



# ADULT REDEPLOY ILLINOIS

**State Fiscal Year 2018  
Annual Report to the Governor and General Assembly  
on the Implementation and Projected Impact of**

# **Adult Redeploy Illinois**

**November 2019**

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**Annual Report on Implementation and Projected Impact**

**Table of Contents**

<b>EXECUTIVE SUMMARY.....</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>INTRODUCTION.....</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>PROGRAM DESCRIPTION.....</b>	<b>3</b>
Adult Redeploy Illinois Oversight Board	
Program Resources	
Eligibility Expansion	
<b>IMPLEMENTATION UPDATE.....</b>	<b>5</b>
Site Descriptions	
Planning Grants	
Site Visits	
All-Sites Summit	
Other Projects	
<b>STRATEGIC PLAN PROGRESS.....</b>	<b>13</b>
<b>PROJECTED IMPACT.....</b>	<b>14</b>
<b>EVALUATION.....</b>	<b>16</b>
<b>CONCLUSION.....</b>	<b>17</b>
<b>APPENDICES.....</b>	<b>18</b>
A. ARI Dashboard (through 6/30/18)	
B. ARI Participant Impact Stories	
C. Illinois Crime Reduction Act of 2009 - 730 ILCS 190/20 - Adult Redeploy Illinois (amended)	
D. ARI Grants Chart	
E. ARI Participant Statistics	
F. Evidence-based and Promising Practices at ARI Sites	
G. ARI Logic Model	
H. ARI Performance Measures	
I. Performance Measurement Matrix	
J. Corrective Action Plan Language	

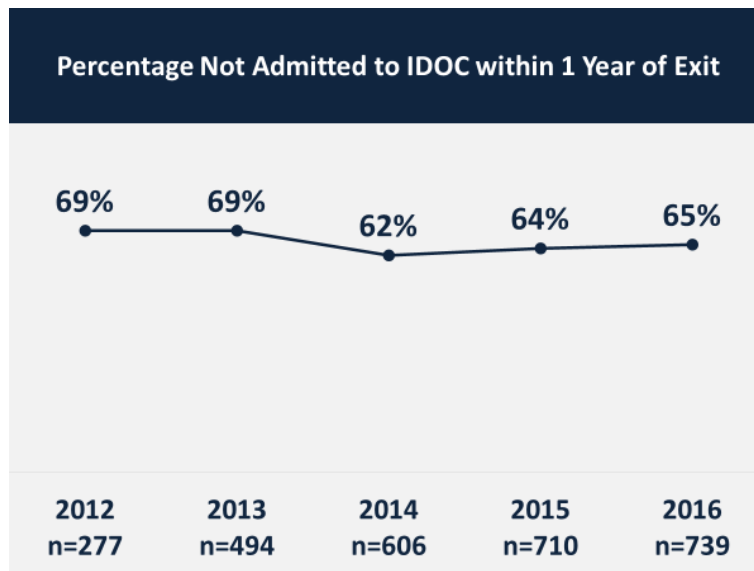
## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Adult Redeploy Illinois (ARI) is a performance incentive funding program created by the Crime Reduction Act of 2009 to reduce the number of people with non-violent offenses sent to the Illinois Department of Corrections (IDOC). In 2018, legislation was passed that expanded the eligibility for ARI-funded services to anyone with a probation-eligible offense (not just non-violent) subject to local risk assessment and decision-making practices.

As the scope of ARI has expanded, so has the potential for its impact. The numbers in ARI programs around the state continued to increase; in 2018, more was learned about the positive public safety effects of incentivizing local jurisdictions' efforts to increase capacity to supervise and rehabilitate individuals in their communities.

In state fiscal year (SFY) 2018, Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority (ICJIA) researchers conducted an analysis to determine what happens to ARI participants within one year of exiting the program. Administrative data for 3,235 former ARI participants were reviewed and compared with IDOC admissions information. As shown in *Figure 1*, 65 percent of former ARI participants continued to live and work in the community and avoided incarceration.

**Figure 1**



In SFY18, ARI renewed support for 20 continuing sites, added two new sites, and provided planning grants to develop new or expanded diversion programs.<sup>1</sup> Grants totaled nearly \$7 million and 1,783 people were served. The expected results of ARI are reduced prison admissions, lower costs to taxpayers, and an end to the expensive and vicious cycle of crime and incarceration.

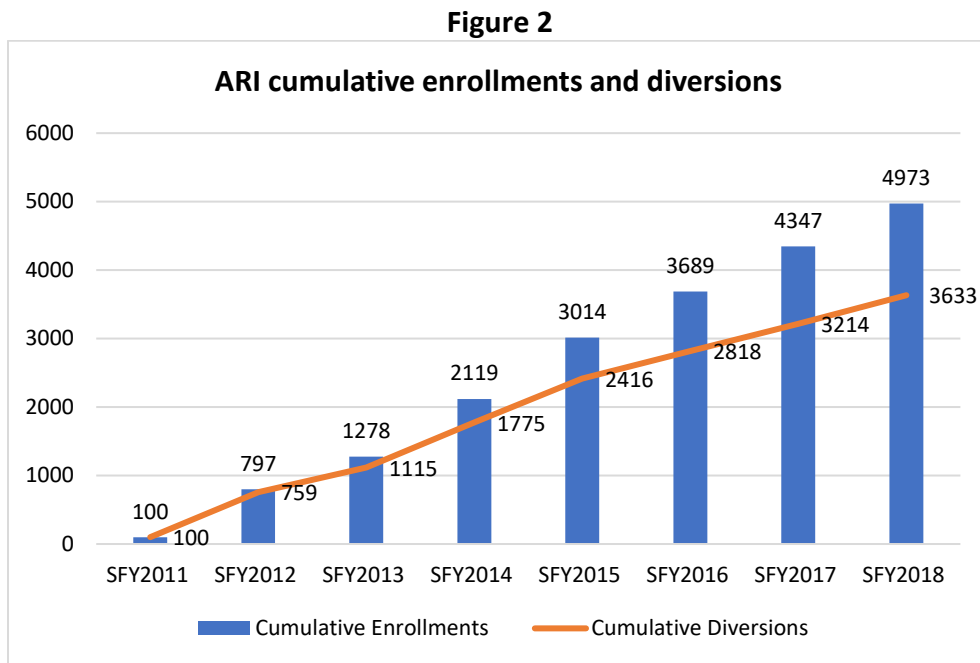
<sup>1</sup> Implementation grants: 2<sup>nd</sup> Judicial Circuit (12 counties), 4<sup>th</sup> Judicial Circuit (5 counties), 9<sup>th</sup> Judicial Circuit (6 counties), 20<sup>th</sup> Judicial Circuit (3 counties), Boone, Cook, DeKalb, DuPage, Grundy, Jersey, Kendall, Lake, LaSalle, Macon, Madison, McLean, Peoria, Perry, Sangamon, Washington, Will, and Winnebago counties. Planning grants: LaSalle and McHenry counties.

## INTRODUCTION

*“They say you only hit rock bottom once you stop digging. I was getting to the point that I was going to hit a rock bottom, but it wasn't going to be the one to recovery, but instead I was going to end up in prison or dead. ... While I was in custody, I was interviewed and found acceptable to Redeploy, it honestly has been one of the best things to ever happen to me. Redeploy saved my life and gave me myself back.”*

- Excerpt from an impact story shared by an ARI-funded program

Adult Redeploy Illinois (ARI) provides funding and technical assistance to expand local, evidence-based alternatives to incarceration. Since program inception in 2010-2011, nearly 5,000 people were diverted from prison by ARI sites to community-based supervision (probation) and services to address criminogenic needs and reduce recidivism. *Figure 2* illustrates cumulative ARI service numbers.



Source: ICJIA Research and Analysis Unit ARI SFY 2018 data

The average ARI intervention cost approximately \$4,000 per person in SFY18, compared to the per capita cost in IDOC of \$27,865 (marginal cost in IDOC of \$8,005). ARI is not only a less expensive alternative, but there is growing evidence that ARI-funded programs produce better results. An analysis of program exits demonstrated that two-thirds of ARI participants stay out of IDOC in the year following their release.

The impact stories included in *Appendix B* provide evidence of the human journeys behind the data and the level of individual effort that goes into ARI participation. Oftentimes, a short prison stint is an easier option than a year or more in a problem-solving court, but ARI's emphasis on services as well as supervision provide the opportunity for lasting, positive life changes.

## PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

Adult Redeploy Illinois (ARI) is a state grant program at the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority (ICJIA) designed to build and support more effective and less expensive community-based alternatives to incarceration. Funds were originally limited to serving people charged with non-violent offenses; however, a 2018 amendment to the Crime Reduction Act, Public Act 096-0761, lifted the non-violent restriction, expanding eligibility to those with any probation-eligible offense, subject to local risk assessment and decision-making practices.

Local jurisdictions (counties, groups of counties, judicial circuits) use ARI funding to create and expand problem-solving courts, enhanced probation supervision with services, and other evidence-based interventions responsive to the needs of their communities. As an accountability mechanism, ARI sites agree to reduce by 25 percent the number of people they send to IDOC from a locally defined target population.

The goals of ARI are to:

- Reduce crime and recidivism in a way that is cost effective for taxpayers.
- Provide financial incentives to counties or judicial circuits to create effective local-level evidence-based services.
- Encourage the successful local supervision of eligible individuals and their reintegration into the locality.
- Perform rigorous data collection and analysis to assess program outcomes.

