



# ADULT REDEPLOY ILLINOIS

**State Fiscal Year 2021  
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**

**Table of Contents**

**EXECUTIVE SUMMARY.....3**

**INTRODUCTION.....4**

**PROGRAM DESCRIPTION.....5**  
Adult Redeploy Illinois Oversight Board  
Program Resources

**IMPLEMENTATION UPDATE.....7**  
Site Performance  
Site Monitoring  
Operating in the time of COVID-19  
Vital Voices  
Other Projects

**STRATEGIC PLAN PROGRESS.....14**

**PROJECTED IMPACT.....14**  
Restorative Justice  
Exit Analysis

**EVALUATION.....16**

**CONCLUSION.....16**

**APPENDICES.....17**  
A. ARI Dashboard (through 6/30/21)  
B. ARI Participant Impact Stories  
C. Illinois Crime Reduction Act of 2009 - 730 ILCS 190/20 - Adult Redeploy Illinois  
(Amended)  
D. ARI Grants Chart  
E. ARI Participant Statistics  
F. ARI Site Descriptions  
G. Evidence-based and Promising Practices at ARI Sites  
H. ARI Logic Model  
I. Performance Measurement Matrix  
J. Corrective Action Plan Language

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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.

In SFY21, the ARI network persevered through the ongoing effects of the pandemic, continuing to provide supervision, services, and hope to individuals offered a community-based alternative to incarceration. More than 2,000 individuals were served by 25 sites operating over 50 diversion programs covering 43 counties across Illinois. This approach resulted in an estimated \$36.4 million in prison costs avoided by the state.

ARI used the rarified times to envision and encourage a new future for community corrections based on input from local, state and national experts in the field, as well as emerging research, that will lead to better outcomes for the people involved in the system. ARI pledged to use its funds and technical assistance to incentivize efforts that

- Shift focus from surveillance and sanctions to support.
- Invest in human capital to promote individual progress.
- Re-examine policy and practices to improve equity and inclusion.
- Collaborate to compile better data.
- Leverage lessons learned during the pandemic and expand virtual connections.

Spurred by internal data analysis suggesting racial disparities in access to ARI-funded programs and by the social demands for justice reform in 2020-21, the ARI Oversight Board embarked in SFY21 on an intensive process to learn more about issues of inequity in the system and implement solutions. Board members participated in racial justice training and developed a racial equity lens to guide their work.

The equity-centered approach included the launch of the “Vital Voices” project to increase the input and influence of those most impacted by ARI in program development and decision-making.

---

*I feel that I've been given **multiple opportunities for a better chance at life**, I also got to see the perspective of all the wrong that I caused in the community which is the reason why I'm on probation now but now that I look back I take this as a learning opportunity to better my life and a **second chance at greatness**.*

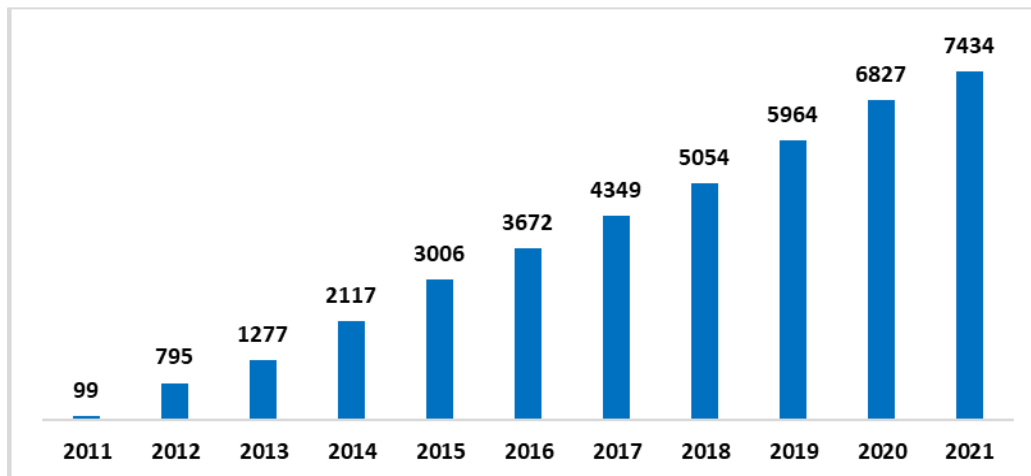
*– ARI participant*

---

## 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 state fiscal year (SFY) 2021, more than 7,400 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 1* illustrates the cumulative enrollments into ARI-funded programs in lieu of prison over the years.

**Figure 1**  
**ARI SFY11-SFY20 Cumulative Enrollment Diversions**



Source: 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 ARI intervention cost approximately \$4,400 per person in SFY21, compared to a per capita cost in IDOC of \$43,400 (marginal cost in IDOC of \$10,700).

ARI's 2020-2022 Strategic Plan lays out the mission, vision, values, and goals of the program:

### **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.

## PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

Adult Redeploy Illinois (ARI) is a state grant program at the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority (ICJIA) designed to build and support more effective and less expensive community-based alternatives to incarceration. Funds were originally limited to serving people charged with non-violent offenses; however, an amendment to the Illinois Crime Reduction Act (Public Act 096-0761) expanded ARI eligibility to those with any probation-eligible offense, subject to local risk assessment and decision-making practices effective January 1, 2019.

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

The goals of ARI are to:

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

### Adult Redeploy Illinois Oversight Board

The Crime Reduction Act established the ARI Oversight Board to guide the program and its funding decisions to make the greatest impact. The ARI Oversight Board is comprised of 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 SFY21 Oversight Board along with their affiliations.

**Figure 2**  
**SFY21 Adult Redeploy Illinois Oversight Board Members (as of June 2021)**

<b>Membership</b>	<b>Appointee</b>
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, Chief of Staff
Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority	Delrice Adams, 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	Vacant
State Appellate Defender	James Chadd, State Appellate Defender
Cook County Public Defender	Sharone Mitchell, Cook County Public Defender
Representative of Cook County Adult Probation	Megan Volker, Acting Chief Probation Officer, Adult Probation Department, Circuit Court of Cook County
Representative of DuPage County Adult Probation	Kathy Starkovich, Deputy Director, Probation, 18 <sup>th</sup> 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, Program Officer, Steans Family Foundation
Representative from non-governmental organization	Vacant
Member	Hon. Thomas R. Sumner (Ret.)

