

RESOLUTION NO. 15-1

**WHEREAS**, Sangamon County has received grant funding from Adult Redeploy Illinois through the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority to operate three (3) Problem-Solving Courts (Drug Court, Mental Health Recovery Court, and Veterans Court) to enhance public safety in Sangamon County by reducing criminal behavior, substance abuse and mental illness among participants through cost-effective collaborative services;

**WHEREAS**, Sangamon County's Problem-Solving Courts are a highly structured judicial intervention process for substance abuse and mental illness treatment of eligible defendants. It brings together a collaborative effort of those within the criminal justice system and community based organizations. It emphasizes: early identification and intervention; a non-adversarial approach; a continuum of services; frequent drug testing; a coordinated strategy and response; ongoing judicial interaction; and measurement of effectiveness;

**WHEREAS**, Sangamon County would like to utilize Adult Redeploy Illinois grant funding to operate three (3) Problem-Solving Courts (Drug Court, Mental Health Recovery Court, and Veterans Court) for the period of execution of the contract to June 30, 2018;

**WHEREAS**, Sangamon County is not required to provide any matching funds for the operation of the three (3) Problem-Solving Courts;

**WHEREAS**, the Probation and Court Services Department has entered into an agreement with Adult Redeploy Illinois for the provision of operating three (3) Problem-Solving Courts which is attached hereto and marked "Exhibit A";

**NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED**, that the Members of the Board of Sangamon County, Illinois, in session this 9th day of January, 2018, hereby grant the Director of Court Services authorization to execute an agreement for the operation of three (3) Problem-Solving Courts with Adult Redeploy Illinois at a cost not to exceed \$309,415.00.

Respectfully Submitted,

Court Services Committee

*R. H. O'Leary*  
*John Bernard*  
*Paul Dyer*  
*Carol Sheehan*  
*T. Smith*

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Andy Goleman  
SANGAMON COUNTY AUDITOR

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*Don King*  
Sangamon County Clerk

INTER-GOVERNMENTAL AGREEMENT



BETWEEN  
THE STATE OF ILLINOIS, ILLINOIS CRIMINAL JUSTICE INFORMATION AUTHORITY  
AND  
Sangamon County on behalf of the Sangamon County Circuit Court

The Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority (Grantor), with its principle office at the, 300 West Adams, Suite 200, Chicago, Illinois 60606, and Sangamon County on behalf of the Sangamon County Circuit Court (Grantee), with its principal office at 200 S. 9<sup>th</sup> St. RM 2204, Springfield, Illinois 62701-1968 hereby enter into this Amendment #1 to Agreement #198023, and amends sections Part One-the Uniform Terms sections 1.2, Exhibit A-Project Description and Exhibit C-Payment only with all other sections of Agreement #198023 dated July 14, 2017, being unchanged and incorporated by reference herein.

PART ONE

1.2 Amount of Agreement. Grant Funds shall not exceed \$ 309,415.00 , of which \$ 0 are federal funds. Grantee agrees to accept Grantor’s payment as specified in the Exhibits and attachments incorporated herein as part of this Agreement.

EXHIBIT A

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

I. SUMMARY OF PROGRAM

*Describe the program being implemented and the problem(s) being addressed. List the target population, program model, and specific evidence-based practices used. Include the target population baseline number and 25% reduction goal for prison commitments of ARI-eligible individuals from the identified target population.*

Sangamon County is currently utilizing funding from the Adult Redeploy Illinois (ARI) to maintain and expand the Sangamon County Drug Court; including the continuation of evidence-based programming and principles, and an increase of Drug Court capacity from twenty-five to fifty individuals. The Sangamon County Adult Redeploy project has continued to target persons charged with a Class 3 or Class 4 non-violent felony offense.

Currently, Sangamon County also operates a Recovery (Mental Health) Court. A third problem-solving court, Veteran’s Court, is in the planning stages for implementation in SFY 2018, which is a part of the current ARI project. Sangamon County’s intentions are to combine all three problem-solving courts into the ARI program by expanding eligibility to include persons charged with a Class 2, Class 3, or Class 4 non-violent felony offense. The current ARI program funds the Drug Court Coordinator’s position, who also carries a Drug Court caseload. With the proposed expansion of the ARI program, to include all three problem-solving courts, the intent is to have the Drug Court Coordinator/Supervisor be the coordinator all of the three problem-solving courts. Another probation officer will be hired to take over the Drug

Court Coordinator’s Drug Court caseload. With the expansion of the ARI program, Sangamon County will be able to expand and target more eligible offenders and reduce ARI-eligible IDOC commitments from the identified target population.

