

November 17, 2017 – SPAC Regular Meeting Materials

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**Illinois Sentencing Policy Advisory Council (SPAC)
Regular Meeting**

AGENDA

**Friday, November 17, 2017
10:00 a.m. – 12:45 p.m.**

**300 W. Adams, Suite 200
Chicago, IL**

**CALL-IN NUMBER:
888-494-4032
Passcode: 720 535 6689#**

THERE IS NO VIDEO CONFERENCING FOR THIS MEETING

- 10:00 – 10:15** **Welcome, Agenda Overview and Approval of Minutes**
Hon. Gino DiVito, SPAC Chairman
- 10:15 – 12:00** **The Impact of Criminal Justice Reform on the Exercise of Police Discretion**
*Dr. Laura Kunard, Deputy Inspector General for Public Safety, Office of the
Inspector General for the City of Chicago, Moderator*
- Chief Frank Kaminski, Park Ridge Police Chief
Rick Tanskley, Former Oak Park Police Chief
Judge Jeffrey Ford, Champaign County Drug Court
Shawn Hallett, Champaign County Sheriff's Deputy*
- 12:00 – 12:30** **Lunch - Updates from Adult Redeploy, ICJIA & RANA**
*Mary Ann Dyar, Adult Redeploy
John Maki, ICJIA
Gladyse Taylor, RANA & Offender 360*
- 12:30 – 12:45** **New Business & Adjourn**
Set Meeting Dates for 2018
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Dr. Laura Kunard, Deputy Inspector General for Public Safety, Office of the Inspector General for the City of Chicago, Moderator

In April of 2017, Dr. Laura Kunard was confirmed by the City of Chicago City Council to be the Deputy Inspector General for Public Safety. Prior to joining OIG, she served as senior research scientist for Justice Programs in CNA's Safety and Security division where she worked on a variety of U.S. Department of Justice initiatives focused on law enforcement research, training and technical assistance. Before her time at CNA, Dr. Kunard served as director of the Center for Public Safety and Justice (CPSJ), one of the original COPS Regional Community Policing Institutes, within the Institute of Government and Public Affairs at the University of Illinois. Additionally, Dr. Kunard was the founding director of the Institute for Public Safety and Social Justice at Adler University in Chicago where she focused on police interactions with people with mental illness.

Dr. Kunard is also an experienced community policing organizer, professor, project manager and police trainer. She taught university courses on criminological theory; psychology of police organizations; policy, advocacy and social change; and social justice. She has trained law enforcement officers on topics including procedural justice, ethics and integrity, community policing, impartial policing and social change.

Dr. Kunard earned her B.A. in Sociology and Psychology from Northwestern University, and her M.A. and Ph.D. in Criminology from the University of Illinois at Chicago. She spent 11 years on the Board of the Illinois Coalition to Abolish the Death Penalty, which achieved its mission in 2011. She currently serves as a gubernatorial appointee to the Illinois Department of Corrections Adult Advisory Board.

Chief Frank Kaminski, Park Ridge Police Chief, Panelist

For over four decades Chief Frank Kaminski has served the policing profession in a leadership role for three separate agencies. He has been known as a pro-active, value based leader who focuses on building and sustaining partnerships throughout the communities he has served.

During his time with the Evanston, Illinois Police Department, the department was recognized locally and nationally for its community policing initiatives as well as following the best practices in policing. He engineered the Evanston Partnership style of policing: police and community working together, which noted a 50% reduction in the Index Crime Rate. Other initiatives included a Citizens Police Academy, the Chief's Advisory Board and Police Chaplains.

Chief Kaminski continued to serve the Evanston community as Director of Public Safety at Evanston Township High School District 202, addressing issues of safety and violence while developing partnerships with the community. One initiative in particular was the Positive Presence Program with local clergy to target gang loitering in the area surrounding the high school.