The Oversight Board has working committees comprised of members and other subject matter experts that conduct work around the statutory duties of the Board and provide guidance for program administration. Of note:

- The Outreach, Technical Assistance & Communication Committee contributed to the development of the Vital Voices program.
- The Performance Measurement Committee tracked site progress and the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on operations.
- The Site Selection & Monitoring Committee developed funding recommendations and monitored site spending.

The working committees met jointly in SFY21 to recommend Board action that would respond to sites' performance concerns during the pandemic and reassure them of ongoing support. In addition, an ad hoc Equity & Strategy Committee was formed to guide operationalization of equity planning and training.

### **Program Resources**

ARI received a SFY21 funding level of \$9.6 million to provide implementation grants to 25 sites<sup>1</sup> through the first network-wide competitive Notice of Funding Opportunity process. ARI staff included a full-time program director, program manager, two grant specialists, and a research manager from ICJIA's Center for Community Corrections Research. The program also had the support of an academic year intern from the Crown Family School of Social Work, Policy, and Practice. Staff dedicated a great deal of effort to facilitating communication and offering technical assistance and support to sites as they navigated the pandemic.

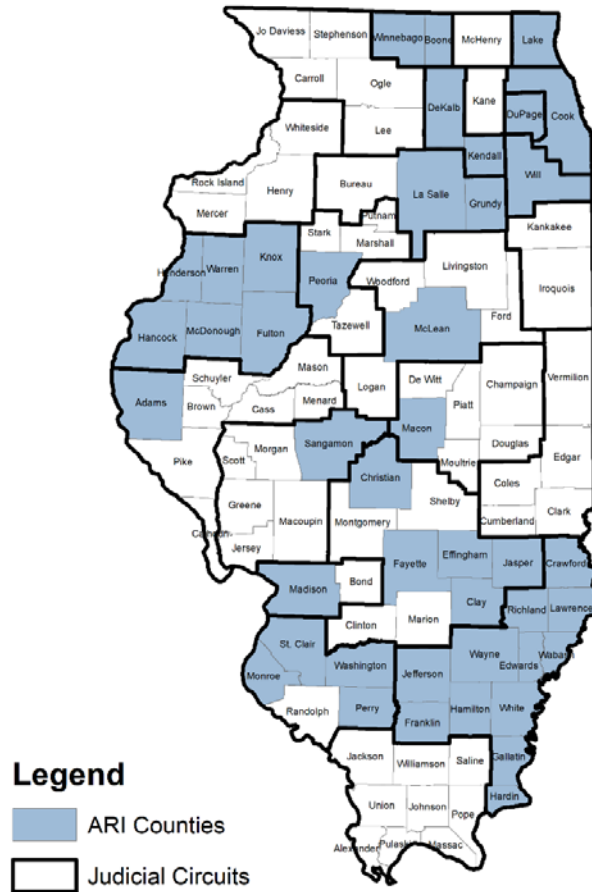
### **IMPLEMENTATION UPDATE**

In SFY21, ARI provided grant funding to 25 sites operating 52 prison diversion programs across 43 counties (see *Figure 3*, "SFY21 Site Map"). ARI sites reported serving 2,015 people with community-based programming in lieu of prison.

---

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

**Figure 3**  
**SFY21 Site Map**



**Site Performance**

ARI sites are designed and controlled by local stakeholders according to local needs. ARI SFY21 funding was used at 25 sites to support 52 prison diversion programs, including problem-solving courts (drug courts, mental health courts, veterans courts) and intensive supervision probation with services programs for different target populations. See *Appendix D* for the list of ARI sites with brief program descriptions.

*Figure 4* shows sites’ input and output measures for SFY21 based on data submitted by ARI sites as part of their contractual grant agreements. From numbers provided in quarterly and final data reports and database submissions, ARI staff monitored sites’ progress toward their prison diversion goals based on new program enrollments.



**Figure 4**  
**SFY21 Site Performance Measures**

ARI Site	Diversion Goal	Enrolled	Active	Completed	Revoked IDOC	Revoked Jail	Revoked Other	Other Exit	Total Served
2nd Circuit	58	35	87	21	1	0	7	0	116
4th Circuit	34	31	57	27	11	1	6	1	103
9th Circuit	33	39	81	12	16	0	1	1	111
20th Circuit	43	33	64	12	0	0	2	3	81
Adams	35	43	57	18	0	0	14	2	91
Boone	13	13	15	8	2	0	0	1	26
Cook ACT Ct	108	6	28	7	0	2	3	0	40
Cook W/RAP Ct		1	88	25	10	0	1	7	131
Cook RRP		48	73	61	0	2	10	5	151
DeKalb	8	10	33	15	3	0	3	0	54
DuPage	46	37	80	25	2	3	16	4	130
Grundy	11	6	9	0	0	0	0	2	11
Kendall	8	10	17	6	1	0	1	0	25
Lake	37	22	29	13	7	3	2	3	57
LaSalle ISP-S	16	6	32	10	4	0	2	0	48
LaSalle Drug Ct	16	6	6	0	0	0	0	0	6
LaSalle TA Ct	8	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	3
Macon	71	9	43	24	3	0	8	1	79
Madison	36	13	23	10	7	0	1	0	41
McLean	19	34	52	12	0	1	3	7	75
Peoria	13	15	72	18	4	0	0	0	94
Sangamon	38	44	59	12	12	5	12	3	103
Washington/ Perry	10	15	22	4	2	0	5	0	33
Will	65	56	134	30	12	0	2	7	185
Winnebago Drug Ct	58	52	63	31	13	3	34	19	163
Winnebago TIP Ct		29	39	1	2	0	9	7	58
Grand Total		616	1266	402	112	20	142	73	2015

