

Kane County Court Services

16th Judicial Circuit State of Illinois

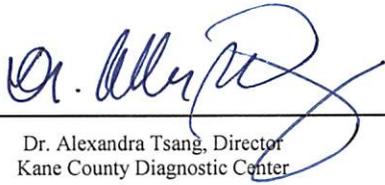


2021 Annual Report

The following report is respectfully submitted to the Courts, County Board, and citizens of the Sixteenth Judicial Circuit. Its contents reflect the significant efforts of all Court Services staff in providing quality services to court-involved minors and adult offenders.



Lisa J. Aust, Executive Director
Court Services



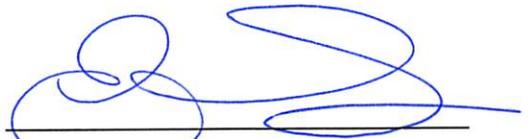
Dr. Alexandra Tsang, Director
Kane County Diagnostic Center



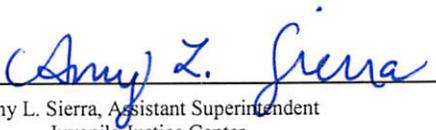
Michael J. Davis, Superintendent
Juvenile Justice Center



LaTanya Hill, Director
Court Services



Emily Saylor, Director
Court Services



Amy L. Sierra, Assistant Superintendent
Juvenile Justice Center



Kyle Grenfell, Program Manager
Court Services



Josh Osborn, Program Manager
Court Services

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SERVICES TO THE COURT AND THE COMMUNITY
A NOTE FROM THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

The third year of the COVID pandemic is continuing to be a transformative event for the courts and community corrections, traveling us further down the road of reform and affirming our resiliency and adaptability.

The State of Illinois has 102 counties, and one of only a handful of states where community corrections is both bifurcated and decentralized. Meaning, each county or circuit runs its own probation department independently and we are under the authority of the courts, not the executive branch. Illinois is a big state, geographically reaching from the equivalent of Boston, Massachusetts in the north to Norfolk, Virginia in the south. Each county had the ability to set its own pandemic response protocols independently of the other counties, and just as Boston responded differently than Norfolk with its pandemic protocols, so did Kane County from Pope County. This has created the perfect opportunity to evaluate and compare our practices.

The Administrative Office of Illinois Courts (AOIC) hired a researcher to look at the differences in outcomes between clients who continued to have regular face-to-face interactions with probation officers versus clients monitored more remotely with phone and video calls. Preliminarily they have found that there were no adverse outcomes for clients who had mostly phone and virtual contacts compared to clients who continued in-person appointments.

Our department shifted to mostly virtual interactions, put a tremendous effort into text reminders for court dates, emphasized community interactions, and home visits (from the front porch for a while) with our clients. We nearly ceased all in-office appointments where the client was required to travel to us. Instead we focused on (both literally and figuratively) meeting the client where they are. We have fundamentally changed our operational paradigm of what constitutes a meaningful interaction with clients who are involved with community corrections.

Our staff are essential employees and have proven their value time and time again. Their dedication to the clients throughout the pandemic has been remarkable and we have many success stories to point to. The data presented in this report is one piece of the larger story.

Court Services is charged with providing services by the **Probation and Probation Officers Act** (statute 730 ILCS 110), the **Juvenile Court Act** (705 ILCS 405), and the **Pretrial Services Act** (725 ILCS 185). We work with both adults and juveniles under the jurisdiction of the court, everything from arrest through completion of sentences of supervision. The three main units within the Department include Probation and Pretrial, the Diagnostic Center (KCDC), and Juvenile Detention (JJC). KCDC provides psychological assessments and therapeutic services in support of the courts, Sheriff, Merit Commission, and probation services. The JJC houses juvenile offenders pending court or sentenced from seven regional counties.

The Department continues to implement proven Evidence-Based Practices (EBP) for community corrections with the goal of improving outcomes and reducing recidivism. Our department's focus is providing services to the court, and addressing risk factors with the defendants in order

to improve their outcomes. We identify the “criminogenic factors” in their lives that drive people towards illegal behavior. Accurately assessing one’s likelihood of re-offending allows the Department to better allocate resources to the people most at risk of reoffending and in need of interventions and services.

The Department uses several risk assessment tools dependent on the offense types, age of the defendant, mental health issues, etc. The Administrative Office of Illinois Courts (AOIC) has mandated the use of two risk assessment tools developed by the University of Cincinnati; the Adult Risk Assessment (ARA) and the Juvenile Risk Assessment (JRA).

The major projects and goals for the department in the coming year are listed in far more detail on the following pages.

I am also proud of the contributions of our Department to the larger community across the state. I have made implementing evidence-based practices to reduce recidivism our driving core goal, and we have stepped up our presence in the state to spread this knowledge and encourage others. We are recognized leaders in our field. Listed below are some of the appointments and professional affiliations of our management staff.

Lisa Aust, Chief Probation Officer and Executive Director

Illinois Supreme Court Advisory Board, Chair, Appointment 11/13/17 through 11/30/23

Illinois Supreme Court COVID-19 Task Force on Court Closures

Mental Health Advisory Committee to State Senator Karina Villa

Illinois Probation and Court Services Association (IPSCA)

- Executive Board – Region 1 Representative, Appointed 2018 and Elected through 11/30/23
- Legislative Committee

Loyola University Center for Criminal Justice Research, Policy and Practice

- Emerging Adult Network of Professionals
- Probation Policy Work Group

Juvenile Justice Coordinating Council

Dr. Alexandra Tsang, Kane County Diagnostic Center (KCDC) Director

American Psychological Association (APA)

Association of Chicagoland Externship and Practicum Training Sites (ACEPT)

Association of Psychology Postdoctoral and Internship Centers (APPIC)

Child Advocacy Center Advisory Board

Crisis Intervention Trainer (CIT)

Family Violence Coordinating Council

Illinois Psychological Association

Kane County Hoarding Task Force

Kane County Major Crimes Task Force

Mental Health Task Force

Mike Davis, Juvenile Justice Center (JJC) Superintendent

Illinois Supreme Court Advisory Board Subject Matter Expert on Juvenile Detention

Mental Health Advisory Committee to State Senator Karina Villa
Illinois Juvenile Justice Leadership Council
Illinois Probation and Court Services Association (IPCSA)
Loyola University Center for Criminal Justice Research, Policy and Practice

- Detention Policy Work Group

LaTanya Hill, Probation Director

Illinois Supreme Court Illinois Dual Status Youth Initiative Committee
Illinois Judicial College Committee on Probation Education (COPE)

- Probation training curriculum workgroup

Family Violence Coordinating Council

- Child and Youth Safety, Chair July 2019-Present
- Multi-Disciplinary Team (MDT) member

Juvenile Justice Coordinating Council
Illinois Probation and Court Services Association (IPSCA)

- Juvenile Committee
- Sex Offender Committee
- Research Committee
- Pretrial Services Committee

Emily Saylor, Probation Director

Illinois Probation and Court Services Association (IPSCA)

- Inter/Intrastate Committee
- Substance Abuse Committee

Illinois Judicial College Committee on Probation Education (COPE)

- Problem Solving Court curriculum workgroup

Loyola University Center for Criminal Justice Research, Policy and Practice

- Emerging Adult Network of Professionals

Amy Sierra, Juvenile Justice Center (JJC) Assistant Superintendent

Illinois Probation and Court Services Association (IPCSA)

- Detention Committee
- Gender Committee

Pam Ely, Prison Rape Elimination Act (PREA) Coordinator

PREA Coordinator's Work Group (AOIC)
Illinois Probation and Court Services Association (IPSCA)

- Gender Committee
- Family Violence Coordinating Council, Child and Youth Safety
Juvenile Justice Council

Josh Osborn, Program Manager

American Heart Association

- Certified Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation (CPR) and Narcan Instructor

Mental Health Coordinating Council

- Member, April, 2018 – present

Pretrial Task Force's Risk Assessment Subcommittee Member, 2020 – present
Moral Reconciliation Therapy Facilitator, 2018 – present

Kyle Grenfell, Program Manager

University of Cincinnati Corrections Institute (UCCI) lead trainer, April, 2018 – present

- Adult risk assessments and case planning
- Core Correctional Practices (CCP)

Illinois Family Violence Coordinating Council Abusers Sub-committee – 16th & 23rd Circuit Courts

Moral Reconciliation Therapy Facilitator, 2018 – present

Kane County DUI Coalition

Carron Johnson, Finance Manager

Association of Government Accountants (AGA)

Government Finance Officers Association (GFOA)

Dan Gates, Probation Supervisor

Illinois Probation and Court Services Association (IPSCA)

- Research Committee Co-Chair, October 25, 2019 through present

Illinois Family Violence Coordinating Council Abusers Sub-committee – 16th & 23rd Circuit Courts

Lindsey Liddicoatt, Probation Supervisor

Illinois Probation and Court Services Association (IPSCA)

- Sex Offender Committee
- Supervisor Committee

National Alliance of Mental Illness (NAMI) Kane, DeKalb, Kendall Counties

- Treasurer, May 2019 through May 2021

Jason Mathis, Probation Supervisor

Illinois Probation and Court Services Association (IPSCA)

- Supervisor Committee Chair, December 2018 through present
- Pretrial Services Advisory Committee, October 2017 through present

Mike Roman, Probation Supervisor

Illinois Association of Problem Solving Courts (ILAPSC)

- Board Member since 2012
- Executive Member, Treasurer, 2014 through present
- Re-elected in 2017 through 2020

Chris Starkovich, Probation Supervisor

Kane County DUI Task Force

Julie Cho-Valdejuli, Probation Supervisor

Illinois Probation and Court Services Association (IPSCA)

- Supervisor Committee
- Interstate/Intrastate Committee

Juvenile Officer's Association

Lydia Zoloto, Probation Supervisor

Illinois Probation and Court Services Association (IPSCA)

- Supervisor Committee

Juvenile Officer's Association



In 2021, Several members of our management team were recognized by their peers across the state for their service and contributions to the Illinois Probation and Court Services Association (IPCSA). Pictured above from left to right: Director Latanya Hill, Supervisor Dan Gates, Supervisor Lindsey Liddicoat, Supervisor Jason Mathis. The supervisors received Distinguished Service Awards. A member of the IPCSA Juvenile Committee, Director Hill was given the Frank Calkins Award for committee member of the year.

To the left, Probation Officer Jeff Mazza was voted "Officer of the Year" by his fellow staff. He was presented with this award by Chief Judge Hull in front of the Judicial and Public Safety Committee of the Kane County Board.

Our reach extends beyond the clients and colleagues we will undoubtedly continue to serve. In early 2021, Executive Director Lisa Aust spoke with local high school students about the workings of the local justice system as well as matters of equity in our discipline. She was joined in this opportunity by Director Latanya Hill as well as other stakeholders from the judiciary, local law enforcement, the Public Defender’s Office, and the State Attorney’s Office.



SEAC
SPECIAL EQUITY ADVISORY COUNCIL
KANE COUNTY

ATTENTION ALL HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS!

Join us for:
SEAC PANEL DISCUSSION

PART 1 DISCUSSION
FEBRUARY 23
4:00PM
VIRTUAL

Part 1 will focus on an overview of the Juvenile Justice System in Kane County

SPEAKERS:
Judge of Juvenile Delinquency
Public Defender
Assistant State's Attorney
President of Juvenile Officers Association, Detective with North Aurora PD
Commander for Saint Charles PD
Executive Director of Kane County Court Services

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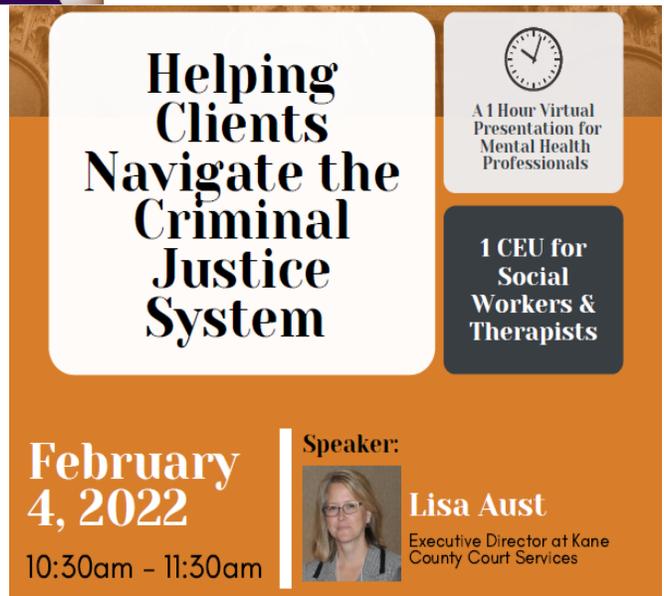
PART 1 DISCUSSION
MARCH 8
3:00PM
WEST HIGH SCHOOL

Part 2 will focus on matters of equity in the Kane County Juvenile Justice System.

SPEAKERS:
Executive Director of Kane County Court Services
Director, Kane County Court Services
Commander for Saint Charles PD
Coordinator of Alternative Programs, Kane County Regional Office of Education



In addition to connecting with students, Executive Director Aust helped educate local treatment professionals on how to help their justice-involved clients navigate the system.



Helping Clients Navigate the Criminal Justice System

A 1 Hour Virtual Presentation for Mental Health Professionals

1 CEU for Social Workers & Therapists

February 4, 2022
10:30am - 11:30am

Speaker:

Lisa Aust
Executive Director at Kane County Court Services

COURT SERVICES DEPARTMENTS' MISSION STATEMENTS

Probation Division

The mission of the 16th Judicial Circuit Court Services is to serve the community by promoting positive behavioral change utilizing proven methods to increase public safety.

Juvenile Justice Center

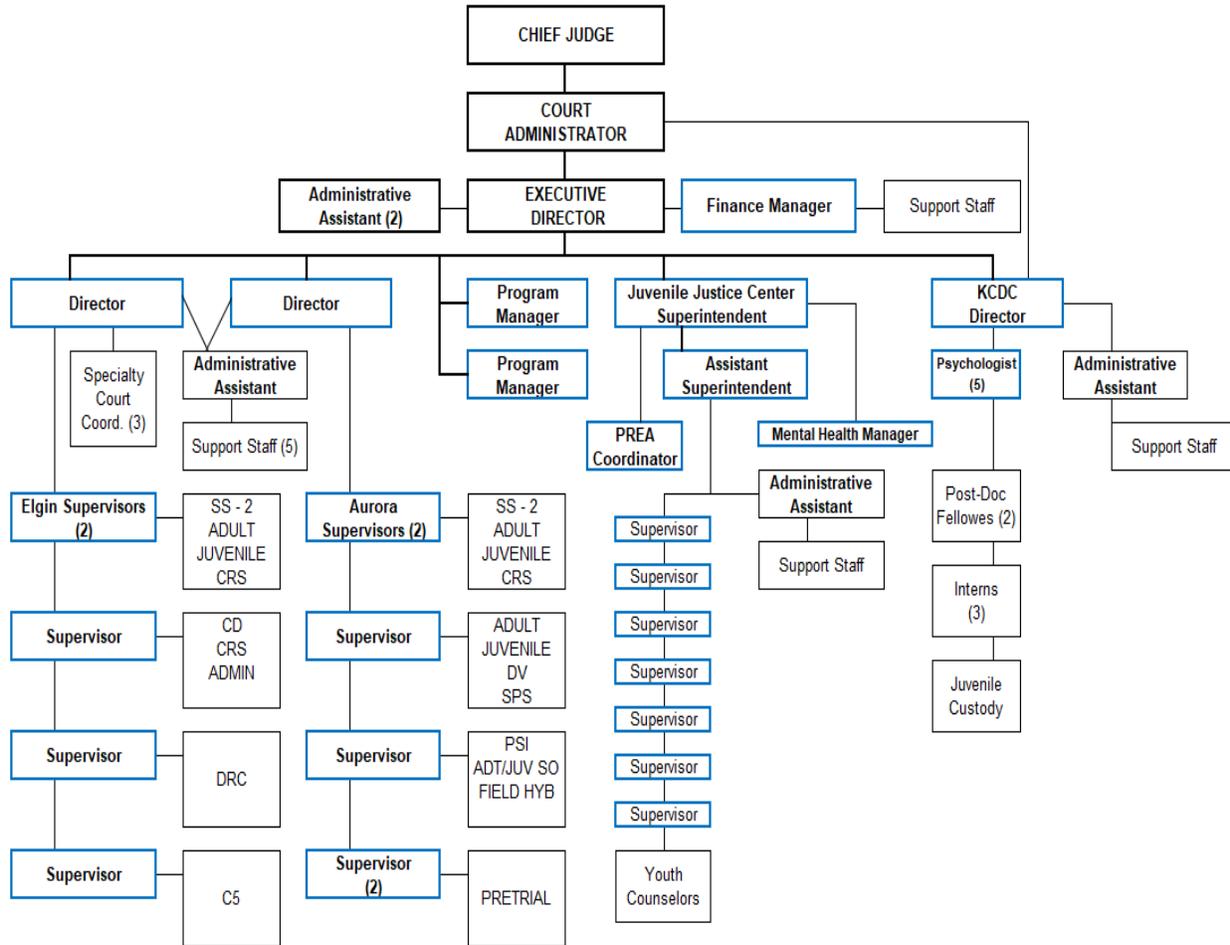
Service youth by providing an educationally conducive environment, which is secure, based on legal standards and community values.

Diagnostic Center

To provide necessary and relevant psychological services to the Court, its agencies and the community in accordance with the ethical principles of the American Psychological Association and to continually increase the skill and knowledge of the staff in providing these services.

