

**ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
COMMITTEE ON CRIMINAL
LAW AND PROBATION ADMINISTRATION
TO THE ILLINOIS JUDICIAL CONFERENCE**

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Hon. Walter Williams

October 2007

I. STATEMENT ON COMMITTEE CONTINUATION

The purpose of the Committee on Criminal Law and Probation Administration of the Illinois Judicial Conference is to review and make recommendations on matters affecting the administration of criminal law and monitor, evaluate and provide recommendations on issues affecting the probation system. The Committee is further charged to review, analyze, and examine new issues arising out of legislation and case law that impact criminal law and procedures and probation resources and operations.

Since the Committee's inception, a number of critical issues related to criminal law and probation administration have been addressed. Over the years, the Committee has been instrumental in sponsoring amendments to Supreme Court Rules, which have been adopted by the Supreme Court, including Rule 604 (D), 605 (A), and amended 605 (B). The Committee has made recommendations for the enactment of new rules, specifically Supreme Court Rule 402 (A), which was adopted by the Court.

During Conference Year 2006, the Committee concentrated its efforts on examining the trends, models and outcomes of problem-solving courts. A comprehensive report was prepared for the Court entitled *The Efficacy and Trends of Speciality Courts*. In addition, a detailed inventory on Illinois Problem-Solving Courts was developed. The Committee also devoted time reviewing the evidence-based practices (EBP) research and its implications on the work of probation and the judiciary.

This year, the Committee conducted national research and engaged in lengthy discussion on criminal alternative dispute resolution model programs to determine the utility of implementing such a program in Illinois. The Committee also prepared a draft pre-sentence investigation (PSI) report format which incorporates the principles of EBP. A one-page EBP bench guide was developed for the judiciary and a similar guide was crafted for probation officers, supervisors, and managers. Work is on going towards the development of an EBP report for the judiciary, which will provide a detailed explanation of the research and recommendations on how to implement these practices at the bench. The Committee also has updated the *Illinois Problem Solving Court Inventory* and developed a power point presentation on Illinois problem solving courts utilizing information obtained in the surveys provided by probation and court services departments.

The Committee is committed to serving the Court in meeting the assigned projects and priorities, and producing quality information and products. The Committee is requesting to continue addressing matters affecting criminal law and procedures and the administration of probation services.

II. SUMMARY OF COMMITTEE ACTIVITIES

Conference Year 2006 Continued Projects/Priorities:

Project 1: Consistent with the principles of Evidence-Based Practices, examine the implications for the judiciary in defining the scope of pre-sentence investigations and specific conditions of probation sentences.

The Committee prepared a comprehensive report and proposed PSI format relative to its charge (see Appendix A). The members devoted time conducting literature reviews and discussing EBP principles and practices that research indicates reduces an offender's risk to recidivate. Lengthy discussion occurred amongst members on the evolving role of the probation officer as an "agent of change" in helping the defendant develop new attitudes and skills in order to reduce the likelihood of re-offending.

During the Committee's review process, research indicated that assessing risk and need can increase informed decision-making when matching programs and interventions to the needs of the offender and in determining supervision strategies. Committee members focused on the contributions that risk assessment information may have in assisting the judiciary in determining special conditions for probation. A review of the literature indicated three consistent themes:

- 1) Incorporation of risk assessment and re-assessment information to effectively chart a strategy to assess, monitor, or address the defendant's risk, needs, and responsiveness with consideration for the availability of treatment resources in the community;
- 2) Establishment of a pre-sentence investigation (PSI) format that contains information and factors that are predictive of risk and re-offending; and
- 3) Importance of training for stakeholders participating in the sentencing process. Probation officers should be trained in enhanced interviewing techniques, determining risk, and targeting interventions. Judges, prosecutors, and defense attorneys should be aware of the risk principles and their application in the sentencing process.

The Committee members were aware that Illinois' adult probation officers are assessing a defendant's risk utilizing the Level of Service Inventory-Revised (LSI-R), a validated risk and need assessment tool. Through the application of motivational interviewing techniques, the probation officer is trained to obtain pertinent information to score the LSI-R, target those attitudes, values, and beliefs that support pro-criminal behaviors, and determine the defendant's motivation for change. The LSI-R measures risk and need within ten domains or areas: criminal history, education/employment, financial, family/marital, accommodation, leisure/recreation, companions, alcohol/drug problems, emotional/personal, and attitudes/orientation. Since many of these areas are consistent with information that is of interest to the judiciary in determining sentencing and conditions of probation, members deemed it noteworthy to further study the merit of incorporating risk assessment information within the PSI.

The Committee developed a PSI report format incorporating EBP terminology and practices (such as motivational interviewing techniques and risk assessment information from the LSI-R) that is consistent with current Illinois statute. The proposed PSI format is divided into seven sub-sections:

- Court/Offense Information
- Demographic Information
- Criminal Risk/Need and Protective Factors (including History of Delinquency and Criminality; Substance Use/Abuse; Associates/Companions; Attitudes/Values; Family/Marital; Education/Employment; Emotional/Personal; Housing; Financial; and Recreation/Leisure)
- Victim Impact Statement
- Defendant's Statement
- Co-Defendant's Statement
- Summary (including Protective Factors; Risk Factors; Targeted Interventions and Supervision Strategies/Available Resources; and Conclusions).

The proposed format provides pertinent information to judges that contributes to informed decision-making with implications for sentencing and, when determining special conditions on probation, matching programs and interventions to the needs of the offender and determining supervision strategies.

Project 2: Study, examine and report on the efficacy of "Problem-Solving Courts" in the management of criminal felony and misdemeanor cases and offenders, including identification of objective factors/criteria to measure the efficacy of specialty courts.

In 2006, the Committee developed and distributed a survey to Probation and Court Service Departments regarding the implementation of "Problem-Solving Courts" within their jurisdiction. The information obtained in the survey provided for the development of an *Illinois Problem-Solving Court Inventory*. In addition, the Committee prepared a comprehensive report entitled *The Efficacy and Trends of Specialty Courts*.

This year, the Committee updated the *Problem-Solving Court Inventory* (see Appendix B) as two new mental health courts have been implemented. In addition, the Committee prepared a summary on the characteristics of Illinois "Problem-Solving Courts" utilizing the 2006 survey results.

Conference Year 2007 Projects/Priorities:***Project 1: Develop an Evidence-Based Practices Guide for use by the judiciary.***

The Committee was charged to develop an evidence-based practices guide for the judiciary. Given the depth and complexity of the EBP research, members proposed an initial "At A Glance" EBP Guides for the judiciary and for probation (see Appendix C). Each of these guides contains concise and practical information on the Risk, Need and Responsiveness Principles, adult and juvenile assessment tool domains, criminogenic needs, and interventions that research has found are effective or not so effective. It also includes a description on the eight principles of EBP and practical approaches judges and probation officers can utilize to implement these practices. Beyond the one page guides, the Committee has begun to craft a more in-depth EBP Guides for judges, which should be ready for the 2008 Conference, if the Court determines this project is worthy of continuation.

Project 2: Consider criminal dispute resolution and report on the utility of such a program in Illinois.

For this Conference year, the Supreme Court charged the Committee with studying the viability of establishing a criminal alternative dispute resolution (ADR) program in Illinois. To accomplish this charge, a subcommittee was appointed to obtain information on ADR programs operating in other states. The subcommittee researched programs from Colorado, New York, North Carolina, and Ohio, which revealed the following:

- **Colorado:** The Colorado Fourth Judicial Circuit's program does not have legislative imprimatur; however, the Colorado legislature is considering enacting such. Cases were referred to the program by the court. The program utilizes retired judges to act as the facilitator between the State and the Defendant and is funded by county government funds. All types of cases may be placed into the program, including major felonies.
- **New York:** The New York program is state sponsored and funded by state appropriations. Law enforcement refers cases to the program thereby bypassing the court system and the District Attorney's Office. The program is limited to misdemeanor cases only. New York contracts with a private mediation company to provide qualified mediators.
- **North Carolina:** The Mediation Network of North Carolina: Dispute Settlement of Orange County administers the program and recruits and trains a cadre of volunteers as mediators. There is no statutorily authorized criminal alternative dispute resolution program in North Carolina. Cases were referred to the program by the court. The program is limited to misdemeanor cases, excluding domestic violence cases. Funding

is from fees collected in each case, from criminal or civil dispute resolution, conducted by the Mediation Network of North Carolina Mediators.

- **Ohio:** The Ohio Commission on Dispute Resolution and Conflict Management is a statutorily created state agency that oversees dispute resolution programs in Ohio. The Clermont County program was examined. Participants are referred to the program by the police and the cases are limited to misdemeanors. The criminal dispute resolution program in Clermont County is a division of the prosecutor's office and is funded entirely by the County with no cost to the participants. Mediators are full time and have been awarded degrees in either criminal justice or sociology.

The foregoing illustrates the myriad nature and types of cases referred to the program; the entity that refers cases; the criteria for qualified mediators, and the funding structure. The subcommittee also reported that there are benefits and challenges of implementing criminal alternative dispute resolution programs among the state programs examined. The common benefits and challenges include:

Proposed benefits:

- Parties can reach an agreement satisfactory to the state, the victim(s), and the defendant.
- Victims feel more at ease in the less structured mediation format.
- The more casual mediation setting may be more comfortable for all the participants.
- Closure can occur between the victim and the offender.

Potential challenges:

- Determine types of charges eligible for dispute resolution.
- Determine who would act as the source of referral for cases to participate in a dispute resolution program.
- The cost of a criminal dispute resolution program for start up, staffing and maintenance. Costs associated in cases whereby no agreement is reached and the case then returns to court and proceeds through the criminal justice system.
- Strategies to address advocacy and interest groups that may not support mediation programs for domestic battery charges; believing that mediation removes domestic

violence and its offenders from the harsh glare of a public courtroom and returns such cases to the background. Due to the extensive differences in the operational aspects of each of the programs examined by the sub-committee, the full Committee believes that more time is needed to study the issue whether or not a criminal alternative dispute resolution program would be viable for Illinois.

- Questions that may be discussed include:
- Whether or not legislation authorizing a criminal dispute resolution program in Illinois should be passed prior to any implementation;
- Who should act as mediators; what qualifications should be required; the nature and extent of initial training before being an authorized mediator; the nature and extent of any continuing training; the nature and extent of compensation; the number of mediators required; and should the mediators be employees, private contractors, or obtained from a mediation service.

Project 3: Study, examine and report on Supreme Court Rules as they relate to criminal procedure and court processes.

No proposed rule changes were submitted to the Committee for consideration.

Project 4: Continue to monitor the impact of Crawford v. Washington and its progeny on the Illinois Courts.

The Committee has continued to discuss and monitor the impact of the U.S. Supreme Court ruling in the case of *Crawford v. Washington*, 541 U.S. 36, 124 S. Ct. 1354, 158 L.Ed2d 177 (2004) and its progeny on the Illinois courts.

Project 5: Undertake any such other projects or initiatives that are consistent with the Committee charge.

The Committee continues to support revisions of the Illinois criminal statutes to simplify and clarify existing law, provide trial courts with a range of effective sentencing options, and provide trial judges with the discretion essential to a fair and effective system of criminal justice. The Honorable Michael P. Toomin is a member of the Criminal Law, Edit, Alignment, and Reform (CLEAR) Commission. Judge Toomin has informed the Committee of the status of the CLEAR Commission report in the General Assembly designated as Senate Bill 100. The Committee will continue to monitor the status of this important initiative.

III. PROPOSED COMMITTEE ACTIVITIES FOR THE NEXT CONFERENCE YEAR

While the Committee has made significant progress addressing its charges, much of the Committee's work is ongoing and evolving. Due to the variances of the criminal dispute resolution programs, the Committee is requesting to continue its work in determining the viability of a criminal alternative dispute resolution program in Illinois and, if a program is deemed viable, to develop strategies for the effective implementation of such a program. The Committee also would like to continue its work on the development of an EBP report for the judiciary detailing practices that can be incorporated on the bench. In addition, the Committee is interested in taking on any new assignments, as deemed appropriate by the Court, as it relates to matters affecting the administration of criminal law and the probation system.

IV. RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee is recommending that the Conference forward to the Court for its consideration and adoption the EBP Guides for the Judiciary and Probation as well as the Pre-Sentence Investigation format, which incorporates the principles of EBP.

2007 REPORT

APPENDIX A:

Pre-Sentence Investigation Report

PRE-SENTENCE INVESTIGATION REPORT

CRIMINAL LAW AND PROBATION ADMINISTRATION COMMITTEE

**January 26, 2007
Chicago, Illinois**

PRE-SENTENCE INVESTIGATION REPORT

The Criminal Law and Probation Administration Committee is charged to examine the implications for the judiciary in defining the scope of the Pre-Sentence Investigation (PSI) and specific conditions of probation. The Committee devoted time in conducting reviews of literature and other information and prepared a draft PSI report format to meet statutory requirements and include pertinent information on risk factors that will assist the courts in determining conditions of probation in Illinois.

This document is separated into four sections: Background and Approach, PSI Statutory Requirements, Review of Information, and Discussion.

I. Background and Approach

Since 2001, the Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts, Probation Services Division (AOIC) in collaboration with probation and court services departments, has implemented initiatives based upon the eight principles of evidence-based practices (EBP) that research has shown are effective in reducing recidivism. These principles are:

- Assessing risk and need;
- Enhancing motivation of the offender to change;
- Targeting interventions to the offender's needs;
- Providing skill training to staff;
- Increasing positive reinforcers;
- Engaging ongoing support in the community;
- Measuring relevant processes and practices; and
- Providing measurement feedback.

Measuring Risk and Needs. The work began in 2001 within the juvenile probation arena through the Juvenile Risk Reduction Strategy Initiative. By 2004, the AOIC implemented the Adult Risk Reduction Strategy Initiative with a primary focus on graduated risk assessment, case planning and supervision, cognitive programming, and enhanced interviewing techniques. The AOIC adapted the Wisconsin Risk Tool that had been used by Illinois adult probation since the early 1990's and re-named it the Illinois Pre-Screen Instrument (IPI). The IPI functions as a pre-screen to identify low risk offenders. The AOIC also designated the Level of Service Inventory-Revised (LSI-R) the risk assessment tool to be utilized in determining moderate to high risk adult offenders. The LSI-R assesses risk and need within ten domains or areas: criminal history, education/employment, financial, family/marital, accommodation, leisure/recreation, companions, alcohol/drug problems, emotional/personal, and attitudes/orientation. In September 2006, the IPI and the LSI-R were validated for the Illinois adult probation population. By March 2007, adult probation staff in all Illinois counties will be trained on the administration and scoring of the IPI and the LSI-R.

The IPI and the LSI-R measure static risk and dynamic risk (also known as criminogenic need). Static risk includes those factors that are present and can not be changed (such as criminal history, age of first arrest, or offense type). Criminogenic need is dynamic and can fluctuate and change over time and situation. Need factors include employment, substance use history, companions, attitudes, family or marital relationships, or education. They are particularly important because they identify target areas for interventions. While some dynamic factors in the defendant's life contribute to risk, these same factors can also be "protective" in that they

“insulate” the risk. Some examples include, pro-social family or friends, stable employment, school achievement, or involvement with pro-social community activities.

Approach. To complete this report, Committee members garnered information from a review of literature, national consultants, local jurisdictions throughout the United States and Canada, and the National Institute of Corrections web-based collaboration and networking forum. The Committee also requested copies of court orders and PSI reports from probation departments within each judicial circuit in Illinois. Information, articles, or reports regarding policies, procedures, or samples of PSI reports which incorporate the risk principles/factors were reviewed.

II. PSI Statutory Requirements

Statutory requirements of information that must be contained in the Pre-Sentence report can be found in 730 ILCS 5/5 and are summarized below:

<p>Felony Cases</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Delinquency or criminal history, physical and mental history and condition, family situation and background, economic status, education, occupation, and personal habits; 2. Special resources within the community including treatment centers, residential facilities, vocational training, employment, special education, alcohol and substance abuse services, and mental health services; 3. Effect the offense committed has upon the victim or victims and compensatory benefit; 4. Status since arrest; 5. Plan based upon the personal, economic, and social adjustment needs utilizing community resources; 6. Any other matters the investigating officer deems relevant; and 7. Information on eligibility for a sentence to an impact incarceration program.
<p>Felony Sex Offense Cases</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Items 1-6 above; and 2. Sex offender evaluation in compliance with the Sex Offender Management Board Act.
<p>Criminal Sexual Abuse or Violation of an Order of Protection Cases</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Information about alcohol, drug abuse, psychiatric, and marriage counseling or other treatment programs or facilities; 2. Delinquency or criminal history; and 3. Other information, as specified by the court.

In Illinois, probation officers complete the PSI investigation and report utilizing a PSI format that is consistent with the statutory provisions (A sample template of the current PSI format is contained in Attachment A). More recently, some departments have enhanced the format by incorporating information from the LSI-R and identifying protective factors.

III. Review of Information

In preparing this section of the report, the Committee reviewed 1) PSI policies, procedures, and formats from several state and local jurisdictions, and 2) relevant studies, articles, and reports

regarding the application of the PSI in sentencing, determining interventions, and improving supervision and outcomes. The information contained herein are a highlight of just a portion of this information. Research indicates that assessing risk and need can increase informed decision making when matching programs and interventions to the needs of the offender and in determining supervision strategies. A PSI report format incorporating evidence-based principles has been drafted based upon this information (See Attachment B).

