



Indiana Judicial Resources Utilization Report

2026

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Foreword

By Justice Christopher M. Goff, Chair

The Judicial Resources Committee was created in response to the Indiana General Assembly’s decision to abolish certain judicial offices determined to be underutilized. In establishing this Committee, the Judicial Conference of Indiana recognized the allocation of judicial resources must be informed by more than caseload statistics alone. Proper allocation of judicial resources requires an understanding of the complex relationship between the state, counties, and the local justice systems that serve our communities every day, along with a broader examination of how Indiana’s judicial branch is funded, administered, and organized. The Committee was charged with developing a comprehensive, transparent, and data-informed process for evaluating Indiana’s judicial resources and making recommendations for future changes. To meet this charge, the Committee examined the complex ways that Indiana’s judicial branch is structured and funded.

Defining “Judicial Resources”

Importantly, the term “judicial resources” encompasses more than the number of judges assigned to a particular part of the state. Indiana operates a non-unified judicial system, meaning that, unlike many states, the Indiana Supreme Court does not oversee a single statewide budget or administrative structure for all trial courts. Instead, each of Indiana’s ninety-two counties maintains its own justice system,¹ with significant responsibility for the operation and administration of local courts. At the same time, Indiana’s judiciary also maintains some statewide uniformity. As to funding, the state pays most judicial salaries, as well as the salaries of elected prosecuting attorneys and their chief deputies. Counties, however, provide virtually every other funding component necessary to operate the local justice system, including courthouses, jails, probation departments, court staff, most public defense services, and a wide range of community-based interventions and treatment programs.

Mounting Fiscal Pressures

Although the state’s contribution to the operations of the judicial system is substantial, it represents only a small portion of overall government spending. The judicial branch accounts for approximately 1% of the state’s budget. By contrast, counties devote an

¹ One caveat to this description exists in Dearborn and Ohio Counties. Together they constitute the sole remaining multi-county judicial circuit in Indiana.

average of 70% of their budgets to justice-system functions.² This reality makes county fiscal health inseparable from discussions about judicial resources. Indiana’s counties are confronting mounting financial pressures, including reductions in property tax revenues and significant decreases in grant funding to support community-based justice services. In many communities, those pressures make long-term planning increasingly difficult.

To further illustrate the interconnectivity of state and county funding of the judicial branch, consider the Department of Correction (DOC). The DOC, as an executive branch agency, is a vital, state-funded resource shared by all Indiana counties. When counties lack adequate, cost-effective local alternatives to incarceration, they send convicted felons to the DOC at a higher rate. This loss of county funding to support local alternatives—effective programs that reduce state spending—leads to an overall increase in state expenditures.

County Demographic Changes

The Committee also recognized that the allocation of judicial resources cannot be separated from the demographic changes occurring across our state. Indiana’s county populations are not growing uniformly. Some counties have experienced substantial population growth over the last decade, while others have experienced sustained decline. For example, the populations in Hamilton, Hendricks, and Johnson counties have increased by roughly 25%, 23%, and 17% in the last eleven years. During this same time, counties such as Blackford, Miami, Knox, Jay, and Greene have experienced significant decline. Recent estimates also show that Allen, Hamilton, Hendricks, Johnson, and Marion counties accounted for the largest population increases during the past five years, while Blackford, Fulton, Knox, LaPorte, and Miami counties experienced the largest declines.³

Demographic trends are likely to ebb and flow in the years to come. As they do, Indiana’s judicial branch must retain flexibility to allocate judicial resources where they are most needed. Each judicial vacancy (whether through retirement, resignation, or death) should provide an opportunity for the Judiciary, the Governor, and the General Assembly

² *Estimated from annual expenditure data reported by Indiana counties through the Association of Indiana Counties Factbook and county Annual Financial Reports filed with the Indiana State Board of Accounts through the Indiana Gateway for Government Units. Across Indiana counties, expenditures supporting the county justice and public safety system, including the sheriff, jail, courts, probation, community corrections, prosecutor, public defender, clerk of the courts, court security, jury operations, and other related functions, generally account for 65% to 75% of county operating expenditures, with an estimated statewide average of about 70%. Actual percentages vary by county based on organizational structure, service delivery models, the allocation of expenditures among functional categories, and other local accounting practices.*

³ Data on Indiana’s population trends can be reviewed at: <https://www.hoosierdata.in.gov/>. See also “New estimates show Indianapolis area continues as key for state’s population growth”, Indiana Capital Chronicle, March 27, 2026, <https://indianacapitalchronicle.com/2026/03/27/new-estimates-show-indianapolis-area-continues-as-key-for-states-population-growth/>, last visited on July 15, 2026.

to evaluate whether the position remains necessary in that county or whether the state's investment in a judicial officer might better serve citizens in a more rapidly growing jurisdiction. Judicial resources funded by all Hoosier taxpayers should, whenever possible, be deployed where they can have the greatest positive impact.

Possible Collaborative Models

The Committee also concluded that these population trends have implications beyond the allocation of judges and magistrates. In some regions of Indiana, demographic changes and fiscal realities may call into question whether maintaining entirely independent justice systems in every county remains the most effective and efficient approach. In certain circumstances, counties may be better served through regional models that allow neighboring jurisdictions to pool resources, coordinate services, share personnel, and expand access to specialized programs that would otherwise be difficult to sustain independently. Such collaboration can preserve local access to justice while improving fiscal sustainability and enhancing public safety.

Sustainability is Key

The recommendations contained in this report reflect the Committee's commitment to ensuring that Indiana maintains a judiciary that is fair, accessible, fiscally responsible, and responsive to changing local needs. Our work is not focused simply on adding or removing judicial officers. Rather, the Committee was created to help Indiana develop a more comprehensive and sustainable approach to planning, funding, and administering judicial resources, including judges and everything they need to provide essential justice services in a rapidly changing environment. It does this by focusing on building a framework that allows Indiana's judicial branch to adapt thoughtfully to changing caseloads, changing populations, and changing fiscal realities while pursuing the essential constitutional promise of equal access to justice for every Hoosier.

The Committee respectfully submits this report as an important first step toward that goal.

Overview of Judicial Resources Committee

The [Judicial Resources Committee](#) was established by [resolution](#) of the Judicial Conference of Indiana pursuant to Indiana Code section 33-38-9-5. The Committee's duties include preparing a biennial report to the Judicial Conference of Indiana's Board of Directors for approval and submission to the Interim Study Committee on Courts and the Judiciary regarding judicial resources in even-numbered years; developing best practices for sharing and reallocating judicial resources; gathering information from and providing technical assistance to overutilized and underutilized courts; and making related recommendations concerning judicial resources.

Committee Membership, Workgroups, and Staff Support

The members of the Judicial Resources Committee include:

- Hon. Christopher M. Goff, Chair, Associate Justice, Indiana Supreme Court
- Hon. Brian Bade, District Representative for the most underutilized court, Blackford Circuit Court
- Rep. Chris Jeter, Chair of the Interim Study Committee on Courts and the Judiciary, Indiana House of Representatives District 88
- Hon. Fran Gull, District Representative, Allen Superior Court
- Hon. Jillian Kratochvil, District Representative, Vanderburgh Superior Court
- Hon. Jason Mount, District Representative, Scott Circuit Court
- Hon. Hunter Reece, Strategic Planning Committee Chairperson, Warren Circuit Court
- Hon. Marc Rothenberg, District Representative for the most overutilized court, Marion Superior Court
- Hon. Matthew Sarber, Judicial Administration Chairperson, Marshall Superior Court
- Hon. Mark Spitzer, President of the Indiana Judges Association, Grant Circuit Court

The Committee would also like to acknowledge Senator Cyndi Carrasco for her time and participation.

To assist with its work, the Committee established five workgroups with specific focus areas. Each workgroup is comprised of Committee members, judges from the Judicial Conference Board of Directors, and key stakeholders. The five workgroups and their purpose are as follows:

1. **Overutilized and Underutilized Courts**, chaired by Justice Christopher M. Goff

Purpose: Notify the most overutilized courts and the most underutilized courts based on the current Weighted Caseload Report published by the Office of Judicial

Administration (OJA) and gather key information regarding the operation of these courts through a standard questionnaire.

2. **Requests for New Judicial Officers and Courts**, co-chaired by Hon. Jillian Kratochvil and Hon. Matthew Sarber

Purpose: Develop and implement a standard request packet consistent with the requirements of Indiana Code section 2-5-1.3-13 and provide technical assistance to those seeking new judicial resources.

3. **Best Practices in Judicial Sharing and Technical Assistance**, chaired by Hon. Marc Rothenberg

Purpose: Compile and disseminate best practice guidance for judicial sharing, provide technical assistance to jurisdictions commencing judicial sharing, and develop long-term goals to enhance these practices.

4. **Rules and Legislation Review**, co-chaired by Hon. Matthew Sarber and Hon. Jason Mount

Purpose: Propose amendments to statutes or Court rules to further support judicial sharing and improve the process for allocating judicial resources.

5. **Opportunities for Consolidation and Regionalization**, co-chaired by Hon. Jillian Kratochvil and Hon. Matthew Sarber

Purpose: Identify opportunities for consolidation and regionalization that improve justice-system efficiency and outline methods for achieving these opportunities.

The Committee and its workgroups are grateful to OJA for providing staff support, specifically Adam Clay, Michelle Goodman, Diane Mains, Jeff Wiese, Noora Al-Nadheri, Lindsey Borschel, Bobbi Carter, Jim Diller, Katie Wilson, as well as Michelle Shorter, Judicial Assistant to Justice Goff, and Josh Woodward, Counsel to the Chief Justice, for their time and expertise.

