



ADULT REDEPLOY ILLINOIS

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)

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