There emerged three consistent themes:

1. Incorporation of risk assessment and re-assessment information to effectively chart a strategy to assess, monitor, or address the defendant’s risk, needs, and responsiveness with consideration for the availability of treatment resources and community safety;
2. Establishment of a PSI format that contains information and factors that are predictive of risk and re-offending; and
3. Importance of training for stakeholders’ participating in the sentencing process. Probation officers should be trained on using enhanced interviewing techniques, determining risk, and targeting interventions. Judges, prosecutors, and defense should be aware of the risk principles and their application in the sentencing process.

Studies on the PSI. In reviewing the literature, two separate studies (Norman and Wadman, 2000 and Bonta and Bourgon, et al, 2005) conducted in Utah and Canada, respectively, surveyed judges, probation officers, defense, and prosecution on their perceptions of the pre-sentence report.

Utah. Some of the findings in the study indicated that many PSI users did not read the entire report and were selective readers; it contained inaccurate or unverified information, and respondents favored some sections over others, as indicated below:

Highest Ranked PSI Sections	Lowest Ranked PSI Sections
Adult Record Probation/Parole Victim Impact Statement Pending Cases Official Version of the Offense Drug History Agency Recommendation Alcohol History Gang Affiliation Evaluative Summary	Military Record Physical Health Mental Health Marital History Financial Record Education Plea Bargain Collateral Contacts Custody Status Employment History

Canada. The study examined two main parts: 1) What was considered important to include in the PSI report; and 2) What was the role of the PSI in sentencing. Findings included that the use of evidence-based risk-needs assessment tools were needed to ensure appropriate sentences and the value of treatment recommendations. The top 10 Most Highly Rated Factors in the PSI according to respondent judges and probation officers are indicated below:

Judges	Probation Officers
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Amenability and motivation for treatment 2. Past response to supervision 3. Treatment availability and plans 4. Substance abuse history and present use/abuse 5. Psychiatric history and diagnosis 6. Domestic violence, marital relationship, and partner characteristics 7. Assessment of risk to re-offend sexually 8. Offender's perception of substance abuse problem 9. Treatment recommendations 10. Assessment of risk to re-offend violently 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Domestic violence, marital relationship, and partner characteristics 2. Assessment of risk to re-offend sexually 3. Past response to supervision 4. Assessment of risk to re-offend violently 5. Substance abuse history and present use/abuse 6. Psychiatric history and diagnosis 7. Victim safety including statements and notifications 8. Offender's perception of substance abuse problem 9. Amenability and motivation for treatment 10. Previous convictions

Types of PSI Reports. The State of Michigan utilizes three types of PSI reports:

- 1) Full PSI. Includes interview, investigation, evaluation, plan, program, and sentence recommendations.
- 2) Abbreviated PSI. Includes basic information sheet, interview, and sentence recommendations. This report is generally used when time is limited, the defendant has been on probation previously, and a full PSI is available or the judge is familiar with the background. There are some limitations to this report since not all information is verified.
- 3) Oral PSI. Includes basic information sheet, interview, and sentence recommendations and is presented orally by the probation officer. Generally used when judge intends to sentence the defendant the same day. This type of report is never used on felony cases.

Incorporation of Assessment Information in Illinois' PSI. A limited number of probation departments in Illinois include risk assessment information in their PSI report or instructions. References to attitudes toward the offense, strengths and weaknesses, the use of information obtained from the LSI-R, and interviewing cues on the use of enhanced interviewing skills are some examples included in the format or the instructions. An example PSI report and sample offender profile and completed LSI-R have been included in Attachment C.

IV. Discussion

1. How useful is the current PSI report? How is the information contained in the report used in sentencing? Are some sections more useful than others?

2. What evidence-based practices information should be included in the PSI?
3. What revisions to the statutes are necessary?
4. What information should the AOIC incorporate into PSI investigations and reports as standards are developed?

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

States and Local Jurisdictions

1st Judicial Circuit-Adult Client Services Branch
Honolulu, Hawaii

5th Judicial District-Department of Corrections
State of Iowa

Administrative Office of the Courts
State of Michigan

Bartholomew County-Court Services
State of Indiana

Department of Corrections, Community Corrections
State of Oregon

Department of Corrections, Division of Community Corrections
State of Wisconsin

Judicial Circuits (1st through 22nd and Cook County)
State of Illinois

Maricopa County-Adult Probation
Phoenix, Arizona

Supreme Court of Colorado
State of Colorado

United States Probation
Middle District of Florida

Articles, Reports, or Studies

Bonta, J., G. Bourgen, et.al. *Pre-Sentence Reports in Canada 2005-03*.

Center on Juvenile and Criminal Justice, *History of the Pre-Sentence Investigation Report*.
cjcj.org/pubs/psi/psireport.html

Cohn, A. and M. Ferriter (1990). *The Pre-sentence Investigation Report: An Old Saw with New Teeth*.

Ohio Justice Alliance for Community Corrections, *Evidence-Based Practices: A Primer*.
www.ogacc.org

Griggs, J. *Targeting Risk-Related Needs in the Pre-sentence Investigation Report to Improve Offender Community Reentry*. Federal Sentencing Reporter, Vol. 16, No. 3, February 2004.

Norman, M. and R. Wadman (2000). *Utah Pre-sentence Investigation Reports: User Group Perceptions of Quality and Effectiveness*.

Raynor, P. and J. Kynch, et al (2000). *Home Office Research Study 211: Risk and Need Assessment in Probation Services: An Evaluation*.

Simourd, D. (2003). *Arizona Supreme Court: Administrative Office of the Courts-Adult Probation Services Division Risk and Needs Assessment Project*.

Stinchcomb, J. and D. Hippensteel. *Pre-sentence Investigation Reports: A Relevant Justice Model Tool or a Medical Model Relic?* Criminal Justice Policy Review, Vol. 12, No. 2, June 2001.

Vigorita, M. *Judicial Risk Assessment: The Impact of Risk, Stakes, and Jurisdiction*. Criminal Justice Policy Review, Vol. 14, No. 3, September 2003.

Vigorita, M. *Prior Offense Type and the Probability of Incarceration*. Journal of Contemporary Criminal Justice, Vol. 17, No. 2, May 2001.

Wolff, M. And H. Caskey (2004). *New Sentencing Recommendations Aim for Fully Informed Decisions*. The Missouri Bar.

Wolff, M. *Missouri's Information-Based Discretionary Sentencing System*.

Attachment A

CIRCUIT COURT OF ILLINOIS
____TH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT
____ COUNTY

CURRENT PRE-SENTENCE INVESTIGATION REPORT
FORMAT

COURT INFORMATION

Judge:
Prosecutor:
Defense:
Prepared by:

Offense:
Case #:
Date of offense:
Date of arrest:
Bond information:
Status since arrest:
Sentencing date:

PERSONAL DATA

Name:
Alias:
Address:
Telephone #:
Date of birth:
Place of birth:
Citizenship:
Social Security #:
DL State:
DL #:
FBI #:
SID #:

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

Sex:
Race:
Height:
Weight:
Eyes:
Hair:
Marks:

I. HISTORY OF DELINQUENCY AND CRIMINALITY

_____A. Juvenile:

_____	<u>Offense date</u>	<u>Case #</u>	<u>Offense</u>	<u>County</u>	<u>Disposition/date</u>
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_____B. Adult:

_____	<u>Offense date</u>	<u>Case #</u>	<u>Offense</u>	<u>County</u>	<u>Disposition/date</u>
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_____C. Probation / Parole History:

II. PERSONAL AND FAMILY HISTORY

_____A. Current Living Situation:

_____B. Marital Information: (dates, status, spouse's name/s, etc.)

_____C. Parent Information: (age, d.o.b., address, phone #, occupation, medical/MH problems, drug/alcohol use, criminal record, etc.)

_____D. Sibling Information: (age, d.o.b., address, phone #, occupation, medical/MH problems, drug/alcohol use, criminal record, etc.)

_____E. Children Information: (age, d.o.b., living arrangements, other parent information, etc.)

III. HEALTH HISTORY

_____A. Physical:

_____B. Mental:

_____C. Alcohol Use:

_____D. Drug Use:

IV. EDUCATION

V. EMPLOYMENT

_____A. Current Employment Information

_____B. Previous Employment Information

VI. ECONOMIC STATUS

VII. MILITARY

VIII. INTERESTS & ACTIVITIES

IX. VICTIM IMPACT

X. SUMMARY & ANALYSIS

XI. AVAILABLE RESOURCES

XII. RECOMMENDATIONS

Respectfully Submitted,

John Smith
Probation Officer

PROPOSED PRE-SENTENCE INVESTIGATION REPORT

I. COURT/OFFENSE INFORMATION

Judicial Circuit:
 State's Attorney:
 Case Number:

Judge:
 Defense Attorney:
 Sentencing Date:

Offense:
 Date of Offense:
 Date of Arrest:
 Official Version of Offense:
 Status Since Arrest:

II. DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

Name:
 Address:
 City/State/Zip Code:
 Phone/Cell Phone:
 Date of Birth
 Place of Birth:
 Driver's License Number:

Alias/Maiden Name:
 Ht: Wt: Hair: Eyes:
 Gender:
 Scars/Tatoos:
 Citizenship:
 Social Security Number:

III. CRIMINAL RISK/NEED PROTECTIVE FACTORS

- History of Delinquency and Criminality

This section may include history of juvenile and adult offense/disposition; incarceration, parole and probation; also include protective factors

- Substance Use/Abuse

This section may include history of alcohol/drug problems; history of treatment interventions and response; current alcohol and drug usage; impact of use/abuse on marital/family/employment; also include protective factors

- Associates/Companions

This section may include anti- and pro-social associates or friends; also include protective factors

- Attitudes/Values

This section may include negative or minimization of offense, anti-social beliefs and values; adjustment/response to rules; also include protective factors

- Family/Marital

This section may include a summary of the family constellation, marital/partner situation, criminal history of family members, and the influence of other anti-social attitudes or behaviors; also include protective factors

Education/Employment

This section may include current employment status including duration; education history including participation and performance; interactions with peers or persons in authority; current education status; also include protective factors

Emotional/Personal

This section may include ability to manage everyday living; mental health history or severe emotional or cognitive problems; history of treatment interventions; current mental health status/treatment; psychological/psychiatric assessments; also include protective factors

Housing (Accommodation)

This section may include a history of address changes; neighborhood deficits or strengths; community ties; living arrangements; also include protective factors

Financial

This section may include information on problems and forms of assistance; also include protective factors

Recreation/Leisure

This section may include information on involvement in structured activities; activities outside work/school; also include protective factors

IV. VICTIM IMPACT STATEMENT

V. DEFENDANT'S STATEMENT

VI. CO-DEFENDANT'S STATEMENT

VII. SUMMARY

Protective Factors

- 1)
- 2)
- 3)

Risk Factors

- 1)
- 2)
- 3)

Targeted Interventions and Supervision Strategies/Available Resources

- 1)
- 2)
- 3)
- 4)

Conclusions

Report Prepared By:
Date:

**PRE-SENTENCE INVESTIGATION REPORT
EXAMPLE**

I. COURT/OFFENSE INFORMATION

Judicial Circuit:	23 rd Judicial Circuit	Judge:	Honorable Joe Josephson
State's Attorney:	Mr. Tony Smith	Defense Attorney:	Ms. Nancy Johnson
Case Number:	06 CM 172	Sentencing Date:	September 21, 2007

Offense:	Theft Under \$300
Date of Offense:	November 27, 2006
Date of Arrest:	November 27, 2006

Official Version of Offense:

The defendant entered the Dominick's Grocery Store located at 211 Veterans Parkway in the city of Skyler at approximately 11:00 p.m. on November 27, 2006. The employee on duty observed the defendant place a bag of shrimp inside his jacket, and promptly notified store security. When the security guard attempted to stop the defendant, the defendant punched and threatened the security guard. The security guard was able to eventually restrain the defendant until local law enforcement arrived. The defendant was placed under arrest for Theft Under \$300.

Status Since Arrest:

The defendant was arrested on November 27, 2006 for the offense of Theft Under \$300. He was taken to the Skyler County Jail where he remained in custody for a total of 1 day before being released on his own recognizance. Since his release, the defendant has been residing with his mother. The defendant reported as directed for purposes of completion of this pre-sentence investigation report, and remained compliant throughout the process.

II. DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

Name:	John Smith	Alias/Maiden Name:	Not applicable
Address:	112 North Street	Ht:	5'11"
City/State/Zip Code:	Skyler, IL 67890	Wt:	200 lbs.
Phone/Cell Phone:	555-216-8989	Hair:	Brown
Date of Birth:	March 4, 1983	Eyes:	Brown
Place of Birth:	Skyler, Illinois	Gender:	Male
Driver's Lic Number:	S490-558-4321	Scars/Tattoos:	None
Social Sec Number:	444-44-4444		
Citizenship:	United States		

III. CRIMINAL RISK/NEED AND PROTECTIVE FACTORS

History of Delinquency and Criminality

This section may include history of juvenile and adult offense/disposition; incarceration, parole and probation; also include any protective factors

Mr. John Smith was first involved in the criminal justice system at the age of 13. This involvement resulted in an adjudication for battery. He was placed on probation for a period of 12 months. During the term of his juvenile probation, Mr. Smith was arrested for criminal trespass to property as well as disorderly conduct. Mr. Smith was revoked and readmitted to probation for a term of 24 months, which he successfully completed.

The offense for which Mr. Smith is currently being sentenced represents his third adult conviction. Prior adult convictions include theft under and assault. Mr. Smith was placed on supervision for the offense of theft under. While he was on supervision, he was arrested for the assault. Mr. Smith's supervision was revoked and he was placed on probation for 12 months due to his new arrest. The assault charge was dismissed per plea. Mr. Smith successfully completed his probation with no further violations.

Substance Use/Abuse

This section may include history of alcohol/drug problems; history of treatment interventions and response; current alcohol and drug usage; impact of use/abuse on marital/family/employment; also include any protective factors

Mr. Smith reported he first used marijuana and alcohol at the age of 13 in an attempt "to fit in with the older kids." He further reported he currently uses marijuana five to six times per year. This use has been consistent since the age of 13. Mr. Smith advised he "has never been a big drinker," and consumes only 2-3 beers per occasion. He drinks alcohol every other day and sometimes on weekends. He advised he rarely drinks to intoxication. This officer spoke with Mr. Smith's mother, who reported that "while he consumes alcohol, drinking is not a major problem" for her son.

There is no history of substance abuse treatment. There is also no indication that use of substances has negatively impacted Mr. Smith's previous job performance, school performance, or relationships. There are no medical conditions associated with his use. Mr. Smith reports no use of substances prior to his criminal activity. Police reports support this claim.

Associates/Companions

This section may include anti- and pro-social associates or friends; also include any protective factors

Mr. Smith reported having two separate groups of people he considered to be friends. He occasionally associates with two men he became friends with while still in high school. Neither of these men have any history of criminal involvement and by all accounts are productive members of society. Mr. Smith also indicated he spends much of his free time with a group of people that have been actively involved in the criminal justice system. He admitted that most of his regular friends have criminal records.

It should be noted that the police report for the offense Mr. Smith is now being sentenced indicated a possible co-defendant. Mr. Smith further advised he was with one of his friends during the commission of this offense.

 Attitudes/Values

This section may include negative or minimization of offense, anti-social beliefs and values; adjustment/response to rules; also include any protective factors

John Smith has a history of criminal involvement and has shown periods of non-compliance as well as periods of compliance. His criminal history indicates that he has established a pattern of non-compliant behavior followed by interventions and court consequences which result in compliant behavior. This is shown by his violations of supervision and/or probation followed by successful completion(s) of probation.

During the interview for the report, Mr. Smith reported that he believes "shoplifting" is a very minor offense given that "no one got hurt." While discussing his previous criminal history, Mr. Smith reported that he feels as though he "was given too much probation by a judge who really did not understand the situation." General statements that provide insight into his attitudes about law-abiding behaviors include; "Police officers are only in it for the power. They should spend their time going after more serious cases."

Mr. Smith does not like to discuss problems around anger control, and frequently minimized his use of physical aggression. Discussion with his mother confirms that this is a major area of difficulty for him. Generally, Mr. Smith's attitude is very supportive of criminal behavior.

Family/Marital

This section may include a summary of the family constellation, marital/partner situation, criminal history of family members, and the influence of other anti-social attitudes or behaviors; also include any protective factors

Mr. Smith was born in Skyler, Illinois on March 4, 1983 to Mr. John Wright and Ms. Nancy Smith. He is the middle child in a family of three children. He has one older brother and one younger sister, and although he reported that he does not have a strong relationship with them, he does not dislike them. He further reported he feels they could become closer. Ms. Smith and her son have a close relationship. Mr. Smith indicated that he feels his mother is always available for him and that he is comfortable discussing anything with her. Mr. Wright was “in and out” of the family unit during Mr. Smith’s early childhood. During Mr. Smith’s teenage years, they began to develop a relationship, however his father passed away when John was 17 years old. None of Mr. Smith’s immediate family members have a criminal history or any indications of criminal behavior.

Mr. Smith reported having a positive relationship with his maternal aunts and maternal grandmother. Discussion with his family members indicates they are willing to provide John with moral support and would welcome him into their homes if he required a place to live.