Current Status of Judicial Resources

Indiana's judiciary is a non-unified system, meaning that much of the judicial system's administrative and operational activities are carried out at the local level in conjunction with essential state-level resources. Throughout our history, the balancing of state and local resources has allowed our judicial system, including its various county-based systems, to operate consistent with the requirements of the United States and Indiana Constitutions as well as statutes and other rules and regulations governing court operations. This framework allows for a wide range of disputes to come before Indiana's trial courts for timely and fair resolution. The full spectrum of resources and essential services necessary to fulfill this legal responsibility is crucial to maintaining the rule of law and ensuring an effective, efficient judicial system.

Importantly, Indiana's current judicial structure developed incrementally over many decades, based almost exclusively on local need. Individual counties historically sought additional judicial officers as local populations and workloads increased, without considering how those decisions affected statewide judicial resource allocation. Within each local court system, caseloads are allocated by local rules to allow judicial officers the most flexibility in processing cases effectively. In addition to caseload assignments, court operations involve a wide range of administrative responsibilities, and each local court system addresses them in a variety of ways (e.g., one judge overseeing all administrative activities, administrative activities being divided among the judges, etc.). But again, this planning and coordination has largely been conducted at the county level with little or no cross-county planning or resource sharing, let alone centralized state-level resource allocation. This county-by-county approach must be revisited in certain areas.

As demographic patterns across Indiana become increasingly uneven, the need for a more comprehensive resource-allocation framework has become apparent. Counties experiencing rapid population growth may require additional judicial officers or resources to meet demand. These counties usually have sufficient county-funded resources to grow. On the other hand, counties experiencing long-term population decline may lack the fiscal means to maintain the full range of justice services their communities have come to expect. The Judicial Resources Committee was established in part to help address these statewide challenges through a coordinated and data-informed process.

Our non-unified judicial structure, with its complex and interconnected funding streams, creates many challenges for overall state-level funding and support. The efficient use of judicial resources is important to both the state as a whole and our counties individually. We must all do our part to ensure access to justice while remaining mindful of the fiscal

impacts on taxpayers. To do so, we must view our courts as a statewide system, requiring closer collaboration among state and county partners in all three branches of government.

Weighted Caseload System

Since 1996, Indiana has used a weighted caseload system (WCL)—a uniform statewide method for comparing trial court caseloads—to ensure there are adequate judicial officer resources for effective case management.

The WCL system establishes:

- a weighted value for each unique case type based on the *average* number of minutes for all case-related activities (e.g., pre-trial activities, bench trials, jury trials, post-judgment proceedings, etc.);
- the total number of minutes per year available for work by judicial officers (excluding weekends, holidays, mandatory continuing judicial education, vacation, and sick leave), which equals 102,240 work minutes annually per judicial officer;
- the average amount of minutes per year for non-case-related activities (e.g., office administration, work-related travel, legal research, committee meetings, etc.), which equals 19,170 minutes annually per judicial officer; and
- the number of minutes per year that judicial officers are available for case-related activities, which equals 83,070 minutes annually per judicial officer.

OJA applies these standard metrics annually using the previous calendar year's new filing data by case type to calculate the WCL information at the court, county, district, and state levels.

Starting this year, OJA redesigned the WCL report to delineate the number of state-paid judicial officers separately from the number of county-paid judicial officers. This new format will help decision-makers easily identify how both the state and counties contribute to necessary judicial officer resources.

This critical information is published [online](#) for key stakeholders to remain aware of the judiciary's capacity to administer cases and operate Indiana's courts.

Statewide Utilization Rate

Being attentive to the total utilization rate is important to ensure that all judicial officers can provide timely, quality resolution to cases and administer their courts effectively. The WCL publication provides the following information:

- the “need,” which explains the number of judicial officers needed to administer the new cases filed in that court for the calendar year;
- the “have,” which reports the number of regularly assigned judicial officers serving that court for the calendar year; and
- the calculated utilization (UTIL) to show the relationship between the judicial “need” and the judicial “have.”

The 2025 WCL report, dated July 16, 2026, shows the following state-level utilization rates:

Judicial “Need”	State-Funded Judicial Officer “Have”	State Funded “Util”	County-Funded Judicial Officer “Have”	Total Judicial Officer “Have”	Total “Util”
490.64	470	1.04	18.68	488.68	1.00

This table shows the utilization rate based on only state-paid judicial officers (State Funded “Util”) and the total utilization rate which incorporates the county-paid judicial officers into the calculation. A utilization rate over 1.0 demonstrates a workload that exceeds the WCL expectations for the available judicial officers. A utilization rate under 1.0 demonstrates that available judicial officers have additional capacity to assist other judicial officers and the judiciary as a whole. As the utilization rate shows, Indiana currently has an appropriate aggregate number of judicial officer resources.

Weighted Caseload’s Limited Role in Evaluating Judicial Resources

Weighted caseload is designed to estimate only the average amount of judicial time required to process the cases filed in a court. It does not account for the availability of other resources that may significantly affect a court’s ability to perform that work. For example, two courts with identical weighted caseload measurements may operate under dramatically different circumstances depending on the availability of county-funded resources. One court may have access to court administrators, law clerks, specialized dockets, extensive probation resources, and advanced technology, while the other court may perform many of those functions with limited staff support. Although weighted caseload may classify these courts as having similar workloads, their actual operational capacity may differ substantially. Thus, weighted caseload should be viewed as an important measure of workload rather than a complete measure of judicial capacity or community need.

Effective judicial-resource planning requires consideration of both workload and the resources available to support that workload. A court operating with limited resources may experience operational challenges that are simply not reflected in weighted caseload data.

An assessment of the judiciary's capacity to process cases must go beyond the WCL data and consider other factors, including trends in case filings, available supporting resources, community needs, and public safety. Courts face ever-changing conditions and must remain accessible, resolve cases fairly and timely, provide adequate oversight of court operations, and support much-needed local interventions. Examples of these considerations include:

- Ensuring that the ability to timely schedule and resolve disputes is correlated to the judicial officer resources available to the community; the capacity for case processing directly impacts the capacity of other system stakeholders (e.g., number of pending cases for attorneys, jail population, etc.);
- Receiving and reviewing more digital evidence;
- Addressing the number of cases involving pro se litigants, parties needing interpreter services, and parties submitting AI-generated materials to the court;
- Implementing adjustments in the law on required case processing steps and changes to relevant deadlines;
- Ensuring equal access to courts regardless of the hearing format (e.g., in-person, hybrid, or virtual hearings);
- Assessing the court's ability to process additional case filings when another judicial officer has a high number of conflicts from prior work as an attorney (e.g., former prosecutors, former defense attorneys, former DCS attorneys, etc.); and
- Maintaining a range of local rehabilitation opportunities to reserve more expensive DOC services for those who truly need them.

These considerations impact the overall responsiveness of the courts to each litigant, key justice-system stakeholders, and their communities. It is thus imperative that sufficient judicial officer resources are maintained to be responsive to local needs while ensuring they are used to the fullest extent possible.

Judicial Resources Committee Activities

Through the Judicial Resources Committee and its five workgroups, the judiciary has undertaken a coordinated effort to evaluate the challenges created by changing demographics, shifting workloads, evolving fiscal conditions, and increasing pressure on both state and local justice-system resources. The Committee's work recognizes that judicial-resource planning must account not only for workload demand but also for the broader system of state and local institutions and services necessary to support the administration of justice.

Notices to Most Overutilized Courts and Most Underutilized Courts

More detailed information about overutilized and underutilized courts is essential for improving the use of current judicial officer resources, analyzing where reallocation is appropriate, and fully communicating the impacts of any identified adjustments.

The Committee established the Overutilized and Underutilized Courts workgroup to develop a notice and a standard questionnaire (Appendix A) to gather the necessary court-level information from the most overutilized and most underutilized courts. Based on the 2025 WCL report, twenty-two courts were identified as overutilized and twenty courts were identified as underutilized. Forty of those courts responded to the questionnaire.

These responses provided useful information to help the Committee better understand the nuances of each jurisdiction, its local needs, and the ways it is already collaborating and sharing judicial resources to ensure the effective and efficient processing of the judiciary's work.

Efforts by Overutilized Courts to Prevent Creation of New Judicial Officers

A majority of the overutilized courts that responded to the questionnaire reported that they received assistance from their colleagues within their counties to address the caseload (e.g., Allen County, Elkhart County), some even referring to continued review of their caseload plans to improve their workload balance (e.g., Marion County, Marshall County). A few respondents referenced the addition of resources that are helping them at this time, including Grant County's recently added county-paid commissioner. Johnson Superior Court 3 similarly highlighted that they are receiving help from the magistrate assigned to the Shelby County Courts in addition to using a judge pro tempore and a senior judge as much as possible.

Efforts by Underutilized Courts to Provide Support to the Judiciary and Overutilized Courts

A majority of respondents reported helping other courts with processing cases and two judges reported having their magistrate help other courts. Such assistance includes coverage for vacations or illnesses, regularly serving as an acting judge to cover cases where heavy dockets exist for the regular judge (e.g., Newton County Circuit Court helps Jasper County), serving as an acting judge to help nearby courts (e.g., Brown County Circuit Court shares its magistrate with Bartholomew County), and transferring cases within the county to address local conflicts.

Sharing of Judicial Officer Resources and Legal Foundation

Judicial officer resource sharing is rooted in both the Indiana Constitution and statute. Article 7, Section 4 of the Indiana Constitution vests authority in the Indiana Supreme Court to supervise the exercise of jurisdiction by the courts of this state. Under this authority, the Court adopted Administrative Rule 1(E), which authorizes judicial officers in a court of record to serve as an acting judge in any matter in any court as if the judicial officer were the elected judge in that court. The acting judge provisions in Rule 1(E) were originally modeled after Indiana Code section 33-29-1-10 (providing that, with consent, a circuit court judge can sit in the standard superior court as if the judge were elected to that court, and the judge in the standard superior court can do the same in the circuit court as if the judge were so elected). The Supreme Court, at the request of the Committee's Rules and Legislative Review workgroup, recently amended Administrative Rule 1(E) to remove geographical limitations to judicial sharing, recognizing that more sharing opportunities can occur because of continued technological advancements (e.g., remote hearings, etc.).