### Adult Redeploy Illinois Oversight Board

The Crime Reduction Act established the ARI Oversight Board to guide the program and its funding decisions to make the greatest impact. The ARI Oversight Board is comprised of 17 leaders from across the criminal justice system in Illinois and the community at-large. It is co-chaired by the IDOC director and the secretary of the Illinois Department of Human Services (IDHS), representing the critical nature of both supervision and services in reducing crime. *Figure 3* lists the members of the SFY18 Oversight Board along with their affiliations.

**Figure 3**

#### SFY18 Adult Redeploy Illinois Oversight Board Members

<b>Membership</b>	<b>Appointee</b>
Director of Illinois Department of Corrections, Co-Chair	John Baldwin, Acting Director
Secretary of Illinois Department of Human Services, Co-Chair	Khari Hunt, Chief Operating Officer (designee of James Dimas)
Prisoner Review Board	Craig Findley, Chairman
Office of Attorney General	Brent Stratton, Chief Deputy Attorney General, Criminal Justice
Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority	John Maki, Executive Director
Sentencing Policy Advisory Council	Kathryn Saltmarsh, Executive Director
Cook County State's Attorney	Emily Cole, Deputy Supervisor, Alternative Prosecution and Sentencing Courts (designee of Kim Foxx)
State's Attorney selected by the President of the Illinois State's Attorneys Association	Jason Chambers, McLean County State's Attorney

State Appellate Defender	James Chadd
Cook County Public Defender	Amy Campanelli (Lori Roper, designee)
Representative of Cook County Adult Probation	Thomas Lyons, Ph.D., Interim Chief Probation Officer, Adult Probation Department, Circuit Court of Cook County
Representative of DuPage County Adult Probation	Kathy Starkovich, Deputy Director, Probation, 18 <sup>th</sup> Judicial Circuit, DuPage County
Representative of Sangamon County Probation	Michael Torchia, Director, Sangamon County Court Services Department
Representative from non-governmental organization	Mark Ishaug, Chief Executive Officer, Thresholds
Representative from non-governmental organization	Angelique Orr, Director, Phoenix Star, Inc.
Representative from non-governmental organization	Hon. James M. Radcliffe (Ret.), Associate Director, Lawyers Assistance Program
Representative from non-governmental organization	Vacant

The three working committees of the Oversight Board provided vital guidance for staff work.

- The Outreach, Technical Assistance & Communication Committee helped plan the “ARI 101” session in Springfield, advised on content for the 2018 All-Sites Summit, and assisted with eligibility expansion.
- The Performance Measurement Committee worked on operational definitions to guide data analysis and evaluation efforts and oversaw the corrective action plan with the Cook County HOPE program.
- The Site Selection & Monitoring Committee reviewed applications for planning and implementation grants and produced funding recommendations. The committee also assisted with site visits.
- An *ad hoc* committee reviewed potential candidates for the vacant Board position.

### **Program Resources**

Adult Redeploy Illinois received a SFY18 appropriation of \$8.2 million in general revenue funds. Additional resources were earmarked as needed from the Violence Prevention Special Projects Fund. Based on funding recommendations from the Site Selection & Monitoring Committee, the ARI Oversight Board approved nearly \$7 million in grants. The distribution of SFY18 grants is detailed in the chart in *Appendix D*. The administrative budget included five full-time equivalent direct staff, site training and support, ICJIA overhead, and the costs of an external evaluation.

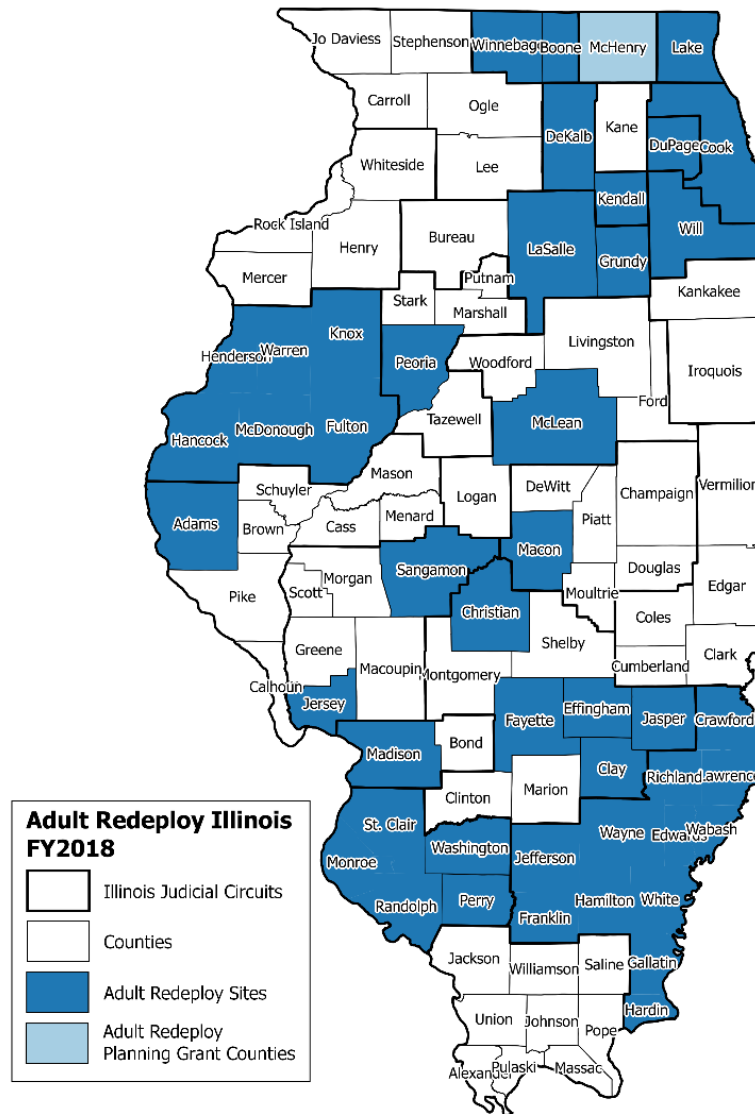
### **Eligibility Expansion**

In 2018, legislators voted with bipartisan support to expand eligibility for ARI to all probation-eligible offenses, effective January 1, 2019. The idea for eligibility expansion was raised by ARI sites and vetted with the Oversight Board. Senate Bill 3388 of the 100<sup>th</sup> General Assembly amended the Crime Reduction Act to give local ARI programs discretion to screen and enroll individuals charged with or convicted of any probation-eligible crime, even if that crime is classified as violent. Expanding eligibility to any probation-eligible offense supported evidence-based practices by allowing the targeting of intensive interventions to individuals with the highest risk and need levels. The amended Section 20 of the Crime Reduction Act is included as *Appendix C*.

## IMPLEMENTATION UPDATE

In SFY18, ARI added two new sites, in Adams and Washington/Perry counties. This extended the network to 23 sites covering 44 counties, including eight of the top 10 counties committing people to prison on probation-eligible offenses. ARI awarded nearly \$7 million in grants to sites, and these sites reported supervising and serving nearly 1,800 people in community corrections programs during the year.

**Figure 4**  
**SFY18 Site Map**



January, 2018

## **Site Descriptions**

Each ARI site is unique, designed and controlled by local stakeholders. More than 40 funded diversion programs at 22 sites cover 44 counties, and include problem-solving courts (drug courts, mental health courts, veterans' courts) and intensive supervision probation with services programs for different target populations. *Appendix F* includes a chart with different evidence-based and promising practices employed by the sites.

### ***2<sup>nd</sup> Judicial Circuit***

The 2<sup>nd</sup> Judicial Circuit became an ARI site in 2013 to expand its drug court model circuit-wide, including Crawford County (an ARI site since 2012). Twelve counties in the vast 2<sup>nd</sup> Judicial Circuit operate a county drug court administered by a specialty courts program coordinator. Operating out of the 2<sup>nd</sup> Judicial Circuit Court Services Department, the drug courts integrate risk assessments, clinical assessments, efficient drug testing, a mental health court planning initiative, and a circuit-wide evaluation component. The circuit-wide program is a partnership between the 2<sup>nd</sup> Judicial Circuit Specialty Courts Committee, Center for Prevention Research and Development at the University of Illinois, treatment providers, and community organizations.

### ***4<sup>th</sup> Judicial Circuit***

The 4<sup>th</sup> Judicial Circuit became an ARI site in 2013. ARI funding is being used for mental health courts with a veterans' treatment track in two of the nine counties in the circuit, Christian and Effingham counties. Operated out of the Effingham County Probation Department, the 4<sup>th</sup> Judicial Circuit program consists of mental health treatment services such as psychiatric evaluations, medication stabilization, and individual and group counseling. A partnership with a veteran justice outreach specialist at the Veterans Administration assists to implement a specialized veteran's treatment track. Effingham County implements a community restorative program, Communities Restoring Wellness, at a local treatment provider, The Wellness Loft. Partners include Effingham County Probation Department, Christian County Probation Department, Effingham County State's Attorney's Office, Effingham County Public Defender's Office, Christian County Sheriff's Office, Effingham County drug court judge, Christian County drug court judge, and other community providers. In 2018, the 4<sup>th</sup> Judicial Circuit began using additional ARI funds to expand treatment, case management, mentoring, and wrap-around services to Clay, Fayette and Jasper County drug courts.

