

State of Indiana

Justice Reinvestment Advisory Council



**Report on Community Corrections Advisory
Board Membership
November 1, 2022**

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Executive Summary

The General Assembly, in adopting [H.E.A. 1075-2022](#), directed the Justice Reinvestment Advisory Council to review the current membership of the community corrections advisory board, make recommendations to reduce the membership, and provide recommendations on the board members. To conduct this review, the Justice Reinvestment Advisory Council established a multidisciplinary workgroup.

Over the course of four meetings, the workgroup carefully reviewed the provisions of [Ind. Code § 11-12-2-2](#) governing the community corrections advisory board membership. In this study, the workgroup considered the duties of the advisory boards as well as the variety of experiences among advisory boards in maintaining full membership, the level of engagement of stakeholders, and meeting quorum requirements. This discussion included a review of statutes that may be applicable to a community corrections advisory board if they elected to take on additional roles, such as serving as the Local Justice Reinvestment Advisory Council.

The recommendations in this report are the result of in-depth discussions focused on the study's charge to reduce the advisory board membership while balancing the need to maintain enough critical stakeholders to allow for meaningful, collaborative discussions on the policies and practices of community corrections. These continuous conversations are critical to support better outcomes for justice involved individuals under community corrections supervision as well as for our local communities.

The Justice Reinvestment Advisory Council will continue supporting and encouraging effective stakeholder engagement, especially with community corrections advisory boards that are serve as Local Justice Reinvestment Advisory Councils, through on-going, collaborative discussions, education, and technical assistance to further improve our criminal justice system at all levels.

The Justice Reinvestment Advisory Council and the workgroup are grateful to the Indiana Office of Court Services for providing staff support to the workgroup with assistance from Justice Christopher Goff's staff. The workgroup appreciates Jenny Bauer, April Dubree, and Michelle Goodman for their time and effort in supporting this review.

Workgroup Members and Participants

The [Justice Reinvestment Advisory Council](#) established a workgroup to conduct this study. The following workgroup members and interested stakeholders provided their knowledge and experience regarding community corrections advisory board membership and stakeholder engagement:

Hon. Christopher Goff, Chair
Indiana Supreme Court

Therese Brown
Association of Indiana Counties

Christine Blessinger
Indiana Department of Correction

Bernice Corley
Indiana Public Defenders Council

Elizabeth Darlage
Indiana Department of Correction

Jim Oliver
Indiana Prosecuting Attorneys Council

Troy Hatfield
Probation Officers Professional Association of
Indiana

William Watson
Vigo County Community Corrections

Steve McCaffrey
Mental Health America of Indiana

Overview of Statutory Charge

[House Enrolled Act 1075](#), Section 27, (P.L. 114-2022) directed the Justice Reinvestment Advisory Council, established by [Ind. Code § 33-38-9.5-2](#), to review the composition of the community corrections advisory board provided in [Ind. Code § 11-12-2-2](#), make recommendations regarding how to reduce the membership of the community corrections advisory board, recommend the membership for a community corrections advisory board, and submit a report to the Legislative Council before November 1, 2022.

Overview of Meetings

The workgroup held meetings on August 11, August 31, September 16, and October 28, 2022. The workgroup members discussed each provision of [Ind. Code § 11-12-2-2](#), which outlines the current twenty-two advisory board members, terms of membership, appointment authority for members who do not hold a specific office or position, and some general meeting procedures for the advisory boards.

The workgroup also considered additional statutory provisions to ensure that recommended changes in community correction advisory board membership would still include any necessary local stakeholders for fulfilling these additional roles:

- [Ind. Code § 33-38-9.5-4](#) outlining the membership of Local Justice Reinvestment Advisory Council (JRAC) since many advisory boards elected to serve as the Local JRAC, and
- [House Enrolled Act 1359](#), Section 32, (P.L. 101-2022) regarding the option for Local JRACs to manage local juvenile grants from Indiana Criminal Justice Institute under [Ind. Code § 31-40-5](#) or [Ind. Code § 31-40-6](#).

