



**ADULT REDEPLOY
ILLINOIS**

**2013 Annual Report to the Governor and General Assembly
on the Implementation and Projected Impact of**

Adult Redeploy Illinois

Submitted by: The Adult Redeploy Illinois Oversight Board

April 29, 2014

ADULT REDEPLOY ILLINOIS

Annual Report on Implementation and Projected Impact

Table of Contents

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY.....	1
INTRODUCTION.....	2
PROGRAM DESCRIPTION.....	5
Enabling Legislation – Illinois Crime Reduction Act of 2009	
Adult Redeploy Illinois Oversight Board	
Program Funding and Staffing	
Application and Funding Process	
IMPLEMENTATION UPDATE.....	8
Site Descriptions	
Evidence-Based Practices	
Performance Measurement	
Site Monitoring	
Outreach, Technical Assistance & Communication	
PROJECTED IMPACT.....	25
Diversion Goals	
Cost Savings	
Success Stories	
EVALUATION.....	32
MEETING 2013 GOALS	33
CONCLUSION.....	35
APPENDICES.....	36
A. Illinois Crime Reduction Act of 2009 - 730 ILCS 190/20 - Adult Redeploy Illinois	
B. Corrective Action Plan Language	
C. ARI Implementation Timeline	
D. ARI Grants Chart	
E. ARI Participant Statistics	
F. ARI Performance Measures	
G. ARI Site Snapshots	
Boone County	
Cook County	
Cook County – ACT Court	
DuPage County	
Jersey County	
Kane County	
Lake County	
LaSalle County	
Macon County	
Madison County	
McLean County	
Peoria County	
Sangamon County	
St. Clair County	
Winnebago County	
Second Judicial Circuit	
Fourth Judicial Circuit	
Ninth Judicial Circuit	
H. ARI Logic Model	
I. ARI Dashboard (through 12/31/13)	
J. ARI Press Release	
K. ARI Success Stories	

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Adult Redeploy Illinois sites have diverted 1,376 non-violent offenders from prison since program inception in January 2011 and through the end of 2013. This has resulted in over \$27.2 million in correctional cost savings. Adult Redeploy Illinois was created by the Crime Reduction Act of 2009 to support local jurisdictions in establishing more cost-effective alternatives to incarceration for non-violent offenders in their communities. Research shows that non-violent offenders are more effectively rehabilitated in community settings, which are also less expensive than prison. In exchange for grant funding, jurisdictions agree to reduce by 25% the number of non-violent offenders they send to the Illinois Department of Corrections (IDOC) from their target populations. The reduction goal is an accountability mechanism and a means to generate state corrections savings to sustain the program.

In the past year, Adult Redeploy Illinois (ARI) nearly doubled in size and impact, thanks to the significant investment in the program by state leaders. Following the expiration of a federal “proof of concept” grant that funded the program’s pilot phase, the Governor and General Assembly appropriated \$2 million for the ARI program in state fiscal year 2013, and \$7 million in SFY14. The increased appropriation allowed ARI to expand from 10 sites in 10 counties in 2012, to 18 sites with 19 programs across 34 counties in 2013. The number of people served at ARI sites rose from 947 in 2012 to 1,275 in 2013. Of the 1,275 offenders served, 1,171 were diverted from prison.

Adult Redeploy Illinois continues to grow as counties learn more about the program’s local impact. Eighteen sites are currently funded, including Boone County, Cook County (2 sites), DuPage County, Jersey County, Kane County, Lake County, LaSalle County, Macon County, Madison County, McLean County, Peoria County, Sangamon County, St. Clair County, Winnebago County, Second Judicial Circuit, Fourth Judicial Circuit, and Ninth Judicial Circuit. Several more jurisdictions are in the planning stages for 2014, designing diversion programs that reflect local needs and assets. As part of the planning process, sites convene local stakeholders from across the criminal justice system and related fields of behavioral health, job training/education, and veterans’ affairs to identify non-violent offenders who can be safely diverted from prison and the enhanced supervision strategies and services needed to address the issues underlying their criminal behavior.

Adult Redeploy Illinois is data-driven, evidence-based and results-oriented. Employing the principles of effective intervention, sites assess risk, identify criminogenic needs, and employ proven and promising programs to address those needs and reduce recidivism. Performance measurement data on the implementation and effectiveness of local alternatives to incarceration are collected from the program’s first day and analyzed by the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority to provide feedback to the sites and report on progress to internal and external stakeholders. The ARI Oversight Board also uses these data to support its oversight function and approval of grants.

Adult Redeploy Illinois demonstrates the fiscal impact of being smart on crime. An average ARI intervention cost is estimated at \$4,400 compared to a per capita annual prison incarceration cost of \$21,500. The evidence-based practices employed at the sites have been shown to provide a return on investment, in terms of crime reduction, of as much as \$25 in societal benefits for every \$1 spent to implement the programs. ARI is part of a movement to improve the effectiveness of the Illinois criminal justice system, using the latest research and technology. Results show that this approach leads to significant cost savings to the state and improved public safety outcomes. The goals of ARI in SFY15 are to continue developing into a true statewide initiative.

INTRODUCTION

Community-based programs are more cost-effective and produce better results in rehabilitating non-violent offenders. Everyone benefits when we can help offenders turn their lives around without filling up our prisons.

- Governor Pat Quinn, in 12/29/13 press release about Adult Redeploy Illinois

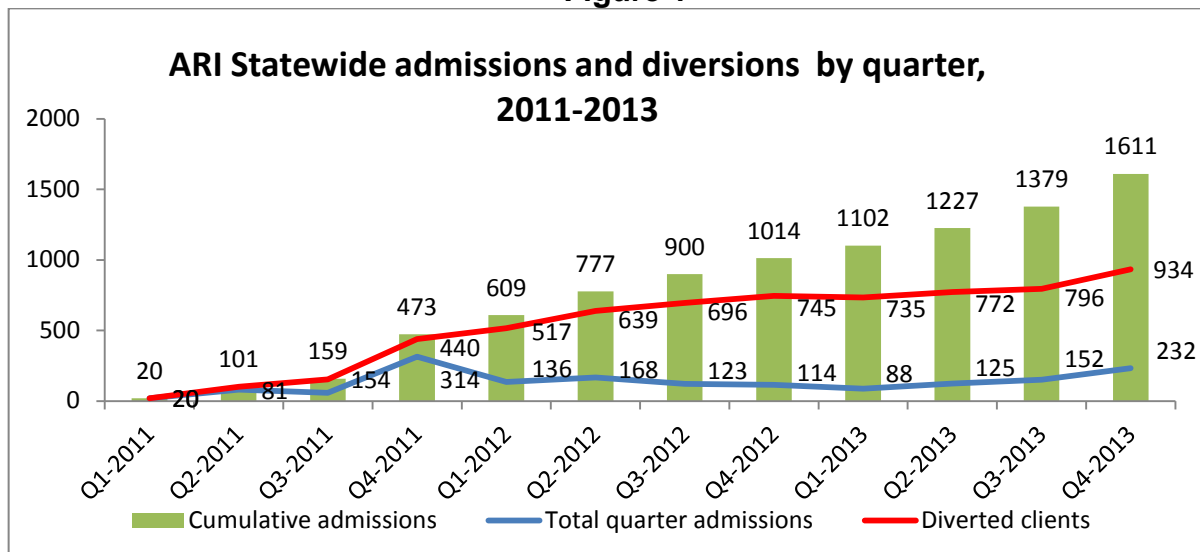
For decades, the United States has increasingly relied on incarceration to secure public safety. While the U.S. accounts for only 5% of the world’s population, it accounts for 25% of the world’s prisoners. More offenses, including those non-violent in nature, are punished with imprisonment, even as crime has been on a steady decline. The result is an over-crowded prison system, warehousing rather than correcting offenders, diverting taxpayer dollars from other priorities, and leading to collateral consequences that weaken the social fabric of communities.

In recent years, however, due to the “push” of fiscal crises and the “pull” of advancing research around what works in corrections, Illinois, along with other states, has implemented policies to expand alternatives to incarceration, particularly for non-violent offenders that pose minimal risk to public safety. As part of this effort, Adult Redeploy Illinois was established by the Crime Reduction Act of 2009, a landmark piece of criminal justice reform legislation.

Adult Redeploy Illinois works with local communities to reduce the number of non-violent offenders being sent to the Illinois Department of Corrections (IDOC). Research shows that non-violent offenders are more effectively supervised in the community when provided with services addressing the needs underlying their criminal behavior, and leveraging individual and community assets. This approach saves money and increases public safety.

The 2013 annual report includes information on the implementation of Adult Redeploy Illinois over two state fiscal years – the last half of SFY13 (January-June 2013) and the first half of SFY14 (July-December 2013) – showing the increasing reach and impact of the program. *Figure 1* shows the growing numbers of non-violent offenders diverted by ARI programs.

Figure 1



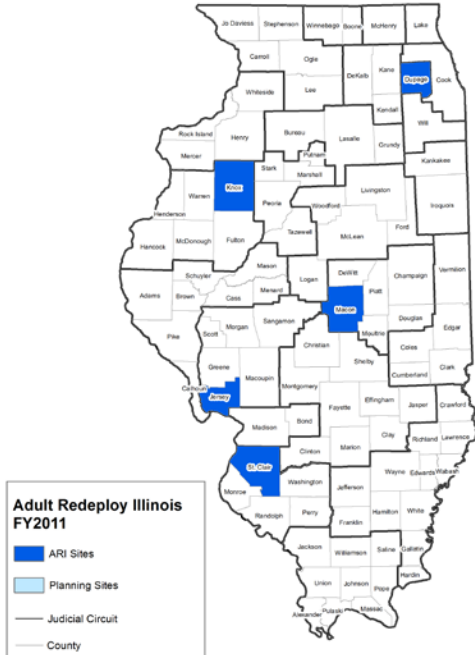
In the past year, the Adult Redeploy Illinois program received a significant vote of confidence from the governor and General Assembly with a substantially increased appropriation, from \$2 million in state fiscal year (SFY) 2013 to \$7 million in SFY14. With the increased funds, ARI was able to double the number of sites in the program, and significantly expand the total capacity to divert non-violent offenders from prison at the sites. In a series of maps in *Figure 2*, the rapid expansion since the start of the program is evident.

In order to have continued impact on the criminal justice system, Adult Redeploy Illinois is working to be most strategic with its resources in planning its growth. To this end, staff, Oversight Board members and other community leaders have engaged in a strategic planning process in 2013-14 to guide program development over the next several years.

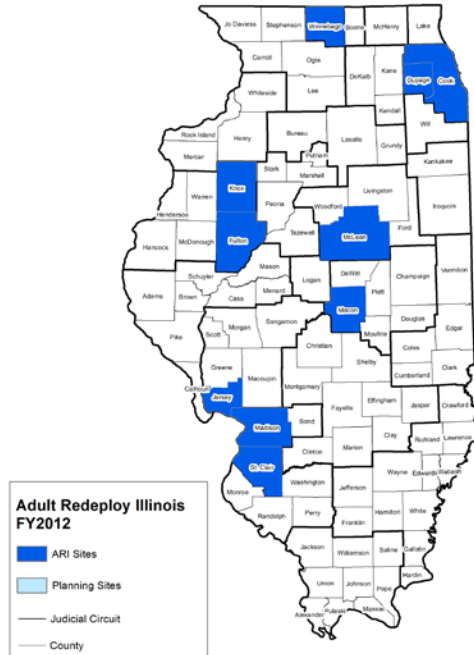
Figure 2

GROWTH IN ARI PROGRAM

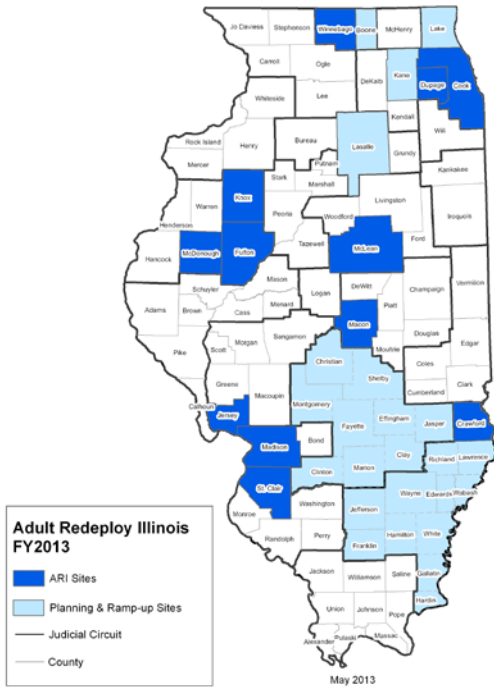
Adult Redeploy Illinois Sites



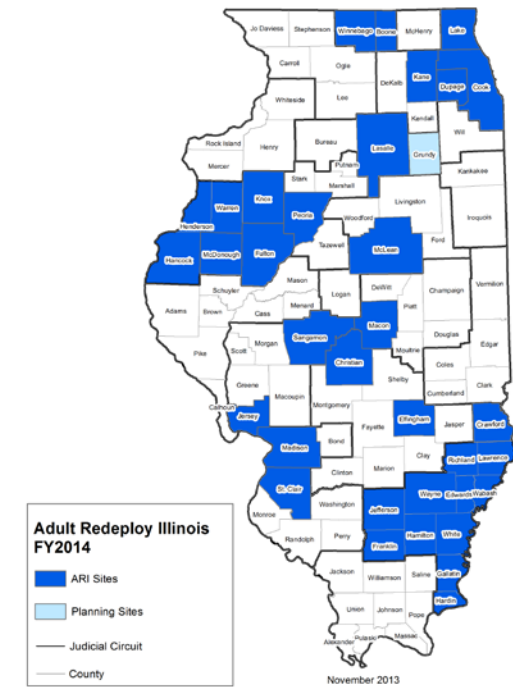
Adult Redeploy Illinois Sites



Adult Redeploy Illinois Sites



Adult Redeploy Illinois Sites



PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

I. Enabling Legislation – Illinois Crime Reduction Act of 2009

Adult Redeploy Illinois was created by the Crime Reduction Act (Public Act 96-0761) as part of a package of criminal justice reform measures passed in 2009. The Crime Reduction Act established a framework for modernizing the Illinois criminal justice system by requiring the use of validated assessments, evidence-based practices and performance measurement and evaluation. The relevant section of the Crime Reduction Act defining Adult Redeploy Illinois (730 ILCS 190/20) is included as Appendix A.

The underlying principles of the Crime Reduction Act are:

- The current criminal justice system is not as effective as it might be, and the current prison population growth is fiscally unsustainable.
- Being smart on crime involves understanding why people commit crimes and addressing the needs underlying criminal behavior.
- It is cheaper and more effective to treat non-violent offenders in their communities, reserving prison space for violent criminals.

In addition to mandated information sharing across the criminal justice system, the Crime Reduction Act called for the adoption of a standardized validated assessment system (Risk, Assets, and Needs Assessment, or RANA). Companion legislation created the Illinois Sentencing Policy Advisory Council to collect and analyze data on sentencing policies and practices to determine their outcomes and system-wide fiscal impact.

Adult Redeploy Illinois (ARI) is modeled after the successful juvenile Redeploy Illinois program that has been operating since 2005. ARI is based on the “performance incentive funding” best practice included in the Pew Public Safety and Performance Project’s *Policy Framework to Strengthen Community Corrections*.¹

The goals of Adult Redeploy Illinois are:

- Reduce crime and recidivism at a lower cost to taxpayers.
- Provide financial incentives to counties or judicial circuits to create effective local-level evidence-based services.
- Encourage the successful local supervision of eligible offenders and their reintegration into the locality.
- Perform rigorous data collection and analysis to assess the outcomes of the programs.

II. Adult Redeploy Illinois Oversight Board

The Crime Reduction Act established the Adult Redeploy Illinois Oversight Board (ARIOB) for the program, comprised of 17 leaders from across the criminal justice system in Illinois and the community at-large. ARIOB is co-chaired by the director of the Illinois Department of Corrections (IDOC) and the secretary of the Illinois Department of Human Services (IDHS). *Figure 3* lists the members of ARIOB and their affiliations.

¹ In 2008, the Public Safety Performance Project of the Pew Charitable Trusts convened leading policy makers, practitioners and researchers to review a wide range of strategies to improve community corrections and identify those with the greatest promise to cut crime and state corrections costs. Retrieved from http://www.pewcenteronthestates.org/report_detail.aspx?id=47134.

Figure 3
ARIOB Membership List (as of December 2013)

Membership	Appointee
Director of Illinois Department of Corrections, Co-Chair	S. A. Godinez, Director
Secretary of Illinois Department of Human Services, Co-Chair	Michelle Saddler, Secretary
Prisoner Review Board	Adam Monreal, Chairman
Office of Attorney General	Brent Stratton, Chief Deputy Attorney General, Criminal Justice, Office of the Attorney General
Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority	Jack Cutrone, Executive Director
Sentencing Policy Advisory Council	Kathryn Saltmarsh, Executive Director
Cook County State's Attorney	Thomas Mahoney, Assistant State's Attorney, Supervisor, Gang Prosecution Unit, Cook County State's Attorney's Office
State's Attorney selected by the President of the Illinois State's Attorneys Association	Joseph Bruscato, Winnebago County State's Attorney
State Appellate Defender	Michael Pelletier, Illinois State Appellate Defender
Cook County Public Defender	Deborah White, Chief of the Felony Trial Division, Law Office of the Cook County Public Defender
Representative of Cook County Adult Probation	Jesus Reyes, Acting Chief Probation Officer, Adult Probation Department, Circuit Court of Cook County
Representative of DuPage County Adult Probation	Patricia Hayden, Deputy Court Administrator-Probation, 18 th Judicial Circuit, DuPage County
Representative of Sangamon County Probation	Michael Torchia, Director, Sangamon County Court Services Department
Representative from non-governmental organization	Joseph Antolin, Principal, Antolin & Associates Consulting
Representative from non-governmental organization	Walter Boyd, Executive Director, St. Leonard's Ministries
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

ARIOB met five times throughout 2013. Its formal actions included:

- Approval of release of implementation Request For Proposal (RFP) using SFY14 funds.
- Approval of nine new implementation sites (Boone County, Cook County ACT Court, Kane County, Lake County, LaSalle County, Peoria County, Sangamon County, Second Judicial Circuit, Fourth Judicial Circuit).
- Approval of funds for non-competitive planning grants.
- Approval of supplemental funding opportunities in the areas of data and technology, direct service supplements, training, and evaluation.

ARIOB meetings also featured presentations by ARI sites, to provide direct reporting and local feedback on implementation of the program, including successes and challenges.

III. Program Funding and Staffing

In 2013, Adult Redeploy Illinois transitioned from a one-time federal grant to annual state appropriations. After receiving initial start-up funds from Governor Quinn in 2010, the program's pilot phase was funded with a \$4 million multi-year grant with American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA) Justice Assistance Grant (JAG) funds, disbursed through the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority (ICJIA). Utilizing these federal "proof of concept" funds, Adult Redeploy Illinois created an infrastructure and established a track record of diverting significant numbers of non-violent offenders from prison, leading to projected correctional savings to the state.

On the basis of this early demonstrated success, Adult Redeploy Illinois received an appropriation of \$2 million in state fiscal year (SFY) 2013 to sustain the program once the federal funds expired. In SFY14, the appropriation level was increased substantially, to \$7 million, to expand the program to more sites statewide.

The program is staffed by a full-time Program Administrator and full-time Project Coordinator, as well as two part-time technical assistance providers in the field. Staff is responsible for identifying, funding and monitoring local sites; managing outreach, technical assistance and communication; overseeing the collection and analysis of performance measurement data; and staffing the Oversight Board and its working committees. Research and other technical support is provided by ICJIA. Additional research and monitoring staff positions have been created but not yet filled, to ensure effective administration of the expanded program.

IV. Application and Funding Process

The application process for Adult Redeploy Illinois funding is based on the juvenile Redeploy Illinois process, as well as federal funding guidelines according to the Federal Funding Accountability and Transparency Act. Funds are disbursed in the form of planning grants, implementation grants and supplemental funding.

Jurisdictions interested in ARI are encouraged to take advantage of non-competitive planning grants of up to \$30,000, to convene local stakeholders and analyze local data in preparation for submitting a full implementation proposal. The product of the planning period is a local plan for expanding alternatives to incarceration and reducing non-violent admissions to prison. *Figure 4* lists the elements that must be included in each local plan according to the standard plan template. County-level data to complete the local plan are available at the ARI website (www.icjia.org/redeploy), and analysis of these data is intended to assist sites with identifying the target population and selecting target interventions.

The local plan forms the basis of the application for an implementation grant. The main part of the local plan is the description of the proposed ARI-funded program model, based on the analysis of what non-violent offenders have been sent to prison in the past and what could be done differently, incorporating evidence-based practices, to keep them in the community were additional resources available. Applications also include letters of support from criminal justice and community service partners, to demonstrate consensus-building and local commitment to expanded alternatives to incarceration.

Figure 4

Standard Plan Template
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Executive Summary• Description of and Justification for the Target Population• Description of the Planning Partners• Description of Gaps in Sanctions and Services• Description of the Proposed Adult Redeploy Illinois Program Model (including incorporation of existing alternatives to incarceration and human services, use of evidence-based principles, and integration of a community involvement component)• Timeline• Budget

Counties or groups of counties are eligible to apply for ARI implementation grants. In exchange for the funds, jurisdictions must agree to reduce by 25% the number of commitments to the Illinois Department of Corrections (IDOC) from their defined target population based on the average number of commitments over the past three years according to IDOC data. Sites are required to collect data and regularly report on their progress. Jurisdictions having difficulty meeting their reduction goals are provided with technical assistance and can propose a corrective action plan to meet an adjusted target, or prepare to reimburse a portion of the grant to ARI/OB. The corrective action plan language is included as Appendix B.

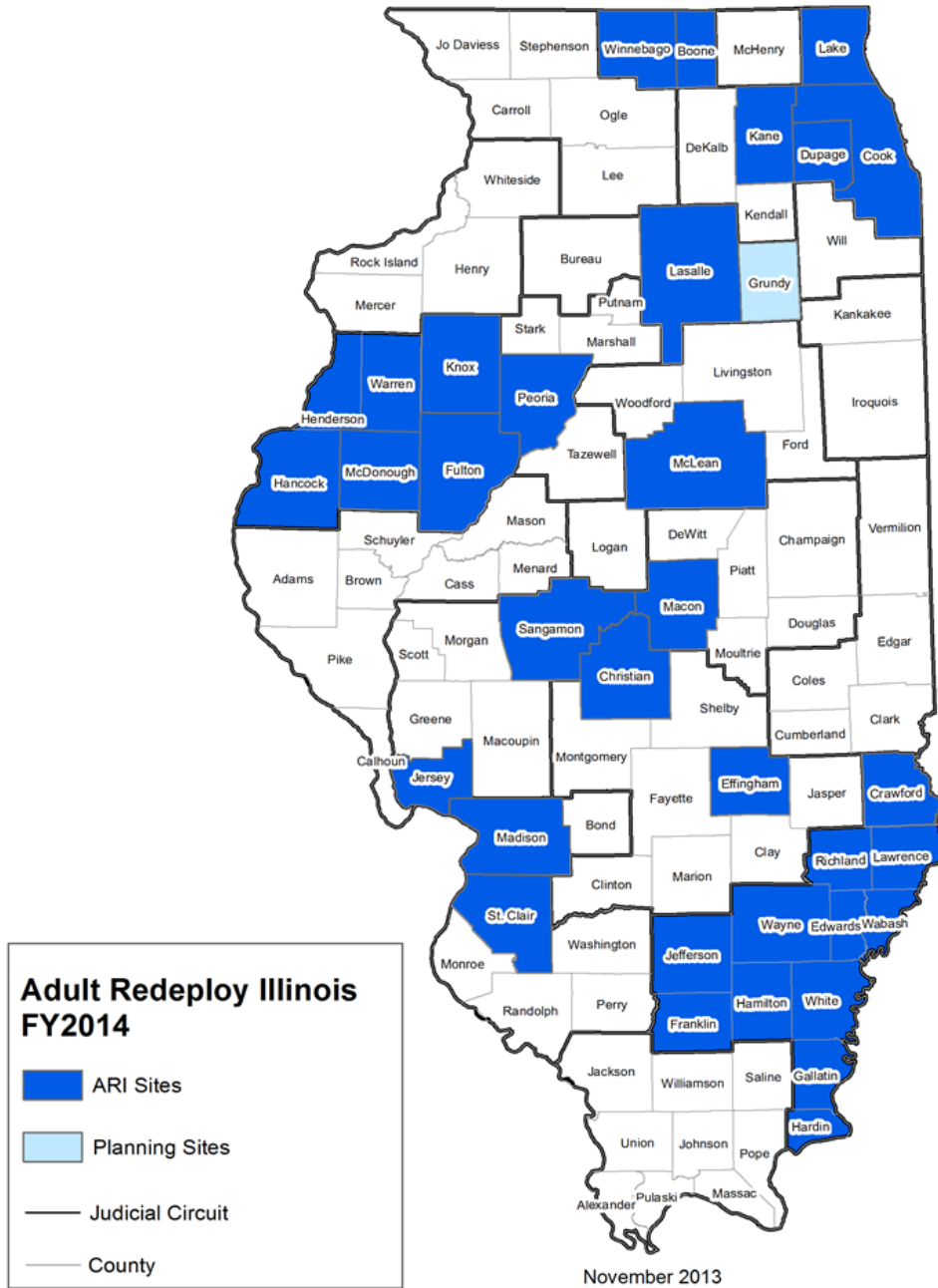
IMPLEMENTATION UPDATE

In 2013, Adult Redeploy Illinois emerged from a pilot phase that began at the January 2010 effective date of the Crime Reduction Act. From the first five pilot sites that started in early-2011, the program has grown to include 18 ARI sites, operating 19 diversion programs, covering 34 counties across the state as of 2013. Of the 18 sites, 15 were enrolling participants in 2013, and three were still in the ramp-up phase. The sites are geographically distributed, in urban, suburban and rural areas. A site map is included as *Figure 5*. Appendix C includes the ARI implementation timeline with key dates.

Since program inception, cumulatively 1,376 non-violent offenders have been diverted from prison. Of this number, 597 individuals were newly enrolled in 2013, and a total of 1,275 received services in 2013. Of the 1,275 people who received ARI-funded services in 2013 alone, 1,171 were diverted from prison, and 104 were terminated from programming and sent to IDOC.

Figure 5

Adult Redeploy Illinois Sites



I. Site Descriptions

Each ARI site is unique, designed and controlled by local stakeholders. Of the 19 funded programs at the 18 sites, nine are problem-solving courts (drug courts, mental health courts, veterans tracks) and 10 are intensive probation supervision programs with services for different target populations. Brief descriptions of each of the sites follow, and Appendix D includes a chart with SFY13 and SFY14 ARI grants to sites.

BOONE COUNTY received a SFY13 planning grant and became an ARI site in July 2013 to create a drug court. Operated out of the Boone County Probation Department, the Boone County ARI program incorporates assessment, individualized recovery support services, and substance abuse treatment. The program is a partnership between probation, Treatment Alternatives for Safe Communities, Inc. (TASC), and Remedies Renewing Lives.

COOK COUNTY became an ARI site in October 2011 to establish a probation violation program, based on the successful Hawaii's Opportunity Probation with Enforcement (HOPE) program. A partnership among the Cook County Office of the Chief Judge, Adult Probation Department, State's Attorney's Office, Public Defender's Office, Sheriff's Office, and WestCare Foundation, and coordinated by the Justice Advisory Council, this program emphasizes swift, certain, and predictable sanctions for probation violations, while increasing access to supportive services including cognitive behavioral and trauma therapy.