In 2009, Chief Kaminski became Chief of the Park Ridge, Illinois Police Department with the focus of providing short and long range strategies to address the issues identified in the 2008 audit of the Park Ridge Police Department to enhance public trust, professionalism and teamwork. As a result, the department reengineered a department-wide community policing philosophy, entitled PACT (Police and Community Together). In addition, a Chief's Advisory Board was created to oversee the transformation of the department. Most recently, the department was the recipient of a Department of Justice/COPS office grant entitled "Beyond CIT: Building Community Response to People with Mental Illness," which helped personnel focus on de-escalation especially during use of force incidents. The department also worked with the University of Illinois, Chicago to become one of the first departments to be trained in procedural justice for all personnel, officers and supervisors. Additionally, the department became one of the first to institute the "Coffee with a Cop" program.

Chief Kaminski continues to serve the policing profession in a number of capacities. He has served as an executive board member for the Illinois Association of Chiefs of Police since 2009 and served as president for the 2015-2016 term. As president, he began an initiative with the Illinois Chapter of the NAACP to rebuild public trust. As a member of the ILACP he has served on the Committee on Gun Violence and the Police Chiefs' Mentoring Project. In 2007, he served as a consultant/trainer on police ethics for the U.S. State Department. He has served as an instructor at a number of educational institutions, served on many boards and commissions and authored a number of articles. In addition, he was a team leader and assessor for the Commission on Law Enforcement Accreditation and for the Illinois Law Enforcement Accreditation program.

Chief Kaminski has spent his career immersing himself in the communities he serves. His mission is to develop professionally and personally, sharing his experiences with other police professionals and accepting challenges and opportunities to improve the policing profession through the development of community policing and looking at solutions through evidenced based research.

Rick Tanskley, Former Oak Park Police Chief, Panelist

Rick began his career with the Oak Park Police Department in 1984, and after serving in a number of positions including Patrol Commander and Deputy Chief, was appointed Chief in 2001. As Chief of Police of Illinois' Oak Park Police Department from 2001 to 2016, and

concurrently Director of Emergency Preparedness for the city, he changed the department culture to one that is transparent, professional, courteous and respectful toward the diverse community it serves. This valuable change resulted in single-digit citizen complaints regarding officer conduct. Additionally, he led efforts as one of the first local government departments to institute performance measures to monitor police department operations, promote adherence to policies and strategic plans, and create measurable evidence to justify organizational budget requests.

Rick has extensive expertise in organizational change and behavior management, requiring collaborative subordinate involvement at all levels. During his tenure as Chief, he successfully transitioned the Patrol Division from the traditional 8-hour shift to a 12-hour shift, therefore increasing employee productivity, morale and wellness, while also reducing sick time. He also conducted the first department-wide 360-degree feedback survey to evaluate supervisory performance at all levels of the organization. Additionally, during the economic downturn, he was able to create a leaner, more efficient department by reducing sworn positions by 20% while maintaining the same high standard of professional police services.

Rick is a contributing author of *Measuring the Quality of Police-Civilian Encounters and Agency Legitimacy: The Platform Public Satisfaction Survey*, published by the National Institute of Justice, U.S. Department of Justice. He holds a Master of Social Work Degree from the Jane Addams School of Social Work, University of Illinois Chicago; a Master of Science in Management and Organizational Behavior from Benedictine University; and a Bachelor of Arts Degree from Concordia University, River Forest. In 2012, he was awarded the Outstanding Community Leadership Award by Concordia University.

He also has participated in numerous executive training courses and seminars, including the prestigious Federal Bureau of Investigations' National Academy, Northwestern University's Center for Public Safety, Staff and Command and PERF's Senior Management Institute for Police. In 2008, the Illinois Association of Chiefs of Police awarded Rick the designation of Certified Police Chief. Additionally, in 2012 he was inducted into the Hall of Fame at the George Mason University Center for Evidence-Based Crime Policy. Rick is a member of a number of professional organizations and is a past-president of the West Suburban Chief's Association.

