

HONORED TO SERVE
Indiana Judicial Service Report

2009

INDIANA COURTS IN BRIEF



INDIANA JUDICIAL SERVICE REPORT

The Indiana Supreme Court, Division of State Court Administration, is proud to present this report on behalf of the women and men of the Indiana judiciary. In 2009 almost two million new cases were filed and adjudicated by more than 575 judicial officers and 5,000 court employees. This summary tells only a few of the highlights of the work of the courts. Five additional volumes provide extensive detailed data.

Cover Image: Interior dome of the Vigo County Courthouse in Terre Haute. Built from Indiana limestone in the French Second Empire style, Vigo County's third courthouse was originally completed in 1888, at a cost of \$443,000. One hundred twenty years later, a four year, multi-million dollar renovation brought the massive 19th century structure into the 21st century with the replacement of all mechanical, plumbing, electrical and data systems and the addition of new courtrooms, while restoring the rotunda and hallways to bring to mind what the citizens may have seen when they filled the building for its dedication on June 7, 1888. The courthouse is listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

Twenty-First Century Technology: A Reality for Indiana Courts

In his January 20, 2010 State of the Judiciary Address to the Indiana General Assembly, Chief Justice Randall T. Shepard reported on the significant strides Indiana's courts have made in implementing modern technology solutions which have streamlined cumbersome paper processes, assured information sharing, and improved public safety.

"The work we do with law enforcement agencies has also improved through other uses of technology. The electronic citation system developed by JTAC, called eCWS, is now used by 5,000 law enforcement officers, including the State Police and 142 local agencies, and so far they've used the electronic hand-held devices to issue some 1.7 million citations. Among other things, this means that officers and drivers are safer because they spend less time at the side of busy highways and officers spend more time on patrol than they do hand-writing citations. It is doubtless one of the factors helping Indiana reduce highway fatalities to the lowest level since 1925.

The new twenty-first century case management system that links all this together, a private enterprise product called Odyssey, is likewise being deployed throughout the court system. Yesterday, we began using it in one of the courts in Madison County. It's now installed in some 50 courts in 18 counties, large and small alike. Two weeks ago the system went live in Huntington and Blackford Counties. In September, the clerk and courts in Hamilton County began using it, and we expect that Allen County will be on line during the third quarter of this year. We do this with care and deliberateness, which means at any given moment there are more counties asking for installation than our teams on the ground can reach."

These technological advancements have been spearheaded by the Judicial Technology and Automation Committee ("JTAC") which is chaired by Supreme Court Justice Frank Sullivan, Jr., and staffed by the Division of State Court Administration. JTAC was established by the Supreme Court to improve computerization for Indiana courts and clerks. It has many technology projects up and running that are helping courts, clerks, and law enforcement in all 92 Indiana counties.

(1) Statewide uniform case management system (Odyssey)

JTAC's biggest and most ambitious project is to equip all Indiana courts and clerks with a 21st century computer system called Odyssey to manage their cases, connect each court system with every other, and with law enforcement, state agencies, and the public.

This multi-year project is making solid progress since the first pilot installation in December, 2007. As of January, 2010, 50 courts in 18 counties, comprising more than 21% of the state's caseload were using Odyssey to manage their caseloads. (These courts include the Marion County traffic court, the busiest court in the state, and the courts of Hamilton County, the state's 4th largest county.) By the fall of 2010, it is expected that Odyssey will be handling 27% of the state's caseload.

Counties pay no license fees or annual maintenance costs for Odyssey. Information on cases in Odyssey is available at no cost to the public on the web.

Odyssey is a leading national case management system with special Indiana features for clerks' financial duties and probation caseloads. The rights to install it in all Indiana courts were acquired July 1, 2007, after a competitive procurement involving judges, clerks, and IT professionals from throughout the state. (JTAC began this project in 2002 but its relationship with the vendor collapsed in 2005. The vendor paid JTAC to terminate the contract.)

(2) Critical data exchange with law enforcement and state agencies

While Odyssey is being installed court-by-court, JTAC works closely with law enforcement and state agencies using a computer program called INcite to send certain critical data electronically to and from courts and clerks throughout the state, including:

- Traffic infraction data to Bureau of Motor Vehicles (BMV) from courts (all 92 counties).
- Domestic violence protection orders to local police and state Protection Order Registry from courts (all 92 counties).
- Juvenile delinquency case data to Department of Child Services from juvenile probation officers (82 counties).
- Tax warrant data from Indiana Department of Revenue to clerks (37 counties).
- Electronic traffic tickets "written" using scanners to Odyssey and to a state data repository from Indiana State Police and sheriff and police departments (148 departments).



Odyssey Deployment: Justice Frank Sullivan, Jr., (right) visited the Warren Township Small Claims Court in Marion County and its Judge, Hon. Ricardo Rivera (second from right), shortly after the court began using Odyssey.

- Marriage license data to Indiana State Department of Health from clerks (54 counties).
- Court statistical data to Division of State Court Administration from courts (all 92 counties).

