



ADULT REDEPLOY ILLINOIS

**State Fiscal Year 2019
Annual Report to the Governor and General Assembly
on the Implementation and Projected Impact of**

Adult Redeploy Illinois

December 2020



Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority

ADULT REDEPLOY ILLINOIS
Annual Report on Implementation and Projected Impact

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Adult Redeploy Illinois (ARI) is a performance incentive funding program created by the Crime Reduction Act of 2009 to reduce the number of people with probation-eligible offenses sent to the Illinois Department of Corrections (IDOC), many of whom have underlying, unaddressed behavioral health issues and who are more effectively served in their communities. ARI is administered by the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority (ICJIA), providing grant management, research, and technical support for the program.

In state fiscal year (SFY) 2019, ARI was recognized with the 2018 Leadership and Therapeutic Justice Award from the Illinois Association of Problem-Solving Courts. Three-quarters of the 50 local programs funded by ARI are problem-solving courts: drug, mental health, and veterans courts.



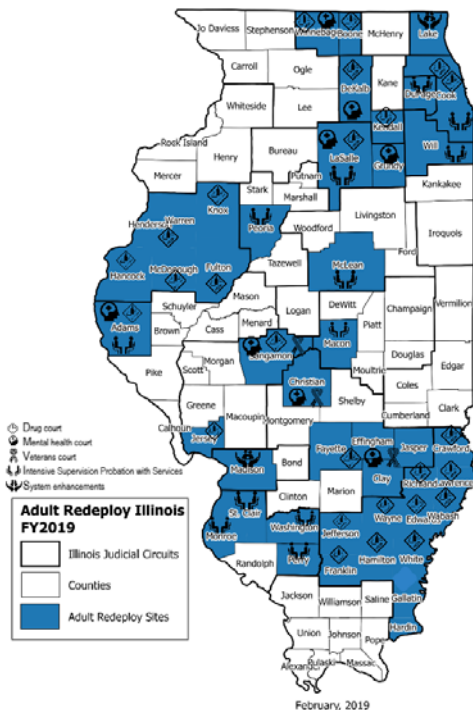
Mary Ann Dyar, Program Director, (L) accepts the organization 2018 Leadership and Therapeutic Justice Award on behalf of Adult Redeploy Illinois from Illinois Association of Problem-Solving Courts Chair Judge Jeffrey Ford. Also pictured is individual leadership award winner Michelle Rock (R).

ARI funding is used to support local programs achieve and sustain the statewide standards of operation established by the Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts (AOIC). As such, ARI funds are used for multi-disciplinary teams, staff training, evidence-based treatment, drug testing, client incentives and other supports.

ARI also funds intensive supervision probation with services (ISP-S) programs. Noting the lack of recent research on the effectiveness of ISP-S programs, ARI partnered with Southern Illinois University (SIU) Carbondale on an external evaluation of some of the long-running ISP-S programs funded in DuPage, Macon, Peoria, and St. Clair counties. In SFY19, a process evaluation was conducted, followed by an impact evaluation in SFY20.

In SFY19, ARI renewed support for 23 continuing sites and three new programs¹ with grants totaling \$8.2 million, an increase of more than \$1 million over the prior year. ARI sites served more than 2,100 people, a 20% increase from the total served in SFY18 (1,783), providing community-based supervision and treatment in lieu of prison.

Figure 1



¹ Continuing: 2nd Judicial Circuit (12 counties), 4th Judicial Circuit (5 counties), 9th Judicial Circuit (6 counties), 20th Judicial Circuit (2 counties), Adams, Boone, Cook ACT, DeKalb

MHC, DuPage, Grundy, Jersey, Kendall, Lake, LaSalle ISP-S, LaSalle TAC, Macon, Madison, McLean, Peoria, Sangamon, Washington/Perry, Will, and Winnebago; new: Cook RRP/RAP, DeKalb DC, and LaSalle DC.

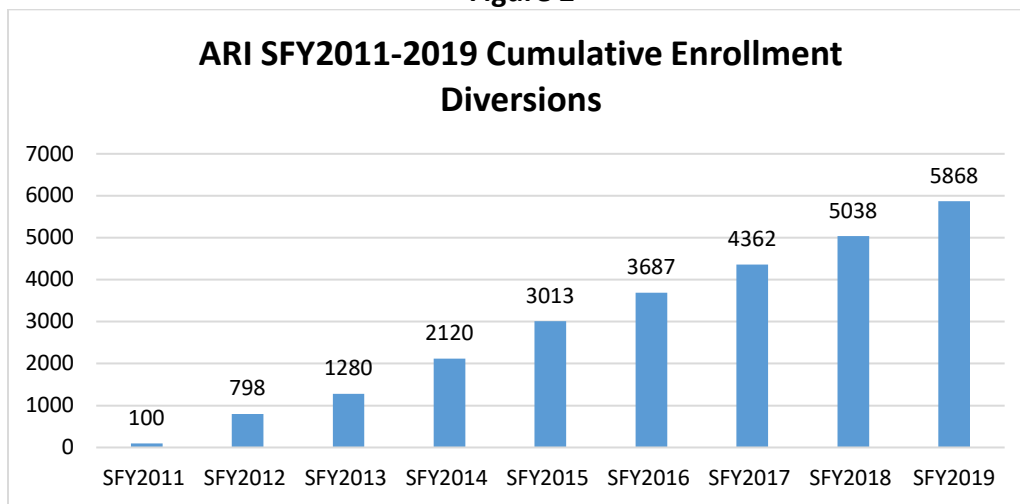
INTRODUCTION

“Illinois passed a law that will allow people who’ve committed certain violent crimes to access court programs at Adult Redeploy Illinois, which connects participants with rehabilitation services rather than defaulting to punitive measures like prison sentences and fines. Advocates for the law see it as an important part of Illinois’s ongoing efforts to reduce its prison population, decrease crime and save money.”

- The Chicago Defender on ARI eligibility expansion²

Adult Redeploy Illinois (ARI), a state grant program at the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority (ICJIA), provides funding and technical assistance to expand local, evidence-based alternatives to incarceration. Since program inception in 2011, nearly 5,900 people were diverted from prison by ARI sites to community-based supervision (probation) and services to address criminogenic needs and reduce recidivism. *Figure 2* illustrates the steady increase in the total number of those diverted by local ARI-funded programs. As of January 2019, ARI eligibility was expanded to all probation-eligible charges, giving sites greater discretion in who they can serve in their local programs rather than sending them to prison.

Figure 2



Source: ICJIA Research and Analysis Unit

Research shows that community-based alternatives to incarceration are less expensive and more effective in reducing recidivism. The average ARI intervention cost approximately \$4,000 per person in SFY19, compared to the per capita cost in IDOC of \$30,419 (marginal cost in IDOC of \$8,156).³ By incentivizing investments in evidence-based practices such as risk, needs and assets assessments, cognitive behavioral therapy, and peer recovery support, ARI supports sites in doing what is proven to reduce crime and lead to positive outcomes. An analysis of ARI program exits (2012-2017) demonstrated that more than 60% of participants stay out of IDOC in the year following their release.

² [A Court Program That Connects Participants to Services Instead of Prison Sentences Just Got Expanded — City Bureau](https://www.citybureau.org/newswire/2018/10/12/a-court-program-that-connects-participants-to-services-instead-of-prison-sentences-just-got-expanded) (<https://www.citybureau.org/newswire/2018/10/12/a-court-program-that-connects-participants-to-services-instead-of-prison-sentences-just-got-expanded>)

³ Cost data from [IDOC Annual Report FY19.pdf \(illinois.gov\)](#) and communication with the Illinois Sentencing Policy Advisory Council.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

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

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

The goals of ARI are to:

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

Adult Redeploy Illinois Oversight Board

The Crime Reduction Act established the ARI Oversight Board to guide the program and its funding decisions to make the greatest impact. The ARI Oversight Board is comprised of 17 leaders from across the criminal justice system in Illinois and the community at-large. It is co-chaired by the IDOC director and the secretary of the Illinois Department of Human Services (IDHS), representing the critical nature of both supervision and services in reducing crime. *Figure 3* lists the members of the SFY19 Oversight Board along with their affiliations.