The workgroup saw this study as an opportunity to simplify processes at the local level while maintaining necessary input into policy decisions allowing advisory boards to become more effective and efficient. The workgroup discussions incorporated the following considerations noting a range of differences among the advisory boards' experiences:

- Some advisory board members have a comprehensive understanding of the role, purpose, and expectations for the work of the advisory board. Other members need opportunities to enhance this understanding to better engage with the board and contribute to the discussions in a meaningful way. Meaningful engagement directly impacts a member's interest, contributions, and continued participation in advisory board meetings.

- The variety of state and local projects underway at any one time can make it difficult for advisory boards to properly distinguish the various project goals and achieve the project outcomes, especially when these efforts may overlap but are not necessarily congruent. These experiences can impact member engagement, and, at the same time, emphasizes the need for consistent, meaningful participation by members.
- The differences among small, rural counties versus urban and suburban counties as it relates to the number of stakeholders engaged with the advisory board and the ability to fill vacant positions or consistently achieve a quorum for board meetings.
- The current statute requires several juvenile justice stakeholders as members even if the advisory board is not providing juvenile services or programs, nor receiving state grants for juvenile programs. The ability to keep all positions filled and members fully engaged will vary for advisory boards that must have juvenile stakeholders even when there is not specific focus on juvenile services. This can also impact an advisory board's ability to secure a quorum for meetings.
- There are overlaps between the advisory board membership and Local JRAC membership. Many advisory boards have elected to serve as the Local JRAC, while other counties or regions have elected to keep their advisory boards and Local JRACs separate. These variations in local practices require the ability to accommodate both models when outlining the minimum membership required for an advisory board and recognizing opportunities for consistency among these statutes when appropriate.

Throughout these meetings, members and participants provided input to allow the workgroup to review any concerns or suggestions in more detail to develop these recommendations.

The workgroup met on October 28, 2022, to review and finalize these recommendations for approval by the Justice Reinvestment Advisory Council.

On October 28, 2022, the Justice Reinvestment Advisory Council reviewed this report and approved its submission to the Legislative Council as required by statute.

Overview of Community Corrections Advisory Boards and the Role of Local Stakeholders

Community Corrections in Indiana began in 1979 when the Community Corrections Act, [Ind. Code § 11-12](#), became law. This Act provided a structure to permit placement of individuals in a new community supervision program¹ as an alternative to incarceration at the Department of Correction. Indiana Code requires a county or group of counties to adopt an ordinance to establish a community correction program and establish the community corrections advisory board in accordance with the statutory list of members provided in [Ind. Code § 11-12-2-2](#). The advisory board membership statute has been amended twelve times since enactment with the last amendment occurring in 2017.

While community corrections advisory boards may be specific to a single county or multi-county region, the general duties and responsibilities are the same. The current duties of community corrections advisory boards are outlined in [Ind. Code § 11-12-2-3](#) and require the following: oversee the operations

¹ For more about community corrections programs, see the Justice Reinvestment Advisory Council's [Report on Community Corrections Code Review](#), December 1, 2021.

of the community corrections program; oversee any grants awarded by the Department of Correction to support community correction operations; submit required reports; make recommendations for improvement, modification, or discontinuance of programs; ensure contract services meet applicable requirements and standards; and ensure compliance with any requirements for operating certified problem-solving courts or pre-trial supervision programs, if applicable.

Many counties have elected to have their community corrections advisory boards serve as their Local JRAC under [Ind. Code § 33-38-9.5-4](#). By agreeing to incorporate these additional statutory duties into the work of the advisory board, these communities achieve a more streamlined approach to continuing critical, collaborative system discussions and policy development at the local level.

