



ADULT REDEPLOY ILLINOIS

**State Fiscal Year 2020
Annual Report to the Governor and General Assembly
on the Implementation and Projected Impact of**

Adult Redeploy Illinois

December 2022



Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority

ADULT REDEPLOY ILLINOIS
Annual Report on Implementation and Projected Impact

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

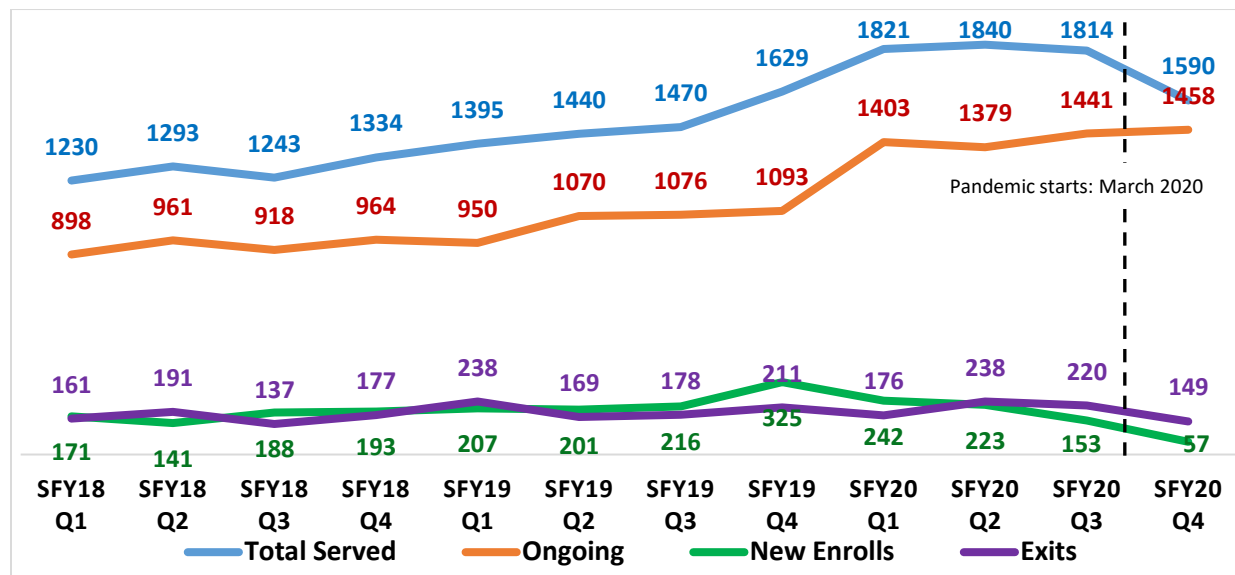
Adult Redeploy Illinois (ARI) is a performance incentive funding program created by the Crime Reduction Act of 2009 to reduce the number of people with probation-eligible offenses sent to the Illinois Department of Corrections (IDOC), many of whom have underlying, unaddressed behavioral health issues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

ARI started state fiscal year (SFY) 2020 strong with continuing grantee site efforts to safely divert more justice-involved people from prison and Oversight Board development of a bold strategic direction for the next three years. During SFY20, ARI explored housing solutions for clients in partnership with the Corporation for Supportive Housing, and evaluated the impact of funded intensive supervision probation with services programs with Southern Illinois University.

In the third quarter of SFY20, the COVID-19 pandemic hit and created havoc in local court systems. Courthouses, jails, and service providers were required to go into lockdown and struggled to pivot to a virtual platform for compliance checks, drug testing, counseling and recovery support. ARI sought to learn about the evolving challenges faced by sites and their clients and to offer support and a chance to maintain community. Monthly “cross-pollination” conference calls and the first-ever virtual ARI All-Sites Summit allowed sites to share their experiences and offer mutual support during unprecedented times.

As a result of the pandemic, enrollment levels dropped 63% between the third and the fourth quarters of the fiscal year, as illustrated in *Figure 1*.

Figure 1
ARI Service, Enrollments, and Exits, SFY18-SFY20

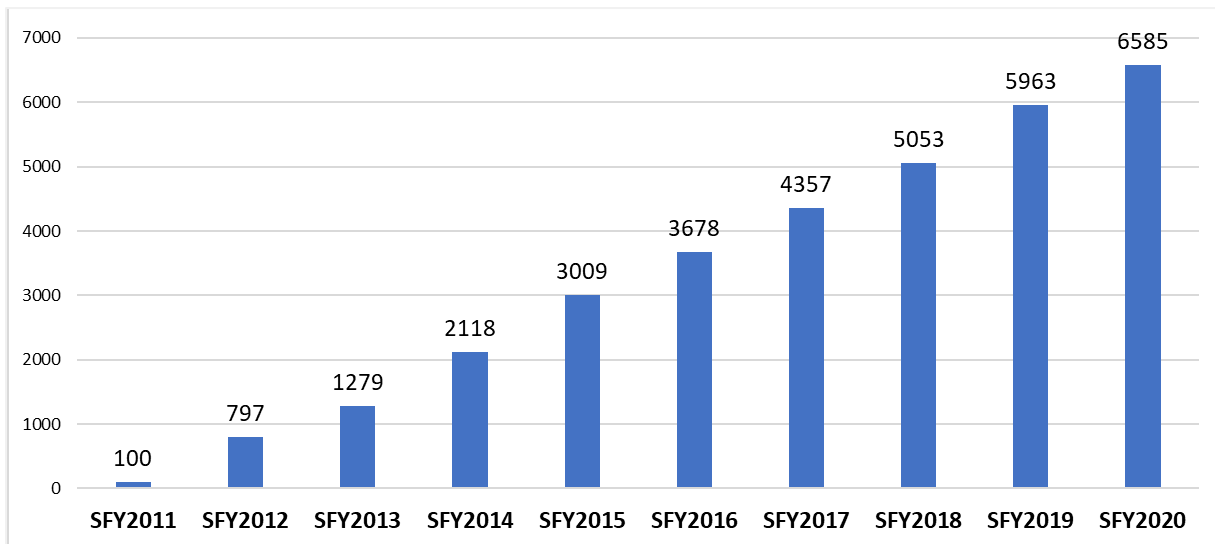


Overall in SFY20, ARI granted \$8.5 million to 25 grantees operating 50 local prison diversion programs, including problem-solving (drug, mental health, veterans) courts and intensive supervision probation with services programs. ARI sites served 2,109 people, providing community-based assessment, supervision, and treatment to them in lieu of sentences to prison. An estimated \$40.5 million in costs were avoided by the state by diverting individuals from prison and into services.