Figure 3
SFY19 Adult Redeploy Illinois Oversight Board Members
 (as of May 2019)

Membership	Appointee
Director of Illinois Department of Corrections, Co-Chair	John Baldwin, Acting Director
Secretary of Illinois Department of Human Services, Co-Chair	Grace Hou, Secretary
Prisoner Review Board	Craig Findley, Chairman
Office of Attorney General	Nathalina Hudson, Deputy Attorney General, Criminal Justice
Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority	Megan Alderden, Acting Executive Director
Sentencing Policy Advisory Council	Kathryn Saltmarsh, Executive Director
Cook County State’s Attorney	Emily Cole, Deputy Supervisor, Alternative Prosecution and Sentencing Courts (designee of Kim Foxx)
State’s Attorney selected by the President of the Illinois State’s Attorneys Association	Brandon Zanotti, Williamson County State’s Attorney

State Appellate Defender	James Chadd, State Appellate Defender
Cook County Public Defender	Amy Campanelli, Cook County Public Defender
Representative of Cook County Adult Probation	Thomas Lyons, Ph.D., Chief Probation Officer, Adult Probation Department, Circuit Court of Cook County
Representative of DuPage County Adult Probation	Kathy Starkovich, Deputy Director, 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	Mark Ishaug, Chief Executive Officer, Thresholds
Representative from non-governmental organization	Angelique Orr, Director, Phoenix Star, Inc.
Representative from non-governmental organization	Hon. James M. Radcliffe (Ret.), Associate Director, Lawyers Assistance Program
Representative from non-governmental organization	Vacant

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

- The Outreach, Technical Assistance & Communication Committee advised on content for the 2019 All-Sites Summit and assisted with eligibility expansion.
- The Performance Measurement Committee worked on establishing operational definitions to guide data analysis and evaluation efforts.
- The Site Selection & Monitoring Committee reviewed applications for planning and implementation grants and produced funding recommendations. The committee also assisted with site visits.

Program Resources

In SFY19, ARI received essentially flat funding at the \$10 million level, which included an appropriation of \$8.2 million in general revenue funds, with additional resources earmarked from the non-replenishable Violence Prevention Special Projects Fund. Based on funding recommendations from the Site Selection & Monitoring Committee, the ARI Oversight Board approved more than \$8 million in funds through continuation grants to 23 sites, implementation grants to three new sites awarded through a notice of funding opportunity, and supplemental awards to three sites for program expansion and innovation. For example, Sangamon County used supplemental funding to develop an integrated trauma treatment program with SIU School of Medicine. The total designated grant amount exceeded the SFY18 total by more than \$1 million. The distribution of SFY19 grants is detailed in *Appendix D*. The administrative budget included six full-time equivalent direct staff, site training and support, ICJIA overhead, and the costs of an external evaluation.

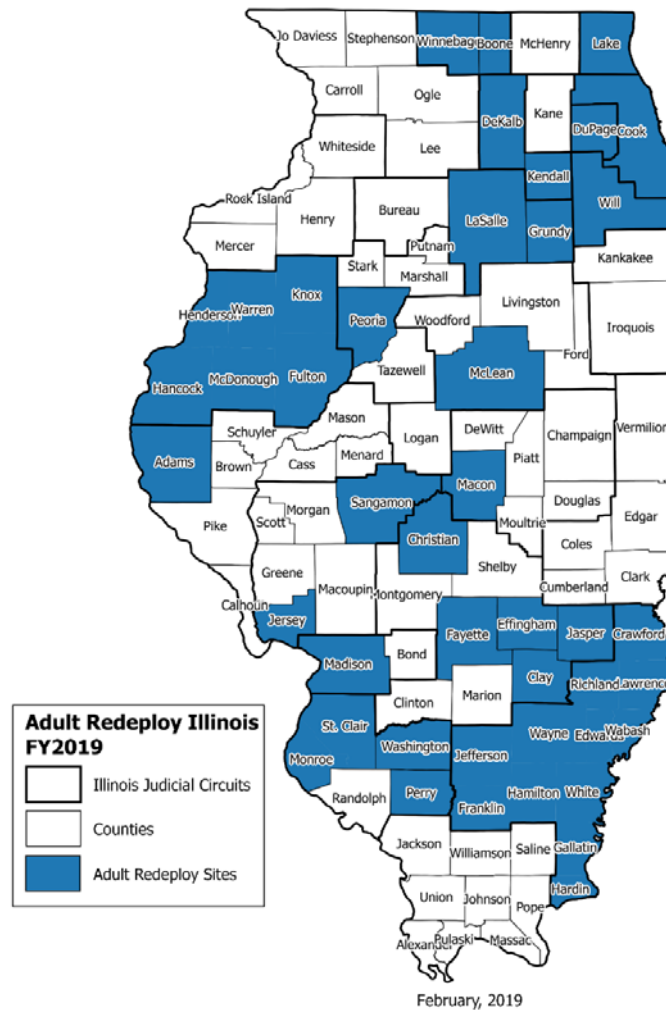
Eligibility Expansion

Beginning January 1, 2019, the Crime Reduction Act allowed the use of ARI funds to cover all probation-eligible individuals (formerly only “non-violent”), subject to local assessment and decision-making. In SFY19, several sites initiated stakeholder conversations and began modifying their screening, intake, and enrollment processes in accordance with this legislative change. In support of these developments, ARI staff provided sites with IDOC commitment data and technical assistance with a webinar, summit training, and access to research on best practices with an expanded target population.

IMPLEMENTATION UPDATE

ARI SFY19 funds supported 50 prison diversion programs at 26 sites covering 44 counties, including eight of the top 10 counties committing people to prison on probation-eligible offenses. ARI awarded \$8.2 million in grants to sites, and these sites reported supervising and serving more than 2,100 people in community corrections programs during the year.

Figure 4
SFY19 Site Map



Site Descriptions

Each ARI site is unique, designed and controlled by local stakeholders. ARI funding is used at 26 sites across 44 counties to support 50 prison diversion programs, including problem-solving courts (drug courts, mental health courts, veterans courts) and intensive supervision probation with services programs for different target populations. See *Appendix F* for a list of evidence-based and promising practices employed by the sites.

2nd Judicial Circuit

The 2nd Judicial Circuit joined ARI in 2013 to expand its drug court model to all 12 counties in the circuit. Prior ARI funding (2012) supported the Crawford County Drug Court. Coordinated by the 2nd 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 program is a partnership between the 2nd Judicial Circuit Specialty Courts Committee, Center for Prevention Research and Development at the University of Illinois, local treatment providers, and other community organizations.

4th Judicial Circuit

The 4th Judicial Circuit joined ARI in 2013 to initiate a mental health court serving Effingham and Christian counties. ARI funding was granted in SFY18 to support drug court operations in Christian, Clay, Effingham, Fayette, and Jasper counties. The 4th Judicial Circuit problem-solving court program provides mental health treatment services, such as psychiatric evaluations, medication stabilization, and individual and group counseling; substance use disorder treatment, case management, mentoring, and wrap-around services; and a partnership with a veteran justice outreach specialist to implement a specialized veteran's treatment track. Effingham County operates a community restorative program, Communities Restoring Wellness, and additional community resources, such as housing supports, were incorporated in SFY19. Partners include Effingham County Probation Department, Christian County Probation Department, Effingham County State's Attorney's Office, Effingham County Public Defender's Office, Christian County Sheriff's Office, Effingham County drug court judge, Christian County drug court judge, and other community providers.