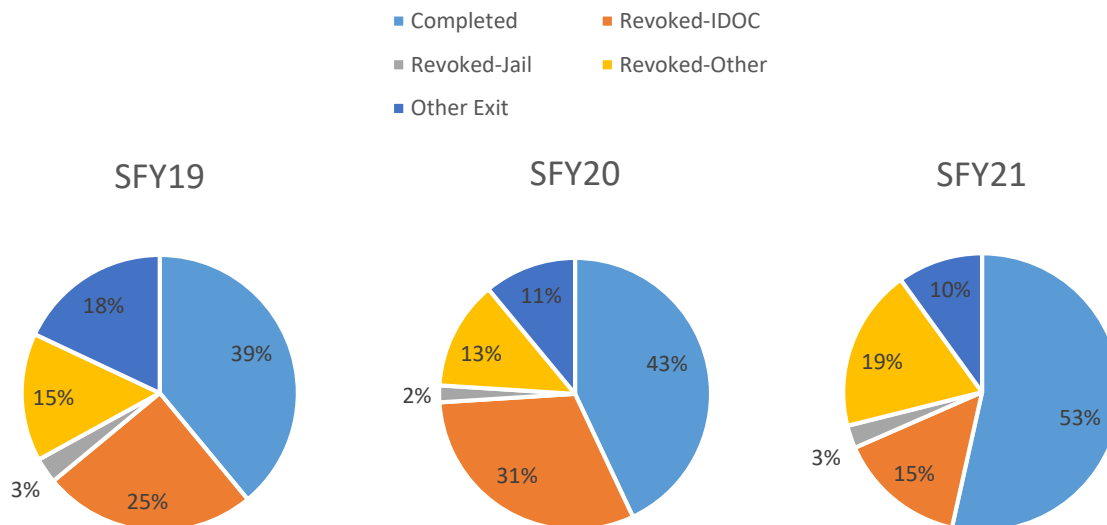
Sources: ARI database submissions, SFY21 data reports, and SFY21 grant agreements (diversion goals).

In SFY21, sites reported serving a total of 2,015 individuals, slightly fewer than the prior year. New enrollments were significantly lower than pre-pandemic (SFY19) levels. Most sites fell short of their enrollment goals; however, the Board voted at its November 16, 2020, meeting not to assess any monetary penalties during SFY21, while maintaining oversight and offering technical assistance, due to the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic.

Of the 749 exits from local programs in SFY21, 402 participants (over 53%) completed program conditions, which is significantly higher than in prior years (43% in SFY20 and 39% in SFY19). In addition, the rate of revocation for non-completion that did not result in incarceration was higher than in recent years (19%, compared to 13% in SFY20 and 15% in SFY19), perhaps due to system hesitancy to revoke people to jails and prisons where there was greater threat of

COVID-19 outbreaks. In total, 112 participants (15% of exits, down from 25% in SFY20) had their probation revoked and were sent to prison during the fiscal year, and only 20 (less than 3%) were revoked to jail. ARI program outcomes from SFY19-21 are presented below in *Figure 5*.

**Figure 5**  
**ARI Program Outcomes, SFY19-SFY21**



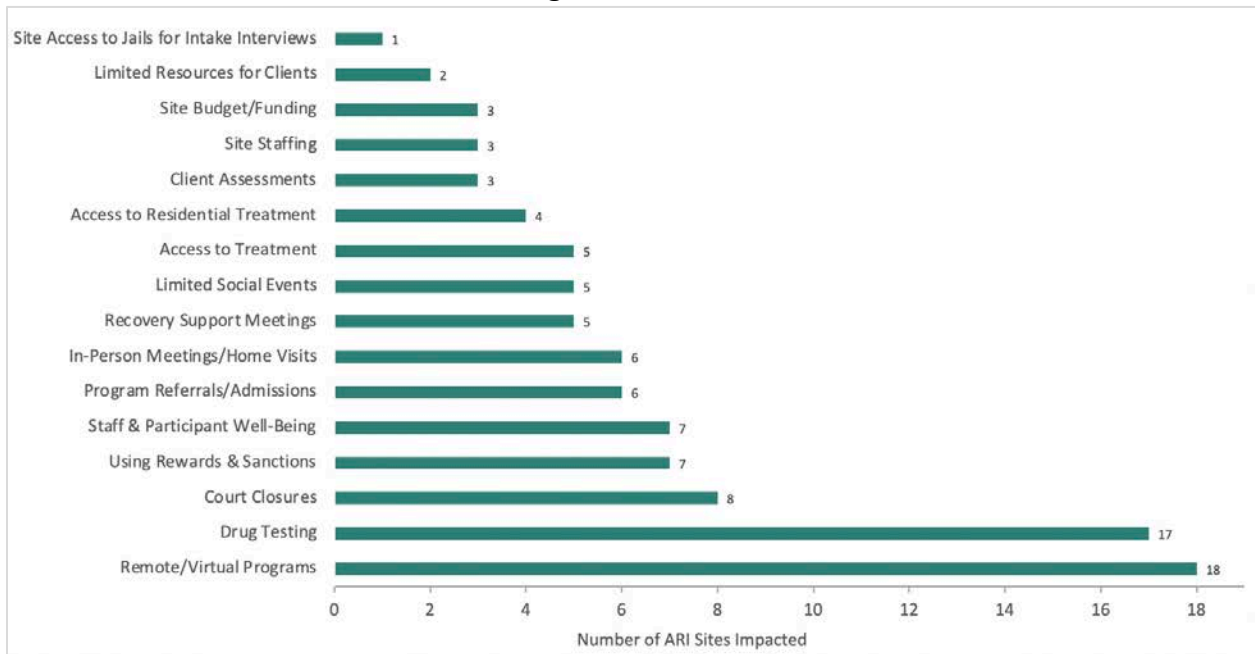
### Site Monitoring

ARI sites provided monthly fiscal and quarterly data reports, as well as quarterly database submissions, to program administration for monitoring purposes. Additionally, over several months in SFY21, ICJIA grant specialists Carrie Wiekerson and Cortisa (Tisa) Evans conducted virtual site visits covering all 25 ARI sites. Some of the topics included: developing alternatives to jail sanctions during COVID and beyond (Lake, Grundy), addressing court and treatment backlogs due to COVID (Winnebago), expanding eligibility to those with violent offenses (Peoria, 20<sup>th</sup> Judicial Circuit), gearing up for data collection changes (all), gathering and using direct input from ARI participants as part of Vital Voices (all), meeting participants' housing and technology needs (Cook, Washington/Perry), offering peer support and coaching (DeKalb, Will), providing gender-responsive and trauma-informed care (DuPage), incorporating restorative justice principles (2<sup>nd</sup> Judicial Circuit, McLean); and technical aspects of grant management (all).