Mr. Smith has one son, age 6, who currently resides with Ms. Susan Jones. While John reported that he has a strong relationship with his son, he further reported that due to his tenuous relationship with his son’s mother, his visitation is limited. Mr. Smith is ordered to pay child support in the amount of \$250.00 per month. He is currently \$4,500.00 behind with his payments.

Education/Employment

This section may include current employment status including duration; education history including participation and performance; interactions with peers or persons in authority; current education status; also include any protective factors

Mr. John Smith graduated from Highland High School in 2002. He had a history of behavior problems throughout his high school career that included disruptive classroom behavior and numerous physical altercations with other students. His disciplinary record indicates multiple suspensions as a direct result of the fighting. Mr. Smith was also placed in a behavior disorder classroom as a result of his behavior. No formal behavior disorder has been diagnosed.

Since his graduation from high school, John has been employed periodically. Immediately prior to the offense for which he is now being sentenced, Mr. Smith was employed at Bed Rock Landscaping. He reported that he left this job after receiving an inheritance check which allowed him to live a more leisurely lifestyle. Prior to his employment with Bed Rock Landscaping, Mr. Smith was employed at Mobil Gasoline Station for approximately 3 months. John left this job because he had “planned to go to college.” It should be noted that Mr. Smith was never enrolled for college courses. John worked as an inventory clerk for a stationary supply store immediately before his employment with Mobil. He was employed as a clerk for 6 months and reported that he quit for “no particular reason.” Mr. Smith’s first employment was at Taco Bell when he was in the 11th grade. He reported having worked there for 2 months and advised he quit his job because he was “embarrassed” to work there.

During his various periods of employment, it should be noted that Mr. Smith had positive working relationships with co-workers and employers. He has no history of work related discipline and has never been fired from employment.

Emotional/Personal

This section may include ability to manage everyday living; mental health history or severe emotional or cognitive problems; history of treatment interventions; current mental health status/treatment; psychological/psychiatric assessments; also include any protective factors

Mr. Smith has no history of involvement with mental health treatment. He currently does not suffer from any psychosis. As indicated previously in this report, Mr. Smith was placed in a behavior disorder classroom during high school, however there was no evaluation completed at that time. Mr. Smith reported that he struggles with making good decisions. When he is experiencing difficulty with his emotions he usually just walks away or keeps everything in. It is important to note there is a substantial history of physical altercations involving John. During the interview for this report, it was identified that areas of concern include Mr. Smith’s level of consequential thinking, problem solving skills, and ability to appropriately manage his emotions.

Housing (Accommodation)

This section may include a history of address changes; neighborhood deficits or strengths; community ties; living arrangements; also include any protective factors

Mr. Smith does not have a stable accommodation pattern. He consistently moves from living with his friends to staying with his mother. He occasionally has extended visits with his aunts and grandmother. He has not yet established a situation where he shares rent or pays for any of his accommodations. His history of residence changes involve three to four moves per year. This has been a pattern for John since he graduated high school in 2002.

When John is staying with his mother, aunts or grandmother, he is situated in a neighborhood that has very low levels of criminal activity. Conversely, the friends John has lived with places him in neighborhoods that have frequent police surveillance due to high crime activities.

 Financial

This section may include information on problems and forms of assistance; also include any protective factors

Mr. Smith is currently unemployed and has no means of income. He has never opened a savings or checking account. John indicates that he has “no real problem” with his current financial situation as he does not mind having to borrow money or being very tight with money. He reported he typically borrows money from his mother. He has never received social assistance.

Mr. Smith’s main financial obligation is child support in the amount of \$250.00 per month. He is currently behind in the amount of \$4,500.00.

It should be noted that Mr. Smith reported a history of gambling. He advised that he no longer gambles, and that the most money he spent was \$400 - \$500.

 Recreation/Leisure

This section may include information on involvement in structured activities; activities outside work/school; also include any protective factors

John is currently not involved in any structured activities. He reported most of his free time is spent “hanging out” with his friends by going to the bars. They also spend time at a friend’s apartment playing video games and listening to music. John indicated he could make better use of his time and expressed an interest in going to college. He would like to be able to start his own business.

IV. VICTIM IMPACT STATEMENT

Information received from the manager of Dominick’s Grocery Store indicates no financial loss due to this incident, as the item was retrieved upon the defendant’s arrest. The store security guard suffered minor bruises and abrasions as a result of the defendant’s failure to cooperate. The guard was not seen by medical professionals and did not require any time off of work due to this incident.

V. DEFENDANT'S STATEMENT

The defendant reported that he went to Dominick's with two of his friends with the intention to steal some shrimp. He reported that he had the money in his pocket and wanted to save the money he had. He reported that on his way out of the store, after hiding the shrimp in his jacket, he was approached by a security guard. He stated that the security guard grabbed him and he pulled away. At that point, Mr. Smith indicated that the guard "tackled" him and held him until the police came. He reported that the friends he was with "got away" and that the only reason he was charged with anything was because he pulled away from the security guard.

VI. CO-DEFENDANT'S STATEMENT

The defendant was the only person arrested and charged with the commission of this offense.

VII. SUMMARY

Protective Factors

1) Level of education

Mr. Smith has a high school diploma and has expressed a desire to further his education.

2) Family involvement

Mr. Smith has close relationships with prosocial adults within his family unit.

3) Accommodations

Mr. Smith has the opportunity to remain in his current living situation with his mother, located in a lower crime area.

Risk Factors

1) Attitudes and Values

Mr. Smith's attitudes are supportive of his own criminal behavior.

He takes no responsibility for his legal problems and minimizes his behavior.

2) Aggression

Mr. Smith has exhibited an inability to appropriately manage anger as indicated by his criminal history and school records.

3) Associates/Companions

Mr. Smith's companions are supportive of pro-criminal behavior and he was with one of his friends during the commission of this offense.

4) Financial/Employment

Mr. Smith, although employable, has developed a pattern including brief periods of employment followed by periods of unemployment. He has unmet financial obligations indicated by his amount of past due child support. He currently has no employment or means of income.

□ **Targeted Interventions and Supervision Strategies/Available Resources**

1) Cognitive Behavioral Group

Moral Reconciliation Therapy (MRT) or Thinking For Change (T4C)

Participation in a cognitive behavioral group will directly address the defendant's beliefs about his criminal behavior. This will also provide the defendant with skills around consequential thinking.

2) Behavioral Health Evaluation

Skyler County Behavioral Health Center

Given the defendant's inability to appropriately manage anger, it is necessary to have a comprehensive behavioral health evaluation to determine if there are underlying causes that must be addressed.

3) Financial Planning/Employment Training

Job Training Placement Center

The services offered through the Job Training Placement Center include individual financial planning sessions as well as an assessment that identifies an appropriate career track based on the individual.

4) Continued Education

Skyler County Community College

The defendant has expressed a desire to further his education. Enrollment in college courses will assist the defendant in building on his existing education while working towards the career track identified through his involvement in the Job Training Placement Center.

Should the defendant receive a sentence including probation, the following supervision strategies would be adhered to by the probation department:

- Promote and encourage the defendant to continue residing with his mother in a lower crime area.
- Involve the defendant's family in the case planning process as appropriate to increase contact with prosocial examples.
- Build in a system of rewards for the defendant to reinforce positive changes as they occur.
- Promote and encourage involvement in community activities.
- Discontinue association with pro-criminal companions and increase contacts with pro-social companions

□ **Conclusions**

Mr. John Smith cooperated with this probation officer throughout the completion of the pre-sentence investigation report. The result of the investigation has identified both risk and protective factors specific to Mr. Smith. Should the defendant receive probation, it is imperative that the supervision process build upon the identified protective factors. These protective factors include Mr. Smith's current level of educational achievement, prosocial family ties, and available housing situated in a low-risk area. While working to increase the strength of the existing protective factors, it is also imperative that the supervision process begin addressing the identified risk factors. These risk factors include Mr. Smith's anti-social thinking, lack of consequential thinking skills, aggressive behavior, pro-criminal associates, unemployment and poor financial situation. Resources immediately available to Mr. Smith include Moral Reconciliation Therapy or Thinking For Change, Skyler County Behavioral Health Center, Job Training Placement Center, and Skyler County Community College.

Report Prepared By: Jane A. Springer, Adult Probation Officer Date: April 17, 2007

2007 REPORT

APPENDIX B:

Illinois Problem-Solving Court Inventory

2007 REPORT



ILLINOIS PROBLEM-SOLVING COURTS

June 2007

Prepared by:
The Illinois Supreme Court Conference on
Criminal Law and Probation Administration

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Circuit: First Judicial Circuit
County/Location: Saline County

Type of Problem-Solving Court: Drug Court - Adult **Implementation Data:** May 1, 2004

Problem-Solving Court Model Description: The court was developed along guidelines by the National Association of Drug Court Professionals (NADCP). Input was gathered from existing programs such as Macon County and Pike County Drug Courts. As per NADCP guidelines, the Saline County Drug Court is based on the *10 Key Components* of a drug court.

ADMINISTRATION

Goals & Objectives: The Saline County Drug Court's primary mission is to combat the growing number of methamphetamine abuses in Saline County. The court will seek to break the cycle of addiction by encouraging therapeutic intervention while at the same time holding all offenders accountable for their criminal behavior.

Policies & Procedures: The Saline County Drug Court will operate in accordance with 730 ILCS 166/1 of the Drug Court Treatment Act.

Funding: The drug court is funded through the First Circuit Probation District. An AOIC approved officer position was designated for drug court and is funded through the First Circuit Probation District budget. A local coalition, the Alliance Against Methamphetamine Abuse, Inc., provides financial assistance in providing incentives. This group is a nonprofit organization and was formed locally in support of the efforts of the Saline County Drug Court.

CASE PROCESSING

Type of Cases/Population Served: Any type of probation eligible criminal offense that pertains to possession, manufacture, and/or delivery of methamphetamine can be used to certify eligibility for drug court. Additional types of probationable criminal offenses may be considered at the discretion of the drug court team when there is some causal link between substance abuse and a defendant's criminal behavior.

Screening/Assessment: Upon referral from defense attorneys, defendants are screened via an in-house form to determine statutory eligibility. Defendants must also sign a form indicating willful, voluntary participation. Subsequent mental health and substance abuse assessments are performed by professionals in those disciplines.

Incentives/Sanctions: Incentives are issued for compliance, completion of goals, "clean day" milestones, etc. To date 94 incentives have been awarded. Sanctions are used to address non-compliant behavior including positive drug tests, failure to report, and new offenses. Sanctions include jail time, increased reporting, loss of days, and termination from the program. Nineteen sanctions have been issued to date.

Treatment Interventions: Treatment referrals for inpatient substance abuse are made to providers based on location and availability of space. Outpatient referrals are made through community public health providers. The drug court does not provide treatment but serves as a referral tool.

TRAINING

Drug court training sponsored by the National Association of Drug Court Professionals in Chicago of 2004. Attendance at locally offered methamphetamine seminars is also available.

OUTCOME/MEASURES

The program has not been assessed by an independent evaluator. In-house data collections are routinely used to assess progress and effectiveness of the program.

Circuit: Third Judicial Circuit
County/Location: Madison County

Type of Problem-Solving Court: Drug Court - Adult

Implementation Date: March 1, 1996

Problem-Solving Court Model Description: The Madison County Drug Court follows all of the guidelines from the Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA) *10 Key Components* in establishing a drug court. The drug court model diverts drug using defendants into treatment. This approach integrates substance abuse treatment, sanctions, and incentives with case processing to place nonviolent drug-related offenders in judicially supervised rehabilitation programs.

ADMINISTRATION

Goals & Objectives: Madison County Drug Court was established to reduce drug use and the rate of recidivism within the population charged with drug-related offenses.

Policies & Procedures: YES

Funding: Funding for the drug court is provided by the County of Madison and the 708 Mental Health Board.

CASE PROCESSING

Type of Cases/Population Served: Participants must be an adult offender charged with a felony drug or drug-related offense, and have a history, and/or current problem of substance abuse.

Screening/Assessment: Assessments are completed by the local Treatment Alternative for Safe Communities (TASC) office representative.

Incentives/Sanctions: Sanctions include increased drug testing, an increase in reporting requirements, curfew, jail time and program termination. Incentives that may be rewarded are the reduction of previously imposed sanctions, decrease in court appearances, graduation from the program, and the dismissal of charges.

Treatment Interventions: Treatment is provided by Chestnut Health Systems. Residential referrals are performed by licensed agencies throughout the state.

TRAINING

Madison County drug court team members will attend national and statewide drug court conferences.

OUTCOME/MEASURES

To date, there have not been any outcome measures developed for the evaluation of the adult drug court program.

Circuit: Third Judicial Circuit
County/Location: Madison County

Type of Problem-Solving Court: Mental Health Court

Implementation Date: October 1, 2007

Problem-Solving Court Model Description: Madison County Mental Health Court was developed to meet the needs of the high number of persons suffering from mental illness who appeared before the court repeatedly. Madison County examined a variety of Mental Health Courts from around the country and state, studied guidelines from the consensus Project, assessed the county's resources and process, and designed a program to accommodate the mentally ill.

ADMINISTRATION

Goals and Objectives: Prevent the mentally ill from being incarcerated and released without mental health service follow-up and for the mentally ill to adequately manage their mental illness. And to reduce criminal activity of the untreated mentally ill.

Policies & Procedures: No

Funding: Funding for the Mental Health Court is provided by the County Board and the 708 Mental Health Board.

CASE PROCESSING

Type of Case/Population Served: Participants must have no prior violent convictions. The mental health court accepts adult misdemeanor cases only. Will not accept persons with mental retardation, persons with a mental illness as a result of brain injuries, not domestic battery offenses. Referrals from police departments, judges, attorneys, treatment providers, other social agencies, defendants, their families, and significant others.

Screening/Assessment: Mental Health Assessment Specialist conducts an in-person assessment of the defendants. Assessments include the "Brief Jail Mental Health Screen." Also, collaborative information is obtained from significant others and the treatment providers.

Incentives/Sanctions: Yes the program is mostly incentive-based, with some occasional warnings if needed from the Judge.

Treatment Interventions: Mental health treatment is provided primarily by Chestnut Health Systems, Inc. and the Community Counseling Center. Psychiatric hospital services are primarily provided by Gateway Regional Medical Center and Alton Mental Health Center.

TRAINING

All staff involved has extensive and ongoing training in their respective roles. All had sensitivity training by the National Alliance for the Mentally Ill (NAMI).

OUTCOME/MEASURES

To date, there have not been any outcome measures developed for the evaluation of the Mental Health Court program.

Circuit: Fourth Judicial Circuit
County/Location: Effingham County

Type of Problem-Solving Court: Drug Court - Adult

Implementation Date: April 28, 2006

Problem-Solving Court Model Description: The model for Effingham County Drug Court was adopted from the drug court model of the Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA). Effingham County's Drug Court utilizes a non-adversarial approach when treating drug abusers. The court's program model is that of diverting drug defendants into treatment. This approach integrates substance abuse treatment, sanctions, and incentives with case processing to place nonviolent drug-related offenders into judicially supervised habilitation programs.

ADMINISTRATION

Goals & Objectives: The mission of Effingham County Drug Court is to restore wholeness to lives shattered by substance abuse, to reduce recidivism through therapeutic intervention, to hold the offenders accountable for their criminal behavior, and to make the public safer by reducing drug-related crimes.

Policies & Procedures: The Effingham County Drug Court will operate in accordance with 730 ILCS/1 of the Drug Court Treatment Act.

Funding: The drug court is funded through probation fees. Effective 10/2/06, a mandatory \$5.00 fee will be assessed to defendants found guilty or granted supervision in Effingham County. The court also formed a nonprofit organization that will promote the program and manage any donations that may be received.

CASE PROCESSING

Type of Cases/Population Served: Participants must meet the following criteria: must be a nonviolent offender at least 18 years of age, there needs to be a presence of a chemical dependency or addiction, must be a resident of Effingham County, and there has to be a willingness to participate in the drug court program.

Screening/Assessment: An initial screening is conducted by the drug court officer to determine a defendant's eligibility for the program. Those found eligible are then assessed by Treatment Alternative for Safe Communities (TASC) to determine if a relationship exists between the crime committed and the addiction.

Incentives/Sanctions: Sanctions imposed include, but are not limited to, curfew restrictions, electronic monitoring, increased reporting, shock incarceration, increased drug testing, increased level of treatment, courtroom detention, and termination from the drug court program. Incentives that are awarded may include, but are not limited to, a reduction in previously imposed sanctions, praise from the team, decreased court appearances, decreased levels of supervision, and graduation from the drug court program.

Treatment Interventions: Treatment Readiness groups are conducted by TASC. Outpatient treatment is provided through the Discovery To Recovery (DTR) program operated out of the probation department. If inpatient services are required, referral arrangements are made by TASC.

TRAINING

The drug court team attends educational training regarding drug court process. Conversations have been held with numerous other counties regarding their drug court programs. The team also plans on attending the IADCP Conference.

OUTCOME/MEASURES

Specific outcome measures have not yet been developed, but offender statistics are being compiled.