ORG CHART

KANE COUNTY COURT SERVICES



**COURT SERVICES STAFF 2021
ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE**

Kane County Judicial Center
37W777 Route 38, Suite 150
St. Charles, Illinois 60175
Lisa J. Aust, Executive Director

LaTanya Hill, Director
Emily Saylor, Director

Josh Osborn, Program Manager
Kyle Grenfell, Program Manager
Carron S. Johnson, Finance Manager
Ruth Gilles, Support Staff

Kerri Brummel, Administrative Assistant
Stacy Harwood, Administrative Assistant
Theresa Churchill, Administrative Assistant

Dora Escobedo, Support Staff
Kathie Osborn, Support Staff
Sandy Portillo, Support Staff

AURORA OFFICE

1330 N. Highland, Aurora, IL 60506

Brian Howes, Supervisor
Rocio Murillo, Supervisor

Yvonne Dominguez, Support Staff
M. Christina Garcia, Support Staff

Christina Barocio
Jacqueline Beltran
*Zulay Ciminski

Sara Fair
Molly Hopkins
Alice Jones

Mary Kusters
Molly Martinez
*Jeff Mazza

*Kevin Murray
Isabel Ocon
Aaron Peska
Amy Reinert
Cortez Vaughn
Varita Williams

ELGIN OFFICE

113 S. Grove Ave, Elgin, IL 60120

Julie Cho-Valde juli, Supervisor
Lydia Johnson, Supervisor

Janet Lusk, Support Staff
Kathryn Coomer, Support Staff

Renee Buchman
Nicole Buhl
Corey Gregg

Sarah Hoff
*Sousie Jenkins
Sarah Keef

Jennifer Kolberg
*Sara Leech
Deborah McEllin

Dawn Mulvihill
Megan Rohleder
Kevin Ruiz
Ingrid Vogt

TRI-CITY OFFICE

Judicial Center
37W777 Route 38, Suite 150
St. Charles, Illinois 60175

Lindsey Liddicoatt, Supervisor

Becky Grout
Phoebe Heather
Krista Larson

Cindy Lederman
Brianna Lewis
Richard Malek

Martha Offutt-Gruber
Guadalupe Vargas

Julie Goodwick, Supervisor

Rebecca Cnota-Boyd
Karla Gaspar
Brenda Hernandez
Reshelle Matheny
Elizabeth Stutz
Amy Zaccagnini

Mike Roman, Supervisor

Alicia Klimpke, Coordinator

Lena Fischer
Quincy Owens
Samantha Spooner
Nicole Villela

Jason Mathis, Supervisor

Chris Starkovich, Supervisor

Krystal Brown
Samantha Humphris
Jasmin Klimpke
Nicole Kramer
Marcus Lee
Lisa Moody
Shauna Smith
Kimberly Vargas
Raechel Williams
*Tamara Williams

Matthew Peterson, Supervisor

Daniel Gates, Supervisor

David Brach
Traci Coers
*Surita Harris
Jennifer Kollwelter
Stacey Maurer
Kimberly Reed
Candace Zepeda
Noel Zepeda

Josh Osborn, Program Manager

Liaison with
Specialty Court Coordinators

Julissa Gonzalez
Philip Wessel

Kyle Grenfell, Program Manager

Liaison with
Pretrial Supervisors/Staff

Senior Staff during fiscal year 2021
are denoted by an (*).

JUVENILE JUSTICE CENTER

37W655 Route 38
St. Charles, Illinois 60175

Lisa J. Aust, Executive Director
Michael J. Davis, Superintendent
Amy L. Sierra, Assistant Superintendent
Pamela Ely, PREA Coordinator/Program Manager
Samantha Miemczewski, Mental Health Manager
Kimberly Stehlin, Administrative Assistant
Tania Viramontes, Support Staff/Receptionist

SUPERVISORS

Durin Caplan
Monika Chlopek
Corey Harris
Whitney La Barbera

Victor Rivera
Stephanie Sauriol
Crystal Zynda

YOUTH COUNSELORS

Ryan Andrews
Alyssa Beavers
Jason Brubaker
Marissa Burns
Joseph Caballero
Brandon Carson
*Wesley Davis
*Amy Dittmer
Johnathan Doyle
Patrick Drews
Madison Edwards
Daniel Ellis
Ryan Gould
Shamika Gould
Janinni Hernandez
Michael Hosek
Samuel Iovinelli
*Christopher Janovsky
Jacob Klimovich
John Kuttenberg
Erin Lynch
Clifton Martinez
*Marcus McGowan
Emilio Mejias
Patricia Monarrez

Leonardo Ocampo
Jasmine Pease
Demetrius Pointer
Kevin Poore
Keegan Potter
Dibran Ramadani
Rosa Rivera
Vanessa Santacruz
Brian Scott
Denise Simpson
Drakley Spears
Star Stewart
Jessica Szabo
Ronald Torkilsen
*Antonio Tucker
Ivana Valencia
Christopher Vargas
*Shawn Villela
Ciara Walls
Johnesha Warren
Tonita Webster
*Jared Weiser
Patrick Zolfo

Senior Staff during fiscal year 2021 are denoted by an (*)

KANE COUNTY DIAGNOSTIC CENTER

530 S. Randall Road
St. Charles, Illinois 60174

Dr. Alexandra Tsang, Director

Stephanie Galley Administrative Assistant

Kimberly Dorrance, Support Staff

PSYCHOLOGISTS

Dr. Ashley VanOpstall
Dr. Jaime Thomas

Dr. Elisa Lancaster
Dr. Michael Oliverio

**KANE COUNTY COURT SERVICES
16th JUDICIAL CIRCUIT**

2021 Judiciary and Elected Officials

Chief Judge	Clint Hull
Felony Division	John A. Barsanti
Traffic and Misdemeanor Division	Renee Cruz
Juvenile Division	Kathryn Karayannis
Civil Division	Susan Clancy Boles
Family Division	Donald M. Tegeler
Court Administrator	Douglas Naughton
Drug Rehabilitation Court/Veterans' Court/Treatment Alternative Court	Marmarie Kostelny
State's Attorney	Jamie Mosser
Public Defender	Rachele Conant

**KANE COUNTY COURT SERVICES
CHARTER FOR EXCELLENCE**

The mission of the 16th Judicial Circuit Court Services is to serve the community by promoting positive behavior change utilizing proven methods to increase public safety.

Our goal is to assist in the fair administration of justice and provide continuity of services throughout the judicial process.

We are outcome driven and strive to make our communities safer and to make a positive difference in the lives of those we serve.

We achieve success through interdependence, collaboration, and local innovation. We are committed to excellence as a system and to the principles embodied in this Charter.

We are a unique profession.

Our profession is distinguished by the unique combination of:

A multidimensional knowledge base in law and human behavior;

A mix of skills in investigation, communication and analysis;

A capacity to provide services and interventions from pretrial release through post-conviction supervision;

A position of impartiality within the criminal justice system; and

A responsibility to positively impact the community and the lives of victims, defendants and offenders.

These goals matter most.

Our system strives to achieve the organization goals of:

Upholding the constitutional principles of the presumption of innocence.

An affirmative and ethical obligation to provide equal access to services and equivalent treatment for all

regardless of race, color, religion, gender, gender expression, age, national origin, disability, marital status, or sexual orientation.

Affording pre-trial interventions that balance community safety and risk of non-appearance with the protection of individual liberties.

Providing objective investigations and reports with verified information and recommendations to assist the court in making fair pretrial release, sentencing and supervision decisions;

Facilitating success with court ordered conditions through community based supervision and partnerships;

Encouraging long-term, positive changes in defendants through proactive interventions; and

Promoting the fair, impartial, and just treatment throughout all phases of the system.

We stand by these values.

Our values are mission-critical.

Act with integrity while treating everyone with dignity and respect.

Promote fairness in process and excellence in service to the courts and the community.

Demonstrate commitment to and passion for our mission while being responsible and accountable.

Be effective stewards of public resources.

Work together to foster a collegial environment.

COURT SERVICES COMMITTEES 2021

QUALITY OF WORK LIFE – This standing committee is a provision of the Teamsters Collective Bargaining Contract. The purpose of the committee is to promote better day-to-day labor and management relations. Membership includes probation and JJC personnel.

Kyle Grenfell	Lydia Zoloto
Nicole Robinson	Amy Reinert
Krista Larson	Jared Weiser

CBT COMMITTEE – JJC staff are consulted to explore ways to improve the consistency and knowledge of the CBT program and make recommendations toward improving outcomes and ensuring that residents benefit and grow from participating in CBT.

Durin Caplan	Pam Ely
Jessica (Szabo) McKinney	Amy Sierra

JJC SAFETY COMMITTEE – Chaired by the JJC assistant superintendent and comprised of two youth counselors and two supervisors, one of each selected by the union and by JJC management, and the union steward. This committee is convened on an as-needed basis and acts as a fact-finding, exploratory and advisory group to the superintendent.

Monika Chlopek	Wesley Davis
Stephanie Sauriol	Amy Sierra
Jared Weiser	

PROBATION SAFETY COMMITTEE – This committee was formed to discuss and address safety concerns that Probation Officers may have while completing their job duties. The membership of the committee consisted of a supervisor and at least one probation officer from each of the offices. The committee was broken into four different sub-committees to address specific needs: Home Visit Safety, Office Safety, Training, Policy and Procedure.

Dan Gates (chair)	Rocio Murillo
Jason Mathis	Lydia Zoloto
Josh Osborn	Dave Brach
Kim Reed	Sara Leetch
Molly Pickens	Sara Fair

Probation Highlights

- Continued remote supervision techniques in response to COVID-19
- Increased presence in violation court to provide most accurate and recent updates
- Created training curriculum for new hires within RELIAS learning database
- Provided winter coats, meals, and hygiene kits to those in need of assistance
- Twenty-five (25) specialty courts participants successfully completed Moral Reconciliation Therapy (MRT)
- Eighteen (18) individuals successfully graduated from Drug Rehabilitation Court (DRC)
- Three (3) individuals successfully graduated from Treatment Alternative Court (TAC)
- One (1) individual successfully graduated from Veterans Treatment Court (VTC)
- Completed comprehensive policy and procedure revamp for probation
- Continued and improved quality assurance procedures based on data metrics derived from case management system

Goals for 2022:

- Assist with development of DUI Specialty Court
- Cross train staff as needed
- Expand the use of the case management system reports to improve quality assurance measures.
- Full compliance with AOIC Standards on Core Correctional Practices
- Implement Pretrial Fairness Act (PFA) as one of three pilot sites in Illinois

JJC Highlights

- Maintained COVID-19 Pandemic Response
- Additional murals were added on walls throughout the JJC
- Farm-to-School Federal Grant money used to enhance garden, promote activities for residents, add murals to the garden area and add an apple orchard and fruit bushes
- Federal Title 1 Grant money used to purchase new classroom and living unit furniture
- Implemented and trained all staff on Relias learning format and integrate annual JJC-specific curriculum.
- Updated JJC policy and procedure to implement and comply with new IDJJ and AOIC Juvenile Detention Standards.
- Maintained compliance with PREA Standards and updated procedures affected by additions to the PREA Resource Center.
- Expanded WiFi throughout the facility
- Purchased a new fence for the outside recreation area
- Partnered with the Kane County Health Department to administer vaccinations for qualified residents

Goals for 2022:

- Implement and train all employees on the new JJC JIS intake system
- Implement and train all employees on statewide detention authorization tool when available
- Implement JJC reorganization plan
- Fortify and improve facility programming utilizing evidence-based curriculum

KCDC Highlights

- Submitted self-study to the American Psychological Association (APA) to finalize accreditation for the internship program and awaiting the site visit which is the final step
- Continued telehealth capability with new policies and revised consent forms
- Continued providing the Kids1st Program virtually
- Successfully implemented remote supervision, psychoeducational seminars and utilized telehealth to conduct clinical interviews, therapy and didactic seminars
- Updated all psychological testing
- Trained graduate level post-doctoral fellows and externs
- Provided training on mental health to various agencies
- Updated the KCDC case management system
- Provided crisis intervention
- Created a Trauma Treatment room which is trauma informed as to design and resources

Goals for 2022:

- Complete the site visit from the American Psychological Association pending in order to finalize the APA internship accreditation of our doctoral level internship program
- Continue training for evidence-based practices
- Continue training interns and externs
- Provide trainings to Court Services and attorneys
- Continue updating and adding psychological assessments
- Continue offering telehealth when necessary
- Continue offering virtual Kids1st Divorce Parenting Program sessions

PROGRAM PHILOSOPHY FOR THE DEPARTMENT

Departmental practices continue to be guided by the Eight Principles of Effective Interventions, which begin with assessing actuarial risk and need. Risk appraisals have been a part of offender supervision for over a century and have gained accuracy across several “generations” as more is learned about risk to reoffend. Now in the fourth generation or 4G, the most valid and reliable risk assessments:

- ✓ Measure unchangeable, *static* risk factors like age and criminal history
- ✓ Measure changeable, *dynamic* risk factors like attitudes, personality, and friends (also called crime-producing or *criminogenic* needs)
- ✓ Survey non crime-producing needs like transportation, lack of childcare, and low motivation (also called *responsivity*)
- ✓ Include a case management component that steers behavioral change towards the most pressing criminogenic needs

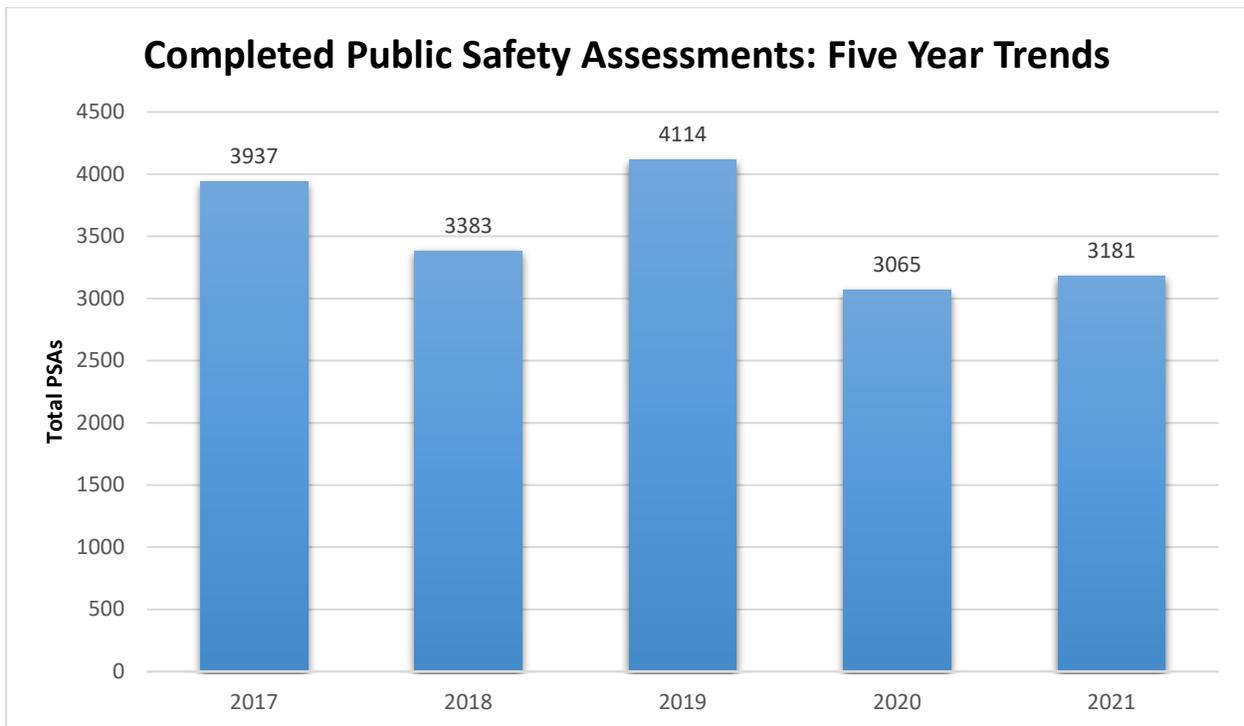
The Adult Risk Assessment-Community Supervision Tool (ARA-CST) and Juvenile Risk Assessment-Disposition Tool (JRA-DIS) encompass all four of the above criteria. Implemented in early 2019, these are the instruments used by Court Services to measure general risk to reoffend across adult and juvenile populations. Per departmental policy, the initial assessment is completed on new probationers within 70 days. In accordance with the risk principle, officers devote most of their efforts to individuals who score as moderate, high, and very high risk. Elevated risk to reoffend is met with more frequent contact both in the office and field. Officers routinely travel to meet their clients in various community settings. Ancillary assessments are done when the primary risk tool does not fully capture risk to reoffend. Applicants for specialty courts, sex offenders, and domestic batterers are subject to ancillary tools.

In alignment with the needs principle, officers engage in case planning wherein the goals and objectives are aimed at addressing criminogenic needs as identified by primary risk instrument. Primary needs like antisocial attitudes, personality, and peers are prioritized and addressed via evidence-based interventions like thinking reports/behavior chains, Carey Guides, and referrals to cognitive-behavioral programming. Probation officers also target secondary needs like education/employment, substance abuse, family, and lack of prosocial activities by linking individuals with job opportunities, schooling, and drug and alcohol treatment while steering them towards prosocial activities. Case plans are entered and updated in the University of Cincinnati Corrections Institute’s online system.

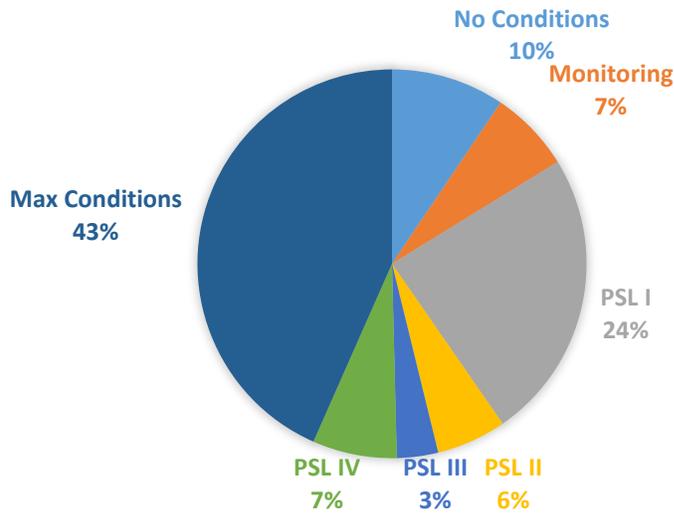
The responsivity principle directs officers to survey non crime-producing needs that may prevent the successful delivery of interventions geared towards crime-producing or criminogenic needs. As part of the risk assessment, officers will probe for responsivity issues such as lack of transportation and literacy. Such issues are taken into consideration as to avoid unrealistic goal setting. Empathy and individualized services are critical in risk reduction.

Pretrial Services - Kane County was selected by the Administrative Office of Illinois Courts (AOIC) to participate in a pilot of a new risk assessment tool, the Public Safety Assessment (PSA) from the Arnold Foundation. The PSA was implemented in January of 2016 and remains the sole pretrial instrument used by the department. The unit is staffed by eleven (11) full-time pretrial officers and two (2) supervisors.