### Operating in the time of COVID-19

In October 2020, ARI staff surveyed sites about their top challenges during COVID-19, and the responses were compiled in a chart for the Board (*Figure 6*). Responding sites indicated their greatest challenges were being able to present programs appropriately on virtual platforms and conduct drug tests remotely.

**Figure 6**  
**ARI Site Challenges in the Time of COVID-19**



Staff also hosted cross-pollination conference calls with sites in July and October to discuss operating during a pandemic and share lessons learned. Key points included: positive and negative experiences with the move to virtual programming, increased concern for participant and staff well-being, and apprehension about possible grant repercussions (i.e., financial penalties) due to missing performance targets.

### Vital Voices

An exciting new initiative was launched in SFY21 to increase the role of ARI participants and alumni in program development and decision-making. The Vital Voices project provided opportunities for participants to share their experiences with ARI, ICJIA, and the public, and to influence the Oversight Board.



The **Vital Voices Community Forum** was held via virtually on March 25, 2021, and featured:

- Marlon Chamberlain, Forum Moderator and Manager for the Fully Free Campaign at Heartland Alliance
- Naima Wartts, Vital Voices Panelist and ARI Alum from St. Clair County
- Barb Ball, Vital Voices Panelist and ARI Alum from Knox County

**Figure 7**  
**ARI Vital Voices Forum Invitation: March 25, 2021**



The graphic is a teal-colored invitation for the 'Vital Voices Forum'. At the top left, it says 'ADULT REDEPLOY ILLINOIS' in white, with 'VITAL VOICES' in a larger, bold white font below it. To the right, the date 'MARCH 25, 2021' is displayed in white, followed by the time '11AM TO 12:30PM CDT' and 'ON WEBEX'. Below this, a white text box contains the description: 'Watch the first **Vital Voices Forum**: A virtual panel and discussion with ARI Alums to promote justice, equity, and opportunity in ARI funded programs across the state.' Underneath the text are three circular headshots of the participants. The first is Marlon Chamberlain, moderated by Heartland Alliance. The second is Naima, a Vital Voices Panelist & ARI Alum from St. Clair County. The third is Barb, a Vital Voices Panelist & ARI Alum from Knox County. At the bottom, a white text box provides information about the ARI program: 'Adult Redeploy Illinois (ARI) is a state grant program at the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority to expand local alternatives to incarceration. For more information, visit the [ARI website](#).'

The forum was guided by the following questions:

- What changed in your life while you participated in your ARI program? What has changed in your life since you graduated or completed the program?
- What hopes and aspirations do you have for the future? How have you accomplished your goals? Have you faced any barriers in trying to reach your goals?
- What do you want people from the community and people who work in diversion programs across the state to know?

ARI Oversight Board member Floyd Stafford and former ICJIA Community Development Manager Christian Perry lent their expertise in planning the forum. A recording of the forum is available at the following link: <https://multimedia.illinois.gov/icjia/ICJIA-Adult-Redeploy-Illinois-Vital-Voices-Forum-032521.html>. The development of the Vital Voices project was made possible through the extraordinary efforts of Alyssa Linvell, ARI intern from the Crown Family School of Social Work, Policy, and Practice at the University of Chicago.

## **Other Projects**

### ***“Cross-pollination” Calls***

Monthly “cross-pollination” calls to facilitate information sharing and peer learning among sites on program, process, and policy issues were held throughout SFY21. ARI staff devoted the July call with sites to discuss the challenges of re-opening and maintaining programs during the

COVID-19 pandemic. Thirteen sites participated in the call, in varying stages of re-opening. Sites talked about prioritizing contact with high-risk/high-need participants and expressed concerns about the increase in participant relapses during the pandemic without the program structure and contact with staff and peers. Many sites expected to continue to use virtual platforms for staff meetings, contact with participants, and program services. Some provided participants with phones to support connectivity.

Other call topics included:

- Restore, Reinvest, Renew (R3) grant program (August 31, 2020)
- Restorative practices in community corrections (September 28, 2020)
- COVID-19 check-in (October 26, 2020)
- Alternatives to jail sanctions (November 30, 2020)
- Peer support with Floyd Stafford, Steans Family Foundation (December 14, 2020)
- SFY21 mid-year check-in (January 25, 2021)
- Children’s Best Interest Act with Gail Smith, Children’s Best Interest Project (February 22, 2021)
- Vital Voices project with Alyssa Linvell, ARI Intern (March 22, 2021)
- SFY22 renewal funding process (April 26, 2021)

### ***Future of Community Corrections Fact Sheet***

ARI compiled a [“Future of Community Corrections” fact sheet](#) highlighting information shared on an expert panel at the 2020 All-Sites Summit and supported by recent research. The fact sheet was posted at the ARI website and circulated to program partners and policy makers. In summary, the field of community corrections including ARI-funded programs should pursue the following to achieve better outcomes:



Shift focus from surveillance and sanctions to support. Research shows people respond better to positive reinforcement than punishment.



Invest in human capital to promote individual progress. It is important that both clients and probation staff be supported holistically.



Re-examine policy and practices to improve equity and inclusion. Access to support and services should be equal regardless of race, sex, age, or other consideration.



Collaborate to compile better data. Technology should be used to more effectively measure change and improvements in people’s behavior. Better quality data help agencies to follow evidence-based practices; when we know better, we do better.



Leverage lessons learned during the pandemic and expand virtual connections. Telehealth can expand the range and quality of services readily available to clients.