### ***9<sup>th</sup> Judicial Circuit***

The 9<sup>th</sup> Judicial Circuit received initial ARI funding in 2013 to expand its drug court model to cover the six counties in the circuit, including Knox (an ARI site since 2011), Fulton (an ARI site since 2011) and McDonough (since 2013). The drug court model consists of dedicated probation officers with the ability to work non-traditional hours, increased access to substance abuse treatment, and cognitive behavioral therapy (*Thinking for a Change*). The circuit-wide model is a partnership between the 9<sup>th</sup> Judicial Circuit Court Services, presiding drug court judges, local state's attorney's offices and public defenders, contractual drug court attorneys, and community partners.



## ***20<sup>th</sup> Judicial Circuit***

St. Clair County joined ARI upon program inception in 2011 and utilizes funding for its intensive probation supervision with services program for individuals with mental illness charged with non-violent offenses. The program provides reduced caseloads, cognitive behavioral therapy, trauma therapy, dual-disorder treatment, and a community restorative element, as well as counseling, drug treatment, medication assistance, and transitional housing. Operating out of the probation department, the St. Clair County ARI program works with a jail crisis worker to identify potential participants who have serious mental illnesses that may be underlying their criminal behavior. Partners include 20<sup>th</sup> Judicial Circuit judiciary, 20<sup>th</sup> Judicial Circuit Court Services and Probation Department, St. Clair County Mental Health Board, and community partners.

Monroe County began receiving ARI funding as part of the 20<sup>th</sup> Judicial Circuit site in 2015. The Monroe County ARI program is a high-risk behavioral health docket with enhanced services through a partnership with Human Support Services. The program consists of expanded treatment, expanded cognitive behavioral therapy, case management, ancillary services, and a community restorative board. Operating out of the 20<sup>th</sup> Judicial Circuit Court Services Department, the program is a partnership between Monroe County probation, Monroe County State's Attorney's Office, Human Support Services, and other community partners.

(Washington and Perry counties in the 20<sup>th</sup> Judicial Circuit joined ARI in 2018 as a separate grantee. For more information, please see the entry below.)

## ***Adams County***

Adams County joined ARI in 2018 to start a mental health court, expand drug court, start a high-risk probation caseload, and involve pretrial services. Operating out of the Adams County Probation Department, the Adams County ARI program includes motivational interviewing, risk assessments, behavior analysis, cognitive-behavioral programming, case plans, referrals to treatment and services, drug testing, electronic monitoring, and enhanced supervision skills. Partners include the chief judge of the 8<sup>th</sup> Judicial Circuit, the Adams County State's Attorney's and Public Defender's offices, and local behavioral health treatment partners.

## ***Boone County***

Boone County joined ARI in 2013 to create a drug court. Operating out of the Boone County Probation Department, the program incorporates assessment, individualized recovery support services, and substance abuse treatment. The program is a partnership between the probation department, Treatment Alternatives for Safe Communities, Inc. (TASC), and Remedies Renewing Lives.

## ***Cook County***

Cook County joined ARI in 2011 to establish a probation violation program, based on Hawaii's evidence-based Honest Opportunity Probation with Enforcement (HOPE) program, which

emphasized swift, certain, and predictable sanctions for probation violations while increasing access to supportive services including cognitive behavioral and trauma therapy. This program ended in 2018.

In 2013, Cook County created the Access to Community Treatment (ACT) Court targeting prison-bound offenders with identified substance abuse treatment needs. The program emphasizes rapid access to community-based treatment, enrollment in the CountyCare program (via Medicaid expansion), and integration of court supervision and community-based treatment. Governed by a steering committee, the ACT Court is a partnership between the Circuit Court of Cook County, Cook County Public Defender's Office, Cook County State's Attorney's Office, Cook County Adult Probation Department, TASC, and community treatment providers.

### ***DeKalb County***

DeKalb County joined ARI in 2016 to create a mental health court that complemented the county's drug/DUI court, a National Drug Court Institute-recognized mentor court. The team consists of the DeKalb County Presiding Judge, DeKalb County State's Attorney's and Public Defender's offices, coordinator, research and evaluation team members, probation officer, clinical counselor, DeKalb County jail sergeant, and a member of the local recovery community. The DeKalb County Mental Health Court was certified by the Administrative Office of Illinois Courts in 2017.

### ***DuPage County***

DuPage County was one of the first ARI sites, initiated in 2011 to create a probation violator caseload program that provides intensive supervision and support services. Operating out of the 18<sup>th</sup> Judicial Circuit Court Department of Probation & Court Services and incorporating cognitive behavioral therapy, graduated sanctions and incentives, and job skills training, the DuPage County ARI program engages the 18<sup>th</sup> Judicial Circuit Court, DuPage County State's Attorney's Office, DuPage County Public Defender's Office, and a range of community service providers.

### ***Grundy County***

Grundy County received a SFY14 planning grant to explore starting a mental health court and became an ARI site in 2015. Operating out of the Grundy County Circuit Court, the Treatment Alternative Court (TAC) provides increased judicial supervision and accountability of participants while providing expedited access to treatment and increased services. The program is a partnership between the Grundy County State's Attorney's Office, Grundy County Public Defender's Office, Grundy County Probation Department, Grundy County Health Department, Grundy County Sheriff's Office, National Alliance on Mental Illness, and a contracted social services counselor/administrator.

### ***Jersey County***

Jersey County was one of ARI's first pilot sites, joining the program in January 2011 with a rural drug court program. Operating out of the probation department, the Jersey County ARI program incorporates a drug court-dedicated treatment track, cognitive behavioral therapy (both *Thinking for a Change* and *Moral Reconation Therapy*) and a community restorative justice component. Partners include the Jersey County drug court judge, Jersey County State's Attorney Office, Jersey County Public Defender's Office, Greene County State's Attorney's Office, Greene County Chief Probation Officer, and local treatment providers.

### ***Kendall County***

Kendall County joined ARI in 2016 to start a new drug court, the county's first problem-solving court. The Kendall County Drug Court includes evidence-based practices to create an individualized case management plan built around the risks, needs, and assets of the defendant. The team includes a drug court judge, a drug court coordinator, and a probation officer. The program partners with the Kendall County Health Department to provide substance abuse treatment using evidence-based practices, such as cognitive behavioral therapy. The Kendall County Drug Court was certified by the Administrative Office of Illinois Courts in 2016.

### ***Lake County***

Lake County joined ARI in 2013 using funding to enhance its problem-solving courts with recovery coaching, residential substance abuse treatment, cognitive behavioral therapy (*Moral Reconation Therapy*), and recovery home placements. The enhancements target individuals who are high-risk and prison-bound within the Lake County drug, mental health and veterans' courts. The program is a partnership between the 19<sup>th</sup> Judicial Circuit Court Division of Adult Probation, Lake County State's Attorney's Office, Lake County Public Defender's Office, Lake County Health Department, Lake County Jail, and other community partners.

### ***LaSalle County***

LaSalle County joined ARI in 2013 to create an intensive probation supervision program for individuals who violated the conditions of their probation and need additional services. Operating out of the 13<sup>th</sup> Judicial Circuit Probation and Court Services Department, the program includes reduced probation caseloads, cognitive behavioral therapy (*Moral Reconation Therapy*), swift sanctions and incentives, increased access to substance use disorder treatment, and employment training. The program is a partnership between the 13<sup>th</sup> Judicial Circuit Probation and Court Services Department, LaSalle County State's Attorney's Office, and community agencies.

In early 2018, the LaSalle County 708 Mental Health Board and other stakeholders developed a plan to use ARI funds to create a Treatment Alternative Court (TAC) to divert justice-involved people with mental health issues from prison. The TAC was the first problem-solving court in LaSalle County.

### ***Macon County***

Macon County was one of the first ARI pilot sites in 2011, establishing its intensive supervision probation with services program. Led by the Macon County State's Attorney's Office, this program is operated by a multi-disciplinary team including probation, the state's attorney, the public defender, and local service providers GEO Reentry Services and Heritage Behavioral Health Center, Inc. Vital aspects of this model are the incorporation of a Community Restorative Board and *Moral Reconation Therapy*.

### ***Madison County***

Madison County joined ARI in 2011 to fund its problem-solving court enhancement program. Funds provide comprehensive assessments and services for the county's drug, mental health, and veterans courts. Operating out of the probation department, the Madison County ARI program works with the judiciary, state's attorney's office, public defender's office, Veterans Assistance Commission, and local providers to expand services and provide interdisciplinary team training.

### ***McLean County***

McLean County joined ARI in 2011 using funding for an intensive probation supervision with services program. Operating out of the probation department, the McLean County ARI program employs a spectrum of intermediate sanctions and responses to support probationer success such as cognitive behavioral therapy groups, advocacy/mentoring, job skills training, general educational development services, substance use disorder treatment, counseling, and electronic alcohol monitoring. Partners include McLean County Court Services, Chief Judge of the 11<sup>th</sup> Judicial Circuit, presiding criminal division judge of the 11<sup>th</sup> Judicial Circuit, McLean County State's Attorney's Office, McLean County Office of the Public Defender, and community-based service providers.