Judge Jeffrey Ford, Champaign County Drug Court, Panelist

Judge Jeffrey B. Ford received his B.S. degree in psychology from the University of Illinois in 1973 and his J.D., degree from the University of Illinois Law School in 1976. He has been adjunct instructor at the University of Illinois Police Training Institute since 1980. While in law school he spent 1 ½ years as an intern at the Champaign County State's Attorney's office and began working there as an Assistant State's Attorney in December of 1976. On July 1, 1985, after 8 ½ years in the State's Attorney's Office and in private practice, he was sworn in as an

Associate Circuit Judge. In 2005, Judge Ford was appointed to be a Circuit Court Judge by the Illinois Supreme Court. In 2006 he was elected to that position.

In February 1991, Judge Ford was put in charge of all traffic cases in Champaign County including about 600 Driving Under the Influence (DUI) per year. Prior to taking over that call, Judge Ford met with the local AA community, substance abuse treatment personnel and probation. He felt that the usual sentencing for DUI was not effective and that these defendants needed to change their behavior. All DUI defendants were ordered to obtain professional substance abuse evaluations before they would be sentenced. Although the parties could negotiate the sentence, Judge Ford reserved the right to order substance abuse treatment and counseling plus attendance at AA, if necessary.

Monitoring was to be shared between probation and the judge. For those who had more severe problems with substances or lengthy criminal records, Judge Ford had these people return every 2-3 months with letters from their treatment providers chronicling their compliance. In court in front of other defendants with the same type of sentence, Judge Ford handed out praise or sanctions to those in attendance. The other defendants monitored by probation had to bring the same type of information to probation or have their cases sent back to the judge.

In 1998, while putting together the Champaign County Drug Court, Judge Ford realized he had been presiding over a Drug Court for DUI defendants. He helped incorporate the Illinois Association of Drug Court Professionals in 2000 and has served on its Board of Directors since January 1, 2001 until as president has helped dissolve that association and form the Illinois Association of Problem Solving Courts in 2013. He has served as the ILAPSC president ever since.

From his work in DUI's, in 1994, Judge Ford was awarded the State of Illinois Outstanding Support Person by MADD (Mothers Against Drug Driving). Since 2000, Judge Ford has developed, organized and presented assemblies for high schools on the consequences of driving under the influence, failure to use seat belts and texting. He has served on numerous committees thru the Courts, Illinois Secretary of State, Illinois Department of Transportation and the University of Illinois – Springfield in the area of traffic safety. In 2010 the Illinois Traffic Safety Leaders presented Judge Ford with the Joanne Blair Award for exemplary leadership in the area of traffic safety in Illinois.

In 2012 Judge Ford was recognized by the National Association of Social Workers (NASW) as their Public Citizen of the Year for East Central Illinois and for the State of Illinois .Under his direction and leadership the Champaign County Adult Drug Court has been one of the most successful drug courts in the State of Illinois. Since its inauguration the Drug Court has saved not only scores of defendants who faced repeated incarceration and possible death, but their families

and communities that would have been negatively affected if these defendants had not learned to deal with their addictions.

Shawn Hallett, Champaign County Sheriff's Deputy, Panelist

Illinois Sentencing Policy Advisory Council
Regular Meeting Minutes
September 15th, 2017 10:00AM – 12:45PM

Location: Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority
300 West Adams Street, Suite 200
Chicago, IL

Members Present – Stephen Baker, Kathryn Bocanegra, Gino DiVito (Chairman), Marcus Evans, Craig Findley, Michael Glick, John Maki, Margo McDermed, Stuart Palmer, Alan Spellberg, Don Stemen, Gladys Taylor, Julian Thompson and Warren Wolfson (Vice Chair).

Members Present by Phone – Rich Adkins (Marcia Meis), Nicholas Kondelis and Stu Umholtz.

Members Absent – Jason Barickman, Annie Fitzgerald, Michael Pelletier, Kwame Raoul (Vice Chair) and Kristen Ziman.