(3) Securing technology grants for local government units

JTAC has applied for and received significant federal grant dollars for projects such as the electronic submission of convictions to the BMV through InCite, the Protection Order Registry, and the electronic ticketing system. Most grants include funds for equipment required by courts, clerks or local agencies to utilize the INcite programs.

JTAC has made grants of more than 2 million dollars to courts, clerks, and law enforcement for computer systems and technology equipment.

(4) Research, education, web site, and other services

JTAC also provides the following services at no cost to local government:

- LEXIS-NEXIS electronic legal research service for judges and clerks.
- Computer classes at Ivy Tech Community College for court and clerk staff.
- Online child support calculator.
- Indiana judicial web site with information for and about courts and clerks.
- Annual "jury pool" list for each county.

GAL/CASA: A Voice for Children

“A recession puts other kinds of pressure on families, and last year we had a surge in divorces. We are also encountering more children who are neglected or abused or otherwise at risk. Fortunately, even before the recession, you directed that every abused or neglected child should have an advocate, and we began to make that happen. The number of new volunteers trained as court-appointed special advocates in 2009 was up 26% over 2008, and 2008 was up 51% over 2007.”

—Chief Justice Randall T. Shepard January 20, 2010, *State of the Judiciary Address to the Indiana General Assembly*

In the Indiana court system the interests of abused and neglected children are protected and their voices are heard through the use of Guardian ad Litem and Court Appointed Special Advocates (GAL/CASA). For many children, the GAL/CASA is the only stable adult influence in the child's life. Indiana courts use GAL/CASA volunteers who are recruited and organized through local grassroots programs. The Indiana Supreme Court, Division of State Court Administration, operates a state GAL/CASA program which provides guidance, education, leadership and funding for a network of local GAL/CASA programs.

Courts that use certified GAL/CASA programs receive matching grants from state fund appropriations. To be certified, programs must comply with the Indiana Supreme Court's GAL/CASA Program Standards and Code of Ethics and report annual statistics, budgets, and financial statements explaining how the grant funds were used.

Courts in 68 of Indiana's 92 counties used certified programs and received state matching funds totaling 2.7 million dollars. Of the 68 counties with volunteer-based programs, 35 were

court-based programs, 21 programs were separate non-profit entities, and 12 counties had programs that were operated under the umbrella of another non-profit entity. Courts in the remaining 24 counties that are not part of the volunteer GAL/CASA network appointed either attorney GALs or used other, paid GALs. During 2009, work began on organizing volunteer based programs in three additional counties.

Statewide, there are at least 2,940 active GAL/CASA volunteers, including 1,136 newly trained volunteers—a new record in the history of the program. In 2009, volunteers advocated for 16,853 children in CHINS and termination of parental rights cases and made 83,728 contacts with those children. The economic value of the work these volunteers performed is staggering. GAL/CASA volunteers donated an estimated 531,850 hours of their time to advocate for Indiana's children. At \$50 an hour, their contributions are worth an estimated 26.5 million dollars to Indiana.

In addition to financial support, many training opportunities to local GAL/CASA programs were offered in 2009. The Division held the largest statewide GAL/CASA conference in its history, hosting 650 GAL/CASA volunteers, local program staff and directors, and other child welfare stakeholders. The Division collaborated with the National CASA Association and jointly presented a “Training of Facilitators” for 30 staff and directors. It also collaborated with the Department of Education and the Indiana Youth Law Team to revise an educational advocacy training manual and to provide eleven regional trainings on education advocacy. In addition, the Division partnered with the Indiana



GAL/CASA Partners with the American Legion: TOP (left to right): Leslie Dunn, Indiana GAL/CASA Director; Chief Justice Randall T. Shepard; Michael Piraino, CEO, National CASA. BOTTOM: Members of the American Legion watch a presentation on GAL/CASA.

Protection and Advocacy Services to create a training manual on working with children with disabilities which will be completed and distributed to local GAL/CASA programs in a training session that will be offered in 2010.

The state GAL/CASA program also continued its partnership with the Indiana Retired Teachers Association (IRTA). The National CASA Association and the Division kicked off a new partnership with the American Legion at a national meeting of the American Legion in Indianapolis in May. Finally, the Division's GAL/CASA staff met with the



Eagles fraternal organization to create a new partnership which will kick off in the summer of 2010.

Using GAL/CASA volunteers to speak for children in abuse and neglect cases is a long-standing tradition in Indiana courts. However, the GAL/CASA's role was increased significantly in 2005 when the Indiana General Assembly passed legislation requiring the ap-

pointment of a GAL/CASA for every child in every CHINS case. Two years later, the General Assembly substantially increased the funding for GAL/CASA programs. The additional funds have had a tremendous impact on the ability of local programs to recruit and train more volunteers. The first year the programs received the additional funds, the number of volunteers increased by 50%. In 2009, there was

a 26% increase in new volunteers from 2008 and an 88% increase from 2007. Despite these efforts, there are still over 4,000 children waiting for a GAL/CASA volunteer across the state, especially in urban communities that have a high number of children in foster care. The Supreme Court state GAL/CASA staff and local programs continue to work towards providing a volunteer and a voice for every foster child.