In addition, Article 7, Section 12 of the Indiana Constitution provides that the General Assembly may, by law, provide that a judge in one circuit may hold court in another circuit in cases of necessity or convenience. In carrying out this provision, the General Assembly enacted Indiana Code section 33-24-6-10, providing the Supreme Court with the ability to temporarily transfer judges to a court in another county within the district⁴ if the temporary transfer is beneficial to facilitate the judicial work of the court to which the judge is transferred without unduly burdening the court from which the judge is transferred.

⁴ This statute permits the Chief Administrative Officer, with Supreme Court approval, to create at least eight districts. The formation of districts is accomplished by the adoption of Administrative Rule 3.

These provisions demonstrate a strong commitment to and an expectation that judicial officers share available judicial time with other jurisdictions to efficiently use all existing resources and ensure timely, quality case processing.

The judiciary is committed to meeting these expectations by expanding the opportunities for sharing judicial resources. Before the Committee's work, there were judicial officers sharing time and assisting other courts. Since 2022, OJA has documented these arrangements in the notes section of its WCL reports. Based on the questionnaires from the overutilized and underutilized courts, a majority of these courts shared their judicial officer resources with another court either within their county or with courts in other counties.

To help expand the opportunities for sharing judicial officer resources, the Committee's Best Practices in Judicial Sharing and Technical Assistance workgroup prepared an overview of best practices and key considerations for judicial officers and courts. This material was derived from interviews with judicial officers who currently share their time with other courts, a review of the responses to the questionnaires submitted by both overutilized and underutilized courts, and guidance from OJA staff on both procedural and technology considerations. The opportunities to share existing judicial resources include:

- reallocating caseloads within the county,
- prioritizing underutilized judges for special judge assignments,
- providing assistance to overutilized courts in processing cases on a regular basis or when the overutilized court judge is on vacation, attending educational sessions, or attending committee meetings, and
- prioritizing underutilized judges to serve as a judge pro tempore or as a hearing officer in an attorney disciplinary case.

The Committee also supports a new pilot program to assist courts with more effective processing of protection order cases that are e-filed after normal business hours, including weekends and holidays.

The workgroup will remain available to provide judicial officers with technical assistance to help address their unique needs, recommend solutions to barriers to judicial officer sharing (e.g., technology needs and access issues, stakeholder education and support, etc.), and develop recommendations to better connect overutilized and underutilized courts to more effectively use existing judicial resources while considering key factors such as case types, docket volume, hearing formats, and availability.

In addition to crafting written resources, educational opportunities will take place at the Annual Judicial Conference in September 2026 to assist judges with implementing judicial officer sharing and advising the judiciary on the Committee's work.

Future of Judicial Resources

Process for New Requests for State-Paid Judicial Officer Resources

The Judicial Resources Committee's workgroup on Requests for New Judicial Officers and Courts established a formal process to assist counties interested in requesting new courts or additional judicial officers. The process includes completing a standard request packet ([Appendix B](#)) that aligns with the current provisions of Indiana Code section 2-5-1.3-13 and an opportunity to receive feedback from the workgroup on the county's preliminary request. Providing feedback and technical assistance to interested counties ensures that the statute's requirements are fully addressed. This level of review provides the Committee with the ability to recommend only viable proposals to the Interim Study Committee on Courts and the Judiciary for consideration in even-numbered years.

This year, only Johnson County participated in the new process and received technical assistance from the workgroup. After the technical assistance phase, Johnson County elected to withdraw its request to allow additional time to secure sufficient local fiscal support.

Impact of Creation or Abolition of Judicial Officers on the Statewide Utilization Rate

The impact of changes to the available judicial officer resources cannot be measured purely on data or mathematical calculations. The precision needed to meaningfully reallocate resources must be delicately balanced with equal access to constitutionally required justice services as illustrated by the prior discussion on the limitations of the WCL data.

Changes to available judicial officer resources impact the county, district, and state. At the county level, adding judicial officers will reduce the utilization rate for the county, moving the county down the severity-of-need list.

Below is an example summarizing the key data elements using a fictional scenario:

County A currently has the following WCL data:

County Need	County Have	County Utilization	Severity of Need
5.00	3.00	1.67	1

If County A were to receive additional judicial officer resources, the WCL data would show:

County Need	County Have	County Utilization	Severity of Need
5.00	5.00	1.0	34

In the alternative, removing judicial officers from the county would increase the utilization rate and move that county to a higher severity of need, placing it in some cases near the top of the overutilized list. Here's an example:

County B currently has the following WCL data:

County Need	County Have	County Utilization	Severity of Need
1.76	2.00	.88	50

If County B lost judicial officer resources, the WCL data would show:

County Need	County Have	County Utilization	Severity of Need
1.76	1.00	1.76	1

The utilization rates at both the district and state levels would follow these same trends as changes occur with the number of judicial officers. As mentioned above, because Indiana currently has an appropriate aggregate number of judicial officers, the emphasis should be on increasing judicial officer sharing and reallocation in the future.

Local counties are also providing local judicial officer resources, such as referees and commissioners. In some instances, these local positions are partially funded by dedicated fiscal resources, which greatly benefits their communities. For example, some local referees and commissioners are dedicated to focusing on specific cases (Title IV-D Child Support cases), making those positions eligible for partial reimbursement from federal resources. This arrangement provides for more timely processing of cases and reduces the financial burden at both the county and state levels.

A reduction in judicial officer resources can lead to an increase in the time it takes for cases to resolve. When processing time increases, parties wait longer for finality and other system stakeholders are impacted. For example, if criminal cases take longer to reach sentencing, the number of available jail beds decreases. This results in delays with moving individuals to other placements upon sentencing (e.g., DOC, community supervision, etc.),

which contributes to overcrowding. These circumstances negatively impact public safety within local communities.

A reduction in resources also creates a loss of knowledge and experience within the judiciary. Onboarding to the bench brings a significant learning curve beyond the substantive law used to adjudicate cases. Those assuming the bench take on significant administrative responsibilities for court operations, oversight of court-provided services, and engagement with state and local committees. The benefit of an experienced judiciary promotes the effective and efficient processing of cases and fosters continuous improvement of the judicial system and its operations.

The most recent changes to Indiana’s judicial officer resources during the 2025 legislative session were impactful. This experience emphasized the need for a uniform approach and meaningful input from the judiciary to ensure that all key factors are considered when evaluating the use of existing judicial resources. Before HEA 1144-2025, Marion County held open six magistrate positions allocated to it by statute that were not needed based on its caseload at the time. This action was taken to accurately reflect caseload needs and ensure proper fiscal stewardship of state resources. During the dialogue on HEA 1144-2025, Marion County relinquished its ability to fill these positions because other jurisdictions needed additional resources. This reallocation demonstrates the thoughtful approach the entire judiciary should take in continuing to review and evaluate the use of judicial resources, which will now occur through the work of the Committee.

It is important to note that the results of HEA 1144-2025 not only reallocated judicial officer resources but also made reductions in these resources through a phased-in approach. Below is a summary of the changes made due to this legislation:

Year	Description of HEA 1144-2025 Changes	Impacted Counties	Annual Net Change	Cumulative Change
2025	5 additional magistrates after July 1, 2025; 6 less magistrates after July 1, 2025	Adds - 2 Elkhart County; 2 Hamilton County; 1 Vigo County Subtract – 6 Marion County	1 less judicial officer	-1
2026	1 less magistrate on Jan. 1, 2026	Subtract - 1 Jennings County	1 less judicial officer	-2

Year	Description of HEA 1144-2025 Changes	Impacted Counties	Annual Net Change	Cumulative Change
2027	1 less judge on Jan. 1, 2027 2 additional judges on Jan. 1, 2027	Subtract – 1 Monroe County Adds – 2 Hamilton County	1 more judicial officer	-1
2028	No changes	N/A	0	-1
2029	1 less judge on Jan. 1, 2029	Subtract – 1 Blackford County	1 less judicial officer	-2

Because caseloads change over time based on new filings, the effect of the judicial officer resource changes will not be fully realized until 2029. The changes enacted by HEA 1144-2025 will collectively reduce the statewide judicial resources by two judicial officers at the beginning of 2029.

Based on the above assessment, and with no final requests for new judicial officer resources, the Committee recommends no changes in the number of existing judicial officers. This will allow the Committee and its workgroups to continue to support judicial officer sharing where feasible and to fully identify and pursue opportunities for regionalization or consolidation of resources.

In reviewing the process for amending judicial officer resources, the Committee’s Rules and Legislation Review workgroup examined Indiana Code section 2-5-1.3-13 and proposed revisions ([Appendix C](#)) with a goal of ensuring all key considerations are evaluated when adjusting the number of judicial officer resources along with a full assessment of any impacts.

Demographic Changes and Long-Term Sustainability

Population growth is increasingly concentrated in Indiana’s metropolitan and suburban counties, with many rural counties continuing to experience population decline. These demographic trends affect not only judicial workloads but also the fiscal capacity of counties to support the justice services upon which courts depend.

Every Indiana county remains responsible for providing essential justice services regardless of population size. Consequently, demographic change creates challenges at both ends of the spectrum. Growing counties must respond to increasing service

demands, while declining counties must maintain essential services with fewer financial and personnel resources.

Historically, judicial-resource discussions focused primarily on the needs of individual counties. Emerging demographic realities suggest that future policy decisions must also consider regional needs, statewide sustainability, and the long-term viability of county-based justice systems. The question is no longer simply where additional judicial officer resources are needed. It is also how Indiana can ensure continued access to essential justice services in every county while making the most effective use of limited public resources.

