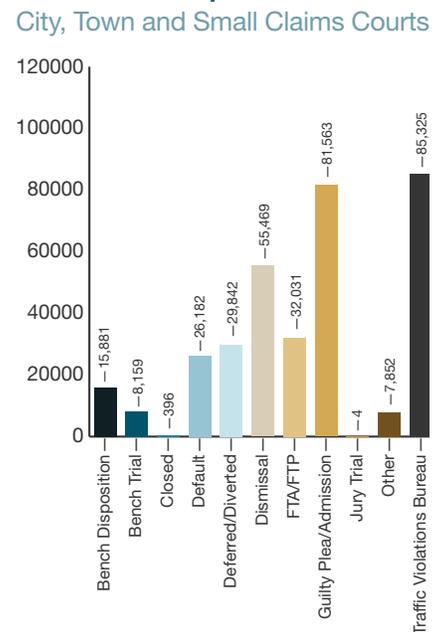
Cases Disposed



Methods of Disposition: Courts of Record



Methods of Disposition: City, Town and Small Claims Courts



See page 12 for a table of trial court caseload data.

Trial Court Caseload Information

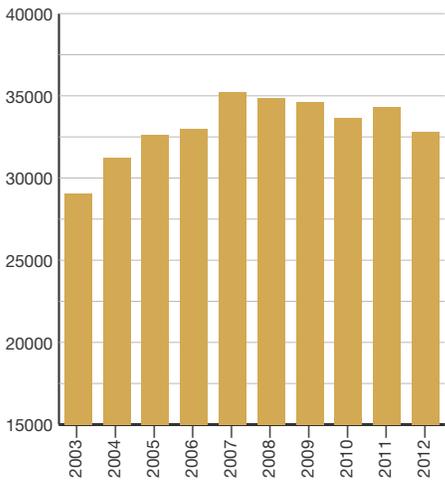
County	Judges	Appt'd. Jud. Officers	Limited Jur. Courts	New Cases	Disposed Cases	Population
Adams	2	0	0	5,163	5,059	34,365
Allen	10	13	1	93,022	91,830	360,412
Bartholomew	3	3	0	16,126	16,530	79,129
Benton	1	0	0	1,005	952	8,804
Blackford	2	0	0	1,955	1,727	12,502
Boone	3	2	5	13,309	12,695	58,944
Brown	1	1	0	2,231	2,159	15,083
Carroll	2	0	2	3,515	3,597	20,095
Cass	3	0	0	8,190	7,369	38,581
Clark	4	2	2	38,542	33,611	111,951
Clay	2	0	0	5,191	4,680	26,837
Clinton	2	0	1	5,867	5,670	33,022
Crawford	1	1	0	2,372	2,934	10,665
Daviess	2	0	0	5,428	5,562	32,064
Dearborn	3	0	1	12,616	14,237	49,831
Decatur	2	0	0	5,861	6,467	26,042
Dekalb	3	0	1	11,109	12,478	42,321
Delaware	5	3	2	27,456	27,244	117,364
Dubois	2	0	0	7,264	7,105	42,071
Elkhart	7	4	3	52,599	52,462	199,619
Fayette	2	0	0	4,817	4,998	24,029
Floyd	4	1	0	18,066	17,767	75,283
Fountain	1	1	1	2,767	3,016	17,119
Franklin	2	0	0	2,878	2,700	22,969
Fulton	2	0	0	4,634	4,547	20,737
Gibson	2	0	0	8,600	8,574	33,458
Grant	4	1	2	18,960	18,981	69,330
Greene	2	0	0	5,749	6,750	32,940
Hamilton	7	3	3	53,684	54,298	289,495
Hancock	3	1	0	11,342	10,921	70,933
Harrison	2	1	0	5,000	5,756	39,134
Hendricks	6	0	3	24,678	24,172	150,434
Henry	3	1	1	10,480	10,372	49,345
Howard	5	1	0	16,087	17,013	82,849
Huntington	2	1	1	9,195	8,937	36,987
Jackson	3	1	0	9,776	10,642	43,083
Jasper	2	0	1	6,243	6,318	33,456
Jay	2	0	2	3,642	3,163	21,366
Jefferson	2	0	0	4,910	4,304	32,554
Jennings	2	0	0	4,531	6,549	28,161
Johnson	4	2	2	27,274	24,247	143,191
Knox	3	0	1	13,892	14,583	38,122
Kosciusko	4	0	0	14,357	13,151	77,609
Lagrange	2	0	0	10,668	9,385	37,521
Lake	17	20	16	179,596	157,141	493,618
Laporte	5	3	0	27,424	28,653	111,246