Circuit: Fifth Judicial Circuit
County/Location: Coles County

Type of Problem-Solving Court: Drug Court - Adult

Implementation Date: October 2004

Problem-Solving Court Model Description: The model of the Coles County Drug Court Program is broken into three tracks. Track 1 is a pre-plea deferral with a stipulation as to the evidence in the prosecutor's case. Track 2 is a post plea/admission of guilt with the sentencing deferred while participating in the program. Track 3 is a post conviction sentence to probation with a special condition that the offender must participate in the program. The length of the program will be one to three years, depending on the extent of process made by the participant. Duration will include a three to seven months' expectation of treatment involvement and ongoing aftercare provided by treatment and/or probation as deemed appropriate in each case.

ADMINISTRATION

Goals & Objectives: The Coles County Drug Court was established to reduce the rate of recidivism and break the cycle of drug use for those participating in the program.

Policies & Procedures: YES

Funding: The Coles County Drug Court is funded by the county.

CASE PROCESSING

Type of Cases/Population Served: Participants must meet the following criteria: be charged with a felony offense; demonstrate a substance abuse problem, be a resident of Coles County, received basic information about the Coles County Drug Court Program; and be interested in entering the program.

Screening/Assessment: Treatment Alternative for Safe Communities (TASC) is responsible for performing the clinical assessments of all clients of the drug court.

Incentives/Sanctions: The drug court program utilizes graduated sanctions, which include: verbal warnings and admonishments; increased frequency of drug testing and pretrial reporting requirements; demotion to earlier program phases; curfew; day detention at a day reporting center; home confinement; jail time; or program termination. The court also incorporates the use of incentives, which include: encouragement/praise from the judge; decreased frequency of court appearances; reduction in assigned public service hours; reduction in the term of supervision; reduction in program fees; a graduation ceremony; and the dismissal of criminal charges.

Treatment Interventions: The Central East Alcoholism and Drug Council (CEAD) and the Drug Court Case Manager (DCCM) determines which outside treatment programs are appropriate treatment alternatives.

TRAINING

Specialized training has been given to all Coles County Drug Court Program personnel.

OUTCOME/MEASURES

To date, there have not been any outcome measures developed for the evaluation of the drug court program.

Circuit: Fifth Judicial Circuit
County/Location: Vermilion County

Type of Problem-Solving Court: Drug Court - Adult

Implementation Date: November 2001

Problem-Solving Court Model Description: The Vermilion County Drug Court was modeled after the Champaign County Drug Court Program, which is a post-conviction program not a diversion program. The participants have pleaded guilty and are sentenced to the program after the pre-sentence investigation and a substance abuse assessment have been completed, and it has been determined these individuals have a serious substance abuse problem.

ADMINISTRATION

Goals & Objectives: The goals of the Vermilion County Drug Court are to offer alternative sentencing options for nonviolent, drug-involved offenders, to help reduce recidivism among offenders, and to reduce backlog and jail overcrowding.

Policies & Procedures: YES

Funding: The drug court is funded by Vermilion County's budget and the 708 Board.

CASE PROCESSING

Type of Cases/Population Served: Participants must meet the following criteria: a nonviolent adult offender charged with a felony, who has been diagnosed as drug dependent or a drug abuser, the offender must reside in Vermilion County, and express a willingness to participate in treatment and comply with treatment recommendation.

Screening/Assessment: Assessments are completed using the modified American Society of Addiction Medicine (ASAM) Patient Placement Criteria (PPC).

Incentives/Sanctions: Sanctions imposed include curfew restrictions, electronic monitoring, increased supervision, increased drug testing, demotion in phase, community service, writing assignments, and jail time. Incentives that are awarded may include praise from the court, reduction in fines, reduction in court appearances, promotion to the next phase, and graduation.

Treatment Interventions: Vermilion County uses the Prairie Center for treatment interventions.

TRAINING

The Department of Justice supplied a federal grant that funded the initial training for the drug court. There presently is no money available for ongoing training.

OUTCOME/MEASURES

A service provider evaluates the drug court program on an annual basis.

Circuit: Sixth Judicial Circuit
County/Location: Champaign County

Type of Problem-Solving Court: Drug Court - Adult

Implementation Date: March 1999

Problem-Solving Court Model Description: The Champaign County Drug Court program is a post conviction program only. The participants have pleaded guilty and are sentenced to the program after a Pre-Sentenced Investigation and a substance abuse assessment have been completed, and it has been determined these individuals have a serious substance abuse problem.

ADMINISTRATION

Goals & Objectives: The Champaign County Drug Court was established to alleviate drug use within the drug population; to reduce participants' rate of recidivism, to reduce court work loads, find employment for drug court participants and graduates; teach corrective thinking to encourage participants to make better choices in their lives; bring families together; and to make productive law-abiding citizens from people that chose a criminal lifestyle in the past.

Polices & Procedures: YES

Funding: Champaign County funds the drug court. Urinalysis are funded by probation service fees.

CASE PROCESSING

Type of Cases/Population Served: Participants must: be a serious substance abuser; be sentenced to probation for a felony; be sentenced at an open sentencing hearing with a pre-sentence report being completed; have an evaluation performed by Treatment Alternatives for Safe Communities (TASC); and be a resident of Champaign County.

Screening/Assessment: Assessments are completed by the local TASC office representative.

Incentives/Sanctions: Sanctions imposed include, public safety work, writing an essay, increased treatment level, home monitoring or jail time. Incentives include a day off from drug court and recognition from the judge. Sanctions and incentives are discussed in a weekly drug court team meeting. The judge makes the final decision as to what incentive or sanction will be imposed.

Treatment Interventions: The type of treatment/programming provided is: long-term residential treatment, intensive outpatient, outpatient, and extended care options. The Prairie Center for Substance Abuse conducts the ongoing treatment/programming and counseling. These resources have been utilized since the inception of the program and have been adequate for the needs of the community.

TRAINING

The drug court team attends national, statewide, or local training and/or conferences that are available and conducive to their schedules. Information concerning any future training or conferences are received and shared with other team members.

OUTCOME/MEASURES

There are currently no measures identified to assess the efficacy of the drug court. To date, there have been no outcome measures for the evaluation of the drug court program. However, a drug court coordinator was hired in March 2006 and is developing a process to evaluate the program and outcome measures will be a part of the coordinator's responsibility.

Circuit: Sixth Judicial Circuit
County/Location: Macon County

Type of Problem-Solving Court: Drug Court - Adult

Implementation Date: October 1998

Problem-Solving Court Model Description: The Macon County Drug Court program utilizes a non-adversarial model which curtails the time delay between arrest and the start of drug treatment. The Macon County Drug Court was modeled after the Dade County, Florida Drug Court, that developed a model program for diverting drug defendants into treatment. This approach integrates substance abuse treatment, sanctions, and incentives with case processing to place nonviolent drug-related offenders in judicially supervised habilitation programs (U.S. Dept. of Justice, Drug Court, 1998).

ADMINISTRATION

Goals & Objectives: The main goals of the Macon County Drug Court are to reduce future criminal behavior or recidivism, to break the cycle of drug use and crime, and to reduce the drug usage of participants involved with the drug court.

Policies/Procedures: YES

Funding: Macon County Probation Services funds the program from its own budget. Grant funding ended during the fiscal year 2000.

CASE PROCESSING

Type of Cases/Population Served: Participants must meet the following criteria: been charged with a nonviolent felony offense; have a chemical dependency; be a resident of Macon County; demonstrate a willingness to participate in a treatment program; not have any significant gang involvement; not have a pending charge that would make him/her ineligible for the drug court program; and have not previously participated in the Macon County Drug Court program or any similar program in any other jurisdiction.

Screening/Assessment: Currently, Macon County is exploring the use of LSI-R on all drug court admissions, along with main streaming drug court admissions through the Investigative Intake Unit. Chestnut Health Systems is currently using the GAIN-I or a DC Placement Screening. Macon County probation conducts a criminal history analysis on all referrals before possible admission to the program.

Incentives/Sanctions: The drug court program utilizes graduated sanctions, which include: verbal warnings and admonishments; increased frequency of drug testing and pretrial reporting requirements; demotion to earlier program phases; curfew; day detention at a day reporting center; home confinement; jail time; or program termination. The court also incorporates the use of incentives, which include: encouragement/praise from the judge; decreased frequency of court appearances; reduction in assigned public service hours; reduction in the term of supervision; reduction in program fees; graduation ceremony; and the dismissal of criminal charges.

Treatment Interventions: Substance abuse treatment, combined with community supervision is being provided to participants in the Macon County Drug Court. Currently, this program has on-site substance abuse treatment providers for contractual services. Referrals to other community human service agencies are utilized when deemed necessary (i.e., mental health, sexual abuse, or domestic abuse).

TRAINING

Training obtained by the drug court team includes travel to other counties to observe drug court programs, LSI-R assessment training, moral recognition therapy, restorative justice, and in-service training with Ellie Ludvigsen, private consultant for Creative Pathways Consulting based in Castle Rock, Colorado.

OUTCOME/MEASURES

Correctional Counseling Institute conducted a Process and Output Evaluation of the Macon County Drug Court program in June 2000. Other internal measures have been conducted over the years with tracking the successful and unsuccessful numbers, Ellie Ludvigsen observations of staffing and court reviews, but no such report has formally been written.

Circuit: Seventh Judicial Circuit
County/Location: Jersey County

Type of Problem-Solving Court: Drug Court - Adult

Implementation Date: December 18, 2002

Problem-Solving Court Model Description: The model adopted for Jersey County Drug Court was formulated by the planning team after attending the National Drug Court Planning Initiative Workshop. The National Criminal Justice Reference Service (NCJRS) collaborated with the Drug Court Program Office (DCPO) and the National Drug Court Institute (NDCI) to offer a course on planning fundamentals and implementing drug courts. The model's structure is programmed to defer judgment and vacate the case once successful completion is obtained. The client pleads guilty but is not sentenced.

ADMINISTRATION

Goals & Objectives: The Jersey County Drug Court mission is to restore wholeness to lives shattered by substance abuse, by eliminating drug dependency of the client through a process of timely and intensive treatment, supervision, and court imposed sanctions and rewards by effectively addressing the client's related psychological, social, vocational, and family issues.

Policies & Procedures: YES

Funding: Funding is accomplished through the use of probation fees. Grants were only received for the original training.

CASE PROCESSING

Type of Cases/Populations Served: Any type of offense that deals with the possession, purchase, or manufacturing of drugs. Candidates are at least 17 years old, living in Jersey County, and arrested for a felony. Drug abusers are accepted into the court if restitution is recoverable. Non-drug cases motivated by drug abuse and probation felony revocation cases who meet the original criteria are also admissible.

Screening/Assessment: Assessments are done in three parts. First is the legal assessment, it determines if a participant legally qualifies as a client for the drug court. Legal assessments are performed by the probation department. Second, is the clinical assessment, performed by Treatment Alternatives for Safe Communities (TASC), the assessment determines if a potential client has a substance abuse problem. Lastly, a bio-psycho-social assessment is completed at the Wells Center. This assessment is to determine the mental status of the client, if there are any social or psychological symptoms, clinical or personality disorders, medical conditions, or environmental issues that contribute to the client's usage of drugs.

Incentives/Sanctions: There are a wide variety of incentives and sanctions that can be imposed on a client. However, the most used sanction is jail time and the most used incentive is gas or food vouchers.

Treatment Interventions: Intense and coerced treatment is given. Phase I requires six hours of treatment a week. Phase II requires 4 hours of treatment per week. Phase III requires two hours of treatment per week. Phase IV is aftercare, and treatment is given as needed. One certified counselor is a drug court probation officer. The other counselor is from the Wells Center. Together, treatment programming is adequate.

TRAINING

Originally, the planning team attended National Drug Court Workshops in San Francisco, Pensacola, and San Diego. Since then, ongoing training has been received by attending the Annual Illinois Association of Drug Court Professionals Conference held in Tinley Park, Illinois.

OUTCOME/MEASURES

Checking arrest records on clients after graduation from drug court is the only measurable outcome utilized. Efficacy is measured by percentage ratio, achieving a 30% success rate is the desired attainable result. Currently, re-offending for graduated clients is at the 50% ratio level.

Circuit: Seventh Judicial Circuit
County/Location: Morgan County

Type of Problem-Solving Court: Drug Court - Adult

Implementation Date: June 2005

Problem-Solving Court Model Description: The Morgan County Drug Court was modeled after the Rock Island County Drug Court, which consists of post-conviction tracks. Track one clients are those who have had sentencing withheld pending participation in the drug court. If successful, the plea can be vacated and the charge dismissed. If unsuccessful, sentencing will be imposed. Track two clients are those whose primary issues surround addiction, are already on probation, and face a petition to revoke.

ADMINISTRATION

Goals & Objectives: To aid in providing a safe and productive community by reducing drug usage and antisocial behavior related to drug usage, to aide individuals in leading drug-free lifestyles, and assist them in developing skills that will encourage pro-social behavior in the areas of personnel, family, and community settings.

Policies & Procedures: The Morgan County Drug Court operates in accordance with 730 ILCS 166 of the Drug Court Treatment Act.

Funding: Funding is provided through probation service fees.

CASE PROCESSING

Type of Cases/Population Served: Participants must meet the following criteria: a resident of Morgan County and charged with a felony offense; cannot have a history of violence or drug dealing; admit their addiction to drugs; demonstrate a willingness to participate in a treatment program; and could not have previously participated in a drug court program.

Screening/Assessment: Treatment Alternatives for Safe Communities (TASC) will determine whether a candidate is eligible for participation in drug court.

Incentives/Sanctions: Sanctions include: admonishment from the team; reading/written assignments; curfew; public service employment (PSE); electronic monitoring; shock incarceration; increased reporting; increased urinalysis testing; increased level of treatment care; courtroom detention; and termination. Incentives include: praise from the team; reduction in previously imposed sanctions; reduction of length of supervision; decreased court appearances; reduction of fines and fees; dismissal of criminal charges; and a graduation ceremony.

Treatment Interventions: Morgan County Drug Court utilizes the services of the Wells Center and Recovery Resources to treat substance abusing participants in the program.

TRAINING

The drug court team attends an annual drug court conference in Tinley Park, Illinois. The drug court team also attended observational days at the drug courts in Rock Island, Pike, and Jersey counties.

OUTCOME/MEASURES

To date, there have not been any outcome measures developed for the evaluation of the drug court program.

Circuit: Eighth Judicial Circuit
County/Location: Adams County

Type of Problem-Solving Court: Drug Court - Adult

Implementation Date: July 11, 2006

Problem-Solving Court Model Description: The Adams County Drug Court was established under the national model for drug courts. The model is designed for adult felony cases that meet program eligibility requirements. It is primarily a “post-adjudicatory” drug court, but may serve “pre-adjudicatory” cases as deemed appropriate.

ADMINISTRATION

Goals & Objectives: The Adams County Drug Court has been developed to reduce drug usage, to reduce recidivism, and to produce positive citizens.

Policies & Procedures: The Adams County Drug Court operates in accordance with 730 ILCS 166, Drug Court Treatment Act.

Funding: Adams County funds the drug court.

CASE PROCESSING

Type of Cases/Population Served: Participants must meet the following criteria: be charged with a felony drug offense; should be a high intensity drug-user and an admitted drug abuser; cannot be convicted of a crime of violence within the last 10 years; demonstrate a willingness to participate in a treatment program; and should not have previously completed or been discharged from a drug court program.

Screening/Assessment: Treatment Alternatives for Safer Communities (TASC) will assess each candidate and determine whether a candidate meets eligibility requirements for the drug court. Typically, a referral to Recovery Resources is required for those diagnoses that meets the criteria for substance abuse or dependency. A primary diagnosis of a mental health issue is required for referral to Transitions.

Incentives/Sanctions: Sanctions may include: verbal admonishment/warning; increased supervision; increased drug/alcohol testing; curfew restrictions; home confinement; increased fees; increased court appearances; electronic monitoring; short term jail sentence; or termination from the drug court. Incentives may include: verbal praise; decreased drug/alcohol testing; decreased time in a phase; fewer court appearances; fee reduction; reduction/removal of earlier sanctions; appropriate gift certificates/coupons; and graduation from drug court.

Treatment Interventions: Counseling, consultation, and case management services are provided to drug court participants by an Illinois Division of Alcohol and Substance Abuse (DASA) licensed provider. In most instances, this provider will be Great River Recovery Resources, Inc. and the Family Resource Center. The goal of “treatment” is for the drug court program participant to achieve 12 continuous months of abstinence and sobriety from all mind-altering substances.

TRAINING

All drug officers and drug court team members, excluding the judge, have had extensive training regarding drug courts.

OUTCOME/MEASURES

As part of the Evidence-Based Practices Initiative, the department will define data elements for statistical analysis of the drug court program.

Circuit: Eighth Judicial Circuit
County/Location: Pike County

Type of Problem-Solving Court: Drug Court - Adult

Implementation Date: August 2003

Problem-Solving Court Model Description: The Pike County Drug Court utilizes a two-track model when serving potential clients. Track one is a pre-plea referral made by the Pike County State's Attorney's Office who will determine eligibility upon consultation with the drug court officer (DCO). The DCO will interview the defendant being held on charges that involve the use of drugs. If a defendant appears to have a drug abuse problem and is willing to participate in further assessments and recommended treatment, the case will be referred for consideration into the drug court. Track two, or referral for post-plea cases, can be made upon motion of the state's attorney upon approval of the DCO. All referrals must have the concurrence of both the state's attorney and the drug court judge to be accepted into the drug court program.

ADMINISTRATION

Goals & Objectives: The Pike County Drug Court was established to restore wholeness to lives shattered by substance abuse, reduce recidivism through therapeutic intervention, hold the offenders accountable for their criminal behavior, and make the public safer by reducing drug-related crimes.