Non-Members Present – Lisa Daniels, Mary Ann Dyar, Michael Elliott, Justin Escamilla, Lily Gleicher, Bryant Jackson-Green, Roger Franklin, Lindsay LaPointe, Sharone Mitchell, Adriana Perez, Kathy Saltmarsh, Laura Scherkenbach, Nate Inglis-Steinfeld, Phillip Whittington and Paula Wolff.

Non-Members Present by Phone – Rodger Heaton and Brian Kenner.

Welcome and Introductions

Chairman DiVito called the twenty-seventh regular meeting of the Illinois Sentencing Policy Advisory Council to order at 10:03 a.m. Chairman DiVito gave the opening remarks, including a summary of the agenda and purpose of the meeting:

- A new format for this meeting includes foregoing a formal session after lunch. This allows more time for those attending to talk to each other, because those conversations can be valuable and sometimes lead to great things. Our collaborative partners will report as usual.
- Dr. Don Stemen will give a brief overview of his work examining the relationship between prison and public safety which was recently published by the Vera Institute of Justice. His report is included in your materials.
- The second presentation will build on our last meeting, where we talked on the broadest level about the reasons we have seen significant declines in the prison population over recent months. There was a significant statewide decline in the number of arrests during this time. Today, Dr. Stemen and Dr. Dave Olson will drill down further to look at the county level patterns in use of incarceration and how the county of conviction influences the likelihood of a prison sentence.

Vote: Approval of the meeting minutes from the June 23, 2017 SPAC meeting

Margo McDermed moved to approve the minutes, seconded by Warren Wolfson. The minutes from the June 23, 2017 SPAC meeting were approved by unanimous voice vote.

The Prison Paradox – The Relationship Between Incarceration & Safety

Last July the Vera Institute of Justice published a report by Dr. Don Stemen, Loyola University Chicago Department of Criminal Justice & Criminology, on the relationship between public safety and incarceration.

Don began with an overview of the past 18 months, where there has been a misperception that (A) crime rates in the U.S, are increasing overall and that (B) the increased use of incarceration reduces crime rates. Several recent efforts have addressed these questions. Both the Brennan Center for Justice and the Vera Institute of Justice have examined crime trends and found that violent crime rates nationally remain fairly constant and at some of their lowest levels in 40 years. Where crime has increased, those increases – like crime generally -- remain fairly localized in a few cities and within those cities in a few neighborhoods. Further, the increases in crime in those neighborhoods remain concentrated within a few offense types.

The Brennan Center and the Vera Institute have also examined social science research on the connection between higher incarceration rates and crime rates, to addressing the theory that more incarceration reduces crime. The call for more incarceration to reduce crime makes intuitive sense. At the individual level, incarceration should work to reduce crime by incapacitating individuals – taking them out of the community so that they cannot commit crimes in the future – or by deterring individuals – dissuading the individual incarcerated or others from committing crimes in the future out of fear of punishment. But the incapacitative and deterrent effects of incarceration on crime is likely negligible given the attrition of cases in the criminal justice system – which diminishes the ability to incarcerate many people who commit crimes and diminishes the certainty of sanction following commission of a crime. Dr. Stemen concluded from social science research that incarceration is unlikely to cause a significant, if any, reduction in crime rates.

It's fair to say after 25 years of consistently declining crime rates, policymakers continue to feel pressure to introduce measures to address even small upticks in crime. This is understandable – policymakers should seek solutions to the problems of violence and embrace practices and policies that can keep crime rates low. Penalty enhancements and filling the nation's prisons is not a solution that will work. The impact of incarceration on crime is limited and has had a diminishing return for years. Increased incarceration has no effect on violent crime and may actually lead to higher crime rates when incarceration is concentrated in certain communities. Instead, policymakers can reduce crime without continuing to increase the social, cultural, and political costs of mass incarceration by investing in more effective and efficient crime reduction strategies that seek to engage the community, provide needed services to those who are criminally involved, and begin to address the underlying causes of crime.