### ***Peoria County***

Peoria County began receiving ARI funding in 2013 for its intensive supervision probation with services program. Operated out of the Peoria County Probation and Court Services Department, the program includes reduced probation caseloads, efficient and rapid drug monitoring, cognitive behavioral therapy (*Thinking for a Change*), substance use disorder treatment, education and job training, and community service projects. Partners include the chief judge of the 10<sup>th</sup> Judicial Circuit, Peoria County State's Attorney's Office, Peoria County Office of the Public Defender, Peoria County Office of Probation and Court Services, and local community agencies.

### ***Sangamon County***

Sangamon County joined ARI in 2013 to expand its drug court. Operating out of the Sangamon County Court Services Department, the Sangamon County ARI program incorporates assessment practices to identify and rehabilitate high-risk and high-need individuals through cognitive behavioral therapy, substance use disorder treatment, and community partnerships to provide housing and employment services. Partners include the drug court judge, Sangamon County

State's Attorney's Office, Sangamon County Public Defender's Office, defense bar, Adult Services – Sangamon County Court Services Department, and other local community agencies. In 2018, Sangamon County received ARI funding coordinate interventions across all problem-solving courts, including a new veterans court. Expanded services include medication-assisted treatment for a growing number of individuals with opioid use disorders, and employment supports.

### ***Washington/Perry Counties***

Washington and Perry counties joined ARI in 2018 to implement an intensive supervision probation with services program, "Pathway to Recovery," aimed at reducing the rate of recidivism, further incarceration, and imprisonment of persons with substance use disorders and co-occurring mental health disorders. Key partners and stakeholders representing the two counties in the 20<sup>th</sup> Judicial Circuit on this program include the circuit judge and state's attorneys, public defenders, probation supervisor, and local behavioral health providers.

### ***Will County***

Will County joined ARI in 2015 to enhance and expand its problem-solving courts (drug, mental health, veterans) and create a new ARI docket for individuals with significant identified risk and needs but without substance use disorder or mental health needs. Operating out of the Will County State's Attorney's Office, the Will County ARI program consists of expanded capacity for drug and mental health treatment, cognitive behavioral therapy, case management, employment support, and supervision. The program is a partnership between the Will County State's Attorney's Office, Will County Public Defender's Office, Will County Adult Probation Office, Will County Health Department, 12<sup>th</sup> Judicial Circuit judiciary, Joliet Police Department, and local treatment providers.

### ***Winnebago County***

Winnebago County joined ARI in 2011 to support its enhanced drug court. The county received additional funding in 2013 for specific components of its mental health court, known as the Therapeutic Intervention Program (TIP) Court. The Winnebago County ARI program engages in a team approach spanning the judiciary, state's attorney's office, public defender's office, probation department, and service providers including TASC, and Rosecrance. The program applies evidence-based practices in its problem-solving courts, such as increased drug testing, specialized probation officers, motivational interviewing, recovery coaching, trauma services, cognitive behavioral therapy, family psycho-education, and increased access to residential substance use disorder and behavioral health treatment.

### **Planning Grants**

Two planning grants were awarded in SFY18. McHenry County received a grant to do a system analysis of community corrections and the LaSalle County State's Attorney's Office received a grant to explore creation of a drug court. The planning period ran from January to June 2018.

## Site Visits

Site visits were conducted during the fiscal year to monitor grant compliance, examine program implementation, and ensure the use of evidence-based practices. Staff visited:

- Grundy County’s Treatment Alternative Court (for those with mental health issues) (March 2018).
- Will County’s problem-solving courts (drug, mental health, and veterans) and ARI docket (March 2018).
- LaSalle County’s intensive supervision probation with services program and developing Treatment Alternative Court (for those with mental health issues) (March 2018).
- Cook County’s Access to Community Treatment (ACT) Court (April 2018).

Staff attended the Cook ACT Court graduation on May 4, 2018, which featured a visit by U.S. Senator Dick Durbin along with Cook County Chief Judge Timothy Evans and Cook County Commissioner John Daley. Senator Durbin addressed the group and heard from graduates and current participants.

## All-Sites Summit

The 2018 All-Sites Summit was presented in conjunction with ICJIA’s criminal justice coordinating councils (CJCC) project to leverage the synergy between the two multi-disciplinary, evidence-based justice reform efforts. “*Data, Planning, and Impact: A Joint Adult Redeploy Illinois and Criminal Justice Coordinating Councils Summit*” was hosted by the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority; ARI; Loyola University’s Center for Criminal Justice Research, Policy, and Practice; and the Illinois Center of Excellence for Behavioral Health and Justice.

More than 200 people attended the Summit, representing all 23 ARI sites and five pilot CJCCs from across the state. Taking place May 8-10, 2018, in Bloomington, the summit featured a presentation by Denise O’Donnell, the former director of the Bureau of Justice Assistance, and an “ARI 101” session with staff and a graduate from the Sangamon County drug court. The event also included four break-out sessions on the critical topics of emerging adults, trauma-informed care, medication-assisted treatment for opioid use disorders, and procedural justice.

The Summit website (<https://ariallsites2018.icjia.cloud>) included materials from the event. Support for the Summit was provided by the Joyce Foundation, MacArthur Foundation, and McCormick Foundation.

## Other Projects

### ***ARI 101***

In partnership with BPI, the Illinois Sentencing Policy Advisory Council, and the Illinois State Bar Association (which provided continuing legal education credits), “*Adult Redeploy Illinois 101: Criminal Justice Reform in Action*” was held in Springfield on January 30, 2018. The session was attended by five legislators from areas where ARI funds programs: Representative

Natalie Manley, Representative Bob Pritchard, Representative Sue Scherer, Representative Katie Stuart, and Senator Pat McGuire. The event featured a panel with Sangamon County Court Services Director and ARIOB member Mike Torchia, Macon County ARI Probation Officer DaJuan Johnson, and Murray, a graduate of the Sangamon County Drug Court.

### ***Site Data Dashboards***

ARI implemented a formal feedback loop with the distribution of data dashboards to the sites in SFY18. Led by ARI Research Manager Dr. Lynne Mock, the effort involved reviewing ARI data received from sites from the start of the program, issuing site-specific charts and graphs that reported key measures and illustrated trends in referrals, services, and exit types. Information through the data dashboards was used by sites for operational insight and improvement around referral pathways, drug testing, and phase progression.

### ***Trainings***

Based on site input and with the goal of strengthening foundational best practices, ARI sponsored three regional trainings in partnership with the Illinois Center of Excellence on Behavioral Health and Justice. Two four-day trainings in the evidence-based cognitive behavioral therapy model *Moral Reconciliation Therapy* were held in Belleville (May 21-24) and in DeKalb (June 5-8). ARI also supported a two-day training in Core Correctional Practices with the University of Cincinnati in Bloomington (June 18-19).

### ***Criminal Justice Coordinating Councils***

As part of the National Criminal Justice Reform Project's work in Illinois, ARI staff continued to advise on the development of criminal justice coordinating councils (CJCC). The CJCC state plan is posted at the ICJIA website: <http://www.icjia.state.il.us/news/state-plan-for-criminal-justice-coordinating-councils>.

## **STRATEGIC PLAN PROGRESS**

In SFY18, ARI continued to work toward the goals outlined in the 2015-2020 strategic plan:



ARI will reduce recidivism for program participants.



ARI programs will be data-driven, evidence-based, and results-oriented.



ARI will foster a strong community corrections system through access to human services that target criminogenic needs.



ARI will support community-led justice efforts consistent with ARI principles.



ARI will develop and maintain adequate resources for optimum program operation and performance.

Efforts toward strategic planning goals included drafting an inventory of evidence-based practices in the ARI network, embarking upon the first external evaluation of ARI program models with Southern Illinois University, engaging in preliminary benefit-cost analysis with the Illinois Sentencing Policy Advisory Council, and collaborating through the National Criminal Justice Reform Project to incorporate best practices and lessons learned from ARI into CJCC development.

## PROJECTED IMPACT

Figure 5 shows sites' input and output measures for SFY18. Most sites achieved the reduction goals defined in their grant agreements. With the process described in *Appendices I and J*, the Oversight Board and staff determined that technical assistance and corrective action were a better response than assessing a penalty when goals were not met in the wake of the state's budget crisis.