The presiding judge in bond call is provided with a PSA on every pretrial arrestee who appears in court. The PSA measures the likelihood of new criminal activity (NCA) and failure to appear (FTA) in court if released pending trial. Each assessment recommends a level of pretrial supervision matched to the likelihood of NCA and FTA. Minimally, every defendant released on pretrial supervision receives an intake, court reminders, and regular checks for new arrests. Pretrial officers will interview detainees and submit an in-depth court report to accompany bond reduction motions. Thereafter, bond interview reports are completed according to risk level with lowest risk receiving highest priority. The increased rate of recognizance releases – a trend that started when the pandemic hit – has decreased the number of inmates in need of a bond interview.



2021 PUBLIC SAFETY ASSESSMENTS BY RECOMMENDED PRETRIAL SUPERVISION LEVEL

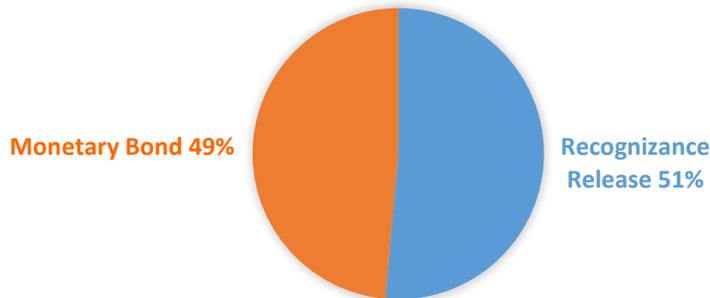


Low risk of NCA and FTA

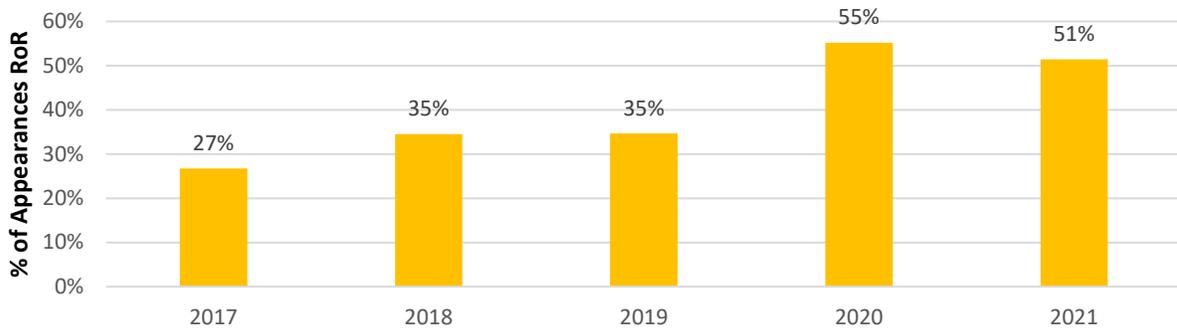
High risk of NCA and FTA



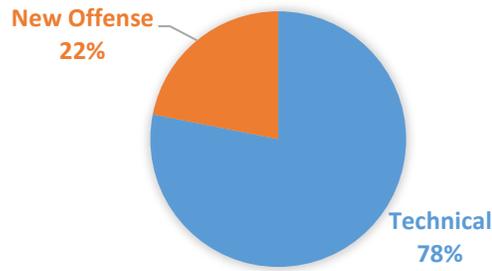
2021 BOND CALL APPEARANCES: RECOGNIZANCE RELEASES (N=1,662) VS. MONETARY BONDS (N=1,570)



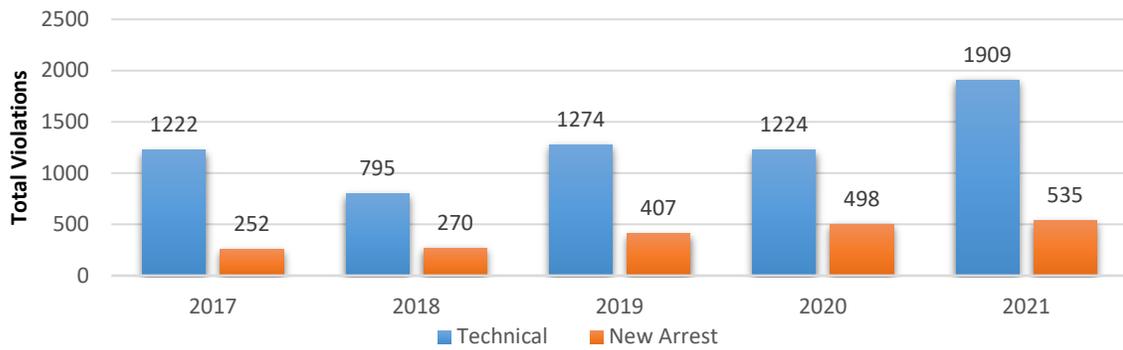
Rate of Recognizance Releases: Five Year Trends



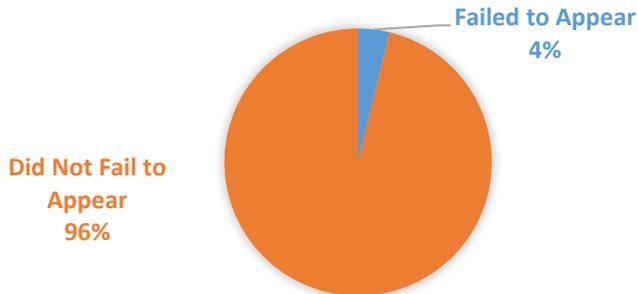
2021 NON-COMPLIANCE W/ BOND CONDITIONS: TECHNICAL VIOLATIONS (N=1,909) VS. NEW ARREST (N=535)



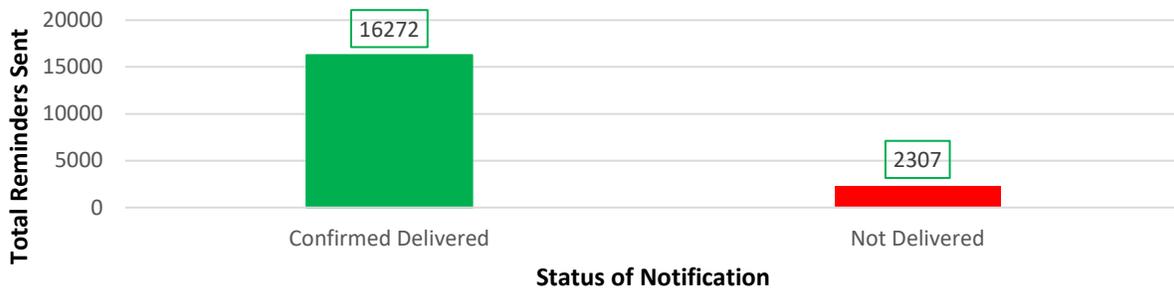
BOND VIOLATIONS: FIVE YEAR TRENDS



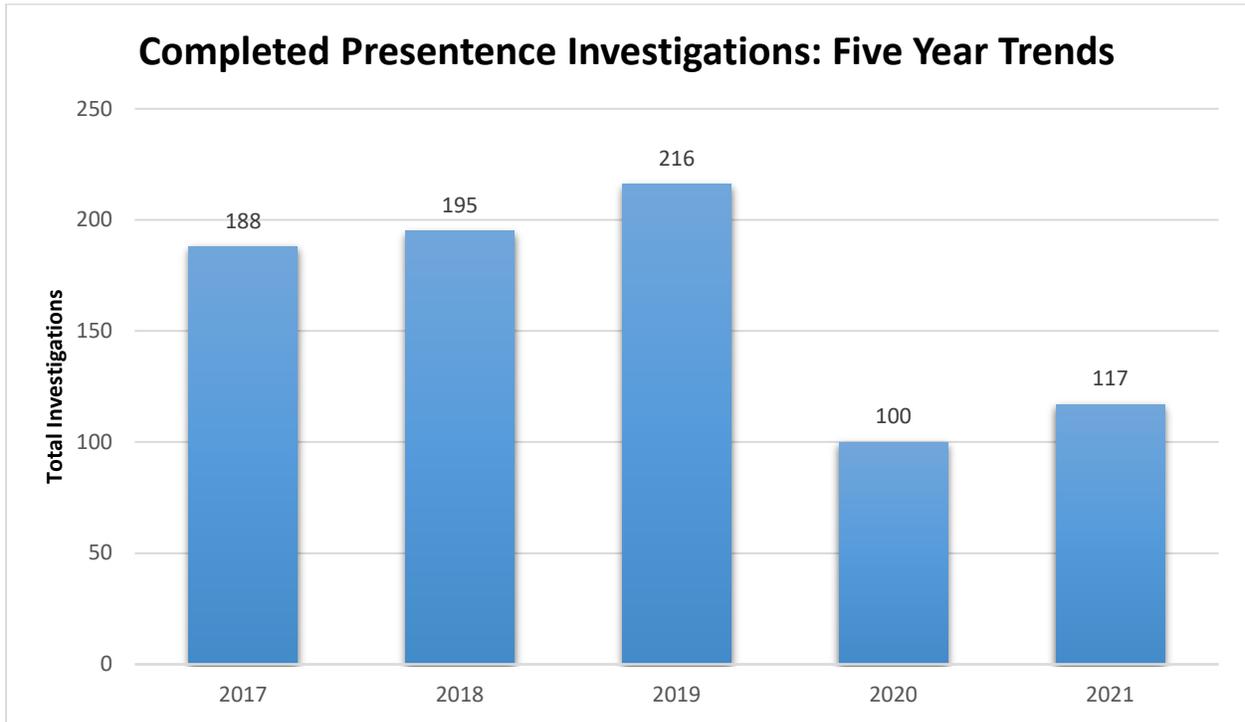
2021 FAILURE TO APPEAR WARRANTS SERVED ON ASSESSED INDIVIDUALS (N=2,866)



2021 AUTOMATED COURT NOTIFICATIONS VIA TEXT (N=18,579)

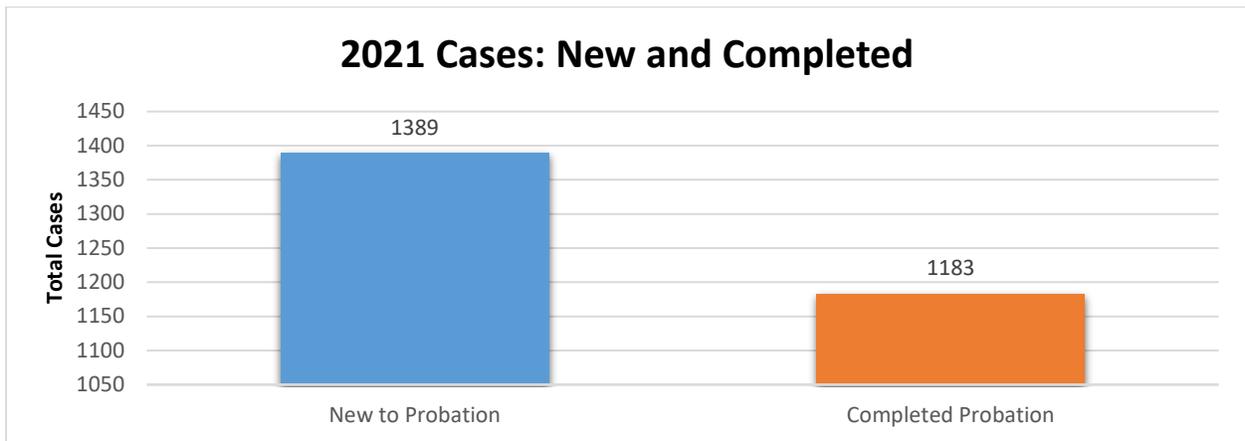


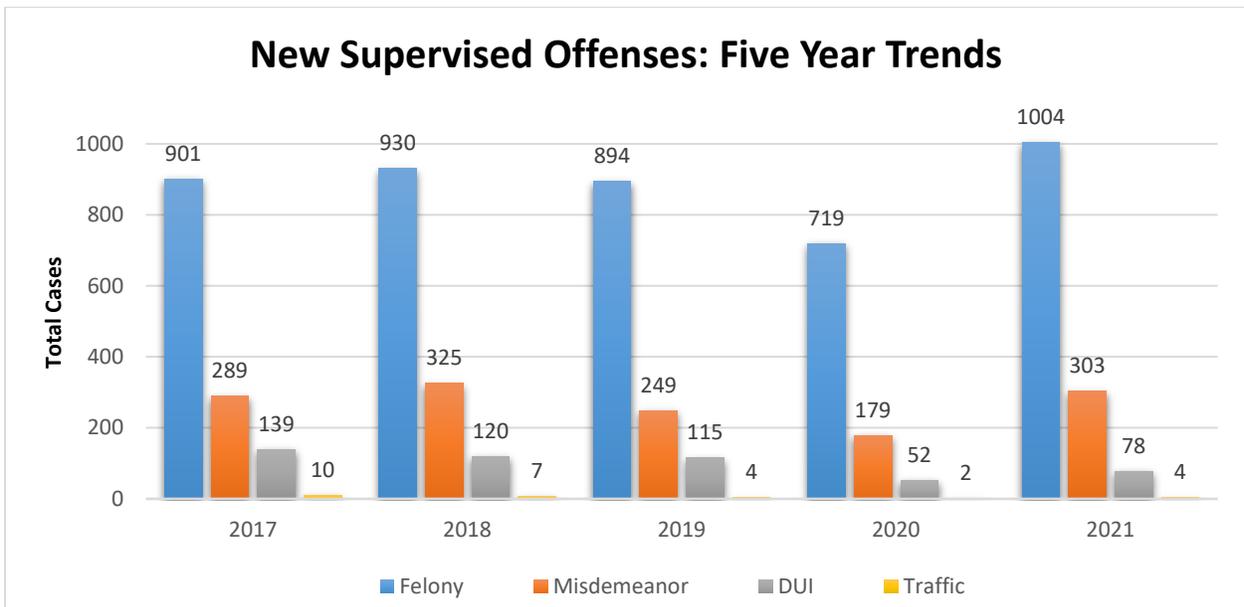
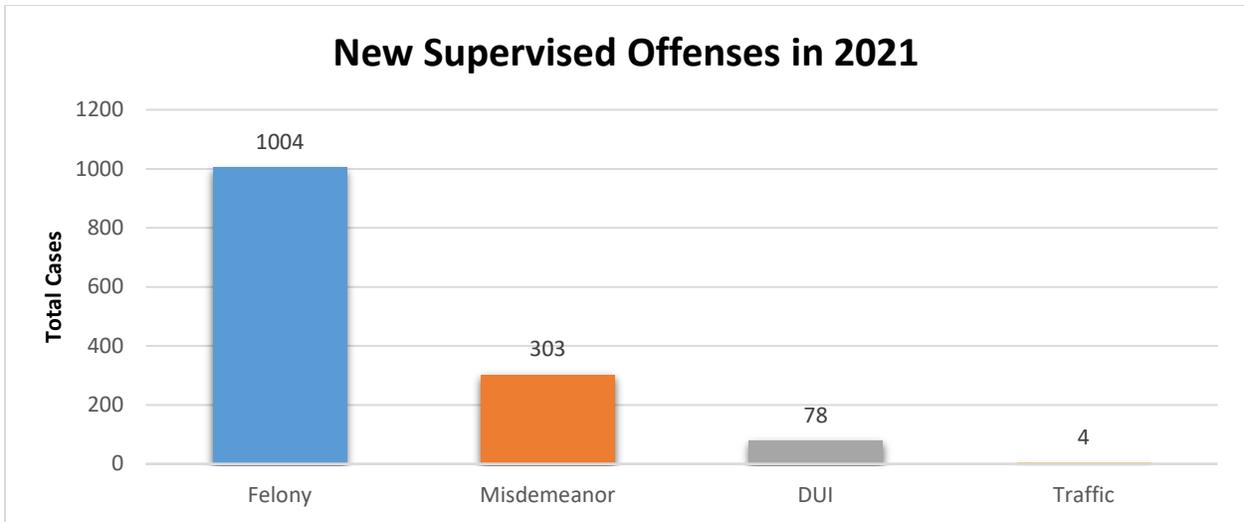
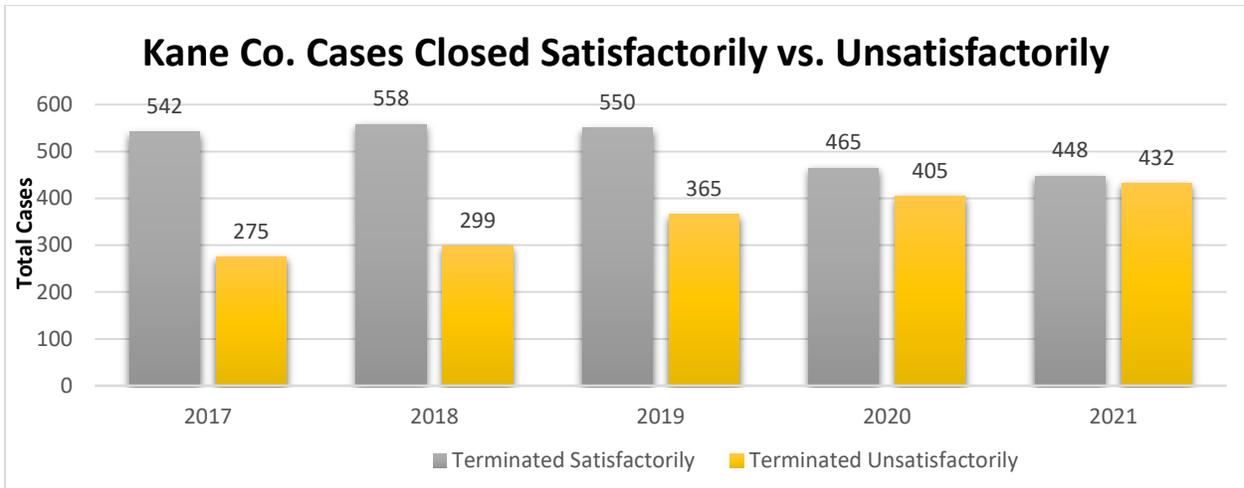
Pre-Sentence Investigations (PSI) Unit – This unit is comprised of two positions that are responsible for interviewing and submitting reports to the court used to make sentencing decisions. The presentence investigation includes the completion of a risk assessment that provides the court with risk and protective factors identified for a client. A full review of each client’s criminal, work, education, and family history is also included in the report.