County	Judges	Appt'd. Jud. Officers	Limited Jur. Courts	New Cases	Disposed Cases	Population
Lawrence	3	1	0	8,642	7,605	46,078
Madison	6	4	4	37,126	32,711	130,348
Marion	37	44	11	295,659	259,025	918,977
Marshall	3	0	0	11,683	11,180	47,024
Martin	1	0	0	1,536	1,714	10,260
Miami	3	0	2	11,484	9,915	36,486
Monroe	9	1	0	25,736	26,593	141,019
Montgomery	3	0	0	7,404	7,026	38,254
Morgan	4	1	2	14,488	15,206	69,356
Newton	2	0	0	4,431	5,152	14,044
Noble	3	0	0	9,550	9,290	47,582
Ohio	1	1	0	806	828	6,079
Orange	2	0	0	3,505	3,813	19,690
Owen	1	1	0	3,724	3,551	21,380
Parke	1	0	0	2,526	2,849	17,069
Perry	1	1	0	4,725	4,389	19,462
Pike	1	1	0	2,388	2,399	12,766
Porter	6	4	0	37,783	37,427	165,682
Posey	2	0	0	3,749	3,667	25,599
Pulaski	2	0	0	2,383	2,312	13,124
Putnam	2	0	0	8,427	7,782	37,750
Randolph	2	0	2	4,863	4,906	25,815
Ripley	2	0	2	4,306	4,374	28,583
Rush	2	0	0	5,009	4,720	17,095
St. Joseph	10	7	1	63,320	60,023	266,344
Scott	2	1	0	4,997	5,211	23,791
Shelby	3	0	0	8,910	13,072	44,471
Spencer	1	0	0	3,829	3,775	20,837
Starke	1	1	1	4,925	5,061	23,213
Steuben	2	1	1	15,136	15,653	34,124
Sullivan	2	1	0	4,856	4,755	21,188
Switzerland	1	0	0	1,461	1,874	10,424
Tippecanoe	7	2	1	31,829	25,342	177,513
Tipton	1	1	2	4,555	6,808	15,695
Union	1	0	0	2,420	3,545	7,362
Vanderburgh	8	6	0	51,135	55,108	180,858
Vermillion	1	0	1	4,705	4,752	16,040
Vigo	6	2	1	34,349	35,822	108,428
Wabash	2	0	1	6,722	6,601	32,361
Warren	1	0	0	1,629	1,668	8,342
Warrick	3	0	0	12,305	12,638	60,463
Washington	2	0	0	3,838	3,733	27,921
Wayne	4	2	1	16,944	16,877	68,346
Wells	2	0	1	4,528	4,343	27,652
White	2	0	0	5,199	4,979	24,426
Whitley	2	0	0	7,155	7,413	33,342
TOTAL	315	149	85	1,624,751	1,558,793	6,537,334

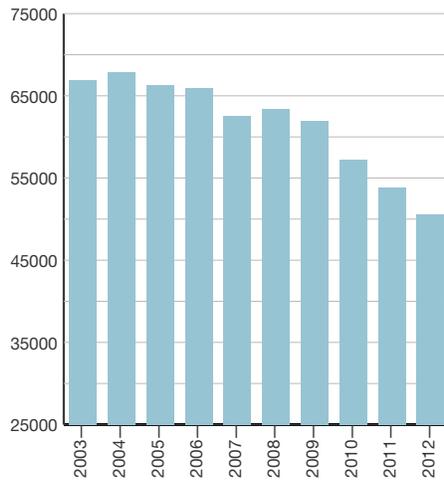
Probation Services

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.