**Figure 5**  
**SFY18 Site Performance Measures**

ARI Site	New Enrolls	Program Outcomes							
		Active	Exits				Total Served	Total Diverted	Reduction Goal
			Successful	Unsuccessful non-IDOC	Unsuccessful IDOC	Other			
2nd Circuit	31	52	18	4	2	3	79	77	21
4th Circuit	40	60	5	0	2	1	68	66	19
9th Circuit	27	56	10	4	5	1	76	71	50
Boone	8	10	2	2	7	2	23	16	10
Cook ACT	32	47	14	0	15	8	84	69	55
Cook HOPE	39	81	30	23	8	2	144	136	212
DeKalb	8	17	0	0	0	0	17	17	9
DuPage	43	120	28	6	12	13	179	167	59
Grundy	1	10	2	2	1	0	15	14	7
Jersey	10	12	4	0	3	0	19	16	9
Kendall	7	13	0	0	1	0	14	13	14
Lake	26	35	4	2	17	4	62	45	29
LaSalle	16	29	9	1	7	3	49	42	32
Macon	35	89	32	7	3	3	134	131	59
Madison	33	28	4	5	14	1	52	38	19
McLean	25	23	4	5	1	0	33	32	29
Peoria	43	83	30	2	18	2	135	117	18
Sangamon	40	62	16	1	12	5	96	84	44
St. Clair/20 <sup>th</sup> Circuit	17	36	9	2	1	5	53	52	50
Will	83	117	38	6	21	11	193	172	55
Winnebago Drug	37	63	24	24	20	11	142	122	59
Winnebago TIP	25	31	5	16	7	12	71	64	
<b>Total</b>	<b>626</b>	<b>1074</b>	<b>288</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>177</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>1738</b>	<b>1561</b>	<b>1027</b>

Sources: Client List SFY 2018 NO PII and site SFY18 grant agreements

In SFY18, sites reported serving a total of 1,783 individuals. ARI database records submitted by sites on 1,738 participants were used to generate *Figure 5*. Another 45 individuals were recorded

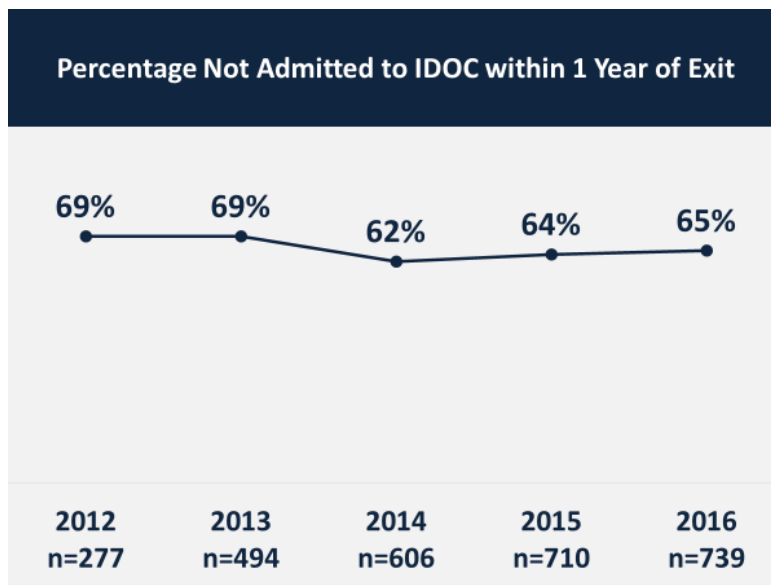


as served at the new sites not yet using the database (Adams: 33 and Washington/Perry: 12). Of those served, probation was revoked from 177 and they were sent to prison during the year. The remaining were still active in their intensive supervision and rehabilitative programs at the end of the year (1,119), had completed their programs (288), or were discharged to another program or disposition other than prison (199).

Each diversion to an ARI program represents significant savings and a powerful story of rehabilitation. The average cost of an ARI intervention in the community in SFY18 was approximately \$4,000 (based on total awards / total served). In comparison, the SFY18 per capita cost of incarceration in IDOC was \$27,865 and the marginal cost was \$8,005. A sampling of participant impact stories is included in *Appendix B*.

ICJIA researchers analyzed ARI 2012 to 2016 administrative data to assess what happens to participants after they leave the program. Evidence suggested significant benefit for two-thirds of participants who continued to live and work in the community and avoided incarceration a year after exit.

**Figure 1**



## EVALUATION

### External Evaluation

In SFY18, ARI worked with the ICJIA Research & Analysis Unit's Center for Sponsored Research and Program Development to plan and execute the program's first external evaluation. Researchers from SIU-Carbondale completed a process evaluation of four sites operating intensive supervision probation with services programs: DuPage, Macon, Peoria, and St. Clair counties. Findings highlighted positives of team collaboration and commitment, and an emphasis on community integration, with the use of assessment information and phase progression as areas in need of improvement. A subsequent outcome evaluation is planned for SFY19.

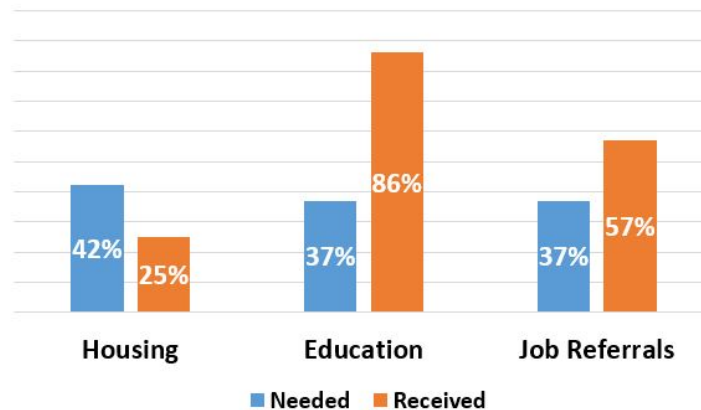
### ICJIA Evaluation

The R&A Unit released another in the series of implementation evaluation reports on the 2011-2012 pilot phase of the program. The evaluation of the ARI-supported Winnebago County Drug Court involved a review of probation administrative data and criminal history data and interviews with program stakeholders and participants.

*Performance Incentive Funding For Prison Diversion: An Implementation Evaluation of the Winnebago County Adult Redeploy Illinois Program* (<http://www.icjia.state.il.us/articles/performance-incentive-funding-for-prison-diversion-an-implementation-evaluation-of-the-winnebago-county-adult-redeploy-illinois-program>), was information on the reported need for additional primary participant supports:

*In interviews, probationers identified their service needs as housing, educational resources, job referrals, transportation, identification, financial assistance, and medical assistance. All probationers reported that they received transportation resources. Most received educational and job training resources, about half received assistance with identification, and about one fourth received housing and financial assistance. None received medical assistance, although a fifth of those interviewed requested it. The top three needs: housing, education, and job referrals, were resolved at different levels.*

#### TOP THREE SERVICES NEEDED AND RECEIVED BY WINNEBAGO COUNTY DRUG COURT PROBATIONERS



The study included the following recommendations for policy and practice for jurisdictions interested in implementing a drug court:

- Increase housing referrals.
- Continue education services.
- Increase job referrals and employment support.
- Refer participants to health-related services.
- Enhance research and evaluation.

The Winnebago County Drug Court evaluation is available online at [www.icjia.org](http://www.icjia.org).

## **CONCLUSION**

ARI continued to expand in SFY18 and “walked the walk” as a data-driven, evidence-based, and results-oriented program. Program data were used to create a site feedback loop, report to the Oversight Board, and conduct an external evaluation. Ongoing training and monitoring efforts supported local programs’ fidelity to evidence-based practices. Data indicate growing evidence of the positive impact of ARI interventions with two-thirds of participants who exited the program between 2012 and 2016 staying out of prison in the following year.

With eligibility expansion (to include violent offenses) and other changes in trends affecting sites and their target population changes, ARI is faced with several opportunities and challenges in its mission in the coming year. Program efforts will focus on fully utilizing data to provide further evidence of impact and inform ongoing improvement and expansion.

## APPENDIX A: ARI Dashboard



**GOAL: To safely divert individuals with non-violent offenses from prison to more effective and less expensive community-based supervision and services by providing local funding and technical assistance.**

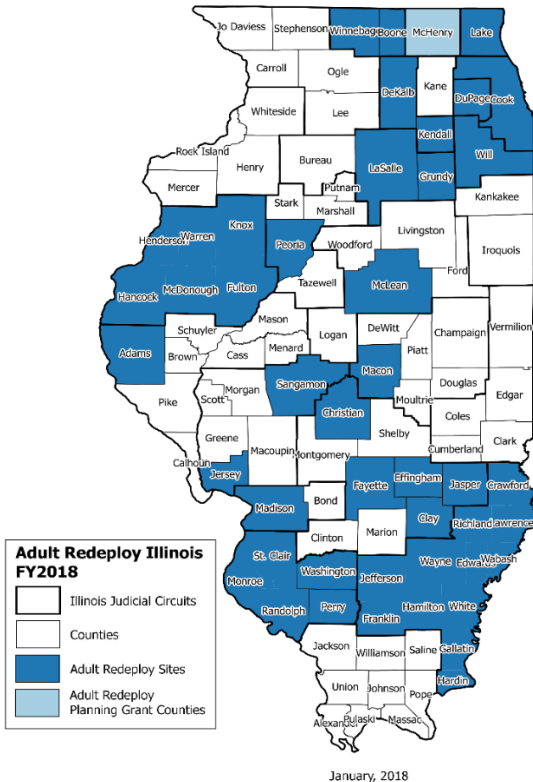
*Adult Redeploy Illinois sites use grant funds to design and implement local programs that address participants' risks and needs and leverage their assets (family support, employment) to improve public safety and participant outcomes.*

### Significant positive impact:

22 local sites operating  
>40 diversion programs  
serving 44 counties

>4,800 diverted  
(Jan 2011-June 2018)

>\$100 million total costs avoided  
(prison per capita cost less average ARI cost)



### Key Components

- Assessment of risk, needs and assets
- Evidence-based and promising practices
- Performance measurement and evaluation
- Annual report to Governor and General Assembly

### Local Programs

- Problem-solving courts
  - Drug courts
  - Mental health courts
  - Veterans courts
- Intensive supervision probation with services programs
- System approaches, improving coordination and filling gaps in services

### Results

- Reduced prison over-crowding
- Lower costs to taxpayers
- End to the expensive and vicious cycle of crime and incarceration

### LESS EXPENSIVE

Cost of a year in prison (FY18): **\$27,865/person**, Cost of average ARI intervention: **\$4,000/person**

### MORE EFFECTIVE

Evidence-based practices utilized by Adult Redeploy Illinois pilot sites can **reduce recidivism up to 20%**.