Adult Probation – As required by statute, adult probation officers investigate, supervise, and report on all individuals placed on probation. Officers do assessment-driven casework for the supervision component. Adult Risk Assessments (ARA) are completed on each probationer and updated regularly. For moderate-risk and above, officers continuously create case plans that steer clients towards interventions that will address their criminogenic needs. Clients are seen in both office and community settings.

The use of graduated sanctions reduces the number of court appearances for technical violations of probation. Initial and less serious technical violations are typically met with a verbal sanction which may be a simple warning to stop an undesired behavior. For example, an officer may advise a client of the importance of consistent reporting after they have missed consecutive appointments. Repetitive and more serious technical violations trigger a written sanction which often imposes more intensive supervision strategies. For example, an officer increases urinalysis testing and reporting requirements after continual use of illicit substances. All written sanctions must first be approved by a supervisor. Once presented with a sanction agreement the client is advised that participation is optional. If the client opts to participate, the successful completion of a mutually agreed upon sanction negates the technical violation. Therefore, the non-compliance that prompted the sanction cannot be used in further proceedings as a basis of a formal violation of probation.

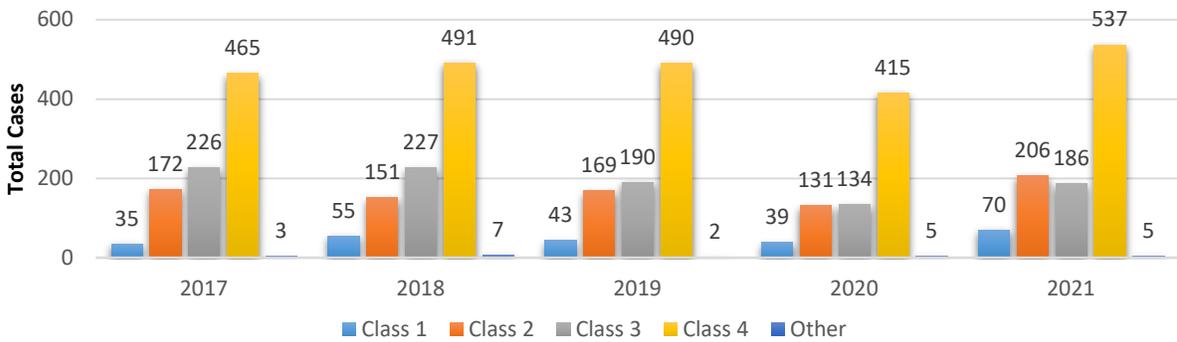




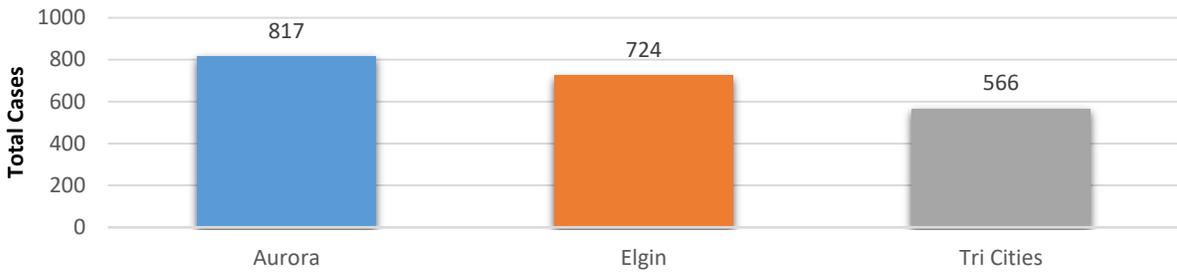
New Felony Offense Classifications in 2021



New Felony Offense Classifications: Five Year Trends



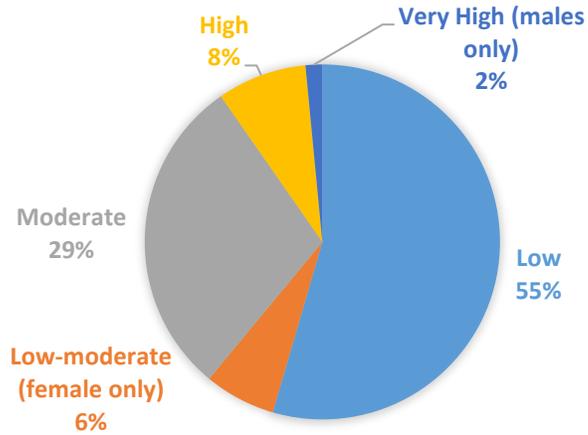
Office Caseloads End of 2021



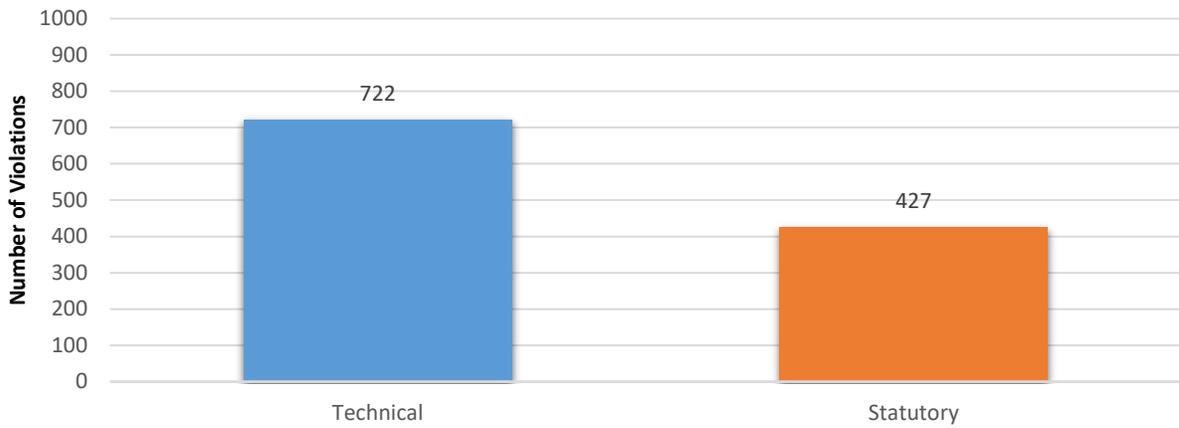
Office Caseloads: Five Year Trends



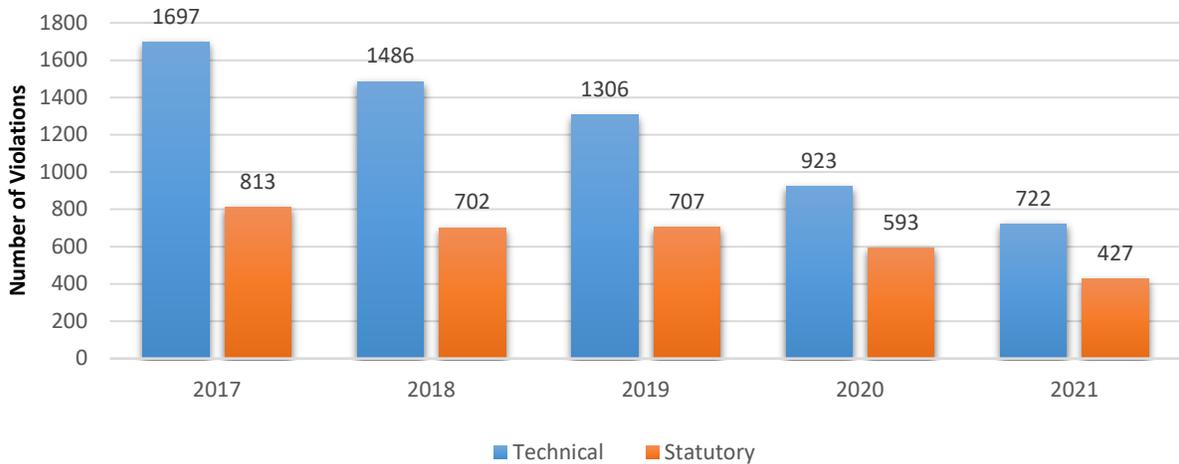
ADULT RISK DISTRIBUTION: END OF 2021 CALENDAR YEAR

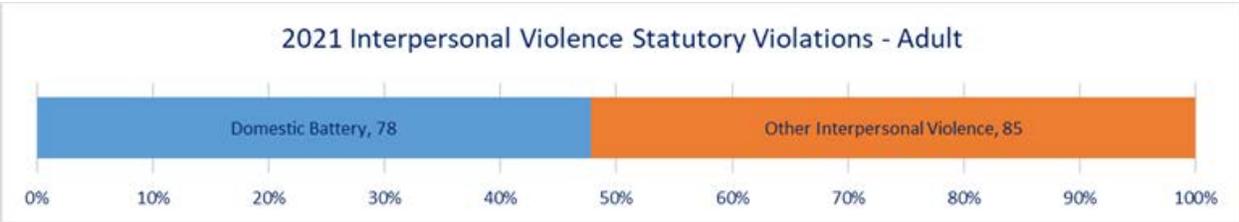
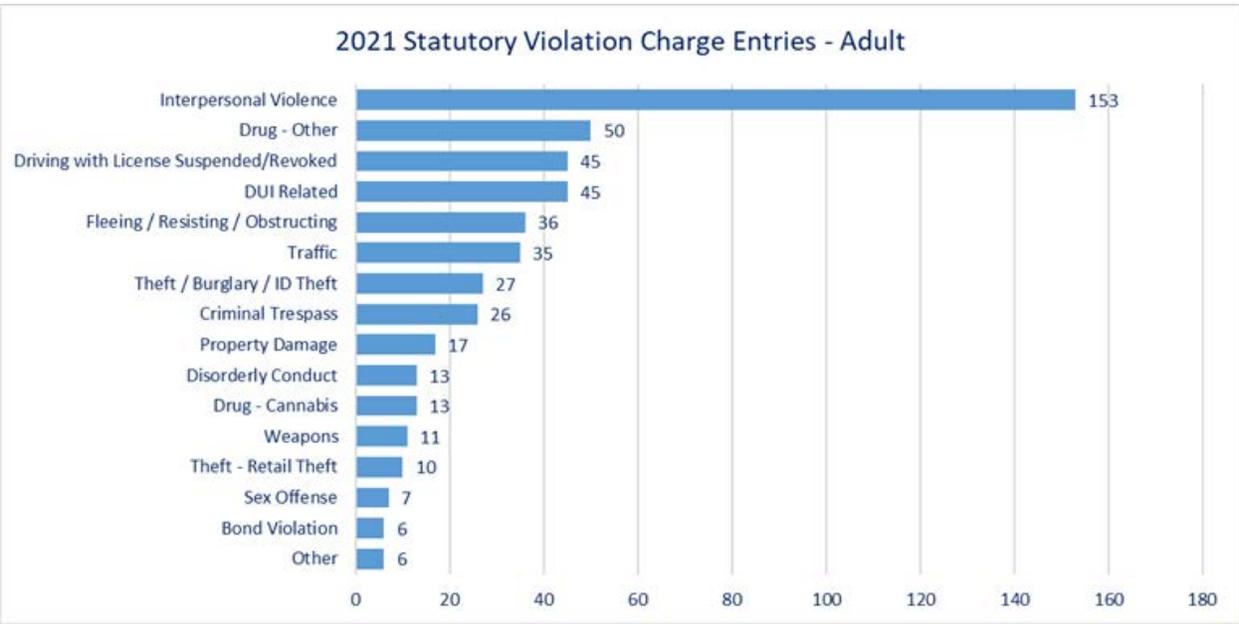


Violations of Probation in 2021



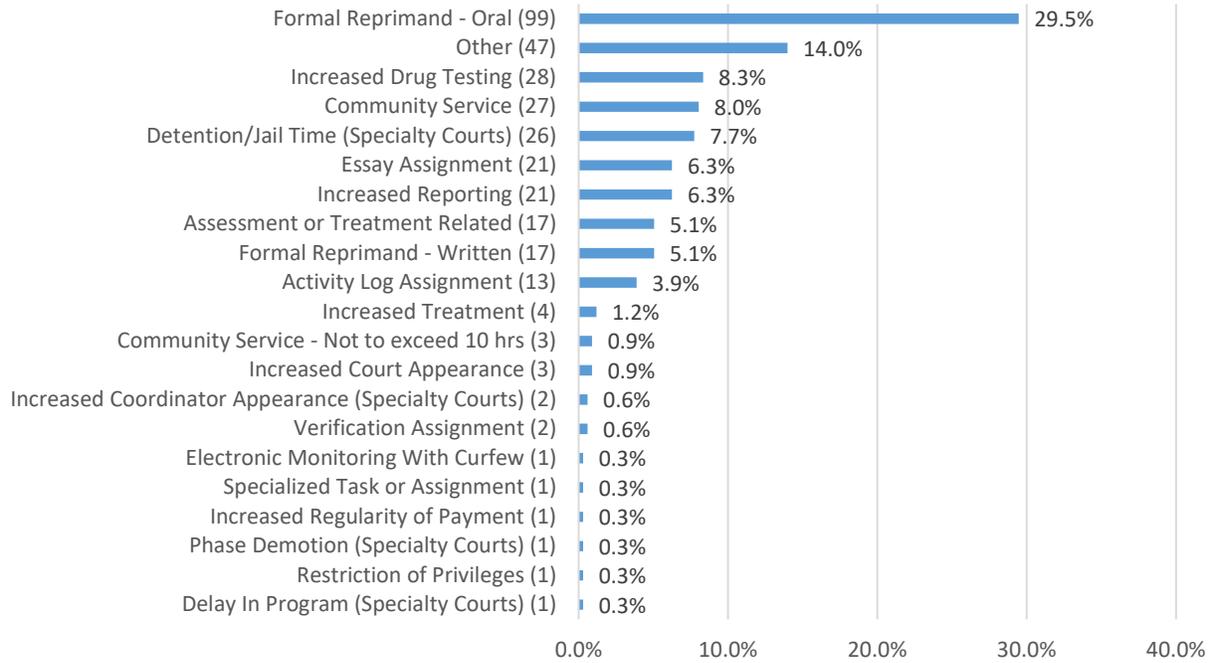
Violations of Probation: Five Year Trends



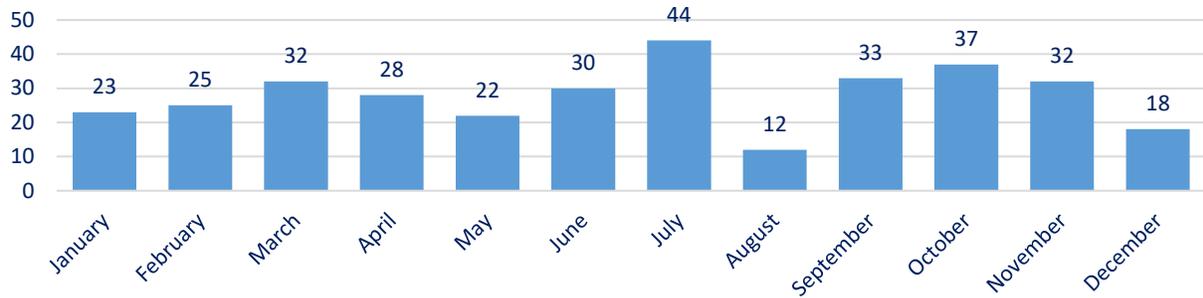


Any technical violation can list multiple categories. Therefore, category totals exceed total violations.