9th Judicial Circuit

The 9th Judicial Circuit received ARI funding in 2013 to expand its drug court model to cover the six counties in the circuit. Previous ARI funding (2011-2013) supported drug courts in Knox and Fulton. 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. The circuit-wide model, administered by a coordinator, is a partnership between the 9th Judicial Circuit Court Services, presiding drug court judges, state's attorneys, public defenders, and treatment providers. The 9th Judicial Circuit drug courts use individualized treatment plans that incorporate *Thinking for a Change*, *Moral Recondition Therapy*, incentives and sanctions, and ongoing case management.

20th Judicial Circuit

ARI funding in the 20th Judicial Circuit supports diversion programs in St. Clair and Monroe counties. St. Clair County has utilized funding since 2011 to support its intensive supervision probation with services program for those with significant mental health issues. The program provides reduced caseloads for community corrections staff, cognitive behavioral therapy, trauma therapy, dual-disorder treatment, counseling, substance use disorder treatment, medication-assisted treatment, and transitional housing for program participants. Coordinated by

the probation department, St. Clair County ARI program staff works with a jail crisis worker to identify potential participants with serious mental illnesses that may be underlying their criminal behavior. Partners include 20th Judicial Circuit judiciary, 20th Judicial Circuit Court Services and Probation Department, St. Clair County Mental Health Board, and other community partners.

Monroe County began receiving ARI funding as part of the 20th Judicial Circuit site in 2015. The Monroe County ARI program is an intensive supervision probation with services program featuring a high-risk behavioral health docket with enhanced services provided through a partnership with Human Support Services. The program focuses on substance use and serves individuals with co-occurring disorders. It consists of expanded treatment, cognitive behavioral therapy, case management, ancillary services, and a community restorative board. Operated out of the 20th Judicial Circuit Court Services Department, the program is a partnership between probation, Monroe County State's Attorney's Office, Human Support Services, and other community partners.

Adams County

Adams County joined ARI in 2018 to start a mental health court, expand its drug court, start a high-risk probation caseload, and involve pre-trial services. Operated out of the Adams County Probation Department, the Adams County ARI program includes enhanced supervision, motivational interviewing, risk assessment, case management, cognitive behavioral therapy, referrals to treatment and services, drug testing, and electronic monitoring. Partners include the Chief Judge of the 8th Judicial Circuit, and Adams County State's Attorney's and Public Defender's offices, and local behavioral health treatment partners.

Boone County

Boone County joined ARI in 2013 to create a drug court. The Boone County Drug Court uses evidence-based practices to create an individualized case management plan addressing the risk, needs and assets of each participant. The team includes the drug court judge, drug court coordinator/probation officer, assistant state's attorney, public defender, deputy director of probation, and community organizations Treatment Alternatives for Safe Communities, Inc. (TASC), Remedies Renewing Lives, and Rosecrance.

Cook County

ARI funding supports three programs in Cook County: Access to Community Treatment (ACT) Court, Rehabilitation Alternative Program (RAP) Court, and the new Recidivism Reduction Program (RRP).

The ACT Court is a post-adjudication problem-solving court that was created with ARI funding in 2013. The ACT Court serves those who are at high risk of re-offending, have a high need for treatment, are likely facing prison sentence in their current case, and who meet the eligibility criteria for acceptable referring offenses. Individuals enter the ACT Court via a plea agreement and contract and are sentenced to 18 months of probation with the potential to complete successfully in 12 months. Once pled into the program, the ACT Court links participants with

community-based behavioral health treatment, housing, case management, and vocational and educational services through individualized case plans. The ACT Court leverages the expansion of Medicaid through the Affordable Care Act by enrolling individuals who are eligible to fund reimbursable services.

The RAP Court and RRP began receiving funding in 2018. The RAP Court uses ARI funds for probation staffing and recovery housing slots for participants. RRP uses ARI funds for specially trained probation officers to work with high-risk probationers and link them with behavioral health services as part of their individualized case plans.

DeKalb County

DeKalb County joined ARI in 2016 to create a mental health court. In SFY19, DeKalb County was granted ARI funds to support the DeKalb County Drug/DUI Court, a National Drug Court Institute-recognized mentor court (2013-2016). Using a four-phase program with a minimum of 24 months' monitoring, the mental health court offers cognitive behavioral therapy within evidence-based treatment modalities including *Moral Reconation Therapy*. The Drug/DUI Court uses assessment information to match participants to treatment, cognitive behavioral therapy, other supportive services including housing and employment training, and community service opportunities. The DeKalb County treatment courts team consists of the DeKalb County Presiding Judge, State's Attorney, Public Defender, Sheriff's Department, treatment courts coordinator, probation officer, clinical counselor, research and evaluation team members, and community recovery member.

DuPage County

DuPage County was one of the first ARI sites, initiated in 2011 to create a probation violator caseload program that provides intensive supervision and support services with a rehabilitation focus. Coordinated by the 18th Judicial Circuit Court Department of Probation & Court Services and incorporating individualized service plans featuring cognitive behavioral therapy, graduated sanctions and incentives, and job skills training, the DuPage County ARI program engages the 18th Judicial Circuit Court, DuPage County State's Attorney's and Public Defender's offices, and a range of community service providers.

Grundy County

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

Jersey County

Jersey County was one of ARI's first pilot sites, joining the program in 2011 with a rural drug court program. Coordinated by the probation department, the Jersey County ARI program incorporates a drug court-dedicated treatment track, and cognitive behavioral therapy including *Thinking for a Change* and *Moral Reconciliation Therapy*. Partners include the Jersey County drug court judge, State's Attorney and Public Defender's offices, and local treatment providers.

Kendall County

Kendall County became an ARI site in 2016 to start a drug court, the first problem-solving court in the county. The Kendall County Drug Court includes evidence-based practices to create an individualized case management plan built around the risks, needs and assets of the defendant. The team includes a drug court judge, a drug court coordinator, a representative from the sheriff's department, a clinician from the Kendall County Health Department, a state's attorney, a public defender, and a probation officer. The program partners with the Kendall County Health Department to provide substance use disorder treatment with evidence-based practices such as cognitive behavioral therapy.

Lake County

Lake County joined ARI in 2013 with funding to enhance its problem-solving courts with recovery coaching, residential substance abuse treatment, cognitive behavioral therapy (*Moral Reconciliation Therapy*), and recovery home placements. SFY19 funding added a Peer Recovery Specialist to enhance continuum of care and relapse prevention. Lake County ARI-funded services target high-risk, prison-bound offenders in the drug, mental health, and veterans courts. The program is a partnership between the 19th Judicial Circuit Court Division of Adult Probation, Lake County State's Attorney's Office, Public Defender's Office, county health department, county jail, and other community partners.

LaSalle County

LaSalle County joined ARI in 2013 to create an intensive supervision probation with services program for individuals violating conditions of their probation and in need of additional services. Coordinated by the 13th Judicial Circuit Probation and Court Services Department, the program includes reduced probation caseloads, cognitive behavioral therapy (*Moral Reconciliation Therapy*), swift sanctions and incentives, increased access to substance use disorder treatment, and employment training. Program partners include the 13th Judicial Circuit Probation and Court Services Department, LaSalle County State's Attorney's Office, and other community providers.

In 2018, ARI funding was provided to establish two new problem-solving courts. Working with the LaSalle County 708 Mental Health Board, stakeholders used ARI funds to create a Treatment Alternative Court to divert justice-involved people with mental health issues from prison. The LaSalle County State's Attorney's Office also received ARI implementation funds to start a drug court as designed within its SFY18 ARI planning process.

Macon County

Established in 2011, Macon County uses ARI funding to support a program with intensive supervision probation and support services. Vital aspects of this program include cognitive behavioral therapy (*Moral Reconciliation Therapy*) and a Community Restorative Board. Led by the Macon County State's Attorney's Office, this program is operated by a multi-disciplinary team including probation, the State's Attorney, the Public Defender, and local service providers.