## APPENDIX B: ARI Participant Impact Stories

Below is a sampling of the impact stories shared by ARI sites for SFY18. The stories have been edited for clarity, conciseness, and to protect the anonymity of the participants.

AB graduated from Drug Court in October 2017. AB has established his own successful contracting business within the community and, therefore, is able to employ as many as five individuals who are also stable in recovery to work for him. He has long term plans to remain on as “house manager” for a local sober living home. As a result of his position within the sober community, he is able to be a resource for the Drug Court program, as needed, when another individual early in recovery is seeking transitional housing assistance. AB has met with the team as part of his graduation “exit interview”. He spoke about one of the biggest reward of his sobriety/recovery thus far has been the re-established relationships with immediate and extended family.

\*\*\*

One successful graduate had a 15-year addiction to methamphetamine and heroin. She was placed in the drug court program instead of being sentenced to the Illinois Department of Corrections (IDOC). She worked through the program with a few setbacks but continued to make headway with the help of the drug court team and her prosocial community supports. She ended up attending long term treatment in another community and has returned home where she has remained sober. She has secured employment and continues to work and maintains her household. She also completed her GED while being in Drug Court. She finished drug court successfully this quarter and has graduated from the program.

\*\*\*

Two participants who were pregnant when they started the program delivered healthy babies this quarter. Without Drug Court they have both said that they are not sure they would have been able to stay drug free and their babies would have been born with drugs in their system. Both participants have maintained their sobriety since having their babies and are taking responsibility of them.

\*\*\*

CD is a current ARI participant. He has an extensive criminal history which has included several IDOC sentences. In addition to his criminal history, CD has a history of cocaine use. While participating in ARI court, he has completed residential treatment and currently resides in a recovery home. CD works as a landscaper and delivers pizza part time. CD has worked diligently at changing his thinking and has successfully completed all his ARI groups. CD is a role model at the recovery house. He puts a lot of thought in wanting it to look and feel like a home for the guys and has done home improving projects, which included extra deep cleaning, painting and installing cabinets. He has a close relationship with relatives, who he works with at his landscaping company. CD attends meetings as directed and has a sponsor. He is currently in Phase IV and has not had a sanction while participating in ARI court. He now thinks through things and works hard on impulsive behaviors. He has a solid work ethic and pays his bills on time. CD continues to succeed and making strides while participating in ARI court.

\*\*\*

EF has made a dramatic progression in drug court. When he began, his only motivation was to stay out of IDOC. He had many hurdles to overcome – low motivation, bad attitude, poor choices, residence issues – and he had made significant progress. After his last incarceration he has a different outlook and makes the

best of any situation, even a negative one. He currently is working full time with his family business, has successfully completed all substance abuse treatment, obtained a vehicle, will soon be graduating from Moral Reconciliation Therapy (MRT) and has a positive and nurturing relationship with his family. He expresses pride for his accomplishments and is grateful for the opportunities provided to him.

\*\*\*

FS successfully completed the program in Quarter 4 and his judgment was vacated and the charges against him dismissed. He was referred to the program following a drug charge in May 2017. FS began using an anti-anxiety drug about 10 years ago after the death of his mother which eventually progressed to daily heroin use. His heroin use resulted in the loss of his job as a bus driver due to a suspended license. He reported multiple episodes of treatment prior to his enrollment but was unable to maintain his sobriety, placing a strain on his relationship with his wife who became the primary source of income for his family. At the time of his enrollment, FS stated his goals for the program were to repair his FS with his wife, obtain recovery, and get his driver's license back so he could return to work. FS was admitted to residential treatment where he learned coping skills to manage symptoms of stress and triggers for relapse in addition to building a supportive sober network. During his time in treatment, FS engaged in therapy to address the grief of the loss of his mother. He participated in cognitive behavioral therapy groups and learned to take accountability and at times his wife attended sessions with him. Throughout the course of his probation, FS volunteered for his congressman's office and attended cognitive-behavioral therapy groups as an alumnus where he also volunteered his time as a mentor. After participating in treatment, FS stated he discovered a new passion for helping others and pursued a counseling license. He eventually obtained certification as an HIV counselor and currently works providing counseling services at an outpatient clinic. Since his graduation, FS continues to play an active role in the program by providing feedback on updating the participant handbook and meeting with current participants to provide community resources and share his experiences while on probation.

\*\*\*

AR is a 32-year-old female with three children. She has been in Drug Court since 2017. She is currently in Phase IV. AR has made improvements and changes in her life since joining the program. She has her own apartment, which she has never had before. Her children are getting to stay with her over the summer. Currently her grandparents have custody of her three children. This is the first time in years that she has been able to spend this much time with her kids. She is employed and loves her job. She has started to get a little nervous about when her drug court time is over. We are working on an aftercare program involving the Drug Court team. She has shared openly with her counselor and she is working on building a strong relapse prevention plan and sober support network. AR has continued to strive to do the best she can and has succeeded in many ways. She loves her new self. She is a role model in our program at this time.

\*\*\*

There are two participants who have been in the program for over a year that are about to successfully complete the program. Both participants have achieved over one year of sobriety and have completed substance abuse treatment. They are continuing to meet with their individual counselors to work on relapse prevention. One of the participants became a father while in the program and is now heavily involved in his child's life which he said he initially did not intend to do. The other participant has rebuilt healthy relationships with her two children despite the father of her children passing away due to an overdose during the time she was in drug court. The team is very proud of the challenges both of these participants have overcome and are excited to honor them in an upcoming graduation ceremony.

**APPENDIX C: Illinois Crime Reduction Act of 2009 – Amended**  
**730 ILCS 190/20 - Adult Redeploy Illinois**

CORRECTIONS

(730 ILCS 190/) Illinois Crime Reduction Act of 2009.

(730 ILCS 190/20)

Sec. 20. Adult Redeploy Illinois.

(a) Purpose. When offenders are accurately assessed for risk, assets, and needs, it is possible to identify which people should be sent to prison and which people can be effectively supervised in the locality. By providing financial incentives to counties or judicial circuits to create effective local-level evidence-based services, it is possible to reduce crime and recidivism at a lower cost to taxpayers. Based on this model, this Act hereby creates the Adult Redeploy Illinois program for probation-eligible offenders in order to increase public safety and encourage the successful local supervision of eligible offenders and their reintegration into the locality.

(b) The Adult Redeploy Illinois program shall reallocate State funds to local jurisdictions that successfully establish a process to assess offenders and provide a continuum of locally based sanctions and treatment alternatives for offenders who would be incarcerated in a State facility if those local services and sanctions did not exist. The allotment of funds shall be based on a formula that rewards local jurisdictions for the establishment or expansion of local supervision programs and requires them to pay the amount determined in subsection (e) if incarceration targets as defined in subsection (e) are not met.

(c) Each county or circuit participating in the Adult Redeploy Illinois program shall create a local plan describing how it will protect public safety and reduce the county or circuit's utilization of incarceration in State facilities or local county jails by the creation or expansion of individualized services or programs.

(d) Based on the local plan, a county or circuit shall enter into an agreement with the Adult Redeploy Oversight Board described in subsection (e) to reduce the number of commitments of probation-eligible offenders to State correctional facilities from that county or circuit. The agreement shall include a pledge from the county or circuit to reduce their commitments by 25% of the level of commitments from the average number of commitments for the past 3 years of eligible offenders. In return, the county or circuit shall receive, based upon a formula described in subsection (e), funds to redeploy for local programming for offenders who would otherwise be incarcerated such as management and supervision, electronic monitoring, and drug testing. The county or circuit shall also be penalized, as described in subsection (e), for failure to reach the goal of reduced commitments stipulated in the agreement.

(e) Adult Redeploy Illinois Oversight Board; members; responsibilities.

(1) The Secretary of Human Services and the Director of Corrections shall within 3 months after the effective date of this Act convene and act as co-chairs of an oversight board to oversee the Adult Redeploy Program. The Board shall include, but not be limited to, designees from the Prisoner Review Board, Office of the Attorney General, Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority, and Sentencing Policy Advisory Council; the Cook County State's Attorney; a State's Attorney selected by the President of the Illinois State's Attorneys Association; the State Appellate Defender; the Cook County Public Defender; a representative of Cook County Adult Probation, a representative of DuPage County Adult Probation; a representative of Sangamon County Adult Probation; and 4

representatives from non-governmental organizations, including service providers.

(2) The Oversight Board shall within one year after the effective date of this Act:

(A) Develop a process to solicit applications from and identify jurisdictions to be included in the Adult Redeploy Illinois program.

(B) Define categories of membership for local entities to participate in the creation and oversight of the local Adult Redeploy Illinois program.

(C) Develop a formula for the allotment of funds to local jurisdictions for local and community-based services in lieu of commitment to the Department of Corrections and a penalty amount for failure to reach the goal of reduced commitments stipulated in the plans.

(D) Develop a standard format for the local plan to be submitted by the local entity created in each county or circuit.

(E) Identify and secure resources sufficient to support the administration and evaluation of Adult Redeploy Illinois.

(F) Develop a process to support ongoing monitoring and evaluation of Adult Redeploy Illinois.

(G) Review local plans and proposed agreements and approve the distribution of resources.

(H) Develop a performance measurement system that includes but is not limited to the following key performance indicators: recidivism, rate of revocations, employment rates, education achievement, successful completion of substance abuse treatment programs, and payment of victim restitution. Each county or circuit shall include the performance measurement system in its local plan and provide data annually to evaluate its success.