INTRODUCTION

Adult Redeploy Illinois (ARI) provides funding and other support to local jurisdictions to expand safe and effective alternatives to incarceration. From the program's start in 2011 through the end of SFY20, more than 6,500 people were diverted from prison by ARI sites to community-based supervision (probation) and services addressing their criminogenic needs with the goal to reduce recidivism. *Figure 2* below illustrates the cumulative enrollments into ARI-funded programs in lieu of prison between SFY11 and SFY20.

Figure 2
ARI SFY11-SFY20 Cumulative Enrollment Diversions



Source: ARI SFY2020 Agencies Client List_08202020, ICJIA Research and Analysis Unit

Community-based alternatives to incarceration are less expensive and more effective at reducing recidivism; and, during a global pandemic, they are much safer from a public health perspective. The average annual ARI intervention cost approximately \$4,400 per person in SFY20, compared to the average annual per person cost in IDOC of \$34,362.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority's (ICJIA) state-funded Adult Redeploy Illinois (ARI) program is designed to build and support more effective and less expensive community-based alternatives to incarceration. ARI grants were originally limited to programs serving people charged with non-violent offenses. An amendment to the Illinois Crime Reduction Act (Public Act 096-0761) expanded ARI eligibility to include individuals charged with all probation-eligible offenses, subject to local risk assessment and decision-making practices, beginning January 1, 2019.

Local jurisdictions (counties, groups of counties, judicial circuits) use ARI funding to create and expand problem-solving courts, intensive supervision probation 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 on ARI participants and local jurisdictions. The ARI Oversight Board is comprised of 18 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 SFY20 Oversight Board along with their affiliations.

Figure 3
SFY20 Adult Redeploy Illinois Oversight Board Members (as of June 2020)

Membership	Appointee
Director of Illinois Department of Corrections, Co-Chair	Alyssa Williams, Chief of Programs and Services (designee of Rob Jeffreys)
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	Jason Stamps, 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
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	Hon. James M. Radcliffe (Ret.), Associate Director, Lawyers Assistance Program
Representative from non-governmental organization	Floyd Stafford, Senior Project Manager, Heartland Alliance
Representative from non-governmental organization	Vacant
Member	Hon. Thomas R. Sumner (Ret.)

The three working committees of the Oversight Board conducted significant work and provided guidance for program administration. Of note:

- The Outreach, Technical Assistance & Communication Committee helped plan the virtual 2020 All-Sites Summit.
- The Performance Measurement Committee worked to roll out new operational definitions to guide data analysis and evaluation efforts.
- The Site Selection & Monitoring Committee developed funding recommendations to support the network.

The committees met jointly during SFY20 to plan for the implementation of the new operational performance measures and to discuss strategic planning and ongoing evaluation activities.

Starting in March 2020, during the COVID-19 pandemic lock-down, the ARI Oversight Board and committees met virtually per the conditions listed in 5 ILCS 120/7(e) which, in part, allows quorum to be achieved by audio or video means when the Governor has issued a disaster declaration and the head of the public body (ARIOB co-chairs) determines that an in-person meeting is not prudent because of the disaster.

Program Resources

ARI received a SFY20 funding level of approximately \$9.5 million to renew support for 25 continuing grantees,¹ provide technical assistance, and foster a peer learning community through the efforts of six full-time ICJIA staff. In anticipation of the Crime Reduction Act's 10th anniversary, staff and the Oversight Board partnered with a consultant to update strategic priorities for the program.

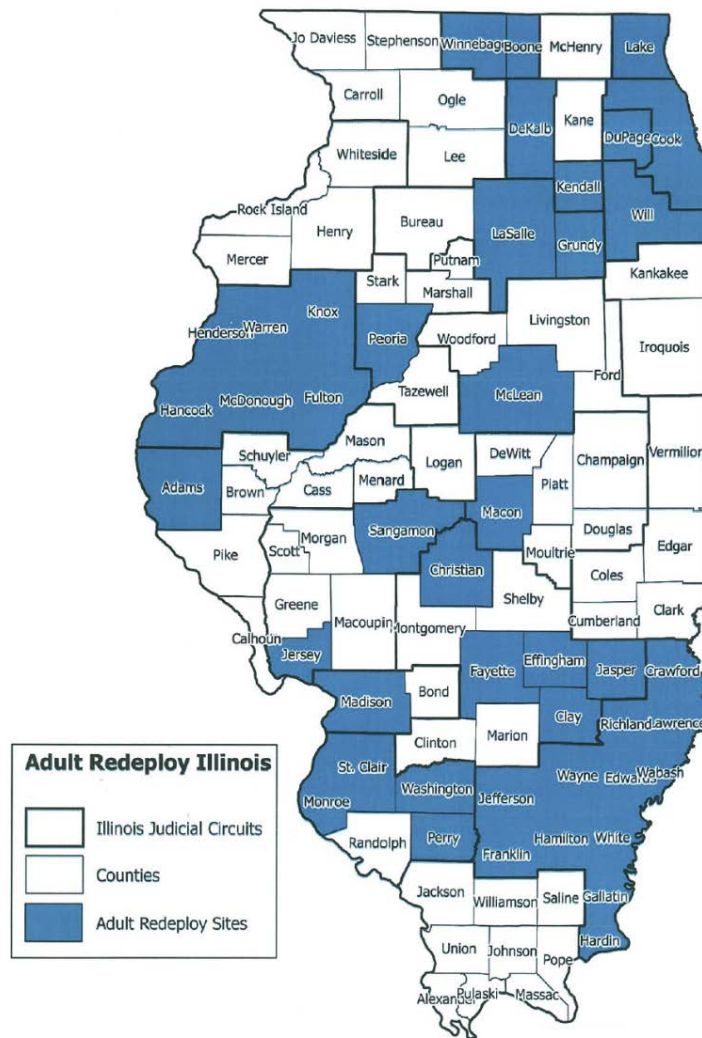
After nearly 10 years with the program, Judge James Radcliffe (Ret.) and Judge Thomas Sumner (Ret.) retired from the staff of ARI. The judges served as part-time technical assistance providers for the site network and as crucial advisors on program administration and development. Judge Radcliffe and Judge Sumner continued their involvement with the program as part of the Oversight Board, its working committees, and in strategic planning processes.