Mortgage Foreclosures: Front Line Court Efforts

"We are, for example, nearly overwhelmed by the explosion in mortgage foreclosures. It isn't just the raw numbers, but the complexity of modern financial instruments and the task of handling foreclosed property in a vastly depressed real estate market that strain the courts. When I reported to you last year at this time, I said that we had joined forces with the mortgage foreclosure task force led by Lieutenant Governor Skillman and that our first contribution to the general effort would be to train judges and lawyers in the law and the economics and the mechanics of modern foreclosure so that they could better assist people in need. I promised that afternoon that we would train the largest number of judges and lawyers and mediators anywhere in the country.

I didn't put the actual target number in my speech that day, but I knew what it was. The largest number we could find was 700 and that was in Maryland. With leadership from Judge Melissa May and help from partners like the State Bar and ICLEF and local judges and pro bono committees and the law schools, we eventually staged training sessions in every corner of Indiana. By mid-October, when Attorney General Zoeller, Senator Tallian and I went down to Evansville for one of the last sessions, we had trained 1,112 people."

—Chief Justice Randall T. Shepard January 20, 2010, *State of the Judiciary Address to the Indiana General Assembly*.

Indiana's mortgage foreclosure rate is among the highest in the country, largely due to the decline of the automotive and manufacturing industries. The state has seen more than 40,000 foreclosures each year since 2007. In January 2009, Chief Justice Randall T. Shepard addressed this crisis, vowing to train more professionals than any other state on how to deal with foreclosure cases. The "Back Home in Indiana—Guiding Homeowners Through Foreclosure" training program began in March 2009 with sessions all across the state, and in October 2009, this goal was reached—more than 1,100 attorneys, judges, and mediators received foreclosure prevention training.

State law now requires a creditor to notify a homeowner facing foreclosure of his or her right to participate in a settlement conference. The law also levies

a \$50 filing fee on all mortgage foreclosure cases filed after July 1, 2009, and requires the homeowner to be notified of his or her right to request a settlement conference with the lender. A portion of this filing fee is remitted to the Indiana Supreme Court to conduct training and hire coordinators to organize and assist with these settlement conferences.

As of early 2010, very few homeowners had taken advantage of the settlement conference provision. Many individuals who have already received foreclosure documents simply don't open or read any mail they receive from the lender.

Others don't know precisely what a settlement conference entails or mistakenly believe that they need to hire an attorney which they can't afford.

With input from a committee of trial judges, the Division of State Court Administration partnered with the Indiana Housing and Community Development Authority (IHCDA) to create a system for coordinating all settlement conferences on a county or district-wide basis.

This program was launched on a pilot basis in February, 2010 in Allen County; in April, 2010 in Marion and St. Joseph counties; and in July, 2010 in Lake and Madison counties. A project manager

It has been estimated that each averted foreclosure saves stakeholders and community members approximately \$40,000...



Foreclosure Mediation Training: Members from Indiana's legal community attend a Supreme Court sponsored CLE event on March 26, 2009.

at State Court Administration oversees local logistical coordinators and facilitators, who coordinate with pro bono attorneys, homeowners, and lenders to schedule and conduct settlement conferences.

Although this program is still in the pilot stages, it appears to be having some success when compared to settlement conference rates in non-pilot counties. According to Delaware County Judge Marianne Vorhees, of the 276 foreclosures filed in Delaware Circuit Court from July 1 to December 31, 2009, only 21 borrowers—or 7.6%—had requested a settlement conference. As of April 1, 2010, five of these conferences were successful (meaning that the borrowers remained in the home), while six were unsuccessful, one borrower did not appear, and nine were still negotiating with the lenders.

In contrast, the settlement conference model implemented by the judges of Allen, Marion, and St. Joseph counties have resulted in more than 300 calls to borrowers, 121 settlement conference requests and 39 successful “workouts” since February, 2010. In contrast, there were only about 300 requests for settlement conferences statewide during the first six months after the new law took effect.

Each of these pilot courts conducts its program a little differently, but all utilize several common methods. When a mortgage foreclosure case is filed, a court employee or a mortgage foreclosure coordinator makes an effort to contact the defendant directly, whether through a telephone call, an Order to Contact the Court, or a single-sheet Notice for Settlement Conference mailed to the defendant's residence. This extra effort helps ensure that the borrower truly understands that he or she has a right to a settlement conference, and makes an informed decision to accept or reject a settlement conference.

Once a defendant requests a settlement conference, several things happen. First, the facilitator sets up a telephone conference between the plaintiff and defendant. At this conference, the facilitator determines what documents are needed by each party in order for negotiations to take place, and sets a time and date for the settlement conference. The parties are generally required to produce all documents to the opposing party and/or the facilitator at least a week before the settlement conference.

At the settlement conference, the facilitator works with the borrower, the lender's attorney, and the mortgage

loan servicing agent to see what sort of workout options, if any, are available to the borrower. In many cases, particularly those in which a borrower fell behind while unemployed but recently found work and is able to begin making payments again, the arrearage can be “cured” simply by making the normal mortgage payments plus a little extra for a specified period of time. Other times, the lender may be willing to lower the interest rate or extend the payment period so that the borrower is required to pay a smaller monthly amount.