Policies & Procedures: The Pike County Drug Court will operate in accordance with 730 ILCS 166 of the Drug Court Treatment Act.

Funding: Funding is provided through Pike County probation service fees.

CASE PROCESSING

Type of Cases/Population Served: Participants must meet the following criteria: any drug offense qualifying for probation; cannot have any prior violent convictions; be a resident of Pike County; have an addiction or chemical dependency; there has to be a relationship between drugs and criminality; and candidates' willingness to participate in the drug court program.

Screening/Assessment: Treatment Alternatives for Safer Communities (TASC) will assess each candidate to determine participants' eligibility into drug court.

Incentives/Sanctions: Sanctions can include: admonishment from the drug court team; curfew; electronic monitoring; shock incarceration; increased reporting; increased drug testing; increased level of treatment; or termination from the program. Incentives may include: praise from the team; reduction in previously imposed sanctions; tokens of progress; decreased court appearances; decreased levels of supervision; and graduation.

Treatment Interventions: The Wells Center, located in Jacksonville, Illinois provides outpatient and inpatient services. There is a counselor onsite two days per week. There is also a local counseling center that provides outpatient, mental health, group, and individual treatment services to the community.

TRAINING

All drug court team members have attended the Illinois Drug Court Conference in Tinley Park, Illinois. The drug court judges have also received additional training in Reno, Nevada. Ongoing training is provided as needed.

OUTCOME/MEASURES

To date, there have not been any outcome measures developed for the evaluation of the drug court program.

Circuit: Tenth Judicial Circuit
County/Location: Peoria County

Type of Problem-Solving Court: Drug Court - Adult

Implementation Date: December 15, 1997

Problem-Solving Court Model Description: Peoria County Drug Court is an intensive, post-plea, judicially case-managed, treatment-based approach to treat drug dependent adults with their addiction.

ADMINISTRATION

Goals & Objectives: Peoria County's Adult Drug Court was established to decrease crime by reducing drug use and recidivism on the part of the drug offenders and to reduce stress on the county's criminal justice system collaboratively, by increasing the efficiency and effectiveness of adjudicating and treating drug offenders.

Policies & Procedures: YES

Funding: Treatment services are paid for through probation service funds.

CASE PROCESSING

Type of Cases/Population Served: Participants must meet the following criteria: be a Peoria County resident; have no prior violent conviction; no Class 1 or greater prior conviction; no more than two (2) prior TASC treatment episodes; all pending cases disposed of; there needs to be a relationship between the drug usage and criminality; and the candidate must demonstrate a willingness to participate in the Peoria County Drug Court program.

Screening/Assessment: Initial/referral assessments consistent with American Society of Addiction Medicine standards and guidelines.

Incentives/Sanctions: Sanctions may include: admonishment from the court; curfews; writing assignments; an increased level of supervision; travel restrictions; electronic monitoring; public service hours; shock incarceration; or jail.

Treatment Interventions: Treatment options include 6-9 months in long-term residential (CITCA) treatment; 90-day residential treatment; Intensive Outpatient Program (IOP); Continuing Outpatient Care; and Halfway House recovery phase placement.

TRAINING

Prior to the beginning of the operation of the drug court, representatives went to national drug court meetings/training. Since the beginning, team members have been involved both as trainees and trainers at state level meetings/training on drug courts.

OUTCOME/MEASURES

The Center for Legal Studies, University of Illinois at Springfield's team of evaluators conducted the evaluation of the drug court program and cited that the Peoria County Drug Court has achieved its goals and objectives.

Circuit: Tenth Judicial Circuit
County/Location: Peoria County

Type of Problem-Solving Court: Drug Court - Juvenile

Implementation Date: April 2001

Problem-Solving Court Model Description: Peoria County's Juvenile Drug Court is a modification from the Adult Drug Court design in Peoria County. The juvenile drug court is an intensive, post-plea, judicially case-managed, treatment-based approach to treat drug-dependent adolescents with their addiction.

ADMINISTRATION

Goals & Objectives: The overall goal for Peoria County Juvenile Drug Court is to improve the prospects for the lives of identified juveniles who have substance abuse problems contributing to their delinquency.

Policies & Procedures: YES

Funding: Treatment costs have been annualized in the state budget.

CASE PROCESSING

Type of Cases/Population Served: Participants must be: younger than 17; a resident of Peoria County with no prior violent offense(s); screened as having a substance abuse disorder; and be willing participants in the drug court program. Excluded are sex-offenders or seriously violent juveniles.

Screening/Assessment: Assessments are completed by the Human Service Center of White Oaks.

Incentives/Sanctions: Sanctions may include: admonishment from the Court; curfews; writing assignments; an increased level of supervision; travel restrictions; electronic monitoring; public service hours; shock incarceration; or jail.

Treatment Interventions: White Oaks is the treatment provider for juveniles in Peoria County.

TRAINING

The treatment providers in Peoria County received training as required for their certification.

OUTCOME/MEASURES

The team meets quarterly to discuss and informally evaluate both process and outcome measures, including number of screened, admitted, served, and nature/condition of discharge (successful or unsuccessful).

Circuit: Tenth Judicial Circuit
County/Location: Peoria County

Type of Problem-Solving Court: Domestic Violence Court

Implementation Date: July 1, 2004

Problem-Solving Court Model Description: The Peoria County Domestic Violence Court has been patterned after the Family Justice Center's model. This model is a coordinated response to domestic violence. All the components are present at the table to create one overall protocol and an efficient way to handle those that are either victims or abusers of domestic violence. There is a tracking system put in place to measure the outcomes of each component. If circumstances develop into system problems, the group addresses these as well.

ADMINISTRATION

Goals & Objectives: The Peoria County Domestic Violence Court was developed to improve jurisdictional response to victims of domestic violence, build a multi-disciplinary team that will track all domestic violence cases through the system, and hold the abuser accountable for their actions.

Policies & Procedures: YES

Funding: Funds were provided through an Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority (ICJIA) grant.

CASE PROCESSING

Type of Cases/Population Served: All domestic violence and domestic violence related offenses are required to take part in the domestic violence programs. Some offenders charged with a felony or misdemeanor may have to participate in the program to meet court orders.

Screening/Assessment: The Peoria County Domestic Violence Court utilizes the Lethality Assessment Instrument to assess potential clients.

Incentives/Sanctions: Sanctions may include: admonishment from the court; curfews; writing assignments; increased level of supervision; travel restrictions; electronic monitoring; public service hours; shock incarceration; or jail.

Treatment Interventions: Treatment is provided through the Center for The Prevention of Abuse. This is the only approved Domestic Violence Battery Program in the area. The Center is funded through grants and fundraisers. There are fees added to assist the cost of the program paid by the defendant.

TRAINING

The Peoria County Domestic Violence team is required to attend 40 hours of domestic violence training. Monthly cross-training is conducted with all participating counties.

OUTCOME/MEASURES

To date, there have not been any outcome measures developed for the evaluation of the domestic violence court program.

Circuit: Eleventh Judicial Circuit
County/Location: McLean County

Type of Problem-Solving Court: Drug Court - Adult

Implementation Date: August 31, 2006

Problem-Solving Court Model Description: Drug court sessions are held once each week in the courtroom occupied by the judge assigned to the McLean County Drug Court. Participants are notified in advance when they are required to appear. Failure to appear when required may result in the issuance of an arrest warrant. Appearances in court by drug court participants will vary in frequency based upon participants' classification in Phase I, II, or III of the program. The manner in which the cases are processed during each session remains solely within the discretion of the drug court judge.

ADMINISTRATION

Goals & Objectives: To enhance the quality of life in McLean County by reducing the criminal behavior and substance abuse between drug court participants and their families through a cost-effective collaboration of legal, clinical, and community resources.

Policies & Procedures: YES

Funding: McLean County funds the drug court.

CASE PROCESSING

Type of Cases/Population Served: Participants must meet the following criteria: be a nonviolent offender who has been diagnosed as drug dependent or addicted; be charged with a felony and may have prior felony convictions; be an adult offender that resides in McLean County; and express a willingness to participate in treatment and comply with treatment recommendations. Also, targeted are the homeless, unemployed, and undereducated.

Screening/Assessment: Treatment staff will conduct a bio psycho social assessment which will generally include the administration of an instrument entitled Global Appraisal of Individual Needs-Initial (GAIN-I).

Incentives/Sanctions: Sanctions imposed include curfew restrictions, increased supervision, increased drug testing, demotion in phase, community service, writing assignments, and jail. Incentives that are awarded may include praise from the court, reduction in fines, promotion to the next phase, coupons, bus tokens, and raffles.

Treatment Interventions: Treatment is provided by Chestnut Health Systems.

TRAINING

The drug court team attended three 3-day nationwide educational training sessions. The drug court coordinator and supervisor attend one 5-day national training regarding drug court process.

OUTCOME/MEASURES

To date, there have not been any outcome measures developed for the evaluation of the drug court program.

Circuit: Twelfth Judicial Circuit
County/Location: Will County

Type of Problem-Solving Court: Drug Court - Adult

Implementation Date: December 1999

Problem-Solving Court Model Description: The Will County Drug Court uses a multi-disciplinary team approach to drug treatment. The Court utilizes the drug court team to provide review and oversight with swift and effective consequences for violating the rules and for establishing incentives and rewards for positive behavior. Treatment uses a graduated model with frequent drug testing and monitoring. The focus of the Will County Drug Court is to change the behavior and to reduce or eliminate the cycle of drug abuse and recidivism.

ADMINISTRATION

Goals & Objectives: The goals of the Will County Adult Drug Court are to reduce substance abuse and the criminal behavior associated with that abuse, improve public safety, and reduce the costs associated with the cycle of criminal behavior (convictions, jail time, DOC commitments).

Policies & Procedures: YES

Funding: Will County currently pays the annual cost for the drug court operations. In addition, the drug court coordinator is seeking various grants to sustain the court.

CASE PROCESSING

Type of Cases/Population Served: Participants must meet the following criteria: be charged with a misdemeanor/felony offense with a history of fewer than 3 felony convictions over the last 10 years; no pending DUI charges; no charges of violence; a resident of Will County; be at least 17 years old; need for treatment for use or abuse of an illicit drug; and have a willingness to participate and accept the guidelines of the drug court contract.

Screening/Assessment: Candidates for the drug court are identified by the public defender, state's attorney, law enforcement agencies, and a local program known as the Center for Correctional Concerns. The potential participant is screened by probation for prior criminal activity and an assessment is completed by the Will County Health Department within 48 hours of the referral. These assessments determine the need for substance abuse treatment and level of care needed. TASC also identifies appropriate treatment resources available and facilitates placement if the defendant is accepted into the drug court.

Incentives/Sanctions: Incentives used for drug court participants include praise and acknowledgment from the judge in open court, a move to the next phase (a reduction in reporting to probation and the Court), which includes a certificate of achievement and a picture with the judge. Also, upon graduation, the participant receives a plaque and the criminal charges are *nole prosequi*. Sanctions that are used include incarceration, an increase in the number of support group meetings, public service work, and an increase in court appearances.

Treatment Interventions: Inpatient treatment is provided through Federal Division of Alcohol and Substance Abuse (DASA) funds. Halfway houses are through local funds (Will County), and three-quarter houses and outpatient services are self pay. We utilize residential, halfway housing and three-quarter housing throughout northern Illinois. We utilize several local treatment facilities and feel that they are adequate, but there is a need for additional facilities.

TRAINING

The drug court team attended several drug court planning workshops prior to the implementation of the drug court. These trainings were sponsored by the U.S. Department of Justice. Ongoing training is provided and attended by members of the drug court team. There are local trainings as well as the National Association of Drug Court Professionals annual seminar.

OUTCOME/MEASURES

The outcome evaluation of the Will County Drug Court is based on the data registered in the Buffalo System and the information provided by the current drug court coordinator.

Circuit: Twelfth Judicial Circuit
County/Location: Will County

Type of Problem-Solving Court: Drug Court - Juvenile

Implementation Date: April 1, 2002

Problem-Solving Court Model Description: The Will County Juvenile Drug Court was modeled after the Will County Adult Drug Court Program and the Peoria County Juvenile Drug Court. Will County's Juvenile Drug Court is a court-supervised, comprehensive treatment program for nonviolent offenders and their families. This program was developed to help reduce substance abuse, criminal behavior, and recidivism by regular court appearances before the juvenile judge and ongoing drug treatment.

ADMINISTRATION

Goals & Objectives: The Will County Juvenile Drug Court was established to assist and empower individuals and families by providing comprehensive services to promote wellness, responsibility, and accountability thereby reducing drug use and improving community safety.

Policies & Procedures: YES

Funding: All costs for the juvenile drug court are absorbed by the County of Will, donations have been received from private businesses.

CASE PROCESSING

Type of Cases/Population Served: Participants must meet the following criteria: a juvenile should be charged with a drug related crime or they must have a drug problem that has been reported to the court. Candidates also must be between the ages of sixteen and eighteen and volunteer to participate in the program. Juveniles charged with forcible felonies or felony crimes of violence are not accepted into the program.

Screening/Assessment: Participants who demonstrate any escalation in behavior or drug use are subject to immediate revision of their treatment program (e.g., drug court contract extension, various sanctions, or juvenile detention and reevaluation of treatment needs). Monthly staffings are conducted to ensure progress of participants.

Incentives/Sanctions: Sanctions include: writing an essay on a topic chosen by the judge; more frequent meetings with the probation officer; more frequent drug testing; earlier curfew; extended time in the program; additional hours of public service work; home confinement; incarceration; and termination from the drug court program.

Treatment Interventions: Treatment is based on level of need and ranges from inpatient to basic outpatient. Treatment for the minor is currently funded by DASA (Division of Alcohol and Substance Abuse). The Will County Health Department currently provides outpatient services, while the probation department monitors the juvenile's progress within all levels of treatment.

TRAINING

Will County's Drug Court Probation Officer attends the Annual Illinois Association of Drug Court Professionals Conference when available.

OUTCOME/MEASURES

To date, there have not been any outcome measures developed for the evaluation of the juvenile drug court program.

Circuit: Fourteenth Judicial Circuit
County/Location: Rock Island County

Type of Problem-Solving Court: Drug Court - Adult

Implementation Date: July 31, 2000

Problem-Solving Court Model Description: Rock Island County Drug Court has two tracks, both of which are post-plea. Track one clients are those who have had sentencing withheld pending participation in the drug court. If successful, the plea can be vacated, withdrawn, and the charges dismissed. If unsuccessful, sentencing will be imposed. Track two clients are those whose primary issues surround addiction and are already on probation and face a petition to revoke or have served previous felony probation.

ADMINISTRATION

Goals & Objectives: The Rock Island Drug Court's primary mission is the reduction of recidivism and drug usage among nonviolent adult probationers in Rock Island.

Policies & Procedures: YES

Funding: Funding is provided through multiple sources.

CASE PROCESSING

Type of Cases/Population Served: Participants must meet the following criteria: have a felony conviction, be nonviolent, and reside in Rock Island County. There needs to be a relationship between the drug use and criminality, the offender cannot have a mental illness, and must show a willingness to address the substance abuse addiction.

Screening/Assessment: Treatment Alternative for Safe Communities (TASC) will determine whether a candidate is eligible for participation in drug court.

Incentives/Sanctions: Sanctions include: admonishment from the team; reading/written assignments; curfew; public service employment (PSE); electronic monitoring; shock incarceration; increased reporting; increased urinalysis testing; increased level of treatment; courtroom detention; and termination. Incentives that can be applied include: praise from the team; reduction in previously imposed sanctions; reduction of lengths of supervision; decreased court appearances; reduction of fines and fees; dismissal of criminal charges; and a graduation ceremony.

Treatment Interventions: The Rock Island County Drug Court program will use multiple treatment providers. The Robert Young Center for Community Mental Health (RYC) has a hospital-based chemical dependency program offering detoxification, assessment, inpatient, outpatient, and continuing care for Illinois clients, as well as inpatient and outpatient mental health services. The Rock Island County Council on Addictions (RICCA) is a publicly funded, not-for-profit treatment program that offers assessments, outpatient, halfway housing, and continuing care services for Illinois clients. The Center for Alcohol & Drug Services (the CENTER) is also a publicly funded, not-for-profit agency that offers assessment, residential, outpatient, methadone, halfway housing, and continuing care services for residents of Illinois and Iowa.

TRAINING

The drug court team attends Illinois drug court training, along with the National Association of Drug Court Professionals annual conferences.

OUTCOME/MEASURES

No official measures have been evaluated. The drug court team meets yearly to determine the efficacy of the drug court program.

Circuit: Fifteenth Judicial Circuit
County/Location: Lee County

Type of Problem-Solving Court: Drug Court - Adult

Implementation Date: November 11, 2005

Problem-Solving Court Model Description: The Lee County Drug Court follows all of the guidelines of the *10 Key Components* from the Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA) in establishing a drug court. The drug court model is that of diverting drug using defendants into treatment.

ADMINISTRATION

Goals & Objectives: The Lee County Drug Court was established to break the cycle of drug use and to reduce the rate of recidivism. Goals and objectives are discussed on a continual basis.

Policies & Procedures: Policies and procedures are being developed at this time.

Funding: Federal grant opportunities and local support will be explored when the drug court has permission to become fully operational.