Judicial officer resources cannot be considered independently of the larger justice system in which they operate. Courts rely upon probation departments, community corrections programs, treatment providers, court staff, technology infrastructure, prosecutorial resources, public defenders, jail capacity, and other locally funded services. Decisions affecting any one of these components often produce significant consequences throughout the broader system. Effective planning therefore requires a comprehensive understanding of the interdependence of these system resources.

Consolidation or Regionalization of Justice Systems

Courts across Indiana hear a variety of disputes and each party in those cases expects to have a fair and just result in a timely manner; this can only be accomplished if the judiciary has sufficient system resources. Because our judiciary is a non-unified system, most of the administrative and operational activities are carried out at the local level. In addition to state-level resources, each county provides a majority of the staffing resources and funding for court operations. This mixed approach brings complexities and challenges to systemic planning for the full range of judicial resources.

The judicial system relies on well-trained, qualified individuals at all levels to ensure the necessary capacity to provide constitutionally required services with the efficiency and quality the citizens of Indiana deserve. Since most staffing resources are local, there is a great deal of variety in how this work is conducted. Depending on the jurisdiction, some courts rely more on the circuit court clerks' offices than others for certain court-related activities, and courts within the same county may not have the same number of support staff. These variations further emphasize the need to learn more about local operations to fully understand the impact on the judicial system's available resources.

In addition to reviewing the staffing resources necessary for quality service delivery, the Opportunities for Consolidation and Regionalization workgroup is exploring other opportunities that would allow the Committee to further assist with the reallocation of judicial officers. These ideas are still under review, but they include concepts such as

evaluating whether to fill a judicial vacancy when opportunities arise due to attrition and considering new magistrate positions as district positions to further enhance judicial resource sharing. Using this workgroup to analyze existing and potential vacancies as possible avenues for judicial officer reallocation will maximize the Committee's ability to work with the General Assembly and the executive branch in adapting the judiciary to the changing needs of Indiana's population.

Another key component for this review involves fiscal analysis. This data is necessary to leverage opportunities to consolidate or regionalize judicial system operations. There are many reports available to help estimate the costs associated with funding the judicial system, but each report presents its own unique challenges. The Committee partnered with the Association of Indiana Counties to review and compile current fiscal information for these conversations. During this work, there were several discussions regarding properly mapping expenditures and highlighting variations in state reporting. Some examples of challenges in cost calculations include:

- tracking IT expenses or employee benefits within a single budget item for the entire county compared to other counties breaking these expenditures out by department,
- the inability to allocate costs associated with court-related work versus other non-court-related functions in the circuit court clerks' offices, and
- the variety of local naming conventions that require additional mapping to make any comparisons across jurisdictions.

Adopting a universal chart of accounts would help with comparing data and ensuring the information is provided in a consistent manner for estimating direct and indirect system costs.

Regardless of these challenges, the Committee's Opportunities for Consolidation and Regionalization workgroup has continued to explore options to move the judicial system forward with the appropriate level of essential resources. The approaches discussed below are not mutually exclusive and may yield better outcomes depending on the particular county or region.

One approach is to continue expanding the sharing of judicial system resources. This is not limited to sharing judicial officer time but may also include other aspects of the judicial system, such as pooling financial resources into a common fund to promote cost-saving opportunities and benefit from other efficiencies.

For example, the Judicial Administrative Districts can be used to help identify opportunities where the sharing of judicial system resources can support essential justice services in areas where populations are shrinking. Population loss should not result in diminished access to justice. However, demographic and fiscal realities may require new methods of

delivering essential services. Carefully structured regional partnerships, resource-sharing arrangements, and strategic consolidation of certain functions may allow counties to preserve and even enhance service levels while controlling costs and improving sustainability.

The judiciary's work is not completed in a silo; it is interconnected to state-level resources and services (e.g., the DOC, the Department of Child Services, and the state mental-health hospital system). These critical intersections between the judicial branch and the executive branch require aligning the eligibility criteria for placements, understanding the different levels of state-level services compared to locally based services, and connecting key staff within the specific areas of the state. The judicial branch has maintained its current administrative districts since 2011 while many of the districts used by individual executive branch agencies have evolved over time or changed based on specific projects ([Appendix D](#)). Bringing more alignment to these related services can further assist in system-level planning to improve processes and achieve better outcomes, thereby saving taxpayer resources.

The availability of state-level resources—whether grant funds or capacity at state facilities—has a significant impact on the local justice system. Local systems must have the resources and capacity to absorb the ripple effects. Below are two examples that illustrate this concern.

The first example concerns the availability of DOC beds. DOC's [July 2026 Population Report](#) shows that 16 of the 20 adult facilities are at or above 94% capacity (the lowest reported capacity value was 82%). Graph 2 in the report also depicts the increasing population totals over the past three years. When DOC facilities lack available beds, individuals may be held for a longer time in county jails awaiting transfer, reducing local jail-bed availability.

The second example relates to state-level grant funds and their impact on local rehabilitative services. Reductions in state-level budgets affect available funding for local justice-system programs. Local programs have reported significant challenges based on the substantial reductions in available grant funds from the DOC. In addition, programs receiving grants from OJA have also seen impactful reductions in funding. These collective reductions require local programs to evaluate reductions in personnel and program capacity, leading to the elimination of community-based rehabilitative services. When local-level justice services are not sufficiently supported with necessary funding and staffing, the impacts are felt widely throughout the system. When there are fewer community services and programs, the justice system tends to rely more heavily on local jails and the DOC, which leads to additional overcrowding and an increase in local and state-level expenses.

Local-level justice services with stable funding provide a critical investment opportunity to build a range of viable alternatives (e.g., probation, community corrections, problem-solving courts, community mental health resources, etc.) to otherwise scarce, more expensive state-level resources. For example, the Indiana Office of Court Services reviewed the 2024 problem-solving court performance measures data to identify the costs avoided for problem-solving court participants that would otherwise have been placed in the DOC. This conservative analysis identified approximately \$18.3 million in cost savings. In addition, Temple University's study of Indiana's problem-solving-court participants who completed the program found graduates were less likely to be rearrested and less likely to use emergency department services than those who did not complete the program.⁵ The ability of participants to receive rehabilitative services in their community also allows them to maintain housing and employment, which facilitates their ability to support their families and reestablish themselves as productive members of their communities.

In addition to the work of the Committee, Local Justice Reinvestment Advisory Councils (local JRACs) are essential to this conversation. The General Assembly's enactment of local JRACs emphasizes the critical need for local communities to engage in reviewing their local justice system to make improvements, reduce duplication, and identify opportunities to better deliver quality justice services. This network of local stakeholder groups can more easily communicate their needs to state-level decision-makers and identify opportunities for both the state and local levels to collaborate on viable solutions.

Systemic planning must include a comprehensive approach that involves key stakeholders who provide critical judicial-system resources. Engaging with local JRACs and key stakeholders (e.g., prosecutors, public defenders, sheriffs, and community supervision) is critical to making larger structural changes that can advance consolidation or regionalization efforts, given the complexities of our justice system. Stable fiscal resources are needed to provide a complete spectrum of rehabilitative alternatives and services, enhance public safety, and reduce overreliance on more expensive state-level resources.

Simply put, strong, accessible judicial services strengthen communities, enhance public safety, improve the quality of life in our communities, and reduce costs.

Why the Current Moment is Different

Several trends have converged to create challenges not previously faced by Indiana's judicial branch. Population growth and decline are occurring simultaneously in different parts of the state. Many counties face increasing fiscal pressure from demographic and economic changes. Recent reductions in funding for certain community-based supervision

⁵ Van Norstrand, E., Is Treatment Court Participation Associated with Better Health and Societal Outcomes. <https://sites.temple.edu/pscproject/files/2024/11/PSC-Project-Results.pdf>, (last visited July 31, 2026).

programs have placed additional strain on local justice systems. At the same time, policymakers are increasingly focused on statewide efficiency and accountability in the allocation of public resources. Taken together, these factors suggest that historical approaches to judicial-resource planning may no longer be sufficient.

Judicial Resources Committee Recommendations

The Judicial Resources Committee makes the following recommendations to the Judicial Conference of Indiana's Board of Directors:

- Continue to engage in and support judicial officer sharing efforts and build upon existing pathways for increasing the efficiency of the justice system and maintaining the quality of constitutionally required judicial services.
- Promote and support judicial system stakeholders through local JRACs in examining local systems to identify opportunities to further consolidate and collaborate within their communities and within their administrative districts while maintaining constitutionally required justice services.
- Empower the Committee, through its workgroups, to evaluate vacancies and impending vacancies in the judiciary for opportunities to relocate judicial officer resources. In doing so, the workgroups will consider changes to the judicial appointment process, including a potential method for recommendations by the Committee to the Governor and General Assembly as to whether a vacancy should be filled or otherwise reserved for future reallocation.
- Continue collaboration with the General Assembly to consider new opportunities related to improving the effective use of existing judicial officer resources while maintaining constitutionally required justice services that enhance public safety and provide equal access to justice throughout the state.
- Create an executive committee of the Board of Directors to facilitate more timely communications and responses to stakeholders on behalf of the Judicial Conference.

The Judicial Resources Committee makes the following recommendations to the General Assembly:

- Maintain the current number of judicial officers to allow the full impacts of HEA 1144-2025 to be realized and allow the Committee to continue efforts to expand judicial resource sharing among existing judicial officers.
- Adopt the legislative proposal to amend Indiana Code section 2-5-1.3-13 so that all key considerations and impacts are fully evaluated when making any adjustments in the number of judicial officer resources.