Felony Sentencing in Illinois: Individual and County Effects on Sentences

Dr. Dave Olson, Loyola University Chicago Department of Criminal Justice & Criminology, partnered with Dr. Don Stemen to work on this project to help address the questions: “Does the county you are convicted in have an effect on the sentence imposed,” and “How much variance should we tolerate if our goal is equal justice for all regardless of the location of conviction?”

They began by describing Illinois and their methodology. There are 102 counties in Illinois, which vary in size, urbanization, crime, resources, demographics, and current use of prison. They considered a host of factors that are directly relevant for each counties' use of incarceration: each county has an independently elected prosecutors/judges, the State sentencing system is an unstructured determinate system, there are wide statutory sentence ranges without sentencing guidelines, murder/Class X felonies require mandatory prison sentences, Class 1 to 4 felonies are *mostly* probationable, court management is mostly decentralized, court data is maintained independently by elected clerks, and there is no central repository of court dispositions.

Using these data points and a logistic regression data analysis, they found general sentencing patterns regarding:

- Use of prison, probation, jail, other sanctions
- Influence of individual & county factors on outcomes
- Defendant demographics, case attributes, county characteristics
- Multiple measures of prison use/sanctions
- In/Out decision (prison or no prison)
- The severity of the prison sentence imposed
- Of those sentenced to prison, percent of the maximum sentence allowable imposed
- The higher the percent of the maximum allowable sentence imposed, the more severe the prison sentence can be viewed,
- Other sentences (jail, fines, etc.)
- Case processing
- Declinations, dismissals, charge reduction

Admissions and length of stay drives correctional populations:

- What defendant and case characteristics influence the length of prison sentences?
- How to measure sentence length?
- Percent of maximum allowable sentence imposed.
- Class 2 felony allows a prison sentence anywhere between 3 and 7 years, or a maximum of 7. If the sentence imposed is 3 years, then 42% of the maximum was imposed.
- Class 4 felony allows a prison sentence anywhere between 1 and 3 years, or a maximum of 3. If the sentence imposed is 3 years, then 100% of the maximum was imposed
- Sentence length in months (or years)
- In above example, both received the same sentence of 3 years, even though the above example could be seen as one sentence being more punitive than the other.

Olson and Stemen's analysis concluded that some of their findings are consistent with the existing literature, some nuanced findings (i.e., findings depend on type of offense, county of conviction, and depending on the outcome variable). The research also illustrates utility of using these data and analyses to identify jurisdictions that use prison at higher rates and are more severe in their sentences (controlling for relevant factors). Lastly, it shows how influential criminal history is, but also how limited the influence is of a specific risk of violence score relative to the legal classification of the offense. Olson and Stemen plan to continue their research into this topic and will provide updates of any significant findings.

Updates from SPAC Partners

Adult Redeploy Illinois (ARI): ARI Program Director Mary Ann Dyar provided an update of funding, site statistics, and current site issues. ARI received its largest annual appropriation in the SFY18 budget of approximately \$8.2 million. Of that, \$6.2 million is for 20 continuing sites, to essentially maintain operations from last year (which were at a lower level due to the effects of the State budget impasse). ARI is currently working at pushing out \$1 million in funds from the SFY18 appropriation, about half for new sites (planning and implementation) and half to supplement current sites. This week ARI released a competitive Notice of Funding Opportunity for the new planning and implementation grants, with a due date for applications of October 31st. ARI is working with the ARI Research Manager on a host of efforts to assess and clean up ARI's data so that they can provide sites with a useful feedback loop and start planning for an outcome evaluation. At its August meeting, the ARI Oversight Board approved \$100,000 in the program's administrative budget for

evaluation activities. ARI is still planning to support efforts to expand eligibility subject to local decision-making for the use of ARI funds. A bill this past session to do just that, HB3905 (Rep. Stratton), did not make it to the floor for a vote. ARI welcomes SPAC members' assistance and input on this. Lastly, ARI reported a staff change: Lindsey LaPointe, ARI Program Manager for over 5 years, went to work in criminal justice reform in the not-for-profit sector. The new ARI Program Manager is Adriana Perez, who has deep experience here at ICJIA in both the grants and research units.