CASE PROCESSING

Type of Cases/Population Served: Participants must be an adult offender charged with a felony drug or drug-related offense, and have a history and/or current problem of substance abuse.

Screening/Assessment: Our program evaluators are collecting information on sanctions, incentives, clean-time, employment, Phase movement, etc.

Incentives/Sanctions: None at this time.

Treatment Interventions: Treatment service is offered at two local facilities. Lee County also utilizes the inpatient treatment service at statewide facilities. Currently treatment is paid by the offender or a sliding scale is used to assist with fees.

TRAINING

Lee County drug court team members attended the Drug Court Planning Initiative training provided by the National Drug Court Institute.

OUTCOME/MEASURES

To date, there have not been any outcome measures developed for the evaluation of the adult drug court program.

Circuit: Sixteenth Judicial Circuit
County/Location: Kane County

Type of Problem-Solving Court: Drug Court - Adult

Implementation Date: August 1, 2000

Problem-Solving Court Model Description: The Kane County Drug Rehabilitation Court (DRC) was modeled along the guidelines of the U.S. Department of Justice's *Defining Drug Courts: 10 Key Components*. The drug court model utilizes a diversionary approach which directs drug offenders away from incarceration and into treatment. This approach integrates substance abuse treatment, sanctions, and incentives with case processing to place nonviolent drug-related offenders in judicially supervised rehabilitation programs.

ADMINISTRATION

Goals & Objectives: The Kane County Drug Court was established to reduce the incidences of drug use, drug addiction, and crimes committed as a result of drug use and drug addiction.

Policies & Procedures: NO (currently being written by the drug court judge and team).

Funding: Funds have been provided through a federal grant, which will cease in 2008. Monies are also obtained through the county board.

CASE PROCESSING

Type of Cases/Population Served: Participants must meet the following criteria: the defendant must be at least 17 years of age, charged with a probationable criminal offense, the defendant must have a substance addiction, must request for themselves and show a desire to participate in the treatment, and the state's attorney and the arresting police department must approve entry into the program.

Screening/Assessment: Assessments are completed by the DRC Treatment Team.

Incentives/Sanctions: Sanctions that may be imposed are increased court appearances, performance of public service work, increased drug testing, increased reporting to probation officer, being taken into custody, or termination from the program. Incentives that are applied include praise from the team, reduction in previously imposed sanctions, reduction of drug tests, decreased court appearances, reduction of fines and fees, dismissal of criminal charges, and graduation ceremony.

Treatment Interventions: The program utilizes community-based treatment and inpatient services to provide education and treatment to participants. Structure is provided by the court's weekly review of all cases.

TRAINING

The drug court team has attended National Drug Court conferences, as well as the trainings provided by the state drug association. Field staff have received additional training through the Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts.

OUTCOME/MEASURES

An outside source conducted an evaluation of Kane County Court Services and concluded that the drug court was implemented in a manner that is moderately consistent with the *10 Key Components*.

Circuit: Sixteenth Judicial Circuit
County/Location: Kane County

Type of Problem-Solving Court: Drug Court - Juvenile

Implementation Date: February 2004

Problem-Solving Court Model Description: There were multiple model programs available for use in designing and implementing a juvenile drug court. Courts in Missoula, Montana and other districts throughout the nation were referenced in addition to both the best practices and *10 Key Components* of drug courts, as outlined by the federal government.

ADMINISTRATION

Goals & Objectives: 1) To identify clients at the earliest possible opportunity in order to refer, screen, and supervise them, while promoting client and family wellness, sobriety, and community safety. 2) To assist juvenile court services (probation) with their supervision and monitoring and to assist in finding appropriate and reliable programs designed to meet non substance abuse-related needs. 3) To provide a forum for parents and families to address and discuss their problems, challenges, and progress in a confidential and safe manner with the judge, treatment providers, and probation officers.

Policies & Procedures: YES

Funding: Funding is provided by the Bureau of Justice Administration and the Office of Juvenile Justice Programs, as well as a match from probation funds. This grant will terminate in October of 2007, at which time the court will be funded in-part by in-kind donations, as well as money from the county board.

CASE PROCESSING

Type of Cases/Population Served: Participants must: be between the ages of 14-17, but includes those that may turn 18 while enrolled in the program; be a nonviolent offender, including violent prior offenses; have been screened as having a substance abuse disorder; have no current involvement in gangs or history of gang membership; and be a willing participant with a parent, family support person, or guardian who are also willing to participate and provide support to the juvenile in the drug court program.

Screening/Assessment: The SASSI is used to screen the minors for likeliness of substance abuse, in addition to the clinical interview during which time appropriate services are assigned.

Incentives/Sanctions: Incentives and sanctions are used in response to progress and any program infractions using behavior modification techniques. A urinalysis is conducted 1-4 times per week depending on a minor's status in the court. Electronic home monitoring and other curfew restrictions are also employed to assist in monitoring participants throughout the program.

Treatment Interventions: Juveniles receive substance abuse counseling at one of two community agencies. Treatment resources are also available through probation and other community agencies, including vocational training, anger management, family counseling, and wrap around services.

TRAINING

Team members have attended both the national and state conferences of the Association of Drug Court Professionals, as well as training provided by the federal government on enhancing the effectiveness of juvenile drug courts.

OUTCOME/MEASURES

Data to be evaluated (demographics, drug use, treatment history, treatment contacts, drug screening information, etc.) are collected biannually throughout the minor's participation in drug court.

Circuit: Sixteenth Judicial Circuit
County/Location: Kane County

Type of Problem-Solving Court: Mental Health Court

Implementation Date: February 2006

Problem-Solving Court Model Description: Kane County's Mental Health Court is referred to as the *Treatment Alternative Court* (TAC). The TAC was modeled after the mental health courts of Winnebago, Cook, and DuPage counties, since they were existing mental health courts operating within the state at the time.

ADMINISTRATION

Goals & Objectives: The goals of the Kane County TAC are to increase: public safety, the quality of life for the participants in the TAC, and the participants' treatment engagement.

Policies & Procedures: YES

Funding: The TAC has been awarded a Bureau of Justice Assistance Congressionally Mandated Award that is funded from 2006 thru 2008. In the interim, Kane County will be providing funding for the program.

CASE PROCESSING

Type of Cases/Population Served: Participants must meet the following criteria: be at least 17 years of age and a resident of Kane County; be a nonviolent offender with no history of violent offenses; verification of having a mental illness; a cooccurring disorder or developmental disability; enter a guilty plea for the current charge(s); and be a willing participant and fully understand the program requirements as explained to them.

Screening/Assessment: A Personality Assessment Inventory, Substance Abuse Subtle Screening Inventory, Clinical Interview, and review of records are used to provide preliminary mental health diagnosis. In addition, a comprehensive mental health and/or behavioral health assessment, as well as a psychiatric evaluation, are completed by the defendant's assigned treatment provider prior to engaging in mental health services as part of the TAC.

Incentives/Sanctions: Incentives and sanctions are used in an effort to modify negative behavior or reinforce positive behavior. Incentives and sanctions are determined on a case-by-case basis with team discussion on the matter and are imposed incrementally, beginning with a small reward or minor sanction, and increasing with either a positive or negative progression of behavior.

Treatment Interventions: Participants receive extensive mental health treatment at one of three community-based mental health agencies. Each participant engages in daily psycho social rehabilitation programming, weekly individual therapy, monthly psychiatric consultation, weekly case management services, weekly mental illness/substance abuse (MISA) services, and weekly self-help/support services. The TAC coordinator monitors each participant and provides the necessary level of case management between the participant and the TAC team.

TRAINING

The assigned mental health court judge, the assistant state's attorney, and the director of the diagnostic center attended a 3-day training in Los Angeles in 2005 which familiarized them with the essential components of mental health courts. The TAC coordinator has attended conferences related to treatment of individuals with cooccurring disorders. In addition, the TAC team attended a 4-day cross-training in July 2006 which was developed to familiarize the team's mental health professionals with the working of the judicial system and vice-versa.

OUTCOME/MEASURES

Outcomes are measured by recidivism rates and continued engagement in mental health treatment, including continued medication compliance, abstinence from substances, and an overall increase in the quality of life.

Circuit: Seventeenth Judicial Circuit
County/Location: Winnebago County

Type of Problem-Solving Court: Drug Court - Adult

Implementation Date: October 1, 1996

Problem-Solving Court Model Description: The Winnebago County Drug Court's overall structure and functioning are consistent with the Department of Justice's best national practice model. The court has 1) a single judge who provides significant judicial leadership; 2) contracts and effective patterns of interaction with a variety of treatment providers; 3) committed probation officers, and 4) a system of sanctions and rewards.

ADMINISTRATION

Goals & Objectives: The goals of the drug court are to reduce crime, enhance public safety, rehabilitate addicted criminal offenders, relieve jail overcrowding, and reduce caseloads through a coordinated system of services and sanctions.

Policies & Procedures: YES

Funding: The total annual budget is covered through revenues generated by the 1% Public Safety Tax Fund.

CASE PROCESSING

Type of Cases/Population Served: Participants must meet the following criteria: be a nonviolent offender at least 17 years of age or older, not deny drug use or addiction to drugs, not convicted of a crime of violence within the past 10 years, not previously admitted to a drug court program, and demonstrate a willingness to participate in a treatment program.

Screening/Assessment: The local TASC representative conducts a drug and alcohol assessment to determine if the defendant is eligible for drug court consideration.

Incentives/Sanctions: Sanctions may range from: writing an essay to the judge; more frequent reporting to either a judge or probation officer; performance of public service work; submission to urinalysis; payment for treatment and drug testing; intensified outpatient treatment; jail time; serving a work-release sentence; day reporting; or probation revocation and re-sentencing. Incentives may include: fewer court appearances; fewer treatment sessions; fewer drug tests; reduction in fines and fees; reduction of public service work; greater employment opportunities; and referral to other services.

Treatment Interventions: The drug court relies on local and regional drug and alcohol treatment facilities, both inpatient and outpatient, to provide the necessary treatment modalities as determined by the accompanying assessment. There are approximately 5-6 inpatient facilities within the region and two intensive outpatient programs.

TRAINING

The drug court team has attended several national drug court conferences and attends the yearly state conference, as well. The team has also received training on sanctions and incentives through the National Drug Court Institute (NDCI) and attended local and regional training seminars on a variety of case management issues.

OUTCOME/MEASURES

One drug court evaluation has been completed to date. Northern Illinois University completed the *Winnebago County Drug Court Evaluation Report* on December 20, 1999.

Circuit: Seventeenth Judicial Circuit
County/Location: Winnebago County

Type of Problem-Solving Court: Mental Health Court

Implementation Date: February 8, 2005

Problem-Solving Court Model Description: The Winnebago County Mental Health Court, formally referred to as the Therapeutic Intervention Program (TIP), is modeled on the concept of *therapeutic justice* which utilizes a team approach. Participation in the TIP court is voluntary and requires the defendant to willingly participate in the model. The model requires an initial professional assessment within 48 hours of arrest and a treatment plan devised while the defendant is in jail, a case review by the team, placement of the individual in the mental health court, and frequent court appearances for the participant. In addition, the participants are more intensively monitored and counseled than in traditional sentences of standard probation.

ADMINISTRATION

Goals & Objectives: The Winnebago County Mental Health Court was established to enhance and protect public safety while restoring the liberty and community functioning of defendants with severe mental illness through comprehensive and therapeutic judicial intervention.

Policies & Procedures: The Mental Health Community Task Force developed a series of policies and procedures to guide the operations and management of the mental health court.

Funding: Funding is largely supported through revenue received from the 1% Public Safety Tax Fund which Winnebago County taxpayers approved in November 2002. An additional revenue source from Public Act 93-0992, granting the collection of fees from defendants for the operation of mental health courts, may defray expenditures from the county general fund.

CASE PROCESSING

Type of Cases/Population Served: Participants must meet the following criteria: diagnosed with a serious mental illness, as described in the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders*, 4th Edition; be willing to cooperate with the court and with an approved treatment agency and sign all releases of information required by the court; and be screened and approved by the TIP team. All criminal misdemeanor offenses are eligible and all domestic violence offenses will be phased into the program at the discretion of the team and with the judge's approval.

Screening/Assessment: The jail assessor administers all pertinent assessment tools required to establish a Diagnostic Statistical Manual (DSM) diagnosis and applies American Society of Addiction Medicine (ASAM) criteria to determine the most appropriate level of care for clients with substance abuse.

Incentives/Sanctions: Possible sanctions that may be imposed are: reprimands; more frequent home visits; more frequent court appearances; writing assignments; more restrictive pretrial release conditions; public service work; delay in promotion to next treatment level; jail; and termination/sentencing. Incentives may include: recognition or praise; less frequent drug and alcohol testing; less frequent status hearings; moving to the next level; less restrictive pretrial release conditions; and charge reduction or dismissal.

Treatment Interventions: Janet Wattles Mental Health Center is the designated provider for mental health services in Winnebago County.

TRAINING

The entire mental health court team participated in 40 hours of initial training prior to the court's inception. The entire team also participated in the National Mental Health Courts Conferences in June 2005 and April 2006. The team is required to complete a minimum of 10 hours of additional, approved training every calendar year.

OUTCOME/MEASURES

Program evaluation will be conducted by the program coordinator, support staff and by the Janet Wattles Mental Health Center through an in-kind collaboration with the University of Chicago.

Circuit: Eighteenth Judicial Circuit
County/Location: DuPage County

Type of Problem-Solving Court: Drug Court - Adult

Implementation Date: July 15, 2002

Problem-Solving Court Model Description: The DuPage County Drug Court (DCDC) is based on the National Drug Court Institute's *10 Key Components* in establishing a drug court. The DCDC is a pre-dispositional program that diverts drug using defendants into treatment with a 24-month minimum duration.

ADMINISTRATION

Goals & Objectives: DCDC was established to reduce recidivism, insure public safety, and to return the substance abuse offender into the community as a productive member of society.

Policies & Procedures: NO

Funding: Funding for the drug court is currently provided by the County of DuPage.

CASE PROCESSING

Type of Cases/Population Served: Participants must be an adult offender charged with a felony drug or drug-related offense, and have a history and/or current problem of substance abuse. Applicants with dual diagnosis are accepted as long as the substance abuse is the primary issue.

Screening/Assessment: DCDC follows the American Society of Addiction Medicine (ASAM) criteria for all of their substance abuse assessments, the LSI-R is also used to determine risk.

Incentives/Sanctions: Sanctions may include: providing more frequent urinalysis; reporting more frequently to the court or probation officer; payment for drug retesting; performance of public service work; jail time; and termination from the program. Incentives that may be used are: the reduction of previously imposed sanctions; fewer court appearances; fewer office visits; fewer urinalysis; and graduation from the program.

Treatment Interventions: Pretreatment groups based on the stages of change, long-term residential, short-term residential, halfway house, three-quarter recovery, IOP, OP, aftercare, self-help, psychiatric care, and psychotropic medication are provided by the DCDC program. DuPage County has one long-term residential program for males and one halfway/three-quarter housing program for both males and females. Long-term and short-term residential services from other counties are used on a regular basis, especially for females.

TRAINING

Each probation officer has a minimum of 40 hours of training before they assume the position. The officers and case manager are all certified alcohol and drug counselors so they consistently attend relevant training to maintain their credentials. The DCDC team attended the National Association of Drug Court Professionals conference three times in four years. They attend the Annual Illinois Association of Drug Court Professionals Conference, and the coordinator attended a training through the National Drug Court Institute in 2002 for drug court coordinators.

OUTCOME/MEASURES

Governors State University completed an evaluation in 2005.

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Circuit: Eighteenth Judicial Circuit
County/Location: DuPage County

Type of Problem-Solving Court: Mental Health Court

Implementation Date: January 14, 2004

Problem-Solving Court Model Description: The DuPage County Mental Health Court (MICAP) is a pre-plea diversion program. It is a synthesis of the court models of Broward County, Florida and King County, Alaska. The judge and staff from Broward County gave a presentation on the origins of their program, as well as the day-to-day operations of the court.

ADMINISTRATION

Goals & Objectives: The goals of MICAP are: 1) safety of the community; 2) treatment of defendants with mental illness (DwMI); 3) avoidance of recidivism of DwMI; 4) save money spent on time of the first responders and the penal system; and 5) help DwMI avoid the stigma and loss of benefits associated with some criminal convictions.

Policies & Procedures: YES

Funding: The DuPage County Board has allocated monies from a 3-year special water commission fund payment. Federal and state entitlement programs specific to individual DwMI have been used. General funding from the county, as well as grants, will be sought.

CASE PROCESSING

Type of Cases/Population Served: Applicants for MICAP must be adult defendants with an Axis I diagnosis (serious mental illness) that is related to the offense charged. The program was initially directed toward nonviolent misdemeanor offenders, but has come to encompass felonies. Violent offenses are considered with specific consent of the victim(s). A DwMI who has prior felony convictions may be accepted in some circumstances.

Screening/Assessment: DuPage Mental Health Court utilizes a multi-systemic approach beginning with a full clinical evaluation, LSI-R and HCR20. During staffing all possibilities are discussed and everyone's ideas are considered.

Incentives/Sanctions: The MICAP staff provide day-to-day direction with very small treats, such as gift cards for fast food or participation in socialization events/group outings. In court positive reinforcement, as well as constructive criticism, redirection and, when necessary, a limit of privileges is provided by the judge, prosecutor, and defense attorney. A DwMI who requires inpatient treatment or funded housing may be required to remain in jail until a placement becomes available. A short return to jail is the sanction of last resort.