Madison County

Madison County joined ARI in 2011 with funding to support its problem-solving court enhancement program. Funding supports comprehensive assessments and services for the county's drug, mental health, and veterans courts. Coordinated by the probation department, the Madison County ARI program works with the judiciary, State's Attorney's Office, Public Defender's Office, Veterans Assistance Commission, and local providers to expand services and provide interdisciplinary team training. Services include recovery coaching, employment/education services, and trauma-informed group and individual treatment interventions.

McLean County

McLean County's ARI program, established in 2011, utilizes an intensive supervision probation with services model for individuals with moderate to high risk/need levels. The McLean County ARI program employs a spectrum of intermediate sanctions and responses to support probationer success such as random drug testing, validated risk/need assessment, case planning to match risk/need, motivational interviewing, cognitive behavioral therapy, *Moral Reconciliation Therapy*, clinical and trauma evaluation/services, graduated sanctions and incentives, medication assisted treatment, and Carey Guides.

Peoria County

Peoria County joined ARI in 2013 establishing an intensive supervision probation with services program. Coordinated by the Peoria County Probation and Court Services Department, the program includes reduced probation caseloads, efficient and rapid drug monitoring, cognitive behavioral therapy (*Thinking for a Change*), substance use disorder treatment, education and job training, and community service projects. Partners include the Chief Judge of the 10th Judicial Circuit, Peoria County State's Attorney's Office, Office of the Public Defender, Office of Probation and Court Services, and local community agencies.

Sangamon County

Sangamon County joined ARI in 2013 to expand its drug court. Coordinated by the Sangamon County Court Services Department, the Sangamon County ARI program incorporates assessment practices to target high-risk and high-need individuals, cognitive behavioral therapy, substance use disorder treatment, and community partnerships to provide housing and employment services. In 2018, Sangamon County used additional ARI funds to coordinate interventions across all problem-solving courts, including a new veterans court. Expanded services include

medication-assisted treatment for a growing number of individuals with opioid use disorders, and employment supports. Partners include the judiciary, Sangamon County State's Attorney's Office, Public Defender's Office, private defense bar, Court Services Department, and other local community agencies.

Washington / Perry Counties

Washington and Perry counties joined ARI in 2018 to implement an intensive supervision probation with services program, "Pathway to Recovery," aimed at reducing the rate of recidivism, further incarceration, and imprisonment of persons with substance use disorders and co-occurring mental health disorders. Pathway to Recovery is a five-phase program that includes cognitive behavioral therapy in its later phases and sanctions/incentives to enforce compliance. Key partners and stakeholders in the program include the circuit judge and state's attorneys, public defenders, probation staff, and behavioral health providers from both counties.

Will County

Will County joined ARI in 2015 to enhance and expand its current problem-solving courts (drug, mental health, veterans) and create a new ARI docket for individuals with significant identified risk and needs but ineligible for problem-solving courts. Coordinated by the Will County State's Attorney's Office, the Will County ARI program consists of expanded capacity for drug and mental health treatment, cognitive behavioral therapy, *Moral Reconciliation Therapy*, medication-assisted treatment, case management, employment support, and supervision. The program is a partnership between the Will County State's Attorney's Office, Public Defender's Office, Adult Probation Office, Health Department, 12th Judicial Circuit judiciary, Joliet Police Department, and local treatment providers.

Winnebago County

Winnebago County joined ARI in 2011 to support its enhanced drug court; and, starting in 2013, ARI funding included support for its mental health court, known as the Therapeutic Intervention Program (TIP) Court. The Winnebago County ARI programs engage in a team approach spanning the judiciary, State's Attorney's Office, Public Defender's Office, probation department, and service providers. The program utilizes evidence-based practices in its problem-solving courts, such as increased drug testing, specialized probation officers, Motivational Interviewing, recovery coaching in drug court, trauma services, cognitive behavioral therapy, family psycho-education in TIP Court, and increased access to residential substance use disorder and behavioral health treatment.

Site Visits

Site visits were conducted during the fiscal year to monitor grant compliance, examine program implementation, and ensure the use of evidence-based practices. During SFY19, staff visited three sites covering five counties.

20th Judicial Circuit

ARI staff, joined by retired judges James Radcliffe and Thomas Sumner, conducted site visits in the 20th Judicial Circuit, involving four counties (Monroe, Perry, St. Clair, and Washington) in three days (February 4-6, 2019). The visits included conversations with key stakeholders and vendors, reviews with staff of cases (completions and revocations) with probation staff, interviews with participants, attendance at a staffing and court call, discussion of SIU evaluation findings, and observation of a *Moral Reconation Therapy* session. Site visit reports noting observed strengths and areas of needed improvement and offering recommendations were shared with the sites, as well as the ARI Site Selection & Monitoring Committee and Oversight Board.

DuPage County

ARI staff and Board members conducted a site visit to DuPage County in April 2019. The visit included conversations with probation staff, the probation director, a judge, an assistant public defender, and several participants. Topics covered were program referrals, the new statewide risk assessment system, eligibility expansion, participant recognition, fees and fines, data collection, and the SIU evaluation. Angelique Orr, chair of the ARI Site Selection & Monitoring Committee, and Nate Inglis Steinfeld, chair of the Performance Measurement Committee, participated in the site visit.

ARI staff also participated in and observed a number of community-based therapeutic justice activities, including the Will County Drug Court graduation, Winnebago County Therapeutic Intervention Program (TIP) Court graduation, Cook County ACT Court Steering Committee meeting, Cook County Restorative Justice Community Court call and staffing, and Cook County Rehabilitation Alternative Probation (RAP)/Women's RAP (WRAP) Court graduation.

All-Sites Summit

The 2019 Adult Redeploy Illinois-Criminal Justice Coordinating Council (CJCC) Summit was held May 14-15, 2019, in Bloomington. Approximately 200 people attended the summit, which had the theme "Endurance, Expansion and Inclusion" to acknowledge the hard work of the sites and program participants alike; to explore serving those with violent offenses (due to ARI eligibility expansion) and expanding CJCC reach to new parts of the state; and to include the voices of crime survivors in reform conversations with particular attention to the "victim-offender overlap." The summit featured Aswad Thomas of the Alliance for Safety and Justice; and Quinn Rallins, director of the Justice, Equity and Opportunity Initiative in Lieutenant Governor Juliana Stratton's Office. Board members in attendance included Angelique Orr, who conducted a spirited interactive site report session; Emily Cole, who participated on a panel about collateral consequences and records relief; and Judge James Radcliffe, who gave closing remarks; Kathy Starkovich; Mike Torchia; Lori Roper; and Nathalina Hudson. A website (<https://ariallsites2019.icjia.cloud>) was developed to archive materials from the event. The MacArthur Foundation and McCormick Foundation provided support for the summit.

Awards & Accolades

ARI was honored to receive the 2018 Leadership and Therapeutic Justice Award from the Illinois Association of Problem-Solving Courts. The award served as an acknowledgement of the

sites' commitment to evidence-based practices that protect public safety and support public health in a cost-effective manner. The award also offered recognition of the value of ARI's approach to combine performance incentive funding, justice reinvestment, and local control and design principles.

Other Projects

Site Data Dashboards

Led by Dr. Lynne Mock, Manager, Center for Community Corrections Research at ICJIA, who oversees ARI's research efforts, ARI held conference calls individually with sites to go over dashboards featuring data compiled from their ARI-funded programs. Sites analyzed data from the start of their programs, noted expected or surprising findings, and identified key data points they would like to receive on a regular basis to inform ongoing program improvement. Most requested data points included participant risk levels, drug testing results/drugs of choice, and program outcomes. An aggregated site data dashboard for the ISP-S programs is included as *Appendix H*.