- Continue collaborating with the Committee to expand opportunities to share and coordinate related judicial resources to maintain constitutionally required justice services that promote public safety and equal access to justice throughout the state. Effective planning requires a broader understanding of how judicial resources interact with other essential public-safety resources. Judicial-resource decisions cannot be evaluated in isolation because courts do not operate in isolation. Every Indiana court functions within a county-based justice system consisting of numerous interdependent public entities and services. Changes affecting one component of the system frequently produce significant consequences throughout the entire system.
- Recognize when making decisions regarding the addition, reallocation, or abolition of judicial officers that judicial-resource allocation is only one component of a larger county-based justice system. In addition to weighted caseload data, policymakers should consider local staffing levels, probation and community-corrections capacity, treatment resources, courthouse and operational costs, jail capacity, technology infrastructure, and the fiscal ability of counties to sustain essential justice services.
- Ensure meaningful consultation with the judiciary, the executive branch, county government, and affected justice-system stakeholders when proposing changes affecting judicial-resource allocation or major justice-system funding streams. Improved coordination will help ensure that fiscal decisions fully account for operational impacts throughout Indiana's interconnected justice system. The Committee's work highlights the importance of understanding how changes in funding for probation, community corrections, treatment programs, and other public-safety initiatives affect judicial operations and local justice systems. Decisions concerning these resources can significantly influence court workloads, jail populations, correctional costs, and community safety outcomes.

Conclusion

Indiana's judicial branch stands at an important crossroads. The work of the Judicial Resources Committee confirms what many judges, court administrators, county officials, and justice-system stakeholders have observed for years: the environment in which Indiana's courts operate is changing. Population growth is increasingly concentrated in some parts of the state, while other communities face population decline and shrinking fiscal capacity. These demographic and economic shifts have created growing disparities in judicial workload and have exposed broader challenges in how judicial and justice-system resources are planned, funded, and sustained.

The Committee's work also confirms that judicial-resource decisions cannot be evaluated in isolation. Courts are only one component of Indiana's county-based justice systems. Their effectiveness depends upon a network of locally funded and administered services, including probation departments, community corrections programs, treatment providers, court staff, technology infrastructure, law enforcement agencies, prosecuting attorneys, public defenders, and local government partners. Decisions affecting any one of these components frequently produce consequences throughout the larger system.

For nearly three decades, weighted caseload has served Indiana well as a uniform tool for measuring judicial workload. The Committee strongly supports its continued use and believes it should remain an essential component of judicial-resource planning. But the Committee's work demonstrates that weighted caseload statistics alone do not fully capture the realities facing local courts and county-based justice systems. Effective planning requires a broader understanding of judicial capacity, community needs, available resources, and long-term sustainability.

The actions taken during the 2025 legislative session highlighted the need for this broader perspective. The addition of judicial officers in some counties and the elimination of judicial positions in others signaled a growing emphasis on statewide stewardship of judicial resources. Those decisions also underscored the need for a more comprehensive framework through which policymakers can evaluate judicial needs, resource allocation, and the overall health of Indiana's justice systems.

The Committee does not view these challenges as problems to be solved by any single branch of government acting alone. Nor does it believe that the solution lies simply in adding judges in some jurisdictions and removing judges in others. The challenges identified in this report require collaboration among the judicial branch, the legislative branch, the executive branch, county government, and the many public servants responsible for administering justice and protecting public safety throughout Indiana.

Moving forward, Indiana must continue developing tools and processes that allow decision-makers to better understand how judicial resources interact with the broader justice system. Policymakers must consider not only workload data but also local staffing, operational capacity, fiscal realities, community-based services, public-safety needs, and the long-term sustainability of county-based justice systems. Most importantly, future decisions must reflect a shared commitment to ensuring that all Hoosiers—regardless of where they live—have meaningful access to essential justice services.

The Committee believes that Indiana’s current challenges also present a unique opportunity. By embracing statewide planning, encouraging regional collaboration where appropriate, improving data collection, and strengthening communication among all levels of government, Indiana can develop a judicial-resource framework that is both more efficient and more sustainable while preserving local access to justice.

This report is not intended to provide every answer. Rather, it is intended to begin an important conversation and establish a foundation for future work. The Committee hopes that the findings and recommendations contained within this report will support thoughtful policymaking and foster continued collaboration among all those entrusted with the administration of justice.

The challenges before us are significant, but so too is our shared responsibility. By working together, we can ensure that Indiana’s judicial system remains responsive, effective, and accessible for future generations.

Respectfully submitted,

Judicial Resources Committee

Judicial Conference of Indiana

Judicial Conference Board of Directors Action

The Board of Directors of the Judicial Conference of Indiana received this report in advance of its September 2, 2026, meeting for review. After review and discussion, the Board of Directors voted unanimously to approve this report.

Appendix A

Standard Questionnaire to Overutilized Courts and Underutilized Courts

Judicial Resources Questionnaire for Over and Underutilized Courts (Preview)

Introduction

Instructions and notice

This questionnaire is requested as a part of the notice to the twenty most overutilized courts and the twenty most underutilized courts. The information in this questionnaire is critical to aid the Judicial Resources Committee in gathering:

- required information for its report to the General Assembly's Interim Study Committee on Courts and the Judiciary, and
- information and feedback to facilitate the development of best practices related to judicial sharing.

Please note these responses are accessible under the Access to Public Records Act, accessible to the committee, and may be included within its report to the Interim Study Committee on Courts and the Judiciary in even numbered years. This questionnaire is not the place for substantive statements or comments about pending or impending cases or issues to comply with Code of Judicial Conduct Rule 2.10. Input on this questionnaire will be instrumental in the committee's work to ensure access to justice across the state.

If you have any questions, please contact: jrc@courts.in.gov

General Questions

Contact Information

First name: _____

Middle name: _____

Last name: _____

Phone: _____

Email: _____

Name of County: _____

Name of Court:_____

Identification of court – Overutilized or Underutilized

Has your court been identified as overutilized or underutilized?

- ☐ Overutilized (If selected, the section on Overutilized courts will be available)
- ☐ Underutilized (If selected, the section on Underutilized courts will be available)

Jurisdiction

What case types are filed in your court? (Check all that apply)

- | | | |
|---|--|--|
| ☐ MR – Murder | Miscellaneous | ☐ MH – Mental Health |
| ☐ FA – Class A Felony | ☐ JT – Termination of | ☐ AD – Adoption |
| ☐ FB – Class B Felony | Parental Rights | ☐ ES – Supervised |
| ☐ FC – Class C Felony | ☐ JQ – Juvenile Protective | Estates |
| ☐ FD – Class D Felony | Order | ☐ EU – Unsupervised |
| ☐ F1 – Felony Level 1 | ☐ PL – Civil Plenary | Estates |
| ☐ F2 – Felony Level 2 | ☐ CE – Commercial | ☐ EM – Miscellaneous |
| ☐ F3 – Felony Level 3 | Court Eligible | Estate Matters |
| ☐ F4 – Felony Level 4 | ☐ RA – Review of | ☐ GU – Guardianship |
| ☐ F5 – Felony Level 5 | Administrative Agency | ☐ GM – Guardianship |
| ☐ F6 – Felony Level 6 | Decision | Miscellaneous |
| ☐ PC – Post Conviction | ☐ MF – Mortgage | ☐ TR – Trusts |
| Relief | Foreclosure | ☐ PO – Protective Orders |
| ☐ CM – Criminal | ☐ CC – Civil Collection | ☐ XP – Expungement |
| Misdemeanor | ☐ CT – Civil Tort | ☐ TS – Tax Sale |
| ☐ IF – Infractions | ☐ SC – Small Claims | ☐ TP – Tax Petition |
| ☐ MC – Miscellaneous | ☐ EV – Eviction | ☐ MI – Miscellaneous |
| Criminal | ☐ DC – Domestic | |
| ☐ RF – Red Flag | Relations with Children | |
| ☐ OV/OE – Ordinance | ☐ DN – Domestic | |
| Violations | Relations Not Involving | |
| ☐ JC – Juvenile CHINS | Children | |
| ☐ JD – Juvenile | ☐ GV – Grandparent | |
| Delinquency | Visitation | |
| ☐ JS – Juvenile Status | ☐ RS – Reciprocal | |
| ☐ JP – Juvenile Paternity | Support | |
| ☐ JM – Juvenile | | |

Special Judge Appointments

Do you have special judge cases?

☐Yes

☐No

(The next questions are only available when yes is selected above.)

☐How many special judge appointments do you currently have pending? _____

Do you have out-of-county special judge cases?

☐Yes

☐No

(The next questions are only available when yes is selected above. If no is selected, you will be directed to the next set of questions.)

How many out-of-county special judge cases do you have? _____

For the out-of-county special judge cases, how many times per month are you traveling out of county to conduct hearings or trials? _____

Under what circumstances do you use remote hearings for hearings on out-of-county special judge cases? _____

Under what circumstances do you require in-person proceedings for the out-of-county special judge cases? _____

What are some barriers or challenges to using remote hearings for these cases?

Senior Judges

Do you use senior judges to help with processing cases?

☐Yes

☐No

(The next questions are only available when yes is selected above. If no is selected, you will be directed to the next set of questions.)

Under what circumstances do you have a senior judge working in your court. (Check all that apply)

☐Cover cases when I'm participating in special judge cases out of the county

☐Cover cases when I'm in a jury trial

☐Cover cases when I'm on vacation or sick

- ☐ Cover cases when I'm addressing under advisement cases
- ☐ Cover cases when I'm at training
- ☐ Cover cases when I'm at committee meetings
- ☐ Other

Please explain "Other". _____

Please list the case related activities the senior judge conducts for your court.

Court Administration

In addition to your caseload, what administrative responsibilities do you oversee for your court or county? (Check all that apply)

- ☐ Supervision of probation department
- ☐ Supervision of pretrial services program
- ☐ Supervision of problem-solving court and team
- ☐ Supervision of jury administration for the court
- ☐ Supervision of jury administration for all courts in the county
- ☐ Serving on an executive committee or board of judges in the county
- ☐ Serving on Local JRAC
- ☐ Serving on Community Corrections Advisory Board
- ☐ Serving on JDAI Local Team
- ☐ Serving on other board or committees in your county
- ☐ None of the above?