For more information, review the full fact sheet at the [ARI website](#) under Resources. .

## **STRATEGIC PLAN PROGRESS**

In SFY21, ARI worked to implement its equity-centered 2020-2022 Strategic Plan. This involved a training on key equity concepts with the ARI Oversight Board and the drafting of a racial equity lens.

### **Racial equity training**

Equity is a core component in ARI's work and was included in the mission, vision, and values statements in the program's 2020-2022 Strategic Plan. At the August 17, 2020, meeting, the ARI Oversight Board created an ad hoc Equity & Strategy Committee to develop a plan for training and a comprehensive review of policies and processes to identify and address biases and inequities in program access and outcomes. The committee's work is informed by the ARI Demographics, Region, and Outcomes study conducted by Dr. Lynne Mock. The ad hoc committee met on September 29, 2020, and discussed a racial justice training with the full Board to develop a foundational understanding and begin the process of introspection and action on these topics as soon as possible.

In February 2021, ARI held a two-part "Conscious Leadership to Disrupt Bias" training for the Oversight Board conducted by Dr. Annice Fisher of [Developing Capacity Coaching](#), with 100% participation from members. Following the training, the Equity & Strategy Committee of the Board developed the "Equity Purpose-to-Practice" one-pager based on discussions during the training, which would become a guiding document at Board and committee meetings to prioritize equity within the Board's decision-making and operations.

## **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 SFY21 was approximately \$4,400 per person (based on total awards divided by total served). In comparison, the SFY21 average per person cost of incarceration in IDOC was \$43,447, which was a significant increase from prior years due to the effects of an essentially flat agency budget but largely declining prison population as a result of pandemic protocols, as well as emerging structural changes in several jurisdictions' criminal legal system operations. As reported to the state's [Budgeting for Results Commission](#), an estimated \$36.4 million in state incarceration costs were avoided in SFY21 by investing in local interventions.

## Restorative justice

In SFY21, as part of the Vital Voices project, ARI encouraged sites to provide quarterly impact stories in ARI participants' own words. A sampling of participant impact stories is included in *Appendix B*. One story in particular came from a person on ARI-funded probation who, as part of his restorative justice practice, wrote a [letter of apology](#) to the community which was featured in the local newspaper, the Pantagraph.

EDITOR'S PICK

## LETTER: Resident apologizes to community

Dec 7, 2020

*(The following letter was completed by a local resident who is on probation for selling drugs. After learning about restorative justice, he was able to identify how he impacted others, and he wanted to express his apologies publicly to the community. The man on probation is not named. This was submitted by Dane Myers of Bloomington.)*

I made bad decisions by selling drugs. I wasn't thinking or feeling at the time. If I could right my wrongs, I would start by letting everyone know how sorry I am for all the bad choices that I made. Also, I know that I might have impacted a lot of people's lives with my decisions. Some people could have been addicted and hurt their families. I take responsibility for my bad decisions and actions.

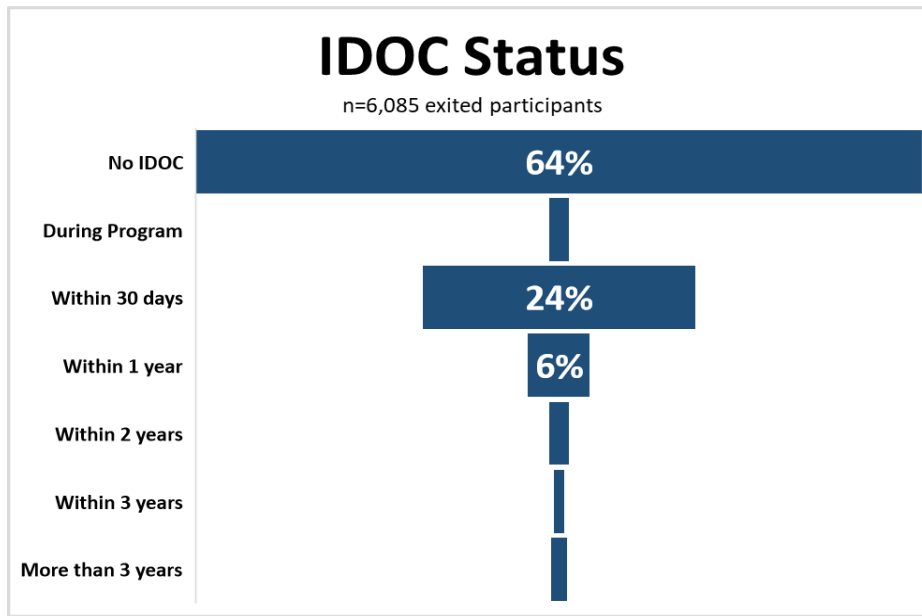
If I could go back, I would tell myself to do things the legal way. Since then, I was placed on probation, I got a job, and I'm working on my life. To keep me from selling drugs in the future, I will remind myself of the consequences of my bad decisions.

I know that I can't change the choices that I made, so I want to take this time to apologize to anyone whose lives were impacted by my bad decisions. I now know there's a better way to go about life now and I encourage everyone to take a chance in the right direction. I hope one day everyone I wronged can forgive me and I also hope one day you all can see the better man that I have become.

## Exit Analysis

The system disruptions due to the COVID-19 pandemic affected prison admissions in ways that skewed ICJIA's annual exit analysis of ARI participants, requiring further study. A separate analysis reviewed the IDOC status of exits since the start of the program (n = 6,085), which is displayed as *Figure 8*. Of all the individuals who have exited local ARI-funded programs, 64% remained in the community and did not recidivate. Further, the positive results of the program appeared to be lasting after three years outside of the program.

**Figure 8**  
**IDOC Status of ARI Program Exits**



## **EVALUATION**

Led by Dr. Lynne Mock, Manager of ICJIA’s Center for Community Corrections Research, work continued on internal evaluation projects of ARI begun in SFY20, namely the Demographics, Regions, and Outcomes study; and an analysis of how drug testing results relate to program outcomes.

Given the challenges of operating through the historic event of a pandemic, research and evaluation efforts focused on ways to collect quality data while minimizing the administrative burden on sites. Plans for external evaluations were temporarily placed on hold.