Defined target population: Class 2-4 with drug dependency and/or mental health issues.

Number in the target population: 50-Drug Court, 25-Recovery Court, 25-Veteran’s Court. This target population is not tied to the Illinois Department of Correction’s (IDOT) data; however, it is Sangamon County’s maximum target on the number of each participant in each problem-solving court.

Based on the number of eligible Class 2, Class 3 and Class 4s, a "baseline" 25% reduction would be 44 offenders. The addition of 45 individuals to the target population who are "carry over" from SFY2017 to SFY 2018 creates a SFY 2018 reduction goal of 55 ( $175 + 45 = 220 \times 25\% = 55$ ).

Number of participants to be served within the grant period (service goal): 50-Drug Court, 25-Recovery Court, 25-Veteran’s Court.

Number of program slots at any given time (program capacity): 50-Drug Court, 25-Recovery Court, 25-Veteran’s Court.

Number of people in the program on June 30, 2017 that will “carry-over” into SFY18: 45.

Sangamon County targets non-violent felony offenders who have been identified as a substance abuse offender and/or mentally ill offender. All referrals made to Problem-Solving Courts are screened utilizing a substance abuse evaluation, Risk and Needs Triage (RANT) and a Level Service Inventory-Revised (LSI-R) to determine eligibility. Our Drug Court Program is designed and implemented based on the Ten (10) Key Components of Drug Court along with the seven (7) Bureau of Justice (BJA)-National Institute of Justice (NIJ) Program Design Features. Along with the key components and program design features, we utilize evidence-based/promising practices such as LSI-R assessment, RANT, Texas Christian University (TCU) assessment, matrix model of substance abuse treatment, cognitive-behavioral therapy, motivational interviewing, Thinking for a Change, Moral Reconciliation Therapy (MRT), sanctions and incentives, and transitional housing.

Sangamon County will formalize a complete and thorough screening and assessment for ARI-eligible offenders in order to match the offenders with the most appropriate problem-solving court, and appropriate community-based services. These activities will continue to develop community collaborations, link participants to community resources, and be a cost-effective alternative to traditional court case processing and sentencing. The funding will support activities to include the integration of alcohol and other drug treatment, mental health care, clinical case management, and anger management services within the problem-solving court system. This will include individual, group, and family counseling and support services. Other program activities will include, but not limited to, transportation, job skills training, cognitive behavioral therapy, financial assistance, and housing assistance.

**II. STATEMENT OF PROBLEM**

**Document the problem(s) the jurisdiction faces and justify a need to continue the existing program. Include a brief overview of the jurisdiction. Use data to substantiate the problem(s), supplementing with anecdotal information where necessary.**

Illinois faces a corrections crisis. The current prison system, designed to hold 34,000 inmates, is attempting to accommodate a record 49,000 prisoners. Every year, approximately 13,000 non-violent offenders are sent to the Illinois Department of Corrections, including an average of 118 offenders from Sangamon County for the period of 2013 to 2015 who would have been eligible for drug court or another diversion program. A significant number of non-violent offenders enter the Illinois Department of Corrections (IDOC) every year; 57% of FY2013 admissions to IDOC were for non-violent offenses eligible for diversion. Non-violent offenders are processed into the prison system at great cost to taxpayers, yet often the offenders do not stay long enough in the system to receive meaningful punishment or rehabilitation. As a result, upon leaving prison, they continue to struggle with the problems contributing to their criminal behavior and are at high risk of committing new crimes.

Research shows that many non-violent offenders could be supervised in the community more cost-effectively and with better outcomes/results; however, the resources for intensive supervision and treatment services are insufficient to meet offenders’ needs and public safety concerns.

One of the major barriers we faced in SFY 2016 and SFY 2017 was the Illinois budget impasse. We are lucky for our Drug Court’s relationship with Sangamon County: they stepped up to assist us with temporarily financial support. We also had other temporarily fiscal support such as probation fees, drug court fees, and a federal grant to assist us through the impact of the budget impasse. Another barrier that we faced over the last year was the heroin epidemic. The drug of choice in our area, like so many others, has transitioned from cocaine to heroin. The participants that have a heroin addiction need more treatment services, as well as Medication-Assisted Treatment (MAT), which is costly. We are working diligently to identify strategies for enabling the participants to have access to affordable MAT.

Sangamon County seeks support from Adult Redeploy Illinois to provide a continuum of local, community-based sanctions and treatment alternatives for non-violent offenders who would otherwise be incarcerated if those local services and sanctions were not available.