IMPLEMENTATION UPDATE

In SFY20, ARI provided grant funding to 25 sites operating 50 prison diversion programs across 44 counties (see *Figure 4*). ARI sites reported serving 2,109 people with community-based programming in lieu of prison.

¹ 2nd Judicial Circuit (12 counties), 4th Judicial Circuit (5 counties), 9th Judicial Circuit (6 counties), 20th Judicial Circuit (2 counties), Adams, Boone, Cook (2 grants), DeKalb, DuPage, Grundy, Jersey, Kendall, Lake, LaSalle (3 grants), Macon, Madison, McLean, Peoria, Sangamon, Washington-Perry, Will, and Winnebago counties.

Figure 4
SFY20 Site Map



Site Performance

Each ARI site is designed and controlled by local stakeholders. SFY20 ARI funding was awarded to 25 sites to support 50 prison diversion programs, including problem-solving (drug, mental health, veterans) courts and intensive supervision probation with services programs for different target populations. See *Appendix D* for the list of ARI sites with brief program descriptions.

Figure 5 shows sites’ input and output measures for SFY20 based on data submitted by ARI sites as part of their contractual grant agreements. ARI staff used quarterly and final data reports and database submissions to monitor site progress toward prison diversion goals based on new program enrollments.

Figure 5
SFY20 Site Performance Measures

ARI Site	Diversion Goal	Enrolled	Active	Completed	Revoked to IDOC	Revoked to Jail	Revoked to Other	Other Exit	Total Served
2nd Circuit	28	43	80	15	12	0	1	7	115
4th Circuit	32	27	72	30	18	0	2	0	122
9th Circuit	31	40	69	12	15	0	0	3	99
20th Circuit	51	21	44	7	2	1	2	4	60
Adams	35	27	58	11	6	0	13	0	88
Boone	18	7	13	3	4	0	0	0	20
Cook ACT	146	18	38	19	10	1	3	2	73
Cook W/RAP		22	103	12	16	1	1	3	136
Cook RRP		0	104	8	8	1	1	7	129
DeKalb	26	16	47	26	5	0	2	1	81
DuPage	44	48	107	18	12	2	8	8	155
Grundy	9	4	7	4	0	0	0	0	11
Jersey	13	11	16	1	6	0	0	0	23
Kendall	12	7	15	2	0	0	1	1	19
Lake	37	25	35	8	8	0	0	8	59
LaSalle ISP-S	23	19	42	8	5	0	4	3	62
LaSalle Drug	34	0							
LaSalle TAC	8	0							
Macon	33	23	97	4	6	0	1	1	109
Madison	31	27	30	10	11	0	3	0	54
McLean	26	41	41	8	5	2	2	4	62
Peoria	16	23	79	23	8	0	3	0	113
Sangamon	39	38	59	19	22	0	3	1	104
Washington/Perry	10	7	20	9	0	0	1	0	30
Will	53	64	133	26	20	0	3	10	192
Winnebago Drug	81	40	73	15	15	2	27	11	143
Winnebago TIP		24	24	6	5	1	13	1	50
Grand Total		622	1406	304	219	11	94	75	2109

Sources: ARI database submissions, SFY20 data reports, and SFY20 grant agreements (diversion goals).

In SFY20, sites reported serving 2,109 individuals, slightly fewer than reported in the prior year. Staff observed a dramatic decline in new enrollments over the course of the year due to the pandemic's impact on court operations. Overall, 622 people were enrolled in ARI programs, a 31% decline from the prior year. As seen in *Figure 5*, most sites were not able to meet their enrollment goals. In response, at its November 16, 2020, meeting, the Oversight Board voted against penalizing sites for missing SFY20 performance measurement goals during the pandemic.

The total number of people exiting ARI-funded programs was similar to the prior year's exits, but the rate of program completions increased. Just over 300 individuals completed their programs (43% of exits in SFY20, compared to 39% in SFY19), while 219 were revoked from the program and sentenced to prison (31%). Another 180 were revoked or discharged to an avenue other than prison (27%). The LaSalle County Drug Court and Treatment Alternative Court reported no program activity due to difficulties implementing new programs, including receiving certification and referrals, during the pandemic.

Site Monitoring

In addition to regular data collection, site visits were conducted during the fiscal year to monitor grant compliance, examine program implementation, and ensure the use of evidence-based practices. During the first three quarters of SFY20, staff visited four sites across four counties. In-person site visits were suspended once the pandemic hit in March 2020.

ARI staff made a site visit to **Sangamon County** on August 6-7, 2019. Sangamon County uses ARI funds to support its three problem-solving courts: drug, mental health recovery, and veterans. Sangamon County used additional SFY19 funding to build a partnership with the Southern Illinois University School of Medicine to provide integrated trauma treatment for participants in need of such an intervention.