In addition, some community corrections programs work with youth involved in the juvenile justice system. These programs may receive funding from the local fiscal body, state level grants, or a combination of resources to help support these services. This additional role requires the inclusion of local stakeholders with specific knowledge and understanding of the juvenile justice system to separately address the scope of programs and establish supervision policies to meet the needs of this unique population.

As a part of these oversight responsibilities, the community corrections advisory board must simultaneously balance the scope and availability of programs and services, consistent with evidence based practices, for individuals participating in community corrections programs, the supervision policies to maintain individual accountability and protect public safety, and the agency's available resources.

The community corrections advisory board has immense responsibilities requiring a collaborative, multi-disciplinary stakeholder group to assess what is currently working at the local level, identify needs and gaps in services, and areas for improvement, collaborate to find viable solutions to address challenges and needs, assess outcomes for program participants, and support the overall goals of community corrections programs within the local community. It is essential that all stakeholders are fully engaged and willing to contribute to these vital discussions that support the delivery of effective community corrections programs.

Recommendations and Rationale

The Justice Reinvestment Advisory Council makes the following ten recommendations to the Legislative Council to amend the current composition of the community corrections advisory board in [Ind. Code § 11-12-2-2](#) to:

1. Streamline the membership to only one representative from each listed stakeholder group, resulting in a reduction in the minimum number of required members from twenty-two to eleven for advisory boards who are only providing services to individuals involved in the adult criminal justice system.

Rationale: A core function of a community correction advisory board is to share the responsibility of supervising offenders in a community setting. To do so effectively, it is important for every stakeholder group to be equally represented, to be heard, and to hear the needs and concerns of other stakeholder groups. Each representative should be well-informed on issues of mutual concern to the collaborative group. When meeting with the board, the representative stakeholder must be able to effectively communicate the needs of their constituency and effectively communicate information from the board to other members of

their own constituency. Reducing the representation to one member per stakeholder group achieves the study's directive to reduce the advisory board membership and recommend the membership of the advisory board.

2. Provide that juvenile justice stakeholders are only required to be added as members to the advisory board if the advisory board: (1) provides services or programming for juveniles (regardless of the funding source), (2) receives juvenile grant dollars from the Department of Correction, or (3) receives juvenile grant dollars from the Indiana Criminal Justice Institute pursuant to [Ind. Code § 31-40-5](#) or [Ind. Code § 31-40-6](#). The recommended list of required juvenile justice stakeholders would add a maximum number of seven members depending on the specific county or region.

Rationale: This recognizes the unique nature of establishing separate policies and procedures associated with providing juvenile services and programming. It is critical to have these specialized stakeholders to effectively inform the board on key considerations and needed resources to support youth in the community.

3. Add the president of the county executive or president of the city-county council in place of the executive from the most populous municipality.

Rationale: This allows for direct representation and input of the county executive. Currently, the county executive is represented by various appointments to the advisory board, which provide a less direct connection to the advisory board's work. In recommending a smaller advisory board and altering the appointment authority, providing direct representation is critical for addressing the county's interests.

4. Authorize advisory boards to add additional stakeholder positions not listed within the recommended minimum membership list to further incorporate additional perspectives based on their local needs. Additional non-duplicated positions would be documented in the advisory board's by-laws as either voting or non-voting members. Additional duplicated positions specified in the recommended statutory list can be added as non-voting members.

Rationale: This would allow jurisdictions flexibility to include other essential stakeholders that help address local needs. For example, the advisory board's by-laws could add the executive of the most populous municipality to incorporate the unique perspective of this stakeholder.

JRAC's assignment in this study is to recommend a reduction in the size of the advisory board and recommend the membership of these boards. In recommending the reduction in membership, JRAC outlines the minimum list of required stakeholders providing for equal representation on the board with equal voice in the discussions. It is important for the advisory board to work toward consensus on local supervision practices whenever possible and all stakeholders are equally essential to these discussions.

JRAC recognizes that multiple stakeholders from the same group may be indispensable to these conversations. This recommendation does not prohibit additional stakeholders from participating in the meeting as non-voting members as provided in the board's by-laws.