COOK COUNTY received additional ARI funding in 2013 to plan and create 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 Cook County Medicaid Waiver program and Affordable Care Act, integration of court-supervision and community-based treatment, and planning for new case management technology. Governed by a steering committee, the program is a partnership between the Cook County Public Defender's Office, Cook County State's Attorney's Office, Adult Probation Department, Treatment Alternatives for Safe Communities, Inc. (TASC), Circuit Court of Cook County, community treatment providers, and local and national court consultants.

DUPAGE COUNTY was one of the first ARI sites in January 2011 creating a probation violator caseload program to provide intensive supervision and support services to offenders violating the conditions of their probation rather than send them to prison. Operated out of the adult probation department and focusing on cognitive behavioral therapy, graduated sanctions and incentives, and job skills training, the DuPage County ARI program engages the state's attorney, public defender, judiciary, and a range of community service providers.

GRUNDY COUNTY received a SFY14 planning grant to explore starting a mental health court. A group of local stakeholders including the Grundy County judiciary, state's attorney, public defender, health department, and local social workers convened for discussion and planned training opportunities and a site visit to an existing mental health court.

JERSEY COUNTY has been an ARI site since January 2011 and utilizes funding for its rural drug court program. Operated out of the probation department, the Jersey County ARI program

incorporates cognitive behavioral therapy (both *Thinking for a Change* and *Moral Reconation Therapy*) and is developing a community restorative justice component.

KANE COUNTY received a SFY13 planning grant and became an ARI site in October 2013 using funding to create an intensive probation supervision/probation violator caseload program. Operated out of the court services department, the Kane County ARI program includes reduced caseloads, the Effective Case Work Model, and a range of services at a community treatment provider. The program is a partnership between Kane County Court Services; Kane County State's Attorney's Office; Kane County Public Defender's Office; Kane County Sheriff's Office; the Office of the Chief Judge, Sixteenth Judicial Circuit; and Transitional Alternative Reentry Initiative (TARI, Inc.).

LAKE COUNTY became an ARI site in October 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 high-risk, prison-bound offenders within the Lake County drug, mental health and veteran's courts. The program is a partnership between the Nineteenth 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; Gateway Foundation; Haymarket Center; Nicasa; and the Veteran's Administration Services.

LASALLE COUNTY received a SFY13 planning grant and became an ARI site in October 2013 to create an intensive probation supervision program for offenders violating the conditions of their probation and in need of additional services. Operated out of the Thirteenth 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 abuse treatment, and employment training. The program is a partnership between the Thirteenth Judicial Circuit Probation and Court Services Department, LaSalle County State's Attorney's Office, Treatment Alternatives for Safe Communities, Inc. (TASC), North Central Behavioral Health Systems, and BEST (Business Employment Skills Team), Inc.

MACON COUNTY became an ARI site in January 2011 establishing its intensive probation supervision with support 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 Behavioral Interventions and Heritage Behavioral Health Center, Inc., both local service providers. A unique aspect of this model is the incorporation of Community Restorative Boards and *Moral Reconation Therapy*.

MADISON COUNTY became an ARI site in July 2011 to fund its problem-solving court enhancement program. Funds provide comprehensive assessments and services within the county's drug, mental health and veterans courts. Operated 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 such as Chestnut Health Systems and Treatment Alternatives for Safe Communities, Inc. (TASC), to expand services and provide interdisciplinary team training. The program includes an evaluation

partnership with Southern Illinois University Edwardsville and a developing community restorative justice element.

McLEAN COUNTY became an ARI site in July 2011 using funding for its intensive probation supervision with services program. Operated 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 (GED) services, substance abuse and counseling, and electronic alcohol monitoring. Partners include McLean County Court Services; chief judge, Eleventh Judicial Circuit; presiding criminal division judge, Eleventh Judicial Circuit; McLean County State's Attorney's Office; McLean County Office of the Public Defender; researcher from Illinois State University; and the Center for Youth and Family Solutions.

PEORIA COUNTY became an ARI site in July 2013 establishing an intensive probation supervision program with services. 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 abuse treatment, education and job training, and community service. Partners include the chief judge of the Tenth 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 became an ARI site in July 2013 to expand and enhance its drug court. Operated out of the Sangamon County Court Services Department, the Sangamon County ARI program incorporates assessment practices to target high risk and high need offenders; cognitive behavioral therapy; substance abuse 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; Treatment Alternatives for Safe Communities, Inc. (TASC); Gateway Foundation; Mental Health Centers of Central Illinois; and other local community agencies.

ST. CLAIR COUNTY was one of the original ARI sites in January 2011 and utilizes funding for its intensive probation supervision program for mentally ill non-violent offenders. 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 (using Jail DataLink) that may be underlying their criminal behavior. Partners include Twentieth Judicial Circuit judiciary; Twentieth Judicial Circuit Court Services and Probation Department; St. Clair County Mental Health Board; Gateway Foundation, Alternatives, Inc.; Comprehensive Behavioral Health Center; Hideg Pharmacy; and A Call for Help, Inc.

WINNEBAGO COUNTY became an ARI site in October 2011 to support its enhanced drug court. The county received additional funding in October 2013 for specific components of its mental health court, known as the Therapeutic Intervention Program (TIP) Court. The Winnebago County ARI program engages the judiciary, state's attorney, public defender,

probation department, and service providers including Treatment Alternatives for Safe Communities, Inc. (TASC), Gateway Foundation, and Rosecrance, in a team approach. The program utilizes 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 abuse and behavioral health treatment.

SECOND JUDICIAL CIRCUIT became an ARI site in July 2013 to expand its drug court model circuit-wide, including Crawford County (an ARI site since November 2012). Upon full implementation, all twelve counties in the vast Second Judicial Circuit will operate a drug court administered by a Specialty Courts Program Coordinator employed by the Wells Center, a local treatment provider. Operated out of the Second 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 Second Judicial Circuit Specialty Courts Committee; Treatment Alternatives for Safe Communities, Inc. (TASC); Center for Prevention Research and Development (CPRD), University of Illinois; Crawford County Renew, Drug Free Communities Coalitions; Egyptian Health Department; The H Group; Jefferson County Comprehensive Services; and the Wells Center.

FOURTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT received a SFY13 planning grant and became an ARI site in July 2013. ARI funding is being used to pilot a mental health court with a veterans treatment track in two of the nine counties in the circuit, Effingham and Christian Counties. Operated out of the Effingham County Probation Department, the Fourth 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. The site is also developing a community restorative program and a research and evaluation partnership. 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; Wellness Loft; Christian County Mental Health Association; Central Illinois Public Transit; Veterans Administration; and Jewell Psychological Services.

NINTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT received ARI funding in July 2013 to expand its drug court model to cover the six counties in the circuit, including Knox (an ARI site since April 2011), Fulton (an ARI site since July 2011) and McDonough. 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, administered by a coordinator, is a partnership between the Ninth Judicial Circuit Court Services; Presiding Drug Court Judges in Fulton, Knox and McDonough Counties; State's Attorney's Offices in Fulton County, Knox County, and McDonough County; Fulton County Public Defender's Office; contractual drug court attorney; Bridgeway; McDonough Hospital; and North Central Behavioral Health Systems.

II. Evidence-Based Practices

The Crime Reduction Act requires Adult Redeploy Illinois to invest in the implementation of evidence-based and promising practices in order to achieve more effective criminal justice results. In 2013, ARI provided training on the principles of effective intervention and the Risk-Need-Responsivity (RNR) model at the All-Sites Summit, an annual technical assistance and networking event for ARI sites. The RNR model identifies and defines the elements of effective programming known to reduce offender recidivism.² In brief, the principles of effective intervention are:

1. **Risk principle: Direct intensive services to the higher risk offenders and minimize services to the low risk offenders.** The risk principle addresses *who* should be targeted using a reliable and valid risk assessment tool. Research indicates actuarial assessments more accurately predict outcomes over clinical judgment. Treatment should be focused on high-risk clients for greatest impact, and treatment delivery to low-risk offenders can actually increase recidivism. Risk assessments look at static (fixed) and dynamic (changing) risk factors, also known as criminogenic needs.
2. **Need principle: Target criminogenic needs in treatment.** The need principle addresses *what* should be treated, differentiating between needs functionally related to criminal behavior (criminogenic) and those that are not related. Criminogenic needs, or dynamic risk factors, are the specific targets of rehabilitative programming. Criminal history, pro-criminal attitudes, associates, and antisocial personality represent the “big four” risk factors most linked to recidivism.
3. **Responsivity principle: Provide treatment in a style and mode that is responsive to the offender’s learning style and ability.** The responsivity principle addresses *how* interventions should be implemented for best effect. General responsivity requires that interventions be based in cognitive behavioral social learning practices, while specific responsivity has to do with aligning treatment with individual strengths, ability, motivation, personality, and demographics such as gender, ethnicity and age.

In addition, a fourth principle has been identified:

4. **Fidelity principle: Implement programs as designed, also known as program integrity.** The fidelity principle assesses *how well* programs are implemented according to the proven model, thereby affecting the results expected. Fidelity to principles of effective offender interventions and specific evidence-based practices is related to successful outcomes (i.e., decreases in recidivism and relapse), and poor fidelity can lead to null or damaging effects. Fidelity to program design cannot be assumed and can be measured and monitored.

Many of the evidence-based and promising practices employed at ARI sites, in probation departments and at the community-based agencies where they subcontract for services, reflect these principles. Below is an impressive list of more than 50 evidence-based and promising practices reported in use by ARI sites (those marked with an asterisk are newly reported in 2013). The practices include general models, assessments, and trademarked program and

² Andrews, D. A., Zinger, I., Hoge, R. D., Bonta, J., Gendreau, P., & Cullen, F. T. (1990). Does correctional treatment work? A psychologically informed meta-analysis. *Criminology*, 28, 369-404. Accessed 4/8/14 at <http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/j.1745-9125.1990.tb01330.x/abstract>

curricula. Those in bold have been studied and shown to be effective in reducing recidivism through a meta-analysis conducted by the Washington State Institute for Public Policy and/or they appear among the evaluated programs or practices in the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration's (SAMHSA) National Registry of Evidence-based Programs and Practices (www.nrepp.samhsa.gov) or on the National Institute of Justice's CrimeSolutions.gov (www.crimesolutions.gov). Additional information on a number of these practices is available on the ARI website (http://www.icjia.org/public/redeploy/ebps_in_use.cfm) at the Evidence-Based Practices tab, "Evidence-Based Practices Currently In Use."

General Models/Methods:

- **Cognitive Behavioral Therapy (high and moderate risk)**
- Co-occurring or dual disorder treatment*
- **Drug Court**
- Eight evidence-based practices in community corrections*
- **Electronic monitoring**
- **Employment training/job assistance in the community**
- **Inpatient/intensive outpatient drug treatment (community)**
- **Intensive Supervision (treatment)**
- **Mental Health Court**
- **Outpatient/non-intensive drug treatment (community)**
- **Probation Caseload Standards**
- Restorative justice
- **Supervision with Risk Need and Responsivity Principles (high and moderate risk)**
- Trauma-Informed Therapy
- Veteran's Court*

Assessments:

- Client Evaluation of Self Treatment (CEST)*
- Global Appraisal of Individual Needs (GAIN)*
- Level of Service Inventory-Revised (LSI-R) Assessment
- PTSD Checklist-Civilian Version (PCL-C)*
- Substance Abuse Subtle Screening Inventory (SASSI)
- Texas Christian University (TCU) Assessment

Specific Programs or Curricula:

- Acceptance and Commitment Therapy (ACT)*
- Anger management* (*MRT*-based)
- *Beyond Trauma**
- *Carey Guides**
- Cognitive Processing Therapy*
- Community Reinforcement Approach*
- **Dialectical-Behavior Therapy (DBT)***
- Effective Practices in Community Supervision (EPICS)
- **Family Behavior Therapy***
- Family psycho-education and advocacy*
- *Helping Women/Men Recovery**

- Illness Self-Management and Recovery
- **Matrix Model of substance abuse treatment***
- **Medication assisted treatment (MAT)***
- **Moral Reconciliation Therapy (MRT)**
- **Motivational interviewing (MI)**
- **Moving On**
- *New Direction: A Cognitive Therapy Approach**
- *Recovery Coaching*
- **Relapse Prevention Therapy (RPT)***
- **Seeking Safety**
- *SMART Recovery (Self Management and Recovery Training)*
- *Solution-Focused Brief Therapy (SFBT)*
- **Swift & certain/graduated sanction case management for substance abusing offenders**
- **Thinking for a Change (T4C)**
- *Transitional housing/supported housing**
- *Trauma Recovery and Empowerment Model* (TREM)*
- **Twelve-Step Facilitation Therapy***
- **Wellness Recovery Action Planning (WRAP)***
- *Work therapy**

*EB/PP newly reported in calendar year 2013

BOLD indicates listing on national EB/PP registries

Italics denote proprietary program and curricula

Evidence-based practices in action

Risk and Need – Sangamon County drug court

The State's Attorney Office and Public Defender's Office first review arrest, police or case filing reports, and confer with Drug Court team law enforcement representative if necessary. The referral is discussed at Drug Court staffing and tracked by Drug Court Coordinator. If team and offender agree to participation, the offender is referred to Court Services for a drug court eligibility screening (criminal history check, LSI-R assessment, Risk and Needs Triage Tool [RANT]) and a comprehensive substance abuse screening through TASC to determine risk and need level. The identified risk and need level determines overall eligibility and supervision and treatment planning.

Need and Responsivity – Cook County probation

The community treatment provider working with the Cook ARI program offers cognitive-behavioral therapy groups and trauma groups for both men and women. The provider screens for trauma utilizing the PTSD Checklist-Civilian Version (PCL-C) and offers trauma group services based on assessment results.

III. Performance Measurement

The Crime Reduction Act requires the development of performance measures that include a wide range of programmatic outcomes, including recidivism, successful completion of substance abuse treatment, payment of victim restitution, education and employment rates, and other pro-

social indicators. Each ARI site agrees to participate in performance measurement and evaluation activities in conjunction with ICJIA and as developed by ARIOB according to statute. The primary performance measure for the sites is their progress toward the 25% reduction goal in prison commitments from their defined target population as the result of implementing Adult Redeploy Illinois locally. As part of each grant agreement, ARI sites agree to provide the following data elements:

Mandatory data elements for performance measurement in Adult Redeploy Illinois

Demographics:

- Name
- Date of birth
- Gender
- Race
- SID (fingerprint identification number)

Case information:

- Current offense (type of offense, class, dates of arrest and sentence).
- Date client was accepted/enrolled in the program
- If not accepted or enrolled, reason
- Termination date, reason

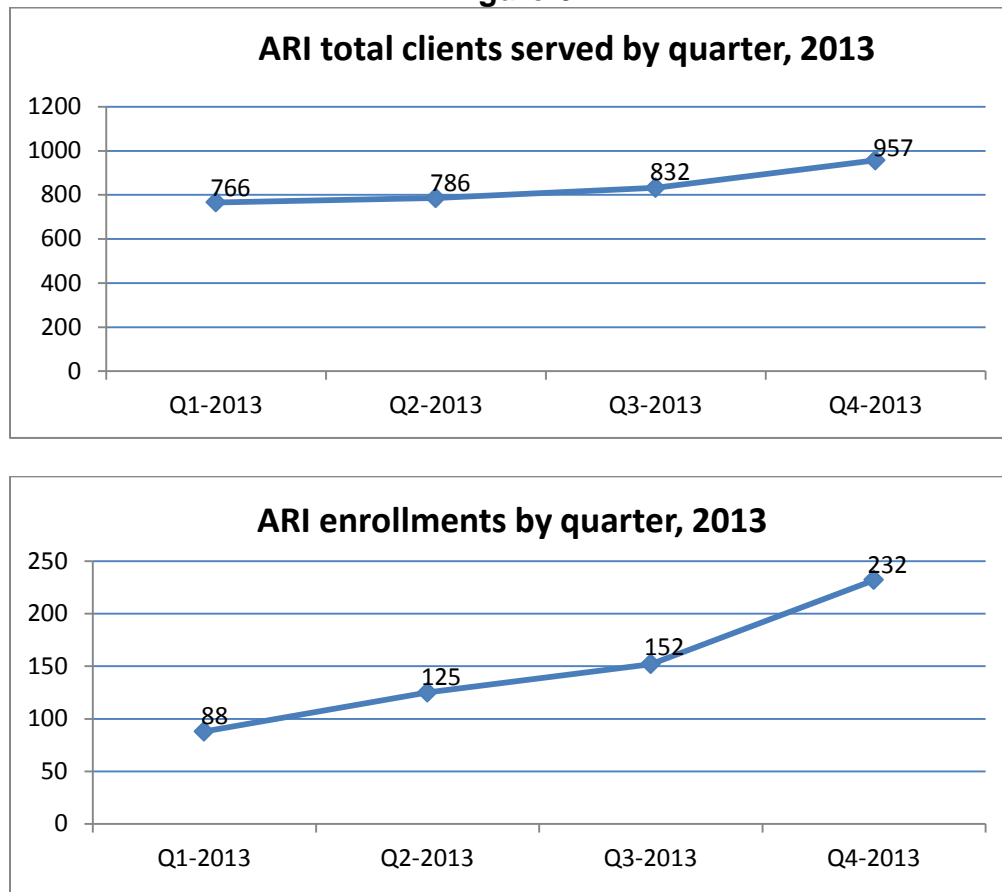
Adult Redeploy information:

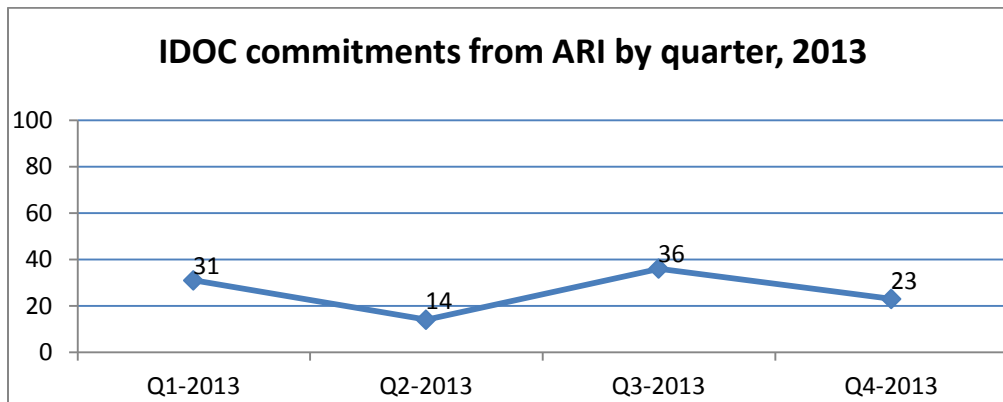
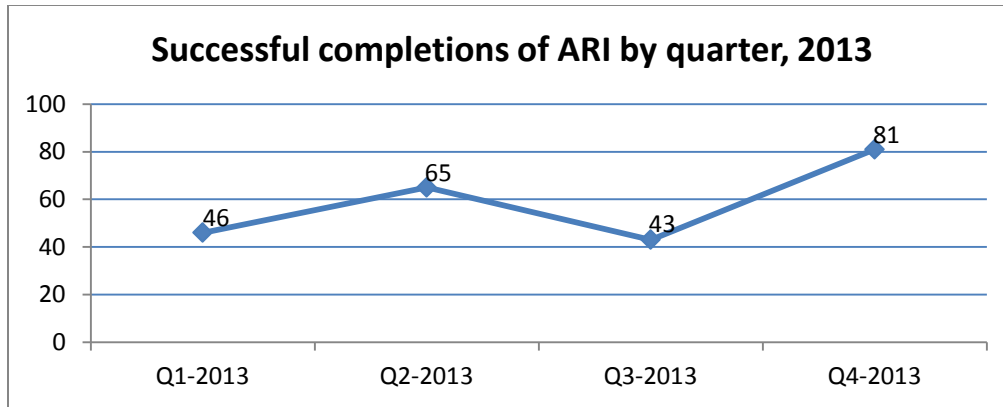
- Probation/Adult Redeploy conditions (types of treatment required, restitution, education, etc.)
- Treatment provider(s)
- Status updates on these conditions (movement between phases, interrupted treatment, start date, completion date, compliance with treatment, etc.)
- Termination from conditions (successful or not, reason for termination, date of completion/termination)
- Changes in education level and employment
- Technical violations, rule infractions, other negative behavior (date, violation reason, sanction applied/response)
- Arrests/convictions while on Adult Redeploy (date, offense, class, sentence and date if applicable)
- LSI-R/other assessment scores, initial and follow up (date, and at least final assessed risk level and override if applicable)
- Number of in-person visits with each client monthly (in-office visits, field visits, any time the officer and client meet face-to-face. Phone contacts should not be counted as face-to-face contacts)
- Primary substance of choice (if applicable)
- Drug testing information (date tested, result of test, substance(s) found if positive, location of test [probation or treatment provider])
- Diagnosis information
 - Mental health (Axis I, Axis II, date of diagnosis, actual diagnosis)
 - Substance abuse/dependence (date of diagnosis, abuse and/or dependence, substance of preference)

Data on ARI probationers are collected from the sites on a quarterly basis. These data include a cumulative account of all individuals enrolled in a site's program to date. Specific pieces of information are examined, including enrollments, terminations, treatment services, and risk assessments. ICJIA provides this information to the sites as a feedback and troubleshooting mechanism, and to the Oversight Board as a progress indicator. Appendix E includes a range of statistics on participants enrolled in 2013.

Further description of the ARI performance measures and how they are gathered from the database system are included in Appendix F. In terms of aggregate measures from the sites in implementation, the graphs in *Figure 6* represent trends in the key performance measures by quarter of total clients served, new enrollments, successful completions, and IDOC commitments. The number of total clients served rose steadily over the course of 2013, with the largest increase in the fourth quarter when the nine new sites began enrolling new clients. Completion rates (successful and unsuccessful/IDOC commitment) varied from quarter to quarter but not greatly.

Figure 6





Source: ARI client data submitted to ICJIA; ARI quarterly administrative data report, Q4-2013.
 Notes: Totals include counties that started ARI programming in Q4-2013

To facilitate initial data collection across the pilot sites, ICJIA developed an Access database to capture case-level performance measurement and evaluation information as defined by the Crime Reduction Act and according to the specific evidence-based practices employed by the sites. As of January 2014, seven sites were using the Access database to submit performance measurement data to the program. In addition, ICJIA has worked with sites and third-party vendors to extract data from existing probation case management systems. ICJIA staff created a data dictionary to standardize data collection across sites.

The ARI Access database was updated to version 2.0 in November 2013, adding fields to collect drug test results, behavioral health diagnoses, and other important information. A set of automated reports was developed to streamline data analysis and to allow the sites using the Access database to run reports on demand. ICJIA has been training sites on the updated database and will continue to train new sites and support existing sites with data collection. In addition to ongoing performance measurement, the data will be used in the assessment of program implementation. ICJIA is conducting an implementation evaluation of the 10 original pilot sites. Additional detail on the implementation evaluation process is included in the Evaluation section.

Available ARI data

Quantitative data are obtained from sites quarterly, either from the Access database or the site's existing case management system. Probationer data are available from January 1, 2011 and cover a large number of data elements. Probationer information is collected on an individual level, which allows ARI to track probationer progress from enrollment to termination.

Qualitative data is available from the original ten pilot sites including over 100 interviews covering planning and operations with key stakeholders and line staff (judges, State's Attorneys, public defenders, probation staff, treatment providers, and law enforcement). Additional data are available from 105 interviews conducted with ARI probationers from the pilot sites, covering client backgrounds, attitudes and opinions on ARI probation, and including suggestions for improving the program. Both stakeholder and client interview responses will be summarized in the implementation evaluation reports.

IV. Site Monitoring

Monitoring activities are fundamental to the Adult Redeploy Illinois program. In conjunction with the ARIOB Site Selection & Monitoring Committee, ARI staff, including two part-time technical assistance providers in the field, regularly monitors progress at the site level to identify program barriers and challenges, as well as gather important information for replication of best practices from the field.

Site Visits

In addition to regular reporting requirements for the sites, ARI staff and ARIOB members conduct site visits to meet with the program stakeholders, observe programs in action, hear about the program's successes and challenges, and offer technical assistance.

As applicable, formal site visits include the spectrum of ARI stakeholders and entail observation of court calls, observations of team staffings, observation of steering committee meetings, and team debriefings. In 2013, ARI staff integrated the following new elements into site visits: observation of group treatment, question and answer sessions with current and former ARI participants, and customized training (in collaboration with the Illinois Center of Excellence for Behavioral Health and Justice).

Limited staff capacity restricted the number of formal site visits that were possible in 2013. ARI and ICJIA staff conducted two site visits: one in Macon County, November 21-22, 2013, and one in the Ninth Judicial Circuit (serving Fulton, Hancock, Henderson, Knox, McDonough, and Warren counties), December 11-12, 2013. Site visit activities included:

- Observation of drug court staffing and court call. Observation of *Moral Reconciliation Therapy* group (MRT) at local treatment provider.
- Observation of a Community Restorative Board (CRB).
- In-depth debriefings with program participants at community treatment provider, CRB session, and immediately following a drug court call. Circuit-wide stakeholder meeting facilitated by the Illinois Center of Excellence on Behavioral Health and Justice.

Topics addressed included ways to better determine eligibility, conduct assessments, focus resources on high risk/high need offenders, and engage ARI participants and graduates constructively with peer/alumni mentoring groups.

Staff also toured the Resource Intervention Center in Winnebago County in November and attended the graduation ceremonies of the Winnebago County Drug Court and Therapeutic Intervention Program (TIP) Court. Staff also attended a “Celebration of Change” event that month at WestCare Foundation, the cognitive behavioral therapy provider for the Cook County ARI program.

V. Outreach, Technical Assistance & Communications

In 2013, ARI expanded outreach and technical assistance efforts to increase the awareness and impact of the program. Planning grant opportunities were promoted statewide, focusing on counties committing high numbers of ARI-eligible offenders to IDOC and existing sites primed to expand circuit-wide. Through a strategic partnership with the Illinois Center of Excellence on Behavioral Health and Justice, ARI connected sites with free training on evidence-based practices in problem-solving courts. Additionally, a press release from the Governor’s Office generated new interest in ARI around the state.

Targeted planning grant outreach

The ARIOB set aside \$200,000 in SFY13 and again in SFY14 to offer planning grants to expand the program to new sites. ARI staff conducted targeted outreach among the top 20 counties committing ARI-eligible offenders to IDOC in SFY12 (the latest data available), which are listed in *Figure 7*. ARI sites have been implemented in 12 of the top 20 counties committing the highest numbers of program-eligible individuals to IDOC in SFY12. ARI staff has performed direct outreach to a variety of key stakeholders in the remaining eight counties such as Chief Judges, problem-solving court judges, State’s Attorneys, public defenders, and probation department staff. In addition to targeting the highest committing counties, outreach also focused on expanding current ARI sites circuit-wide.

Notices of planning grant opportunities were sent out through the Illinois State’s Attorney Appellate Prosecutor’s Office, Illinois State Appellate Defender’s Office, and the Illinois Association of County Board Members and Commissioners. Information was posted on the ARI and ICJIA websites, and communicated through ICJIA’s e-bulletin, *CJ Dispatch*. In 2013, this outreach generated requests with SFY13 funds from five jurisdictions (Boone, Cook-ACT Court, Kane, LaSalle, Fourth Judicial Circuit), and with SFY14 funds (Grundy). Five other jurisdictions (Cook, Kankakee, Pike, Will, and the Twentieth Judicial Circuit) received SFY14 planning grants in early 2014.