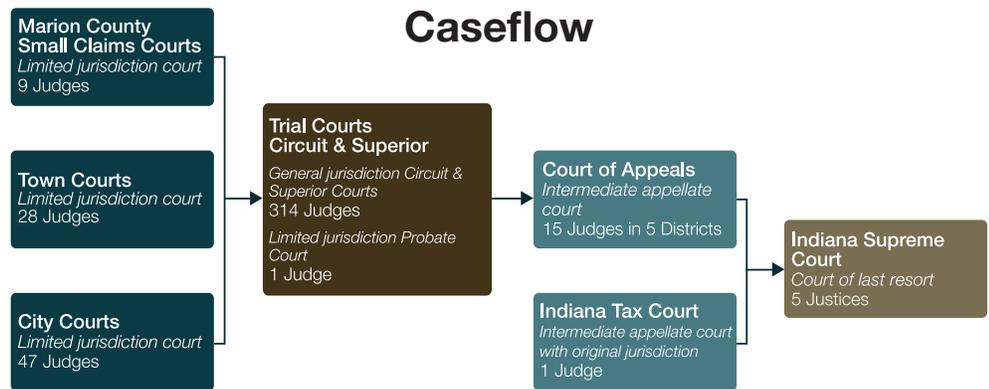
As of September 1, 2010, the Division of State Court Administration has received the results of 160 settlement conferences held in Allen, Marion, and St. Joseph counties. Of these 160 conferences, 28 are still being negotiated, which means that the parties have agreed that a settlement is available, but additional documentation, submission of a lump-sum payment, or other follow-up work is required. Of the 132 conferences which have concluded, 96 have resulted in some sort of workout in lieu of foreclosure, and 36 have resulted in no workout. This means that of every four borrowers who attend a settlement conference, approximately three will be able to avoid foreclosure.

It has been estimated that each averted foreclosure saves stakeholders and community members approximately \$40,000 in property tax revenue, conservation of police, fire, and other public services, and preservation of equity. Using this measure, the mortgage foreclosure prevention program has already saved Hoosier citizens and communities at least 3.8 million dollars during its first six months of operation in only three counties.

Even with these efforts in place, much more remains to be done. The Supreme Court will continue its partnerships with the Indiana Foreclosure Prevention Network, lawyers, judges, and others as we work toward our next goal: bringing this program to the 10 counties hardest hit by the foreclosure crisis in the next year.

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, 84 city, town, and small claims courts, and 97 other judicial officers.



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 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.

	Cases Pending as of 7/1/08	Cases Transmitted in Fiscal 2009	Cases Disposed of in Fiscal 2009	Cases Pending as of 6/30/09
Civil Direct Appeals	0	1	0	1
Civil Transfers	68	328	352	44
Tax Court Petitions for Review	3	9	10	2
Criminal Direct Non-Capital	2	7	5	4
Capital Cases	2	2	2	2
Criminal Transfers	51	609	602	58
Original Actions	3	35	37	1
Certified Questions	0	0	0	0
Mandate of Funds	0	0	0	0
Attorney Discipline	80	124	133	71
Board of Law Examiners	0	0	0	0
Judicial Discipline	2	3	5	0
Rehearings	0	21	17	4
Other	0	1*	0	1*
Total	211	1,140	1,163	188

* Unauthorized Practice of Law



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. Robert D. Rucker; Hon. Theodore R. Boehm.

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 12/31/08	195	21	118	11	31	376
Cases Fully-Briefed Rec'd	1373	161	565	57	306	2462
Geographic District One	299	31	178	0	96	604
Geographic District Two	720	76	208	57	153	1214
Geographic District Three	354	54	179	0	57	644
Cases Disposed	1448	170	593	64	311	2586
By Majority Opinion	1443	170	583	64	309	2569
By Order	5	0	10	0	2	17
Net Increase/Decrease	-75	-9	-28	-7	-5	-124
Cases Pending 12/31/09	120	12	90	4	26	252
Cases Affirmed	1242	150	379	49	262	2082
Cases Affirmed Percent	86.1%	88.2%	65.0%	76.6%	84.8%	81.0%
Cases Reversed	188	19	192	11	40	450
Cases Reversed Percent	13.0%	11.2%	32.9%	17.2%	12.9%	17.6%
Cases Remanded	13	1	12	4	7	37
Cases Remanded Percent	0.9%	0.6%	2.1%	6.2%	2.3%	1.4%
Oral Arguments Heard	17	3	48	1	5	74

Oral Arguments Heard includes 2 Stay Hearings.
Average age of cases pending (in months): 12/31/08 = 1.1 | 12/21/09 = 1.0

Motions, Petitions for Time, Miscellaneous Motions Received: 7,394
Motions, Petitions for Time, Miscellaneous Orders Issued: 6,883

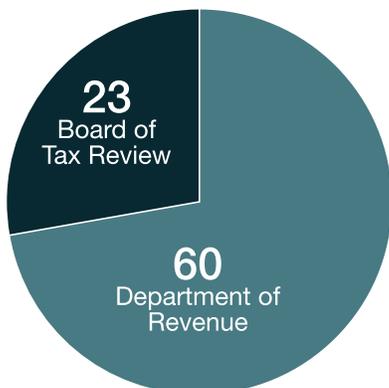
Indiana Tax Court



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.