(I) Report annually the results of the performance measurements on a timely basis to the Governor and General Assembly.

(Source: P.A. 100-999, eff. 1-1-19.)



**APPENDIX D: ARI Grants Chart**

	<b>SFY18 appropriation:</b>	
	<b>Grant amount</b>	<b>Grant period</b>
2nd Judicial Circuit	\$332,311.00	7/1/17-6/30/18 (I)
4th Judicial Circuit	\$275,788.00	7/1/17-6/30/18 (I/S)
9th Judicial Circuit	\$422,214.00	7/1/17-6/30/18 (I)
20th Judicial Circuit	\$483,838.00	7/1/17-6/30/18 (I)
Adams	\$257,319.00	1/1/18-6/30/18 (I)
Boone	\$116,678.00	7/1/17-6/30/18 (I/S)
Cook ACT Court	\$1,286,266.00	7/1/17-6/30/18 (I)
Cook HOPE		
DeKalb	\$178,526.00	7/1/17-6/30/18 (I)
DuPage	\$278,843.00	7/1/17-6/30/18 (I)
Grundy	\$95,001.00	7/1/17-6/30/18 (I)
Jersey	\$110,612.00	7/1/17-6/30/18 (I)
Kendall	\$192,229.00	7/1/17-6/30/18 (I)
Lake	\$225,440.00	7/1/17-6/30/18 (I)
LaSalle	\$158,552.00	7/1/17-6/30/18 (I)
LaSalle – TAC	\$118,354.00	1/1/18-6/30/18 (I)
LaSalle – SAO	\$22,975.00	1/1/18-6/30/18 (P)
Macon	\$365,209.00	7/1/17-6/30/18 (I)
Madison	\$194,705.00	7/1/17-6/30/18 (I)
McHenry	\$13,215.00	1/1/18-6/30/18 (P)
McLean	\$89,610.00	7/1/17-6/30/18 (I)
Peoria	\$225,275.00	7/1/17-6/30/18 (I)
Sangamon	\$309,415.00	7/1/17-6/30/18 (I/S)
Washington/Perry	\$86,623.00	1/1/18-6/30/18 (I)
Will	\$384,354.00	7/1/17-6/30/18 (I/S)
Winnebago	\$733,399.00	7/1/17-6/30/18 (I)
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$6,956,751.00</b>	

I = Implementation; P = Planning; S = Supplemental

## APPENDIX E: ARI Participant Statistics

### State Fiscal Year 2018

<b>ALL SITES</b>		
<b>Age at enrollment</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percent</b>
<20	41	2%
20-29	613	35%
30-39	531	31%
40-49	328	19%
50-59	185	10%
60+	31	2%
Missing	9	1%
Total	1738	100%
<b><i>Emerging Adults 17-24</i></b>	310	18%
<b>Gender</b>		
Male	1177	68%
Female	558	32%
Missing	3	<1%
Total	1738	100%
<b>Race</b>		
White	1030	59%
African American	588	34%
Hispanic	83	5%
Other	16	1%
Missing	21	1%
Total	1738	100%
<b>Risk Level (LSI-R)</b>		
High	757	44%
Moderate/Medium	623	36%
Minimum/Low	42	2%
Other	2	<1%
Missing	314	18%
Total	1738	100%
<b>Admitting Offense</b>		
Property	706	41%
Drug Controlled Substance	488	28%
Other	219	13%
Drug Meth	155	9%
Missing	73	4%
DUI	45	3%
Drug Cannabis	32	2%
Sex Offense	9	0%

Weapons	7	0%
Drug Paraphernalia	2	0%
Violent Offense	2	0%
Total	1738	100%
<b>Exit Status</b>		
Successful	292	44%
Unsuccessful non-IDOC	235	35%
Unsuccessful IDOC	73	11%
Other*	64	10%
Total Exits	664	100%
Still active in the program	1074	
Total clients served	1738	

\*Other included deceased, declined, dropped out, AWOL, other probation, transfer, unspecified

Source: Client List SFY 2018 NO PII

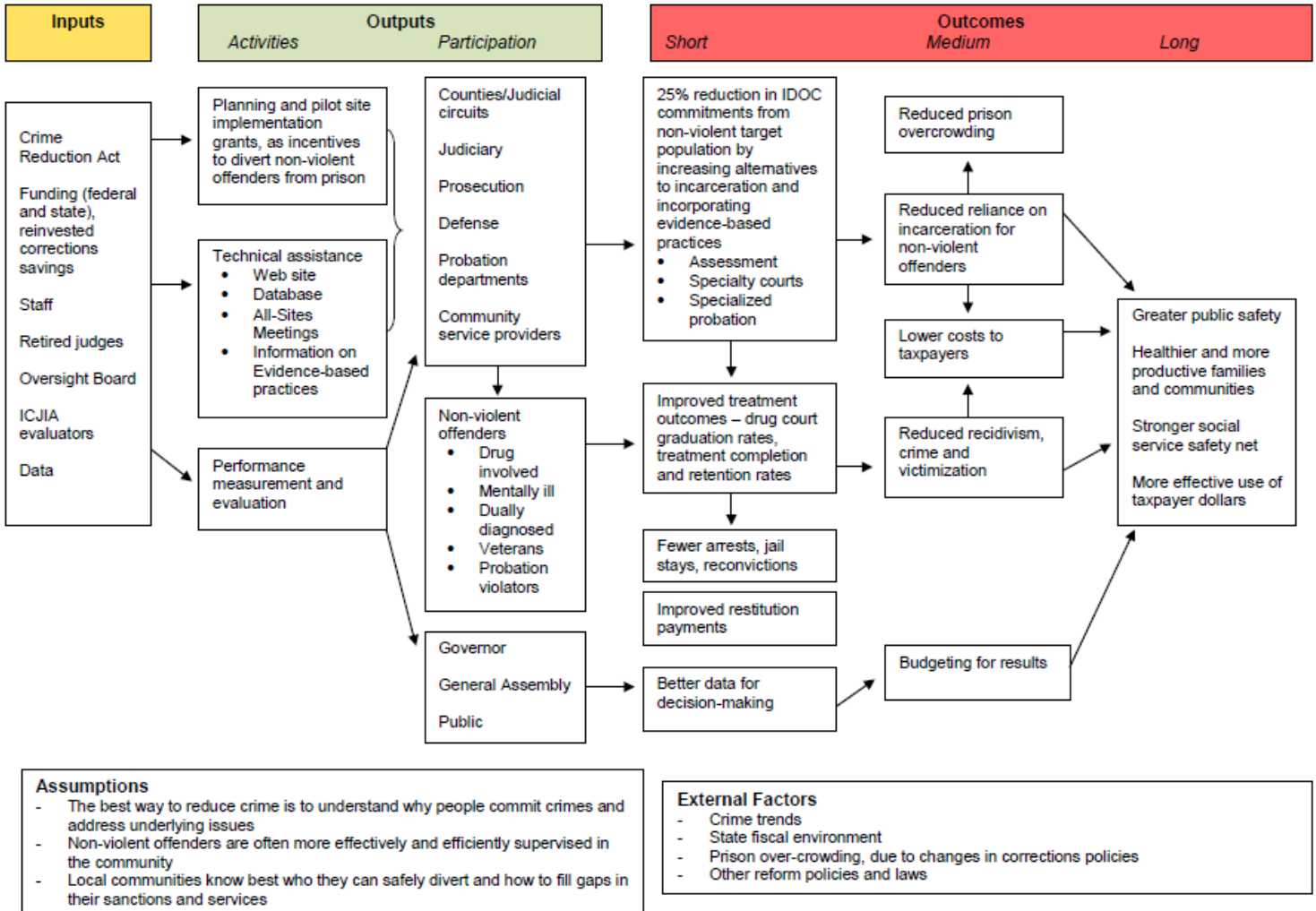
## APPENDIX F: Evidence-based and Promising Practices at ARI Sites

Assessments	Program Models		Probation Methods & Tools	Treatment & Therapy	Recovery & Support
Level of Service Inventory-Revised (LSI-R)	Adult drug court		Effective Practices in Community Supervision (EPICS)	Matrix model	Recovery coaching
Texas Christian University (TCU) screening & assessments	Adult mental health court		Effective Casework Model	Dialectical-Behavior Therapy (DBT)	Twelve-Step Facilitation Therapy (AA, NA)
Global Appraisal of Individual Needs (GAIN)	Intensive supervision (surveillance & treatment)		Motivational interviewing (MI)	Medication Assisted Treatment (MAT)	SMART Recovery (Self Management and Recovery Training)
Substance Abuse Subtle Screening Inventory (SASSI)	Hawaii's Opportunity Probation with Enforcement (HOPE)		Swift & certain/ graduated sanction case management for substance abusing offenders	Integrated Dual Disorder Therapy	Wellness Recovery Action Planning (WRAP)
Risk and Needs Triage (RANT)			Electronic monitoring	Assertive Community Treatment (ACT)	Transitional and supportive housing
Client Evaluation of Self Treatment (CEST)			Carey Guides – Brief Intervention Tools (BITS)	Cognitive behavioral therapy (CBT) (for high and moderate risk offenders) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Thinking for a Change (T4C)</li> <li>- Moral Reconciliation Therapy (MRT)</li> <li>- Strategies for Self-Improvement and Change (SSC)</li> <li>- Relapse Prevention Therapy (RPT)</li> <li>- Moving On</li> <li>- Co-occurring Disorders Program (CDP)</li> <li>- Anger Management</li> <li>- Motivational Enhancement Therapy</li> <li>- A New Direction</li> </ul>	Wrap-around services <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Community Reinforcement Approach</li> <li>- Cultural Competency</li> <li>- Family psycho-education</li> <li>- Work therapy</li> <li>- Employment retention</li> </ul>
PTSD Checklist-Civilian Version (PCL-C), Trauma Screening Questionnaire (TSQ), Suicide Behaviors Questionnaire-Revised (SBQ-R)				Trauma-informed therapy <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Seeking Safety</li> <li>- Trauma Recovery &amp; Empowerment Model (TREM)</li> <li>- Helping Men/Women Recover</li> </ul>	

## APPENDIX G: ARI Logic Model

Program: Adult Redeploy Illinois Logic Model

Situation: Non-violent offenders cycling through the prison system at great cost but questionable benefit to taxpayers.