(The next set of questions are only available if they were selected from the previous checklist)

Please list your problem-solving courts. _____

Are you the Chair of Local JRAC?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No

Are you the Chair of the Community Corrections Advisory Board?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No

Are you the Chair of the JDAI Local Team?

☐Yes

☐No

Please describe your work on other boards or committees in your county:

Do you have a court administrator created pursuant to IC 33-23-4-2 (only for counties with a census population of more than 100,000) who addresses administrative responsibilities?

☐Yes

☐No

(The next questions are only available when yes is selected above. If no is selected, you will be directed to the next set of questions.)

How many times per week do you meet with or consult with court administrators on issues and concerns? _____

What are some examples of issues that require consultation with the court administrator?
(Check all that apply)

- ☐Supervision of probation department
- ☐Supervision of pretrial services program
- ☐Supervision of problem-solving court and team
- ☐Supervision of jury administration for the court
- ☐Supervision of jury administration for all courts in the county
- ☐Applying for and administering grants for local programs
- ☐Preparing for and attending county council meetings
- ☐Overseeing equipment purchases for the court
- ☐Overseeing equipment purchases for all courts in the county
- ☐Addressing IT issues for the court
- ☐Addressing IT issues for all the courts in the county
- ☐Managing personnel matters for the court
- ☐Managing personnel matters for all courts in the county
- ☐Preparing required reports for the court
- ☐Preparing required reports for all the courts in the county
- ☐Preparing the budget for the court
- ☐Preparing the budget for all the courts in the county

☐Other

Please explain "Other". _____

Do you engage in any of the following tasks? (Check all that apply)

- ☐Applying for and administering grants for local programs
- ☐Preparing for and attending county council meetings
- ☐Overseeing equipment purchases for the court
- ☐Overseeing equipment purchases for all courts in the county
- ☐Addressing IT issues for the court
- ☐Addressing IT issues for all the courts in the county
- ☐Managing personnel matters for the court
- ☐Managing personnel matters for all courts in the county
- ☐Preparing required reports for the court
- ☐Preparing required reports for all the courts in the county
- ☐Preparing the budget for the court
- ☐Preparing the budget for all the courts in the county
- ☐Other
- ☐None of the above

Please explain "Other". _____

What other activities do you engage in to support the work of the judiciary? (Check all that apply)

- ☐Committee member for the Judicial Conference or Supreme Court
- ☐Hearing officer for disciplinary cases
- ☐Faculty for Judicial Education sessions
- ☐Participating in state-level pilot program
- ☐District Representative to the Board of Directors of the Judicial Conference
- ☐Leadership role in your district (e.g. schedule and facilitate district meetings, lead district meetings, lead district wide program or project)
- ☐Other
- ☐None of the above

(The next set of questions are only available if they were selected from the prior question.)

List your committee(s) and whether you are a chair or member. _____

Please describe the state-level pilot program. _____

Please describe your leadership role in the district (e.g., schedule and facilitate district meetings, lead district meetings, lead district wide program or projects. _____

Please explain Other. _____

Overutilized Courts

(This page is only available when you select that you have an Overutilized court.)

Questions for Overutilized Courts

What support do you need from others to address your caseload? List docket(s) you need help with and what activities would be helpful. For example, if you need someone to handle a normal F6 docket (initial hearings, status hearings, etc.) when I need to conduct a jury trial.

What resources do you use in your county to help with your caseload? (Check all that apply)

- ☒ Other judges in the county help with processing cases
- ☐ Magistrates in the county help with processing cases
- ☐ Referees/commissioners in the county help with processing cases
- ☐ Other judges or magistrates from other counties help with processing cases
- ☐ None of the above

(The next set of questions are only available if they were selected from the prior question.)

Please list the other judges in the county that help with processing cases in your court and indicate what activities they assist you with. _____

Please list the magistrates in the county that help with processing cases in your court and indicate what activities they assist you with. _____

Please list the referees/commissioners in the county that help with processing cases in your court and what activities they assist you with. _____

Please list the other judges or magistrates from other counties helping in your court and indicate what activities they help you with. _____

Describe any barriers or challenges you experience in acquiring assistance with your caseload. _____

What suggestions do you have to help overcome these barriers or challenges?

Is your county planning to make a request at the state-level for a new judicial officer or court in 2026?

☐Yes

☐No

Describe the steps you and your county have taken to prevent the creation of a new judicial officer position or court. _____

Underutilized Courts

(This page is only available when you select that you have an Underutilized court.)

Questions for Underutilized Courts

What support can you provide to other courts to help with their caseload? List docket(s) you can help with and what activities you are willing to address. For example, I can handle a general criminal docket (initial hearings, status hearings, plea hearings, trials, probation revocations, etc.) and I am willing to help with any type of criminal proceeding. _____

What resources does your county have to help with your caseload? (Check all that apply)

☐Other judges in the county help with processing cases

☐Magistrates in the county help with processing cases

☐Referees/commissioners in the county help with processing cases

☐Other judges or magistrates from other counties help with processing cases

☐None of the above

(The next set of questions are only available if they were selected from the prior question.)

Please list the other judges in the county that help with processing cases in your court and indicate what activities they assist you with: _____

Please list the magistrate(s) in the county that help with processing cases in your court and indicate what activities they assist you with: _____

Please list the referees/commissioners in the county that help with processing cases in your court and what activities they assist you with: _____

Please list the other judges or magistrates from other counties that help in your court and indicate what activities they help you with: _____

What resources do you share to help other courts?

- ☐ I help other courts with processing cases
- ☐ My magistrate helps other courts with processing cases
- ☐ My referees/commissioners help other courts with processing cases
- ☐ None of the above

(The next set of questions are only available if they were selected from the prior question.)

Please list the court(s) you help and what activities you conduct. _____

Please list the court(s) your magistrate helps and what activities the magistrate conducts. _____

Please list the court(s) your referees/commissioners help and what activities the referees/commissioners conduct. _____

Describe any barriers or challenges you experience when helping another court. _____

What suggestions do you have to help overcome these barriers or challenges?

Additional Questions

Would you like to request an opportunity to meet with the Judicial Resources Committee to discuss your court's utilization ranking, expand on information contained in this questionnaire and answer the committee's questions?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No

Please explain if there are any other areas you would like to address or suggestions to communicate to the committee regarding more effectively using judicial resources.

If you have any documents or materials you would like to share, please upload them here.
Click “Add” to add more than one document.

File Upload. _____

Appendix B

Required Packet for Requesting New Courts or New Judicial Officers

Request For Judicial Resources (Preview)

Introduction

Instructions and notice:

This packet was created to ensure consistency and compliance with Indiana law regarding requests for new judicial officers. The information requested is required by the Judicial Resources Committee to process any requests for additional courts and judges or magistrates.

Please complete each section. Attachments must be labeled (e.g., Bar Association letter of support; prior 10-year population information; etc.) and paginated.

Your responses to this packet must be in no later than May 29, 2026, to be submitted for an initial review by the Judicial Resources workgroup assessing new judges and courts. If you request a meeting with the workgroup in your submission, you will be contacted to schedule this meeting.

The final submissions are due no later than June 15, 2026, to permit review by the full Judicial Resources Committee. If you request a meeting with the committee in your submission, you will be contacted to schedule this meeting.

Upon completion of the review, the JRC will determine whether the submission is appropriate for final submission to the Indiana General Assembly's Interim Study Committee on Courts and the Judiciary. You will be notified of this decision by August 7, 2026.

Any proposals submitted to the legislature outside of this process may not be considered and may be immediately denied.

General Questions

Contact Information

First name _____

Middle name _____

Last name _____

County _____

Court _____

Email _____

Phone _____

General information about your request

Are you requesting a new judge (a new court) or a new magistrate position (Check all that apply)?

☐ New judge (court)

☐ New magistrate

(The next questions are only available when “New judge (court)” is selected above.)

Name of new court _____

How many new courts are you requesting? _____

(The next question is only available when “New magistrate” is selected above.)

How many full-time magistrates are you requesting? _____

Has the county requested additional judicial resources before?

☐ Yes

☐ No

(The next questions are only available when “Yes” is selected above.)

What date did your county previously request judicial resources?

Was the request approved?

☐ Yes

☐ No

(The next questions are only available when “Yes” is selected above.)

What was the date of the addition? _____

What judicial resources were added? _____

What was the impact of the addition? _____

Has your county ever lost a judicial officer due to underutilization?

☐ Yes

☐ No

(The next questions are only available when “Yes” is selected above.)

What is the date the officer was removed? _____

What was the impact of the removal? _____

Court System Description

Documentation

Attachments must be labeled (e.g., new case filings, case disposition rate, severity of need ranking) and paginated.

Attach documentation showing the previous three years of new case filings.

File Upload. _____

Attach documentation showing the previous three years of case dispositions (or disposition rate).

File Upload. _____

Attach documentation showing the previous three years of severity of need ranking.

File Upload. _____

County-paid judicial officers

Does the county provide county-paid or partially county-paid judicial officers (referees, commissioners, juvenile magistrates)?

☐ Yes

☐ No

(The next questions are only available when “Yes” is selected above). Click “Add” to add more than one entry.

Describe each county paid or partially county paid judicial officer.

Job title _____

What court(s) is this officer assigned to? _____

Hours

☐ Full-time

☐ Part-time

(The next question is only available when “Part-time” is selected above.)

Number of hours per week _____

What would the county utilization rate be if the county did not provide this county-paid judicial resource?

Problem-Solving Courts and Diversion/Re-Entry

Does the county have a problem-solving court as described in IC 33-23-16-11?

☐ Yes

☐ No

(The next questions are only available when “Yes” is selected above)

Provide a list of each problem-solving court established in the county and any evaluation of the impact of the problem-solving courts on the overall judicial caseload.

Describe the impact these problem-solving courts have on the recidivism rates in the county, case-filings, and impact on the incarcerated population in the county.