Analysis of Cases Filed in 2009



83 Cases

Case Movement and Dispositions	
Total Cases Pending 12/31/08	130
Total Cases Filed in 2009	83
Total Cases Reinstated	0
Total Cases Settled or Dismissed	50
Total Cases Decided on Merits	25
Total Cases Involuntarily Dismissed	0
Total Cases Pending 12/31/09	138
Cases with written opinions but not fully disposed	6
Opinions on Rehearing	2

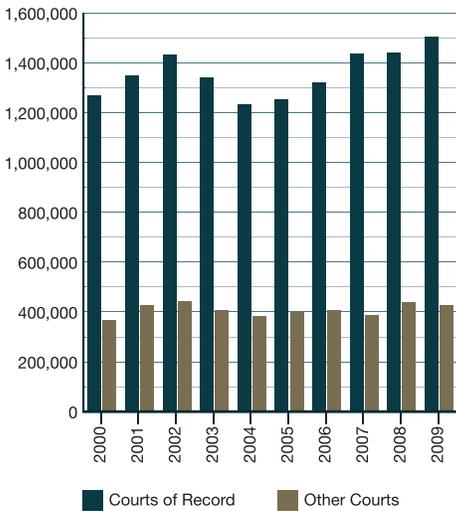
Status of Cases Pending	
Settled-Dismissals Pending	11
Proceedings Stayed Pending Outcome in Related Cases	29
Preliminary or Pleading Stage	32
Under Advisement	15
Status Report Due	25
Remanded	0
Mediation	0
Briefs Due	12
Set for Trial or Oral Argument	14
Interlocutory Appeal	0
Total	138

Indiana Trial Courts

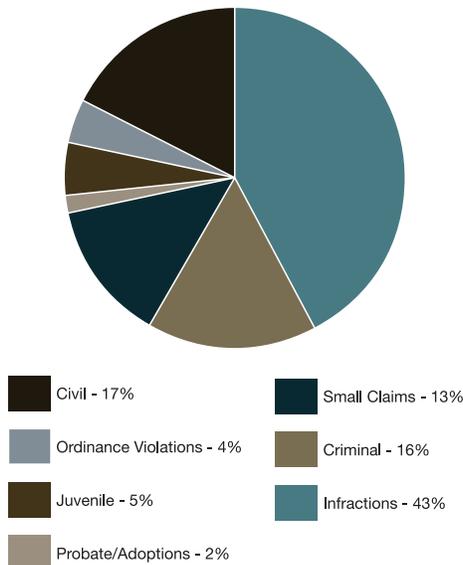
Indiana's trial court system is comprised of circuit and superior courts and one probate/juvenile court. These courts are called courts of record because appeals from them are taken directly to the appellate courts based on errors which must be supported by the record at trial. These courts are organized 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 the four largest counties, the judges of the courts of record are selected by several non-partisan methods ranging from merit selection to non-partisan election.