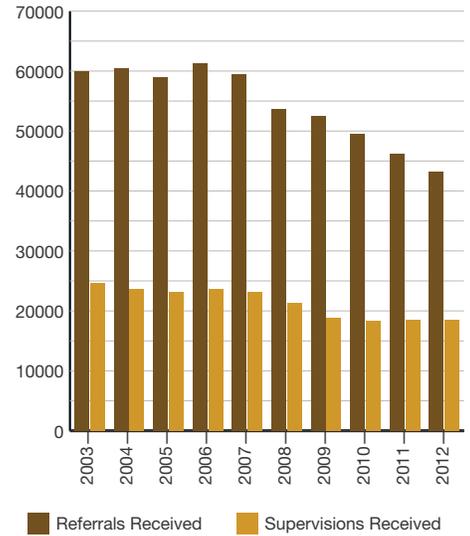
Adult Felony Probation:
Supervisions Received



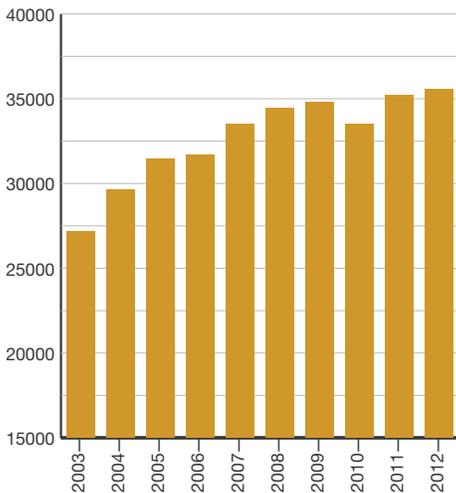
Adult Misdemeanor Probation:
Supervisions Received



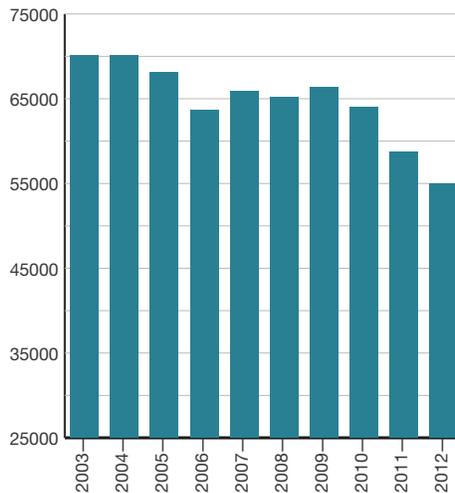
Juvenile Probation:
Referrals & Supervisions Received



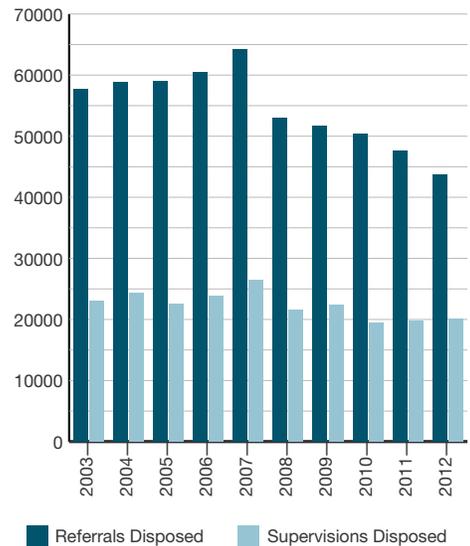
Adult Felony Probation:
Supervisions Disposed



Adult Misdemeanor Probation:
Supervisions Disposed



Juvenile Probation:
Referrals & Supervisions Disposed



Fiscal Information

Indiana’s judicial system is funded by a combination of state, county, and local revenues. The Indiana Supreme Court, Court of Appeals of Indiana, and Indiana 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.

