

**Q: How do offenders sign up for CTP?**

A: Offenders do not need to sign up. Each eligible offender is automatically identified as eligible no more than 60 and no less than 45 days prior to that offender's CTP commencement date. When offenders become eligible, the CTP staff notifies the sentencing court(s), the county prosecutor where the case originated, and the Community Corrections agency or probation department in that county. Notification information includes the offender's name, offense description, expected release date, CTP commencement date, security level and credit class, conduct summary and any other information that will help the sentencing court to make an informed decision.

**Q: What happens next for C and D offenders?**

A: If the court issues an order approving the offender for participation or takes no action, the offender will be transported to the sentencing county on the closest DOC transportation date to the CTP commencement date. If the court denies the offender's participation, he or she will complete their sentence at the DOC. A denial from the court is necessary to prevent a C or D felon from participating in CTP.

**Q: What happens next for A and B offenders?**

A: If the court issues an order approving an offender's participation in CTP, they will be transported to the sentencing county on the closest DOC transportation date to the CTP commencement date. If the court takes no action or issues an order denying the offender's participation, he or she will remain in the DOC to serve the remainder of their sentence. An approval from the court is necessary to allow an A or B felon to participate CTP.

**Q: What happens when an offender completes CTP?**

A: Offenders will be released to parole, probation or be discharged, depending on the terms of the sentence originally established. The sentencing court may direct a different type of release, should they choose to do so.

**Q: Are victims notified?**

A: If an offender who is eligible for CTP has a victim who has enrolled with the Department of Correction, a letter will be sent to the victim 45 days before the offender's release to CTP. The victim may submit a written statement to the sentencing court(s). Victims are encouraged to consult with the local community transition program coordinator once the offender is released to that county.

**Community Corrections Counties**

Adams	Henry	Pulaski
Allen	Howard	Putnam
Bartholomew	Jackson	Randolph
Blackford	Jasper	St. Joseph
Boone	Jay	Scott
Brown	Johnson	Shelby
Cass	Knox	Spencer
Clark	Lake	Starke
Clay	LaPorte	Steuben
Clinton	Lawrence	Switzerland
Crawford	Madison	Tippecanoe
Daviess	Marion	Tipton
Dearborn	Martin	Union
Delaware	Miami	Vanderburgh
Dubois	Monroe	Vermillion
Elkhart	Montgomery	Vigo
Fayette	Morgan	Wabash
Floyd	Ohio	Warren
Fountain	Orange	Warrick
Gibson	Owen	Washington
Grant	Parke	Wayne
Greene	Perry	Wells
Hamilton	Pike	White
Hancock	Porter	Whitley
Harrison	Posey	

**Probation Counties**

Benton	Hendricks	Marshall
Carroll	Huntington	Newton
Decatur	Jefferson	Noble
DeKalb	Jennings	Ripley
Franklin	Kosciusko	Rush
Fulton	LaGrange	Sullivan

# Community Transition Program

**All offender inquiries should be directed to the facility counseling staff.**

Indiana Department of Correction  
Community Transition Program  
302 West Washington Street, Room E334  
Indianapolis, Indiana 46204

**Relevant Statutes:**

- IC 11-10-11.5 (main CTP statute)**
- IC 11-8-1-5.5 (CTP defined)**
- IC 11-8-1-5.6 (commencement date explained)**
- IC 35-38-1-24 (Class C & D offenders)**
- IC 35-38-1-25 (Class A & B and Murder)**
- IC 35-50-2-2(b) (4) (ineligible offenses)**

## All the things that you wanted to know about CTP but didn't know who to ask.....?

### Q: What does CTP stand for?

A: CTP stands for Community Transition Program.

### Q: What is CTP?

A: As defined in IC 11-8-1-5.5, CTP is the assignment by the court of a court-committed offender from the Department of Correction to a Community Corrections program or, in a county that does not have a Community Corrections program, a program of supervision by the probation department for a period of time from the offender's CTP commencement date until the offender completes his/her fixed term of imprisonment, less any applicable credit time.

### Q: Is CTP the same in each county?

A: Specific rules are established by each county based on its available programs and the individual needs of offenders. Programs may include (but are not limited to) work release, home detention, electronic monitoring and day reporting.

### Q: How much does CTP cost the communities?

A: The Department of Correction reimburses the local programs in the amount of \$35.00 per day for the first 30 days for each offender in the program and \$15.00 per day thereafter. A local fee to cover other program costs can also be charged to the offender.

### Q: What about medical expenses?

A: Generally an offender is responsible for his/her own medical expenses while participating in CTP. However,

a sentencing court may find the offender is unable to pay for his/her medical expenses, at which time DOC may provide for the offender's medical needs, which may include returning the offender to a DOC facility for treatment, until the offender is able to provide for his/her own needs.

### Q: Do all counties participate in CTP?

A: While some counties participate more than others, every county may assign offenders to CTP. Counties without Community Corrections may supervise CTP participants through their probation departments.

### Q: Where will offenders live while on CTP?

A: When offenders are first released to CTP, they may be housed in the county jail until arrangements can be made for appropriate housing and programming; this is for a maximum of five days but normally is much less. Depending on the county and the needs of the offender the eventual placement may be anything from assignment to a work release program to returning the offender to their family while being monitored through electronic monitoring equipment. The offender will need to live in the county in which the offense took place. However, if the offender is not a resident of that county, it is possible for the supervising agency in one county to transfer the offender to the supervising agency in another county if the agencies or courts involved agree.

### Q: Who is eligible for CTP?

A: Everyone committed to the DOC under IC 35-50 is eligible for CTP except the following:

Those sentenced to less than two years in the DOC

Those with active non-DOC warrants, detainers, or pending charges

Those who do not meet the notification time requirements specified in IC 11-10-11.5

Those who are not residents of Indiana

Those with indeterminate life sentences

Those sentenced to life without parole

Those sentenced to death

Those who are safe keepers, pre-disposition, and misdemeanants

### Q: How long does CTP last?

A: Offenders convicted of a class D felony as the most serious conviction during the commitment period may begin CTP 60 days prior to their Earliest Possible Release Date (EPRD). Those convicted of a class C felony as the most serious conviction will be eligible for CTP 90 days prior to the EPRD. Offenders convicted of a Class A or B felony as the most serious conviction during the commitment period will be eligible no more than 120 days prior to the EPRD. If an offender's most serious conviction is a C felony and all of their charges fall under IC 35-48-4 and/or IC 16-42-19, the offender will be eligible for CTP 120 days prior to the EPRD. If an offender's most serious conviction is an A or B felony and all of their charges fall under IC 35-48-4 and/or IC 16-42-19 the offender will be eligible for CTP 180 days prior to their EPRD.

### Q: What if an offender violates while on CTP?

A: CTP is *not* a time cut! It is merely a step down in terms of security and is designed to give the offender a head start on settling back into society. If the offender violates the rules, which are explained to each offender at the beginning of the program, Community Corrections and probation have the authority to return the offender to DOC at any time. In addition, the county agency may hold conduct adjustment hearings and sanction an offender in the same manner as if he/she were in a DOC facility.