Risk Assets Needs Assessment (RANA): IDOC Assistant Director Gladys Taylor provided an update on programming, and how SB 2872 (Rep. Gordon-Booth) will impact IDOC this upcoming January. Taylor noted that there are 4,000 on the waiting list for educational programs. This includes: adult basic education, advance education, and GED. The largest lists are among Sheridan, Illinois River, Shawnee, Lawrence and Vienna. GED as of 1/1/17 had 349 graduates with a goal of over 500 by the end of the fiscal year. IDOC has instituted new computer-based testing for GED. Currently, IDOC is in the top 4 nationally for success rate and possibly #1 among other states with similar testing: inmates have a 96% success rate through the I-pathways curriculum which prepares offenders for the GED. The national average is lower than 70%. Currently, Lakeland Community College is the only vocational college servicing 17 facilities and will include Kewanee. IDOC is in talks with Lakeland to expand the curriculum. Also, IDOC is looking into adding an apprenticeship program and bringing advanced degree programs to IDOC. The Department is in talks with the University of Illinois-Champaign.

Taylor then spoke about the State's new largest residential facility for mentally ill inmates, the former Illinois Youth Center prison in Joliet. It has been transformed into a mental health treatment unit for male inmates with severe mental illness. The facility will be the largest of its kind in Illinois and will begin accepting inmates by year's end. The goal is to help address concerns stemming from a 2007 class action lawsuit regarding the treatment of mentally ill inmates in Illinois prisons. The State settled the lawsuit in 2015. Residential treatment units also will be opened at the Dixon, Pontiac and Logan prisons for inmates with less severe needs. The Department also operates two buildings at the Elgin Mental Health Center for male and female inmates with mental illness who need to be hospitalized. Taylor said everything at the center is geared toward treatment. The center, which has beds for more than 486 inmates, is a step-down facility meaning inmates will work toward the goal of moving out of the facility into a general prison or back into the community once their terms are up. Even within the facility there are portions of the center that are geared toward more intensive treatment and supervision and areas that are less restrictive for inmates who have progressed in their treatment.

New Business

Director Saltmarsh reported that SPAC staff is continuing the process of completing a round of calls with council members to get their feedback on SPAC's work and level of communication. Calls have also been made to legislative staffers. She completed her remarks by reminding all members that the next meeting will be held on November 17th, at the same time and location.

Adjournment

Margo McDermed, moved to adjourn the twenty-seventh regular meeting of the Sentencing Policy Advisory Council, seconded by Gladys Taylor. The twenty-seventh regular meeting of the Sentencing Policy Advisory Council was adjourned at 1:20 p.m. by unanimous voice vote.


JEFFREY B. FORD

Circuit Judge
Chambers K
Room 241
Second Floor, Courthouse
101 East Main Street
Urbana, IL 61801

Sixth Judicial Circuit
Champaign County

Telephone (217) 384-1292
Fax (217) 384-8638

TO: Police Chiefs of Champaign County

FROM: The Honorable Jeffrey B. Ford, Circuit Judge 

DATE: October 29, 2012

RE: Law Enforcement Participation in Drug Court

A few years ago, I attended a meeting of the local Chiefs of Police to discuss possible funding of a law enforcement position on the Drug Court Team. At the time of the meeting, you indicated that there was no funding available from your departments.