Treatment Interventions: The treatment/programming encompasses anything from housing to counseling, medication monitoring, job counseling, anger management and cognitive therapy groups, substance abuse inpatient case, intensive outpatient care, and halfway houses. The mental health court also uses any sources available, including those of the health department, psychological services department, probation, and referrals to community resources.

TRAINING

We have met with the judge and staff of the Broward County court and have attended conferences to learn about other mental health courts. We have made presentations of our experience in Paris, France and Boston, Massachusetts. There are also ongoing in-service trainings, workshops and professional conferences.

OUTCOME/MEASURES

There is a process/outcome evaluation being done, however, since it is almost *pro-bono* it is not up-to-date for publication. We currently track new arrests and police contacts, hospitalizations, housing, and medication compliance.

Circuit: Nineteenth Judicial Circuit
County/Location: Lake County

Type of Problem-Solving Court: Drug Court - Adult

Implementation Date: July 1, 2005

Problem-Solving Court Model Description: The model adopted in Lake County involves a team review of prospective cases which are referred by prosecutors, defense attorneys, probation, or pretrial services. The cases are staffed and, if acceptable, are placed in the Lake County Therapeutic Intensive Monitoring Court Program (TIM) post-sentencing. The approach is non-adversarial with all TIM team members working together to assist the offender in remaining drug free.

ADMINISTRATION

Goals & Objectives: The Lake County TIM mission is to: reduce drug usage within the target population with the vision that it will enable lifelong sobriety; reduce recidivism by breaking the correlation between substance abuse and crime; reduce court workloads based on an overall reduction of new cases and probation violations; reduce the jail population; and reduce the work release waiting list.

Policies & Procedures: YES

Funding: Allocations were obtained from the Lake County Board for fiscal years 2005 and 2006. Most of the treatment costs are absorbed by the existing budget and probation service fees.

CASE PROCESSING

Type of Cases/Population Served: Participants must meet the following criteria: be a U.S. citizen with legal residency in Lake County, charged with or convicted of a Class 2-4 nonviolent felony, and be drug dependent with no prior history of violence.

Screening/Assessment: Assessments being used in Lake County are the Level of Service Inventory-Revised (LSI-R) and the Substance Abuse Subtle Screening Inventory (SASSI).

Incentives/Sanctions: Sanctions that can be imposed include jail time, curfews, increased reporting, increased treatment, and termination from the TIM program. Incentives include praise and applause from the judge, gift cards, bus passes, etc.

Treatment Interventions: Extensive treatment opportunities are provided by the TIM court. These treatment venues include, but are not limited to, detoxification and rehabilitation at the Alcohol Treatment Program, inpatient treatment at Haymarket Center, Gateway House, Bridge House, and Women's Residential Services. Intensive outpatient treatment is provided at Lake County Substance Abuse (LCSA). Outpatient services are provided at LCSA, Northern Illinois Council on Alcoholism & Substance Abuse, and three-quarter houses (Oxford Houses). Support groups are provided by NA, AA, faith-based organizations, and Lake County Mental Health. The Cognitive Outreach Group and women's needs groups are delivered by probation personnel.

TRAINING

Lake County's TIM court coordinator is a master level counselor who has had training on the SASSI and DUI training. The presiding judge attended the comprehensive drug court juvenile training conducted by the National Drug Court Institute.

OUTCOME/MEASURES

To date, there have not been any outcome measures developed for the evaluation of the drug court program.

Circuit: Nineteenth Judicial Circuit
County/Location: Lake County

Type of Problem-Solving Court: Mental Health Court

Implementation Date: February 2, 2007

Problem-Solving Court Model Description: Lake County's Mental Health Court is an extension of the of the Therapeutic Intensive Monitoring (TIM) Court. The model involves a team review of prospective cases which are referred by prosecutors, defense attorneys or pretrial services. The cases which can be either pre-trial or post-sentencing are staffed by the team and if acceptable, are placed in the program. The approach is non-adversarial with all team members working together to stabilize the offensive behavior.

ADMINISTRATION

Goals & Objectives: The goals of the TIM Mental Health Court are to: reduce criminalization of the mentally ill, to provide mentally ill offenders with improved access to assessments and treatment, reduce the rate of recidivism amongst the mentally ill, and reduce the population of the Lake County jail.

Policies & Procedures: YES

Funding: Allocations were obtained from the Lake County Board.

CASE PROCESSING

Type of Cases/Population Served: Participants must meet the following criteria: be at least 18 years of age, committed a misdemeanor non-violent felony, have a significant mental illness which is a motivating factor in criminal activity, AXIS I diagnosis as described in the DSM-IV-TR, can not have any outstanding warrants, must be able to understand the terms of the program, and must demonstrate a willingness to cooperate with the court.

Screening/Assessment: A complete mental health assessment will be conducted by a master level counselor at Lake County Behavioral Health (LCBH).

Incentives/Sanctions: The court attempts to resolve difficulties at the status hearing through the use of incentives (increased privileges, praise, gift cards, bus passes, etc.) and sanction (reprimands, jail time, increased reporting, structured day treatment, etc.)

Treatment Interventions: Extensive treatment opportunities are provided by the Lake County Mental Health Court. These treatment venues include, but are not limited to, psychiatric medication and monitoring, detoxification/rehabilitation, psychiatric respite (CCP), transitional housing, group home, psycho-social rehabilitation, day treatment, outpatient substance abuse services, specialized women's treatment services, individual and group outpatient therapy. Services provided by county agencies or funded by public aid funds.

TRAINING

Lake County's TIM court coordinator is a master level counselor who will monitor training needs.

OUTCOME/MEASURES

To date, there have not been any outcome measures developed for the evaluation of the mental health court program.

Circuit: Twentieth Judicial Circuit
County/Location: St. Clair County

Type of Problem-Solving Court: Drug Court - Adult

Implementation Date: July 5, 2006

Problem-Solving Court Model Description: The St. Clair County Adult Drug Court process is a court-supervised, comprehensive treatment program for nonviolent offenders. The adult drug court is a voluntary program that includes regular court appearances before the drug court judge. Treatment, which includes random drug testing, individual and group treatment sessions, and regular attendance at 12-Step meetings, is provided through a contract with a local treatment provider. The adult drug court team will take a holistic approach to the participants' needs and obtain other needed programming and services beyond the treatment required.

ADMINISTRATION

Goals & Objectives: The mission of the St. Clair County Adult Drug Court is to establish and maintain a specialized docket for nonviolent, felony drug-related arrestees who committed their crime under the influence of drugs or to support their chemical dependency.

Policies & Procedures: Policy and procedures for the operation of the adult drug court will be established through the *Adult Drug Court Policy Manual*.

Funding: St. Clair County Drug Court will receive funding from the St. Clair County Mental Health Board to help service providers in providing drug treatment. However, there is no additional funding at this time.

CASE PROCESSING

Type of Cases/Population Served: Participants must meet the following criteria: the defendant is nonviolent and chemically dependent and arrested on a felony charge; there is no evidence of significant, substantial drug dealing; the defendant has no violent charge, nor history of violence; the defendant is not currently on parole, the defendant does not have evidence of major mental illness; and the defendant must voluntarily agree to participate in the program.

Screening/Assessment: Treatment Alternative for Safe Communities (TASC) will complete a thorough assessment of the individual's substance abuse history to determine severity of the problem and make recommendations for treatment. The probation department will use its current assessment forms in supervising offenders during the drug court process.

Incentives/Sanctions: Sanctions that may be imposed are increased court appearances, performance of public service work, increased drug testing, increased reporting to their probation officer, being taken into custody, or termination from the program. Incentives that can be used are fewer court appearances, fewer office visits, fewer drug tests, and fewer treatment sessions.

Treatment Interventions: Treatment services are provided by the Comprehensive Mental Health Center, Chestnut Health Systems, Gateway Foundation, and TASC.

TRAINING

On May 24, 2006, the St. Clair County Drug Court had a training program for all drug court participants, which included a workshop on dual diagnosis disorder, methamphetamines, motivational interviewing, comments from local treatment sources, and a presentation from Kankakee County's drug court personnel. Drug court personnel will attend additional training, as required.

OUTCOME/MEASURES

To date, there have not been any outcome measures developed for the evaluation of the drug court program.

Circuit: Twentieth Judicial Circuit
County/Location: St. Clair County

Type of Problem-Solving Court: Domestic Violence Court **Implementation Date:** October 1, 1997

Problem-Solving Court Model Description: St. Clair County's Domestic Violence Program is referred to as *PROJECT RENEE*, and was implemented in July 2004. *PROJECT RENEE*'s objective is to provide for the safety of victims of domestic violence and their children through the use of victimless prosecution and to prevent any domestic violence homicides. This project offers the victim the ability to receive complete services more rapidly during crucial periods and to maximize the availability of organizational resources.

ADMINISTRATION

Goals & Objectives: First, to establish a specialized domestic violence courtroom. Second, to implement a diversion program for first-time offenders in domestic violence related offenses. Finally, to establish a system that will help monitor all domestic violence cases within the jurisdiction.

Policies & Procedures: There are no written policies and procedures to guide the operations and management of St. Clair County's Domestic Violence Courtroom.

Funding: *PROJECT RENEE* is funded by the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority (ICJIA).

CASE PROCESSING

Type of Cases/Population Served: All domestic violence victims who are referred to the state's attorney's office.

Screening/Assessment: St. Clair County's Domestic Violence Program Team has developed and implemented the Lethality Assessment Instrument that is used with all *PROJECT RENEE* members.

Incentives/Sanctions: The best incentive for the diversion program is that if the offender completes the program successfully, they will not end up with a conviction and their sentence will be vacated. During probation, administrative sanctions will be utilized with domestic violence cases as they are with all probation cases.

Treatment Interventions: The St. Clair County Domestic Violence Court utilizes a program from Provident Counseling entitled *Men Ending Domestic Violence* (MEDV) for treatment of perpetrators involved in the domestic violence courtroom. MEDV is modeled on two internationally recognized Batterers International programs. These two programs are Domestic Abuse Intervention Project of Duluth, Minnesota and Raven of St. Louis, Missouri. These programs, through education and counseling, will help men understand the nature and ramifications of their abusive behavior and provide them with practical information on how to change their behavior and learn non-controlling ways to relate to women and others.

TRAINING

Training has been provided for all domestic violence court members on basic policies and procedures, the overall structure of the St. Clair County Domestic Violence Courtroom, and *PROJECT RENEE*

OUTCOME/MEASURES

To date, there have not been any outcome measures developed for the evaluation of the domestic violence court program.

Circuit: Twenty-first Judicial Circuit
County/Location: Kankakee County

Type of Problem-Solving Court: Drug Court - Adult

Implementation Date: June 1, 1995

Problem-Solving Court Model Description: The Kankakee County Drug Court Program is an integrated approach that builds upon information and efforts of all treatment providers and probation in an effort to impede drug-related criminal activity through the education, early intervention, and/or rehabilitation of addicted offenders. The drug court program is one that utilizes a 3-phase approach. Phase I is the initial assessment and treatment; Phase II is aftercare; and Phase III is continuing case, relapse prevention, and graduation.

ADMINISTRATION

Goals & Objectives: The goal of the Kankakee County Drug Court Program is to intervene in the drug/crime cycle as early as possible and allow substance abuse offenders the opportunity to participate in appropriate substance abuse prevention/intervention activities, consequently minimizing the impact of recidivism on the criminal justice system.

Policies & Procedures: YES

Funding: The drug court received a grant from the Illinois Department of Human Services which allows Treatment Alternative for Safe Communities (TASC) to perform drug testing. Kankakee County funds the remaining cost.

CASE PROCESSING

Type of Cases/Population Served: Participants must meet the following criteria: be a nonviolent offender at least 17 years old with a substance addiction; reside in Kankakee County; have no history of violence or drug dealing; and demonstrate a willingness to participate in a treatment program.

Screening/Assessment: Assessments are completed by the local TASC office representative.

Incentives/Sanctions: Sanctions may include: curfew restrictions; writing assignments; public service work; increased case management contact; jail time (ranging from 1-21 days); and termination from the program. Incentives that may be awarded are: the reduction of previously imposed sanctions; decrease in court appearances; and graduation from the program.

Treatment Interventions: There are four treatment facilities located within the county. Clients are referred to treatment by the drug court coordinator, who also monitors the clients' progress throughout treatment.

TRAINING

The drug court team attended the National Association of Drug Court Professionals Conference, training provided by the National Drug Court Institute, and the Annual Illinois Association of Drug Court Professionals Conference.

OUTCOME/MEASURES

To date, there have not been any outcome measures developed for the evaluation of the adult drug court.

Circuit: **Twenty-second Judicial Circuit**
County/Location: **McHenry County**

Type of Problem Solving Court: Mental Health Court **Implementation Date:** January 2007

Problem-Solving Court Model Description: McHenry County has primarily been modeled after DuPage County Mental Health Court (MICAP). It is a diversion program for offenders with mental illness which provides a treatment alternative, in lieu of punishment, in an effort to enhance stability and reduce recidivism.

ADMINISTRATION

Goals & Objectives: To provide a treatment alternative for offenders with mental illness in lieu of punishment. The Mental Health Court programs will be integrated into the local justice system by exploring, as early as possible, the mental health condition, history, and needs of the offenders.

Policies & Procedures: NO

Funding: Grant application was accepted June of 2006. The McHenry County Mental Health Board will also contribute funds for this initiative.

CASE PROCESSING

Type of Cases/Population Served: Participants must meet the following criteria; must have a DSM IV, axis I diagnosis, must be legally competent, cooperative, agree to sign releases as requested, and participants must comply with the pre-trial conditions.

Screening/Assessment: Assessments are being discussed.

Incentives/Sanctions: The offender will progress through the program by increasing the duration between court appearances, meetings with the probation officer and clinical manager. As the defendant stabilizes in the community, the pre-trial bond conditions may be modified and the defendants court appearance(s) waived. If the offender does not commit a new offense, complies with treatment recommendations and demonstrates sobriety in the community, the offender's case will be dismissed or charges will be reduced. If the defendant is noncompliance there will be an increase in court appearances, more appointments with the probation officer or clinical manager, jail time or hospitalization may be necessary to protect the community or welfare of the mental ill offender.

Treatment Interventions: The McHenry County Mental Health Board has a vast array of mental health and substance abuse treatment programs that they fund, and will be made available to participants.

TRAINING

This is being discussed to determine the appropriate training.

OUTCOME/MEASURES

To date, there have not been any outcome measures developed for the evaluation of the Mental Health Court program.

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Circuit: Cook County
County/Location: Adult Probation

Type of Problem-Solving Court: Drug Court - Adult

Implementation Date: Spring of 1998

Problem-Solving Court Model Description: The program in the criminal division entitled *Rehabilitative Alternative Probation* (RAP), targets nonviolent probationers who are subsequently charged with a low-level felony drug charge. If the probationer elects to participate in RAP, the new charge is dismissed and the probationer is sentenced to RAP on the violation of probation. The programs in Municipal Districts 4 and 6 target defendants who are identified as having substance abuse problems and have been arrested for either felony or misdemeanor offenses. Participants in these two courts may or may not be probation violators. While they target different populations, all three drug treatment courts work at breaking the cycle of addiction and crime. Drug treatment court probation can last from 12-18 months.

ADMINISTRATION

Goals & Objectives: To reduce the use of illegal drugs, improve the participants' employment and educational status, and reduce involvement in criminal behavior. These are to be accomplished through comprehensive treatment and services, intensive supervision, urinalysis, case management through a team approach, and use of graduated rewards and sanctions.

Policies & Procedures: YES

Funding: Personnel costs are funded through the corporate budget and contractual costs are paid through the probation services fee budget.

CASE PROCESSING

Type of Cases/Population Served: The RAP program targets nonviolent probationers who are subsequently charged with a low-level, felony drug charge (i.e., Class 4). The programs in Municipal Districts 4 and 6 target defendants who are identified as having substance abuse problems and have been arrested for either felony or misdemeanor offenses. These defendants may or may not be probation violators.

Screening/Assessment: Treatment providers complete a clinical substance abuse assessment and defendants are recommended for the appropriate level of care as identified through the American Society of Addiction Medicine standard placement criteria. The following *dimensions* are used to assess the client's severity of impairment: acute intoxication/withdrawal potential; biomedical conditions/complications; emotional/behavioral conditions/complications; treatment acceptance/resistance; relapse potential; and recovery environment. Probation officers also complete a social history that is used for case planning and helps ensure services are responsive to the unique characteristics and needs for each probationer.

Incentives/Sanctions: Incentives include: certificates of phase completion; encouragement and praise from the bench and drug court team; reduced level of supervision; decreased frequency of court appearances; decreased urinalysis; and a formal graduation ceremony. Sanctions include: admonishments from the judge; increased drug testing; increased reporting to the probation officer and/or judge; writing assignments; home confinement curfews; observing drug treatment court from the jury box; confinement for a day in the court lock-up; and jail time.

Treatment Interventions: All levels of treatment are provided, including detoxification, inpatient treatment (including jail-based and community-based), intensive outpatient, outpatient, recovery home services, aftercare services, and ancillary support services. Substance abuse treatment is contracted through qualified providers and is funded primarily through probation service fees. Ancillary support services are provided by community agencies that have other sources of funding.