The visit involved conversations with the problem-solving court judges, probation staff, the public defender's office, the assistant state's attorney, a local police officer, several service providers, and two graduates; and observations of the veterans and mental health recovery court weekly staffing meetings and court calls. Topics included trauma-informed judicial practices, eligibility expansion, emerging adults, restorative justice, and reducing collateral consequences. The site visit team had representation from the Oversight Board, including Judge James Radcliffe (Ret.), and Lori Roper and Crystal Gray from the Office of the Cook County Public Defender.

A site visit to **DeKalb County** was conducted on November 4, 2019. DeKalb County originally received ARI funding to start a mental health court in 2016 and subsequently received expanded funding in SFY19 to support the drug/DUI court. ICJIA staff and Oversight Board member Kathy Starkovich of DuPage Adult Probation observed staffing and court calls for both treatment courts. The visit involved conversations with the treatment court judge, probation staff including counselors, the assistant public defender, the assistant state's attorney, and six current participants. Topics included program capacity and sustainability, relief of collateral consequences, and treatment access and quality.

ARI staff conducted concurrent site visits to the **17th Judicial Circuit – Boone County and Winnebago County**, January 28-30, 2020. The team sat in on court calls and staffing for Winnebago's two ARI-funded programs, the drug and Therapeutic Intervention Program (TIP) courts and Boone's drug court. The visit also included focused conversations with key stakeholders such as the problem-solving court judges, assigned state's attorneys and public defenders, probation staff and supervisors, community-based treatment providers, and participants. Some team members toured Rockford's Resource Intervention Center, a model

“one-stop shop” for supervision and service appointments for those on probation. At this visit, ARI staff were accompanied by Oversight Board member Nathalina Hudson from the Attorney General’s Office and Nate Inglis Steinfeld from the Sentencing Policy Advisory Council.

Operating in the time of COVID-19

Starting in March 2020, the COVID-19 pandemic completely disrupted community supervision and the criminal justice system as a whole. From the start of the pandemic, ARI staff worked diligently to monitor the pandemic’s effect on the sites and their clients and to offer support where possible. ARI conducted a site survey in late April to document programmatic changes made in response to the pandemic. Sites reported significant modifications to court operations (delaying court dates and using Zoom for virtual appearances), contact standards (suspending in-person visits), drug testing protocol (relying on sweat patches and self-reports), and revocation practices (temporarily eliminating the use of jail as a sanction). Sites also implemented telehealth for some treatment services and provided clients with cell phones to allow for connectivity. Sites also discussed the possibility of lasting changes to operations including improved technology, virtual check-ins as a client incentive, and a reassessment of the use of drug testing and incarceration in their programs.

All-Sites Summit

On June 17 and 18, 2020, ARI conducted the first virtual **2020 All-Sites Summit: Ten Years of Transformation**. More than 200 individuals registered to attend the Summit which included both live-streamed and pre-recorded sessions. The summit featured opening remarks from Lt. Gov. Juliana Stratton, a keynote address by ARI Oversight Board co-chair and Illinois Department of Human Services Secretary Grace Hou, and an appearance from Rep. Lindsey LaPointe (former ARI staff). The two marquee plenaries featured the future of community corrections from the state and national levels and wellness strategies to build resilience. Break-out sessions ranged in topics from best practices in drug testing, to restorative practices in lieu of jail sanctions, to engaging the seriously mentally ill. The break-out sessions featured the work of six ARI sites, and some offered continuing education credits and continuing legal education. A [summit website](#) was developed to archive materials from the event.

Features

ARI was featured in Lt. Gov. Stratton’s [Justice, Equity, and Opportunity Initiative \(JEO\) report](#) . ARI also received a positive mention from Mother Jones in [“Should Judges Have to Weigh the Price Tag of Sending Someone to Prison?”](#).

Other Projects

Housing Assessment with CSH

ARI partnered with the Corporation for Supportive Housing (CSH) in SFY20 to assess the impact of access to stable, affordable housing and supportive housing options on the ARI process and participant outcomes. The Strengthening Adult Redeploy Illinois Through Housing project

was designed to lay the foundation for programmatic, legislative, and fiscal recommendations to enhance housing options for ARI participants and supported by a grant from The Chicago Community Trust through its Housing + Justice Initiative. The project involved in-person meetings and interviews with select ARI sites in northeastern Illinois (August-October 2019), online surveys and information collection from ARI sites (September-November 2019), webinars and informational materials on identifying and accessing housing in local communities (October 2019-March 2020), and final presentation on findings and recommendations at the 2020 All-Sites Summit. The webinar series was posted on the ARI website under [Resources](#).

Technical Assistance

ARI staff conducted a webinar called “Measuring What Matters: New Adult Redeploy Illinois Performance Measurement Definitions” for sites in November 2019 to educate them on new operational definitions (of *diverted*, *revocation*, *recidivism* and the impact on reporting and accountability for contractual goals and objectives).

At the sites’ request, ARI funded two group trainings on the evidence-based cognitive behavioral moral reconnection therapy curriculum. Approximately 40 people from 15 counties attended the intensive four-day trainings in Belleville and Waukegan.

“Cross-pollination” Calls

ARI staff began a series of monthly “cross-pollination” calls to facilitate information sharing and peer learning among sites on program, process, and policy issues. The format was introduced to sites October 28, 2019. Subsequent call topics included:

- New performance measurement operational definitions (November 25, 2019)
- Budget preparation (January 27, 2020)
- CSH housing assessment project (February 24, 2020)
- COVID-19 lock-down (March 23, 2020)
- Program-level data analysis (April 27, 2020)
- Pre- and post-Summit discussions (May 29 and June 22, 2020)

ARI Website update

The [ARI website](#) was updated and redesigned in SFY20, with added resources, information on ARI leadership and operation, and links to the [ICJIA Research Hub](#).