## APPENDIX H: ARI Performance Measures

<b>Measure</b>	<b>Data elements used to calculate measure</b>	<b>Definition</b>	<b>Interpretation</b>
Progress towards 25 percent reduction	A. Total participants enrolled B. Participants re-sentenced to IDOC from ARI county  Reduction = A-B	Number of participants successfully diverted from IDOC, either by successful completion of probation or sanction to lesser alternative	Assesses the site's progress towards diversion goal as specified in grant agreement
Number of participants enrolled in ARI	A. Total participants enrolled in program B. Participants enrolled but not starting services  Enrolled = A-B	Referred individuals who were eligible for and enrolled in the ARI program who started services	Assesses the ongoing capacity of the site to enroll participants and provide ARI services
Number of participants screened for ARI, but not enrolled (will vary based on availability of data collected by sites)	A. Total participants screened for eligibility B. Participants ultimately enrolled  Screened, not enrolled = A-B	Individuals screened for eligibility but not ultimately enrolled in ARI	Assess the site's screening process to assist in identifying enrollment bottlenecks
Employment rates/changes in employment during program enrollment	A. Participant employment status at enrollment B. Participant employment status during enrollment C. Participant employment status at termination  Employment changes = changes from A to B and C	Number of participants who become employed, have no change in employment, or lose employment while in ARI	Indicator of pro-social outcomes for ARI participants
Changes in education level during program enrollment	A. Participant education level at enrollment B. Participant education level during enrollment C. Participant education level at termination  Education changes = changes from A to B and C	Number of participants who experience changes in formal education level or have no change in education level	Indicator of pro-social outcomes for ARI participants
Completion of treatment programs/court requirements: cognitive behavioral therapy, substance abuse treatment, mental health treatment, Community Restorative Boards, restitution	A. Total participants enrolled in intervention B. Number of participants active in intervention C. Number of participants successfully completing intervention  Completion = A-B Percent successful = C/A	Number of participants who are enrolled in treatment programs and who complete them unsuccessfully and successfully; percentage of participants enrolled who successfully complete	Indicator of pro-social outcomes for ARI participants; indicator of efficacy of treatment components of ARI program
Prevalence of rule-violating behavior: number of new misdemeanor and felony arrests, number and nature of technical violations/non-compliance	A. Number of reported non-compliance incidents B. Number of new misdemeanor arrests C. Number of new felony arrests	Prevalence of rule-violating behavior	Indicator of use and efficacy of graduated sanctions and changes in compliance levels; indicator of impact on public safety

<b>Measure</b>	<b>Data elements used to calculate measure</b>	<b>Definition</b>	<b>Interpretation</b>
Average number of monthly face-to-face contacts between participants and probation officers	A. Total number of face-to-face contacts with probation per month for all participants B. Total number of “participant-months” in the program  Average contacts = A/B	Average number of monthly face-to-face contacts between participants and probation officers	Indicator of supervision level at ARI sites; assesses adherence to intensive supervision practices
Rates of successful completion of ARI program	A. Total number of participants terminating ARI program B. Number of participants successfully terminating ARI/probation  Percent successful = B/A	Number of participants who successfully complete ARI programs	Assesses how many participants have successfully completed program requirements as determined by ARI site
Rates of unsuccessful termination from ARI program: rate of re-sentence to IDOC, rate of re-sentence to non-prison sanction	A. Total number of participants terminating ARI programs B. Number of participants unsuccessfully terminating ARI/probation C. Number of participants re-sentenced to IDOC D. Number of participants re-sentenced to non-IDOC sanction  Percent unsuccessful = B/A Percent IDOC = C/A Percent non-IDOC = D/A	Number of participants who are unsuccessfully terminated from ARI; number of participants re-sentenced to IDOC; number of participants re-sentenced to sanction other than IDOC (jail, other probation, etc.)	Assess how many participants have unsuccessfully terminated from ARI program; indicator of site ability to divert offenders from IDOC to non-prison alternatives
Rate of LSI-R assessment for participants: percent of participants assessed at high, medium, or low; percent with overrides	A. Number of participants enrolled in ARI program B. Number of participants with a valid LSI-R assessment C. Number of participants assessed at high risk D. Number of participants assessed at medium risk E. Number of participants assessed at low risk F. Number of participants with overrides  Rate of assessment = B/A Percent high risk = C/A Percent medium risk = D/A Percent low risk = E/A Percent of overrides = F/A	Number of participants enrolled in ARI who receive a risk assessment upon enrollment or immediately prior to enrollment; number of participants assessed at high, medium, and low risk; number of participants with score overrides	Assesses the use of validated risk assessment instruments at sites; assesses site’s ability to identify and enroll targeted risk groups

## APPENDIX I: Performance Measurement Matrix

The following contractual performance measures will be used to review adherence to Adult Redeploy Illinois requirements. Certain conditions related to the performance measures may initiate the need for technical assistance and/or corrective action:

Contractual Performance Measure	Initiator for Corrective Action
Reduction goal: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 25% reduction of ARI-eligible IDOC commitments from the identified target population for the grant period.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Failure to meet or risk of failure to meet the contractual 25% reduction goal for the grant period.</li> </ul>
Assessment tools: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Risk and needs assessment information utilized for enrollment determinations.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No assessment tool in use.</li> <li>• Assessment tool not used consistently.</li> <li>• Assessment tool failing to guide enrollment or programming determinations.</li> </ul>
Evidence-based practices (EBP): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fidelity of EBP is documented.</li> <li>• 100% of enrolled are receiving EBP.</li> <li>• % high-risk/need engaged in appropriate programming (e.g. substance abuse treatment, mental health treatment, cognitive-behavioral therapy).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Failure to use EBP (e.g., failure to assess and use information for enrollment and programming, failure to utilize risk-need-responsivity model, failure to use evidence-based programs or curricula).</li> <li>• Failure to address technical assistance recommendations in a timely manner.</li> </ul>
Appropriate ARI target/service population: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Participants are:                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Probation-eligible</li> <li>○ Prison-bound</li> <li>○ Moderate to high risk</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Local programs enroll appropriate target population as planned to match intervention (e.g., high-risk/low-need or high-risk/high-need).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Analysis of program’s unsuccessful exits shows a lower than pre-determined threshold of program revocations committed to IDOC.</li> <li>• Analysis of risk scores shows program is not serving moderate to high-risk individuals according to pre-determined threshold.</li> <li>• Analysis shows program is excessively overriding risk scores.</li> </ul>
Provision of program data as required in contracts: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Demographics</li> <li>• Case information</li> <li>• ARI information                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Probation/ARI conditions</li> <li>○ Drug testing results</li> <li>○ Diagnosis information</li> <li>○ Treatment providers</li> <li>○ Status/termination of conditions</li> <li>○ Changes in employment/education levels</li> <li>○ Technical violations, arrests, convictions</li> <li>○ Risk and other assessment information</li> <li>○ Client contacts</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Failure to provide requested data in the form/detail requested or in a timely manner.</li> </ul>

**Corrective action plan (CAP) remedies:**

1. Training (use of assessment tools, evidence-based practices, data collection, group dynamics)
2. Technical assistance
3. Assessment of mitigating circumstances
4. Sanctions
5. Termination of contract



## **APPENDIX J: Corrective Action Plan Language**

### **CORRECTIVE ACTION PLAN FOR SITES AT RISK OF NOT MEETING REDUCTION GOALS:**

At the end of each quarter, staff from the site and the department administering the Adult Redeploy Illinois grant will (1) do a formal review of the number of individuals diverted from the Illinois Department of Corrections (using the site's and IDOC's data) and (2) assess whether the number conforms with the site's approved plan in order to achieve the annual 25% reduction included in the plan.

If either site or the state agency administering staff believes that it will not [achieve the annual 25% reduction], they shall bring the issue to the next meeting of the Oversight Board (or within the first month of the next quarter, whichever is sooner) with a plan for remediation designed to avert a penalty charge to the site. The site may choose to send its representatives to the Board meeting to explain the plan, and the Board shall act on the plan immediately upon its receipt.

Should the Board not accept the plan, the site will have the opportunity to modify the plan or withdraw from the program by the next Board meeting (or the second month of the quarter, whichever is sooner). Should the site accept the corrective action plan, the plan shall include a schedule for reporting on the progress of the plan, with regular reports at least once a quarter to the Board, until the Board agrees that the corrective action plan has been successfully implemented.