New Statewide Assessment Tool

During SFY2019 the Administrative Offices of the Illinois Courts required that probation departments transition from using the Level of Service Inventory – Revised risk assessment tool to the Illinois Adult Risk Assessment (ILARA) tools. ARI-funded program staff and ARI's Research Manager completed training in the use of the new tool. ARI grantees began using the ILARA in the Fall of 2018. Dr. Mock and an ICJIA Computer Programmer updated the ARI Access database to incorporate the ILARA and created an ILARA reporting Excel file for sites that do not submit their participant level data using the Access database. All sites received instructions and technical assistance in how to report the new risk assessments in their participant level data. By SFY2020, all sites should be on track to transition to the ILARA.

Technical Assistance

In February 2019, Mary Ann Dyar, ARI Program Director, and Lindsey LaPointe, former Senior Project Manager for Justice Reform at BPI, presented a webinar about eligibility expansion, attended by 24 individuals representing 14 sites. The webinar included background on the legislative change, offered guidance on potential changes to target populations and target interventions, and discussed implementation challenges and supports. Emily Behnke, Winnebago ARI; Kathy Starkovich, DuPage ARI (and ARIOB member); and Therese Suarez, 20th Judicial Circuit ARI, provided valuable perspectives about what eligibility expansion implementation might look like in local problem-solving courts and intensive supervision probation with services programs. The recorded webinar is on the ARI website at the Resources tab.

Presentations

ARI Program Director Mary Ann Dyar served on a panel at the National Criminal Justice Association National Forum in July 2018. The panel, entitled "Community Corrections: The

Fulcrum of an Effective Criminal Justice System,” showcased how community-based organizations can work with state funding agencies to implement evidence-based practices for improved public safety and public health.

Ms. Dyar also served on a panel on “Criminal Reentry Court and Alternatives to Incarceration” before an audience of county and federal judges at the State & Federal Seminar on Fair, Equitable, and Efficient Administration of Justice in October 2018.

STRATEGIC PLAN PROGRESS

In SFY19, ARI continued to work toward the goals outlined in the 2015-2020 strategic plan:



ARI will reduce recidivism for program participants.



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



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



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



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

The most significant development towards strategic ARI goals was the legislative change to expand access to ARI-funded services to all probation-eligible individuals regardless of their offense type. This expansion can be made by sites based on local assessment and decision-making. The change increased the discretion and resources available to judges, prosecutors, defense attorneys, and community corrections practitioners who determine whether better public safety outcomes are possible by supervising and serving individuals in partnership with community providers.

Other objectives were met through the continued work with researchers to evaluate the impact of ARI-funded programs and use the lessons learned to improve the program and the field, and through efforts to expand local stakeholders’ knowledge and capacity about records relief, restorative justice, trauma-informed care, and other innovative and effective practices. Additionally, the data dashboard project was an opportunity for sites to learn more about their programs and led to critical conversations about possible improvements.

PROJECTED IMPACT

Figure 5 shows sites’ input and output measures for SFY19. In an effort to standardize data collection and improve analysis of practice and impact, the Performance Measurement Committee of the ARI Oversight Board engaged in a process to establish operational definitions

for the program that would be implemented by the sites over the next few years. The chart below reflects the new proposed definition of “diverted” based on new enrollments alone, as well as the more granular description of exit types (no longer using “successful” and “unsuccessful” which hold different meanings across sites).

While ARI phases in the new performance measurement definitions, current metrics remained in effect. Using the current definition of “diverted” (total served less those revoked to IDOC), most sites reached the reduction goals in their SFY19 grant agreements. Two new problem-solving court sites were unable to start enrollments while awaiting required AOIC certification.

Figure 5
SFY19 Site Performance Measures

ARI Site	Reduction Goal	Enrolled	Active	Completed	Revoked IDOC	Revoked Jail	Revoked Other	Other Exit	Total Served
2nd Circuit	23	40	72	10	2	1	7	1	93
4th Circuit	21	44	78	13	6	0	0	7	104
9th Circuit	33	39	54	20	5	1	14	8	102
20th Circuit	43	17	37	7	2	1	0	2	49
Adams	31	46	44	4	6	1	10	7	72
Boone	19	14	13	3	6	0	0	2	24
Cook ACT	61	39	56	13	10	1	1	5	86
Cook HOPE*	--	0	--	17	4	3	29	30	83
Cook W/RAP		64	121	13	23	0	0	0	157
Cook RRP	127	108	108	0	0	0	0	0	108
DeKalb DC	14	25	51	5	1	0	0	0	57
DeKalb MHC	7	14	20	6	4	1	0	0	31
DuPage	56	50	117	26	8	5	0	12	168
Grundy	7	6	7	2	0	0	0	6	15
Jersey	8	10	12	5	5	0	0	0	22
Kendall	10	5	12	7	0	0	0	1	20
Lake	37	22	29	9	6	5	3	1	53
LaSalle	26	30	44	4	5	1	0	6	60
Macon	57	32	88	19	1	0	5	4	117
Madison	31	29	30	7	12	0	7	0	56
McLean	28	27	22	22	1	0	0	7	52
Peoria	18	33	86	11	9	2	0	2	110
Sangamon	58	53	65	10	20	2	11	3	111
Washington/ Perry	7	22	16	0	5	0	0	1	22
Will	52	81	138	30	23	0	0	14	205
Winnebago Drug		38	49	18	14	1	24	9	115
Winnebago TIP	60	20	24	9	6	0	3	10	52
Grand Total		908	1393	290	184	25	114	138	2144

*Funding for Cook HOPE ended 9/30/18.

Sources: ARI database submissions (ClientListDraft 09092019 - 2019 2nd qtr and DeKalb DC data in ARI Client List through Dec 2019 no PII); SFY19 data from Adams; SFY19 data reports from Cook W/RAP, DeKalb MHC, LaSalle DC, LaSalle TAC; SFY19 grant agreements (reduction goals).

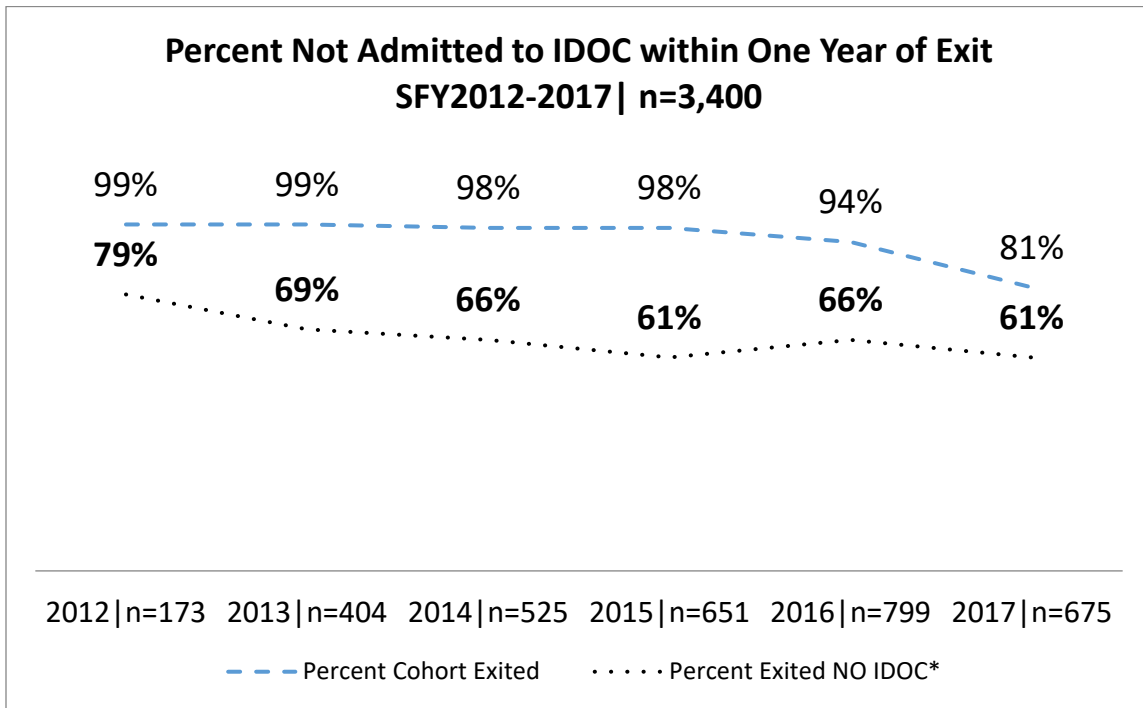
In SFY19, sites reported serving a total of more than 2,100 individuals. While the majority of the data were collected via electronic transfers into the program database, some information came from quarterly data reports as new sites were transitioned to using the database. In total, 184 participants (24.5% of exits) had their probation revoked and were sent to prison during the fiscal

year. Two hundred ninety (38.6% of exits) completed their programs, and another 277 were revoked or discharged to an avenue other than prison. The newly formed LaSalle County Drug Court and Treatment Alternative Court reported no program activity while awaiting certification.