STRATEGIC PLAN PROGRESS

In SFY20, ARI updated the program’s strategic direction for the next three years. Consultants facilitated the strategic planning work, which involved two advisory workgroup meetings and stakeholder interviews. The 2020-2022 Strategic Plan was approved by the Oversight Board at its February 24, 2020, meeting and included the following components:

Mission

The mission of Adult Redeploy Illinois (ARI) is to safely reduce prison use by building local systems that divert individuals from a prison sentence into more cost-effective programs that promote their reintegration into the community.

ARI provides funding and technical assistance to Illinois communities to establish a continuum of sanctions and treatment alternatives that effectively address social determinants of crime and incarceration, and that promote equity within the justice system.

Vision

An equitable justice system that protects public safety and increases access to interventions, allowing people to avoid prison and lead productive lives in their community.

Values

- Equity
- Inclusion
- Access
- Involvement
- Effectiveness
- Innovation

ARI goals for strengthening communities and supporting individuals



Invest in results-oriented local programs that rehabilitate individuals in their community as an alternative to incarceration and prevent relapse and future criminal behavior.



Foster a strong, equitable community corrections system through access to interventions that target individual needs and leverage their assets.



Support community-led justice efforts that are consistent with ARI values and cost less than incarceration.



Generate and collect evidence in support of decarceration efforts.

The plan also laid out a bold strategic direction for the ARI program that will:

- Apply an equity lens to program investment and growth.
- Pursue strategic program growth statewide.
- Expand the ARI program scope.
- Build capacity for sustainability, innovation and effective expansion.
- Identify and replicate evidence-informed policies and practices.

PROJECTED IMPACT

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 SFY20 was approximately \$4,400 (based on total awards divided by total served). In comparison, the SFY20 average per person cost of incarceration in IDOC was \$34,362 (with a marginal cost of \$10,234). As reported to the state’s [Budgeting for Results Commission](#), more than \$40.5 million in total state costs were avoided by the state from as a result of ARI’ prison diversion efforts in SFY20.

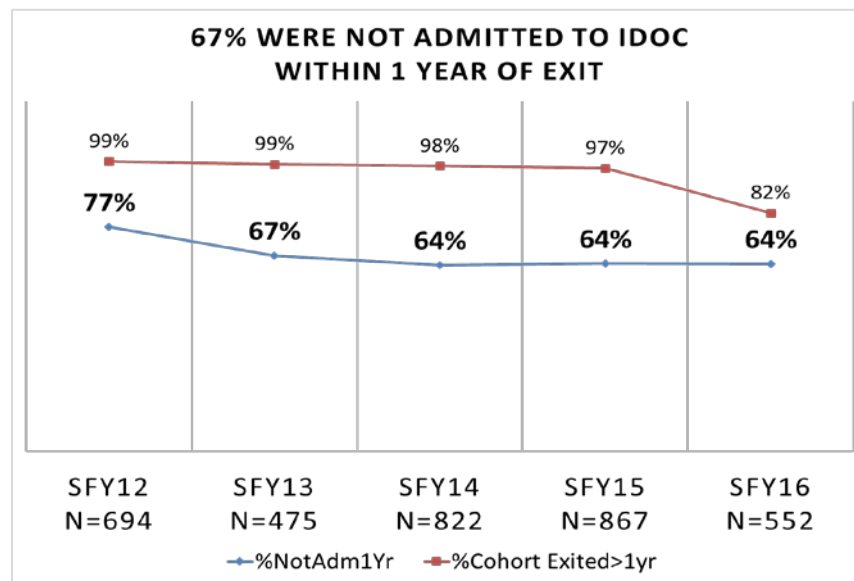
In SFY20, ARI continued to collect quarterly qualitative data from sites to better understand program operations and effect from the clients’ perspectives. A sampling of participant impact stories is included in *Appendix B*.

Exit Analysis

In November 2019, ICJIA researchers presented an annual exit analysis of ARI participant outcomes. Researchers examined outcomes of ARI participants who exited site programs at least 365 days prior to the period studied. ICJIA researchers examined participants’ rates of admission to IDOC up to one year from exit. Participants were grouped by state fiscal year admission.

From SFY12 through SFY16, 3,410 participants exited the ARI-funded programs. Overall, 67% had no IDOC admission within one year of exiting their program (the same percentage reported in the 2018 exit analysis). The percentage varied by program site and type with ISP-S programs at 64%; mental health courts, 61%; drug courts, 60%; and multi-program courts 51% (*Figure 6*).

Figure 6
ARI Exit Analysis



EVALUATION

ARI had a productive year of analysis and evaluation, in conjunction with ICJIA's Research & Analysis Unit and working with external partners, using ten years of performance measurement data collected in the program. For example:

- The Sentencing Policy Advisory Council produced an analysis of changes in prison usage at ARI-funded sites and found a small but statistically significant effect.
- An ARI researcher conducted an analysis of drug testing practices in ARI programs, which involved a review of over 60,000 test results reported by sites between January 2011 and December 2019.

Impact evaluation of Intensive Supervision Probation with Services programs

Researchers from Southern Illinois University-Carbondale completed its **impact (or outcome) evaluation** on ARI site intensive supervision probation with services programs. Findings included strengths of the probation officer-participant relationship and housing instability's impact on future crime desistance. Researchers also found evidence of reduced recidivism resulting from ISP-S programming.