Does the county use pre-incarceration diversion services and/or post-incarceration reentry services in an effort to decrease recidivism (such as Pretrial Release, Community Corrections, etc.)?

☐ Yes

☐ No

(The next questions are only available when “Yes” is selected above)

Provide a list of the programs used _____

County Need

Explain the county’s current need for additional judicial resources

How many years has the county been overutilized? _____

Describe in detail any factors that have caused the county to be overutilized. Identify any case filing trends (e.g., increased criminal filings, CHINS/TPR, dissolution matters, etc.) for the previous 3 years. _____

Describe the county’s population growth in the 10 years before the date of this request.

Attach any documentation to support the information you provided about prior population growth. Attachment must be labeled prior population information and paginated.

File Upload. _____

Describe the county's projected population for the 10 years after this request, to the extent available. _____

Attach any documentation to support the information you provided about projected population. Attachment must be labeled projected population and paginated.

File Upload. _____

In preparation for requesting judicial resources, per statute, your county should have conducted a survey of members of the bar, members of the judiciary, and local officials to determine the needs and concerns of existing courts. Attachment must be labeled survey results and paginated.

File Upload. _____

On the most recent weighted caseload report published by the Office of Judicial Administration, what was your county's severity of need ranking? _____

What was the date of the weighted caseload report you cited above? _____

Describe the current court staffing support provided to the existing courts and any facility restraints currently at issue in the county. _____

Are there any other factors/issues that make this request unique? _____

Actions Taken

Describe any actions taken to alleviate the county's overutilization

Has the county taken any action to alleviate the overutilization of the courts?

☐ Yes

☐ No

(The next questions are only available when "Yes" is selected above)

Which of these actions have you taken (check all that apply)?

☐ We collaborated with underutilized courts (judicial officer sharing)

☐ We hired county-paid judicial officers

☐ Other

(The next questions are only available when “We collaborated with underutilized courts (judicial officer sharing)” is selected above.)

Describe your work with underutilized courts, including which court(s) provided judicial officers and their number of hours per week. _____

How long have you been collaborating with underutilized courts? _____

What is the outcome of this collaboration (i.e., has the resource-sharing alleviated the overutilization?) _____

Attach any memoranda of understanding, rule changes, or special judge assignments in place to facilitate this resource sharing. Attachments must be labeled (e.g., memoranda of understanding, rule changes, or special judge assignments) and paginated. Click “Add” to add more than one document.
File Upload. _____

(The next questions are only available when “Other” is selected above.)

Describe your other activities. _____

Anticipated Result

Anticipated result if request is granted

Describe the expected result of adding a judicial officer or new court. _____

Describe the physical capacity of existing court infrastructure and if your addition will require new infrastructure, office space, or courtrooms. _____

Describe the impact of the proposed addition on clerical/clerk staffing support within your court system. _____

Describe the impact of the proposed addition on probation services within your court system. _____

Describe the impact of the proposed addition on community corrections within your court system. _____

Describe the impact of the proposed addition on prosecutors within your court system. _____

Describe the impact of the proposed addition on other regular stakeholders involved in your court system. _____

Support

Who else supports this request?

Level of community support for the change, including support from the local fiscal body.
Describe the support or requested additional judicial officer from the following:

Local Bar Association

☐ Yes

☐ No

(The next question is only available when "Yes" is selected above.)

Please describe the support from the Local Bar Association.

Prosecutor or Public Defenders

☐ Yes

☐ No

(The next question is only available when "Yes" is selected above.)

Please describe the support from the Prosecutor or Public Defenders.

Guardians ad litem/CASA

☐ Yes

☐ No

(The next question is only available when "Yes" is selected above.)

Please describe the support from the Guardians ad litem/CASA.

Probation

☐ Yes

☐ No

(The next question is only available when "Yes" is selected above.)

Please describe the support from the Probation.

Elected officials, including the county fiscal body

☐ Yes

☐ No

(The next question is only available when "Yes" is selected above.)

Please describe the support from the Elected officials, including the county fiscal body.

Other Supporting entities

(The next questions are only available when “New judge (court)” is selected on page 1 under “General Questions”)

Documentation

Because you are requesting a new court or courts, provide an acknowledgment from the county fiscal body (as defined in IC 36-1-2-6) with the funding sources and estimated costs the county intends to pay toward the county’s part of the operating costs associated with the new court or judges.

Include Letter(s) of County Fiscal Commitment, Letters from Local Officials, Letters from State Legislators, and Other support. Attachments must be labeled and paginated. Click “Add” to add more than one document.

File Upload. _____

Additional Information

Would you like to meet with the Judicial Resources Committee regarding this request?

☐ Yes

☐ No

Provide any additional information that supports or explains the county’s request.

File upload - If you have any additional documents or materials you would like to share, please upload them here. Attachments must be labeled and paginated. Click “Add” to add more than one document.

File Upload. _____

Appendix C

Legislative Proposal to Amend IC 2-5-1.3-1

2-5-1.3-13. Authority to study issues.

(a) A study committee shall study the issues assigned by the legislative council that are within the subject matter for the study committee, as described in section 4 [IC 2-5-1.3-4] of this chapter.

(b) In addition to the issues assigned under subsection (a), the interim study committee on roads and transportation shall advise the bureau of motor vehicles regarding the suitability of a special group (as defined in IC 9-13-2-170) to receive a special group recognition license plate for the special group (as defined in IC 9-13-2-170) for the first time under IC 9-18.5-12-4 and the suitability of a special group (as defined in IC 9-13-2-170) to continue participating in the special group recognition license plate program under IC 9-18.5-12-5.

(c) In addition to the issues assigned under subsection (a), the interim study committee on corrections and criminal code shall review current trends with respect to criminal behavior, sentencing, incarceration, and treatment and may:

(1) identify particular needs of the criminal justice system that can be addressed by legislation; and

(2) prepare legislation to address the particular needs found by the committee.

(d) In each even-numbered year, in addition to the issues assigned under subsection (a), the interim study committee on courts and the judiciary shall review, consider, and make recommendations concerning all requests for new courts, new judicial officers, and changes in jurisdiction of existing courts. A request under this subsection must first be submitted by the person or entity making the request to the judicial conference of Indiana pursuant to its established guidelines for evaluating requests described in this subsection before the request is submitted to the interim study committee. The guidelines must identify who may submit a request, the applicable submission deadlines, the materials required for review, and the process for issuing any judicial conference recommendation. A request must ~~A request under this subsection must~~ include at least the following information to receive full consideration by the committee:

(1) Documentation that the person or entity submitting the request has consulted with the judicial conference of Indiana concerning the reallocation of judicial resources, alternatives to the requested change, and the impact of the request, together with any recommendation of the judicial conference of Indiana

concerning the request, including any recommendation included in the report transmitted under subsection (j).

(2) The level of community support for the change, including support from the local fiscal body.

(23) The results of a survey that shall be conducted by the county requesting the change, sampling members of the bar, members of the judiciary, and local officials to determine needs and concerns of existing courts.

(34) If the request is for a new court or a new judicial officer, whether the affected county:

(A) is using, or has requested to use, a judge or magistrate from an underutilized court, county, or judicial district; and

(B) has explored adding a locally funded referee, commissioner, or other appointed judicial officer instead of requesting a new court or judicial officer.

~~Whether the county is already using a judge or magistrate from an overserved area of the judicial district.~~

(45) The relative severity of need based on the three (3) most recent weighted caseload measurement system reports published by the office of judicial administration.

(56) Whether the county is using any problem solving court as described in IC 33-23-16-11, and, if so, the list of problem solving courts established in the county, and any evaluation of the impact of the problem solving courts on the overall judicial caseload.

(67) A description of the county's use of pre-incarceration diversion services and post-incarceration reentry services in an effort to decrease recidivism, and a description of any other evidence-based programming, that is not reflected in the weighted caseload measure, and that diverts participants from state-funded institutions, programs, or systems, including the department of correction and the division of mental health and addiction The information provided under this subdivision must include, to the extent available, any evaluation of the impact of the programming on the overall judicial caseload and any resulting reduction of costs to the state.

(8) A description of the:

(A) county's population growth in the ten (10) years before the date of the request; and

(B) projected population growth in the county for the ten (10) years after the date of the request, to the extent available;

and any documentation to support the information provided under this subdivision.

~~(7) A description of the county's use of pre-incarceration diversion services and post-incarceration reentry services in an effort to decrease recidivism.~~

~~(8)~~ (9) If the request is a request for a new court or new courts, an acknowledgment from the county fiscal body (as defined in IC 36-1-2-6) with the funding sources and estimated costs the county intends to pay toward the county's part of the operating costs associated with the new court or new courts.

~~(10)~~ If the request is for a new court or a new judicial officer, a statement acknowledging that the proposed new judicial officer's position will be funded by the state and that, while the judicial officer is expected to serve primarily in the county affected by the request, the judicial officer may be assigned to serve in other counties, as authorized by law or Supreme Court rule or order, to meet statewide judicial workload needs.

~~(11)~~ Any other relevant information that could aid the interim study committee.

The office of judicial administration shall post the list of required information provided under this subsection on its website.

(e) ~~In each even-numbered year, in addition to the issues assigned under subsection (a), the interim study committee on courts and the judiciary shall review, consider, and make recommendations concerning all requests or proposals received by the committee to abolish a court, eliminate a judicial office or position, decrease the number of courts or judicial officers in a county, or transfer or reallocate a judicial office or position from one county to another. Before the committee makes a recommendation described in subdivision (3), the affected court, county, and judicial officer must be given notice of the request or proposal and a reasonable opportunity, consistent with any deadline established by the committee, to submit information to the committee and consult with the judicial conference of Indiana. The committee shall review the three (3) most recent weighted caseload measurement system reports published by the office of judicial administration, along with the Indiana Judicial Resources Utilization Report transmitted under subsection (j), and do the following:~~In each even-numbered year, in addition to the issues assigned under subsection (a), the interim study committee on courts and the judiciary shall review the most recent weighted caseload measurement system report published by the office of judicial administration and do the following:

(1) Identify each county in which the number of courts or judicial officers exceeds the number ~~used~~ needed by the county in that report year.