Figure 7
High-Committing Counties: SFY2012 ARI-eligible commitments to IDOC
(ARI sites in bold)

	County	SFY12 ARI-eligible IDOC commitments
1	Cook	6,461
2	Will	560
3	DuPage	384
4	Winnebago	364
5	Lake	352
6	Kane	292
7	Champaign	260
8	Madison	243
9	Peoria	219
10	LaSalle	207
11	Macon	202
12	Sangamon	180
13	Adams	157
14	St. Clair	153
15	McLean	130
16	Kankakee	121
17	Vermillion	118
18	Tazewell	97
19	Whiteside	85
20	Marion	75

2013 All-Sites Summit

The 2013 All-Sites Summit was held March 28-29, 2013, in Bloomington. Seventeen jurisdictions, including implementation and planning grantees, sent 70 representatives to participate in the event. The main goals of the summit were to provide training/technical assistance and to share information on best practices from the field, with site presentations and a panel discussion.

Grace Hong Duffin, Chief of Staff at the Illinois Department of Human Services (IDHS), welcomed the group on behalf of the Adult Redeploy Illinois Oversight Board; and Jack Cutrone, Executive Director of the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority (ICJIA), provided opening remarks on “Building a Movement.” Michelle Rock, Executive Director of the Illinois Center of Excellence for Behavioral Health and Justice, presented on the importance of collaboration and interdisciplinary training.

Dr. Kimberly Sperber of the University of Cincinnati Corrections Institute provided a half-day training at the summit on what works with offender populations, with a focus on the Risk, Need, Responsivity (RNR) model. Dr. Sperber brought a research perspective and front-line experience from her work at Cincinnati’s Talbert House to the discussion, and emphasized that ensuring fidelity to evidence-based practice core concepts was critical to producing positive outcomes.

The second day featured a panel of site representatives discussing best practices from the field. The panel included Bridget Kiely, TASC Administrator (Winnebago County) discussing assessment practices; Kristen Lundeen, ARI Probation Officer (DuPage County) and Don Weimer, Probation Officer (Cook County) discussing cognitive behavioral therapy; Pat Berter, Probation Supervisor (Macon County) talking about community engagement; and Dr. Jeremy Jewell, Southern Illinois University Edwardsville (Madison County) presenting on performance measurement and quality assurance.

Website

In 2013, the Adult Redeploy website continued to be an important communication tool about program developments, including funding opportunities available to interested jurisdictions. The website, which is hosted and maintained by ICJIA, is updated periodically. It offers information primarily geared toward current and potential sites, but also includes information for the general public and policymakers interested in the purposes and principles of ARI. In 2013, there were a total of 3,839 visits to the ARI website. Visitors were mostly from the United States but also from Australia, Canada, China, Mexico, and parts of Europe and Africa. A new “Adult Redeploy Illinois in the Media” section was added to the website in 2013 at the Publications and Resources tab, serving as a depository for references to ARI in the news media and other publications.

Site snapshots

For each of the 18 ARI sites, “snapshot” documents have been created to describe the local context and demonstrate the unique approach taken to achieve ARI goals. Snapshots for the 18 currently funded sites are included as Appendix G. These snapshots are included on the ARI website under the “Local Programs” tab.

Dashboard

ARI maintains a one-page program “dashboard” highlighting key indicators on the projected impact of the program as it develops. The dashboard is updated periodically for ARIOB and other stakeholders. A copy of the dashboard through December 31, 2013, is at Appendix H.

Logic model

A logic model developed for the program in 2012 guides the overall direction of the program and has been a helpful tool in the strategic planning process. The ARI logic model is at Appendix I.

Presentations

Adult Redeploy Illinois presented at several events in 2013, demonstrating Illinois’ leadership in the area of criminal justice reform.

- Criminal Justice Reform Panel, September 14th, in Evanston. Presented as part of an event sponsored by Illinois Senator Daniel Biss for his constituents.
- Illinois Association of Problem-Solving Courts conference, September 19-20th in Springfield. Presented as part of session on sustainability issues for problem-solving courts.
- National Criminal Justice Association webinar, November 6th. Presented on transitioning from federal to state dollars.
- Testimony to the Illinois House Committee on Restorative Justice, April 29th in Chicago. Presented on restorative justice practices in ARI programs.

Media mentions

In collaboration with the ARI OB Outreach, Technical Assistance & Communications Committee, ARI staff worked with the ICJIA Public Information Officer on a press release about program expansion, which was released by the Governor's Office on December 29, 2013: "Governor Quinn Announces Nearly \$7 Million to Divert Non-Violent Offenders from Prison to Community Programs. Adult Redeploy Illinois Awards Will Expand Community-Based Alternatives to Incarceration." The press release generated 21 media stories across the state. A copy of the press release is included as Appendix J. In addition, 14 other media stories or publications referencing ARI were generated through in 2013 and are available under the "Publications and Resources" tab on the ARI website.

Other trainings and technical assistance

- LaSalle County planning grant meeting. In May 2013, ARI staff provided onsite technical assistance during a planning grant meeting onsite in Ottawa, assisting stakeholders to determine the feasibility of ARI programming.
- Fourth Judicial Circuit planning grant training. In April 2013, in collaboration with the Illinois Center of Excellence for Behavioral Health and Justice (COE), ARI staff participated in planning grant meetings and a training onsite in Effingham, assisting stakeholders to determine an implementation plan best suited to community needs.
- Second Judicial Circuit mental health court training. In September 2013, the COE conducted a training on the development of a mental health court for stakeholders in the circuit.
- Effective Practices in Community Treatment training (EPICS). In the summer of 2013, Lake County hosted trainers from the University of Cincinnati Corrections Institute for a training on EPICS. DuPage County ARI also participated in the training.
- *Moral Reconation Therapy (MRT)* trainings. Several ARI sites participated in a week-long training on the evidence-based MRT curriculum provided by Correctional Counseling, Inc.
- McLean County sanctions and incentives training. In June 2013, McLean County ARI hosted trainers from the National Center of State Courts to discuss best practices. Several other ARI sites participated in the training, which was held in Bloomington.
- Site visits and conferences. Several ARI planning and implementation sites participated in conference trainings and site visits to learn about local and national best practices in alternatives to incarceration. Conferences included the 2013 National Association of Drug Court Professionals conference, the 2013 American Probation and Parole Association conference, the 2013 National Council on Behavioral Health conference, a visit to the Brooklyn Community Treatment Court in Brooklyn, New York, and visits to the McLean and Cook County ARI programs.
- Database trainings. The ICJIA Research Analyst in charge of the ARI database conducted several trainings in 2013 for new and continuing ARI sites. Trainings were conducted on location with site staff, primarily probation officers.

PROJECTED IMPACT

I. Diversion Goals

In calendar year 2013, 15 sites in implementation reported diverting a total of 1,171 IDOC-bound, non-violent offenders through their ARI programs. This number includes those actively participating in community-based services (instead of being sent to prison) (830), as well as those discharged from the program successfully or to non-prison dispositions (341). The numbers of people served and diverted at each of the sites active in 2013 are presented in the table in *Figure 8*.

Figure 8
ARI diversions by site, 2013

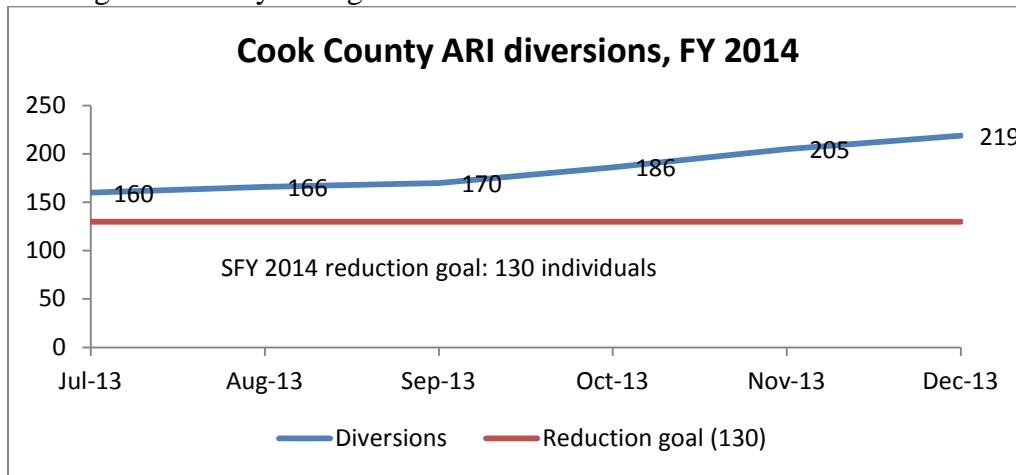
	Site	Active as of 12/31/13	Successful completions	Terminations - non-IDOC	Terminations to IDOC	Total served	Total diversions
1	Boone County	3	0	0	0	3	3
2	Cook County	151	94	37	3	285	282
3	DuPage County	103	35	11	15	164	149
4	Jersey County	8	4	0	7	19	12
5	Lake County	29	10	0	0	39	39
6	Macon County	127	17	7	16	167	151
7	Madison County	24	13	7	10	54	44
8	McLean County	21	8	1	1	31	30
9	Peoria County	29	0	0	0	29	29
10	Sangamon County	35	0	0	0	35	35
11	St. Clair County	33	6	10	5	54	49
12	Winnebago County	201	37	22	39	299	260
13	Second Judicial Circuit	36	3	1	2	42	40
14	Fourth Judicial Circuit	2	0	0	0	2	2
15	Ninth Judicial Circuit	28	8	10	6	52	46
	TOTALS	830	235	106	104	1275	1171

There were two partial grant periods in 2013. SFY13 dollars were used to provide six-month grants, January-June 2013, to transition continuing sites off of federal funding. SFY14 grants started July 1, 2013 and will run through June 30, 2014.

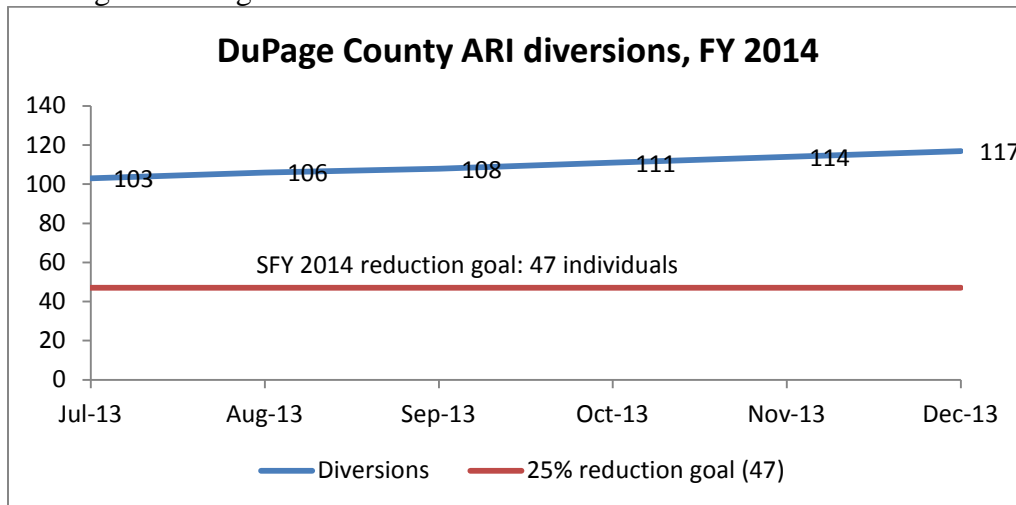
Diversion goals may be adjusted from one grant period to the next, reflecting changes to the three-year baseline of their target populations with new IDOC data and due to lessons learned from the pilot phase. One site, Macon County, decreased its reduction goal from 94 to 72 in SFY14 based on the declining numbers of ARI-eligible offenders being sent to IDOC from the county. Other sites increased their reduction goals in SFY14 to reflect program enhancements and expanded capacity. For example, DuPage County increased its reduction goal from 21 to 47, McLean County from 9 to 28, and St. Clair County from 30 to 48, by adding probation officers to expand their programs' reach. Winnebago County increased its reduction goal from 37 to 167, with an adjustment based on full funding of the drug court and partial funding of the Therapeutic Intervention Program (TIP) mental health court.

Sites report quarterly on progress toward their 25% reduction goals in terms of the number of individuals from their target population enrolled in and completing their target interventions (e.g., problem-solving court, intensive probation supervision). The graphs below focus on SFY14 diversion goals and show sites' progress toward their 25% reduction goals in the first half of SFY14, through December 31, 2013.

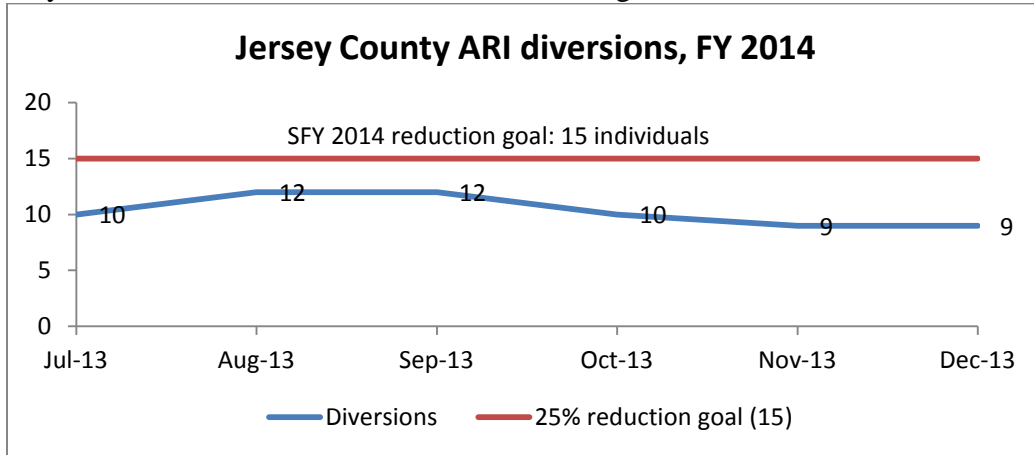
- Cook County – SFY14 ARI reduction goal: 130
 - o Progress halfway through SFY14: 219



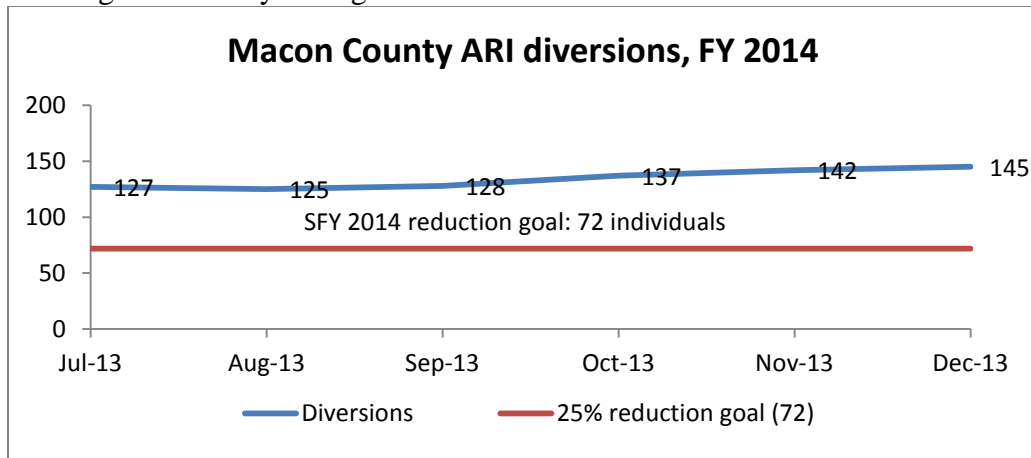
- DuPage County – SFY13 reduction goal: 21; SFY14 reduction goal: 47
 - o Progress through 2013: 117



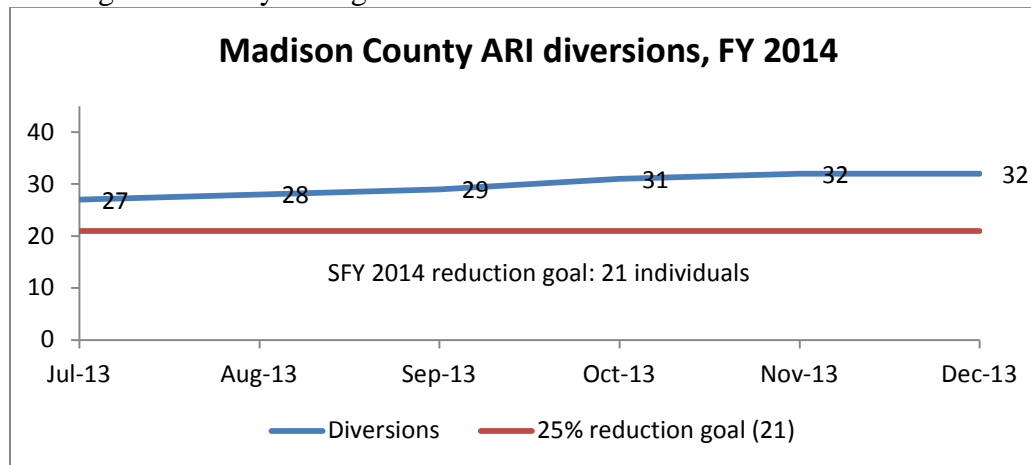
- Jersey County – SFY14 reduction goal: 15
 - o Progress halfway through SFY14: 9; a corrective action plan is in process to identify ways to increase enrollment to include more eligible individuals.



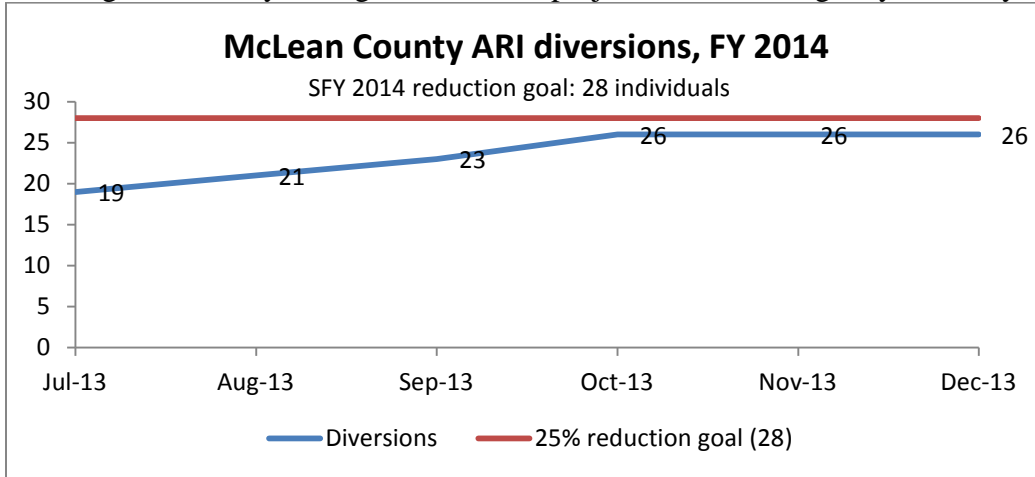
- Macon County – SFY14 reduction goal: 72
 - o Progress halfway through SFY14: 145



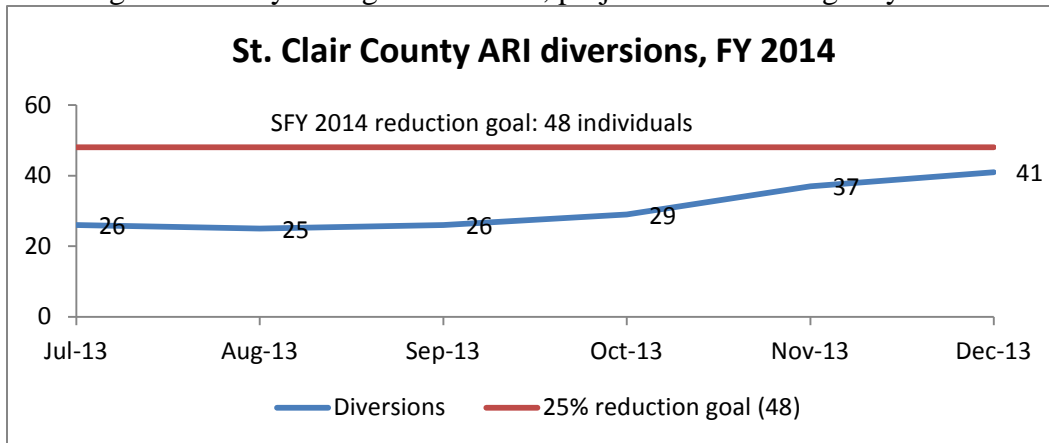
- Madison County – SFY14 reduction goal: 21
 - o Progress halfway through SFY14: 32



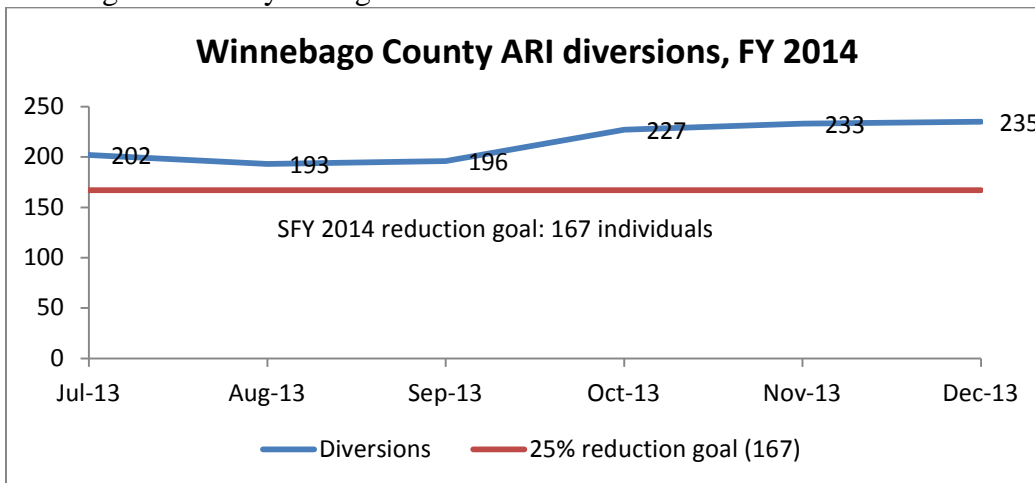
- McLean County – SFY14 reduction goal: 28
 - o Progress halfway through SFY14: 26; projected to meet target by February 2014



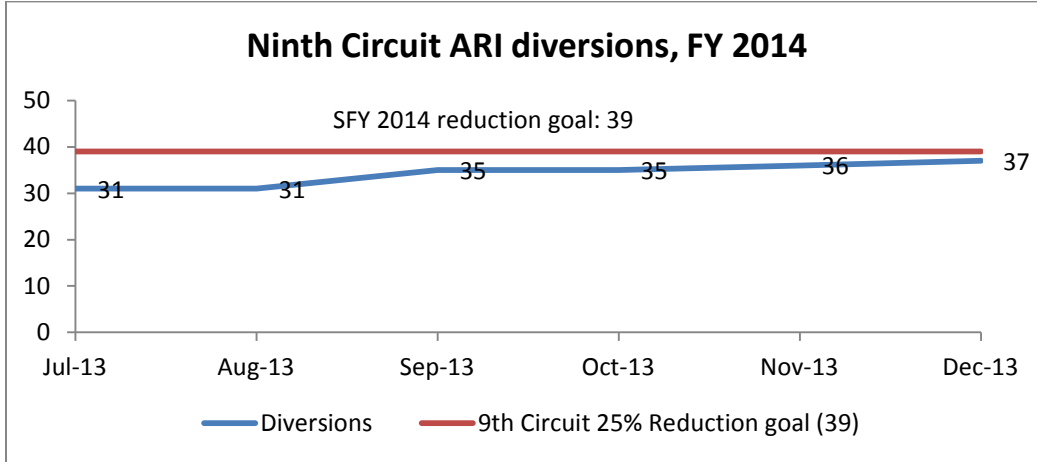
- St. Clair County – SFY14 reduction goal: 48
 - o Progress halfway through SFY14: 41; projected to meet target by March 2014



- Winnebago County – SFY14 reduction goal: 167
 - o Progress halfway through SFY14: 230

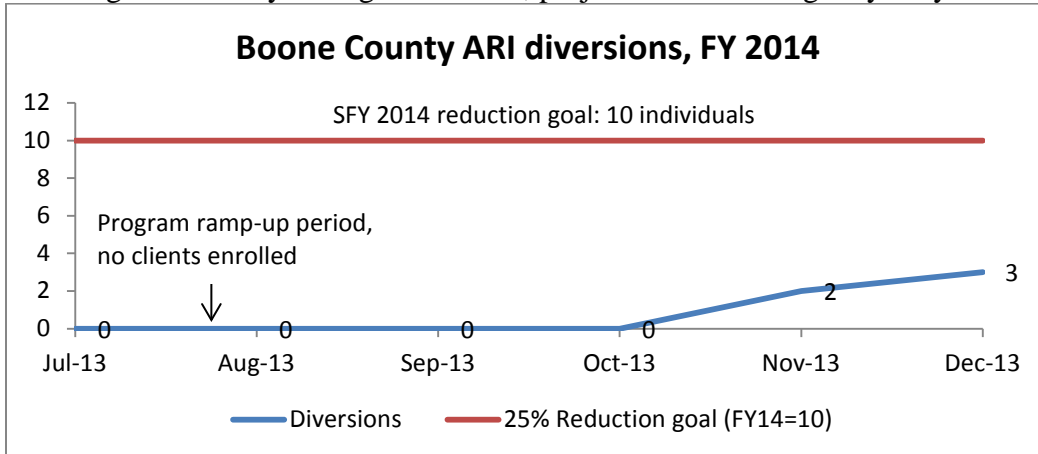


- Ninth Judicial Circuit (Fulton, Hancock, Knox, McDonough Counties) – SFY14 reduction goal: 39
 - o Progress halfway through SFY14: 37; projected to meet target by February 2014

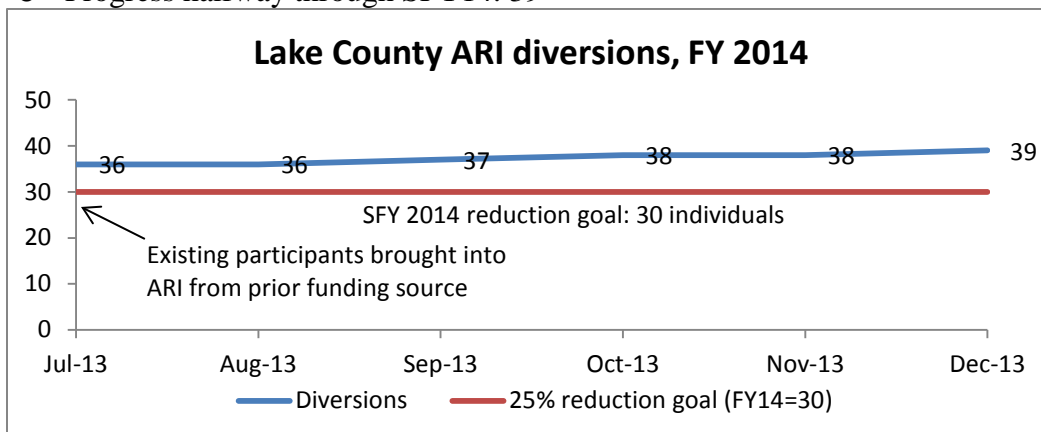


New Sites:

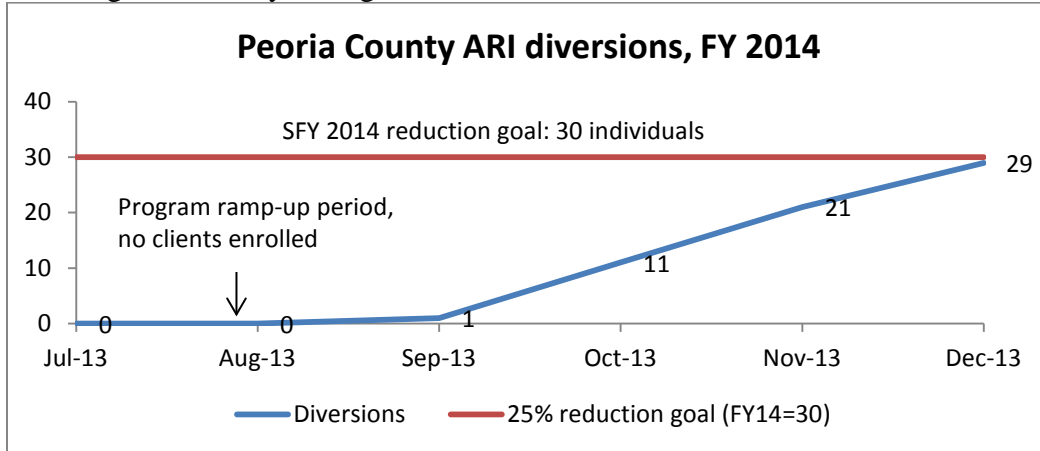
- Boone County – SFY14 reduction goal: 10 (*pro-rated less three-month ramp-up: 8*)
 - o Progress halfway through SFY14: 3; projected to meet target by May 2014



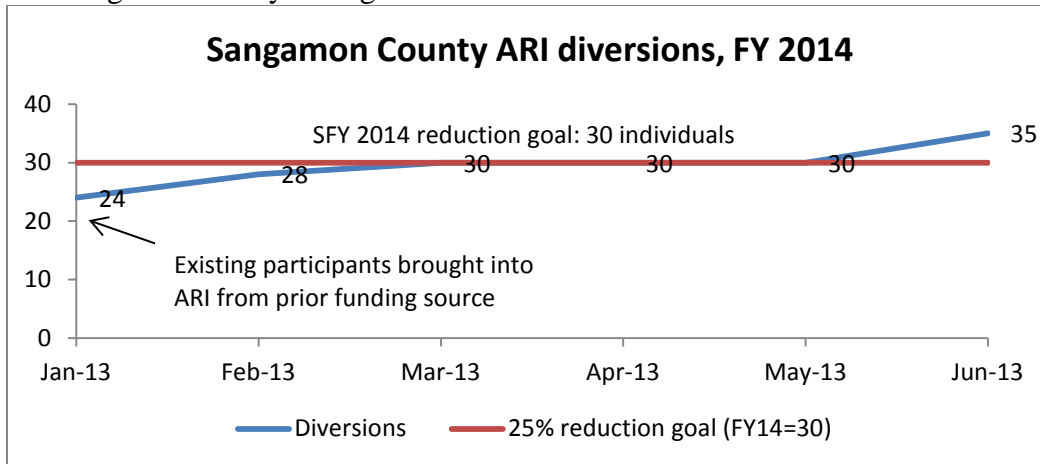
- Lake County – SFY14 reduction goal: 30 (*no ramp-up*)
 - o Progress halfway through SFY14: 39



- Peoria County – SFY14 reduction goal: 30 (*pro-rated less two-month ramp-up: 25*)
 - o Progress halfway through SFY14: 29

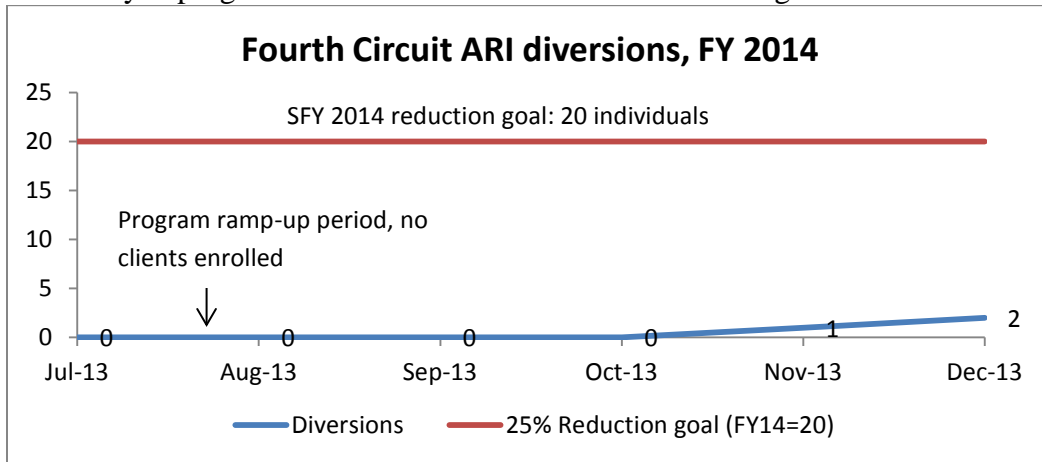


- Sangamon County – SFY14 reduction goal: 30 (*no ramp-up*)
 - o Progress halfway through SFY14: 35



- Second Judicial Circuit – SFY14 reduction goal: 20 (*no ramp-up*)
 - o Progress halfway through SFY14: 40
 - o Detailed data collection in process as circuit develops customized system.

- Fourth Judicial Circuit (piloting in Christian and Effingham Counties) – SFY14 reduction goal: 20 (*pro-rated less three-month ramp-up: 15*)
 - o Progress halfway through SFY14: 2
 - o Delayed program start will be factored into a reduction goal modification.



Three other new sites had delayed start dates and enrolled their first clients in early 2014, which will be taken into account with respect to progress toward their reduction goals.

- Cook County – ACT Court – SFY14 reduction goal: 60 (9 months)
- Kane County – SFY14 reduction goal: 26
- LaSalle County – SFY14 reduction goal: 30

II. Cost Savings

The fiscal impact of the program is primarily defined by the projected corrections cost savings to the state. The goal of the program is to reduce the number of non-violent offenders being sent from ARI sites to the Illinois Department of Corrections (IDOC) by providing offenders with more cost-effective supervision and services in the community. ARI intervention costs vary depending on intensity of services and length of service period. Other factors influencing program cost include geographic density and the availability of social services.

Potential cost savings are calculated by comparing the cost of prison to the cost of an average ARI intervention. Thus, the magnitude of the impact depends on the number of offenders enrolled in ARI compared to the number sent to prison. For reporting purposes, staff estimates cost savings as the difference between per capita prison costs (\$21,500 in FY12) and the estimated average cost of an ARI intervention (\$4,400)³, which is a function of the total grant awards divided by the projected number of offenders served as part of the sites’ reduction goals. The cost difference (\$17,100) is then multiplied by the number of people served in ARI interventions in lieu of being committed to prison from the sites.

In 2013, Adult Redeploy Illinois started providing quarterly performance measurement data to the Budgeting For Results Initiative. For each quarter, ARI provides the number of active

³ Actual ARI intervention cost in 2013 was approximately \$3,500: \$4,097,035 total disbursed to sites in 2013 divided by 1,171 clients diverted.

programs; number of participants diverted; and the projected correctional cost savings, which are calculated by multiplying the participants diverted with the estimated quarter's-worth of savings (\$17,100/4 = \$4,275). Based on this analysis, the amount of savings generated in 2013 alone is estimated at \$13.8 million, and the cumulative impact of the program since 2011 is estimated at \$27.2 million. *Figure 9* includes a chart tracking estimated quarterly cost savings.

**Figure 9
ARI Estimated Cost Savings**

Quarter	Number Diverted	Quarterly savings/person*	Estimated quarterly savings	Cumulative savings
Q1-2011	20	\$ 4,025.00	\$ 80,500.00	
Q2-2011	101	\$ 4,025.00	\$ 406,525.00	
Q3-2011	154	\$ 4,025.00	\$ 619,850.00	
Q4-2011	440	\$ 4,025.00	\$ 1,771,000.00	
		2011	\$ 2,877,875.00	\$ 2,877,875.00
Q1-2012	517	\$ 4,025.00	\$ 2,080,925.00	
Q2-2012	639	\$ 4,025.00	\$ 2,571,975.00	
Q3-2012	696	\$ 4,025.00	\$ 2,801,400.00	
Q4-2012	745	\$ 4,025.00	\$ 2,998,625.00	
		2012	\$ 10,452,925.00	\$ 13,330,800.00
Q1-2013	735	\$ 4,275.00	\$ 3,142,125.00	
Q2-2013	772	\$ 4,275.00	\$ 3,300,300.00	
Q3-2013	796	\$ 4,275.00	\$ 3,402,900.00	
Q4-2013	934	\$ 4,275.00	\$ 3,992,850.00	
		2013	\$ 13,838,175.00	\$ 27,168,975.00

*Quarterly savings equal annual incarceration cost less average ARI intervention cost divided by four (in 2011 and 2012, annual incarceration cost was \$22,000 and average ARI intervention cost was estimated at \$5,900; in 2013, annual incarceration cost was \$21,500 and average ARI intervention cost was estimated at \$4,400).

III. Success Stories

Due to the intensity of ARI interventions, most ARI participants are supervised and enrolled in services for up to two years. Adult Redeploy Illinois has not been operating long enough for a sufficient number of ARI participants to have left the program to measure results (recidivism rates, etc.). Planning for an outcome evaluation, however, is underway.

From the data collected from the start of the program in 2011 through 2013, 85% of all those enrolled in ARI programs have benefited by avoiding IDOC. Success stories gathered from the sites, and presented in Appendix K, offer qualitative information on the human dimension of a program that is often assessed by its cost-effectiveness.

EVALUATION

During 2013, quarterly data collection at each site continued, with ICJIA research staff extracting ARI client data to provide interim performance measures and feedback to the sites,

ARI program administration, and the ARI Oversight Board. As part of the performance measurement process, ICJIA staff worked with sites that received implementation funding in 2013 to establish a data collection framework at these sites. This involved working with the existing case management system in the jurisdictions or training their staff on the use of the ARI Access database.

In addition to performance measurement, ICJIA research staff worked on the implementation evaluations of the original ten ARI pilot sites. Staff concluded the data collection phase of the evaluation in the fall of 2013 and began work on data analysis. The data collected for these reports include interviews conducted with stakeholders and program staff, interviews conducted with clients in the programs, and quantitative data gathered as part of the performance measurement framework. Analyzing these data will allow Adult Redeploy Illinois to better understand how the daily activities of a site reflect the established evidence-based practices in use at the site, and how the clients receiving services feel about the programs. As of the end of 2013, all interviews had been transcribed and prepared for analysis, and research staff had begun to organize quantitative data for analysis.

ICJIA research staff will draft the first report in early 2014 and will begin to analyze quantitative client data in early spring 2014. Research staff expects a first draft to be completed in the summer of 2014, with the remaining nine reports to follow. Results from the implementation evaluations will be used to inform the planned outcome evaluation.

MEETING 2013 GOALS

Adult Redeploy Illinois made significant progress toward the 2013 goals of expanding the program – in quantity (number and diversity of sites) and quality (number and diversity of evidence-based practices) – building strategic partnerships, and increasing the public awareness of the program.

- *Continued expansion with a focus on high-committing counties, particularly in collar counties and judicial circuits in the central and southern parts of the state.*
 - With the increased state appropriation in SFY14, the program was able to nearly double in size from 10 sites to 18 sites implementing 19 diversion programs.
 - Of the top 20 counties committing ARI-eligible offenders to IDOC, all but eight are ARI sites, and two of those remaining are currently in planning stages.
 - Three circuit-wide models in development have expanded ARI cost-effectively into rural areas of the state.

- *Partnerships with other government agencies and community-based organizations with complementary missions to build a continuum of justice reinvestment options.*
 - ARI has developed a strategic partnership with the Illinois Center of Excellence on Behavioral Health and Justice to provide technical assistance and training around best practices in problem-solving courts.
 - ARI and ICJIA have been coordinating with the Illinois Department of Human Services in the development of a statewide database for problem-solving courts. The Behavioral

Health and Justice Integrated Database (BHJID) is being designed to act as a central repository for specialty-court client information and to provide a resource for a statewide continuum of care for individuals with behavioral health issues. ARI is exploring the possibility of sharing data with BHJID.

- *Support of the roll-out of the Risk, Assets and Needs Assessment (RANA) system to assess those involved in the criminal justice system and connect them with appropriate sanctions and services.*
 - In 2013, the Illinois Department of Corrections (IDOC) completed the selection process started by the RANA Task Force and adopted the Service Planning Instrument (SPIn™) from Orbis Partners. SPIn™ assesses risk, needs and protective factors in adult populations. IDOC will use the tool to perform risk and need assessment in the institutional and parole populations. ARI staff provided input to ensure that ARI performance measures are incorporated in the RANA system.
- *Strategic planning to assess future opportunities and prepare for an outcome evaluation.*
 - ARI began a modest strategic planning effort in November 2013 with the goal to guide development in the program over the next several years. The National Criminal Justice Association provided technical assistance as part of a project supported by the Bureau of Justice Assistance. An advisory committee of 13 Oversight Board members and community leaders is helping define goals, objectives and strategies for one-, three- and five-year work plans.
- *Cost-benefit analysis in conjunction with ICJIA, the Illinois Sentencing Policy Advisory Council (SPAC) and the state's Budgeting For Results initiative.*
 - ARI began submitting quarterly performance measurement data as part of the Budgeting for Results initiative, reporting on the number of programs funded, number of people served and the cost savings to the state.
 - The cost-benefit analysis tool is still in development by SPAC and ICJIA as part of the national Results First initiative supported by the Pew Charitable Trusts and the John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation. Results of the implementation evaluations will be used initially to determine cost-benefit information until results from ARI-specific outcome evaluations are available. Once ARI-specific outcomes are available, these will be used to determine ARI-specific cost-benefit information.

Goals for 2014 are consistent with past years' in terms of substance, even as the scale of operations expands.

- Sites will be successful in meeting or exceeding their reduction goals.
- Capacity will be expanded at local ARI sites to reduce recidivism.
- Additional sites will be brought on to extend the outreach and impact of the program.
- Adult Redeploy Illinois will be institutionalized among the criminal justice reform efforts ongoing in the state.
- Adult Redeploy Illinois will support the state's leadership in performance incentive funding and cost-benefit analysis, and facilitate conversations around the justice reinvestment continuum.

- Public awareness of Adult Redeploy Illinois and its benefits to the state and local communities will be increased.
- Adult Redeploy Illinois will develop and maintain adequate resources for optimum program operation and performance.

CONCLUSION

In 2013, Adult Redeploy Illinois was given a great opportunity. The state appropriation for the program was boldly increased from \$2 million to \$7 million, as a strong show of support for an evidence-based, data-driven, and results-oriented approach to criminal justice reform. With great opportunity comes great responsibility, and ARI worked to expand strategically where it can have the most impact while supporting equal access to diversion programs across the state and system-wide, evidence-based enhancements.

ARI is successful because of the commitment of local stakeholders to effectively address crime in their communities and the commitment of policy makers to empower, rather than mandate, change. Data-driven analysis, thoughtful and well-constructed programs, and strong teams of judges, attorneys, probation staff, and service providers are the backbone of this approach. ARI is demonstrating the power of community-based sentencing and inviting communities and officials to change their perceptions of how to improve public safety and truly correct those who have violated the law. With 18 sites implementing 19 diversion programs covering 34 counties – and six more planning sites in the pipeline – Adult Redeploy Illinois is developing into a true statewide initiative with significant local impact. Much more is planned in 2014 contingent upon the level of support by state leaders.

APPENDIX A: Illinois Crime Reduction Act of 2009
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 offenders who do not fall under the definition of violent 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 to State correctional facilities from that county or circuit, excluding violent offenders. 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 non-violent 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. 96-761, eff. 1-1-10.)

APPENDIX B: 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, 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 such time as the Board agrees that the corrective action plan has been successfully implemented.

APPENDIX C: ARI Implementation Timeline

August 2009: Passage of the Illinois Crime Reduction Act of 2009 with an effective date of January 1, 2010; Award of Governor's discretionary funds for Adult Redeploy Illinois start-up (Jan.-June 2010).

December 2009: Pre-implementation meeting of Adult Redeploy Illinois Oversight Board (ARIOB).

March 2010: First round of planning grants with state funds (Effingham, Jersey, Jo Daviess, Knox, Lake, Lee, Macon, Second Judicial Circuit).

July 2010: Award of \$4 million in federal ARRA funds for ARI implementation through the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority (ICJIA); Hiring of full-time Program Administrator; Second round of planning grants with ARRA funds (DuPage, McLean, St. Clair); Release of Request For Proposals (RFP) with ARRA funds for pilot site implementation.

September 2010: National Summit on Performance Incentive Funding in Chicago.

January 2011: Start of implementation grant period for first-round pilot sites (DuPage, Jersey, Macon, St. Clair; Knox started 4/1); Start of data collection and "utilization-focused" evaluation conducted by ICJIA

March 2011: Release of second RFP with ARRA funds for pilot site implementation.

July 2011: Start of implementation grant period for second-round pilot sites (Fulton, Madison, McLean)

October 2011: Start of implementation grant period for third-round pilot sites (Cook, Winnebago)

December 2011: Awarding of supplemental funding to sites.

March 2012: Third round of planning grants with ARRA funds (Sangamon, Ninth Judicial Circuit)

July 2012: State Fiscal Year (SFY) 2013 appropriation of \$2 million through ICJIA.

August 2012: Release of RFP with SFY13 state funds.

November 2012: Start of implementation grant period for new sites (Crawford, McDonough)

January 2013: Start of six-month grant period with SFY13 state funds; Fourth round of planning grants with state funds (Boone, Cook, Kane, LaSalle, Fourth Judicial Circuit)

May & June 2013: Release of RFPs with SFY14 state funds

July 2013: SFY14 appropriation of \$7 million through ICJIA; Start of twelve-month implementation grant period for new sites (Boone, Peoria, Sangamon, Second Judicial Circuit, Fourth Judicial Circuit); First circuit-wide site funded (Ninth Judicial Circuit, including Fulton, Knox and McDonough)

September 2013: Fifth round of planning grants (Grundy)

October 2013: Start of nine-month grant period for new sites (Cook ACT Court, Lake, LaSalle, Winnebago TIP Court)

December 2013: Awarding of supplemental funding to sites.

APPENDIX D: ARI Grants Chart

	SFY13: \$2,000,000 appropriation		SFY14: \$7,000,000 appropriation	
	Grant amount	Grant period	Grant amount	Grant period
Boone	\$ 13,332.00	2/1/13-4/30/13 (P)	\$ 118,000.00	7/1/13-6/30/14 (I)
Cook	\$ 50,000.00	4/1/13-8/31/13 (S)	\$ 877,246.00	10/1/13-6/30/14 (I/P/S)
Cook ACT Court	\$ 24,000.00	4/1/13-7/31/13 (P)	\$ 655,000.00	10/1/13-6/30/14 (I)
Crawford	\$ 76,403.00	11/1/12-8/31/13 (I)	--	2nd Judicial Circuit grant
DuPage	\$ 211,094.00	12/6/12-8/31/13 (I/S)	\$ 343,266.00	7/1/13-6/30/14 (I/S)
Fulton	\$ 41,050.00	1/1/13-6/30/13 (I)	--	9th Judicial Circuit grant
Grundy	--	--	\$ 8,526.00	9/17/13-6/30/14 (P)
Jersey	\$ 56,144.00	1/1/13-6/30/13 (I)	\$ 123,766.00	7/1/13-6/30/14 (I)
Kankakee	--	--	\$ 29,760.00	3/3/14-6/27/14 (P)
Kane	\$ 11,500.00	1/1/13-4/30/13 (P)	\$ 280,000.00	10/1/13-6/30/14 (I)
Knox/McDonough	\$ 135,997.00	12/6/12-6/30/13 (I)	--	9th Judicial Circuit grant
Lake	\$ 92,787.00	2/1/13-9/30/13 (S)	\$ 215,835.00	10/1/13-6/30/14 (I)
LaSalle	\$ 20,000.00	12/15/12-5/31/13 (P)	\$ 220,000.00	10/15/13-6/30/14 (I)
Macon	\$ 233,117.00	11/1/12-6/30/13 (I)	\$ 357,053.00	7/1/13-6/30/14 (I/S)
Madison	\$ 93,609.00	1/1/13-6/30/13 (I)	\$ 213,718.00	7/1/13-6/30/14 (I)
McLean	\$ 60,153.00	1/1/13-6/30/13 (I)	\$ 168,488.00	7/1/13-6/30/14 (I)
Peoria	--	--	\$ 300,286.00	7/1/13-6/30/14 (I)
Pike	--	--	\$ 28,273.00	3/1/14-6/30/14 (P)
Sangamon	--	--	\$ 288,963.00	7/1/13-6/30/14 (I/S)
St. Clair	\$ 156,000.00	1/1/13-8/31/13 (I/S)	\$ 388,663.00	7/1/13-6/30/14 (I)
Will	--	--	\$ 18,163.00	3/15/14-6/30/14 (P)
Winnebago	\$ 191,163.00	12/1/12-9/30/13 (I/S)	\$ 646,775.00	8/1/13-6/30/14 (I)
2nd Judicial Circuit	\$ 108,463.00	2/7/13-9/30/13 (S)	\$ 352,207.00	9/1/13-6/30/14 (I/S)
4th Judicial Circuit	\$ 21,500.00	2/1/13-5/31/13 (P)	\$ 152,000.00	7/1/13-6/30/14 (I)
9th Judicial Circuit	--	--	\$ 490,784.00	7/1/13-6/30/14 (I/S)
20th Judicial Circuit	--	--	\$ 20,472.00	3/1/14-6/30/14 (P)

I = Implementation; P = Planning; S = Supplemental

APPENDIX E: ARI Client Statistics

ALL SITES	Calendar Year 2013	
	Number	Percent
Age at enrollment (average of averages)	33.0	
Gender		
Male	345	57.8%
Female	171	28.6%
Race		
African-American	240	40.2%
White	254	42.5%
Hispanic	17	2.8%
Asian	0	0.0%
Other	3	0.5%
Marital status		
Unmarried	395	66.2%
Married	54	9.0%
Employment at enrollment		
Unemployed	315	52.8%
Employed	115	19.3%
Not in labor force	23	3.9%
Education level at enrollment		
Grade school	18	3.0%
Some high school	356	59.6%
Some college	67	11.2%
Risk level (LSI-R)		
High risk	253	42.4%
Moderate/Medium risk	230	38.5%
Low risk	5	0.8%
Administrative risk	7	1.2%
Not available	102	17.1%
Current offense type		
Property	269	45.1%
Controlled substance	186	31.2%
Cannabis	24	4.0%
DUI	14	2.3%
Sex offense (nonviolent)	3	0.5%
Other	47	7.9%
Termination status		
Successful	235	
Unsuccessful non-IDOC	106	
Unsuccessful IDOC	104	
Other termination	0	
Not yet terminated	830	
Total clients enrolled	597	100.0%

*Demographics not yet available for 2nd Circuit, Lake

APPENDIX F: ARI Performance Measures

Measure	Data elements used to calculate measure	Definition	Interpretation
Progress towards 25% reduction	A. Total clients enrolled B. Clients re-sentenced to IDOC from ARI county Reduction = A-B	Number of clients 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 clients enrolled in ARI	A. Total clients enrolled in program B. Clients enrolled but not starting services Enrolled = A-B	Referred individuals who were eligible for and enrolled in the ARI program who actually started services	Assesses the ongoing capacity of the site to enroll clients and provide ARI services
Number of clients screened for ARI, but not enrolled (will vary based on availability of data collected by sites)	A. Total clients screened for eligibility B. Clients 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. Client employment status at enrollment B. Client employment status during enrollment C. Client employment status at termination Employment changes = changes from A to B and C	Number of clients 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. Client education level at enrollment B. Client education level during enrollment C. Client education level at termination Education changes = changes from A to B and C	Number of clients 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 clients enrolled in intervention B. Number of clients active in intervention C. Number of clients successfully completing intervention Completion = A-B Percent successful = C/A	Number of clients who are enrolled in treatment programs and who complete them unsuccessfully and successfully; Percentage of clients 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

Measure	Data elements used to calculate measure	Definition	Interpretation
Average number of monthly face-to-face contacts between clients and probation officers	A. Total number of face-to-face contacts with probation per month for all clients B. Total number of “client-months” in the program Average contacts = A/B	Average number of monthly face-to-face contacts between clients 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 clients terminating ARI program B. Number of clients successfully terminating ARI/probation Percent successful = B/A	Number of clients who successfully complete ARI programs	Assesses how many clients 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 clients terminating ARI programs B. Number of clients unsuccessfully terminating ARI/probation C. Number of clients re-sentenced to IDOC D. Number of clients re-sentenced to non-IDOC sanction Percent unsuccessful = B/A Percent IDOC = C/A Percent non-IDOC = D/A	Number of clients who are unsuccessfully terminated from ARI; number of clients re-sentenced to IDOC; number of clients re-sentenced to sanction other than IDOC (jail, other probation, etc.)	Assess how many clients 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 clients: percent of clients assessed at high, medium, or low; percent with overrides	A. Number of clients enrolled in ARI program B. Number of clients with a valid LSI-R assessment C. Number of clients assessed at high risk D. Number of clients assessed at medium risk E. Number of clients assessed at low risk F. Number of clients 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 clients enrolled in ARI who receive a risk assessment upon enrollment or immediately prior to enrollment; number of clients assessed at high, medium, and low risk; number of clients 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 G: ARI Site Snapshots

Boone County - Adult Redeploy Illinois

Goals and ARI background: *ARI provides financial incentives to local jurisdictions that design evidence-based services to supervise and treat non-violent offenders in the community instead of sending them to state prisons. ARI is based on the premise that local jurisdictions can reduce crime and the costs of the criminal justice system by understanding and addressing the reasons why people commit crimes. Results expected with ARI include reduced prison overcrowding, lowered cost to taxpayers, and an end to the expensive and vicious cycle of crime and incarceration*

Start date: July 1, 2013; First enrollment: October, 2013

Grant amount: \$150,000 in SFY14

Program model: Drug court

Need for ARI in Boone County: Through a 2013 planning process, justice system stakeholders in the Seventeenth Judicial Circuit examined the local justice system capacity of Boone County, identifying several service gaps and challenges facing the small county. The need was identified for a coordinated delivery of integrated, cohesive, addiction rehabilitation services for offenders with severe substance dependence that would include drug, psychological, and life-skills counseling, ongoing monitoring and immediate sanctions and rewards. Probation caseload sizes in Boone County precluded the intensive case management, daily monitoring, home visits, and randomized drug screens often needed for this offender population. Access to substance abuse treatment, due to a lack of insurance and transportation, created another barrier.