The impact evaluation followed a process evaluation of the same ISP-S programs conducted in FY19. Read an evaluation summary and the report here:

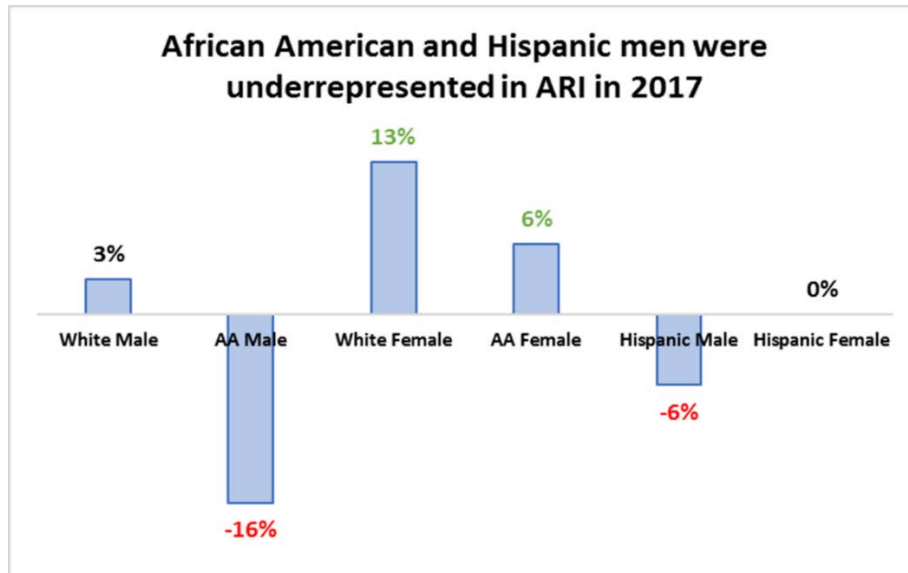
<https://icjia.illinois.gov/researchhub/articles/adult-redeploy-illinois---intensive-supervision-probation-with-services-program-process-evaluation>.

Demographics, Regions, and Outcomes study

A study on demographics, region and outcomes was presented at the November 18, 2019, Oversight Board meeting, providing an analysis of ARI program admissions and outcomes based on race, age, sex, or geographic area. The study included 2,881 ARI participants served in two judicial circuits and 15 counties from January 1, 2011, through December 31, 2017.

The data showed no differences in program outcomes or revocations to IDOC on the basis of race or sex; however, the study revealed disparities in access to or enrollment in ARI local prison diversion programs: African American and Hispanic men were underrepresented at 19% and 6%, respectively, while White and African American women were 19% overrepresented, as shown in *Figure 7*.

Figure 7
ARI Participant Representation, 2017



In terms of recidivism, the analysis showed that older adults were less likely to go to IDOC after program exit, while the opposite was true for emerging and young adults. The state’s southern region saw the highest proportion of participants in IDOC within one year of exit.

Report recommendations included developing age-appropriate interventions for emerging adults and asset-mapping in rural areas with the goal of identifying and filling resource gaps affecting client outcomes. The DRO study will form the basis of upcoming work to improve equitable access to ARI-funded programs.

CONCLUSION

In SFY20, ARI and its site network managed to have a great deal of impact in the midst of the global COVID-19 pandemic. As entire local court systems closed, ARI sites continued to provide vital community supervision and services for thousands of people, helping them avoid dangerous incarceration and leading to millions saved in taxpayer costs. Never before were the structures that ARI supports at the intersection of public safety and public health more important to communities.

Moving into SFY21, ARI will apply lessons learned from the pandemic to improve program responsiveness and effectiveness. Further, using a data-driven approach, ARI will pursue the mission, vision, values, and strategic equity and justice goals adopted in SFY20.

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.

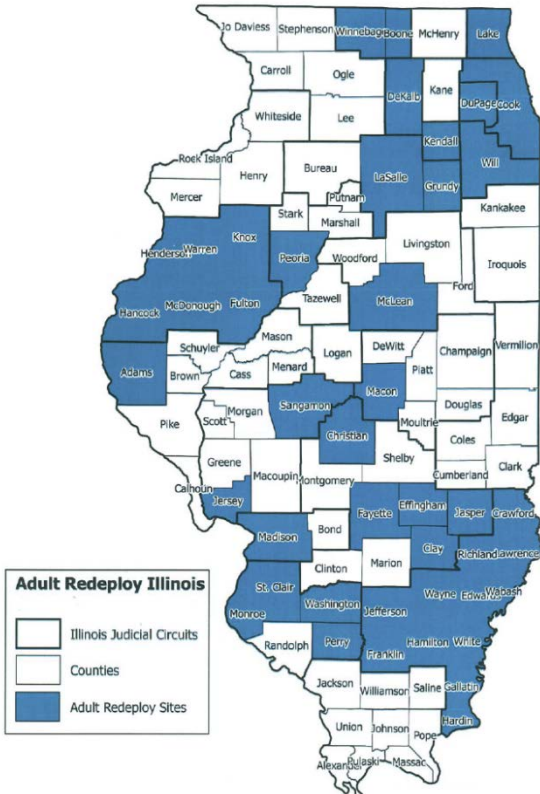
Adult Redeploy Illinois sites use grant funds to design and implement local programs that address individuals' risks and needs and leverage their assets (family support, employment) to improve public safety and individual outcomes.

Significant positive impact:

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

Over **6,500** served in
 the community in lieu of prison
 (Jan 2011-June 2020)

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 year in prison (FY20): **\$34,362 per capita (\$10,234 marginal)** vs. annual cost of ARI intervention: **\$4,400***

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 SFY20. The stories have been edited for clarity, conciseness, and to protect the anonymity of the participants.

AB began her journey in the problem-solving court (PSC) program in July of 2018. At the outset of her participation she was living in her vehicle with her 3-year-old daughter and was brought into the program to resolve theft and possession charges. At the outset, she reported, "I had no energy, I was always so sad and depressed, I was a wreck. I didn't trust anyone because at that time I couldn't trust. I was emotionally all over the place. I had no job, no plans, no goals just living day by day making horrible mistakes."

AB completed Thinking for a Change, Moral Reconciliation Therapy, Criminal Thinking and engaged in fitness programming throughout her time in the PSC. She utilized the resources available to secure employment with a local warehouse while putting herself through an educational program, and now works as an office manager while continuing her education at the local community college for Business Administration. She has secured independent housing for herself and her daughter. AB is also a single mother and runs her own business. She is an involved, dedicated mother and her determination strength and resilience are traits she makes look effortless. The PSC program allowed AB the opportunity to use her strengths to grow far beyond the criminal justice system.