(2) Determine the number of previous report years in which the number of courts or judicial officers in a county identified in subdivision (1) exceeded the number ~~used~~ needed by the county in that particular report year.

(3) Make a recommendation on whether the number of courts or judicial officers in the county should be retained, decreased, or reallocated. A recommendation to abolish a court, eliminate a judicial office or position, decrease the number of courts or judicial officers in a county, or transfer or reallocate a judicial office or position from one county to another must be based on the most recent report transmitted under subsection (j) and must include at least the following information:
~~Make a recommendation on whether the number of courts or judicial officers in the county should be decreased.~~

(A) The level of community support for or in opposition to the change, as well as the support or opposition from the local fiscal body, including whether the county has the ability to hire a referee or a commissioner.

(B) The recommendation of the judicial conference of Indiana concerning the proposed change.

(C) Whether any affected judge or judicial officer is:

(i) assisting an overutilized court, county, or judicial district;

(ii) sharing judicial resources or workload; or

(iii) performing committee service, judicial education, problem solving court work, administrative service, or other judicial services not fully reflected in the weighted caseload measurement system reports.

(D) The relative impact, based on the three (3) most recent weighted caseload measurement system reports published by the office of judicial administration and any relevant information in the report transmitted under subsection (j), that decreasing the number of courts or judicial officers would have on the remaining courts in the county, the judicial district, and the state.

(E) Whether an affected court operates a problem solving court described in IC 33-23-16-11, and, if so, the list of problem solving courts established in the county and any evaluation of the impact of the problem solving courts on the overall judicial workload.

(F) A description of the county's use of pre-incarceration diversion services and post-incarceration reentry services in an effort to decrease recidivism, and a description of any other evidence-based programming, that is not reflected in the weighted caseload measure, and that diverts participants from state-funded institutions, programs, or systems, including the department of correction and the division of mental health and addiction. The information provided under this

subdivision must include, to the extent available, any evaluation of the impact of the programming on the overall judicial caseload and any resulting reduction of costs to the state.

(G) A description of the:

(i) county's population growth or decline in the ten (10) years before the date of the recommendation; and

(ii) county's projected population growth or decline for the ten (10) years after the date of the recommendation, to the extent available;

and any documentation to support the information provided under this subdivision.

(H) A statement indicating whether the affected court, county, or judicial officer, after being offered a reasonable opportunity to participate, consulted with the judicial conference of Indiana concerning reallocation of judicial resources, alternatives to decreasing the number of courts or judicial officers, and the impact of the proposed decrease, together with any recommendation or report prepared under subsection (j) concerning the proposed decrease.

(I) A statement from the judicial conference of Indiana indicating whether any judicial officer whose office or position is being considered for elimination could be effectively utilized elsewhere to meet statewide judicial workload needs.

(J) Any other relevant information that could aid the interim study committee.

The office of judicial administration shall post a list of the number of courts or judicial officers ~~used~~needed in each county for each report year, and the number of years in which the number of courts or judicial officers in the county has exceeded the number ~~used~~needed by the county, on its website.

(f) In addition to studying the issues assigned under subsection (a), the interim study committee on child services shall:

(1) review the annual reports submitted by:

(A) each local child fatality review team under IC 16-49-3-7;

(B) the statewide child fatality review committee under IC 16-49-4-11; and

(C) the department of child services under IC 31-25-2-24;

during the immediately preceding twelve (12) month period, and may make recommendations regarding changes in policies or statutes to improve child safety; and

(2) report to the legislative council before November 1 of each interim, in an electronic format under IC 5-14-6, the results of:

(A) the committee’s review under subdivision (1); and

(B) the committee’s study of any issue assigned to the committee under subsection (a).

(g) In each even-numbered year, in addition to the issues assigned under subsection (a), the interim study committee on government shall do the following:

(1) Determine whether a group has met in the immediately preceding two (2) years.

(2) Review reports submitted to the committee in accordance with IC 1-1-15.5-4.

(3) Identify all interstate compacts that have been fully operational for at least two (2) years to which the state is a party.

(4) Consider whether to:

(A) remain a party to; or

(B) withdraw from;

each interstate compact.

(5) If the committee determines that the state should withdraw from an interstate compact, identify the steps needed to withdraw.

(6) Report before November 1 to the legislative council, in an electronic format under IC 5-14-6 the committee’s:

(A) recommendations for proposed legislation to repeal groups:

(i) after determining that the groups have not met during the immediately preceding two (2) years; or

(ii) after reviewing a group’s report under subdivision (2); and

(B) findings and recommendations regarding the interstate compacts.

As used in this subsection, “group” refers to an authority, a board, a commission, a committee, a council, a delegate, a foundation, a panel, or a task force that is established by statute, has at least one (1) legislator assigned to it, and is not staffed by the legislative services agency.

(h) In each odd-numbered year, in addition to the issues assigned under subsection (a), the interim study committee on government shall:

(1) identify each group that has been operational for at least two (2) state fiscal years;

(2) review the statutory duties and recent activities of each group identified under subdivision (1);

(3) for each group identified under subdivision (1), determine whether the group should be:

(A) retained because the group has ongoing statutory duties and it remains the most appropriate group to fulfill those duties;

(B) repealed because the group has fulfilled its statutory duties;

(C) repealed because the group's statutory duties could be more efficiently fulfilled after transferring them to another group or state agency; or

(D) repealed because the group's statutory duties are redundant because the duties also belong to another group or state agency; and

(4) report before November 1 to the legislative council, in an electronic format under IC 5-14-6, the committee's findings and recommendations regarding the groups evaluated under this subsection.

As used in this subsection, "group" refers to an authority, a board, a commission, a committee, a council, a delegate, a foundation, a panel, or a task force that is established by statute and not staffed by the legislative services agency.

(i) In 2026 and 2027, in addition to the issues assigned under subsections (a) and (f), the interim study committee on child services shall review the report submitted by the child welfare task force under IC 2-5-55.7-8. This subsection expires December 31, 2027.

(j) Not later than September 15 of each even-numbered year, the judicial conference of Indiana must transmit, in an electronic format under IC 5-14-6, an Indiana Judicial Resources Utilization Report to the legislative council.

Appendix D

Examples Comparing the Judicial Administrative District Map with Executive Branch District Maps

Judicial Administrative Districts and Select Executive Branch Districts

- Judicial Administrative Districts – Admin. R. 3 (eff. 1-1-11)
- Select Executive Branch Districts
 - DCS Regions (shows the 2022 map and the present map)
 - DCS Probation Consultants (present map)
 - DOC Parole Districts (the 2022 map is the same as the present map)
 - DMHA – Community Mental Health Centers (some changes in CMHCs between 2022 and present)
 - DMHA – Recovery Works (the 2022 map is the same as the present map)

Judicial Districts



DCS Regional Managers



First map is 2022; second is 2026.

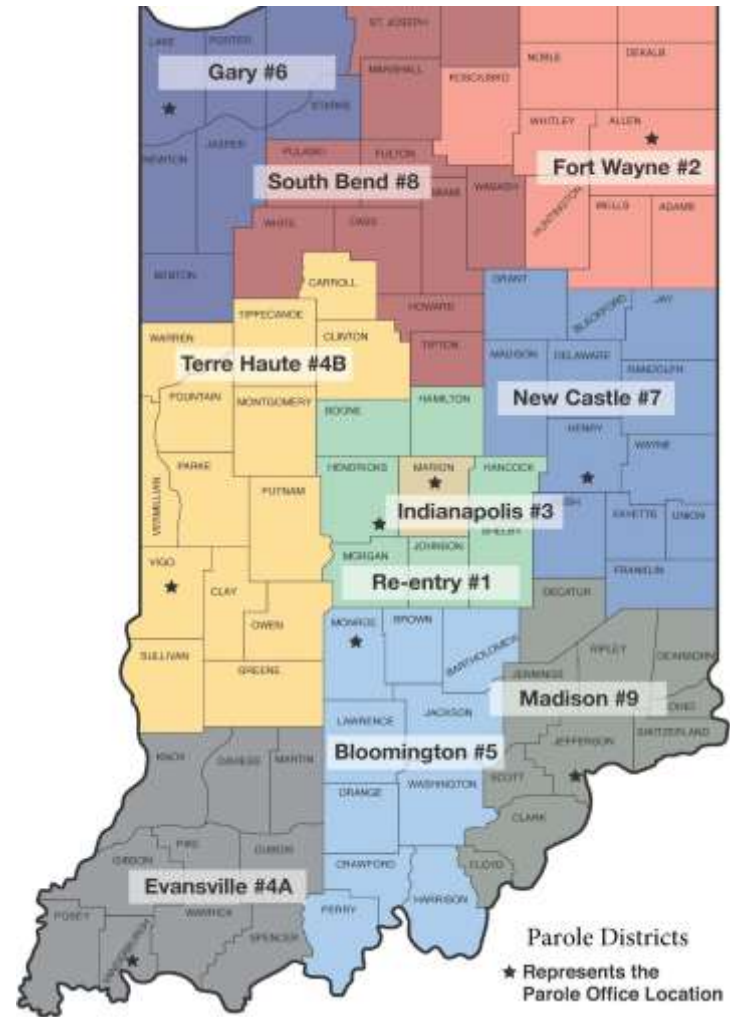


Political Districts

[illegible]

Parole Map is the same

Judicial Districts



Judicial Districts



Division of Mental Health and Addiction Indiana Family & Social Services Administration State Psychiatric Hospitals and Community Mental Health Centers



[Indiana State Psychiatric Hospitals and Community Mental Health Centers](#); web page includes list of providers by number following the online map

Judicial Districts