Evidence-based/promising practices in use: LSI-R assessment, motivational interviewing, cognitive behavioral therapy, *Moral Reconciliation Therapy (MRT)*, recovery coaching, drug court

Target population and reduction goals: From 2010 to 2012, Boone County committed to IDOC an annual average of 32 offenders who would have been eligible for diversion to a drug court program. Through a planning process, justice system stakeholders identified an increase in substance abuse and addiction rates of justice-involved individuals and established an ARI reduction goal of 10 individuals for the grant period, which is 31% of the target population.

Overview of jurisdiction: Boone County, a small county of 281 square miles, is approximately 70 miles northwest of Chicago, along the Wisconsin border. Although Boone County's population increased 35.6% from 1990 to 2000 and 29.6% from 2000 to 2010, the 2012 Census projects a 0.4 % decrease in population, indicating an end to the growth trend. In 2013, the unemployment rate was 14.6%, the highest in Illinois. Primarily rural, Boone County has a large percentage of intact agricultural land. The Chrysler Group LLC employs approximately 4,000 workers and is the largest area employer, while the Belvidere School District employs approximately 800 employees as the second largest employer. The Rockford Metropolitan Statistical Area includes Boone County and its much larger neighbor to the west, Winnebago County, the second largest county outside of the metro Chicago area.

Boone County Characteristics	Total
Population (2012)	53,940
Adults (ages 18 and over)	72% of population
Unemployment rate (2013)	15%
Percent of population below poverty line (2012)	10%
Percent of population with high school diploma (2012)	86%
Percent of population with a bachelor's degree or higher (2012)	20%
Adult felony probation caseload (2011)	180
Court imposed sentences to felony probation (2011)	126
IDOC commitments (excluding technical parole violators, 2012)	82
Average daily jail population (2009)	171 (2008 capacity: 105)

Boone County ARI program model:

Boone County's ARI-supported drug court program includes evidence-based practices to create an individualized recovery support services plan built around the strengths, risk, and needs of the offender. The drug court team closely monitors the offender's progress through court staffings and additional sessions where immediate sanctions and incentives are administered. A full-time Drug Court Coordinator coordinates the court team, manages treatments and interventions, oversees data collection and mandated reporting, maintains responsibility for urinalysis, and provides *Moral Reconciliation Therapy (MRT)*. A Recovery Coach through Treatment Alternatives for Safe Communities (TASC) provides intensive supervision, home and community-based contacts, motivational interviewing, trauma-informed therapy, cognitive behavioral therapy, and enhanced behavioral health assessments to track and measure progress. Remedies Renewing Lives, the local treatment provider, implements a three-phase substance abuse treatment program with intensive outpatient (IOP), outpatient (OP), and aftercare over a six-month period. Participants work with a TASC Recovery Coach and participate in cognitive behavioral therapy while involved in substance abuse treatment, to increase the likelihood of successful treatment outcomes.

Pathways into the program:

An open referral process is used with one referral form to maximize the potential number of participants. Referrals can come from the drug court judge, State's Attorney, probation officer, defense attorneys, law enforcement, or the defendant.

The Drug Court Coordinator initially receives all referral forms and then forwards them to the State's Attorney for eligibility screening. The defense attorney is notified. If the defendant is initially eligible based on the State's Attorney's screen, the Drug Court Coordinator administers the Level of Service Inventory-Revised (LSI-R) assessment to further determine eligibility including risk level, assets, and needs. Once the LSI-R is complete and indicates a moderate or high risk, the Drug Court Coordinator will contact the TASC Recovery Coach to complete a behavioral health assessment. TASC utilizes an enhanced, evidence-based, behavioral health assessment to identify the severity of substance abuse disorders, treatment needs, risk level, the nexus between substance use issues and criminal justice involvement, and trauma issues. Once all information is gathered, a drug court team staffing occurs with the Drug Court Judge, State's Attorney, Public Defender/Defense Attorney, probation officers, and TASC. Admission to drug court is determined through consensus of the team. If ineligible, the defendant's attorney will discuss the findings with him/her.

Key partners:

Program agency and fiscal agent: Seventeenth Judicial Circuit Court

Key partners/stakeholders: Seventeenth Judicial Circuit Court; Boone County State's Attorney; Boone County Public Defender; Adult Probation Department; Boone County Circuit Clerk; Boone County Sheriff's Department; Belvidere Police Department; local treatment providers

Collaborating social service/treatment providers: Remedies Renewing Lives; Rosecrance; Treatment Alternatives for Safe Communities (TASC); Sojourn House; Foundations; Crusader Clinic; Helping Hands

Cook County - Adult Redeploy Illinois

Goals and ARI background: *ARI provides financial incentives to local jurisdictions that design evidence-based services to supervise and treat non-violent offenders in the community instead of sending them to state prisons. ARI is based on the premise that local jurisdictions can reduce crime and the costs of the criminal justice system by understanding and addressing the reasons why people commit crimes. Results expected with ARI include reduced prison overcrowding, lowered cost to taxpayers, and an end to the expensive and vicious cycle of crime and incarceration.*

Start date: October 1, 2011; First enrollment: February 2012

Grant amount: \$847,246 in SFY14 (includes \$92,604 in supplemental funding)

Program model: Probation violator caseload, modeled after Hawaii’s Opportunity Probation with Enforcement (HOPE) program

Need for ARI in Cook County: Cook County jail annual admissions have exceeded 75,000 per year since 1991. Since 2000 at least half of all individuals convicted of felonies and sentenced to prison from Cook County were convicted of the least serious felony crimes. This ARI program aims to divert non-violent probation violators from the Illinois Department of Corrections (IDOC), providing increased supervision and services to improve compliance with probation conditions and to promote positive behavioral changes.

Evidence-based/promising practices in use: LSI-R assessment, intensive probation supervision with services, cognitive behavioral therapy, *Thinking for a Change*, swift sanctions and incentives, trauma-based treatment, *Seeking Safety*, HOPE program

Target population and reduction goals: A random sample of probation cases that terminated between January 31, 2013 and August 1, 2013, indicated that 8% of terminations meet the following criteria: sentenced to standard probation for a non-violent, felony offense; classified as medium risk or higher risk; and revoked and sentenced to the IDOC. Planners determined the average number of probation terminations per month over a recent 18 month period as 1,058, equivalent to 12,696 terminations per year. Not all terminations result in an IDOC commitment, but many terminations reflect violations placing a person at risk of an IDOC commitment. Planners estimated that 1,016 (8% of 12,696) annual cases would meet the criteria listed above. Since the ARI program’s inception, 51% of cases meeting the criteria and identified as potential ARI candidates have been accepted after review of the individual’s criminal history. Based on this, the target population is calculated by taking 51% of 1,016, which is 518, results in a 25% reduction goal of 130 cases.

Overview of jurisdiction: The second most populous county in the United States, Cook County has a population of more than 5.2 million people and a geographic territory of 949 square miles. The county consists of more than 130 municipalities and Chicago, which accounts for 54% of the county population. The Cook County criminal justice system is one of the largest in the country and includes more than 100 municipal police departments. In 2009, more than 219,000 misdemeanor cases and more than 30,000 felony cases were filed in the Circuit Court of Cook County.

Cook County Characteristics	Total
Population (2012)	5,231,351
Adults (ages 18 and over)	76% of population
Unemployment rate (2013)	10%
Percent of population below poverty line (2012)	16%
Percent of population with high school diploma (2012)	84%
Percent of population with a bachelor’s degree or higher (2012)	34%
Adult felony probation caseload (2011)	18,046
Court imposed sentences to felony probation (2011)	9,066
IDOC commitments (excluding technical parole violators, 2012)	11,092
Average daily jail population (2009)	10,192 (2008 capacity: 9,052)

Cook County ARI program model:

Cook County's ARI program is modified from Hawaii's highly successful HOPE program, incorporating swift, consistent, and predictable graduated sanctions for every detectable probation violation. Upon screening for assignment to the program after a probation infraction, supervision is transferred to the ARI judge and a brief warning hearing occurs to educate the probationer on program requirements which include making all court and probation appointments, taking and passing all required drug tests and complying with treatment requirements. Four ARI probation officers carry caseloads smaller than standard probation, allowing for more frequent contact and facilitation of weekly evidence-based cognitive behavioral groups, *Thinking for a Change* for men and *Moving On* for women.

Cognitive behavioral and trauma group treatment is provided for both men and women at a local service provider. Funding is also available to provide participants substance abuse treatment, and the program frequently uses other community-based services such as education and GED programming. Random drug testing is administered to participants who are charged with drug-related crimes or who have substance abuse issues, gradually reducing frequency with clean tests. Positive drug tests or admissions to substance use result in immediate detention and a same-day court appearance. A non-appearance for court or a drug test results in a probation violation request filing. The Cook County Sheriff's Department provides expedited warrant service for failures to appear in court.

Pathways into program:

1. Triggering infraction/probation violation.
2. Probation staff identifies probationer as a potential ARI participant.
3. ARI assistant state's attorney screens probationer for eligibility.
4. If eligible, the probationer's case is transferred to ARI judge.
5. Warning hearing occurs and probationer begins program participation.

Key partners:

Program agency and fiscal agent: Cook County Justice Advisory Council

Key partners/stakeholders: ARI Judge, Circuit Court of Cook County; Cook County State's Attorney's Office; Circuit Court of Cook County Adult Probation Department; Cook County Law Office of the Public Defender; Cook County Justice Advisory Council; Cook County Sheriff's Department; treatment provider

Collaborating social service/treatment providers: Cornell Abraxas Group; Deer Rehabilitation Services; Gateway Foundation; Healthcare Alternative Systems; Henry's Sober Living House; Loretto Hospital; McDermott Center (Haymarket); A Safe Haven Foundation; South East Alcohol and Drug Abuse Center; Sentinel Offender Services; Universal Family Connections; The Women's Treatment Center; Accu-Lab Medical Testing; WestCare Adult Redeploy Illinois

Cook County ACT Court - Adult Redeploy Illinois

Goals and ARI background: *ARI provides financial incentives to local jurisdictions that design evidence-based services to supervise and treat non-violent offenders in the community instead of sending them to state prisons. ARI is based on the premise that local jurisdictions can reduce crime and the costs of the criminal justice system by understanding and addressing the reasons why people commit crimes. Results expected with ARI include reduced prison overcrowding, lowered cost to taxpayers, and an end to the expensive and vicious cycle of crime and incarceration.*

Start date: October 1, 2013; No enrollments as of December 2013

Grant amount: \$786,819 for SFY14

Program model: Access to Treatment - Problem-Solving Court

Need for ARI in Cook County: A planning group of key stakeholders determined that while current specialty courts in Cook County successfully target many individuals with serious substance abuse disorders at both a high risk of reoffending and of being sentenced to the IDOC, many more justice-involved individuals would benefit from community-based services. The Access to Treatment Court (ACT) expands on the success of problem-solving courts in Cook County and begins treatment in the community instead of in a correctional setting. Key program components and assumptions include: substance abuse as a public health and criminal justice issue; incarceration of some low-level drug defendants results from an inability to post bond instead of a public safety risk; most drug possession defendants lack health insurance and access to treatment; the Affordable Care Act provides new access to treatment, initially through the Cook County Medicaid Waiver; early acknowledgement of substance abuse, rapid access to treatment, and decreasing time between arraignment to disposition are key components to success of low-level substance abuse defendants.

Evidence-based/promising practices in use: LSI-R assessment, cognitive behavioral therapy, drug court

Target population and reduction goals: From 2010 to 2012, Cook County committed an annual average of 2,866 individuals convicted of a Class 4 Possession of a Controlled Substance (PCS) or Retail Theft offense to IDOC. Planning stakeholders determined that 1,777 initial arrests occurred in the City of Chicago. Further, Cook County Class 4 felony offenders committed to IDOC have an average of 15 prior arrests, five prior felony convictions and three prior IDOC commitments. To target prison-bound offenders, the ACT Court target population consists of offenders newly arrested for Class 4 Felony Possession of a Controlled Substance or Class 3 and 4 Retail Theft offenses with criminal histories with at least three prior felony convictions, one prior IDOC commitment, and no disqualifying convictions. Stakeholder analysis determined that approximately 270 individuals annually will meet the legal criteria for the ACT Court. Based on the target population of 203 (9 month grant), Cook County’s reduction goal for the grant period is 60 offenders (29% of 203).

Overview of jurisdiction: Located in the northeastern section of Illinois, Cook County is the second most populous county in the nation, with a population of over 5 million. The City of Chicago, the most densely populated Illinois city, has a population of nearly 3 million. The Circuit Court of Cook County is the largest of the 23 judicial circuits in Illinois, and one of the largest unified court systems in the world. It has more than 400 judges who serve the residents of Cook County within the City of Chicago and its 126 surrounding suburbs. Cook County jail annual admissions have exceeded 75,000 per year since 1991, and since 2000 at least half of all felony sentences to prison from Cook County were for the least serious felony crimes. More than 1.2 million cases are filed each year.

Cook County Characteristics	Total
Population (2012)	5,231,351
Adults (ages 18 and over)	76% of population
Unemployment rate (2013)	10%
Percent of population below poverty line (2012)	16%
Percent of population with high school diploma (2012)	84%
Percent of population with a bachelor’s degree or higher (2012)	34%
Adult felony probation caseload (2011)	18,046
Court imposed sentences to felony probation (2011)	9,066
IDOC commitments (excluding technical parole violators, 2012)	11,092
Average daily jail population (2009)	10,192 (2008 capacity: 9,052)

Cook County ACT Court program model:

In the post-plea ACT Court, participants meeting legal, criminogenic, and behavioral health criteria have rapid access to community-based treatment and enrollment in the Cook County Medicaid Waiver program. The 18-month program (with potential for early completion as early as 12 months) consists of court-supervision and community-based treatment and staff include a Judge, two probation officers, two Treatment Alternatives for Safe Communities (TASC) Case Managers, a Resource Coordinator, an Assistant Public Defender, an Assistant State's Attorney, a Project Manager and community treatment providers. The program also includes the planning and integration of new case management technology, collaboration with the existing Justice and Health Initiative (JHI) through a leadership role in the JHI community provider advisory council, community service projects for court participants and the exploration of family involvement.

Pathways into program:

The ACT Court employs a multi-stage "triage" admission process consisting of (1) legal eligibility screen; (2) basic behavioral assessment to determine appropriateness for ACT and defendant's determination about whether or not to participate; and (3) in-depth clinical assessment to tailor treatment program. Defendants meeting all of the objective criteria for the program are offered the choice between the ACT Court and traditional criminal justice process. Defendants agreeing to enter the program typically begin at their first court date following arraignment.

Key partners:

Program agency and fiscal agent: Cook County Justice Advisory Council

Key partners/stakeholders: Cook County Public Defender's Office; Cook County State's Attorney's Office; Adult Probation Department; Treatment Alternatives for a Safe Communities, Inc. (TASC); Cook County Sheriff's Office; Cook County Justice Advisory Council; Circuit Court of Cook County; community treatment providers; local and national court consultants.

ACT Court steering committee members: Presiding Judge of the Criminal Division (Chair); Director of Information Technology, Office of the Chief Judge; Court Administrator, Criminal Division; Director of Adult and Juvenile Services, TASC; Acting Chief, Adult Probation; Executive Director, Chicago Appleseed Fund for Justice; First Assistant, Public Defender's Office; Presiding Judge, ACT Court; Executive Director, Justice Advisory Council; Director of Provider Relations, CountyCare, Cook County Health and Hospital System; representative, Community Behavioral Health Care Association of Illinois; representative from the Illinois Alcoholism and Drug Dependence Association

Collaborating technical assistance, social service, and treatment providers: Center for Court Innovation; Chicago Appleseed Fund for Justice; Gateway Foundation; Haymarket Center; National Center for State Courts; South Suburban Council on Alcoholism

DuPage County - Adult Redeploy Illinois

Goals and ARI background: *ARI provides financial incentives to local jurisdictions that design evidence-based services to supervise and treat non-violent offenders in the community instead of sending them to state prisons. ARI is based on the premise that local jurisdictions can reduce crime and the costs of the criminal justice system by understanding and addressing the reasons why people commit crimes. Results expected with ARI include reduced prison overcrowding, lowered cost to taxpayers, and an end to the expensive and vicious cycle of crime and incarceration.*

Start date: January 1, 2011; First enrollment: February 2011

Grant amount: \$343,266 in SFY14 (including \$25,752 in supplemental funding)

Program model: Intensive probation supervision with services (probation violator caseload)

Need for ARI in DuPage County: Probation caseloads in DuPage County are in excess of the recommended state standard of cases of high-risk offenders, limiting a probation officer’s ability to implement creative, individualized case plans. Although DuPage County benefits from a strong continuum of services for offenders, a lack of publicly funded substance abuse treatment options, specifically inpatient services, creates a service gap. The ARI program makes it possible for probation officers to supervise a reduced caseload of high-risk offenders and probation violators, enabling officers to be more effective caseworkers, implement evidence-based interventions, and refer offenders to appropriate treatment providers and other community services.

Evidence-based/promising practices in use: LSI-R assessment, intensive probation with services, probation caseload standards, graduated sanctions and incentives, individualized and group cognitive behavioral interventions, *Effective Practices in Community Supervision (EPICS)*, *Thinking for a Change*, *Moving On* (trauma therapy), tools from the *Carey Group* and *Change Companies*.

Target population and reduction goals: As of May 30, 2013 there were 99 participants enrolled in the DuPage ARI program. A review of 2012 probation data indicated there were 141 eligible offenders meeting ARI criteria with supervision terminated within the calendar year. Of these 141, 58 were sentenced to IDOC. The 25% reduction goal was determined by combining the midpoint of the ARI program’s caseload capacity (130) with the number of offenders sentenced to IDOC on probation violations in 2012 (58). Based on the target population of 188, DuPage County’s reduction goal for the grant period is 47 offenders.

Overview of jurisdiction: DuPage County is one of the “collar counties” bordered by Cook County to the north and east, Will to the south, and Kane to the west. The second most populous county in the state, DuPage is comprised of large, racially and economically diverse suburbs, such as Naperville and Aurora with populations well over 100,000 residents, as well as medium and small municipalities. Expected to surpass one million residents this decade and long considered an affluent community, as the population grows the demographics are shifting. A 2011 report by Bridge Communities stated nearly all of the net population growth in DuPage County from 1990-2004 was among the immigrant, low income, and minority populations, and poverty rates have increased in the county by 63% since 1980.

DuPage County Characteristics	Total
Population (2012)	927,987
Adults (ages 18 and over)	76% of population
Unemployment rate (2012)	8%
Percent of population below poverty line (2012)	6%
Percent of population with high school diploma (2012)	92%
Percent of population with a bachelor’s degree or higher (2012)	46%
Adult felony probation caseload (2011)	1,926
Court imposed sentences to felony probation (2011)	1,014
IDOC commitments (excluding technical parole violators, 2012)	656
Average daily jail population (2009)	917 (2008 capacity: 809)

DuPage County ARI program model:

DuPage County's intensive probation supervision program consists of four probation officers assigned to probation-violator caseloads that are smaller than standard probation caseloads. The probation officers practice the evidence-based *Effective Practices in Community Supervision (EPICS)* model, a highly structured, cognitive behavioral supervision protocol. Probationers meet with a probation officer two to four times per month. Meetings aim to change pro-criminal thinking patterns and teach/reinforce pro-social skills. Individual probation officers facilitate the evidence-based *Thinking for a Change* curriculum, and probationers access ancillary services as required. These services include substance abuse treatment, mental health services, vocational/employment services, housing assistance, community service, and drug testing.

Pathways into program:

An offender who receives a sentence of probation for a non-violent offense may be identified as appropriate for ARI through one of three referral pathways:

1. After a technical violation of probation, an administrative sanctions conference occurs to address the violation. If the offender accepts the sanction, the offender transfers to ARI caseload. LSI-R score and violation severity are considered.
2. When a Petition to Revoke (PTR) is pending in court, the probation department may file a court status form requesting an offender be screened for the ARI program if deemed appropriate by the court. LSI-R score and violation severity are considered.
3. Probation officer identifies offenders likely to violate probation (based on previous failures, extensive warrant histories). LSI-R score and history of non-compliance are considered.

Upon entry into the program, the ARI probation officer develops an individual case plan with the offender. Once the case plan goals are achieved, the offender is either transferred to standard probation, or probation is successfully terminated upon sentence completion.

Key partners:

Program agency and fiscal agent: DuPage County Department of Probation and Court Services

Key partners/stakeholders: DuPage County Department of Probation and Court Services; DuPage County State's Attorney's Office; DuPage County Public Defender's Office; DuPage County Sheriff's Office; DuPage County Drug Court; DuPage County Mental Health Court; treatment providers

Collaborating social service/treatment providers: DuPage County Community Services; DuPage County Psychological Services; DuPage County Health Department; DuPage PADS (Public Action to Deliver Shelter); Gateway; Serenity House; Healthcare Alternative Systems; Treatment Alternatives for Safe Communities (TASC); JUST of DuPage (Justice-Understanding-Service-Teaching); in-house coach/mentor (probation); pre-employment coordinator (probation); Alexander Zubenko & Associates; Associates in Alcohol and Drug Counseling; Behavioral Service Center; Care Clinic; Challenge Behavioral Healthcare; Charla Waxman; Illinois DUI Specialists; Lutheran Social Services; New Visions Counseling; SHARE Program; Tricon Counseling Centers

Jersey County - Adult Redeploy Illinois

Goals and ARI background: *ARI provides financial incentives to local jurisdictions that design evidence-based services to supervise and treat non-violent offenders in the community instead of sending them to state prisons. ARI is based on the premise that local jurisdictions can reduce crime and the costs of the criminal justice system by understanding and addressing the reasons why people commit crimes. Results expected with ARI include reduced prison overcrowding, lowered cost to taxpayers, and an end to the expensive and vicious cycle of crime and incarceration.*

Start date: January 1, 2011; First enrollment: May 2011

SFY14 Grant amount: \$123,766 in SFY14

Program model: Expanded drug court

Need for ARI in Jersey County: Although Jersey County’s drug court has been in operation since 2002, a lack of funding and personnel had limited the court’s capacity to eight offenders. Prior to ARI, one probation officer was responsible for supervision and substance abuse counseling for drug court offenders. ARI funding provides a dedicated drug court probation officer and a dedicated treatment track through a local treatment provider.

Evidence-based/promising practices in use: LSI-R assessment, Texas Christian University (TCU) assessment, cognitive behavioral therapy, *Thinking for a Change*, *Moral Reconation Therapy (MRT)*, community restorative boards, drug court

Target population and reduction goals: From 2010 to 2012, Jersey County committed an annual average of 33 offenders to IDOC who would have been eligible for diversion. Jersey County’s reduction goal for the grant period, based on recent commitment levels within the target population is 15, maintaining a total drug court capacity of 20 which is 45% of the target population. In operation since 2002, Jersey County’s drug court targets adults with multiple prior felonies under consideration for an IDOC commitment. Eligible offenders must present substance abuse issues, lack a history of violent convictions or drug dealing, be at least 17 years of age and live in Jersey and Greene County.

Overview of jurisdiction: Jersey County, a part of the St. Louis metropolitan area, is located in southern Illinois on the western border with Missouri. Jerseyville is the county seat. Jersey County is bordered by the Mississippi River to the south, the Illinois River to the west and Macoupin Creek to the northwest. Many residents work outside of Jersey County, with an approximate 50-mile commute to the jobs and industry of the St. Louis area. The county still maintains an agricultural base, and the bordering bodies of water maintain importance to the local economy by supporting agriculture and tourism. Education, manufacturing, and retail are among the largest industries in the area.

Jersey County Characteristics	Total
Population (2012)	22,742
Adults (ages 18 and over)	78% of population
Unemployment rate (2013)	10%
Percent of population below poverty line (2012)	9%
Percent of population with high school diploma (2012)	88%
Percent of population with a bachelor’s degree or higher (2012)	17%
Adult felony probation caseload (2011)	100
Court imposed sentences to felony probation (2011)	51
IDOC commitments (excluding technical parole violators, 2012)	32
Average daily jail population (2009)	20 (2008 capacity: 26)

Jersey County ARI program model:

Jersey County's ARI program expanded the county's drug court. A dedicated probation officer handles all drug court cases and implements *Thinking for a Change* groups. A dedicated counselor at Practical Rehab Services works with drug court offenders, allowing for a capacity expansion and an integration of *Moral Reconation Therapy*. The counselor is available for required counseling sessions and participates in the weekly drug court calls and team meetings to share treatment information. Mandatory urinalysis occurs through the Probation Office where violations are handled immediately through a graduated sanctions program. Substance abuse counseling, anger management, mental health therapy, family and life skills counseling, and 12-step meeting resources are provided as needed.

Pathways into program:

1. After an arrest, a determination of drug court suitability is made during negotiations between the State's Attorney and the defense attorney.
2. The State's Attorney reviews the arrestee's criminal history and refers potential participants to the drug court probation officer.
3. The probation officer conducts a complete criminal history check, conducts an intake interview, educates the offender on the program, conducts an overall assessment, and then contacts Treatment Alternatives for Safe Communities (TASC) to conduct a clinical assessment.
4. If appropriate, the offender is introduced to the drug court team and offered drug court. If the offender accepts, a contract is signed and the offender assigned to the drug court probation officer to create an individual service plan.
5. The offender begins a four-phased treatment plan with Practical Rehab Services and supervision with the drug court probation officer, including status hearings, for a minimum of 16 months.

Key partners:

Program agency and fiscal agent: Jersey County Probation Department

Key partners/stakeholders: Jersey County Drug Court Judge; Jersey County Probation Department; Jersey County State's Attorney Office; Jersey County Public Defender's Office; Greene County State's Attorney's Office; Greene County Chief Probation Officer; treatment provider

Collaborating social service/treatment providers: Practical Rehab Services; local volunteers through the initiation of a Drug Court Community Board in SFY14

Kane County - Adult Redeploy Illinois

Goals and ARI background: *ARI provides financial incentives to local jurisdictions that design evidence-based services to supervise and treat non-violent offenders in the community instead of sending them to state prisons. ARI is based on the premise that local jurisdictions can reduce crime and the costs of the criminal justice system by understanding and addressing the reasons why people commit crimes. Results expected with ARI include reduced prison overcrowding, lowered cost to taxpayers, and an end to the expensive and vicious cycle of crime and incarceration.*

Start date: October 1, 2013; No enrollments as of December 2013

Grant amount: \$280,000 in SFY14

Program model: Intensive probation supervision with services (probation violator caseload)

Need for ARI in Kane County: Data analysis of ARI-eligible IDOC commitments from 2010 to 2012 indicated the need for targeted probation violator caseloads and services in Kane County. Through a 2013 planning process, a stakeholder team identified gaps contributing to high rates of probation violations including a lack of interventions specifically targeted to probation violators, caseloads exceeding recommended standards for both medium and high-risk probationers, and mental health and substance abuse service needs for probation violators. The ARI program makes it possible for ARI probation officers to supervise a reduced probation violator caseload of medium and high-risk offenders, enabling officers to be more effective caseworkers, implement evidence-based interventions, and refer offenders to appropriate treatment providers and other community services.

Evidence-based/promising practices in use: LSI-R assessment, intensive probation supervision with services, probation caseload standards, motivational interviewing, Twelve-Step Facilitation Therapy, cognitive behavioral therapy, Family Behavior Therapy, anger management (*Moral Reconciliation Therapy* -based), Relapse Prevention Therapy (RPT)

Target population and reduction goals: From 2010 to 2012, Kane County committed to IDOC an annual average of 260 individuals convicted of non-violent, probationable Class 3 and 4 felony offenses. Approximately 40%, or 104, of these 260 annual IDOC commitments were for probation violations. Kane County’s reduction goal for the grant period, based on recent commitment levels within the probation-violator target population, is 26 (25% of 104).