In 2018 CD was arrested for violation of order of protection and again for DUI. At the time of his arrest he was struggling with heroin addiction. He was very impulsive and perseverated on his past relationships. He was hanging out with other peers who were not engaged in any prosocial or meaningful activities. His primary purpose at that point in his life was to feed his addiction. He was sentenced to standard probation and quickly violated those terms.

CD agreed to participate in problem-solving court (PSC) services. At first it was a struggle for him to comply with the terms of probation. We saw a lot of defiance and kick back initially. He also sabotaged referrals and housing resources. He completed a substance abuse inpatient program. He also started a medication-assisted treatment (MAT) program. He did relapse 2 months after discharge from inpatient. This time he was able to process his warning signs and triggers.

In time we began to see a change in his engagement. CD engaged in Recovery Life Skills, Dialectical Behavior Therapy, and Moral Reconciliation Therapy. He also receives individual therapy, nursing, MAT and psychiatry services. With these services and what he reports as the "consistency of probation expectations" we saw stabilization.

Through this process CD has gained stable housing and is working full time. CD has been sober for 16 months. He reports he feels he has control and is stable. He is managing his schedule well, advocating for himself and is rebuilding his family relationships. He now has long term goals in his recovery and his future. Recently he participated in the ARI summit and presented to the teams. This also prompted his passion for helping others. Once he completes PSC he will be offered the opportunity to work as a resident tech at a local inpatient unit.

EF has been a program participant since November of 2018 after having repeatedly violated standard probation. She quickly engaged with her ARI Officer who has worked with her on individual cognitive behavioral therapy assignments as well as referred her to Moving On group. EF has been an active member of Moving On for most of her time with the program. The group facilitator often describes her as a leader in the group and an insightful and supportive participant. Throughout her life, EF has struggled with addiction and recognizing her own self-worth. Recently, through a project started in Moving On, she has taken to creating a vision board and expanding it throughout her apartment. She says the vision board is a daily reminder of her own value and motivates her toward her long-term goal of creating a happy and healthy life for her and her son. EF still has four months remaining on her probation sentence but is on track to satisfactorily terminate should she remain engaged with substance abuse treatment. She has made significant progress in her thinking, problem solving and sobriety. Her words on the journey thus far are included below.

“When I came to Redeploy I was a drug addicted prostitute doing anything for one more fix. I had lost all hope. I didn’t think I would ever change. I ended up getting arrested and was so made I got taken away from my romance with drugs. I spent time in jail and after thinking I decided to give my chance a chance. First couple of attempts I was scared to know the real me. Finally, the last time I got the most from the rehab. I now have the tools and support for recovery that I did not have before. I have set goals. I am working on being reunited with my son and obtaining employment. I want to have my son be here and be a happy family. I want to be secure in my employment and possible school in the future as a long-term goal. My ultimate destination is with my son in our home happily reunited. I know that as long as I stay clean and focused the pieces fall together. I won’t give up on myself today.”

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 Site Descriptions

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, 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, and funding was expanded 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. 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 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 also 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 Reconciliation 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 newly forming 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 psychoeducation in TIP Court, and increased access to residential substance use disorder and behavioral health treatment.

APPENDIX E: ARI Grants Chart

ARI Site	SFY20 appropriation:	
	Grant amount	Grant period
2nd Judicial Circuit	\$391,903.00	7/1/19-6/30/20
4th Judicial Circuit	\$454,408.00	7/1/19-6/30/20
9th Judicial Circuit	\$421,887.00	7/1/19-6/30/20
20th Judicial Circuit	\$478,530.00	7/1/19-6/30/20
Adams	\$515,383.00	7/1/19-6/30/20
Boone	\$132,668.00	7/1/19-6/30/20
Cook (ACT Court)	\$965,044.00	7/1/19-6/30/20
Cook (RAP Court/Recidivism Reduction Program)	\$432,713.00	7/1/19-6/30/20
DeKalb	\$388,653.00	7/1/19-6/30/20
DuPage	\$329,776.00	7/1/19-6/30/20
Grundy	\$132,388.00	7/1/19-6/30/20
Jersey	\$115,214.00	7/1/19-6/30/20
Kendall	\$207,485.00	7/1/19-6/30/20
Lake	\$282,269.00	7/1/19-6/30/20
LaSalle (ISP-S Program)	\$185,370.00	7/1/19-6/30/20
LaSalle (Drug Court)	\$120,589.00	7/1/19-6/30/20
LaSalle (Treatment Alternative Court)	\$115,733.00	7/1/19-6/30/20
Macon	\$377,452.00	7/1/19-6/30/20
Madison	\$198,856.00	7/1/19-6/30/20
McLean	\$125,296.00	7/1/19-6/30/20
Peoria	\$240,978.00	7/1/19-6/30/20
Sangamon	\$465,757.00	7/1/19-6/30/20
Washington/Perry	\$142,364.00	7/1/19-6/30/20
Will	\$491,664.00	7/1/19-6/30/20
Winnebago	\$806,078.00	7/1/19-6/30/20
TOTAL	\$8,518,458.00	

APPENDIX F: ARI Participant Statistics

State Fiscal Year 2020

ALL SITES	Number	Percent
Age at enrollment		
<20	21	1%
20-29	629	30%
30-39	710	34%
40-49	400	19%
50-59	281	13%
60+	61	3%
Missing	7	0%
Total	2109	100%
<i>Emerging Adults 17-24</i>	262	12%
Gender		
Male	1494	71%
Female	613	29%
Missing	2	0%
Total	2109	100%
Race		
White	1199	57%
African American	769	36%
Hispanic/Latinx	89	4%
Other	27	1%
Missing	25	1%
Total	2109	100%
Risk Level		
High	981	47%
Moderate/Medium	713	34%
Minimum/Low	72	3%
Missing	343	16%
Total	2109	100%
Admitting Offense		
Property Offense	701	33%
Controlled Substance	550	26%
Meth	293	14%
Other	240	11%
Not Answered	114	5%
Violent Offense	105	5%
DUI	50	2%
Cannabis	24	1%
Weapons	23	1%
Sex Offense	8	0%