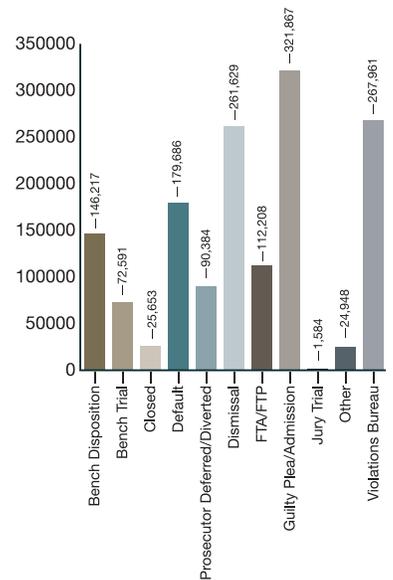
Cases Filed



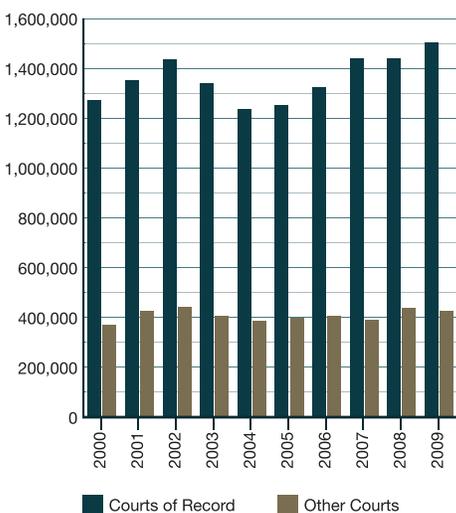
Case Filing: Courts of Record



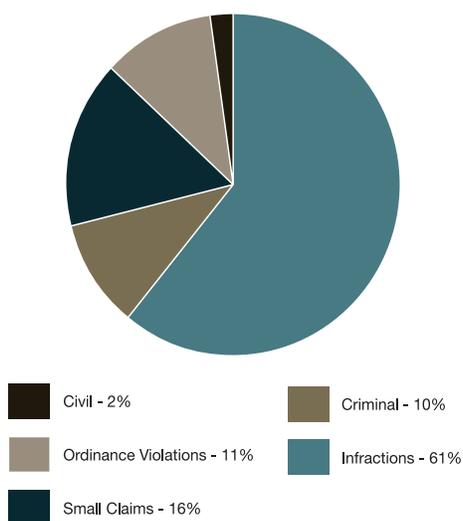
Methods of Disposition: Courts of Record



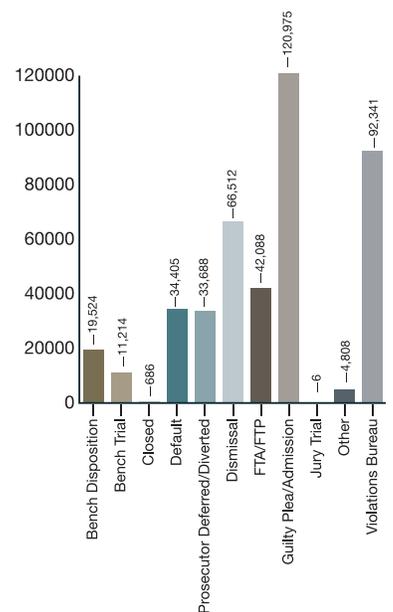
Cases Disposed



Case Filing: City, Town and Small Claims Courts



Methods of Disposition: City, Town and Small Claims Courts

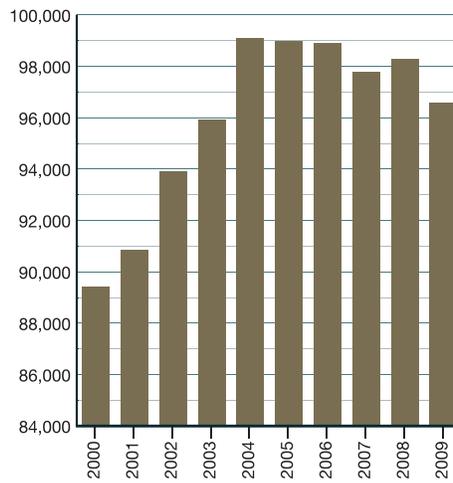


See page 12 for a table of trial court caseload data.

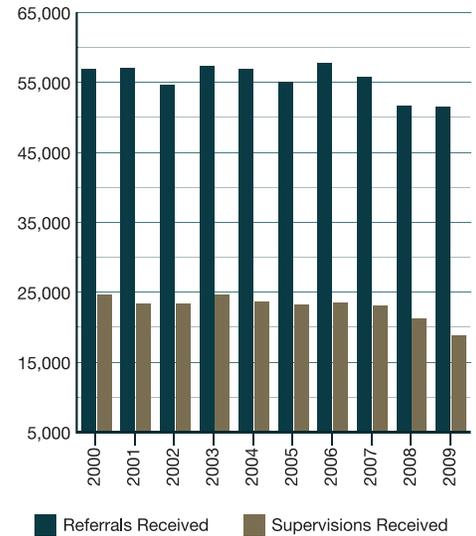
Probation Services

Probation services in Indiana fall within the authority of the judiciary so that a probationer remains under the jurisdiction of the sentencing court until completion of the term of probation. 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 Probation: Supervisions Received



Juvenile Probation: Referrals & Supervisions Received



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.

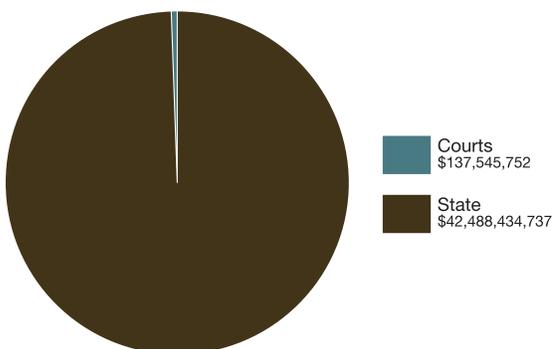
In addition, state funds pay for the salaries and benefits of judges and magistrates of the circuit, superior and probate courts, and special and senior judge expenses. State funds also help defray the cost of criminal indigent defense services through a voluntary reimbursement program, as well as most 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 state and county entities.