Each diversion to an ARI program represents significant savings and a powerful story of rehabilitation. The average cost of an ARI intervention in the community in SFY19 was approximately \$4,000 (based on total awards / total served). In comparison, the SFY19 per capita cost of incarceration in IDOC was \$30,419 and the marginal cost was \$8,156. A sampling of participant impact stories is included in *Appendix B*.

ICJIA researchers analyzed ARI 2012 to 2017 administrative data to assess what happens to participants after they leave the program. Evidence suggested significant benefit for more than 60% of participants who continued to live and work in the community and avoided incarceration a year after exit.

Figure 6



EVALUATION

At the August 2018 ARI Oversight Board meeting, researchers from Southern Illinois University-Carbondale presented findings of their process evaluation of four ARI-funded sites using the intensive supervision probation with services (ISP-S) model: DuPage, Macon, Peoria, and St. Clair counties. Findings highlighted positives of team collaboration and commitment, and an emphasis on community integration, with the use of assessment information and phase progression as areas in need of improvement.

SIU researchers conducted a second-phase, outcome evaluation with the same four ISP-S sites. The evaluation covered five areas: program effectiveness (based on recidivism and other criteria), matching need to service/treatment participation (looking at appropriateness of interventions and dosage), program completion, generalized gains from program participation (effects on employment, family relationships, and other community experiences), and participant satisfaction and program goals. Results from the impact evaluation are expected in SFY20.

CONCLUSION

In SFY19, ARI significantly increased its impact in supporting local alternatives to incarceration that are less expensive to taxpayers and more effective in protecting public safety. ARI added more sites to its statewide network, disbursed \$1 million more in capacity-building funding, reported 20% more people served than in the prior year with community-based treatment and supervision, and began implementing eligibility expansion to all probation-eligible offenses. ARI's efforts were recognized by the Illinois Association of Problem-Solving Courts, and staff were afforded opportunities to present about ARI best practices on national platforms. Going into SFY20, ARI will continue to gather evidence and share stories about how its approach of treatment in lieu of incarceration saves money and lives.

APPENDIX A: ARI Dashboard



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

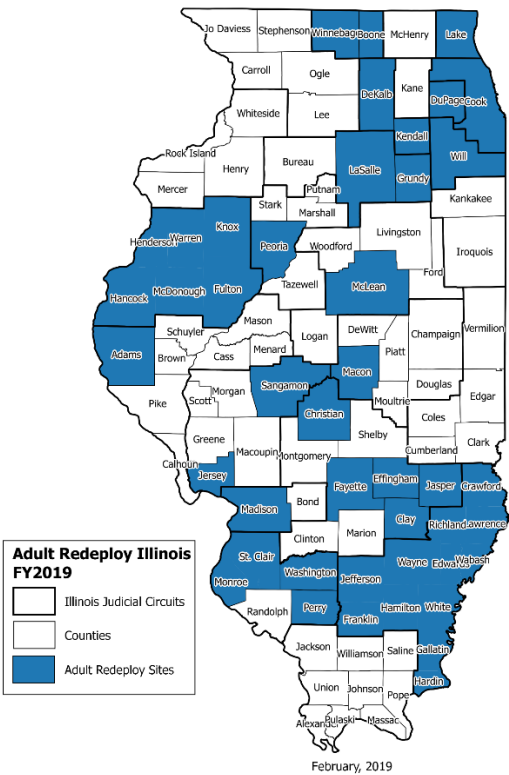
Adult Redeploy Illinois sites use grant funds to design and implement local programs that address individuals' risks and needs and leverage their assets (family support, employment) to improve public safety and individual outcomes.

Significant positive impact:

26 local sites operating
50 diversion programs
 serving **44** counties

Over **5,800** served in
 the community in lieu of prison
 (Jan 2011-June 2019)

Millions in taxpayer dollars saved
 in prison costs by diverting people
 to local programs designed to
 reduce recidivism



Key Components

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

Local Programs

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

Results

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

LESS EXPENSIVE

*Cost of a year in prison (FY19): **\$30,419 per capita (\$8,156 marginal)** vs. cost of average ARI intervention: **\$4,000***

MORE EFFECTIVE

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

APPENDIX B: ARI Participant Impact Stories

Below is a sampling of individual impact stories shared by ARI sites in SFY19. The stories have been edited for clarity, conciseness, and to protect the anonymity of the participants.

Z.M. : Steady success

This is a success story of a woman who was in the Redeploy program since 2017, who will be referred to as Z.M. Z.M. was with a Class 3 Felony and she entered our program with a quick start. Z.M. was assessed and was immediately placed in Intensive Out-Patient treatment, with the possibility of being placed on the residential waiting list. At the first court date, Z.M. was in compliance with treatment and had an extremely positive attitude towards treatment. While in the program, she was referred to the recovery group and trauma groups and she excelled in those groups. Z.M. was also setting high expectations in the program. After a short time Z.M. was moved up to Phase 2 and was also referred to an employment/ educational specialist on getting into a Resume and Interviewing workshop. Z.M. wanted to obtain gainful employment now that transportation was available. Z.M. had yet to have any disruptions and obtained gainful employment. She never allowed employment to interfere with progressing through the program.

Z.M. FINALLY GRADUATED FROM THE PROGRAM AND, DURING THE SPEECH, INFORMED THE DRUG COURT TEAM AND OTHERS IN THE AUDIENCE OF BEING ACCEPTED INTO LAW SCHOOL.

Z.M. continued to maintain overall compliance while in Phase 2 and eventually was moved to Phase 3. While in Phase 3, Z.M. continued to do well and was also referred to our Community Restorative Board (CRB) for some volunteer work, which is utilized as a requirement for ARI as a way to give back to the community in which they faltered. Z.M. completed those requirements and while in Phase 3, also completed an Anger Management group. After having moved on to Phase 4, Z.M. was confronted with an issue where her spouse

was being released from DOC. Z.M. had been warned to be selfish about recovery and needed to continue to focus more on sobriety and not on her spouse. Z.M. continued to excel with the treatment plan and was also offered housing. She completed all requirements of our Phase 4 and Phase 5 while continuing to stay in contact with the PO on a weekly basis. Z.M. always verified employment with check stubs and a work schedule. Z.M. recently graduated from the program. During her speech, she informed the drug court team and others in the audience that she had been accepted to law school. Z.M. is also hoping that she will be able to have some of her charges expunged.