JRAC acknowledges there are some differences of opinion on whether additional stakeholders already included in the recommended minimum statutory list should be added as voting or non-

voting members. Maintaining the equal balance of representation is a factor in recommending these additional members to be non-voting members and achieves the directive provided by the General Assembly to reduce the overall membership of the advisory board. While permitting these additional members to be voting members provides the local advisory board with the ability to address the unique circumstances of their county or region to ensure all essential voices are at the table.

5. Require the advisory board's by-laws to specify the process for appointing statutory members who are not serving by virtue of a specific position or office while considering the purpose and role of the advisory board in identifying appropriate appointees.

Rationale: This emphasizes the need for the local advisory board to assess the best way to fill these positions with interested, engaged stakeholders who are willing to be active participants in this continuous collaborative dialogue.

6. Make amendments regarding the selection of the criminal jurisdiction judge position when a county has more than one judge, the public defender position, the mental health stakeholder position, the probation department position, and the county fiscal body position.

Rationale: This aids in implementing the reduction in the overall size of the advisory board, addresses the method of filling these positions with specific officeholders or designated stakeholder positions, aligns with and corresponds to the text from the Local Justice Reinvestment Advisory Council statute when appropriate.

7. Adds the ability to have a certified peer recovery specialist as an option for filling the position of a former justice involved individual and updates the references accordingly.

Rationale: This recognizes the growing use of certified peer recovery specialists and the ability to use these specialists to consider the needs and barriers experience by community corrections participants.

8. Specify that proxies for any advisory board member must be from the same stakeholder group to attend and vote in a member's place rather than assigning a vote to another board member.

Rationale: This would further emphasize the need to ensure all stakeholder perspectives are equally represented for these conversations to be meaningful and productive.

9. Replicate the text from [Ind. Code §33-38-9.5-4\(d\)](#) authorizing advisory boards to also serve as the Local JRAC.

Rationale: This will enhance the knowledge and understanding of Local JRAC and the value of coordinating the local conversations along with the normal advisory board duties and responsibilities outlined in [Ind. Code § 11-12-2](#).

10. Specify that the quorum requirement is a majority of members.

Rationale: With a more streamlined membership list of eleven members, the current statutory text specifically providing for a quorum of at least six members would be unnecessary. If an advisory board has additional members either due to juvenile programming and funding or as

needed under their by-laws, the board should still need a majority of voting members to achieve a quorum.

Proposed statutory text for amending [Ind. Code § 11-12-2-2](#) consistent with these recommendations is included at the end of this report in two formats. The first version contains all the recommended amendments in a plain text format for ease of reviewing while the second version presents the amendments in strikethrough and underlined format to indicate the specific text changes.

Conclusion

The Justice Reinvestment Advisory Council is grateful for the opportunity to review the statutory community correction advisory board membership. These recommendations are designed to achieve the directive of this study and ensure critical stakeholder involvement continues in performing the essential duties of community corrections and support system collaboration and improvement. The Council is willing to assist the General Assembly as needed to implement the recommendations contained in this report.

Proposed Statutory Text – Plain Text Format

IC 11-12-2-2 Community corrections advisory board; membership; terms; combined advisory board; officers; quorum; assistance and appropriations

Sec. 2. (a) To qualify for financial aid under this chapter, a county must establish a community corrections advisory board by resolution of the county executive or, in a county having a consolidated city, by the city-county council. A community corrections advisory board consists of at least the following members:

- (1) the county sheriff or the sheriff's designee;
- (2) the prosecuting attorney or the prosecuting attorney's designee;
- (3) the president of the county executive (as defined in IC 36-1-2-5), or the president of the city-county council in a county having a consolidated city, or the president's designee;
- (4) one (1) circuit or superior court judge exercising criminal jurisdiction in the county, selected as follows:
 - (A) If only one (1) circuit or superior judge exercises criminal jurisdiction in the county, that judge serves as a member of the council.
 - (B) If more than one (1) circuit or superior court judge exercises criminal jurisdiction in the county, the judge selected by a majority of the circuit and superior court judges exercising criminal jurisdiction in the county shall select a judge exercising criminal jurisdiction to serve as a member of the council.
 - (C) If the judges exercising criminal jurisdiction in the county are unable to select a judge to serve as a member under clause (B), the chief justice of Indiana shall appoint a judge exercising criminal jurisdiction in the county as a member of the council;
- (5) in counties with a chief public defender, the county chief public defender or the county chief public defender's designee. In counties without a chief public defender, a public defender who practices public defense within the county appointed by the local public defense board. If there is no local public defense board, then a public defender who practices public defense within the county appointed by the circuit court judge.;
- (6) one (1) victim, or victim advocate if available, appointed by the county executive or, in a county having a consolidated city, by the city-county council;
- (7) one (1) justice involved individual, or a certified peer recovery specialist, if available, appointed by the county executive or, in a county having a consolidated city, by the city-county council;
- (8) the president of the county fiscal body (as defined in IC 36-1-2-6) or the president's designee;
- (9) the chief probation officer or the chief probation officer's designee;
- (10) the director of the local community mental health center in the county or providing services within the county, or the director's designee;
- (11) one (1) lay person
- (12) if the advisory board oversees operations of juvenile justice programs, requests grant funding from the Department of Correction for juvenile programming, or requests grant funding from Indiana Criminal Justice Institute under IC 31-40-5 or 6 then the following additional members are required:
 - (A) one (1) judge exercising juvenile delinquency jurisdiction, unless the judge is the same person already serving under (4) above;
 - (B) the chief probation officer for juvenile probation, if the county maintains a separate juvenile probation department;

(C) the director of the local office of the department of child services or the director's designee;

(D) the director of a juvenile detention center or the director's designee, if the county operates a juvenile detention center;

(E) the director of a youth shelter care facility or director's designee, if the county operates a youth shelter care facility;

(F) one (1) representative from the Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative, if available; or one (1) court appointed special advocate program in the county or guardian ad litem program in the county; and

(G) one (1) educational administrator; and

(13) any other members designated either as voting or non-voting members by the advisory board in its by-laws to ensure that all relevant local stakeholders are represented to aid in developing policies and procedures that address public safety and implement evidence-based practices. Any additional voting members must not duplicate stakeholder positions currently listed as board members within this statute.

(b) The community corrections advisory board may vote to serve as the local or regional advisory council described in this section. Meeting agendas may include business related to both community correction advisory board and local or regional advisory council duties.

(c) Designees of officials serve at the pleasure of the designating official.

(d) Appointed members of the advisory board shall be appointed for a term of four (4) years and shall be appointed using the procedures established within the advisory board's by-laws. Other members serve only while holding the office or position held at the time of appointment. A vacancy occurring before the expiration of the term of office shall be filled in the same manner as original appointments for the unexpired term. Members may be reappointed.

(e) The advisory board shall outline in its bylaws the process for voting members to name a proxy in the event the member is unable to attend a meeting. A proxy for any member must be an individual representing the same stakeholder group and cannot be the assignment of a member's vote to another board member.

(f) Two (2) or more counties, by resolution of their county executives or, in a county having a consolidated city, by the city-county council, may combine to apply for financial aid under this chapter. If counties so combine, the counties may establish one (1) community corrections advisory board to serve these counties. This board must contain the representation prescribed in subsection (a), but the members may come from the participating counties as determined by agreement of the county executives or, in a county having a consolidated city, by the city-county council.

(g) The members of the community corrections advisory board shall, within thirty (30) days after the last initial appointment is made, meet and elect one (1) member as chairman and another as vice chairman and appoint a secretary-treasurer who need not be a member. A majority of the members of a community corrections advisory board constitutes a quorum for purposes of transacting business. A vacancy in the membership does not impair the right of a quorum to transact business.