TRAINING

Team members attend training events each year including conferences sponsored by the National Association of Drug Court Professionals. Probation officers are required to complete 40 hours of training each year.

OUTCOME/MEASURES

Re-arrest rates, urinalysis results, changes in employment and educational status, and rates of program completion are all measurements used to judge efficacy of the drug court.

Circuit: Cook County
County/Location: Adult Probation

Type of Problem-Solving Court: Mental Health Court

Implementation Data: Spring, 2004

Problem-Solving Court Model Description: The model includes the following: supervision by the Cook County Adult Probation Department's Mental Health Unit; TASC's case management for dual-diagnosed, criminally involved individuals; an interdisciplinary team/case conference approach; treatment and housing providers; involvement from the Chicago Police Department's Crisis Intervention Teams; and family and consumer support through NAMI of Greater Chicago.

ADMINISTRATION

Goals & Objectives: To provide an alternative to incarceration for appropriate offenders with dual diagnosis, to reduce their criminal behavior, and to increase access to effective services.

Policies & Procedures: YES

Funding: The one probation officer position is funded through the department's corporate budget.

CASE PROCESSING

Type of Cases/Population Served: Participants must meet the following criteria: have an axis one diagnosis for mental disorder, preferably with a cooccurring substance abuse disorder; be charged with a probationable, nonviolent, non-sex crime; no history of violence; be in the Cook County Department of Corrections; recently received mental health services according to the Department of Mental Health database; and be willing to participate in the program. There is an effort to maintain an equal number of male and females in the program.

Screening/Assessment: At the time the person is detained in the Cook County Department of Corrections, a clinical mental health assessment is done to substantiate illness and complete a diagnosis. TASC then completes an assessment to assist in making a treatment placement. Additionally, adult probation conducts a clinical mental health evaluation to assist with case management.

Incentives/Sanctions: Incentives include decreased reporting requirements, praise and encouragement, and a graduation ceremony for those who successfully complete the program. Sanctions include increased reporting requirements, short periods of incarceration, and admonishments from team members. Additionally, Chicago police deploy a crisis intervention team to address and/or re-engage absconders.

Treatment Interventions: A full range of treatment for mentally ill, substance abusing offenders is provided. Most begin in residential treatment and progress to community-based treatment.

TRAINING

Team members have attended training on integrated dual-disorder treatment and on issues related to women, abuse, and trauma. The probation officer assigned to the court is required to complete 40 hours of training annually, the majority of which is dedicated to issues regarding mentally ill substance abusing offenders.

OUTCOME/MEASURES

No formal evaluation has been completed at this time.

Circuit: Cook County
County/Location: Social Service Department

Type of Problem-Solving Court: Drug Court - Adult

Implementation Date: February 1998

Problem-Solving Court Model Description: The model is primarily post-plea. Court diversion was used in the initial stages in Municipal District 6 on a limited basis. At the onset a Social Service Department caseworker conducts a screening interview with the defendant at the time of the bond court hearing in lock-up. Next, the caseworker makes a recommendation to the judge regarding the client's appropriateness for the program. If the client meets the eligibility criteria and is willing to participate in the program, the client is referred for treatment, usually inpatient, at a local treatment facility. The client remains in treatment pending sentencing. Once sentenced to either supervision or conditional discharge, the client remains on the caseload with the Social Service Department caseworker. The client is required to follow all treatment recommendations, attend status hearings, submit to urinalysis and meet regularly with the caseworker. Clients remain in the program for up to two years. Graduations take place in May and October of each year.

ADMINISTRATION

Goals & Objectives: To intervene immediately upon initial court appearance of defendants assigned to the 6th Municipal District by virtue of their arrest. Eligible offenders are identified at their first court appearance and bond conditions for assessment, drug testing and treatment, court appearances, and contact with the Social Service Department caseworker are determined at that same appearance.

Policies & Procedures: YES

Funding: The program was initially funded through a federal grant award from the Office of Justice Programs. This funding discontinued in 2001. Since that time, the Circuit Court of Cook County has assumed all costs associated with the program.

CASE PROCESSING

Type of Cases/Population Served: The program follows the Drug Court Treatment Act (Public Act 92-0058) regarding client eligibility as related to violent offenders. The program also targets misdemeanor drug cases or adult defendants charged with a misdemeanor drug-related offense.

Screening/Assessment: The program utilizes a brief screening assessment in lock-up that consists of questions related to the client's history of drug use, prior drug-related offenses, and willingness to participate in the program. Once sentenced, the caseworker conducts a thorough psycho social history.

Incentives/Sanctions: Incentives include reduced contact with the judge and caseworker, reduced urinalysis, reduced treatment requirements, and praise from the judge. Sanctions include that the client would be required to remain in lock-up until the end of the status hearing, jail time, revocation, admonishment from the bench, and expulsion from the program.

Treatment Interventions: Through a competitive bid process, the department establishes a network of DASA approved substance abuse treatment providers. Each of the providers has a history of providing drug treatment services to criminal justice clients. In addition, each provider has gender-specific programs. Several of the providers offer inpatient treatment. One provider offers a long-term, six to twelve-month residential program. The drug court program has also established contacts with halfway house programs. Treatment is not delivered by the circuit court, however, the department is responsible for initial assessment, case management, and crisis intervention.

TRAINING

Staff attended the annual NADCP conference several times. In addition, the staff attended a three-day drug court training in August 2004 in Oak Brook. Additional training includes various conferences on substance abuse issues and the Annual Illinois Association for Drug Court Professionals Conference.

OUTCOME/MEASURES

A formal, independent, process evaluation has not been conducted on the program. However, the department conducts quarterly analysis of re-arrest rates and tracks program participation.

Circuit: Cook County
County/Location: Juvenile Probation

Type of Problem-Solving Court: Drug Court - Juvenile **Implementation Data:** October 21, 1996

Problem-Solving Court Model Description: The Cook County Juvenile Drug Court Program was established to demonstrate the impact of an integrated early intervention program for minors charged with a delinquent act and a related substance abuse problem. The program's initiative is based on the premise that drug treatment and related sanctions are most effective when initiated as expeditiously as possible after the minor's arrest.

ADMINISTRATION

Goals & Objectives: To provide early and continuing judicial supervision for substance abusing delinquent minors while upholding the principles of accountability, public safety, and competency development. The drug court program is committed to promoting abstinence and leading youth toward healthy and productive lives.

Policies & Procedures: YES

Funding: Funding is provided by the corporate budget.

CASE PROCESSING

Type of Cases/Population Served: Minors eligible to participate in the program range from 10 to 16 ½ years of age, charged with a nonviolent offense, and have no prior pending violent felonies. The program targets minors in pre-adjudicatory style of case processing.

Screening/Assessment: Treatment Alternatives for Safe Communities (TASC) is responsible for preparing and completing a clinical assessment on each minor identified through an initial screening conducted by the probation department. TASC utilizes the Youth Clinical Assessment Model (YCAM). A Certified Alcohol and Other Drug Counselor (CADC) administers the assessment.

Incentives/Sanctions: The drug court program utilizes graduated sanctions, which include: increased frequency of required contacts; increased number of self-help meetings per week; increased frequency of urinalysis; transfer to a more restrictive environment; required attendance at bimonthly Town Hall meetings; required attendance at an after school tutorial program; and relapse prevention programming.

Treatment Interventions: Cook County's Juvenile Drug Court uses a multi-disciplinary team of service providers. Each minor is referred to a designated treatment provider near his/her community. Treatment providers supply the court with a comprehensive continuum of community-based clinical interventions and supervision to reduce the rate of relapse and related offenses for minors participating in the program.

TRAINING

Probation officers receive ongoing training which covers a variety of topics. Much of the training focuses on substance abuse and related issues.

OUTCOME/MEASURES

The two primary measurements used to gauge the efficacy of the drug court program are the number who have successfully completed the program and the number of youths who have refrained from additional arrest.

APPENDIX C:

Evidence-Based Practices Guides

EVIDENCE-BASED PRACTICES FOR THE JUDICIARY

Evidence-based practices (EBP) are principles that are empirically proven to
REDUCE RECIDIVISM & IMPROVE OFFENDER OUTCOMES

Risk Principle

Match intensity of supervision/interventions to risk levels.

High risk offenders require intensive interventions to reduce recidivism. *Low risk offenders* require minimal supervision and services. Too much intervention will actually increase their risk to re-offend.

Need Principle

Criminogenic needs are dynamic risk factors that directly contribute to criminal behavior. When addressed or changed, they can reduce the likelihood of recidivism. Interventions must target these criminogenic needs.

Responsivity Principle

Offenders respond and adjust differently to treatment strategies. Internal factors (motivation, age, cognitive ability, personality, etc.) and external factors (setting, counselor characteristics, etc.) should be considered when selecting appropriate interventions for offenders.

Criminogenic Needs That Are The Most Predictive Of Recidivism

- ✓ Personal attitudes, values, and beliefs supportive of crime
- ✓ Pro-criminal associates and isolation from anti-criminal others
- ✓ Temperament and personality factors
- ✓ History of antisocial behavior evident from a young age
- ✓ Familial factors
- ✓ Low levels of personal, educational, vocational, or financial achievement

(Andrews and Bonta, 1998)

Illinois Assessment Instruments

The LSI-R and YASI are objective, quantifiable instruments that provide consistent and valid methods of predicting risk to re-offend. They also identify specific risk factors and protective factors in the domains shown below. Information is gathered through interviews, record checks, and collateral contacts. Re-assessments are completed periodically to measure progress and guide adjustments to supervision and interventions.

YASI Domains

(Youth Assessment & Screening Instrument)

- ☞ Legal History
- ☞ Family/Environment
- ☞ School
- ☞ Community/Peers
- ☞ Alcohol/Drugs
- ☞ Mental Health
- ☞ Employment/Free Time
- ☞ Aggression
- ☞ Attitudes
- ☞ Skills

Interventions That Work

- * Social Learning Approaches
- * Cognitive-Behavioral Programs
- * Educational Strategies
- * Family-Based Therapies

Interventions That Don't Work

- * Non-directive, client-centered counseling
- * Unstructured psycho-dynamic therapy
- * Intense group interactions without regard for personal responsibility
- * Programs that do not make use of direct training procedures
- * Punishment that does not incorporate the principles of effective intervention

EVIDENCE-BASED PRACTICES FOR THE JUDICIARY

**Evidence-based practices (EBP) are principles that are empirically proven to
REDUCE RECIDIVISM & IMPROVE OFFENDER OUTCOMES**

<u>EIGHT PRINCIPLES OF EBP</u>	<u>WHAT JUDGES CAN DO</u>
<p>①→ Assess Actuarial Risk/Needs Advanced tools identify offenders' risk to re-offend, criminogenic needs (risk factors), and protective factors. Adults: Level of Service Inventory - Revised (LSI-R) Juveniles: Youth Assessment & Screening Instrument (YASI)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Expect to receive assessment information in PSI's, at VOP's, etc. ▶ Use that information in setting conditions of probation and in sentencing and sanctions. ▶ Empower probation to craft appropriate conditions/interventions. ▶ Set expectations for compliance and behavior change by offenders. ▶ Respond to changes and reassessments.
<p>②→ Enhance Intrinsic Motivation Addressing offenders' motivation to change with motivational interviewing techniques can produce profound, long lasting behavior change.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Establish policies which emphasize that behavior change is not only possible, but expected. ▶ Create an environment in your courtroom conducive to positive change for offenders with the use of eye contact, body language, tone of voice, sentencing statements, etc.
<p>③→ Target Interventions Matching appropriate interventions to each offender is critical to efficiently and effectively meet the needs of offenders and reduce recidivism. When working with offenders, consider <i>RISK</i>, <i>NEED</i>, and <i>RESPONSIVITY</i>.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Recognize that targeting low risk offenders is ineffective and may be counterproductive. Focus on medium and high risk offenders. ▶ Support probation in targeting interventions based on offenders' risk levels and criminogenic needs. ▶ If your goal is behavior change, punishment alone is likely ineffective; develop sentencing orders and conditions accordingly.
<p>④→ Skill Train with Directed Practice Skills are taught through modeling of the desired skill, practicing it with the offender, and providing feedback.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Lead systemic efforts to implement effective interventions locally. ▶ Understand and implement social learning theory in courtroom interactions and practices. ▶ Model the behavior you desire from offenders. ▶ Require/encourage programs to use approaches that change offender thinking, teach new skills, and enable offenders to apply them to daily life. (Cognitive-behavioral approaches)
<p>⑤→ Increase Positive Reinforcement Positive reinforcement can significantly impact behavior. Use a ratio of 4 positive to every 1 negative reinforcement.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Remember the importance of judicial praise. What you do and say to an offender can have an equal (or even greater) impact on an offender than probation officers and service providers. ▶ Support systemic policies which effectively use incentives as well as sanctions.
<p>⑥→ Engage Ongoing Support in Natural Communities Actively engaging existing pro-social support systems and protective factors in an offender's community can help reduce recidivism and sustain positive behavior change.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Require offenders' protective factors to be provided by probation. ▶ Base conditions of probation and sentencing orders on positive influences as well as risk. ▶ Avoid orders or conditions that disrupt existing support networks and positive influences. Build upon and reinforce them whenever possible.
<p>⑦→ Measure Relevant Processes/Practices Determine if what you are doing is working properly by defining and measuring systemic and individual outcomes.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Help define appropriate systemic outcomes and establish an expectation for data to be gathered, analyzed, and used to make changes.
<p>⑧→ Provide Measurement Feedback Providing feedback to offenders on their progress ensures accountability, increases motivation, and discourages relapse.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Use data and outcomes to advocate for programs, obtain resources, educate the public, inform the media, and demonstrate the impact of the justice system.

EVIDENCE-BASED PRACTICES FOR PROBATION OFFICERS

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(Youth Assessment & Screening Instrument)

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- ☞ Family/Environment
- ☞ School
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- ☞ Alcohol/Drugs
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- ☞ Employment/Free Time
- ☞ Aggression
- ☞ Attitudes
- ☞ Skills

LSI-R Domains

(Level of Service Inventory - Revised)

- ☞ Criminal History
- ☞ Education/Employment
- ☞ Financial
- ☞ Family/Marital
- ☞ Accommodation
- ☞ Leisure/Recreation
- ☞ Companions
- ☞ Alcohol/Drug Problem
- ☞ Emotional/Personal
- ☞ Attitudes/Orientation

Interventions That Work

- * Social Learning Approaches
- * Cognitive-Behavioral Programs
- * Educational Strategies
- * Family-Based Therapies

Interventions That Don't Work

- * Non-directive, client-centered counseling
- * Unstructured psycho-dynamic therapy
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<p>②→ Enhance Intrinsic Motivation Addressing offenders' motivation to change with motivational interviewing techniques can produce profound, long lasting behavior change.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Incorporate advanced interviewing techniques to help offenders move through the change process. ▶ Identify readiness to change. (Pre-Contemplation, Contemplation, Preparation, Action, and Maintenance Stages) ▶ Identify and address barriers to change. ▶ Manage relapse.
<p>③→ Target Interventions Matching appropriate interventions to each offender is critical to efficiently and effectively meet the needs of offenders and reduce recidivism. When working with offenders, consider <i>RISK</i>, <i>NEED</i>, and <i>RESPONSIVITY</i>.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Dedicate time and resources to moderate and high risk offenders. ▶ Target the risks that are directly related to re-offending. ▶ Match offenders to programs which are responsive to their backgrounds, abilities, educational levels, etc.
<p>④→ Skill Train with Directed Practice Skills are taught through modeling of the desired skill, practicing it with the offender, and providing feedback.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Learn, understand, and apply social learning theory in all interactions. ▶ Understand and utilize cognitive-behavioral programming. ▶ Model appropriate thinking, behavior, and skills. ▶ Require and allow offenders to practice new thinking, skills, and behavior.
<p>⑤→ Increase Positive Reinforcement Positive reinforcement can significantly impact behavior. Use a ratio of 4 positive to every 1 negative reinforcement.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Learn, understand, and apply the research on sanctions and incentives. ▶ Develop a system of administrative <i>rewards</i> as well as sanctions. ▶ Remember the importance of casual, informal, positive reinforcement in all interactions.
<p>⑥→ Engage Ongoing Support in Natural Communities Actively engaging existing pro-social support systems and protective factors in an offender's community can help reduce recidivism and sustain positive behavior change.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Use assessments to determine an offender's values, who they respect, and who they care about. ▶ Identify and encourage interaction with potential support systems in the offender's family, school, or community. ▶ Learn about the offender's environment and link them to pro-social support systems. ▶ Avoid "fortress probation," and keep judges informed.
<p>⑦→ Measure Relevant Processes/Practices Determine if what you are doing is working properly by defining and measuring systemic and individual outcomes.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Define relevant outcomes (individual and systemic). ▶ Develop policies to gather and analyze data to ensure that offenders are making changes as a result of EBP interventions. ▶ Measure officers' application of EBP with performance appraisals. ▶ Develop quality assurance plans to ensure that EBP are implemented with integrity to the model.
<p>⑧→ Provide Measurement Feedback Providing feedback to offenders on their progress ensures accountability, increases motivation, and discourages relapse.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Adjust practices, policies, and programs according to outcomes. ▶ Provide feedback to offenders on their progress, motivate them to change, and discourage relapse. ▶ Use feedback to improve your department's application of EBP.