According to the 2016 U.S. Census, Sangamon County covers approximately 858 square miles and has an estimated population of 199,271. Sangamon County consists of one (1) large metropolitan area, Springfield, with a population of approximately 118,000 surrounded by several “bedroom” communities.

Population Ages 18 and Older in the Target Area

Of the 199,271 persons in Sangamon County, 151,446 (76%) are over the age of 18. 62.4% of Sangamon County’s population is between the ages of 18 and 64, with a median age of 39.3. Sangamon County’s population of persons over the age of 18 is comparable to Illinois’ population. Illinois’ population is 12,910,409, with 9,733,032 (75.4%) being over the age of 18 and a median age of 36.2.

Race and Ethnicity Breakdowns

Sangamon County has a higher proportion of whites than Illinois in general, and lower proportions of black and Asian residents. According to the 2009 estimates from the U.S. Census Bureau, the racial breakdown of Sangamon County included:

	Sangamon County	Illinois
White (Caucasian)	82.2%	71.5%
Black (African American)	12.5%	14.5%
Hispanic	2.3%	8.5%
Asian	2.0%	4.6%
Other	1.0%	0.9%

Educational Attainment

Among those 25 and older, 3,679 Sangamon County residents have less than a 9<sup>th</sup> grade education; and an additional 8,192 attended high school, but neither graduated nor earned an equivalency diploma. Of the remainder, 38,850 graduated high school or obtained a GED, 29,637 attended college with no degree, 10,704 earned an associate’s degree, 25,864 have a bachelor’s degree, and 15,167 have advanced degrees.

Sangamon County has proportionately more high school and college graduates than Illinois. This may be, in part, due to the fact that Illinois government is the primary employer in Sangamon County; which tends to draw more degreed professional employees.

	Sangamon County	Illinois
H.S. Graduates, age 25+	91.0%	86.2%
Bachelor’s or higher, age 25+	31.0%	30.3%

Percent County Unemployment

As of December 2016, Sangamon County’s unemployment rate was 7.4% compared to the to the State of Illinois’ unemployment rate of 5.7%

Percent of Persons below Poverty

Sangamon County’s poverty level is currently at 13%; which is similar to the State of Illinois’ poverty level of 13.8%.

**III. REVIEW OF PROGRESS MADE**

***State the goals and objectives from the previous funding cycle. Discuss the progress and any barriers you have experienced in meeting your goals and objectives during the previous funding cycle.***

One of the major barriers we faced in SFY 2016 and SFY 2017 was the Illinois budget impasse. We are lucky for our Drug Court’s relationship with Sangamon County: they stepped up to assist us with financial support. We also had other fiscal support such as probation fees, drug court fees, and a federal grant to assist us through the impact of the budget impasse. Another barrier that we faced over the last

year was the heroin epidemic. The drug of choice in our area, like so many others, has transitioned from cocaine to heroin. The participants that have a heroin addiction need more treatment services, as well as Medication-Assisted Treatment (MAT), which is costly. We are working diligently to identify strategies for enabling the participants to get and afford various MAT.

Despite the budget impasse, we were successful in increasing our Drug Court’s capacity to 50 participants. Also, during the last year, we were aggressive in promoting our Drug Court participants’ application for coverage under the Affordable Care Act; which resulted in less program funding being spent on treatment services. As a result of the federal grant, we were able to provide employment services to Drug Court participants. These supported individuals worked for an employer, and the program paid their salary. This gave the participants the opportunity to develop job skills and become more employable. A secondary goal, which became reality, was that participating employers would end up hiring some of the participants.

The following goal and objectives are listed for Sangamon County’s Drug Court from the FY 2017 funding period:

**Goal**

Sangamon County ARI goal is to reduce the number of non-violent offenders committed to prison from the identified target population by 25% based on the average number of commitments in the prior three years (FY13-15). IDOC commitments will be reduced by a minimum of 31 (25% of baseline IDOC commitments of 123--2013-2015), striving for a renewal “stretch” reduction goal of 44 incorporating 50 carry-over clients (123 + 50 = 173 X 25% = 43.25 or 44).