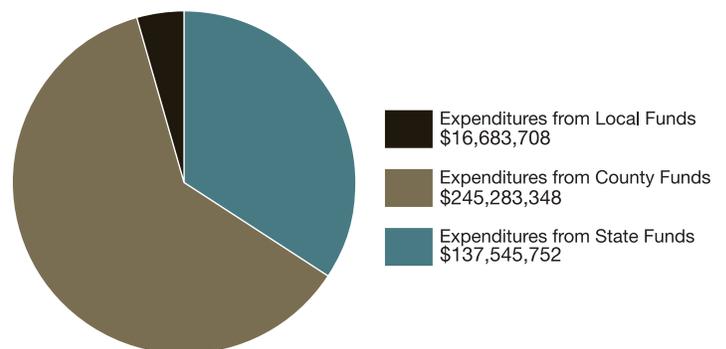
In addition, the Supreme Court has several other more modest grant programs through which trial courts receive state funds for foreign language interpreter services, problem-solving courts, and other court reform projects. However, all major operating costs of the trial courts are borne by local taxpayers,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

Expenditures

2009 Indiana State Fund Expenditures



2009 Judicial System Expenditures

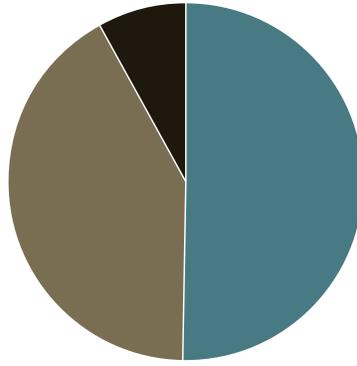


Revenues

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 2009, there were 49 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.

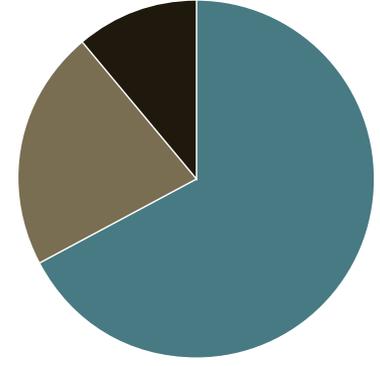
2009 Judicial System Revenues: For General, Special, and Court Related Services Funds



Revenues to Local Funds	\$17,507,841
Revenues to County Funds	\$96,295,554
Revenues to State Funds	\$116,564,668

TOTAL **\$230,368,063**

2009 Judicial System Revenues: For State, County & Local Funds

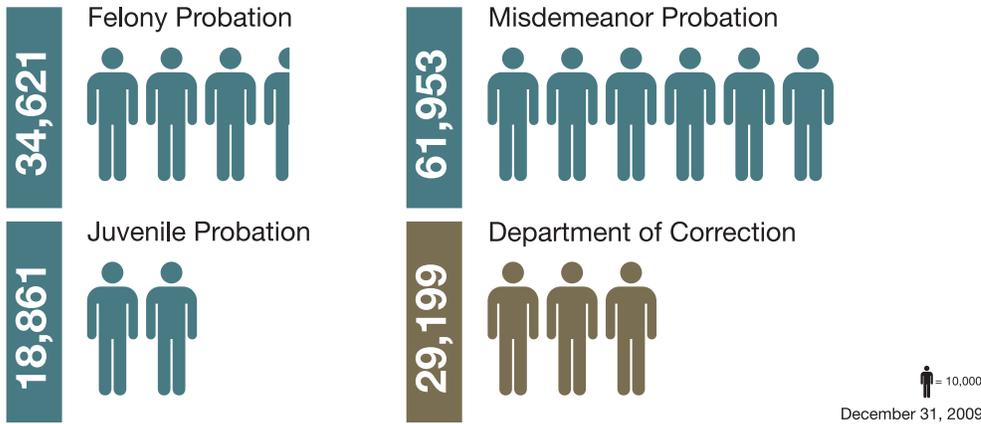


Revenues to Court Related Services Funds	\$25,082,771
Revenues to Special Funds	\$50,415,776
Revenues to General Funds	\$154,869,516

TOTAL **\$230,368,063**

Probation Costs

Department of Correction Inmates Compared to Probation Supervisions (Adults and Juveniles)



Total Cost Per Day:

Probation Supervision vs. Dept. of Correction



Probation Costs Breakdown

Adult Felony	\$22,686,616*
Adult Misdemeanor	\$26,043,213*
Juvenile	\$33,971,821*

Probation Costs Total

\$82,701,650*

Department of Correction Inmate Cost

\$677,300,000

* Derived through statistical analysis.