Overview of jurisdiction: Kane County, located in northeastern Illinois and considered a “collar county,” borders the northwest edge of Cook County. Kane County is comprised of large, racially and economically diverse municipalities, such as St. Charles, Elgin and Aurora, and is the 5th most populous county in Illinois. In the 2010 Census, Kane County had a population of 522,487, an increase of 1.4% from 515,269 in 2010. Aurora is Kane County’s largest city and the second largest city in Illinois. Regarding criminal justice, in 2012, 2,602 felony cases were authorized by the Kane County State’s Attorney’s Office. Kane County Court Services implements a variety of special programs for offenders such as an adult domestic violence caseload, a sex offender caseload, drug court and mental health court.

Kane County Characteristics	Total
Population (2012)	522,487
Adults (ages 18 and over)	71% of population
Unemployment rate (2013)	11%
Percent of population below poverty line (2012)	10%
Percent of population with high school diploma (2012)	83%
Percent of population with a bachelor’s degree or higher (2012)	32%
Adult felony probation caseload (2011)	1,951
Court imposed sentences to felony probation (2011)	440
IDOC commitments (excluding technical parole violators, 2010)	879
Average daily jail population (2009)	399 (2008 capacity: 627)

Kane County ARI program model:

Kane County's intensive probation supervision program includes three probation officers assigned to probation-violator caseloads smaller than standard probation caseloads. The officers use the Effective Caseworks Model, a model of supervision consisting of mapping, finding the hook, moving forward, and reviewing and supporting. Probationers participate in services at Transitional Alternative Reentry Initiative (TARI, Inc.), a local treatment provider, where an assessment and treatment plan is based on the evidence-based principles of Risk, Needs and Responsivity. TARI, Inc. services may consist of substance abuse treatment, individual counseling, life skills programming, mentoring, housing, employment, and community involvement.

Pathways into program:

An offender who receives a sentence of probation for a non-violent, Class 3 or Class 4 felony may be identified as appropriate for ARI if the offender meets the following criteria:

- Commitment of a technical violation or a statutory violation (ordinance violation, DUI, or misdemeanor)
- High or medium risk score on LSI-R assessment tool
- No conviction for a violent offense within past five years
- Offender is sanctioned for a technical violation or acceptable statutory offense, identifying offender as at risk of IDOC commitment without intervention

Current probation officers refer offenders to ARI by requesting a staffing to address the violation. ARI staffings occur every two weeks to ensure violations are addressed quickly. Staffings consist of the current probation officer, the Kane County Court Services Program Manager, an ARI probation officer, and a TARI, Inc. representative. The program is explained to the offender, and if the offender accepts the sanction of ARI program participation, a transfer to ARI caseload occurs. Consideration is given to cases where the offender is likely to violate probation based on extensive warrant histories, previous failures, a high or medium LSI-R score, and a history of non-compliance with the court system.

Key partners:

Program agency and fiscal agent: Kane County Court Services

Key partners/stakeholders: Kane County Court Services; Kane County State's Attorney's Office; Kane County Public Defender's Office; Kane County Sheriff's Office; Office of the Chief Judge, Sixteenth Judicial Circuit; Transitional Alternative Reentry Initiative (TARI, Inc.); Eckert Center; Association of Individual Development

Collaborating social service/treatment providers: Transitional Alternative Reentry Initiative (TARI, Inc.)

Lake County - Adult Redeploy Illinois

Goals and ARI background: *ARI provides financial incentives to local jurisdictions that design evidence-based services to supervise and treat non-violent offenders in the community instead of sending them to state prisons. ARI is based on the premise that local jurisdictions can reduce crime and the costs of the criminal justice system by understanding and addressing the reasons why people commit crimes. Results expected with ARI include reduced prison overcrowding, lowered cost to taxpayers, and an end to the expensive and vicious cycle of crime and incarceration.*

Start date: October 1, 2013; First enrollment: October 2013

Grant amount: \$215,835 in SFY14

Program model: Problem-solving court enhancement

Need for ARI in Lake County: In operation since 2010, the Lake County Drug Court was upgraded in 2010 with a three-year drug court enhancement grant through the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) which expired on September 30, 2013. In addition to funds needed to maintain the evidence-based enhancements, residential substance abuse treatment funds were unable to meet demand of probationers mandated or recommended to treatment.

Evidence-based/promising practices in use: LSI-R assessment, Global Appraisal of Individual Needs (GAIN), motivational interviewing, cognitive behavioral therapy, *Moral Reconciliation Therapy (MRT)*, *Thinking for a Change*, Effective Practices in Community Supervision (EPICS), recovery coaching, trauma-based treatment, *Seeking Safety*, drug court, mental health court, veterans court

Target population and reduction goals: From 2010 to 2012, Lake County committed to IDOC an annual average of 432 offenders convicted of non-violent, probationable offenses. Lake County's 25% reduction goal is based on a target population of drug-involved, high-risk offenders carved out from the overall ARI-eligible pool of 432 sent to IDOC. After removing convicted sex offenders, DUI offenders, and the estimated number of non-drug-involved offenders, the stakeholders identified a target population of 153. The 25% reduction from this target population is 39 for 12 months or 30 for the nine months of the grant period.

Overview of jurisdiction: Located immediately north of Cook County, Lake County is a fast-growing and diverse community with a 2010 U.S. Census population of 702,120. The population is 63.7% White, 19.9% Hispanic/Latino, 7.0% African American, 6.3% Asian, .5% American Indian and 2.6% Other race. Along with the recent population increases, drug arrests in Lake County rose 133% from 1,776 in 1994 to 4,130 in 2011. The arrest rate per 100,000 for drug law violations also increased 65%, from 313 to 484.6. Forty-three percent of all arrests in Lake County are drug law violations. Data from the Illinois Department of Human Services (IDHS)/Division of Alcoholism and Substance Abuse (DASA) also indicate increasing drug problems in Lake County: the county recently ranked 2nd out of the 102 counties in Illinois for usage of publicly funded substance abuse treatment. In 2012 the Lake County Coroner's Office reported investigating three overdose deaths per month due to heroin use.

Lake County Characteristics	Total
Population (2012)	702,120
Adults (ages 18 and over)	73% of population
Unemployment rate (2013)	10%
Percent of population below poverty line (2012)	8%
Percent of population with high school diploma (2012)	89%
Percent of population with a bachelor's degree or higher (2012)	42%
Adult felony probation caseload (2011)	2,030
Court imposed sentences to felony probation (2011)	1,199
IDOC commitments (excluding technical parole violators, 2012)	606
Average daily jail population (2009)	716 (2008 capacity: 186)

Lake County ARI program model:

Lake County's ARI program consists of the continuation and expansion of access to evidence based programs for offenders with chronic addictions and high criminogenic risks within Lake County's three problem-solving courts. Specific components include residential substance abuse treatment, recovery coaching, *Moral Reconation Therapy*, and recovery homes. Funded services assist offenders to step down, reintegrate and access additional services.

The Drug Court uses a post-adjudication model and a three-phase design lasting approximately 30 months. With a capacity of 50, the court targets high-risk, high-need, non-violent felony offenders. The Mental Health Court and Veterans Treatment and Assistance Courts include some lower risk offenders and do not use a phase system. Case plans, intensity of supervision and frequency of court appearances are determined on a case-by-case basis by level of risk and needs. All three courts utilize a coordinator, and multi-disciplinary teams meet weekly to review client progress and implement immediate incentives and sanctions.

Pathways into program:

Offenders in need of ARI-funded services are identified from an existing pool of high-risk, non-violent participants in Lake County's three problem-solving courts. Screening for all courts begins with a review by an Assistant State's Attorney. An LSI-R assessment is conducted by probation officials to determine risk level and criminogenic needs.

In **Drug Court**, all offenders are high-risk as identified by the LSI-R and criminal history investigation. A GAIN assessment and psychological evaluation are conducted to determine existence and severity of addiction, other psychological factors, and recommendations for treatment and interventions. A case plan is developed and presented to the Drug Court team for a determination of acceptance or rejection. The process may take 45 to 100 days from arrest to placement in the program.

In **Mental Health Court**, a psychosocial evaluation is conducted by the Lake County Health Department Case Manager, and the GAIN is conducted if substance abuse issues are identified. The placement process is similar to Drug Court except low-risk clients are often placed on pre-plea supervision with the potential to dismiss charges at program completion.

Veterans Treatment and Assistance Court follows a similar screening and assessment process, offering both pre- and post-plea dispositions. A Veteran Justice Outreach Coordinator conducts a psychosocial evaluation, and the GAIN is conducted if a substance abuse issues are identified.

Key partners:

Program agency and fiscal agent: Nineteenth Judicial Circuit Court

Key partners/stakeholders: Nineteenth 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

Collaborating social service/treatment providers: Gateway Foundation; Haymarket Center; Nicasa; Veterans Administration Services; College of Lake County

LaSalle County - Adult Redeploy Illinois

Goals and ARI background: *ARI provides financial incentives to local jurisdictions that design evidence-based services to supervise and treat non-violent offenders in the community instead of sending them to state prisons. ARI is based on the premise that local jurisdictions can reduce crime and the costs of the criminal justice system by understanding and addressing the reasons why people commit crimes. Results expected with ARI include reduced prison overcrowding, lowered cost to taxpayers, and an end to the expensive and vicious cycle of crime and incarceration.*

Start date: October 1, 2013; No enrollments as of December 2013

Grant amount: \$281,263 in SFY14

Program model: Intensive probation supervision with services

Need for ARI in LaSalle County: LaSalle County lacks criminal justice diversion options, including problem-solving courts. Local substance abuse treatment programs do not specifically target individuals involved in the criminal justice system. The Adult Redeploy Illinois program provides an alternative to incarceration and comprehensive substance abuse services for the offender population.

Evidence-based/promising practices in use: LSI-R assessment, intensive probation supervision with services, probation caseload standards, incentives, swift and graduated sanctions, cognitive behavioral therapy, *Moral Reconation Therapy* (MRT), motivational interviewing

Target population and reduction goals: From 2010 to 2012, LaSalle County committed to IDOC an annual average of 135 individuals convicted of non-violent, probationable, Class 3 and Class 4 felonies. Based on the target population of 135, LaSalle County's reduction goal for the grant period is 34 (25% of 135).

Overview of jurisdiction: LaSalle County includes more than 1,100 square miles of mostly rural land, and the majority of the population over 18 years of age are white (96.8%). Nearly 9% of the residents in LaSalle County are veterans, much higher than the state average of 6%. The county seat, Ottawa, is the most populous city in the county. Census data indicate 10% of the population lives below the poverty line. LaSalle County lacks specialized health clinics for the uninsured or housing assistance outside of Section 8 vouchers. Homelessness is a problem, particularly during the warm months when the limited areas shelters close. Area emergency rooms are often the primary provider of health care.

LaSalle County Characteristics	Total
Population (2012)	112,973
Adults (ages 18 and over)	77% of population
Unemployment rate (01/2013)	14%
Percent of population below poverty line (2012)	10%
Percent of population with high school diploma (2012)	88%
Percent of population with a bachelor's degree or higher (2012)	16%
Adult felony probation caseload (2011)	530
Court imposed sentences to felony probation (2011)	238
IDOC commitments (excluding technical parole violators, 2012)	240
Average daily jail population (2009)	264 (2008 capacity: 917)

LaSalle County ARI program model:

LaSalle County's intensive probation supervision with services program consists of two full-time probation officers with the ability to work non-traditional hours, and contracted providers for substance abuse treatment and employment programming. During the referral process, the probation department completes probation intake and the LSI-R risk assessment. The assessment results guide the service plan, which may include an immediate referral to substance abuse treatment, behavioral health services, educational or employment services. ARI Probation Officers focus on overcoming barriers such as transportation, engaging family and positive peers, structuring time, and pro-social recreation. ARI Officers will be trained in motivational interviewing and cognitive behavioral interventions. A period of ARI probation will run for an estimated 18 to 24 months, and early completions will return to regular probation.

Pathways into program:

1. Offender is identified due to triggering infraction.
2. A criminal court judge (felony court) determines if offender is appropriate for ARI based on an Illinois Pre-screening Instrument (IPI) assessment from the probation department.
3. If referred, ARI Probation Officer completes probation intake and LSI-R assessment.
4. If eligible, probationer's case is transferred to one of two felony judges taking ARI cases.
5. Warning hearing occurs and probationer begins program participation.

Key partners:

Program agency and fiscal agent: Thirteenth Judicial Circuit Probation and Court Services

Key partners/stakeholders: Thirteenth Judicial Circuit Probation and Court Services; LaSalle County Probation Department; LaSalle County State's Attorney's Office; Treatment Alternatives for Safe Communities (TASC); treatment providers; employment services provider; local community college.

Collaborating social service/treatment providers: North Central Behavioral Health Systems, Inc.; Business Employment Skills Team (BEST), Inc.; Ingrid Sharos, Criminal Justice Consultant; JANO Justice Systems

Macon County - Adult Redeploy Illinois

Goals and ARI background: *ARI provides financial incentives to local jurisdictions that design evidence-based service plans to supervise and treat non-violent offenders in the community instead of sending them to state prisons. ARI is based on the premise that local jurisdictions can reduce crime and the costs of the criminal justice system by understanding and addressing the reasons why people commit crimes. Results expected with ARI include reduced prison overcrowding, lowered cost to taxpayers, and an end to the expensive and vicious cycle of crime and incarceration*

Start date: January 1, 2011; First enrollment: April 2011

Grant amount: \$357,053 in SFY14 (including \$38,143 in supplemental funding)

Program model: Intensive probation supervision with services

Need for ARI in Macon County: Staff capacity issues have historically limited the ability to provide integrated evidence-based services to probationers in Macon County. The Administrative Office of Illinois Courts recommends medium-risk probation caseloads of 75:1, and Macon County operated caseloads approximating 153:1. With ARI funding, an increase in staffing and contracts with local service providers allows the expansion of evidence-based practices, including community restorative boards, *Moral Reconation Therapy (MRT)*, integrated mental health and substance abuse treatment, and intensive supervision through the probation department.

Evidence-based/promising practices in use: LSI-R assessment, intensive probation supervision with services, probation caseloads standards, cognitive behavioral therapy, *Moral Reconation Therapy (MRT)*, community restorative boards

Target population and reduction goals: From 2010 to 2012, Macon County committed an annual average of 288 ARI-eligible individuals to IDOC. The leading crimes for these commitments included possession of a controlled substance, retail theft, obstruction of justice/destruction of evidence and theft/control/intent. Macon County's target population consists of all ARI program-eligible offenders. Based on the annual average commitments of 288, the 25% reduction goal for Macon County during the grant period is 72.

Overview of jurisdiction: Macon County is located in central Illinois approximately 35 miles east of Springfield, the state capital. Per the 2010 U.S. Census, an estimated 110,768 people reside in the county, an overall change of -5.6% from the 2000 Census. Median household income for 2007 was \$44,752 with 15.9% of the population below the poverty line. The racial makeup of the county is 82.2% White, 14.9% Black or African American, .02% Native American, 1.0% Asian, 1.7% reporting two or more races, and 1.4% Hispanic. The city of Decatur, with a 2010 population of 76,122, is the county seat and home to Millikin University, Richland Community College, and two major regional hospitals. The county is a leader in agribusiness with the headquarters of Archer Daniels Midland (ADM) and a Tate and Lyle research and manufacturing facility. The county hosts the world-renowned Farm Progress Show every other year.

Macon County Characteristics	Total
Population (2012)	110,122
Adults (ages 18 and over)	77% of population
Unemployment rate (2013)	14%
Percent of population below poverty line (2012)	15%
Percent of population with high school diploma (2012)	87%
Percent of population with a bachelor's degree or higher (2012)	21%
Adult felony probation caseload (2011)	1139
Court imposed sentences to felony probation (2011)	682
IDOC commitments (excluding technical parole violators, 2012)	452
Average daily jail population (2009)	267 (2008 capacity: 274)

Macon County ARI program model:

Macon County's ARI program consists of intensive probation supervision with increased alternative sanctions, increased integrated services, and an expansion of both community restorative boards and other evidence-based practices. Three full-time probation officers carry smaller caseloads allowing for increased face time, with a goal to shift the probation role from enforcer to change agent. The program provides immediate sanctions, incentives, and interventions, all aiming to assist in offender compliance. Probation officers and contracted treatment providers utilize cognitive behavioral interventions, including the evidence-based and structured *Moral Reconciliation Therapy (MRT)* program facilitated by Behavioral Interventions. When offenders reach a specific stage of the *MRT* program, they become eligible to participate in a community restorative board where they learn accountability to victims, families and the community. Upon successful completion of the ARI program, an offender either continues onto standard probation or is discharged completely from supervision.

Pathways into program:

1. The Multi-Disciplinary Team (MDT) reviews offender's technical violations for ARI appropriateness, checking criminal history, risk factors, and completing the LSI-R assessment.
2. The defendant is arraigned on the violation and set for appearance of counsel.
3. Case is continued for 30 days while defendant meets with defense counsel and ARI Coordinator to discuss program requirements with defendant.
4. Defendant admits to probation violation, agrees to participate in ARI program, and is sentenced to probation with the condition of ARI participation.

Key partners:

Program agency and fiscal agent: Macon County State's Attorney's Office

Key partners/stakeholders: Macon County State's Attorney's Office; Macon County Criminal Justice Council; Macon County Probation and Court Services; Macon County Public Defender's Office; treatment providers

Collaborating social service/treatment providers: Heritage Behavioral Health Center; Behavioral Interventions; Dr. Jeanelle Norman (CRB); Christine Pinckard (coordination partnership); Millikin University (research partnership)

Madison County - Adult Redeploy Illinois

Goals and ARI background: *ARI provides financial incentives to local jurisdictions that design evidence-based services to supervise and treat non-violent offenders in the community instead of sending them to state prisons. ARI is based on the premise that local jurisdictions can reduce crime and the costs of the criminal justice system by understanding and addressing the reasons why people commit crimes. Results expected with ARI include reduced prison overcrowding, lowered cost to taxpayers, and an end to the expensive and vicious cycle of crime and incarceration.*

Start date: July 2011; First enrollment: December 2011

Grant amount: \$213,718 in SFY14

Program model: Alternative/specialty court enhancement

Need for ARI in Madison County: Recent funding cuts to the local probation department, a 75% increase in probation department caseloads, and a demand for residential substance abuse treatment beds exceeding the supply, all highlight needs in Madison County addressed by Adult Redeploy Illinois programming. Additionally, the probation department faced a limited capacity to conduct curfew checks and issue warrants for non-compliance of probationers. Treatment Alternatives for Safe Communities (TASC) budget cuts have decreased outreach, pretreatment and engagement services.

Evidence-based/promising practices in use: LSI-R assessment, Texas Christian University (TCU) assessment, client evaluation of self-treatment (CEST), motivational interviewing, cognitive behavioral therapy, *Thinking For a Change*, trauma-informed therapy, *Seeking Safety*, 12 Step Facilitation, recovery coaching, drug court, mental health court, veterans court, community restorative boards

Target population and reduction goals: The Madison County ARI program's target population consists of Class 3 and 4 felony offenders committed to the Illinois Department of Corrections (IDOC) who otherwise would have been eligible for processing through the county's alternative courts. Of the 167 eligible offenders committed to IDOC in 2010, planning stakeholders estimated half had multiple prior convictions rendering them ineligible for alternative court/diversion. Based on the remaining 81 offenders committed to IDOC eligible for diversion, Madison County's 25% reduction goal is 21 offenders diverted from prison within 12 months.

Overview of jurisdiction: Madison County, located in the northeast part of the St. Louis, Missouri Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area and bordered to the west by the Mississippi River, is a mix of inner-city urban areas, suburban areas, and small farming communities. Comprised of 29 municipalities where the largest population is approximately 30,000, Madison County is divided into relatively affluent suburban communities with new housing stock and solid infrastructure; and less affluent communities facing job loss, poverty, deteriorating housing stock, a declining tax base, racial segregation, and increased substance abuse.

Madison county Characteristics	Total
Population (2012)	267,881
Adults (ages 18 and over)	78% of population
Unemployment rate (2013)	10%
Percent of population below poverty line (2012)	13%
Percent of population with high school diploma (2012)	90%
Percent of population with a bachelor's degree or higher (2012)	23%
Adult felony probation caseload (2011)	1,373
Court imposed sentences to felony probation (2011)	1,131
IDOC commitments (excluding technical parole violators, 2012)	433
Average daily jail population (2009)	296 (2008 capacity: 254)

Madison County ARI program model:

Alternative/specialty court enhancement:

Madison County's ARI program provides enhancements to the local drug, mental health, and veterans courts including increases in screening and assessment, supervision/monitoring, and urinalysis. The program also provides recovery coaching, employment support services, and interdisciplinary training to all justice personnel on issues of substance abuse, behavioral health, and criminal offending.

The probation specialist provides risk/needs assessments (LSI-R) and enhanced case supervision to all offenders admitted to the ARI program, while a recovery coach/employment specialist provides services through Chestnut Health Systems. The recovery coach meets weekly with ARI offenders to implement an individual recovery plan, including connections to local self-help groups and ongoing employment assistance or connections to GED programming. In addition to substance abuse treatment at the appropriate level, Chestnut Health Systems provides trauma-informed group and individual counseling, as well as other outpatient mental health treatment for offenders in need. Transportation assistance, meal vouchers, and gift cards are utilized to enhance compliance.

Pathways into program:

1. Identification at court proceedings: Placement following an agreement between the State's Attorney and public defender/defense attorney where offender is under consideration for an IDOC sentence.
2. Petition-to-revoke hearings.
3. Presentence investigation report recommendation.
4. Review of criminal history: Placement following pretrial records check where an offender with multiple prior convictions faces a new Class 3 or Class 4 felony.

TASC conducts initial substance abuse and needs assessment utilizing alternative court eligibility criteria to screen offenders for ARI: the current charge must be a Class 3 or Class 4 felony, violent offenders are ineligible for ARI consideration, and only offenders under consideration for IDOC commitment are eligible.

Key partners:

Program agency and fiscal agent: Madison County Probation and Court Services Department

Key partners/stakeholders: Madison County Probation and Court Services; Madison County Public Defender's Office; Data/Evaluation Consultant; treatment provider

Collaborating social service/treatment providers and consultants: Chestnut Health Systems; TASC; Jewell Psychological Services; contracted community restorative board coordinator

McLean County - Adult Redeploy Illinois

Goals and ARI background: *ARI provides financial incentives to local jurisdictions that design evidence-based services to supervise and treat non-violent offenders in the community instead of sending them to state prisons. ARI is based on the premise that local jurisdictions can reduce crime and the costs of the criminal justice system by understanding and addressing the reasons why people commit crimes. Results expected with ARI include reduced prison overcrowding, lowered cost to taxpayers, and an end to the expensive and vicious cycle of crime and incarceration.*

Start date: July 1, 2011; First enrollment: January 2012

Grant amount: \$168,488 in SFY14

Program model: Intensive probation supervision and specialty court enhancement

Need for ARI in McLean County: During a 2010 planning process, McLean County partners identified several service gaps that an ARI program could begin to alleviate. These gaps included an overwhelmed court docket, overcapacity in all divisions of Adult Court Services, a lack of supervision availability during non-traditional hours, and an overcrowded jail. Increased service availability, such as substance abuse treatment, job placement services, mental health services, access to medication and transportation, was also identified as a need. The ARI program addresses these service gaps while simultaneously targeting the high rate of technical violation admissions from the county to IDOC. McLean County averaged 135 IDOC admits per year due to technical violations of probation or parole from 2000-2009, a rate that ranks McLean 11th in the state for the highest technical violation admissions by population.

Evidence-based/promising practices in use: LSI-R assessment, intensive probation supervision with services, cognitive behavioral therapy, motivational interviewing, graduated sanctions and incentives, *Carey Guides*, family advocacy/case management, *Moral Reconciliation Therapy (MRT)*, supportive housing, medication assisted treatment (MAT)

Target population and reduction goals: The McLean County ARI program’s target population consists of felony probation violators sanctioned into ARI and individuals referred direct to ARI convicted of eligible driving-related offenses, burglary, theft, retail theft, and possession of cannabis and/or controlled substances. McLean County’s 25% reduction goal is based on a target population of current probationers and probation violation patterns. Based on the initial ARI pilot period, a total of 5 clients per month would be eligible for ARI services due to sanctions, or a total of 60 clients over 12 months. A 25% reduction goal based on 60 eligible probationers per year is 15 individuals diverted; however, McLean County’s reduction goal for the grant period is 28, or 47% of the target population.

Overview of jurisdiction: McLean County is located in central Illinois, approximately halfway between Chicago and St. Louis on Highway I-55. Bloomington-Normal, the principal municipality in McLean County, is home to Illinois State University. McLean County covers the largest geographical area of any county in the State of Illinois and, as of the 2010 Census, was the thirteenth most populous county the state. The 2010 Census estimates an overall population increase of 12.7% from 2000.

McLean county Characteristics	Total
Population (2012)	172,281
Adults (ages 18 and over)	78% of population
Unemployment rate (2013)	8%
Percent of population below poverty line (2012)	13%
Percent of population with high school diploma (2012)	93%
Percent of population with a bachelor’s degree or higher (2012)	41%
Adult felony probation caseload (2011)	822
Court imposed sentences to felony probation (2011)	496
IDOC commitments (excluding technical parole violators, 2012)	279
Average daily jail population (2009)	205 (2008 capacity: 249)

McLean County ARI program model:

McLean County's ARI program of intensive probation supervision (IPS) consists of a case management model allowing for increased monitoring/supervision and programming dependent on offender needs. The McLean County specialty court teams can also refer offenders to additional monitoring/supervision and services after a technical violation of a specialty court order. After referral, intake, program explanation, and acceptance by the offender, the probation officer and offender jointly create a level-based supervision plan. The plan may include:

- Cognitive restructuring
- Educational enhancement
- Job skills training
- Substance abuse or mental health treatment
- Curfew enforcement
- Home confinement
- Electronic monitoring
- Home and community visits

The program offers sanctions for specialty court and/or probation violations and incentives to improve and/or acknowledge positive behavior. After completion of all levels of IPS, an ARI exit meeting occurs and the offender may transfer or discharge to regular probation. Additionally, ARI officers can provide ancillary services and supervision to specialty court offenders not on the formal ARI caseload, such as cognitive restructuring groups or curfew checks.

Pathways into program:

Immediate/initial placement based on offense and assessed risk level

1. Offender ordered to probation and LSI-R is completed.
2. Review of case by deputy director for eligibility (score above 34 on LSI-R, previous failure of probation, ARI-eligible offense).
3. ARI intake conducted, requirements explained, offender accepts, and supervision plan created.

Sanctioned/technical violation placement

1. Placement following a technical violation of standard probation where supervising officer refers case to deputy director for ARI screening.
2. Placement following a technical violation of a specialty court order and referral by specialty court team to ARI for additional monitoring/supervision.

New offense placement

1. Placement following a new misdemeanor offense committed by an offender on probation for an ARI-eligible offense.
2. Reviewed by State's Attorney or probationer's attorney, referred to ARI if all stakeholders agree, case reviewed by deputy director, requirements explained, offender accepts.