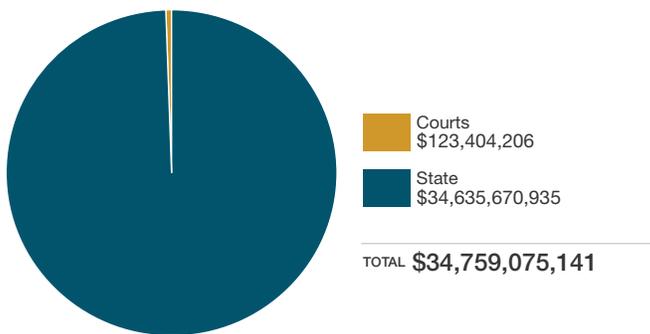
As a result of a specifically designated filing fee, the Supreme Court is able to provide to all trial courts extensive technology advancements, the most important of which is a state-of-the-art case management system capable of sharing court information with multiple federal, state, and county entities.

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

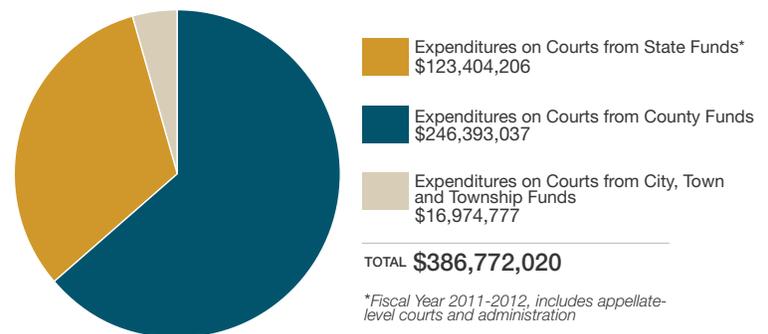
State Funds Spent on Courts

Fiscal Year 2011-2012



All Funding Sources for Court Expenses

Calendar Year 2012



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 2012, 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.

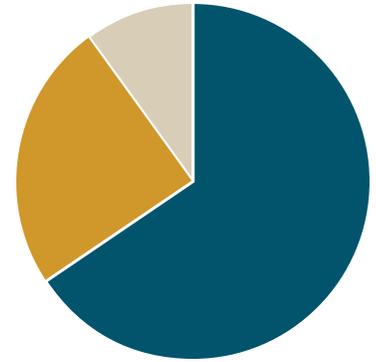
2012 Judicial System Revenues: For State, County & Local Funds



Revenues to State Funds	\$103,337,052
Revenues to County Funds	\$85,643,385
Revenues to Local Funds	\$16,721,156

TOTAL \$205,701,593

2012 Judicial System Revenues: For General, Special, and Court Related Services Funds



Revenues to General Funds	\$135,244,417
Revenues to Special Funds	\$49,920,107
Revenues to Court Related Services Fund	\$20,537,069

TOTAL \$205,701,593

Full Report & Statistics

The Indiana Judicial Service Report is published annually by the Division of State Court Administration in three volumes with this accompanying summary booklet:

- Volume I: Judicial Year in Review
- Volume II: Caseload Statistics
- Volume III: Financial Report

Access the 2012 full report and data, along with the 2012 Indiana Probation Report, online at:

<http://courts.in.gov/admin/3118.htm>

INDIANA SUPREME COURT



DIVISION OF STATE COURT ADMINISTRATION

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COURTS.IN.GOV



On the Cover. Completed in 1902, the Allen County Courthouse in Fort Wayne, Indiana, stands as a monument to the civic pride and progressive spirit of the citizens of Allen County, expressing in art and architecture the dignity of government, the supremacy of the people, and the grandeur of law. In 1994, in response to alarming deterioration, the Allen County Courthouse Preservation Trust was formed and oversaw the monumental task of restoring all the grand artistic elements of the aging public building.

An outpouring of support came from the community, particularly from the local Bar Association. Eight years and \$8.6 million allowed the restoration to be completed just in time for its centennial anniversary on September 23, 2002. Just one year later, the Allen County Courthouse was awarded National Historic Landmark Status, the highest distinction for an historic building. (Photos by Dru Marks)