Drug Paraphernalia	1	0%
Total	2109	100%
Exit Status		
Completed	304	43%
Revoked to IDOC	219	31%
Revoked to Jail	11	2%
Revoked to Other	94	13%
Other*	75	11%
Total Exits	703	100%
Still active in program	1406	
Total Clients Served	2109	

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

Sources: ARI SFY2020 Agencies Client List_08202020; Client Reports_LSIR_2020 3rd quarter; and, Client Report_ILARA_2020 3d quarter

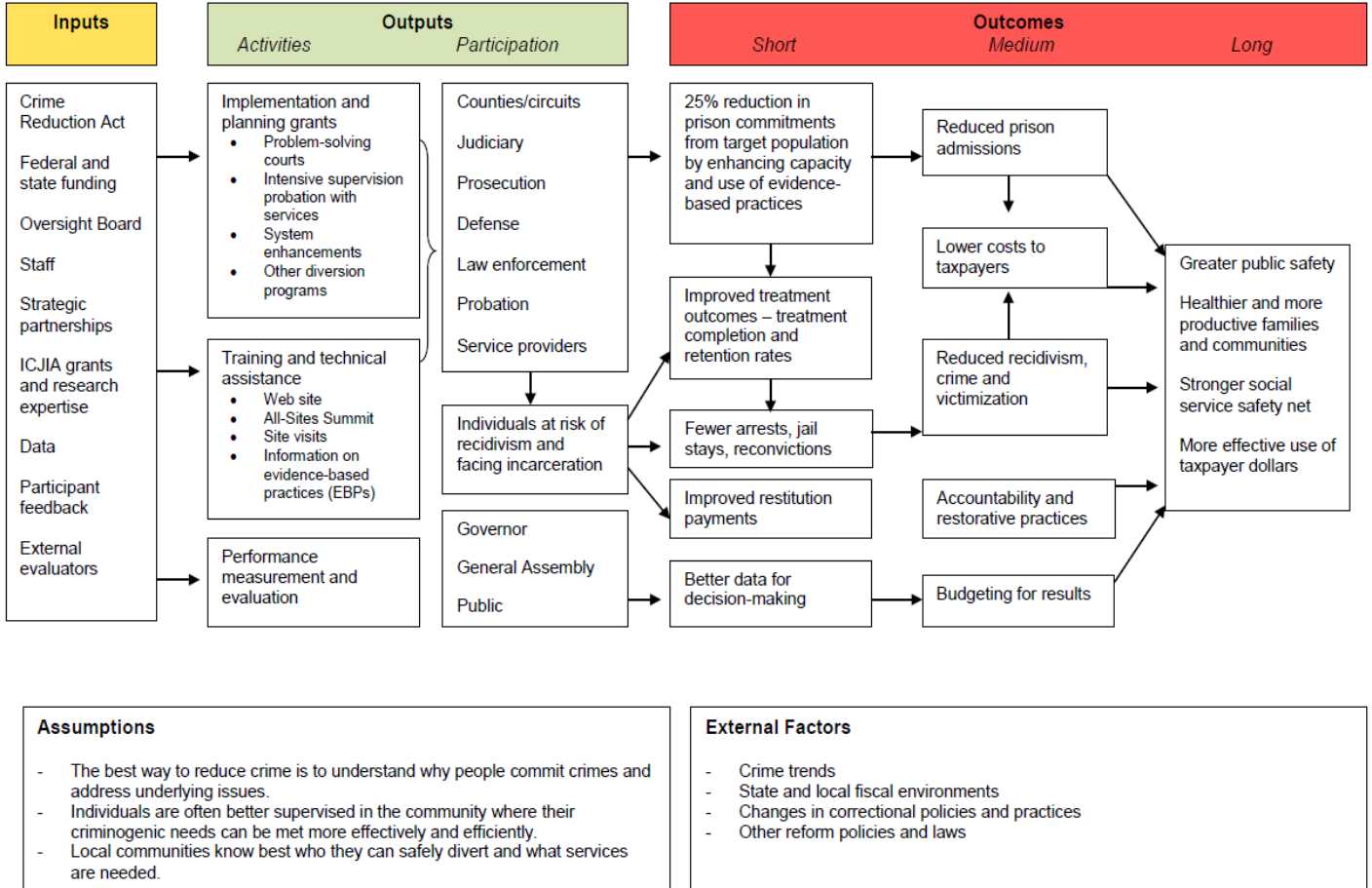
APPENDIX G: Evidence-based and Promising Practices at ARI Sites

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

APPENDIX H: 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 I: ARI 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, ARI site staff and the grant administrator will conduct a formal review of the number of individuals diverted from the Illinois Department of Corrections (using site and IDOC data) to ensure their programs are aligned with their site's approved plan to achieve the annual 25% reduction.

If either site or the state administering agency staff believe a program will not achieve its reduction goal, the parties shall report the issue to the Oversight Board at its next meeting, or within the first month of the next quarter, whichever is sooner. The parties should present a plan for remediation designed to avert a penalty charge for not meeting the program reduction goal. The Board shall act on accepted plans immediately upon its receipt.

If the Board does not accept the plan, the site may either modify the plan or withdraw from the ARI program by the next Oversight Board meeting, or the second month of the quarter, whichever is sooner.

Should the site accept a corrective action plan, the plan shall include a schedule for quarterly progress reporting to the Board until the Board agrees that the corrective action plan has been successfully implemented.