Key partners:

Program agency and fiscal agent: McLean County Court Services

Key partners/stakeholders: McLean County Court Services; Chief Judge, Eleventh Judicial Circuit; Presiding Criminal Division Judge, Eleventh Judicial Circuit; McLean County State's Attorney's Office; McLean County Office of the Public Defender; treatment provider; research partner

Collaborating social service/treatment providers: Dr. Sessa Kethineni, Consultant to McLean County ARI, Illinois State University; Center for Youth and Family Solutions

Peoria County - Adult Redeploy Illinois

Goals and ARI background: *ARI provides financial incentives to local jurisdictions that design evidence-based services to supervise and treat non-violent offenders in the community instead of sending them to state prisons. ARI is based on the premise that local jurisdictions can reduce crime and the costs of the criminal justice system by understanding and addressing the reasons why people commit crimes. Results expected with ARI include reduced prison overcrowding, lowered cost to taxpayers, and an end to the expensive and vicious cycle of crime and incarceration.*

Start date: July 1, 2013; First enrollment: September 2013

Grant amount: \$300,286 in SFY14

Program model: Intensive probation supervision with services

Need for ARI in Peoria County: Planning stakeholders in Peoria County identified a need for enhanced supervision for implementation of the ARI intensive probation supervision with services program. Additional probation officers, advanced drug and alcohol monitoring, and electronic monitoring make it possible for probation officers to supervise a reduced case load of high-risk offenders, implement evidence-based interventions, and refer offenders to appropriate treatment providers and other community services.

Evidence-based/promising practices in use: LSI-R assessment, intensive probation supervision with services, probation caseload standards, cognitive behavioral therapy, *Thinking for a Change*, motivational interviewing, Eight Evidence-Based Practices in Community Corrections (Department of Justice, Crime and Justice Institute)

Target population and reduction goals: From 2010 to 2012, Peoria County committed an annual average of 162 individuals convicted of non-violent, probationable, Class 3 and Class 4 felonies to IDOC. Planning stakeholders determined that approximately 75% of the overall 162 would be eligible for Peoria ARI based on criminal history and gang affiliations. Based on the target population of 120, Peoria County's reduction goal for the grant period is 30 offenders (25% of 120). The State Attorney's Office reserves the right to refer Class 2 felonies at its discretion.

Overview of jurisdiction: Peoria County consists of 629 square miles along the Illinois River, located midway between Chicago and St. Louis. The county has a public high school graduation rate of 89% (18% above the national average) and is home to Bradley University. The city of Peoria, the county seat, is the largest city on the Illinois River, and accounts for 62% of the county's population (115,687, as of 2012). Caterpillar, Inc. is the city's largest employer, followed by numerous medical and agricultural technology companies. The median household income (2007-2011) is \$50,689, compared to an Illinois state median of \$56,576.

Peoria County Characteristics	Total
Population (2012)	187,254
Adults (ages 18 and over, 2012)	76% of population
Unemployment rate (2013)	11%
Percent of population below poverty line (2012)	15%
Percent of population with high school diploma (2012)	89%
Percent of population with a bachelor's degree or higher (2012)	28%
Adult felony probation caseload (2011)	965
Court imposed sentences to felony probation (2011)	372
IDOC commitments (excluding technical parole violators, 2012)	453
Average daily jail population (2009)	418 (2008 capacity: 812)

Peoria County ARI program model:

Peoria County's intensive probation supervision with services program consists of two full-time probation officers and one part-time coordinator. The officers carry caseloads of up to 60 offenders and operate in alignment with the Eight Evidenced-Based Principles in Effective Interventions in Community Corrections which include an actuarial risk assessment; enhancement of intrinsic motivation; target of interventions by risk, need, responsivity and dosage; skill training with direct practice; increase of positive reinforcement; engagement of support in natural communities; measurement of relevant processes/practices and provision of measurement feedback.

Offenders undergo a standardized risk assessment (LSI-R) and behavioral analysis within the first 60 days of probation, used to design case plans based on strengths, criminogenic needs, and motivation. Officers utilize motivational interviewing techniques, refer to and facilitate *Thinking for a Change* cognitive behavioral therapy groups, implement community service plans, refer to education and job training, maintain availability during non-traditional hours, monitor substance use by frequent testing, utilize electronic monitoring when applicable, and implement a sanctions and incentives program to assist in changing offender behavior. Expected program duration is 12 to 18 months and based on goal completion.

Pathways into program:

1. Offenders are considered for ARI at original sentencing or at Petition to Revoke Probation hearing.
2. Assistant State's Attorney and ARI Coordinator work collaboratively to initially screen probationers for eligibility (non-violent offense, Class 3 or Class 4 felony, Class 2 felony at State Attorney's discretion).
3. If eligible, ARI officer further screens, including LSI-R risk assessment.
4. At the sentencing hearing, the probationer is referred to ARI for program participation.

Key partners:

Program agency and fiscal agent: Peoria County Probation and Court Services

Key partners/stakeholders: Chief Judge of the Tenth Judicial Circuit; Peoria County State's Attorney's Office; Peoria County Office of the Public Defender; Peoria County Office of Probation and Court Services

Collaborating social service/treatment providers: Human Services Center of Peoria County; The Rexo Program at the Peoria Tri-County Urban League; Midwest Technical Institute

Sangamon County - Adult Redeploy Illinois

Goals and ARI background: *ARI provides financial incentives to local jurisdictions that design evidence-based services to supervise and treat non-violent offenders in the community instead of sending them to state prisons. ARI is based on the premise that local jurisdictions can reduce crime and the costs of the criminal justice system by understanding and addressing the reasons why people commit crimes. Results expected with ARI include reduced prison overcrowding, lowered cost to taxpayers, and an end to the expensive and vicious cycle of crime and incarceration.*

Start date: July 1, 2013; First enrollment: July 2013

Grant amount: \$288,963 in SFY14 (including \$64,239 in supplemental funding)

Program model: Enhanced and expanded drug court

Need for ARI in Sangamon County: The Sangamon County Drug Court has been in operation since 2010. Sangamon County first received a federal drug court grant for court planning in 2009 followed by a federal drug court implementation grant that expired on September 30, 2013. ARI funding was provided to maintain and expand the Sangamon County Drug Court including the continuation of evidence-based programming and principles and an increase of court capacity from 25 to 45 individuals. Prior to expanding by incorporating a second probation officer and additional treatment funds, demand for Drug Court exceeded capacity.

Evidence-based/promising practices in use: LSI-R assessment, Texas Christian University (TCU) assessment, matrix model of substance abuse treatment, motivational interviewing, cognitive behavioral therapy, *Thinking for a Change*, *Moral Reconation Therapy (MRT)*, sanctions and incentives, transitional housing, work therapy, drug court

Target population and reduction goals: From 2010 to 2012, Sangamon County committed to IDOC an annual average of 173 offenders who would have been eligible for drug court or another diversion program. During this same period, Sangamon County committed to IDOC an annual average of 120 Class 3 and 4 felony offenders who would have been eligible for drug court. Based on the target population of 120, Sangamon County's 25% reduction goal for the ARI grant period is 30 and the court's capacity goal is 45.

Overview of jurisdiction: Located in central Illinois, Sangamon County is home to the state capital of Springfield. The County covers approximately 858 square miles and has an estimated population of 199,217. With a population of approximately 118,000 and surrounded by several "bedroom" communities, the City of Springfield is the only large metropolitan area in the County. Sangamon County has proportionately more high school and college graduates than Illinois overall, which may result from the primary employer of the State of Illinois government which draws more degreed professionals to the area. As of January 2013, Sangamon County's unemployment rate was 9%, similar to the State of Illinois' unemployment rate of 8.9%, and the County's poverty level is at 13%, also similar to the State of Illinois' poverty level of 13.8%.

Sangamon County Characteristics	Total
Population (2012)	199,271
Adults (ages 18 and over)	76% of population
Unemployment rate (2013)	9%
Percent of population below poverty line (2012)	13%
Percent of population with high school diploma (2012)	92%
Percent of population with a bachelor's degree or higher (2012)	31%
Adult felony probation caseload (2011)	599
Court imposed sentences to felony probation (2011)	335
IDOC commitments (excluding technical parole violators, 2012)	353
Average daily jail population (2009)	284 (2008 capacity: 320)

Sangamon County ARI program model:

Sangamon County implements a drug court program consisting of three phases and graduation. The phases incrementally increase expectations for participant sobriety, educational goals, and financial independence while incrementally decreasing supervision and monitoring through court and probation officer contact and drug testing. Components of the three phases may include outpatient substance abuse treatment, self-support meetings, completion of the *Thinking for a Change* cognitive behavioral group, avoiding sanctions, public service activity, and aftercare.

Pathways into program:

1. State's Attorney Office and Public Defender's Office review arrest, police or case filing report, and confer with drug court team law enforcement representative if necessary.
2. Referral discussed at drug court staffing and tracked by drug court coordinator. If team and offender agree to participation, the offender is referred to Court Services for a comprehensive substance abuse screening through Treatment Alternatives for Safe Communities (TASC) and a drug court eligibility screening [criminal history check, LSI-R assessment, Risk and Needs Triage Tool (RANT)]. If not accepted, the offender is referred back to State's Attorney's Office for general case processing.
3. Drug court team reviews assessment results and determines acceptance. If not accepted, the offender is referred back to State's Attorney's Office for general case processing.
4. During the initial screening process, eligible participants meet with TASC for an evaluation and placement into recommended treatment level with a contractual substance abuse treatment provider. In addition to treatment needs, offenders are assessed for other areas of need such as education, financial assistance, and job skills training through the LSI-R.

Key partners:

Program agency and fiscal agent: Sangamon County Court Services Department

Key partners/stakeholders: 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; TASC; substance abuse treatment providers; mental health treatment provider, local community service agencies

Collaborating social service/treatment providers: Catholic Charities; Family Guidance Center; Fifth Street Renaissance; Gateway; Helping Hands of Springfield; Illinois Employment & Training Center; Mental Health Centers of Central Illinois; TASC; Tower of Refugee; Salvation Army

St. Clair County - Adult Redeploy Illinois

Goals and ARI background: *ARI provides financial incentives to local jurisdictions that design evidence-based services to supervise and treat non-violent offenders in the community instead of sending them to state prisons. ARI is based on the premise that local jurisdictions can reduce crime and the costs of the criminal justice system by understanding and addressing the reasons why people commit crimes. Results expected with ARI include reduced prison overcrowding, lowered cost to taxpayers, and an end to the expensive and vicious cycle of crime and incarceration.*

Start date: January 1, 2011; First enrollment: May 2011

Grant amount: \$388,663 in SFY14

Program model: Intensive probation supervision with services

Need for ARI in St. Clair County: A lack of mental health screening and assessment to identify offenders with mental health and co-occurring disorders left many individuals cycling in and out of jail without access to treatment. Once identified, service providers have limited resources to further assess and engage these individuals. The two large mental health centers in St. Clair County face large caseloads, limiting capacities for outreach, engagement, and service delivery. Other issues for the St. Clair ARI target population addressed by programming include the lack of access to medications for the many individuals lacking Medicaid funding and a lack of shelter space and housing step-down options, such as crisis, residential, and transitional housing.

Evidence-based/promising practices in use: LSI-R assessment, intensive probation supervision with services, motivational interviewing, trauma-informed therapy, solution-focused brief therapy, illness self-management and recovery, family psycho-education, cognitive behavioral therapy, *Thinking for a Change*, dialectical-behavior therapy, dual-diagnoses treatment, community restorative boards

Target population and reduction goals: From 2010 to 2012, St. Clair County committed an average of 194 ARI-eligible offenders to IDOC. Based on St. Clair County's target population of adults exhibiting mental health and substance abuse disorders with charges of retail theft, retail theft subsequent, possession of cannabis, or Class 3 and 4 revocations of property offenses, the county will serve 100 individuals in the SFY14 grant period. Based on the annual average commitments of 194, the 25% reduction goal for St. Clair County during the grant period is 48.

Overview of jurisdiction: With a population of 270,056, St. Clair County consists of 28 municipalities. Belleville, the county's largest city, has a population of 44,000. East St. Louis and five surrounding townships are recognized as distressed communities where 49% of the residents are low-income and the number of families below the poverty level exceeds state and national averages. St. Clair County has seen an increasing divide between relatively affluent suburban communities and impoverished, struggling communities characterized by loss of jobs, a reduced tax base, older and deteriorating housing stock, racial segregation, poverty, and higher rates of mental illness, substance abuse, and violence.

St. Clair County Characteristics	Total
Population (2012)	268,858
Adults (ages 18 and over)	75% of population
Unemployment rate (2013)	11%
Percent of population below poverty line (2012)	16%
Percent of population with high school diploma (2012)	88%
Percent of population with a bachelor's degree or higher (2012)	24%
Adult felony probation caseload (2011)	1,316
Court imposed sentences to felony probation (2011)	729
IDOC commitments (excluding technical parole violators, 2012)	375
Average daily jail population (2009)	330 (2008 capacity: 124)

St. Clair County ARI program model:

An ARI Coordinator within the St. Clair County Probation Department provides oversight and administration of the ARI program, a specialized mental health docket and intensive probation supervision for non-violent offenders. The program consists of a court mental health team that meets regularly and extensive cross training for both criminal justice and mental health staff on the needs of the targeted offenders and specific evidence-based practices. Two probation officers supervise offenders receiving intensive case management, mental health and substance abuse treatment, and ancillary services (medication, housing assistance). Approximate case loads are 50 offenders per officer.

Pathways into program:

The St. Clair County State's Attorney or a Judge reviews a potential participant's current charges, criminal history and then refers offender for a problem-solving court assessment.

1. Referral: Judicial system stakeholder makes a specialty court referral (State's Attorney, defense attorney) and sends to the Referral Review Team (specialty court judge, State's Attorney, county mental health board, and treatment providers) where each referral is reviewed, assessed and determined for further ARI screening or appropriateness for other specialty courts.
2. Assessment: The intervention specialist completes a behavioral health assessment to determine mental health and substance abuse treatment needs. The defense attorney is provided the assessment information and if there is agreement for the offender to participate, a hearing is set and the offender is placed in the ARI program.
3. Enrollment: The offender enters specialized court docket where court team consists of judge, public defender, State's Attorney, probation and service providers of mental health and substance abuse. Team meets regularly to staff, coordinate, and ensure integrated approach to treatment and supervision.
4. Program: The ARI Treatment Team (ARI coordinator, intervention specialist, case managers) completes treatment plan for services, supports and other needs. The ARI coordinator schedules case coordination meetings with the team on a regular basis.

Key partners:

Program agency and fiscal agent: St. Clair County Probation Department

Key partners/stakeholders: Twentieth Judicial Circuit Judiciary; Twentieth Judicial Circuit Court Services and Probation Department; St. Clair County Mental Health Board; treatment providers

Collaborating social service/treatment providers: Alternatives Counseling.; Chestnut Health Systems; Comprehensive Behavioral Health Center; A Call for Help, Inc.; Gateway; Hideg Pharmacy

Winnebago County - Adult Redeploy Illinois

Goals and ARI background: *ARI provides financial incentives to local jurisdictions that design evidence-based services to supervise and treat non-violent offenders in the community instead of sending them to state prisons. ARI is based on the premise that local jurisdictions can reduce crime and the costs of the criminal justice system by understanding and addressing the reasons why people commit crimes. Results expected with ARI include reduced prison overcrowding, lowered cost to taxpayers, and an end to the expensive and vicious cycle of crime and incarceration.*

Start date: October 1, 2011; First enrollment: October 2011

Grant amount: \$646,775 in SFY14

Program model: Enhanced drug court and mental health court

Need for ARI in Winnebago County: In operation since 1996, the Winnebago County Drug Court received a three-year (FFY09-11) drug court enhancement grant through the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) in 2009 which expired on September 30, 2011. ARI funding was provided to maintain and expand upon these enhancements. The Winnebago County Mental Health Court known as the Therapeutic Intervention Program (TIP) Court was established in 2005 to provide intensive court supervision, treatment and case management services for individuals with serious mental illness who are criminal justice involved. Specific components of the TIP Court, such as the nurse coordinator, a specialist in family psycho-education and advocacy, a dual disorder therapist and a trauma therapist have been funded by a series of grants that expired September 30, 2013. Expiring federal funds created a need for ARI funding to maintain and expand upon evidence-based program enhancements in both the drug and TIP court.

Evidence-based/promising practices in use: LSI-R assessment, cognitive behavioral therapy, motivational interviewing, trauma-informed therapy, *Seeking Safety*, recovery coaching, relapse prevention, family psycho-education and advocacy, dual disorder treatment, wellness recovery action plan, dialectical behavior therapy, drug court, mental health court

Target population and reduction goals: From 2010 to 2012, Winnebago County committed to IDOC an annual average of 351 offenders who would have been eligible for ARI. Winnebago County's 25% reduction goal for the drug court for the grant period is 88, or 25% of 351. The Winnebago County TIP court commits to retain at least 50% of the current program capacity with ARI funding. Based on an average target population of 62 felony referrals (to TIP court), Winnebago County commits to a reduction goal of 20 participants, or 32%. As of October 2013, TIP court has the capacity to serve 48 felons in the program at any given time.

Overview of jurisdiction:

In 2005, Winnebago County had the 6th highest population density per square mile of all counties across the state. In 2010, 52% of county residents lived in Rockford, making it second only to Chicago as the largest city in Illinois. In 2011, the rate of return among all Illinois prison releases to Rockford was 507 per 100,000 individuals (in comparison to Chicago's rate of return of 534 per 100,000 individuals).

Winnebago County Characteristics	Total
Population (2012)	292,069
Adults (ages 18 and over)	75% of population
Unemployment rate (2013)	13%
Percent of population below poverty line (2012)	17%
Percent of population with high school diploma (2012)	85%
Percent of population with a bachelor's degree or higher (2012)	21%
Adult felony probation caseload (2011)	2,154
Court imposed sentences to felony probation (2011)	1,268
IDOC commitments (excluding technical parole violators, 2012)	811
Average daily jail population (2009)	556 (2008 capacity: 667)

Winnebago County ARI program model - Drug Court:

Winnebago County Drug Court integrates a high level of supervision, substance abuse treatment, urinalysis, and enhanced behavioral health services. The drug court consists of status calls three times per week and clinical case staffings two times per week. Although a voluntary program, offenders must meet eligibility criteria and receive approval of the drug court team. An infrastructure of evidence-based practices underlies the drug court including recovery coach case management, cognitive behavioral approaches, increased drug testing, increased access to residential substance abuse treatment, motivational interviewing, and the *Seeking Safety* group therapy curriculum.

Pathways into program:

1. All drug court referrals are screened by the problem-solving courts administrator to ensure initial eligibility and appropriateness.
2. After approval from the problem-solving courts administrator, the referral is sent to Treatment Alternatives for Safe Communities (TASC). TASC conducts a comprehensive assessment to identify substance abuse treatment needs, risk level, prior substance abuse and criminal justice involvement, and trauma issues. Assessment tools include the Texas Christian University (TCU) Brief Treatment Intake and the TASC Recovery Capital Inventory and the Risk and Needs Triage
3. TASC prepares a report of the findings which includes recommendations related to an offender's appropriateness for drug court, development of service plans, and levels of care for substance abuse treatment.
4. The findings report and recommendations are presented to the drug court team for consideration in one of the two staffing sessions held each week.
5. Upon the decision about eligibility from the drug court team, a staffing disposition letter is sent to the initial judge, the assistant state's attorney, the defendant's attorney and the referral source with the eligibility decision.
6. If accepted and sentenced to drug court, probation personnel conduct the LSI-R and refer the individual for substance abuse and other ancillary services as indicated.

General eligibility requirements:

- Willingness to participate with no denial of drug or alcohol dependence
- Recommended for substance abuse treatment upon assessment by TASC and the drug court team
- Intent-to-deliver charge is not an automatic ineligibility
- Ambulatory
- Charged with a probationable offense
- No violent criminal conviction within the last 10 years

Drug Court - Key partners:

Program agency and fiscal agent: Winnebago County Circuit Court

Key partners/stakeholders: Drug Court Judge, Seventeenth Judicial Circuit; Winnebago County State's Attorney's Office; Winnebago County Public Defender's Office; Winnebago County Probation Office; Treatment Alternatives for Safe Communities (TASC); Rosecrance; Gateway Foundation.

Collaborating social service/treatment providers: Gateway Foundation; Remedies; Rosecrance; TASC

Winnebago County ARI program model - TIP Court:

TIP court is designed for adult men and women with a serious mental illness who have been arrested for a misdemeanor or non-violent felony offenses. Winnebago County matching funds are utilized for misdemeanants. ARI funds provide for the continuation of clinical services through four staff on the TIP court team including a family psycho-education and advocacy specialist, a gender-based abuse/trauma specialist, a dual-disorder therapist, and a nurse coordinator. All TIP court referrals must meet the following eligibility criteria: (1) the defendant must have a serious mental illness as described in the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-IV), as an Axis I Diagnosis (e.g. schizophrenia, bi-polar disorder, and major depression); (2) there must be a causal connection between the mental illness and the crime; (3) the defendant must be willing to cooperate with the TIP court and an approved treatment agency, and sign all releases of information required by the Court; (4) the defendant must be screened and accepted by the TIP team; (5) the defendant must be ambulatory; (6) the defendant cannot be currently not charged with DUIs; (7) and the defendant must reside in Winnebago County.

Pathways into program:

1. A referral can be made by anyone, including but not limited to: attorneys, family members, healthcare providers, court services and members of law enforcement. All TIP court referrals are screened by the problem-solving courts administrator to ensure initial eligibility and appropriateness.
2. Referrals are valid for 30 days and are directed to the TIP court assessor at the local provider. All in-custody referrals are contacted within two weeks of the referral date, to help expedite the case through the court process.
3. The TIP court assessor initiates contact with the defendant. The defendant must follow through with any scheduled assessment appointment to maintain consideration for TIP court.
4. The TIP assessor utilizes a comprehensive assessment to diagnose mental health conditions, identify treatment and ancillary service needs, determine the nexus between the mental health diagnosis and criminal justice involvement, and identify any trauma issues.
5. After the comprehensive evaluation is completed, the case is set for staffing by the TIP team. The referral source, judge and attorneys' will be notified by letter of the referral outcome.
6. Once a participant enters the court, probation administers a risk assessment utilizing the Level of Service Inventory-Revised (LSI-R).

General eligibility requirements:

- Willingness to participate
- Serious mental illness diagnosis (i.e., bi-polar disorder, schizophrenia, depression, etc.)
- All Class 2, 3 and 4 felonies that do not involve bodily harm or threat of bodily harm or mandatory penitentiary time
- Ambulatory
- All criminal misdemeanor offenses*
- Domestic violence offenses may be accepted at the discretion of the team and with the judge's approval*
- All misdemeanor and felony domestic violence offenses must have the consent of the victim*

*Winnebago County provides a match directed at covering TIP Court services for those with misdemeanors or domestic violence offenses. ARI funding only covers services for non-violent felons in the program.

TIP Court - Key partners:

Program agency and fiscal agent: Winnebago County Circuit Court

Key partners/stakeholders: TIP Court Judge, Seventeenth Judicial Circuit; Winnebago County State's Attorney's Office; Winnebago County Public Defender's Office; Rosecrance; Winnebago County Probation Office; treatment providers

Collaborating social service/treatment providers: Rosecrance

Second Judicial Circuit - Adult Redeploy Illinois

Goals and ARI background: *ARI provides financial incentives to local jurisdictions that design evidence-based services to supervise and treat non-violent offenders in the community instead of sending them to state prisons. ARI is based on the premise that local jurisdictions can reduce crime and the costs of the criminal justice system by understanding and addressing the reasons why people commit crimes. Results expected with ARI include reduced prison overcrowding, lowered cost to taxpayers, and an end to the expensive and vicious cycle of crime and incarceration.*

Start date: September 1, 2013; First enrollment: September 2013

Grant amount: \$352,207 in SFY14 (including \$50,000 in supplemental funding)

Program model: Circuit-wide drug court, expansion and enhancement

Need for ARI in Second Judicial Circuit: Minimal services and treatment opportunities are available to adult offenders in the Second Judicial Circuit justice system. Specialty probation units are lacking, and TASC probation is limited. Adult Drug Court is the only problem-solving court available, but it only covers 60% of the rural 12-county circuit. Both criminal justice and general services are limited and inaccessible due to the rural and vast geographical area, budget cuts, staff reductions and long waitlists. A lack of consistent and timely data access across the current seven drug courts in the circuit impedes efficient and effective service delivery. The Second Judicial Circuit ARI program will support the establishment of Adult Drug Courts in the remaining five counties in the circuit. Resources will secure substance abuse treatment in the rural areas and provide supportive services to offender success.

Evidence-based/promising practices in use: LSI-R assessment, Texas Christian University (TCU) assessment, motivational interviewing, drug court, mental health court (planning stages)

Target population and reduction goals: From 2010 to 2012, the Second Judicial Circuit committed an annual average of 261 offenders convicted of non-violent, probationable offenses to IDOC. From the total annual average of 261, the drug court eligible target population is estimated at 50% of the Class 3 and Class 4 felony offenders, based on the drug court eligibility criteria of felony class and identified substance abuse issues. The 25% reduction goal from this target population of 76 is 19 for the grant period.

Overview of jurisdiction: The Second Judicial Circuit includes twelve rural counties located in Southeastern Illinois: Crawford, Edwards, Franklin, Gallatin, Hamilton, Hardin, Jefferson, Lawrence, Richland, Wabash, Wayne, and White. The vast area has a population density of 42 persons per square mile, and residents live in small towns and villages as well as outlying countryside and unincorporated areas. Mount Vernon, located in Jefferson County, is the biggest town in the Circuit with just over 15,000 residents, while the few other relatively “larger” towns have populations of 6,000 to 8,000. Interstates 57 and 64 pass through the Circuit. The region consists of tight-knit communities with strong family ties and multiple generations living close together. Farming and a scattering of factories and service-based industries support the area’s economy. The 2012 Census shows an area-wide unemployment rate of 11% and a poverty rate of 15.8%.

Second Judicial Circuit Characteristics – 12 counties	Total
Population (2012)	198,118
Adults (ages 18 and over)	78.8% of population
Unemployment rate (2012)	11%
Percent of population below poverty line (2012)	15.5%
Percent of population with high school diploma (2012)	84%
Percent of population with a bachelor’s degree or higher (2012)	13%
Adult felony probation caseload (2011)	1,100
Court imposed sentences to felony probation (2011)	572
IDOC commitments (excluding technical parole violators, 2012)	415
Average daily jail population (nine county jails in circuit, 2009)	603 (2008 capacity: 416 total, 47 average)

Second Judicial Circuit ARI program model:

Upon full implementation, all twelve counties in the Second Judicial Circuit will operate a drug court administered by a Specialty Courts Program Coordinator employed by the Wells Center, a local treatment provider. Two contracted substance abuse counselors provide individual and group treatment out of the Wells Center serving seven counties; Egyptian Public Health provides treatment to two counties; and the H Group, Comprehensive Connections, and Family Counseling Center, Inc. provide services and treatment in the remaining three counties. The drug courts will have a minimum capacity of 45 clients across the circuit to include substance abuse treatment, supportive services (incentives and transportation), and more effective and efficient drug testing. Training and planning will continue to support the development of a mental health track for future incorporation.

Pathways into program:

The Second Circuit has established two tracks to enter and participate in drug court*:

Track 1: Defendant with pending charges enters guilty plea to felony or misdemeanor offense eligible for Track 1 of drug court. Defendant sentenced to drug court probation. Upon successful completion and graduation from the drug court, the probation is terminated, charges dismissed, and defendant discharged.