(h) The county executive and county fiscal body shall provide necessary assistance and appropriations to the community corrections advisory board established for that county. Appropriations required under this subsection are limited to amounts received from the following sources:

(1) Department grants.

(2) User fees.

(3) Other funds as contained within an approved plan.

Additional funds may be appropriated as determined by the county executive and county fiscal body.

Proposed Statutory Text - Amendments in Strikethrough and Underlined Format

IC 11-12-2-2 Community corrections advisory board; membership; terms; combined advisory board; officers; quorum; assistance and appropriations

Sec. 2. (a) To qualify for financial aid under this chapter, a county must establish a community corrections advisory board by resolution of the county executive or, in a county having a consolidated city, by the city-county council. A community corrections advisory board consists of at least the following members:

- (1) the county sheriff or the sheriff's designee;
- (2) the prosecuting attorney or the prosecuting attorney's designee;
- (3) the president of the county executive (as defined in IC 36-1-2-5), or the president of the city-county council in a county having a consolidated city, or the president's designee; the executive of the most populous municipality in the county or the executive's designee;
- (4) two (2) one (1) circuit or superior court judges having exercising criminal jurisdiction in the county, if available, appointed by the circuit court judge or the judges' designees selected as follows:
 - (A) If only one (1) circuit or superior judge exercises criminal jurisdiction in the county, that judge serves as a member of the council.
 - (B) If more than one (1) circuit or superior court judge exercises criminal jurisdiction in the county, the judge selected by a majority of the circuit and superior court judges exercising criminal jurisdiction in the county shall select a judge exercising criminal jurisdiction to serve as a member of the council.
 - (C) If the judges exercising criminal jurisdiction in the county are unable to select a judge to serve as a member under clause (B), the chief justice of Indiana shall appoint a judge exercising criminal jurisdiction in the county as a member of the council;
- (5) ~~one (1) judge having juvenile jurisdiction, appointed by the circuit court judge;~~
- (6) in counties with a chief public defender, the county chief public defender or the county chief public defender's designee. In counties without a chief public defender, a public defender who practices public defense within the county appointed by the local public defense board. If there is no local public defense board, then a public defender who practices public defense within the county appointed by the circuit court judge. one (1) public defender or the public defender's designee, if available, or one (1) attorney with a substantial criminal defense practice appointed by the county executive or, in a county having a consolidated city, by the city-county council;
- ~~(7) one (1) victim, or victim advocate if available, appointed by the county executive or, in a county having a consolidated city, by the city-county council;~~
- ~~(8) one (1) ex-offender justice involved individual, or a certified peer recovery specialist, if available, appointed by the county executive or, in a county having a consolidated city, by the city-county council;~~
- ~~(9) the director of the local office of the department of child services or the director's designee;~~
- ~~(10) a representative from a juvenile correctional facility or juvenile detention center in the county, but if no facility exists, one (1) mental health representative chosen by the judge described in subdivision (5);~~
- ~~(11) a representative from the Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative, but if no program exists, a representative from the court appointed special advocate program in the county or guardian ad litem program in the county; and~~

~~(128)~~ the president of the county fiscal body (as defined in IC 36-1-2-6) or the president's designee;

(9) the chief probation officer or the chief probation officer's designee;

~~the following members appointed by the county executive or, in a county having a consolidated city, by the city-county council:~~

~~(A) One (1) member of the county fiscal body or the member's designee.~~

~~(B) One (1) probation officer.~~

~~(C) One (1) juvenile probation officer.~~

~~(E) One (1) representative of a private correctional agency, if such an agency exists in the county.~~

~~(F) One (1) mental health administrator, or, if there is none available in the county, one (1) psychiatrist, psychologist, or physician.~~

~~(G)~~ (10) the director of the local community mental health center in the county or providing services within the county, or the director's designee;