Objective 1: The Drug Court will integrate alcohol and other drug treatment and clinical case management with the court system

Performance Indicator: Date to start program

Performance Indicator: List treatment and case management models being utilized

Objective 2: Identify appropriate offenders for Drug Court

Performance Indicator: Number of offenders who are referred

Performance Indicator: Number of offenders enrolled/accepted

Objective 3: Develop community partnerships and education forums

Performance Indicator: Number of community partners

Performance Indicator: Number of meeting and/or education forms

Performance Indicator: Amount of funds/support received

Objective 4: Complete assessments on participants and then matching them with the most appropriate services available

Performance Indicator: Number and types of assessments that are completed

Performance Indicator: Number of participants referred for services and types of services utilized

Since the implementation of ARI, Sangamon County has meet the above listed objectives as we have complied with the reporting requirements, performance measurements, and evaluation activities in conjunction with the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority as developed by the Adult Redeploy Illinois Oversight Board

**IV. PROGRAM STRATEGY**

***Describe how the implementation of the program addresses the problem(s), fills gaps in services, and leads to better outcomes. Include how the program incorporates ARI's key components: validated assessments, individualized case management, evidence-based and promising practices, and performance measurement. Indicate how budgeted items are related to the strategy.***

Sangamon County is currently utilizing funding from the Adult Redeploy Illinois (ARI) to maintain and expand the Sangamon County Drug Court; including the continuation of evidence-based programming and principles, and an increase of Drug Court capacity from twenty-five to over fifty individuals. The Sangamon County Adult Redeploy project has continued to target persons charged with a Class 3 or Class 4 non-violent felony offense.

Currently, Sangamon County also operates a Recovery (Mental Health) Court. A third problem-solving court, Veteran's Court, is in the planning stages for implementation in SFY 2018, which is a part of the current ARI project. Sangamon County's intentions are to combine all three problem-solving courts into the ARI program by expanding eligibility to include persons charged with a Class 2, Class 3, or Class 4 non-violent felony offense. The current ARI program funds the Drug Court Coordinator's position, who also carries a Drug Court caseload. With the proposed expansion of the ARI program, to include all three problem-solving courts, the intent is to have the Drug Court Coordinator/Supervisor be the coordinator all of the three problem-solving courts. Another probation officer will be hired to take over the Drug Court Coordinator's Drug Court caseload. With the expansion of the ARI program, Sangamon County will be able to expand and target more eligible offenders and reduce ARI-eligible IDOC commitments from the identified target population.

Sangamon County will formalize a complete and thorough screening and assessment for ARI-eligible offenders in order to match the offenders with the most appropriate problem-solving court, and appropriate community-based services. These activities will continue to develop community collaborations, link participants to community resources, and be a cost-effective alternative to traditional court case processing and sentencing. The funding will support activities to include the integration of alcohol and other drug treatment, mental health care, clinical case management, and anger management services within the problem-solving court system. This will include individual, group, and family counseling and support services. Other program activities will include, but not limited to, transportation, job skills training, cognitive behavioral therapy, financial assistance, and housing assistance.

The Sangamon County Adult Redeploy project would continue to target persons charged with a Class 2, Class 3 or Class 4 non-violent felony offense during the pre-trial stages. The eligibility for Problem-Solving Court will be determined by the members of the each individual Problem-Solving Court Team.

Currently there are two ways that a case can be processed into the Problem-Solving Court system. First, a defendant can be arrested and either post bond or appear before a judge for arraignment. Information of charges is filed, the defendant appears in court for a preliminary hearing, and a trial date is set. Or, the defendant can be indicted with charges and then arrested or set for arraignment. The Sangamon County Drug Court utilizes a post-adjudication Drug Court which responds to these practices.

The Recovery Court utilizes a pre-adjudication and post-adjudication court. Also, it is planned to utilize a pre-adjudication and post-adjudication approach for Veterans Court. Offenders eligible to receive the services from either Drug Court or Recovery Court or Veterans Court will be screened by the following criteria:

#### Qualifying Offender

Non-violent criminal history  
 Admits addiction (alcohol and/or drug dependent)  
 Admits to mental illness  
 Arrested/Sentenced in Sangamon County (Recovery Court)  
 Arrested/Sentenced in Sangamon County (Drug Court)  
 Arrested/Sentenced in Sangamon County (Veterans Court)  
 Eligible for Veterans services (Veterans Court)  
 Demonstrates willingness to participate in Drug Court, Recovery Court, or veterans court  
 Adult, age 18 or older, male or female  
 Resident of Sangamon County