Trial Court Caseload Information

County	Judges	Other Jud. Officers	Minor Courts	New Filings	Disp.	Pop.
ADAMS	2	0	0	5,624	5,984	33,734
ALLEN	10	13	1	91,085	99,000	350,251
BARTHOLOMEW	3	2	0	21,355	21,793	73,768
BENTON	1	0	0	2,071	645	8,511
BLACKFORD	2	0	0	2,514	2,641	13,499
BOONE	3	2	5	16,677	16,206	58,303
BROWN	1	1	0	2,637	2,849	15,339
CARROLL	2	0	2	3,921	3,893	20,428
CASS	3	0	0	7,795	7,434	39,014
CLARK	4	2	4	49,992	49,039	105,917
CLAY	2	0	0	6,145	4,975	27,542
CLINTON	2	0	1	7,742	7,360	33,735
CRAWFORD	1	0	0	5,340	4,473	11,735
DAVIESS	2	0	0	5,205	5,536	30,500
DEARBORN	2.5	2	2	13,548	14,432	51,046
DECATUR	2	0	0	5,580	7,982	25,262
DEKALB	3	0	1	11,870	11,459	42,341
DELAWARE	5	3	2	30,071	30,722	115,974
DUBOIS	2	0	0	8,368	8,137	41,460
ELKHART	7	3	3	65,746	62,344	201,888
FAYETTE	2	0	0	5,433	5,751	24,162
FLOYD	4	1	0	23,215	26,410	72,417
FOUNTAIN	1	1	1	4,259	4,530	16,897
FRANKLIN	2	0	0	4,677	5,978	23,668
FULTON	2	0	0	7,621	7,917	20,686
GIBSON	2	0	0	8,975	8,432	33,999
GRANT	4	1	2	23,356	22,198	68,174
GREENE	2	0	0	7,639	7,936	33,391
HAMILTON	7	3	2	55,327	57,086	301,091
HANCOCK	3	1	0	18,164	17,579	70,536
HARRISON	2	1	0	6,994	5,403	38,844
HENDRICKS	6	0	3	30,853	31,051	147,906
HENRY	3	1	2	14,613	15,543	45,978
HOWARD	5	1	0	18,908	19,404	84,395
HUNTINGTON	2	1	1	10,227	10,569	38,051
JACKSON	3	1	0	17,371	16,055	42,689
JASPER	2	0	1	7,861	7,598	33,306
JAY	2	0	2	4,129	4,458	21,010
JEFFERSON	2	0	0	7,756	6,067	33,044
JENNINGS	2	0	0	6,274	6,481	29,480
JOHNSON	4	2	2	39,276	37,275	142,382
KNOX	3	0	1	17,988	16,340	38,060
KOSCIUSKO	4	0	0	18,506	18,183	76,644
LAGRANGE	2	0	0	9,018	9,400	38,366
LAKE	17	17	10	208,980	187,669	493,776
LAPORTE	5	3	0	33,225	32,677	109,984

County	Judges	Other Jud. Officers	Minor Courts	New Filings	Disp.	Pop.
LAWRENCE	3	1	0	9,813	9,745	46,343
MADISON	6	4	5	45,408	44,684	127,256
MARION	37	44	10	372,054	383,948	872,883
MARSHALL	3	0	0	11,740	11,762	48,017
MARTIN	1	0	0	3,621	3,657	10,254
MIAMI	3	0	2	14,542	14,243	35,274
MONROE	9	1	0	37,109	37,224	124,776
MONTGOMERY	3	0	0	8,876	8,557	38,543
MORGAN	4	1	2	17,723	19,078	72,073
NEWTON	2	0	0	4,718	4,352	14,267
NOBLE	3	0	0	10,316	10,908	47,830
OHIO	.5	1	0	1,175	1,143	6,061
ORANGE	2	0	0	4,771	4,507	20,080
OWEN	1	1	0	4,888	4,328	23,794
PARKE	1	0	0	3,804	3,679	17,204
PERRY	1	1	0	4,966	4,414	18,920
PIKE	1	1	0	4,094	4,175	12,829
PORTER	6	3	0	45,544	46,074	165,427
POSEY	2	0	0	4,042	4,468	26,448
PULASKI	2	0	0	2,876	2,888	13,814
PUTNAM	2	0	0	9,621	9,882	37,892
RANDOLPH	2	0	2	5,378	5,950	25,873
RIPLEY	2	0	2	5,809	6,232	28,519
RUSH	2	0	0	5,779	5,257	17,129
SCOTT	2	0	0	6,167	5,889	24,740
SHELBY	3	0	0	11,681	10,614	43,394
SPENCER	1	0	0	4,214	4,106	20,435
ST. JOSEPH	10	7	1	61,997	55,186	264,366
STARKE	1	1	1	7,086	8,107	22,351
STEBEN	2	1	1	20,418	19,632	34,168
SULLIVAN	2	1	0	8,690	8,126	21,606
SWITZERLAND	1	0	0	2,487	2,795	10,359
TIPPECANOE	7	2	1	35,559	29,499	157,524
TIPTON	1	0	2	5,453	4,553	16,038
UNION	1	0	0	2,496	1,890	7,109
VANDEBURGH	8	6	0	63,753	62,841	172,656
VERMILLION	1	0	1	5,718	5,653	16,388
VIGO	6	1	1	35,281	35,070	102,089
WABASH	2	0	2	8,549	8,171	33,313
WARREN	1	0	0	1,861	1,834	9,040
WARRICK	3	0	0	14,018	12,095	59,254
WASHINGTON	2	0	0	4,811	4,249	28,748
WAYNE	4	1	1	21,807	22,208	67,565
WELLS	2	0	1	4,207	4,473	28,010
WHITE	2	0	1	8,332	8,159	23,732
WHITLEY	2	0	0	9,566	9,776	33,662
TOTAL	315	140	84	1,956,749	1,930,975	6,427,236

INDIANA SUPREME COURT
Division of State Court Administration