~~(11) Four (4) one (1) lay persons, at least one (1) of whom must be a member of a minority race if a racial minority resides in the county and a member of that minority is willing to serve.~~

(12) if the advisory board oversees operations of juvenile justice programs, requests grant funding from the Department of Correction for juvenile programming, or requests grant funding from Indiana Criminal Justice Institute under IC 31-40-5 or 6 then the following additional members are required:

(A) one (1) judge exercising juvenile delinquency jurisdiction, unless the judge is the same person already serving under (4) above;

(B) the chief probation officer for juvenile probation, if the county maintains a separate juvenile probation department;

(C) the director of the local office of the department of child services or the director's designee;

(D) the director of a juvenile detention center or the director's designee, if the county operates a juvenile detention center;

(E) the director of a youth shelter care facility or director's designee, if the county operates a youth shelter care facility;

(F) one (1) representative from the Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative, if available; or one (1) court appointed special advocate program in the county or guardian ad litem program in the county; and

(G) one (1) educational administrator; and

(13) any other members designated either as voting or non-voting members by the advisory board in its by-laws to ensure that all relevant local stakeholders are represented to aid in developing policies and procedures that address public safety and implement evidence-based practices. Any additional voting members must not duplicate stakeholder positions currently listed as board members within this statute.

—(b) The community corrections advisory board may vote to serve as the local or regional advisory council described in this section. Meeting agendas may include business related to both community correction advisory board and local or regional advisory council duties.

~~(c) Designees of officials designated under subsection (a)(1) through (a)(6), (a)(9), and (a)(12)(A) serve at the pleasure of the designating official.~~

~~(ed) Appointed Mm~~ Members of the advisory board appointed by the county executive or, in a county having a consolidated city, by the city-county council, shall be appointed for a term of four (4) years and shall be appointed using the procedures established within the advisory board's by-laws. The criminal defense attorney, the ex-offender, and the victim or victim advocate shall be appointed for a term of

~~four (4) years.~~ Other members serve only while holding the office or position held at the time of appointment. ~~The circuit court judge may fill the position of the judge having juvenile court jurisdiction by self appointment if the circuit court judge is otherwise qualified.~~ A vacancy occurring before the expiration of the term of office shall be filled in the same manner as original appointments for the unexpired term. Members may be reappointed.

~~(de) The advisory board shall outline in its bylaws the process for voting members to name a proxy in the event the member is unable to attend a meeting. A proxy for any member must be an individual representing the same stakeholder group and cannot be the assignment of a member's vote to another board member.~~

(f) Two (2) or more counties, by resolution of their county executives or, in a county having a consolidated city, by the city-county council, may combine to apply for financial aid under this chapter. If counties so combine, the counties may establish one (1) community corrections advisory board to serve these counties. This board must contain the representation prescribed in subsection (a), but the members may come from the participating counties as determined by agreement of the county executives or, in a county having a consolidated city, by the city-county council.

(eg) The members of the community corrections advisory board shall, within thirty (30) days after the last initial appointment is made, meet and elect one (1) member as chairman and another as vice chairman and appoint a secretary-treasurer who need not be a member. A majority of the members of a community corrections advisory board ~~may provide for a number of members that is:~~

- ~~(1) less than a majority of the members; and~~
- ~~(2) at least six (6);~~

~~to constitute~~ a quorum for purposes of transacting business. ~~The affirmative votes of at least five (5) members, but not less than a majority of the members present, are required for the board to take action.~~ A vacancy in the membership does not impair the right of a quorum to transact business.

(fh) The county executive and county fiscal body shall provide necessary assistance and appropriations to the community corrections advisory board established for that county. Appropriations required under this subsection are limited to amounts received from the following sources:

- (1) Department grants.
- (2) User fees.
- (3) Other funds as contained within an approved plan.

Additional funds may be appropriated as determined by the county executive and county fiscal body.