J.D. : Thinking for a Change

After struggling and experiencing technical violations on a tradition high risk caseload, J.D. was resentenced on an original probation case and accepted into the Redeploy Program. J.D. initially struggled with conditions of probation as well as with his substance use, but gradually responded to the program and made significant strides in both motivation and behavioral choices. J.D. is a successful graduate of Thinking for a Change (T4C) and will be assisting our program staff in presenting the cognitive behavioral group curriculum to our Department in late October. J.D. was recently acknowledged in our Pillar of Pride ceremony and provided significant insight into his own choices and demonstrated optimism regarding the future. In J's words "A success story:

*When I was originally placed on probation after being released from jail. I was worried and panicked about what will I do with my life. I was still doing the same dumb things making the same mistakes as before, whether hanging with the wrong people or going to parties. I have done a lot of wrong but this is my success story. It is not about my flaws. Within the first year I had been arrested again and had an additional 2 years of probation added. I was then sent to the Redeploy program. I honestly was worried for my life. I knew I could do better, I just never tried hard enough or cared. That was the first time I realized my issues. It was me all along being scared that things would not get better. **I stopped being scared and decided I can do this!***

*I am so thankful I had a team of probation officers on my side that did not give up on me. I stopped testing positive throughout the T4C group and have been clean since. **I no longer was worried about what my life would be, but what I wanted to turn it into, and learning all the steps in T4C made it a reality.** I listened to my probation officers. They worked with me, believed in me, and that really made me know I can do this. I took the initiative to change and since then I have had nothing but blessings, and it makes me want better. I don't need alcohol or drugs to be happy or to cope! ... **I can't speak for everyone but nothing like being on the Redeploy program has helped me more.** I stopped being afraid and caring what people thought about me. I realized that when I was acting out situations in T4C because the only thing that mattered to me was for me to be me! I think about where I was previously in life and I can't believe I was in such a horrible position. I worked so hard and so long to be where I am now. I honestly owe it to everyone on the Redeploy team that showed me the way. And I truthfully could never repay them back. 'There are two types of people who will tell you that you cannot make a difference in this world: those who are afraid to try and those who are afraid you will succeed.' – Ray Goforth. This is the most accurate quote that helps sums up my success. I was afraid to do better. **Thank you, Redeploy program. Please continue to help all those who need it. You're their last and best chance!**" Sincerely, J.D.*

L.S. : Power of second (and more) chances

L.S. was sentenced to 30 months of probation. She went immediately from the county jail to residential substance abuse treatment. Upon successful completion, L.S. went into a recovery home where she did well for several months. Unfortunately, she relapsed with heroin after 13 months of probation. Back in the community, she was seen regularly by her probation officer and staffed in Intensive Outpatient services and Moral Reconciliation Therapy (MRT). Again she did quite well for a period, but relapsed again eight months later. She was again given serious

restrictions and was compliant. She also began receiving Vivitrol. She did well for another four months before relapsing once again. Her medical provider changed her treatment from Vivitrol to Suboxone. Since that change, she has maintained her sobriety, completed her treatment requirements from IOP, completed MRT and has graduated from the Adult Redeploy program. Her plans are to re-locate nearer family in Arizona and to return to college.



B.C. : Songs of recovery

One participant entered a local Recovery talent show by performing an original song regarding recovery, won the local show and qualified to participate in a regional competition in Ohio. His family also attended this show, driving all night to arrive on time. This participant placed in the top three in this show and qualified for another show in November. He previously had few successful experiences in life. This provided a boost to his self-confidence and a positive experience in the recovery community.

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

CORRECTIONS

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

(730 ILCS 190/20)

Sec. 20. Adult Redeploy Illinois.

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

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

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

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

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

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

representatives from non-governmental organizations, including service providers.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

APPENDIX D: ARI Grants Chart

ARI Site	SFY19 appropriation:	
	Grant amount	Grant period
2nd Judicial Circuit	\$381,689.00	7/1/18-6/30/19 (I)
4th Judicial Circuit	\$454,646.00	7/1/18-6/30/19 (I)
9th Judicial Circuit	\$422,005.00	7/1/18-6/30/19 (I)
20th Judicial Circuit	\$457,203.00	7/1/18-6/30/19 (I)
Adams	\$537,689.00	7/1/18-6/30/19 (I)
Boone	\$127,118.00	7/1/18-6/30/19 (I)
Cook (ACT Court/HOPE program*)	\$912,553.00	7/1/18-6/30/19 (I)
Cook (RAP Court/Recidivism Reduction Program)	\$352,364.00	10/1/18-6/30/19 (I)
DeKalb (Mental Health Court)	\$265,534.00	7/1/18-6/30/19 (I)
DeKalb (Drug/DUI Court)	\$105,916.00	10/1/18-6/30/19 (I)
DuPage	\$336,890.00	7/1/18-6/30/19 (I)
Grundy	\$120,352.00	7/1/18-6/30/19 (I)
Jersey	\$115,214.00	7/1/18-6/30/19 (I)
Kendall	\$233,596.00	7/1/18-6/30/19 (I)
Lake	\$278,625.00	7/1/18-6/30/19 (I)
LaSalle (ISP-S Program)	\$168,519.00	7/1/18-6/30/19 (I)
LaSalle (Drug Court)	\$124,335.00	10/1/18-6/30/19 (I)
LaSalle (Treatment Alternative Court)	\$168,477.00	7/1/18-6/30/19 (I)
Macon	\$379,620.00	7/1/18-6/30/19 (I), (S)
Madison	\$194,245.00	7/1/18-6/30/19 (I)
McLean	\$113,905.00	7/1/18-6/30/19 (I)
Peoria	\$219,570.00	7/1/18-6/30/19 (I)
Sangamon	\$423,415.00	7/1/18-6/30/19 (I), (S)
Washington/Perry	\$129,422.00	7/1/18-6/30/19 (I)
Will	\$465,313.00	7/1/18-6/30/19 (I), (S)
Winnebago	\$733,044.00	7/1/18-6/30/19 (I)
TOTAL	\$8,221,259.00	

*Funding for Cook HOPE ended 9/30/18.

I = Implementation; S = Supplemental

APPENDIX E: ARI Participant Statistics

State Fiscal Year 2019

ALL SITES*	Number	Percent
Age at enrollment		
<20	35	2%
20-29	644	33%
30-39	647	33%
40-49	352	18%
50-59	219	11%
60+	44	2%
Missing	15	1%
Total	1956	100%
Emerging Adults 17-24	300	15%
Gender		
Male	1346	69%
Female	608	31%
Missing	2	0%
Total	1956	100%
Race		
White	1183	60%
African American	643	33%
Hispanic	84	4%
Other	18	1%
Missing	28	1%
Total	1956	100%
Risk Level		
High	926	47%
Moderate/Medium	690	35%
Minimum/Low	43	2%
Other	4	0%
Missing	293	15%
Total	1956	100%
Admitting Offense		
Property	721	37%
Drug Controlled Substance	503	26%
Other	239	12%
Drug Meth	250	13%
Missing	93	5%

DUI	49	3%
Drug Cannabis	27	1%
Sex Offense	11	1%
Weapons	18	1%
Drug Paraphernalia	1	0%
Violent Offense	44	2%
Total	1956	100%
Exit Status		
Completed	271	38%
Revoked IDOC	157	22%
Revoked Jail	24	3%
Revoked Other	114	16%
Other**	138	20%
Total Exits	704	100%
Still active in the program	1252	
Total clients served	1956	

*This chart does not include data from two sites that were not yet submitting via the database.

**Other exits included deceased, declined, dropped out, AWOL, other probation, transfer, unspecified, and program closure.