Track 2: Defendant with pending charges or pending Petitions to Revoke Court Supervision, Probation, or Conditional Discharge (1) enters guilty plea to a felony or misdemeanor offense eligible for drug court or (2) admits to violation of Probation, Conditional Discharge, Court Supervision, or First Offender Probation in a drug court-eligible case. Defendant sentenced to drug court probation. Upon successful completion and graduation from the drug court, the defendant is successfully discharged from drug court probation.

Both tracks:

1. Probation conducts intake and LSI-R assessment.
2. TASC conducts an assessment/screening with the Texas Christian University (TCU) tool.
3. Individualized service plans are created based on thorough assessment results.

*Only non-violent felony offenders in drug court are served with ARI funds.

Key partners:

Program agency and fiscal agent: The Second Judicial Circuit Court Services

Key partners/stakeholders: Second Judicial Circuit Specialty Courts Committee (judiciary, courts, social service providers, Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts, and evaluators); Treatment Alternatives for Safe Communities (TASC)

Collaborating social service/treatment providers: Center for Prevention Research and Development (CPRD), University of Illinois; Crawford County Renew; Drug Free Communities Coalitions; Egyptian Health Department; The H Group; Jefferson County Comprehensive Services; Wells Center

Fourth Judicial Circuit - Adult Redeploy Illinois

Goals and ARI background: *ARI provides financial incentives to local jurisdictions that design evidence-based services to supervise and treat non-violent offenders in the community instead of sending them to state prisons. ARI is based on the premise that local jurisdictions can reduce crime and the costs of the criminal justice system by understanding and addressing the reasons why people commit crimes. Results expected with ARI include reduced prison overcrowding, lowered cost to taxpayers, and an end to the expensive and vicious cycle of crime and incarceration.*

Start date: July 1, 2013; First enrollment: December 2013

Grant amount: \$168,282 in SFY14

Program model: Mental health court with veterans treatment track (Christian and Effingham Counties)

Need for ARI in Fourth Judicial Circuit: Effingham County Probation, Christian County Probation, and Drug Courts in the Fourth Judicial Circuit have experienced both high rates of serious mental health disorders in caseloads and high rates of veteran representation. Effingham County has a limited number of mental health treatment providers, lacking resources to contract for mental health services when offenders lack financial resources or insurance. Christian County has adequate mental health capacity but limited access to services for offenders without financial resources or insurance. A need for expanded mental health services, specialized veterans services and enhanced evidence-based practices exists in the Fourth Judicial Circuit.

Evidence-based/promising practices in use: LSI-R assessment, cognitive behavioral therapy, Acceptance and Commitment Therapy (ACT), Wellness Recovery Action Planning (WRAP), *Moral Reconciliation Therapy* (MRT), motivational interviewing, *Seeking Safety*, Cognitive Processing Therapy, mental health court, veterans court, Community Restorative Boards

Target population and reduction goals: From 2010 to 2012, Christian and Effingham Counties committed a combined annual average of 65 individuals convicted of non-violent, probationable, Class 1, 2, 3 and 4 felonies to IDOC. The Fourth Judicial Circuit's ARI program's target population consists of felony offenders with a mental health and/or substance abuse disorder and/or identified as a veteran/service member. Based on the target population of 65, the Fourth Judicial Circuit will screen 80 offenders, accept 20 eligible offenders and divert 17 during the grant period (25% of 65).

Overview of jurisdiction: Nine counties comprise the Fourth Judicial Circuit in the southern portion of central Illinois and two counties, Effingham and Christian, will pilot the Adult Redeploy Illinois program. The two counties have the highest number of veterans in the Circuit (2,772 and 2,731). The counties have similar education statistics: Christian County has a high school graduation rate of 86%, and secondary education rate of 12%, while Effingham County has a high school graduation rate of 89%, with 20% completing secondary education. Effingham County has an unemployment rate of 9% in comparison to Illinois' rate of 10.3%, and Christian has an unemployment rate of 11%. Effingham has a lower percentage of persons living in poverty (10%) compared to Illinois' rate of 13.8%, while Christian County has a higher poverty rate (17%).

Effingham County Characteristics	Total
Population (2012)	34,353
Adults (ages 18 and over)	76% of population
Unemployment rate (01/2013)	9%
Percent of population below poverty line (2012)	11%
Percent of population with high school diploma (2012)	90%
Percent of population with a bachelor's degree or higher (2012)	19%
Adult felony probation caseload (2011)	148
Court imposed sentences to felony probation (2011)	101
IDOC commitments (excluding technical parole violators, 2012)	54
Average daily jail population (2009)	60 (2008 capacity: 60)

Christian County Characteristics	Total
Population (2012)	34,638
Adults (ages 18 and over)	78% of population
Unemployment rate (01/2013)	12%
Percent of population below poverty line (2012)	16%
Percent of population with high school diploma (2012)	87%
Percent of population with a bachelor's degree or higher (2012)	13%
Adult felony probation caseload (2011)	151
Court imposed sentences to felony probation (2011)	56
IDOC commitments (excluding technical parole violators, 2012)	38
Average daily jail population (2009)	56 (2008 capacity: 30)

Fourth Judicial Circuit ARI program model:

The mental health court in both pilot counties is coordinated by a Specialty Court Program Case Manager, providing program management, data collection, reporting and direct case management services as determined by each individual treatment plan. The court is composed of mental health treatment services including psychiatric evaluations, medication stabilization and management, and individual and group counseling. The mental health court with a specialized veterans track consists of four phases:

1. Mental Health Stabilization
2. Cognitive/Life Skills Building
3. Restorative/Reintegration (vocational rehabilitation, employment, or educational services as deemed appropriate)
4. Graduation (proposed program length of 30 months with the discretion to allow early graduation and entry into after-care)

Pathways into program:

1. Triggering infraction/probation violation.
2. Referral made by anyone in judicial system (State's Attorney, Defense Attorney, Probation, law enforcement or treatment provider).
3. Probation conducts initial screening and pre-staffing. Team reviews LSI-R risk assessment and criminal history and determines if further behavioral assessment is needed. If completed, team reviews behavioral health assessment, determines treatment needs, and makes eligibility decision. Ineligible defendants referred to standard case processing.
4. Offenders identified as a veteran or service member receive special consideration to participate in the veterans track. Intake for veterans and service members follow similar intake procedures; Veterans Administration (VA) - Release of Information is obtained.
5. Defendant states and signs agreement to participate. The Specialty Court Program Case Manager completes intake process, including other necessary assessment and probation documentation.

Key partners:

Program agency and fiscal agent: Effingham County Probation Department

Key partners/stakeholders: 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; treatment providers

Contracting social service/treatment providers: Wellness Loft, Christian County Mental Health Association; Central Illinois Public Transit; Veterans Administration (Veteran Justice Outreach Specialist, Veterans Service Officers); Jewell Psychological Services

Ninth Judicial Circuit - Adult Redeploy Illinois

Goals and ARI background: *ARI provides financial incentives to local jurisdictions that design evidence-based services to supervise and treat non-violent offenders in the community instead of sending them to state prisons. ARI is based on the premise that local jurisdictions can reduce crime and the costs of the criminal justice system by understanding and addressing the reasons why people commit crimes. Results expected with ARI include reduced prison overcrowding, lowered cost to taxpayers, and an end to the expensive and vicious cycle of crime and incarceration.*

Start date: March 1, 2011 (Knox County); July 1, 2013 (Circuit-wide model)

Grant amount: \$490,784 in SFY14 (including \$53,924 in supplemental funding)

Program model: Circuit-wide drug court

Need for ARI in the Ninth Judicial Circuit: Due to the rural and large geographical area of the six-county Ninth Judicial Circuit, drug treatment and other social service options are limited, often cost-prohibitive, and frequently pose transportation issues for individuals and families. Knox County implemented a drug court before Adult Redeploy Illinois funding began in March 2011, however the public defender and the probation officer managed mixed caseloads of both drug court and non-drug court participants. Ninth Judicial Circuit ARI has since expanded to include full-time officers in Fulton, Knox, and McDonough Counties, separate Judges and drug court teams in Fulton, Knox and McDonough Counties, treatment providers for each jurisdiction, and a coordinator overseeing the program. The implementation of ARI-supported drug courts throughout the Circuit, consisting of effective drug treatment, supervision and supportive services addresses the service gaps in the Circuit. This ARI program provides a previously unavailable means for offenders to address addiction and other issues while staying in their local communities and out of IDOC custody.

Evidence-based/promising practices in use: LSI-R assessment, cognitive behavioral therapy, *Thinking for a Change*, *Carey Guides*, sanctions and incentives, drug court

Target population and reduction goals:

From 2010 to 2012, Fulton, McDonough and Knox Counties committed to IDOC an annual average of 118 offenders who would have been eligible for an ARI-diversion program. Based on recent commitments and the program’s capacity, the reduction goal for the grant period is 39 offenders, or 33% of the target population.

Overview of jurisdiction: The Ninth Judicial Circuit is located in north central Illinois and is comprised of six counties: Fulton, Hancock, Henderson, Knox, McDonough, and Warren. The Circuit has seen a decreasing population in recent years and has a mostly rural demographic. Fulton County’s largest city is Canton, with a population of 18,288. Lewistown, the county seat, has a population of 2,522. The nearest inpatient drug treatment facility is in Peoria, about 40 miles from Lewistown. The largest town in Knox County is Galesburg with a population of about 32,195. Major employers for the area are the railroad, a medium security prison and the hospitals. Some Knox residents are employed in farming. McDonough’s county seat, Macomb, has a population of 19,254 and is home to Western Illinois University (WIU).

Ninth Judicial Circuit Characteristics	Total
Population (2012)	165,100
Adults (ages 18 and over)	80% of the population
Unemployment rate (2013)	10.3%
Percent of population below poverty line (2012)	15.3%
Percent of population with high school diploma (2012)	87%
Percent of population with a bachelor’s degree or higher (2012)	19.5%
Adult felony probation caseload (2011)	604
Court imposed sentences to felony probation (2011)	457
IDOC commitments (excluding technical parole violators, 2012)	238
Average daily jail population (six county jails in circuit, 2009)	60 (2008 average county capacity: 256 total, 43 average)

Ninth Judicial Circuit ARI program model:

The initial ARI-funded Knox and Fulton County Drug Court strategies serve as a model for Warren, McDonough and Henderson Counties. The three drug courts in Fulton, McDonough and Knox have distinct Judges, ARI Officers, treatment providers, State's Attorney representation, defense representation and law enforcement representation. The programs incorporate treatment for participants at North Central Behavioral Health Systems (Fulton), McDonough Hospital (McDonough County), and Bridgeway (Knox). Enhanced supervision, sanctions and incentives, cognitive behavioral *Thinking for a Change* programming, and an attorney are program components available for participants when warranted. Full incorporation of Hancock County and increasing access to Circuit-wide trainings are major goals over the first year of the expanded Circuit plan.

Pathways into program:

Referrals paths vary slightly across the three courts, but referrals primarily come from the drug court judge, state's attorney, a probation officer, law enforcement, or a defense attorney. A felony offense related to substance abuse or a probation violation begins the referral process.

1. State's attorney reviews case.
2. Drug court officer completes a criminal history records check.
3. State's attorney and public defender discuss plea deal.
4. Public defender or defense attorney explain program to defendant to determine agreement/acceptance of program.
5. Upon acceptance, the defendant completes an alcohol and substance abuse screening with the drug court officer.
6. Treatment provider conducts full assessment.
7. Drug court officer and treatment provider present findings to drug court team at next weekly staffing. Team votes on defendant's admission and, if team and defendant accept, defendant begins drug court at next weekly court call.

Key partners:

Program agency and fiscal agent: Ninth Judicial Circuit Court Services

Key partners/stakeholders: Drug Court Judges; Ninth Judicial Circuit Court Services; Drug Court Attorney; Fulton County State's Attorney's Office; Knox County State's Attorney's Office; McDonough County State's Attorney's Office; Fulton County Public Defender; Knox County Public Defender's Office; McDonough County Sheriff's Office; Canton Police Department; treatment providers

Collaborating social service/treatment providers: Bridgeway; McDonough Hospital; North Central Behavioral Health Systems; Statham Long Mitchell, LLC; compliance officers (Fulton)

APPENDIX H: ARI Dashboard

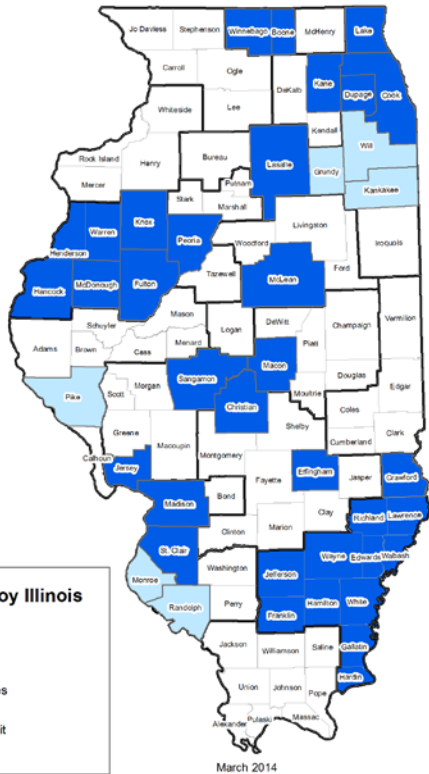


GOAL: To safely divert non-violent offenders to more effective and less expensive community-based supervision and services by providing funding and technical assistance to local jurisdictions.

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

Significant positive impact: 18 sites with 19 diversion programs across 34 counties and 6 planning grant sites	1,376 total diverted (January 2011-December 2013)	\$27.2 million saved (based on annual prison cost less cost of average Adult Redeploy Illinois intervention)
	957 served at 15 active sites (October-December 2013)	

Adult Redeploy Illinois Sites



Key Components

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

Local Models

- 9 Problem-solving courts
 - 6 Drug courts
 - 2 Mental health courts (1 with veterans treatment track)
 - 1 other (ACT Court)
- 10 Intensive probation supervision programs with services

Expected 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 (FY12): **\$21,500/person**, Cost of average ARI intervention: **\$4,400/person***

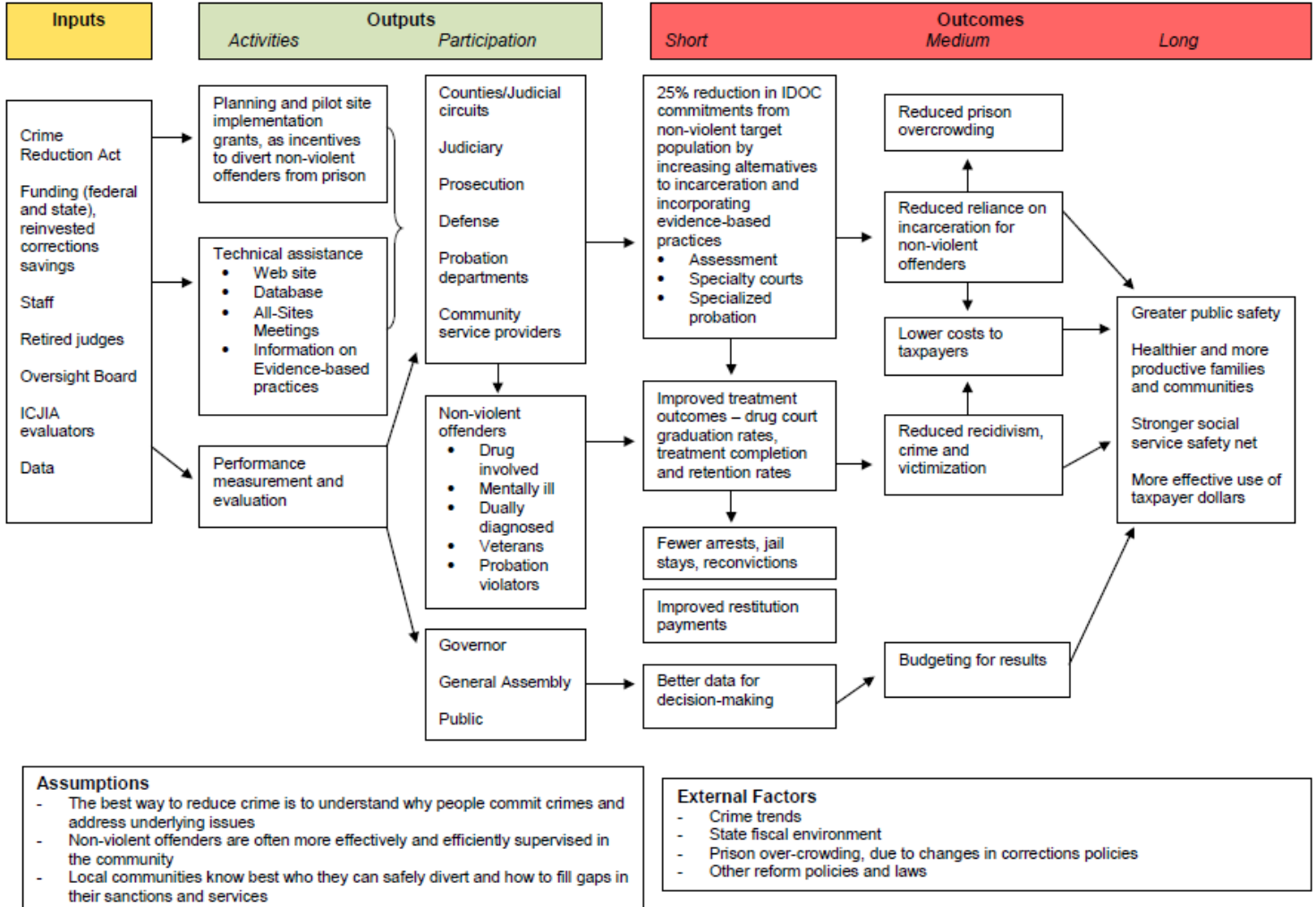
MORE EFFECTIVE

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

APPENDIX I: 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 J: ARI Press Release



OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR
PAT QUINN

For Immediate Release
Friday, December 29, 2013

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Governor Quinn Announces Nearly \$7 Million to Divert Non-Violent Offenders from Prison to Community Programs

Adult Redeploy Illinois Awards Will Expand Community-Based Alternatives to Incarceration

CHICAGO – Governor Pat Quinn today announced that judicial services in 34 Illinois counties will receive awards totaling nearly \$7 million under Adult Redeploy Illinois, a promising program that diverts non-violent offenders from prison into more effective community-based services. These actions are part of Governor Quinn’s commitment to maximize criminal justice system resources and make offenders productive members of society again.

“Community-based programs are more cost-effective and produce better results in rehabilitating non-violent offenders,” Governor Quinn said. “Everyone benefits when we can help offenders turn their lives around without filling up our prisons.”

Adult Redeploy Illinois, Administered by the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority (ICJIA), provides financial incentives to counties or judicial circuits to create or expand diversion programs that employ evidence-based practices and encourage the successful local supervision of eligible offenders. The results are better outcomes for offenders at a lower cost to taxpayers. The awards were determined by the Adult Redeploy Illinois Oversight Board.

“Adult Redeploy Illinois was built on evidence-based practices that give non-violent offenders the tools and services they need to turn away from crime while saving the state millions in incarceration costs,” ICJIA Executive Director Jack Cutrone said. “We are extremely thankful to the Governor for the opportunity to continue and expand this outstanding program.”

Adult Redeploy Illinois will award 18 grants covering 34 counties. These include:

- 2nd Judicial Circuit Court Services, \$302,207 (Crawford, Edwards, Franklin, Gallatin, Hamilton, Hardin, Jefferson, Lawrence, Richland, Wabash, Wayne and White Counties)
- Effingham County Probation Department, \$168,282 (Also serving Christian County)
- 9th Judicial Circuit Court, \$436,680 (Fulton, Hancock, Henderson, Knox, McDonough and Warren Counties)
- 13th Judicial Circuit Probation and Court Services, \$281,263 (LaSalle County)
- 17th Judicial Circuit Court, \$150,000 (Boone County)
- Cook County Justice Advisory Council, \$1,541,461 (Two grants)
- 18th Judicial Circuit Court, \$317,514 (DuPage County)
- Jersey County Probation Office, \$123,766
- Kane County Adult Court Services, \$300,000
- Lake County Circuit Court, \$215,835
- Macon County State's Attorney's Office, \$318,911
- Madison County Probation Department, \$213,718
- McLean County Court Services, \$168,488
- Peoria County Probation Department, \$300,286
- Sangamon County Circuit Court, \$224,724
- St. Clair County Probation Department, \$388,663
- Winnebago County Circuit Court, \$646,775

Since 2011, Adult Redeploy Illinois sites have diverted more than 1,000 non-violent offenders. These sites spent an average of \$4,400 per program participant, compared to the annual per capita incarceration cost of \$21,500 in state fiscal year 2011. This represents more than \$18.5 million in potential corrections savings.

“Adult Redeploy Illinois has proven to be successful in helping non-violent justice involved individuals get back on the right path,” said Adult Redeploy Illinois Oversight Board (ARIOB) Co-Chair Michelle R.B. Saddler, secretary of the Illinois Department of Human Services. “This expansion will allow more participants to get treatment for mental health and substance abuse problems along with the other services that help participants avoid recidivism.”

Locally designed ARI programs offer offenders a chance to avoid prison by committing to intensive supervision and services, including cognitive behavioral and trauma-informed therapy, and problem-solving drug, mental health, and veterans’ courts. Awarded jurisdictions must agree to reduce by 25 percent the number of commitments to the Illinois Department of Corrections from a defined target population of prison-bound, non-violent offenders. To date, all fully implemented Adult Redeploy Illinois sites have met or exceeded their diversion goals.

“The Illinois Department of Corrections believes very strongly in working with at-risk, nonviolent offenders in their own communities,” said ARIOB Co-Chair S.A. Godinez, director of the Illinois Department of Corrections. “As opposed to immediate incarceration, this is a sound and cost-effective approach to ensuring public safety.”

ICJIA is dedicated to improving the administration of criminal justice with work in the areas of grants administration, research and analysis, policy and planning, and information systems and technology. Visit www.icjia.state.il.us. For more information on Adult Redeploy Illinois, go to www.icjia.org/redeploy.

APPENDIX K: ARI Success Stories

(Adult Redeploy Illinois sites are periodically asked to share individual client success stories. Below is a sampling of the stories; names have been changed to maintain confidentiality.)

DuPage County:

“Since the beginning of his probation, K struggled with continued substance use. Eventually, due to his inability to cease his use of substances, it led to a violation of his probation after being unsuccessfully discharged from outpatient treatment and numerous new misdemeanor offenses. It also became evident during this time that there were underlying mental health and trauma issues that had not been previously addressed and had been playing a large part in his continued drug and alcohol use. In the midst of his numerous court violations, the defendant was deemed appropriate for referral to the Adult Redeploy Illinois program for a more intensive form of supervision. He was formally accepted into the program in August of 2012. He was immediately referred to a new treatment agency. This agency, working with both the defendant’s self-report and collaboration with the probation officer, was able to determine that treatment was needed, but would not be effective unless the mental health and trauma issues were simultaneously addressed. Upon this recommendation he was referred for both mental health treatment and trauma counseling. During this time, the Judge in K’s case became invested in his recovery and was often very encouraging to the defendant when he would attend court for statuses on his violations. K recently terminated his probation successfully. While he was a year past his final report date, he was terminated successfully. The Judge was so proud of his achievements that she asked his mother to approach the bench so that she could be present for all of the positive accolades the Judge provided. Upon completion of his probation, K completed a substance abuse treatment program successfully for the first time, was engaged in mental health treatment, and planned on continuing his trauma counseling once probation had ended. Though the defendant had a long road, in the end he was released from probation in a more positive place than where he began. It was also very touching to the defendant to know the investment that the court and the Judge had put into his recovery and eventual successful diversion from prison. In the end he felt that probation and the court were supportive aspects of his life and the intensiveness was key in his journey to long term recovery.”

Madison County:

“This story is about two people who are a couple that have been living together for years (B and L) and both were placed in Adult Redeploy Illinois (ARI). L came into the program first. The team was reluctant to let B in (ARI) because they were a couple and a condition of the program is the clients are not to associate with each other outside of treatment sessions/support meetings. Since they lived together, this was a major concern. The team decided to give B a chance and allowed her into ARI. Both had been using crack cocaine for years and both had very lengthy criminal histories dating back to 1983. B utilizes a wheelchair, the result of a car wreck, in addition to suffering from seizures due to a brain injury. They came into ARI as co-defendants involved in retail theft offenses. They both denied the extent, amount, and frequency of crack cocaine and other substance use. L now admits he began the program with the attitude that he would beat the system and even presented diluted urine specimens several times during drug testing. After perseverance by the team and Judge to continue to work with B and L, the couple eventually began working the program along with embracing the Narcotics

Anonymous (NA) community. They both graduated from the program and during the graduation ceremony the Judge reminded B and L (and all attendees) how she had been very skeptical to allow both of them in the program (due to their relationship), but so happy for them that she had been wrong and congratulated them both.”

McLean County:

“J is a 50 year old Caucasian male who has a history of multiple unsuccessful probation terminations. On 05/04/10, he was sentenced to 30 months intensive probation. After an accumulation of numerous violations he was re-sentenced to a new term of 24 month of probation on 12/20/11. It was this new term of probation that transferred his case to Adult Redeploy Illinois (ARI). Throughout his life, J has had trouble overcoming his addiction to alcohol and cocaine, and was not appropriate for drug court due to having a sex offense on his record. After being placed in the ARI program, J was able to overcome obstacles that had led him to have six failed treatment attempts in the past. He has successfully been involved with treatment including attending Alcoholics Anonymous (AA) and Narcotics Anonymous (NA) meetings and having a relationship with his sponsor. He has not had a positive drug screen or blood alcohol concentration (BAC) since June 1, 2012. The ARI officer assisted J with seeking employment by providing job listings and getting monitored computer access to allow him to fill out applications online. The ARI officer was able to provide support and encouragement when J felt discouraged when he was unable to find employment. He now has his first resume ever, created with help from ARI and now submits it with every application. On 12/20/13, J successfully completed ARI probation. The transformation J has made after entering the ARI program is truly remarkable. He continues a long-term positive growth through weekly AA/NA meetings, contact with his sponsor, and using the tools he learned while on ARI probation. Through his compliance and ability to continue his sobriety he has obtained a restricted driving permit. He is currently working towards getting his license fully reinstated in May 2014.”

St. Clair County:

“G, a 62 year old African-American male, entered the program homeless with an addiction to crack cocaine. G was placed in a residential substance abuse treatment program straight from the county jail thus insuring his sobriety at the beginning of his treatment. G successfully completed the residential substance abuse treatment program. He attempted to apply for Social Security but was ineligible due to him never having held a job in his life. G was placed in a support group home and was able to obtain a job working as a dishwasher at a local diner. G was proud of himself for having secured his first job. He worked as many hours that were afforded him and slowly progressed to work as a caterer. The stability G was able to create in his life due to the Adult Redeploy Illinois program flourished once he obtained his sobriety. His newly acquired job brought with it a sense of pride and responsibility. This new found responsibility led to him moving in with his ailing sister and providing care and support for her in her time of need. G remains strong in his sobriety but he is still suffering from the lingering effects of many years of drug use. He first used drugs at the age of 10 when his brother introduced marijuana to him. By the age of 19 he was an intravenous drug user and began using heroin on a regular basis. His years of drug use have caused him several health related conditions including neuropathy. He is currently under a doctor’s care and continues to improve. He entered the program homeless, unemployed and with a drug addiction. He exited the program with a home, family, a job and a sense of pride and accomplishment.”