#### Qualifying Offenses

Felony charges  
 Non-violent offenses

The process for referral to either Drug Court, or Recovery Court, veterans court begins either with the State's Attorney's Office (SAO) or the Public Defender's Office (PDO) upon the review of an arrest/police/case filing report, which may be accompanied by a conversation with the law enforcement Court Team member. The offender name will be staffed at the Court Staffing Meeting and then given to the Problem-Solving Court Coordinator/Supervisor for tracking purposes. If the offender refuses to participate or does not demonstrate a willingness to participate, the case is referred back to the SAO for general court processing. If the offender agrees to participate, the offender will be referred to the Court Services Department – Adult Services and to the local assessment provider for a comprehensive substance abuse or mental health assessment. The Court Services Department – Adult Services will complete the screening for Problem-Solving Court eligibility, which includes a criminal record background check and a Level of Services Inventory-Revised (LSI-R). Reports from the local assessment provider and Court Services – Adult Services will be reviewed by the Problem-Solving Court Team, who determine if the offender is accepted or not accepted into Drug Court or Recovery Court or Veterans Court. If accepted into the program, the offender pleas and is sentenced into Drug Court or in the case of Recovery Court can be placed pre-adjudication. If the offender is not accepted for Drug Court or Recovery Court, or Veterans Court then they are referred back into the general court proceedings.

As part of the initial screening process, eligible participants meet with the treatment service provider for evaluation and placement into recommended treatment. Additionally, while being screened for treatment needs, the offender is assessed either by the Drug Court or Recovery Court or Veterans Court probation officer for other areas of need, such as education, financial assistance, and job skills training through utilizing the LSI-R. Through collaborations with the local agencies and services providers referrals for additional services can be made. As part of Drug Court participation, offenders are monitored for abstinence with frequent and random alcohol and other drug (AOD) testing. The minimum testing guidelines are outlined elsewhere in this application. The Drug Court Team and the Recovery Court Team and the Veterans Court team has put together a list of possible incentives and



sanctions to use with participants. For each task a participant is asked to complete, the plan has a response with either an incentive for a job well done or a sanction as needed. Both the Drug Court Team and Recovery Court Team recognizes that we must, in practice, work as a team. While we openly share varying points of view during staffing, we leave the staffing as a united front. At each level of Problem-Solving Court participation, offenders have interaction with the Judge. In Phase 1, this contact occurs weekly. Only after the participant has been in Drug Court or Recovery Court or Veterans Court at least a year will the interaction with the Judge cut back to monthly. This frequent interaction with the Judge allows the Judge to get to know the participant as a person and not simply as the defendant. It will also offer the participant an opportunity to see the Judge in a new way. The following tables outline our phases within Drug Court, how an offender advances within Drug Court, describes treatment phases, contacts with the Probation Officer, and the frequencies of urinalysis. The Recovery Court pretty much mirrors the same phases as Drug Court. The Veterans Court will also adopt the phases.

Court Phases

Phase 1 – 4 mos. Court weekly Drug testing based on individual/drug of choice # of self support meetings (all minimum requirements)	Phase 2 – 8 mos. Court 2x a month Drug testing # of self support meetings (all minimum requirements)	Phase 3 – 6 mos. Court monthly Drug testing # self support meetings (all minimum requirements)
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Phase advancement in Court

Phase 1 to Phase 2 Completed intensive outpatient treatment 45 consecutive days sober 30 days sanction free	Phase 2 to Phase 3 Completed outpatient Completed Thinking for a Change (COG) Sanction free 90 consecutive days sober Public service completed	Phase 3 to graduate Completed after-care Stable income Costs/fees, etc. paid Stable residence Literacy 9 mos. sober (3 mos. in Phase 2 + 6 mos. Phase 3)
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Treatment Phases

Phase 1 – 2 mos. (minimum) IOP (15 hrs wk) Individual	Phase 2 – 4 mos. (minimum) Outpatient, along with 1 group a week Individual based on issues	Phase 3 – 6 mos. Aftercare/transition Treatment contact 1x a month, (minimum)
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Contacts during Phases

Phase 1 <u>Contacts</u> Weekly w/ PO at min. Court weekly <u>Testing (UA's)</u> 8x a month minimum, depending on drug of choice	Phase 2 <u>Contacts</u> 1 field visit and 2x in Court with PO <u>Testing (UA's)</u> 8x a month minimum	Phase 3 <u>Contact</u> 1x a month with PO Court monthly <u>Testing (UA's)</u> 4x a month minimum
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Case management services are integral to the success of the Problem-Solving Courts. By definition, case management includes several components, which has been delivered by the Court Team members with specific areas of expertise. The Problem-Solving Court Coordinator/Supervisor is responsible for case management, with a maximum of 25 cases. As the Drug Court caseload increases, a probation officer has been added to Drug Court and assumed responsibility for case management; while the Drug Court Coordinator focuses on overseeing the activity of the Team, maintaining overall Drug Court data, along with coordinating services from the community. Individual case management will involve monitoring the participant's progress and movement through the court and treatment phases, with the level of one-on-one contact participant dependent on the probationer's phase. Minimum contact standards (in addition to court appearances) will be weekly during Phase 1, once in the field during Phase 2, and once a month during Phase 3.