## **CONCLUSION**

In SFY21, ARI staff and sites took stock of the changes made in response to the pandemic and looked at what could be carried forward to improve how the programs operate and the outcomes they produce, such as using jail less often as a sanction and using technology to increase participants’ access to services that support their rehabilitation goals and compliance with court conditions. Further, a focus on the value of participants’ “Vital Voices” and experiences in the program offered insight with the goal of increasing equity in terms of access and opportunity.

ARI is committed to making investments that reflect best practices and the input and influence of those most impacted. This means supporting approaches and efforts that build human capital – of ARI participants and program staff – and that emphasize positive reinforcement and accountability over punishment. In this way, ARI will contribute to greater public safety and healthier communities while saving taxpayer dollars.



## 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.

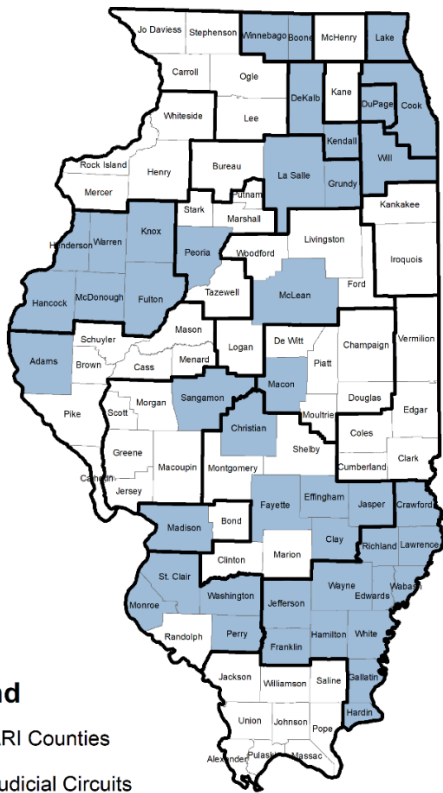
*Adult Redeploy Illinois sites use grant funds to design and implement local programs that address individuals' risks and needs and leverage their assets (family support, employment) to improve public safety and individual outcomes.*

**Significant positive impact:**

**25** local sites operating  
**52** diversion programs  
 serving **43** counties

Over **7,400** served in  
 the community in lieu of prison  
 (Jan 2011-June 2021)

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 (FY21): **\$43,400 per capita (\$10,700 marginal)** vs. cost of average 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 SFY21. With the launch of the Vital Voices project, sites were encouraged to provide the stories in ARI participants' own words. The stories have been edited for clarity, conciseness, and to protect anonymity.

*“I was a participant of drug court and graduated in 2020. This was by no means an easy journey for me as I didn’t want to be in the drug court. I previously failed countless programs before coming to drug court. My main focus was solely my own personal interests and sobriety wasn’t one of them. This program saved my life. If it wasn’t for drug court I wouldn’t have ever gotten the help I needed. Being pushed to their standards allowed me to be open minded about things I never took into consideration in the past. It isn’t easy but if you want it, the program works. I was very resistant to living in the sober living house. The structure it provided has allowed me to continue a responsible life style that I use to this day. I wouldn’t have met the support system I have now, I wouldn’t have found AA the way I did, and I certainly wouldn’t be where I am today. The people I met I now consider brothers, and I wouldn’t trade my experience with drug court or the sober living house, for the world.”*

\*\*\*

*“The option for healing and change that Redeploy established hit me.....I DID NOT want to go to a residential facility, I DID NOT want to get sober, I DID NOT want to be without my boyfriend. But there I was, faced with accepting the life changing Redeploy opportunity or deal with destructive consequences of my choices. I moved into the residential facility, got a job, got sober, was active in programming, church, work, saving money. I was able to pull together all my progress, and productivity, therapy, and change, and showed the judge, that even though I was under the radar of court, but wasn’t missed by Redeploy, the seed had been planted, the possibility of change had been nurtured and hammered by Redeploy and God had TRULY broken the chains. With more time on probation, attending group, and programming, therapy, and work, and school, and clean drop after clean drop, I have finally been able to show the courts, and everyone else, my lifestyle, way of thinking and behaving and my heart had changed. Although, I don’t feel like a success story at all, when I go back to that moment with the Redeploy probation officer in that cell, and I snap back to the present, HOLY SH\*T. Redeploy’s grace, and submission to God’s plan for me, is part of what saved me. I truly have succeeded. And will continue to succeed.”*

\*\*\*

*"There have been so many good things happening. I am starting my new job on 3/1. My daughter will be born this month, and god willing, will be able to start seeing my son again soon. With the help of Drug Court, I've continuously learned to utilize my counselor. I feel that with all the things going on, all the stress, I feel I'm able to handle the stress and also open up and process. I'm very grateful to have the support I do from the Drug Court team. In the past I have fallen from not being able to handle stress, anxiety, and depression. I feel that now I've gained the skills to be successful, not only in my recovery life, but also my family and career life."*

## 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**

### ***2<sup>nd</sup> Judicial Circuit***

The 2<sup>nd</sup> 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 2<sup>nd</sup> 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 2<sup>nd</sup> Judicial Circuit Specialty Courts Committee, Center for Prevention Research and Development at the University of Illinois, local treatment providers, and other community organizations.

### ***4<sup>th</sup> Judicial Circuit***

The 4<sup>th</sup> 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 4<sup>th</sup> 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.

### ***9<sup>th</sup> Judicial Circuit***

The 9<sup>th</sup> 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 9<sup>th</sup> Judicial Circuit Court Services, presiding drug court judges, state's attorneys, public defenders, and treatment providers. The 9<sup>th</sup> Judicial Circuit drug courts use individualized treatment plans that incorporate *Thinking for a Change*, *Moral Recondition Therapy*, incentives and sanctions, and ongoing case management.