In October 2011, Prairie Center (along with the Champaign County Drug Court) received a federal grant. Because statistics show the importance of having law enforcement representation on the Drug Court Team, the grant proposal included funding for a quarter-time police officer. (According to NPC Research, law enforcement membership on a Drug Court Team increases the graduation rates of participants by 11%.) Champaign County Sheriff's Deputy Jim Golaszewski was chosen to participate on the Drug Court Team.

Deputy Golaszewski has become an integral part of the Drug Court Team. He provides essential information about Drug Court participants' living conditions, their family histories and their night/weekend activities. In addition, Deputy Golaszewski's involvement on the Drug Court Team allows for the rapid dissemination of information about participants. This timely exchange of information can sometimes give treatment providers a critical opportunity to intervene in a participant's life before serious consequences occur. Having a law enforcement officer involved in Drug Court provides the Team with a liaison to other law enforcement agencies and intelligence contacts in the community.

Deputy Golaszewski's relationship with the community has had benefits in areas outside of Drug Court. During his time on the Team, Deputy Golaszewski has worked on cases involving a shooting and a bank robbery. The community's respect for him gave a group of young people the confidence to alert him to a firearm they had discovered in a nearby alley. The firearm was recovered from an adult to whom the children had given the weapon. Deputy Golaszewski's positive influence and interactions with participants and their families have created an atmosphere of cooperation and respect. The Drug Court Coordinator has asked the participants about Deputy Golaszewski. Their responses are attached.

Drug Court's positive impact is felt in all parts of Champaign County. A recent list shows participants' addresses in:

Municipality	Number of Drug Court Participants
Champaign	25
Dewey	1
Ludlow	1
Mahomet	1
Ogden	1
Rantoul	4
Sadorus	1
Seymour	1
St. Joseph	2
Tolono	1
Urbana	12

The grant that Champaign County received is due to expire in 2013. As such, the Drug Court Team is working to establish a long-term funding source for this position. I would like the opportunity to meet with you to discuss the possibility of our departments working together to secure funding for this position.

Thank you very much for your time and attention to this matter. It is greatly appreciated.

Comments received 10-22-12 from Drug Court clients in support of Officer Golaszewski maintaining his position as Deputy Sheriff working with the Drug Court program.

- ❖ Jim is a real respectable officer. He seems to really care and is willing to help me anytime. I think he should continue to work for Drug Court. – anonymous
- ❖ Officer Jim: He's a great role model and in an inspiration to the community. He has a very strong, supportive demeanor with people and families. – greg
- ❖ Officer Golaszewski keeps the riff raff out of the hall in my building. – james
- ❖ Jim has really helped me. He has come into my house and told me if I ever needed anything to just let him know and not only that he's helped me with my kids. He's talked with them and calmed them down a lot. He's got a kind heart and I like him. – sandra
- ❖ Jim has been supportive and positive with all interactions we have had. He showed interest in some of my personal hobbies, and I actually believe he cares about me regardless of my past. I feel he is what a peace officer should be. – john
- ❖ Jim is a really nice guy and I believe he is an important part of Drug Court. He actually helps people in their recovery and I believe he cares about us clients. I hope we can find a way to keep him part of the team. – casey
- ❖ I feel Jim is an asset to Drug Court because as a newcomer to our program and not knowing a thing, he made me feel very comfortable and less stressful about how Drug Court works and his and their purpose to help us in every way. It's not so scary anymore. – kim
- ❖ I feel with his random drop by he helps keep people away with a negative behavior for me because they don't wanna get caught doing wrong. – anonymous
- ❖ Jim is a very supportive officer. He helps us to take care of some things that otherwise I would have gone out and gotten blowed. Thanks Jim, we need more like you!!! – anonymous
- ❖ Jim picks me up from the Salvation Army and talks to me about how proud of me he is and how much potential he believes I have. I would really like to him to continue his position as the Drug Court Sheriff. – robert
- ❖ Deputy Jim has been a positive influence in every aspect of my recovery. He has been critical to my safety and sense of security. If not for his thoughtful and dedicated work I would very well would have relapsed and/or recommitted a felony. He is extremely proficient and competent as well as kind and respectful. My lengthy criminal history has greatly reinforced my perception of law enforcement as the enemy. Due to his exemplary professionalism and positive example my feelings have completely reversed. I trust and respect this man and personally feel his presence is critical to successful Drug Court action. – jeff