At each weekly meeting the Drug Court Team and Recovery Court Team, and the Veterans Court Team will review the number of cases participating in Court, considering contact standards in relation to the amount of time required to meet those standards.

The local assessment provider conducts all initial assessments of clients to determine eligibility for Drug Court or Recovery Court or Veterans Court. A local treatment provider also assesses, using the American Society of Addiction Medicine (ASAM) diagnostics on six dimensions to determine level-of-care placement and individualized treatment plans. As part of the assessment process for each participant, both as they begin Drug Court and during supervision, the probation officer will do an LSI-R. This assessment tool identifies areas of criminogenic risk and need. In addition to alcohol/drug problems, areas of need include education, employment, financial, family/marital, accommodation, leisure/recreation, companions, and emotional/personal. With the areas of need identified, the probation officer engages the participant in discussion in order to begin to prioritize these needs, identify the participant's level of commitment to addressing the need(s), and map out a plan for addressing the needs. The probation officer then facilitates matching the participant and community resource to provide services. As with any area of need, if anger management, violence, or victimization issues are identified, the Drug Court participant is referred to the service provider best suited to meet their needs. This process is basically mirrored with the Recovery Court except a local mental health provider is utilized. Also, this process will be the same for the Veterans Court except a Veterans Justice Outreach Coordinator will be utilized.

The Drug Court Team, the Recovery Court team and the Veterans Court Team meets weekly to review case files to ensure that the referrals to and participants in Problem-Solving Court mirror the general arrestee population in race, ethnic diversity, age, and gender.

The local assessment provider conducts all initial assessments of clients to determine eligibility for Drug Court, and identify severity of substance abuse disorder, treatment need, risk level, and the connection between substance use issues and participants' criminal justice involvement. The local assessment provider's comprehensive assessment is designed to meet both the needs of the criminal justice system and the treatment system; and is based on the evidence-based Texas Christian University (TCU) Brief Treatment Intake, which was also developed and normed for criminal justice populations. This assessment results in a DSM IV diagnostic impression. The level of care determination for substance abuse treatment is based on assessment results, using the ASAM dimensions and Patient Placement Criteria 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition, Revised (ASAM PPC2R). The local assessment provider's staff uses this information to provide recommendations to the court regarding sentencing, and to develop service plans addressing treatment and recovery support needs. The local treatment provider for Drug Court also assesses, using the ASAM diagnostics on six dimensions to determine level-of-care placement and individualized treatment plans. Both the local assessment and treatment provider assessments are conducted by professionals with training and experience in diagnosis and working with criminal justice offenders, and meet state certifications requirements.

The local treatment provider staff are committed to the Drug Court Program and are active members of the Drug Court Team. Gateway Foundation is a large, inpatient/outpatient community-based alcohol and other drug treatment center that is licensed by the State of Illinois and accredited by the Joint Commission. Clinical criteria employed at the provider follow those promulgated by ASAM and are overseen by the Medical Director who is a Board Certified Addictionologist.

The local treatment provider utilizes a clinical program model that is based on a Matrix Model, a proven effective, evidence-based protocol that has been used in the treatment of addicts. The Matrix is a readymade intensive outpatient program (IOP) that normally involves four (4) to six (6) months of participation. It is a comprehensive, multi-format program that covers six key clinical areas: 1) individual/conjoint therapy, 2) early recovery, 3) relapse prevention, 4) family education, 5) social support, and 6) urine testing. It is an integrated therapeutic model incorporating 1) cognitive behavioral therapy, 2) motivational interviewing, 3) couples and family therapy, 4) individual supportive/expressive psychotherapy and psycho education, 5) Twelve Step facilitation, and 6) group therapy and social support. One of the more attractive aspects of the Matrix Model is that it is continuous; participants can start the program at any time.

The local treatment provider presently offers Level I (outpatient), Level II (intensive outpatient), and Level III (residential rehabilitation, residential extended care). All counselors are licensed or certified (LPC, LCPC, LSW, LCSW or CADC). In addition to substance abuse and addiction methods, the counselors are also trained in dealing with the criminal justice population.

The Drug Court Team, the Recovery court and the Veterans Court Team has put together a list of possible incentives and sanctions to use with participants. For each task a participant is asked to do, the plan is to have a response with either an incentive for a job well done or a sanction, as needed. Incentives include verbal praise, decreased reporting, bus passes, candy, gift cards to area businesses, and food pantry certificates. Sanctions include curfew, thinking reports by participants, increased reporting, and jail time.