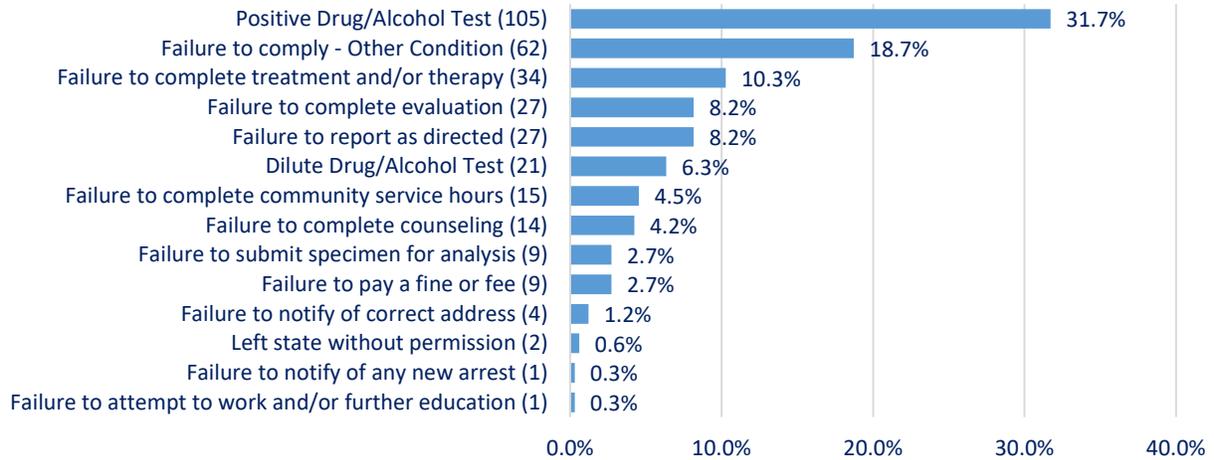
2021 Sanction Categories - Adult

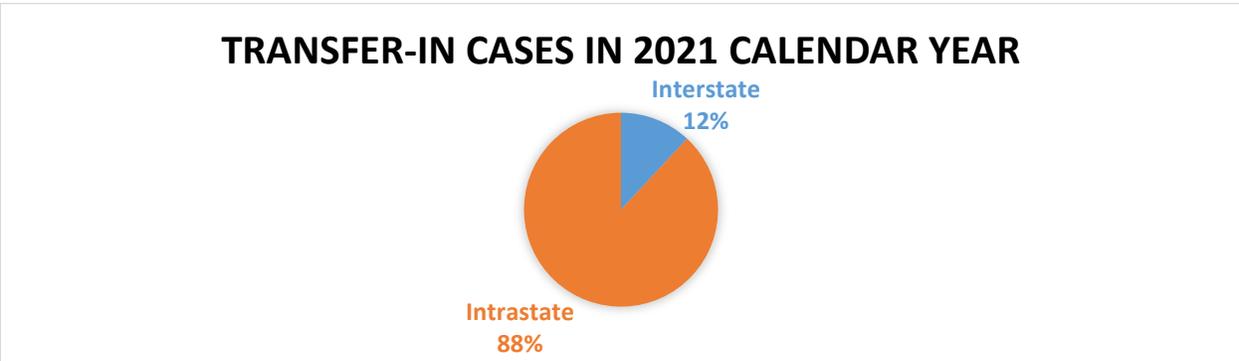
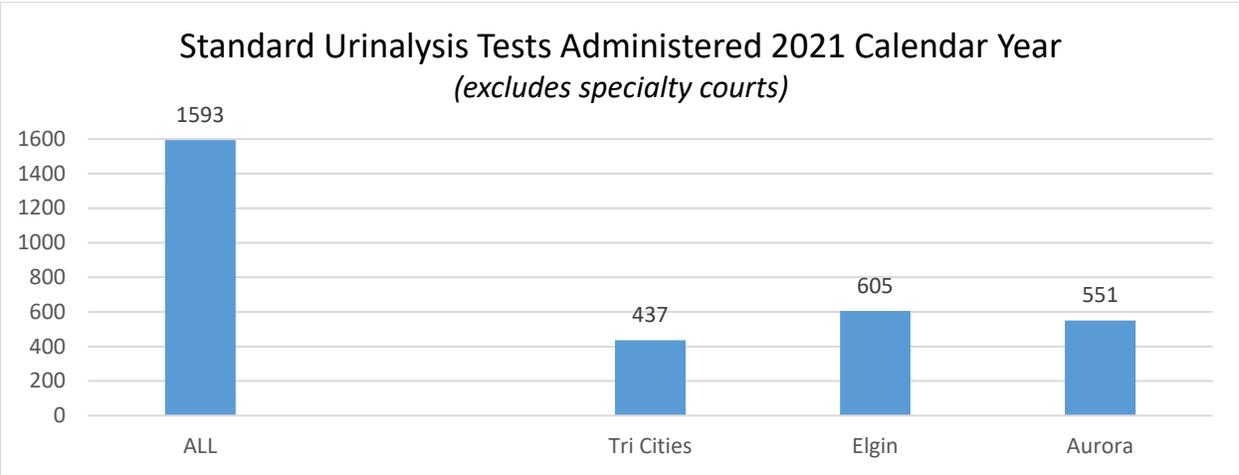
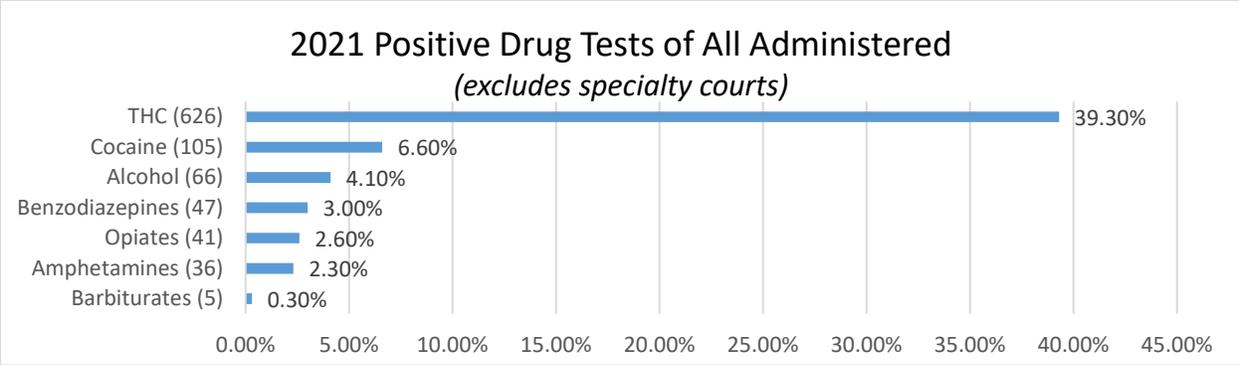


2021 Adult Sanctions



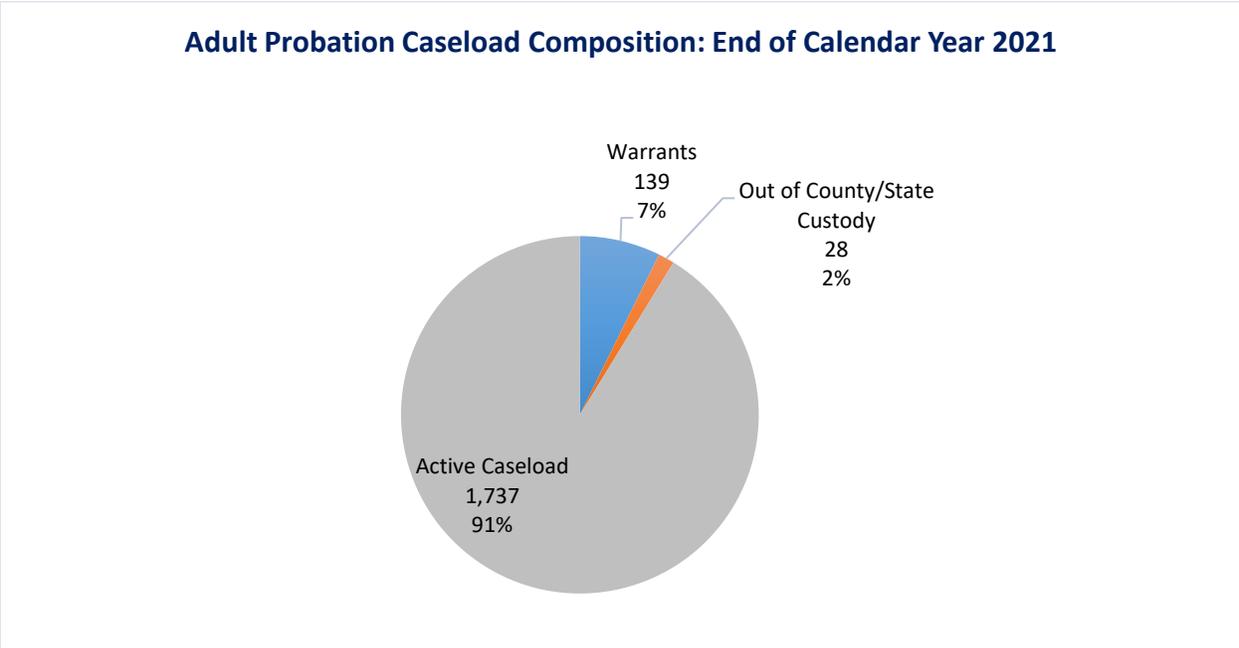
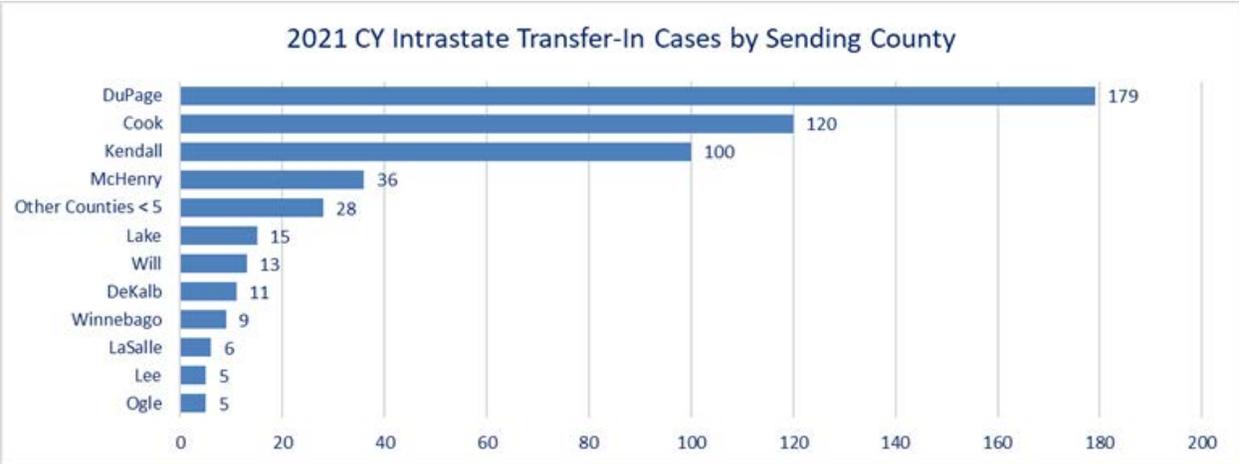
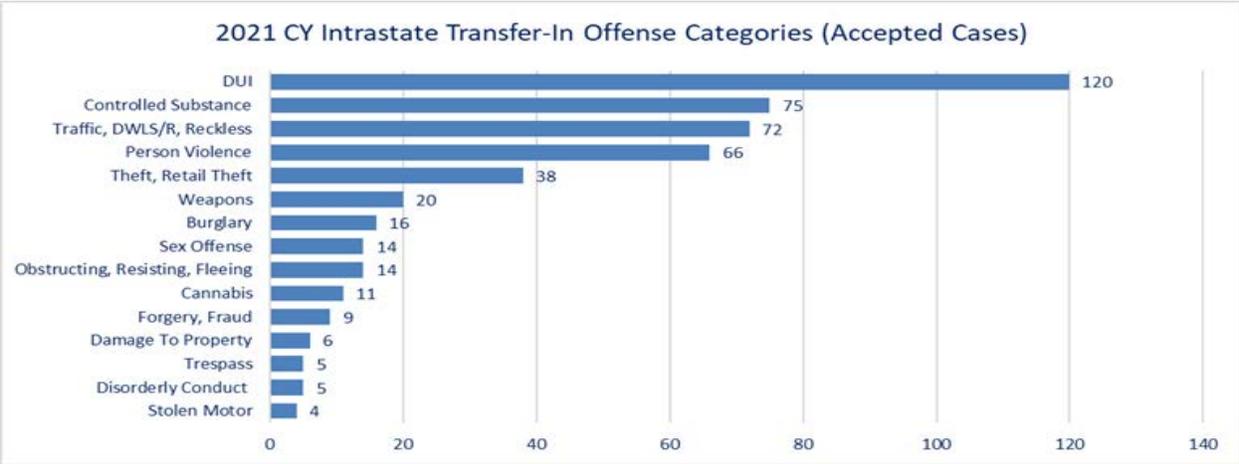
2021 Sanctioned Behaviors - Adult



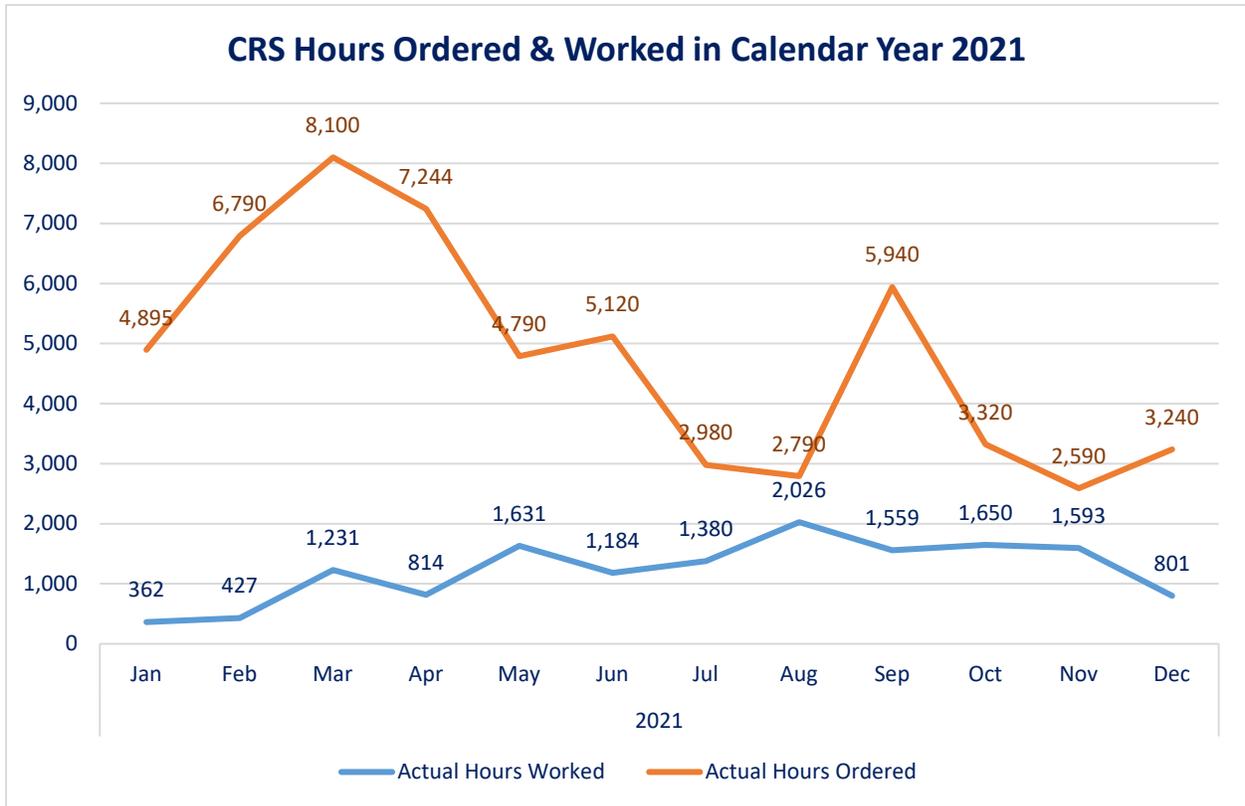


*Interstate cases originate from outside Illinois. Intrastate cases originate from within Illinois.

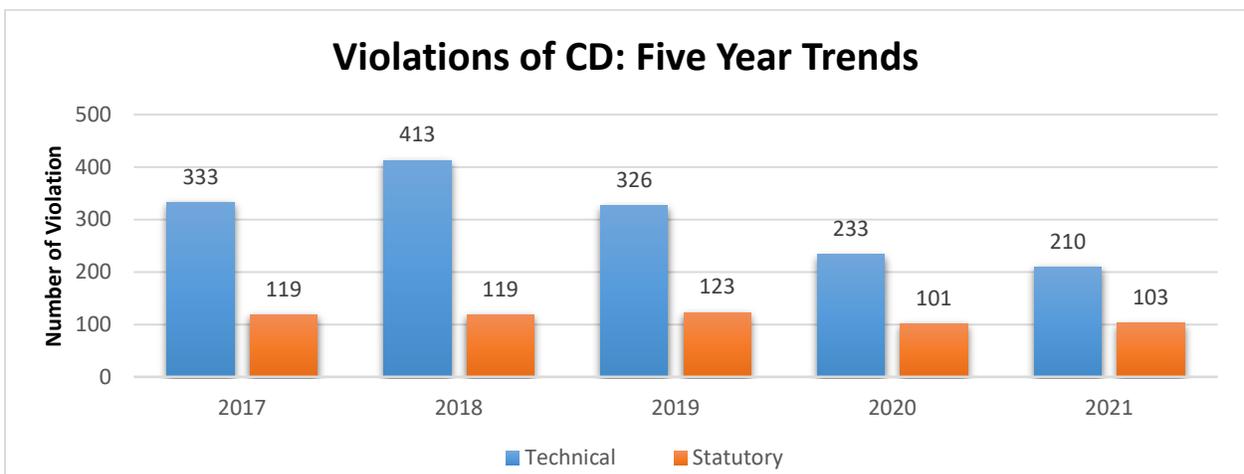
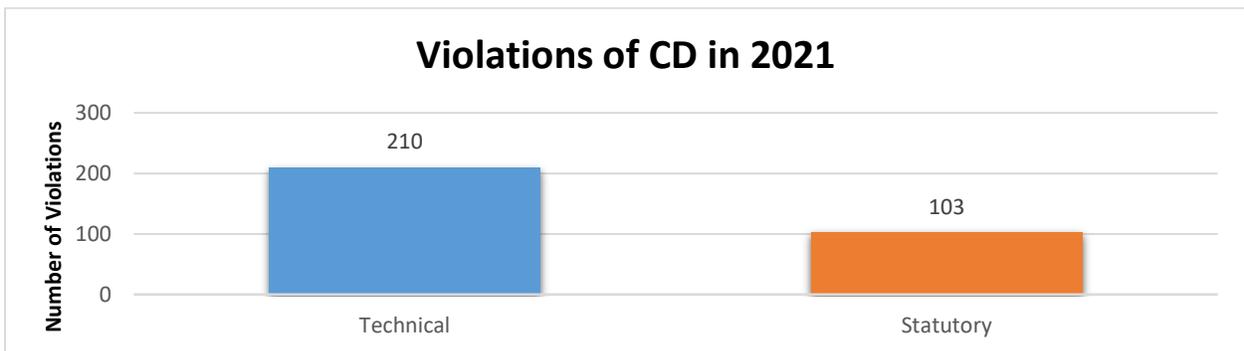
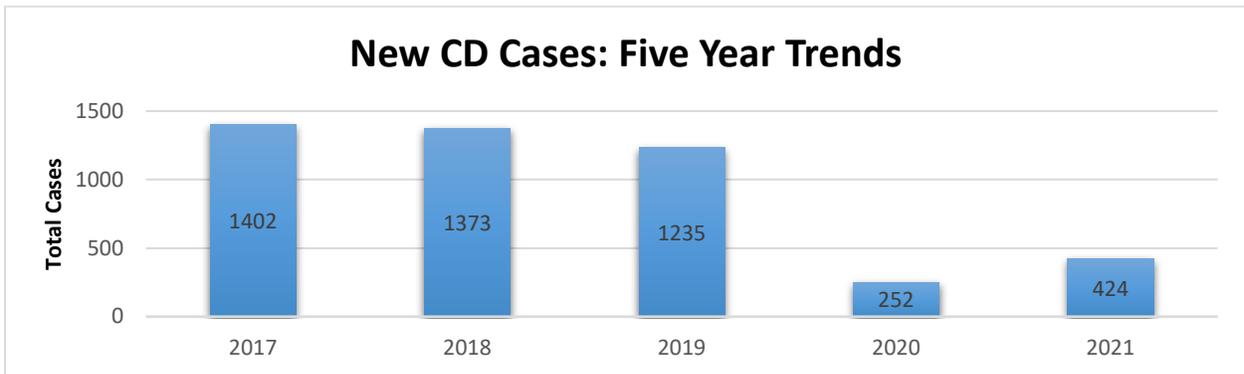




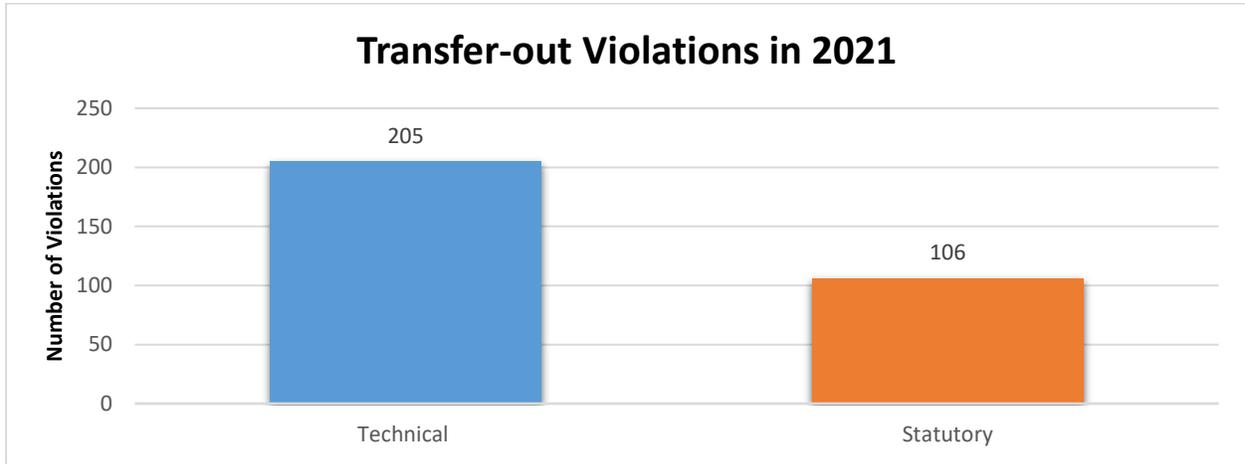
Community Restitution Services (CRS) Program – Adult and juvenile clients work at not-for-profit organizations in lieu of paying fines or as required by statute. The CRS Coordinators are located in the three Court Services’ offices to increase accessibility. Their duties include recruiting worksites, training worksite coordinators, and scheduling appointments. All attempts are made to assign clients near their home or work to maximize the number of hours completed. Compliance is reported to the sentencing court via court reports. Court Services is experiencing a decrease in active sites due to liability issues and stringent restrictions by community agencies based on the charges they will accept at their agencies.