- ❖ Ever since our Drug Court Cop, Officer G has come into the Drug Court program, I have seen change in a positive way. When I first started Drug Court we didn't have anyone coming to check on us. So, people thought they could get away with anything whether it was using, drinking or engaging in criminal activity, because people knew no one would stop by and check. But now that Officer G. comes and checks on us, people have straightened up. The people doing things they shouldn't have, either stopped or have been sent to prison. This is good because the people playing the system get caught and that opens up a spot for the people who actually want to get and stay clean and better their lives.

Adding Officer G. to the Drug Court team is been one of the best things that has happened to our community. He is very nice, helpful, understanding, respectful, honest, and trusting. He has left a spot on my heart forever. He was very helpful and understanding when my doctor put me on bed rest while I was pregnant with my twins. And, after they were born, he would come by and check on me and ask if I needed anything. Officer G. is one of the most respected people on the Drug Court team. I am thankful for him taking time to check on us. Thank you!! – kayle

Law Enforcement Does Matter to Drug Court

Champaign County Drug Court functions by blending accountability with treatment which, along with an effective, judge-monitored court docket, strikes the proper balance between the need to protect the community and the need to improve public health. Our offender's stay in Drug Court typically lasts 12-18 months. Throughout this time clients are afforded an intensive regimen of drug treatment, regular and random tests for drug use, and frequent appearances in court for Judge Ford and the Team to review their progress. Clients are rewarded for doing well and sanctioned for not living up to their obligations.

Through a two-year grant provided by the Department of Justice, Champaign County Drug Court has received funds to add a Deputy Sheriff to the Drug Court Team. The recent inclusion of law enforcement on the Drug Court Team has proven to be highly successful. By working the streets, law enforcement contributes a unique perspective that reaps many of the following benefits to the Drug Court Team.

Law enforcement's street-savvy intelligence allows Drug Court to:

- learn what is going on within the client's home.
- learn what is in their medicine cabinet, refrigerator and garbage can.
- have a better understanding of the history of the families within the community.
- gain information immediately, allowing treatment providers and law enforcement time to react before negative consequences result.
- have contact with clients in the evenings and on weekends.
- gain access to other specialized units throughout the agency.
- identify and enlists intelligence sources who direct community contacts and partnerships.
- provide a better understanding of the nature of the local problems.
- become a great predictor of future problems.
- develop a relationship of trust between the client, law enforcement and Drug Court Team.

In the Drug Court setting, law enforcement is necessary and critical to achieving the mission and goals of the Drug Court program. Research confirms that the effectiveness of Drug Courts to reduce crime and save money depends on how faithfully they adhere to the "10 Key Components" of the Drug Court Model. Key Components #6 and #10 represent critical areas for law enforcement.

- #6 – A coordinated strategy governs drug court responses to participants' compliance.
- #10 – Forging partnerships among drug courts, public agencies, and community-based organizations generates local support and enhances drug court program effectiveness.

Law enforcement is not incidental to the Drug Court process. The officer is a full team member, and his perspectives are not ignored. According to statistics developed by the NPC Research, having a member of law enforcement on the team was associated with a 57% higher graduation rate compared to 46% for those that did not have law enforcement on the team. By adding law enforcement to our Team we get: a cost-effective strategy, an active voice in problem-solving and increased credibility and accountability.

The Champaign County Sheriff's Department and the Drug Court of Champaign County working together will continue to greatly reduce the revolving door of recidivism and make our community a safer place to live!

Proposed 2018 SPAC Regular Meeting Dates

1. Friday, June 15, 2018
2. Friday, September 21, 2018
3. Friday, November 16, 2018