Since the implementation of ARI, Sangamon County has meet the above listed objectives as we have complied with the reporting requirements, performance measurements, and evaluation activities in

conjunction with the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority as developed by the Adult Redeploy Illinois Oversight Board

The grantee agrees to participate in performance measurement and evaluation activities in conjunction with the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority and as developed by the Adult Redeploy Illinois Oversight Board according to statute. Specifically, the Crime Reduction Act requires 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.”*

Additionally, grantee site-specific information about the utilization of evidence-based practices will be collected for evaluation purposes. These reporting requirements will be developed upon negotiation with site administrators and the Adult Redeploy Illinois Oversight Board. The grantee agrees to provide the following data elements:

#### **Mandatory data elements for performance measurement in Adult Redeploy Illinois**

##### Demographics:

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

##### Case information:

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

##### Adult Redeploy information:

- Probation/ARI conditions (types of treatment required, restitution, education, etc.)
- Treatment provider(s)
- Status updates on these conditions (movement between phases, interrupted treatment, start date, completion date, compliance with treatment, etc.)
- Termination from conditions (successful or not, reason for termination, date of completion/termination)
- Changes in education level and employment
- Technical violations, rule infractions, other negative behavior (date, violation reason, sanction applied/response)
- Arrests/convictions while on Adult Redeploy (date, offense, class, sentence and date if applicable)
- LSI-R/other assessment scores, initial and follow up (date, and at least final assessed risk level and override if applicable)

- Number of in-person visits with each client monthly (in-office visits, field visits, any time the officer and client meet face-to-face. Phone contacts should not be counted as face-to-face contacts)
- Primary substance of choice (if applicable)
- Drug testing information (date tested, result of test, substance(s) found if positive, location of test [probation or treatment provider])
- Diagnosis information
  1. Mental health (Axis I, Axis II, date of diagnosis, actual diagnosis)
  2. Substance abuse/dependence (date of diagnosis, abuse and/or dependence, substance of preference)

The grantee agrees to collect and report on any additional data elements developed by the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority with the Adult Redeploy Illinois Oversight Board.

Sangamon County is adding a Veteran’s Court and combining Recovery Court with the ARI Drug Court program. As a result of the merge, we are taking the Drug Court Coordinator’s position and creating a Problem-Solving Court Coordinator position to coordinate all three courts. This will allow Sangamon County to take more ARI eligible target population. As a result of adding the Veteran’s Court and creating a Problem-Solving Court Coordinator, we will be adding another Probation Officer position to assist with the increase of the caseload. Travel has been increased in order for the Recovery Court Judge and the Veteran’s Court Judge to attend specialized training at NCDI. Also, we increased the number of participants to attend the ARI All-Site Summit and the ILAPSC Conference. A computer/software has been added for the new probation officer with commodities/supplies receiving a reduction. The Contractual Services has been reduced as a result of assistance from the ACA.

No cost increase from original budget from SFY 2017; we just reallocated resources.

Sangamon County is not asking for an increase from the original budget, we are seeking approval to reallocate existing resources within the original budget.

**V. INCENTIVES (if applicable)**

*If funding incentives with grant funds, state what will be used as incentives; what evidence supports the use of incentives and the effect on participant behavior; and how these incentives will be distributed, tracked, and records maintained for three years (e.g., receipts for purchase of the actual cards, log of participants in receipt of gift cards).*

The Problem-Solving Court teams believes and evidence-based practices indicates that behavior does not change by punishment alone. Therefore, incentives are used to reward offender’s positive behavior. Incentives include, but are not limited to:

- Praise from Court at court reviews
- Reduction in previously imposed sanctions
- Tokens of progress
- Bus Tokens/Bus Passes
- Small incentives (candy bars, gift cards)

- Decrease court appearances
- Decrease level of supervision
- Decreased time in Phase
- Advance to next Phase
- Participant in graduation ceremony
- Dismissal of criminal charges

The incentives are discussed and approved by the Problem-Solving Court team during the Court staffing which occurs prior to the Court hearings. The incentives are given out to the Problem-Solving Court participants by the Judge during the Problem-solving Court hearing in front of their peers and the Problem-Solving Court team. All incentives that are issued to the Problem-solving Court participants are entered into the Sangamon County Court Services Department's case management system. A log book with supervisor's sign off is maintained on all received and distributed bus tokens/bus passes and gift cards.