Conditional Discharge (CD) Program – Conditional Discharge is a sentencing option used by the court for certain clients that the court has determined do not require regular probation supervision but have been ordered to meet certain obligations as a condition of their sentence. The Conditional Discharge officer meets with these clients twice during their court ordered term in order to monitor and report to the court whether their ordered conditions have been fulfilled. Conditions may include completing CRS hours, attending Victim Impact Panels, going to therapy and paying fines and fees. At the end of a client’s term, a Termination Report is sent to the court reflecting the known status of all conditions ordered. At the end of 2021, approximately 447 CD cases were on warrant status which includes cases from previous years.



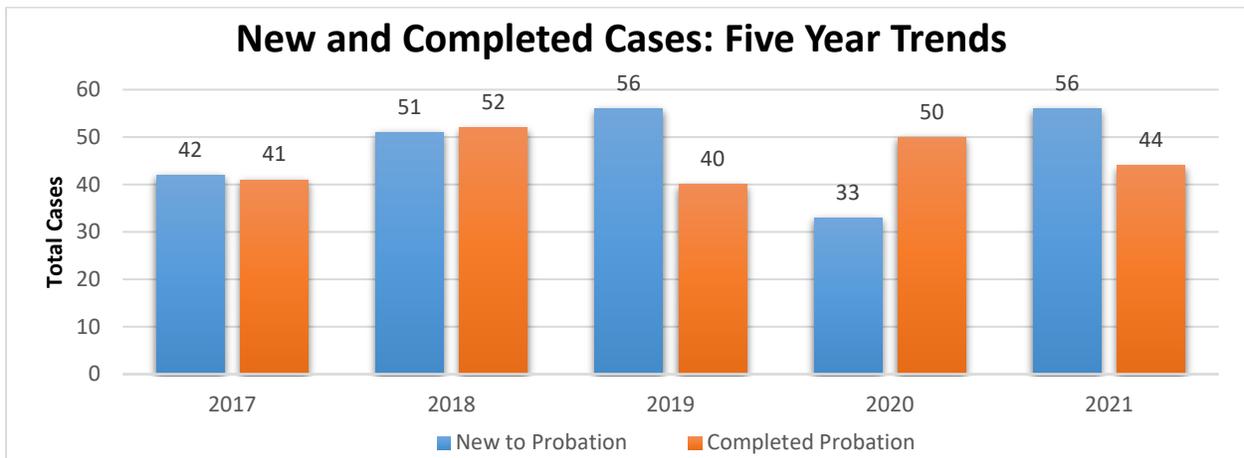
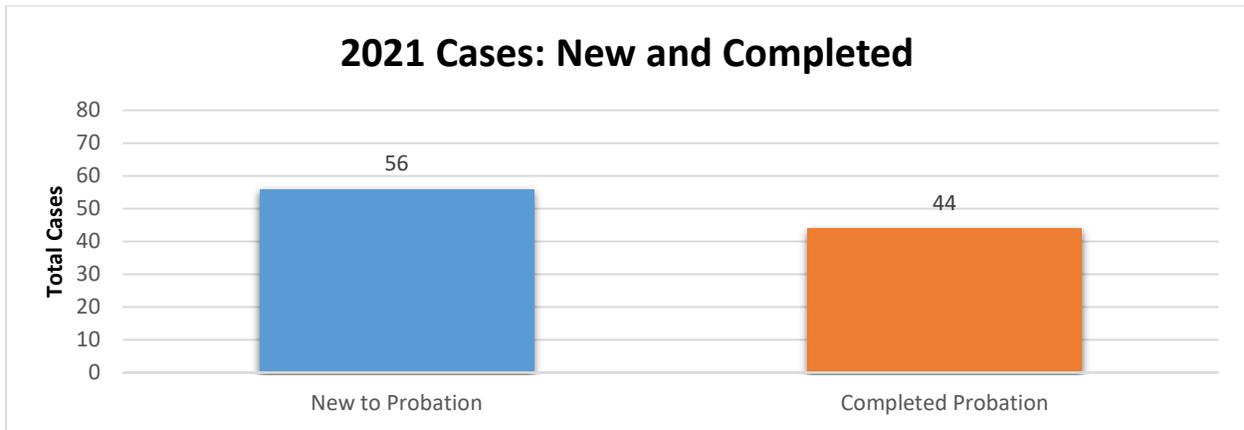
Administrative Caseload Unit (ACU) – This unit was created to help relieve the Adult Field Services Unit of administrative casework. The ACU is comprised of three officers at the Judicial Center whose primary responsibility is to collaborate with probation officers in other counties and states to monitor the compliance of clients residing outside of Kane County. This unit is also required to adhere to AOIC and interstate compact standards pertaining to transfers and supervision. Additionally, this unit is responsible for interviewing immediate transfer-out probation cases. ACU officers provide updates to the court, however they are limited in their ability to provide administrative sanctions as cases are supervised by another jurisdiction.



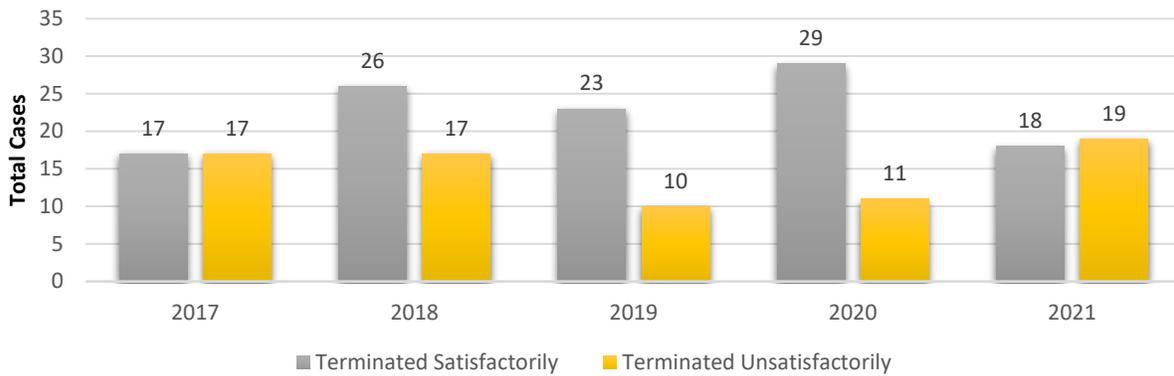
Sex Offender (SO) Program – Adult clients ordered to sex offender conditions are supervised by this program and are subject to additional monitoring and surveillance. All clients are individually staffed by the probation officer, community treatment provider, and the Director of the Kane County Diagnostic Center (KCDC) to determine the supervision level of the client based upon risk. The supervision level is based upon the ARA assessment, ancillary tools validated to determine risk for this population, and input from the client’s treatment provider concerning compliance. The ancillary tools utilized to assist in identifying risk in this population are the Stable 2007 and Static-99.

Using the containment team model, case coordination and increased communication between the supervising probation officers and the contracted treatment provider minimizes the ability of these offenders to hide violations of their probation terms and improves the team’s ability to identify behaviors indicating an increased risk to re-offend.

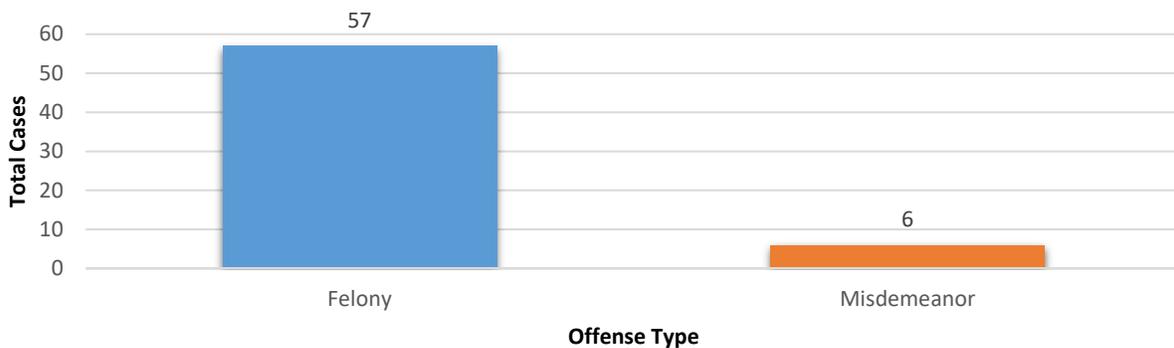
Kane County remains actively involved with the Illinois Sex Offender Management Board (SOMB), which began in 2001. Kane County continues to experience a growing number of offenders convicted of Failure to Register as a Sex Offender, including those who have served prison sentences for their original sex offense conviction, and are failing to continue to register correctly upon release from parole. We anticipate that as registration mandates continue to increase and change we will continue to see an increase in the clients supervised for this offense, which will likely mean we’ll need to modify how we supervise for these individuals.



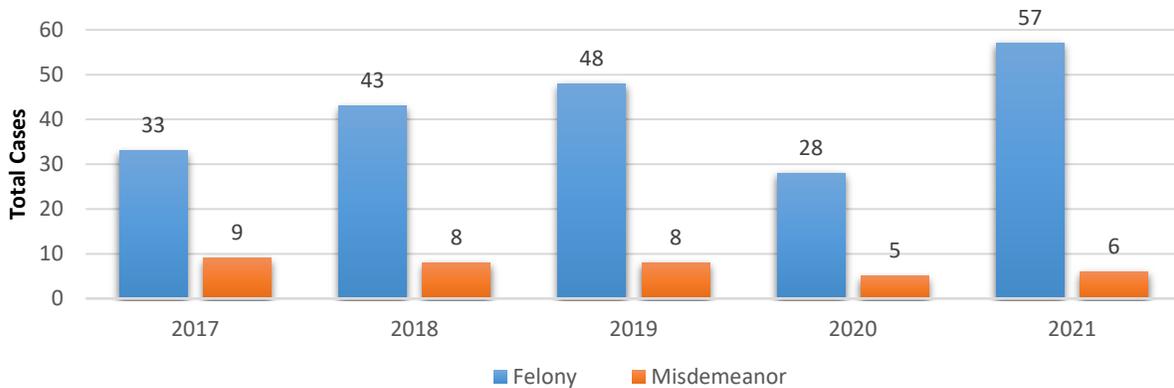
SO Cases Closed Satisfactorily vs. Unsatisfactorily



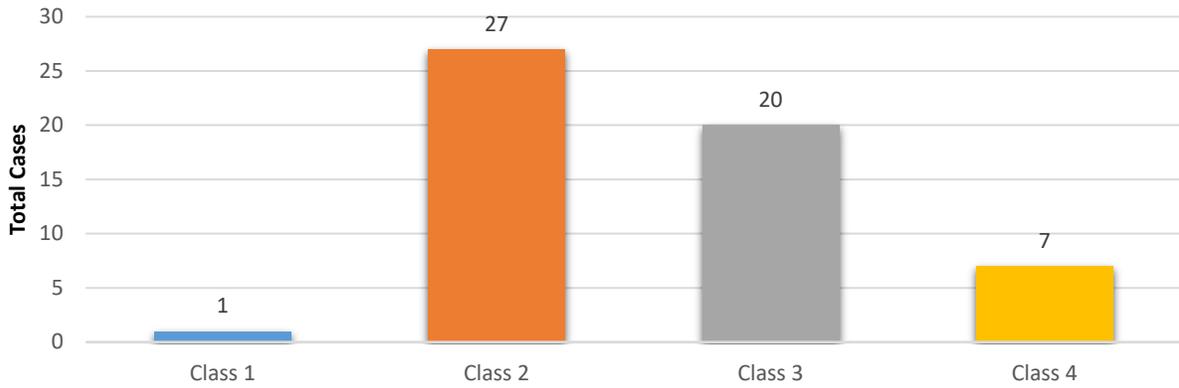
New Supervised Sex Offenses in 2021



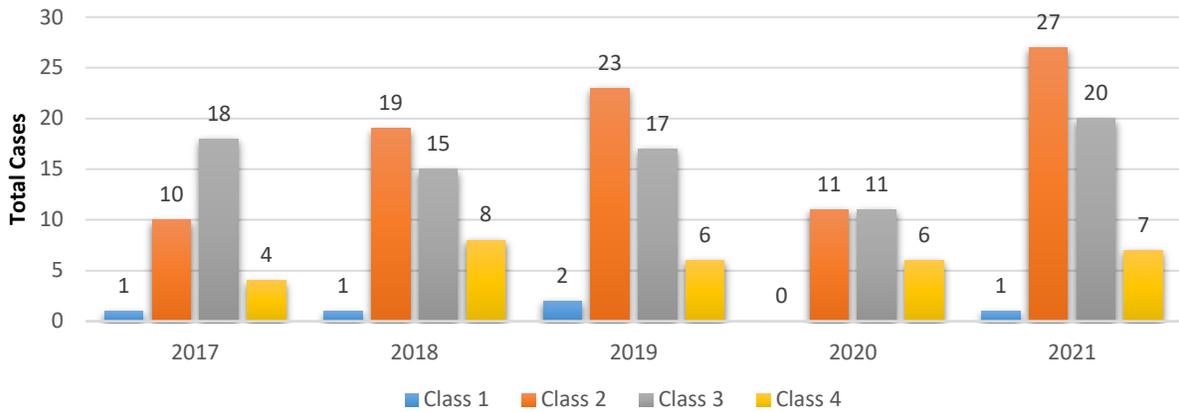
New Supervised Sex Offenses: Five Year Trends



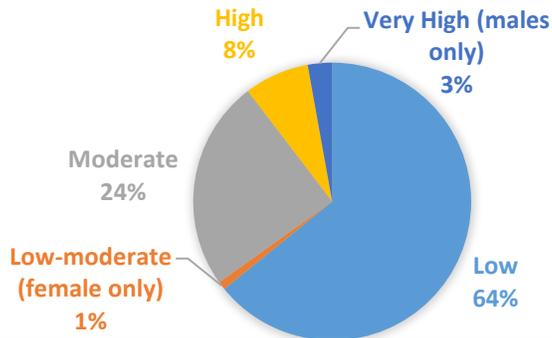
Felony Classification of Sex Offenses Received in 2021



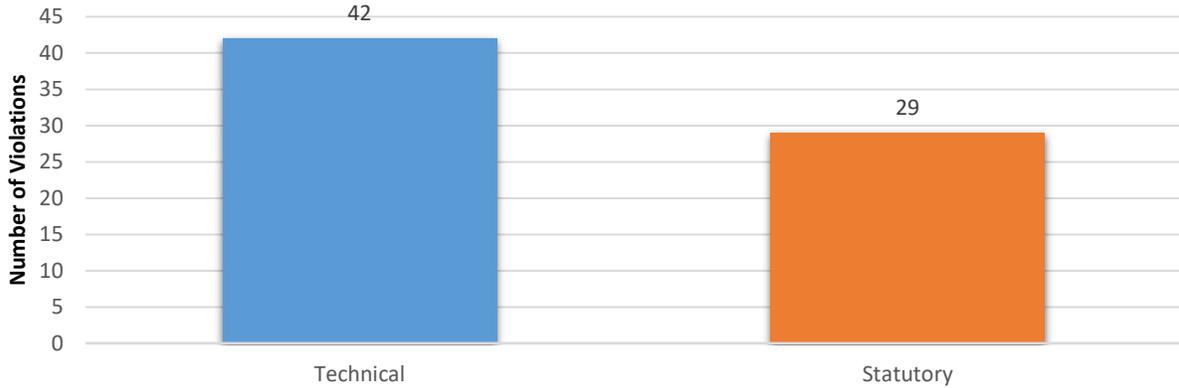
Felony Classification of Sex Offenses: Five Year Trends