Sources: ClientListDraft09092019 - 2019 2nd quarter w_ARA_LHM_IP, Adams SFY2019 data, DeKalb data in ARI Client List thru Dec 2019 no PII

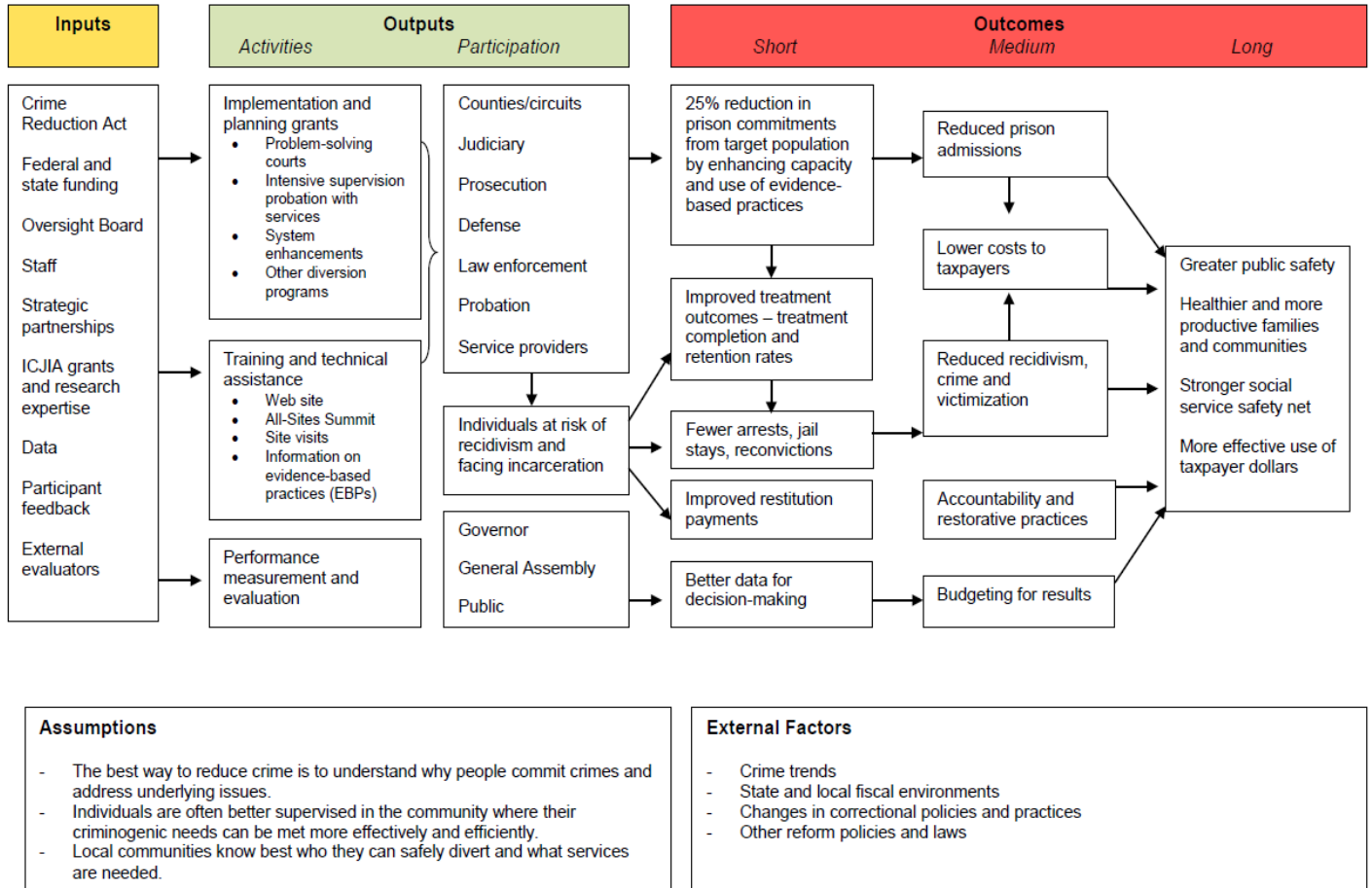
APPENDIX F: Evidence-based and Promising Practices at ARI Sites

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

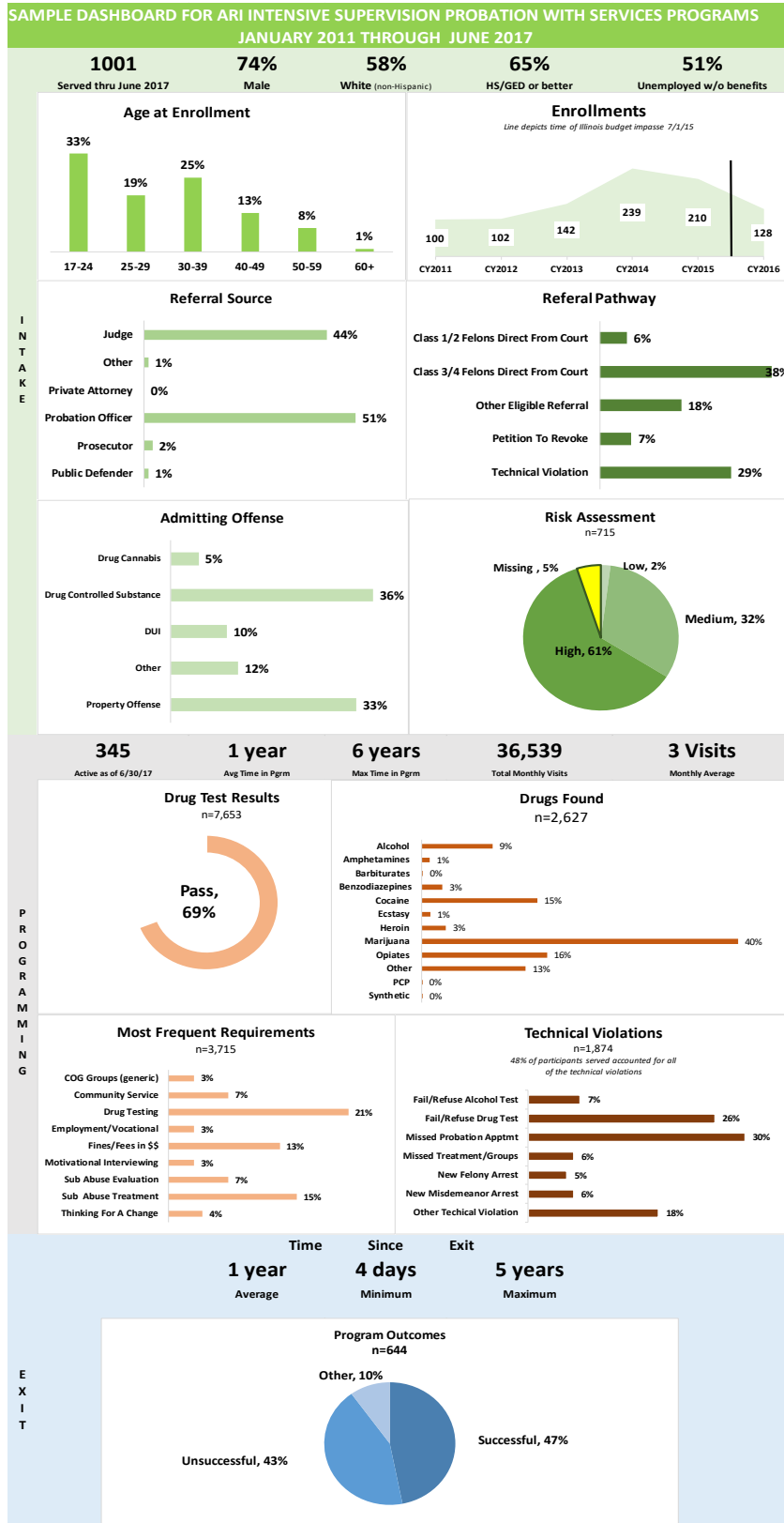
APPENDIX G: ARI Logic Model

Program: Adult Redeploy Illinois Logic Model

Situation: Local jurisdictions lacking capacity send people on probation-eligible offenses to prison, which is more expensive and less effective than community-based rehabilitation programs.



APPENDIX H: Sample ARI ISP-S Data Dashboard



APPENDIX I: Performance Measurement Matrix

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

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

Corrective action plan (CAP) remedies:

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

APPENDIX J: Corrective Action Plan Language

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

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

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

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