#### VI. AFFORDABLE CARE ACT

*Describe on how the program utilizes or will utilize the Affordable Care Act (ACA) to increase access to a broad range of treatment in the most cost-effective way. Provide brief details on any barriers to utilizing the ACA for eligible individuals if applicable.*

Since the implementation of the ACA, all of our active/current Drug Court clients have been required to attend an appointment with an official navigation site. Locally, we have used either Family Guidance Center or the Department of Human Services (DHS). More often than not, DHS was used as a resource in instances when the participant was *already* linked with DHS and had a case manager previously assigned who could assist further with this process. Probation staff followed up with the referral agency to ensure compliance with this expectation.

We have experienced few barriers in getting participants enrolled into the ACA in that they are assessed and then quickly found appropriate "pending approval". Family Guidance Center, an official navigation site, (who was responsible for enrolling the majority of our participants) was able to accommodate walk in appointments on short notice. However, a barrier is that many participants have experienced lengthy delays from the time they are enrolled and consequently found eligible for ACA until they are actually in receipt of the Medicaid card and/or get a formal response.

The fact that the vast majority of our ARI current/active participants are eligible for Medicaid-funded services has allowed us to increase the number of overall individuals we can take in and ultimately provide substance abuse treatment for in our Drug Court as we are able to transfer the fund source in some existing case plans to Medicaid coverage. And, consequently, open up existing monetary resources to new referrals that meet qualifications for our program but do not qualify for financial assistance (i.e. Medicaid coverage).

One anticipated impact would be towards those participants who are dual-diagnosed and need mental health supportive services as well as substance abuse treatment in that (1) with enrollment in ACA they may be eligible for mental health services locally when they were not earlier (considering they have a means to pay) however the local mental health system has limited capacity and appointments with therapist, case managers and psychiatrists to be pushed back for months to accommodate all the new referrals to the local mental health providers. So, for those participants who are not new patients to

mental health services but have been existing mental health patients in the system for a long term period of time, they may actually have reduced resources as the local system is flooded with all the new referrals.

We have learned with a documented "tracking number" (if pending approval) participants are often able to be in receipt of/enrolled in supportive services even though they have not yet received final and official approval for benefits (i.e. Medicaid card in hand). A tracking number is available from the navigation in-person counselor.

**VII. PROBLEM-SOLVING COURT CERTIFICATION (if applicable)**

*If funding part or all of a problem-solving court with grant funds, describe efforts to secure problem-solving court certification through the Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts. Include date of certification, actual or anticipated.*

Sangamon County has submitted the required application paperwork to the Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts (AOIC) for its Drug Court, Recovery Court, and Veterans Court. AOIC personnel has conducted the interviews with Drug Court stakeholders and have already conducted the on-site visit. Recovery Court and Veterans Court interviews and on-site visit is scheduled for January 2018.

**EXHIBIT C**

**PAYMENT**

Grantee shall receive a maximum of \$309,415.00 under this Agreement.

The Grantor agrees to make payment to the Grantee for the administration and implementation of the program described in Exhibits A, B, E, F, and G. Upon receipt of the fiscal and progress reports described in Section 7 of Part Two of this Agreement, quarterly payments will be made to the Grantee. No payment will be made until all outstanding reports are received by the Grantor, including outstanding reports from previously funded Grantor programs. In addition, due to the unique requirements of the program being funded, Grantee may request that an advance payment be made during any quarter and must include supporting documentation with the request. Requests for advance payment are subject to review and approval. No payment will be made to Grantee unless and until Grantee is in full compliance with applicable State and federal laws and the terms and conditions of this Agreement. The maximum amount of grant funds payable under this Agreement is dependent on the performance of Grantee in accordance with the terms and conditions of this Agreement.

Grantee must provide for the deposit of grant funds into a bank account in the name of the Grantee. Grant funds shall be immediately deposited into such bank account. Grantee may deposit such funds into an account separate from any of its other bank accounts, or treat such funds as a separate line item per its budget and audited financial statements. If Grantee receives more than one award from the Grantor, Grantee shall ensure that the grant funds for each award are accounted for separately.

Grantee certifies under oath that (1) all representations made in this Agreement are true and correct and (2) all Grant Funds awarded pursuant to this Agreement shall be used only for the purpose(s) described herein. Grantee acknowledges that the Award is made solely upon this certification and that any false statements, misrepresentations, or material omissions shall be the basis for immediate termination of this Agreement and repayment of all Grant Funds.

By: \_\_\_\_\_  
John Maki, Executive Director  
Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

By: \_\_\_\_\_  
Andy Van Meter, Chairman  
Sangamon County

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

By: \_\_\_\_\_  
Tom Cavanagh, Treasurer  
Sangamon County

Date: 1-2-18

By: \_\_\_\_\_  
John Belz, Chief Judge  
7<sup>th</sup> Judicial Circuit

Date: 1-2-18