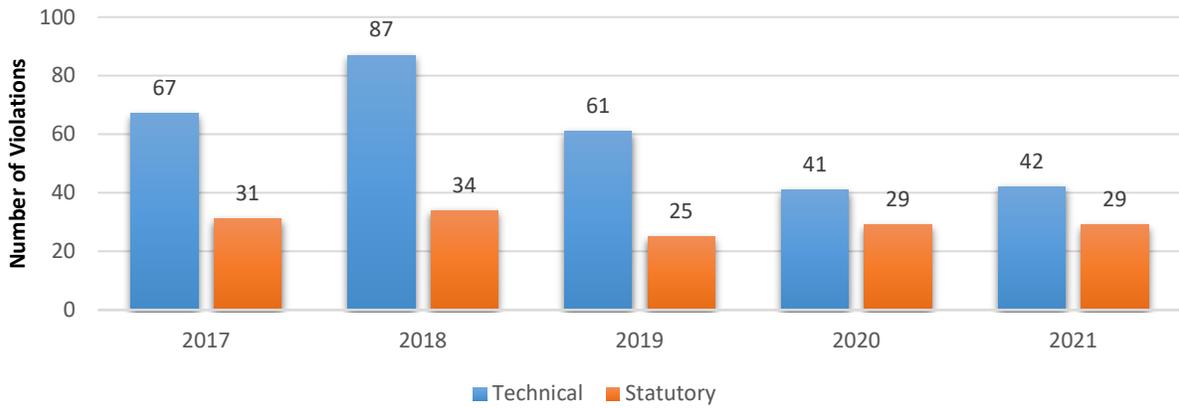
SEX OFFENDER ARA-CST RISK DISTRIBUTION: END OF 2021 CALENDAR YEAR



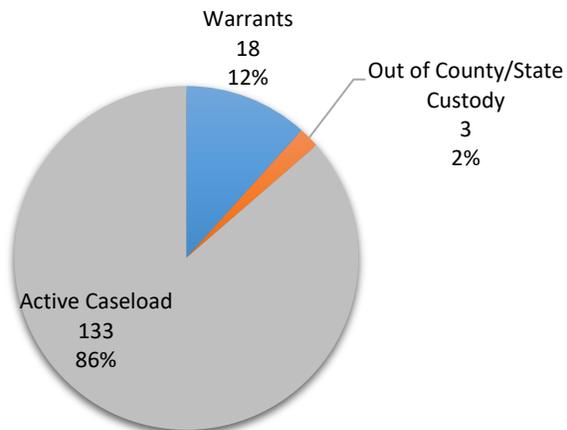
Sex Offender Violations of Probation in 2021



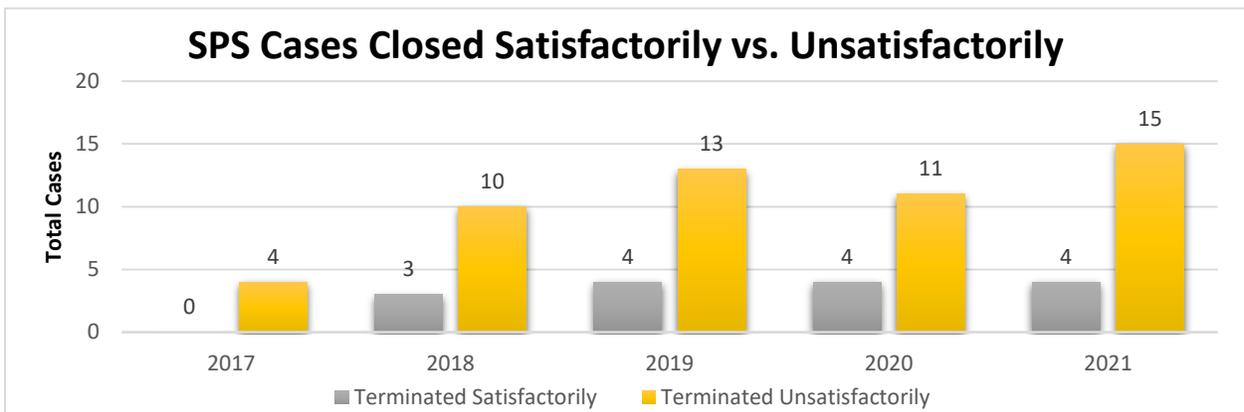
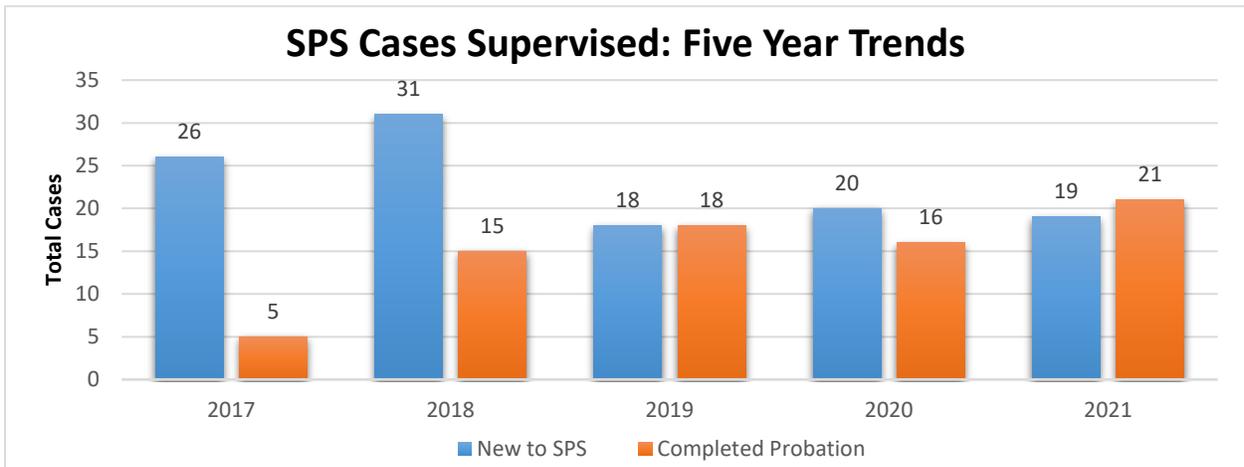
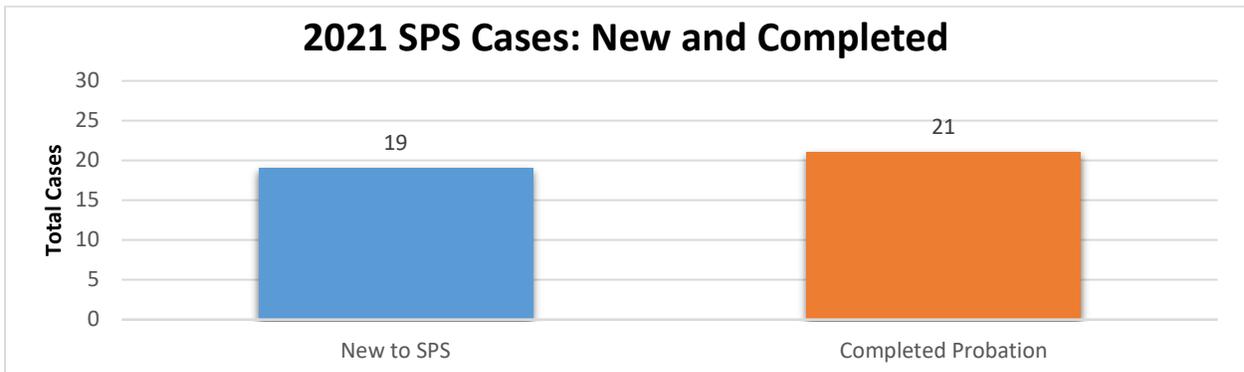
Sex Offender Violations of Probation: Five Year Trends



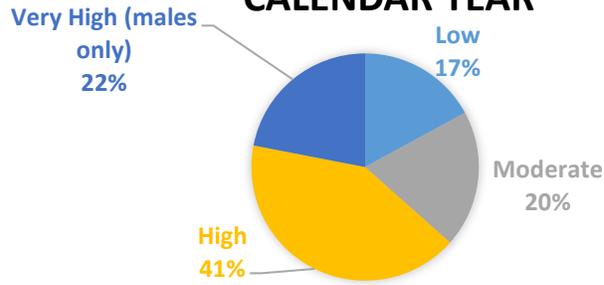
Adult Sex Offender Caseload Composition: End of Calendar Year 2021



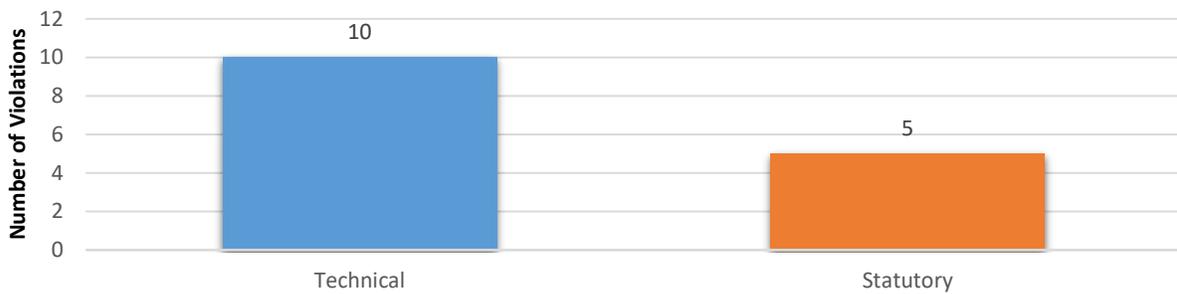
Specialized Probation Services (SPS) Program – The Intensive Probation Supervision Program was no longer offered as a sentencing option to the Court beginning in September 2015 as the program approach was not evidence-based. A new program for high risk/high need clients was developed based on the approach used in the Adult Redeploy (ARI) to decrease the number of clients sentenced to the Illinois Department of Corrections based on technical violations. After the end of the ARI grant, services continued under the Specialized Probation Services (SPS) unit. The focus of Specialized Probation Services is to offer wraparound services to clients who have a pattern of non-compliance with their probation terms with the goal for the client to remain in the community and complete their probation.



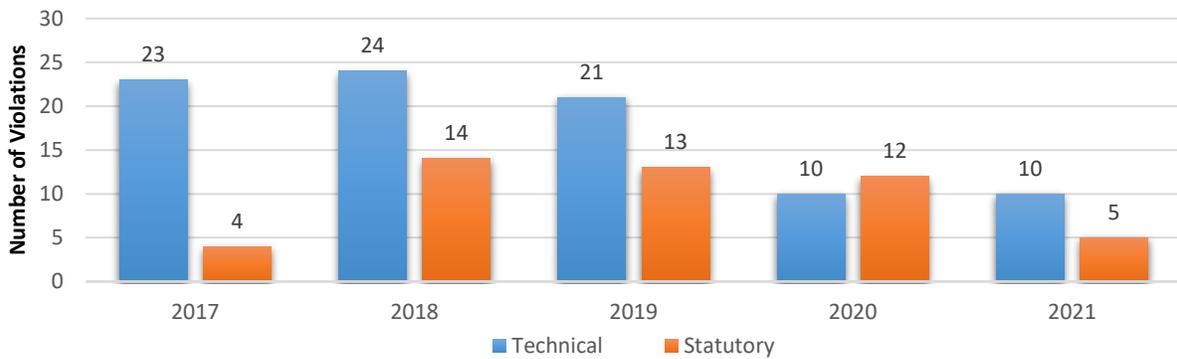
SPS ARA-CST RISK DISTRIBUTION: END OF 2021 CALENDAR YEAR



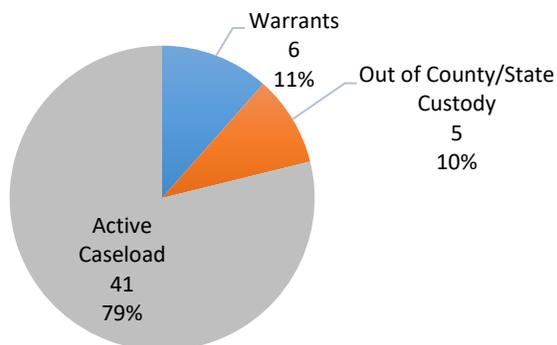
SPS Violations of Probation in 2021



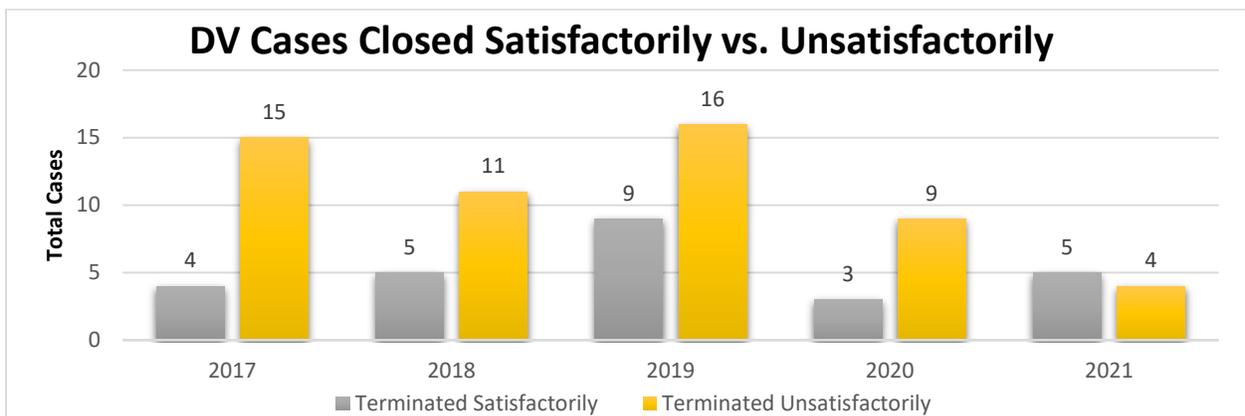
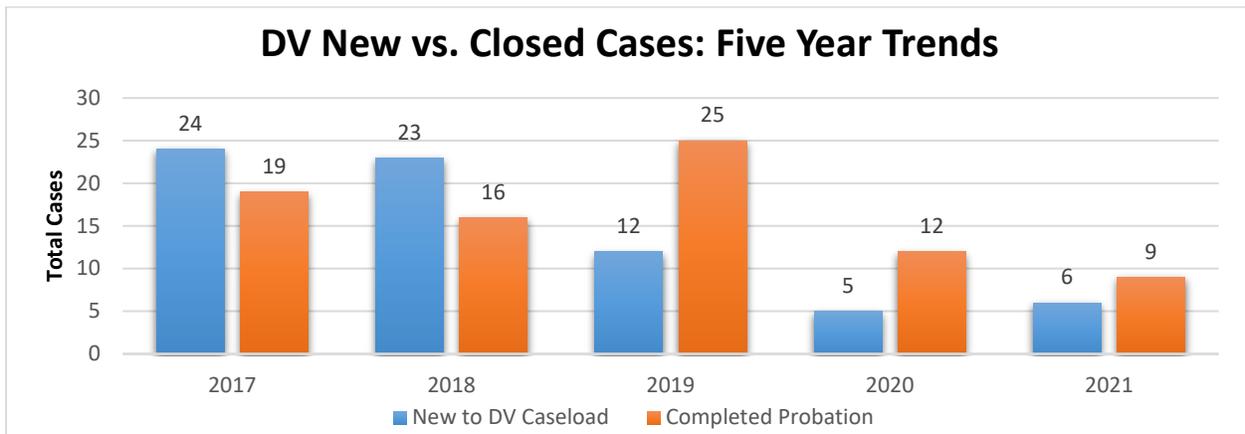
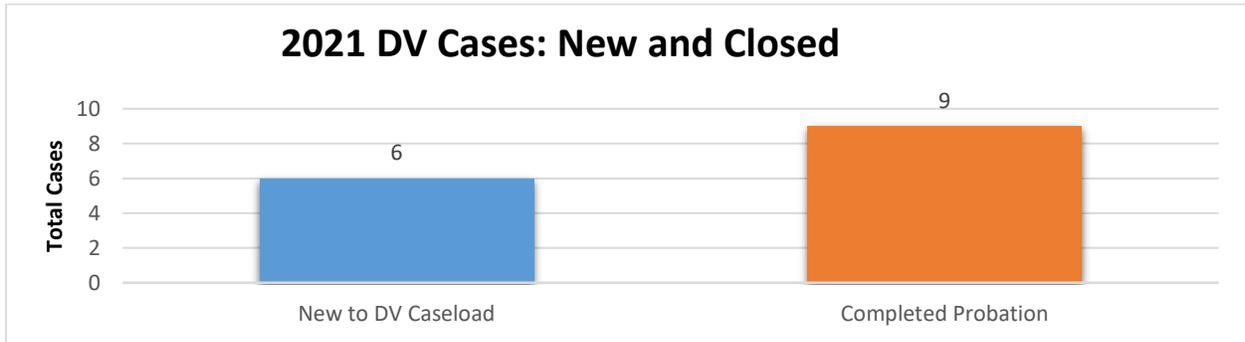
SPS Violations of Probation: Five Year Trends



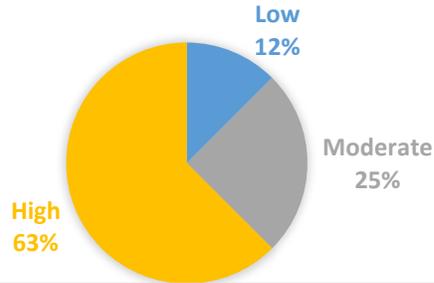
SPS Caseload Composition: End of Calendar Year 2021



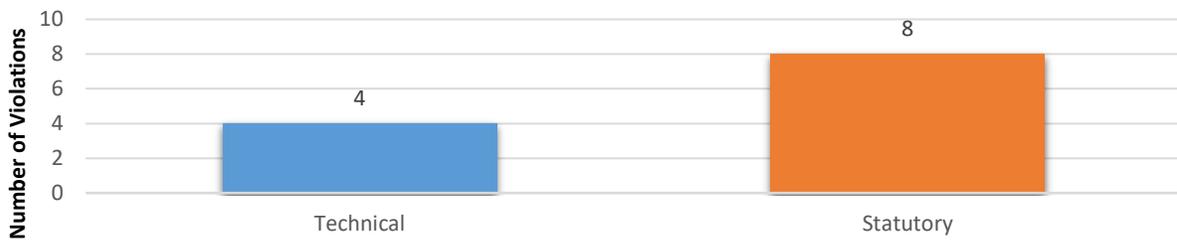
Domestic Violence (DV) Program – The Court Services Domestic Violence Program was implemented in 1998 to provide more intensive supervision for high-risk adult domestic batterers. This program maintains contact with the victim of the domestic abuse to ensure their safety and provide brokerage to victim services. Clients that complete treatment in an expeditious manner may be transitioned to a regular caseload.