### ***20<sup>th</sup> Judicial Circuit***

ARI funding in the 20<sup>th</sup> 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 20<sup>th</sup> Judicial Circuit judiciary, 20<sup>th</sup> 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 20<sup>th</sup> 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 20<sup>th</sup> 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 8<sup>th</sup> 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 support the DeKalb County Drug/DUI Court, a National Drug Court Institute-recognized mentor court (2013-2016). Using a four-phase program with a minimum of 24 months' monitoring, the mental health court offers cognitive behavioral therapy within evidence-based treatment modalities including *Moral Reconation Therapy*. The Drug/DUI Court uses assessment information to match participants to treatment, cognitive behavioral therapy, other supportive services including housing and employment training, and community service opportunities. The DeKalb County treatment courts team consists of the DeKalb County Presiding Judge, State's Attorney, Public Defender, Sheriff's Department, treatment courts coordinator, probation officer, clinical counselor, research and evaluation team members, and community recovery member.

### ***DuPage County***

DuPage County was one of the first ARI sites, initiated in 2011 to create a probation violator caseload program that provides intensive supervision and support services with a rehabilitation focus. Coordinated by the 18<sup>th</sup> 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 18<sup>th</sup> 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.

### ***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 Reconnection 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 19<sup>th</sup> 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 13<sup>th</sup> Judicial Circuit Probation and Court Services Department, the program includes reduced probation caseloads, cognitive behavioral therapy (*Moral Reconnection Therapy*), swift sanctions and incentives, increased access to substance use disorder treatment, and employment training. Program partners includes the 13<sup>th</sup> 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 Reconnection 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 Reconation 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 10<sup>th</sup> 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 Reconation 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, 12<sup>th</sup> Judicial Circuit judiciary, Joliet Police Department, and local treatment providers.

### ***Winnebago County***

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

**APPENDIX E: ARI Grants Chart**

ARI Site	SFY21 appropriation:	
	Grant amount	Grant period
2nd Judicial Circuit	\$457,113.00	7/1/20-6/30/21
4th Judicial Circuit	\$542,414.00	7/1/20-6/30/21
9th Judicial Circuit	\$216,284.00	7/1/20-6/30/21
20th Judicial Circuit	\$465,355.00	7/1/20-6/30/21
Adams	\$405,383.00	7/1/20-6/30/21
Boone	\$160,741.00	7/1/20-6/30/21
Cook (ACT Court)	\$622,085.00	7/1/20-6/30/21
Cook (W/RAP Court)	\$369,436.00	7/1/20-6/30/21
Cook (Recidivism Reduction Program)	\$212,186.00	7/1/20-6/30/21
DeKalb	\$496,133.00	7/1/20-6/30/21
DuPage	\$350,268.00	7/1/20-6/30/21
Grundy	\$119,416.00	7/1/20-6/30/21
Kendall	\$206,368.00	7/1/20-6/30/21
Lake	\$290,801.00	7/1/20-6/30/21
LaSalle (ISP-S Program)	\$228,830.00	7/1/20-6/30/21
LaSalle (Drug Court)	\$153,061.00	7/1/20-6/30/21
LaSalle (Treatment Alternative Court)	\$144,371.00	7/1/20-6/30/21
Macon	\$384,915.00	7/1/20-6/30/21
Madison	\$181,828.00	7/1/20-6/30/21
McLean	\$158,204.00	7/1/20-6/30/21
Peoria	\$252,248.00	7/1/20-6/30/21
Sangamon	\$487,038.00	7/1/20-6/30/21
Washington/Perry	\$202,194.00	7/1/20-6/30/21
Will	\$633,914.00	7/1/20-6/30/21
Winnebago	\$740,226.00	7/1/20-6/30/21
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$8,480,812.00</b>	

## APPENDIX F: ARI Participant Statistics

<b>State Fiscal Year 2021 ALL SITES</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percent</b>
<b>Age at enrollment</b>		
<20	21	1%
20-29	585	29%
30-39	666	33%
40-49	391	19%
50-59	268	13%
60+	64	3%
Missing	11	1%
Total	2006	100%
<i>Emerging Adults 17-24</i>	247	12%
<b>Gender</b>		
Male	550	27%
Female	1447	72%
Missing	9	<1%
Total	2006	100%
<b>Race</b>		
White	1125	56%
African American	735	37%
Hispanic/Latinx	92	5%
Other	24	1%
Missing	30	2%
Total	2006	100%
<b>Risk Level</b>		
High	n/a	
Moderate/Medium	n/a	
Minimum/Low	n/a	
Missing	n/a	
Total	n/a	
<b>Admitting Offense</b>		
Property Offense	620	31%
Drug Controlled Substance	483	24%
Drug Meth	291	15%
Other	214	11%
Violent Offense	159	8%
Not Answered	125	6%
DUI	60	3%

Weapons	28	1%
Drug Cannabis	22	1%
Sex Offense	4	0%
Grand Total	2006	100%
<b>Exit Status</b>		
Completed	402	54%
Revoked to IDOC	112	15%
Revoked to Jail	20	3%
Revoked to Other	142	19%
Other*	73	10%
Total Exits	749	100%
Still active in program	1257	
Total Clients Served	2006	

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

Sources: Client Report\_ILARA\_2021 2nd qtr

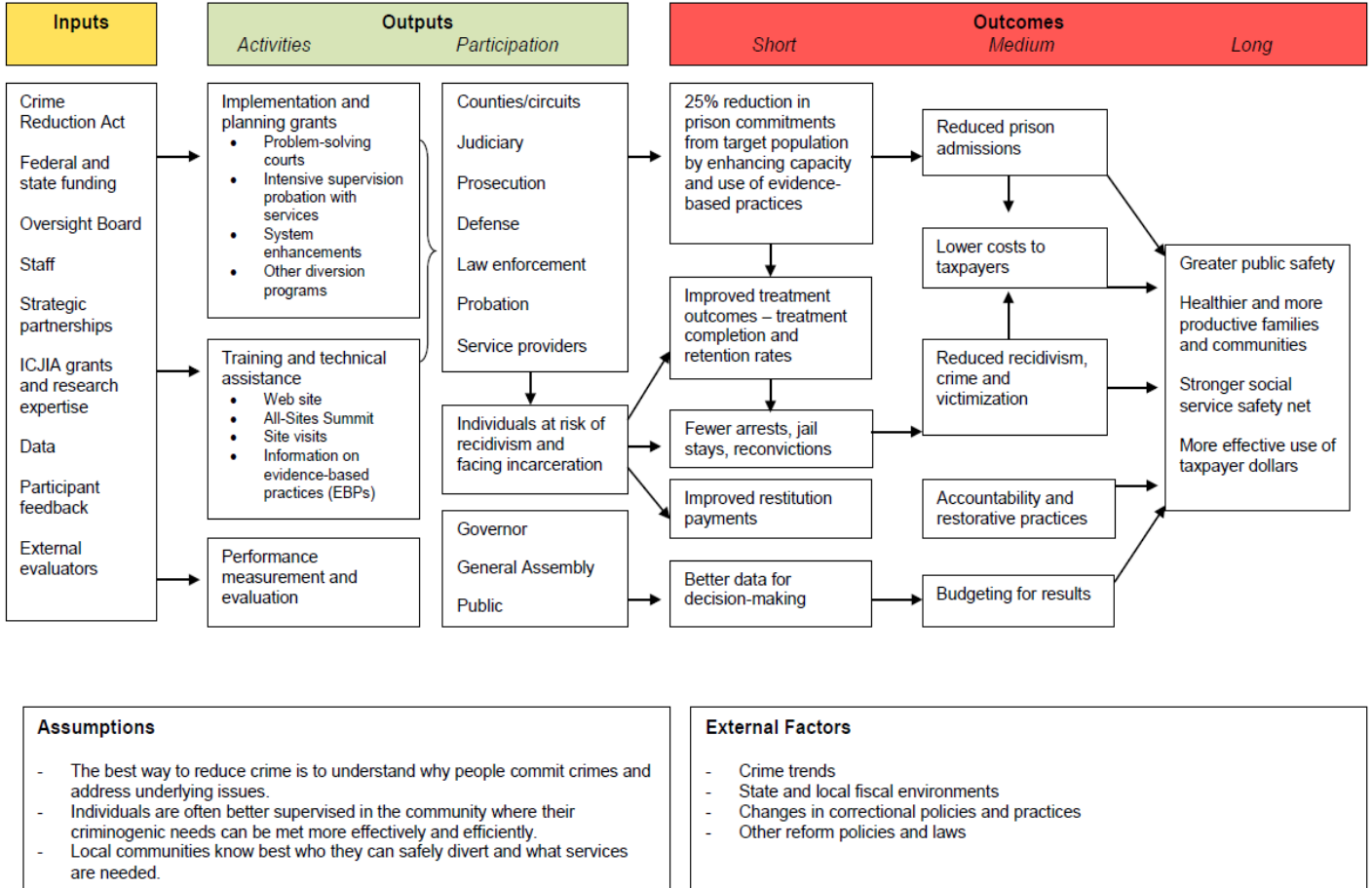
## APPENDIX G: Evidence-based and Promising Practices at ARI Sites

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 &amp; 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 &amp; treatment)</p>	<p>Effective Practices in Community Supervision (EPICS)</p> <p>Effective Casework Model</p> <p>Motivational interviewing (MI)</p> <p>Swift &amp; 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"> <li>- Thinking for a Change (T4C)</li> <li>- Moral Reconciliation Therapy (MRT)</li> <li>- Strategies for Self-Improvement and Change (SSC)</li> <li>- Relapse Prevention Therapy (RPT)</li> <li>- Moving On</li> <li>- Co-occurring Disorders Program (CDP)</li> <li>- Anger Management</li> <li>- Motivational Enhancement Therapy</li> <li>- A New Direction</li> </ul> <p>Trauma-informed therapy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Seeking Safety</li> <li>- Trauma Recovery &amp; Empowerment Model (TREM)</li> <li>- Helping Men/Women Recover</li> </ul>	<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"> <li>- Community Reinforcement Approach</li> <li>- Cultural Competency</li> <li>- Family psycho-education</li> <li>- Work therapy</li> <li>- Employment retention</li> </ul> <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
Reduction goal: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 25% reduction of ARI-eligible IDOC commitments from the identified target population for the grant period.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Failure to meet or risk of failure to meet the contractual 25% reduction goal for the grant period.</li> </ul>
Assessment tools: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Risk and needs assessment information utilized for enrollment determinations.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No assessment tool in use.</li> <li>• Assessment tool not used consistently.</li> <li>• Assessment tool failing to guide enrollment or programming determinations.</li> </ul>
Evidence-based practices (EBP): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fidelity of EBP is documented.</li> <li>• 100% of enrolled are receiving EBP.</li> <li>• % high-risk/need engaged in appropriate programming (e.g. substance abuse treatment, mental health treatment, cognitive-behavioral therapy).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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).</li> <li>• Failure to address technical assistance recommendations in a timely manner.</li> </ul>
Appropriate ARI target/service population: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Participants are:                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Probation-eligible</li> <li>○ Prison-bound</li> <li>○ Moderate to high risk</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Local programs enroll appropriate target population as planned to match intervention (e.g., high-risk/low-need or high-risk/high-need).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Analysis of program’s unsuccessful exits shows a lower than pre-determined threshold of program revocations committed to IDOC.</li> <li>• Analysis of risk scores shows program is not serving moderate to high-risk individuals according to pre-determined threshold.</li> <li>• Analysis shows program is excessively overriding risk scores.</li> </ul>
Provision of program data as required in contracts: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Demographics</li> <li>• Case information</li> <li>• ARI information                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Probation/ARI conditions</li> <li>○ Drug testing results</li> <li>○ Diagnosis information</li> <li>○ Treatment providers</li> <li>○ Status/termination of conditions</li> <li>○ Changes in employment/education levels</li> <li>○ Technical violations, arrests, convictions</li> <li>○ Risk and other assessment information</li> <li>○ Client contacts</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Failure to provide requested data in the form/detail requested or in a timely manner.</li> </ul>

**Corrective action plan (CAP) remedies:**

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



## **APPENDIX J: Corrective Action Plan Language**

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

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

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

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