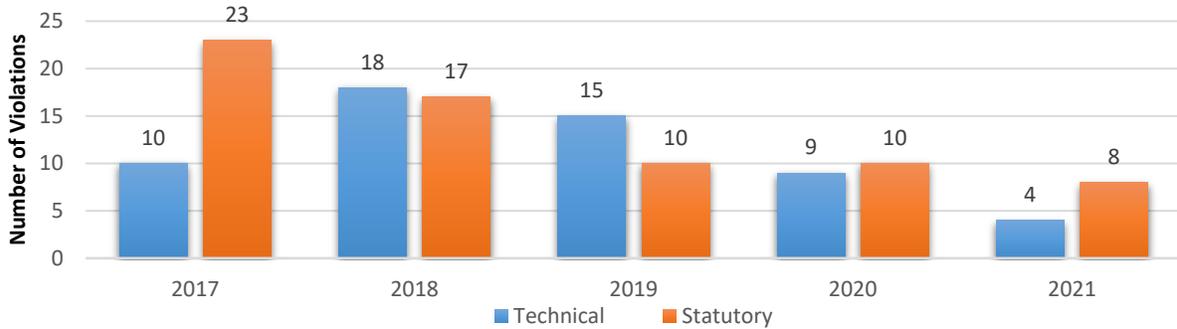
DV ARA-CST RISK DISTRIBUTION: END OF 2021 CALENDAR YEAR



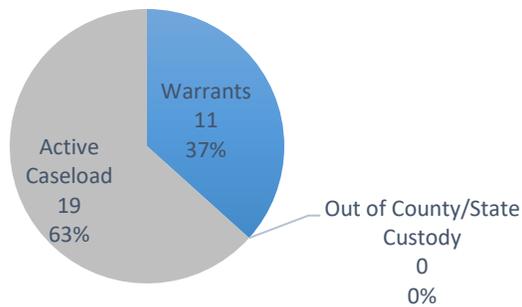
DV Violations of Probation in 2021



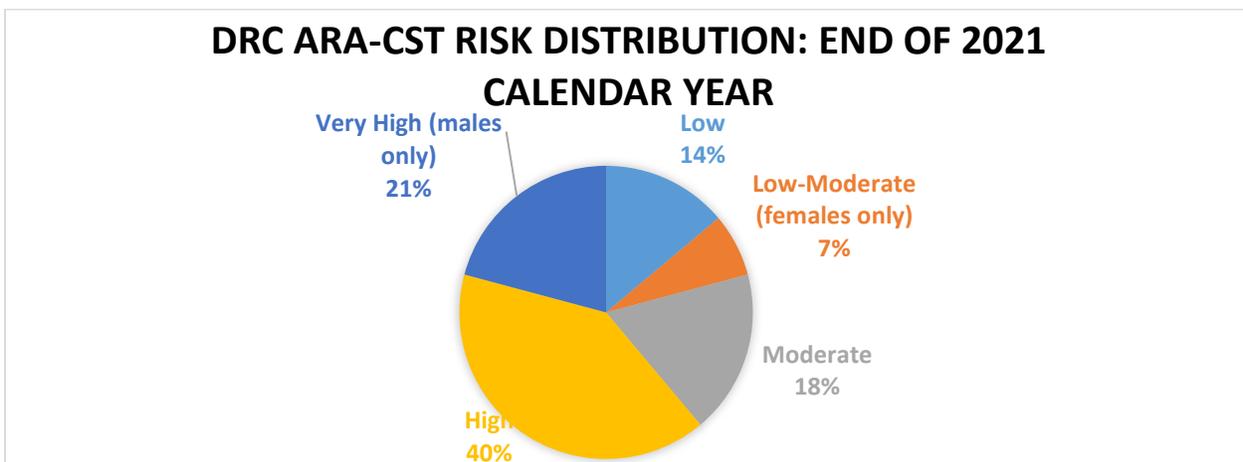
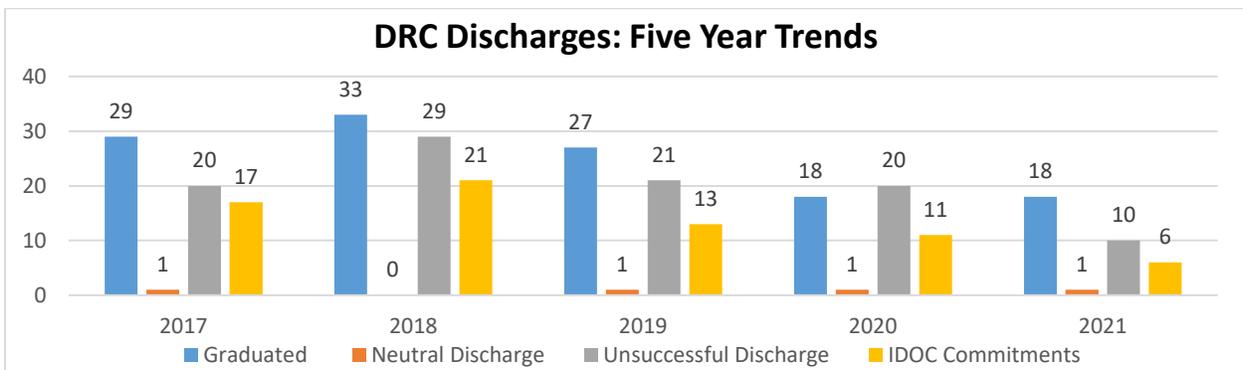
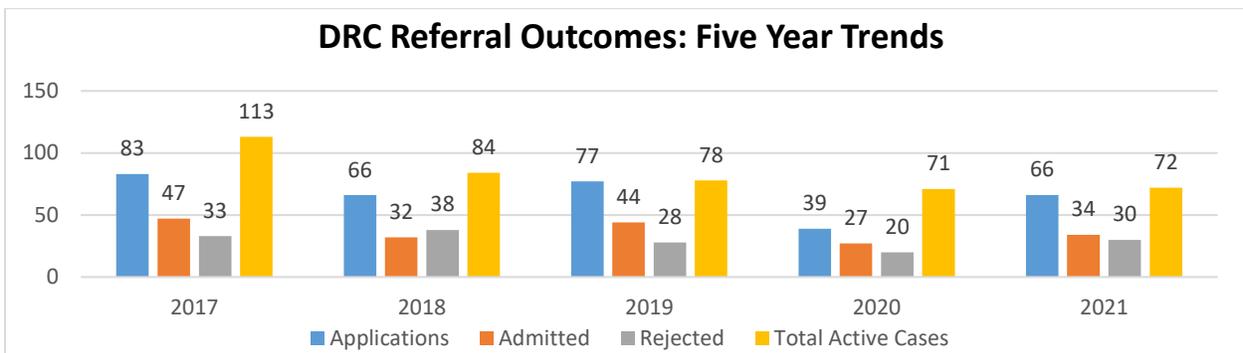
DV Violation of Probation: Five Year Trends

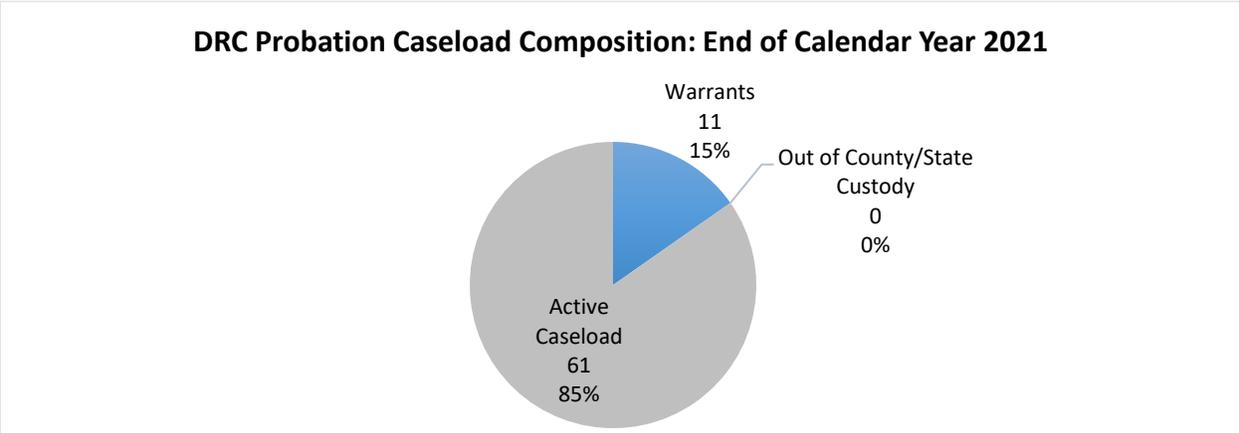
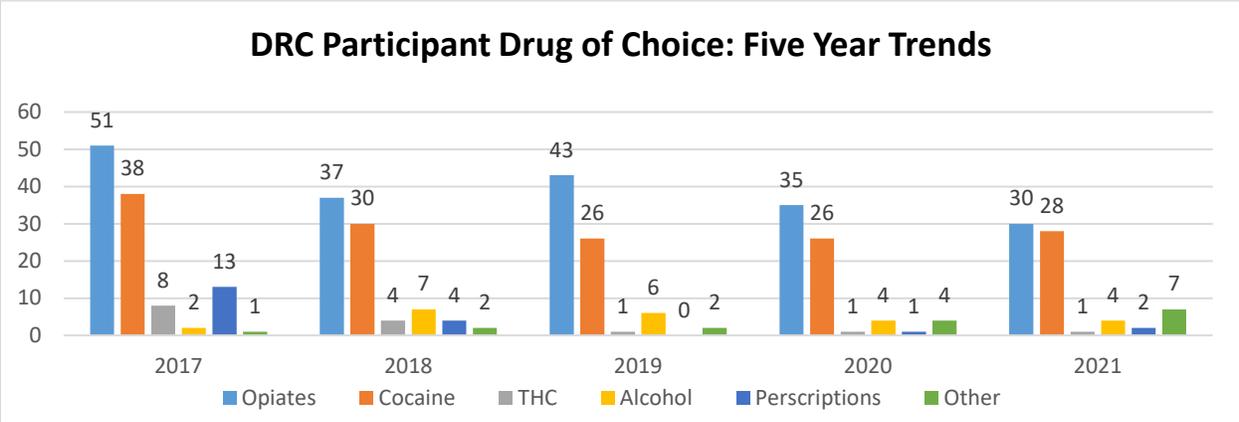
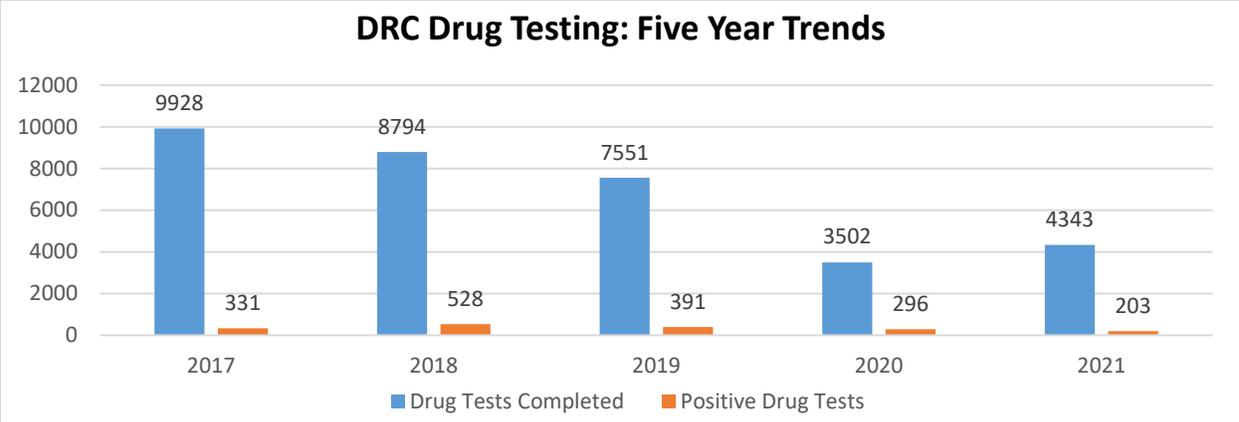
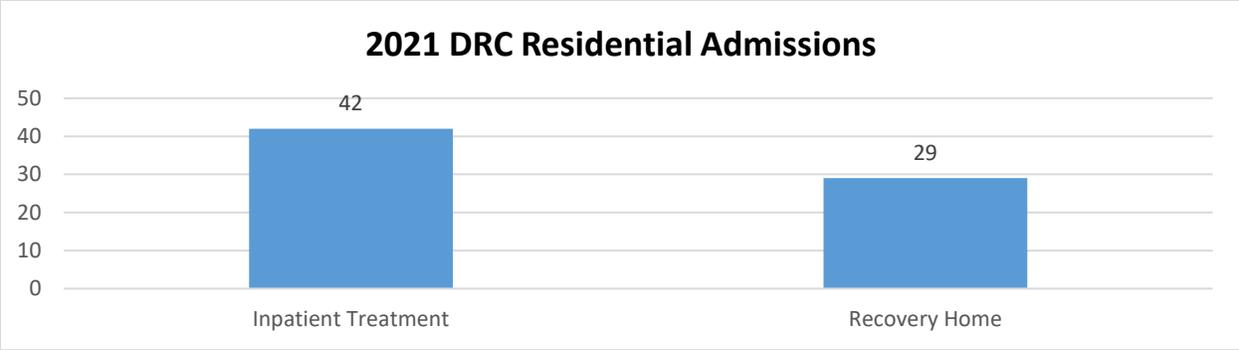


DV Caseload Composition: End of Calendar Year 2021

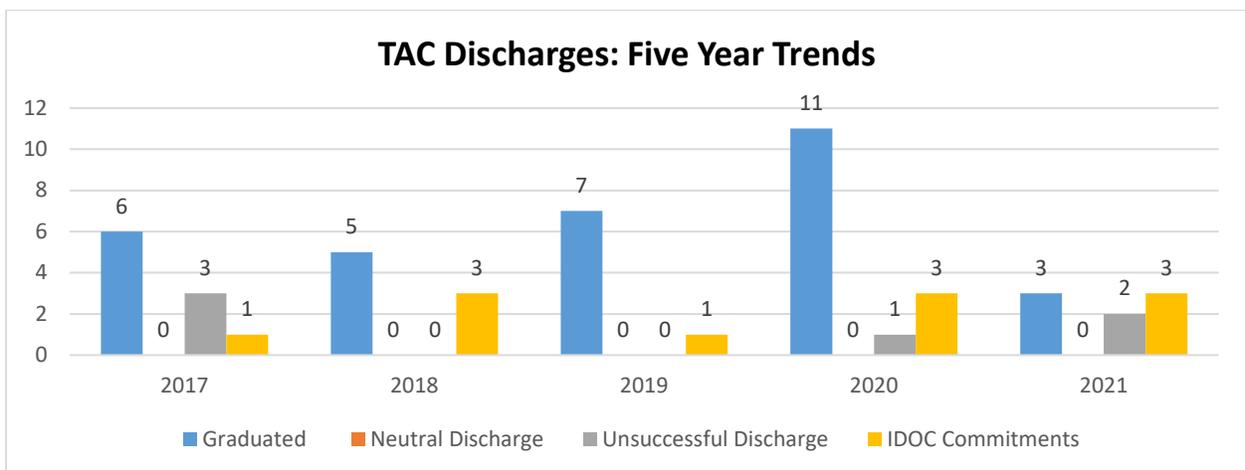
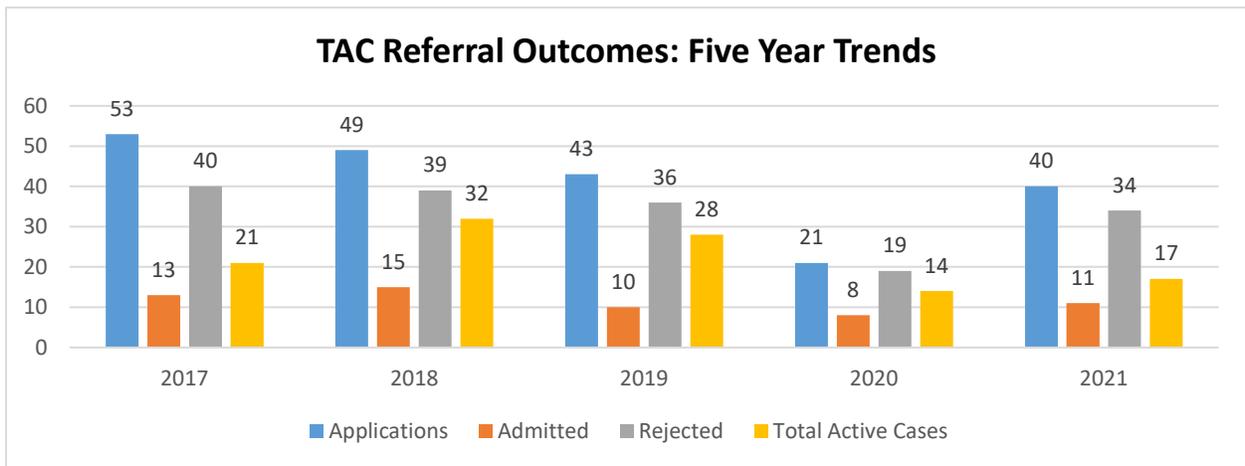


Drug Rehabilitation Court (DRC) – The Kane County Drug Rehabilitation Court (KCDRC) is currently in its 21th year of existence. To-date, KCDRC has graduated 897 participants from the program. Graduations are held in May and October. There were eighteen participants that graduated in 2021. Judge Marmarie Kostelny is the Presiding Judge of the Kane County Drug Rehabilitation Court. In 2020, the court was awarded a three-year federal grant from the Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA) in the amount of \$500,000. KCDRC partnered with three local treatment providers, Gateway Foundation, Abraxas Woodridge and LSSI Elgin to pay for residential treatment stays in full. In 2021, seventeen participants were placed in residential treatment under the grant, which allowed participants to enter treatment while their motivation was high. In addition, the grant will assist participants with sober living, medically assisted treatment as well as training for members for the KCDRC team.

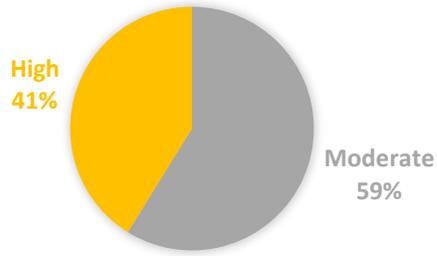




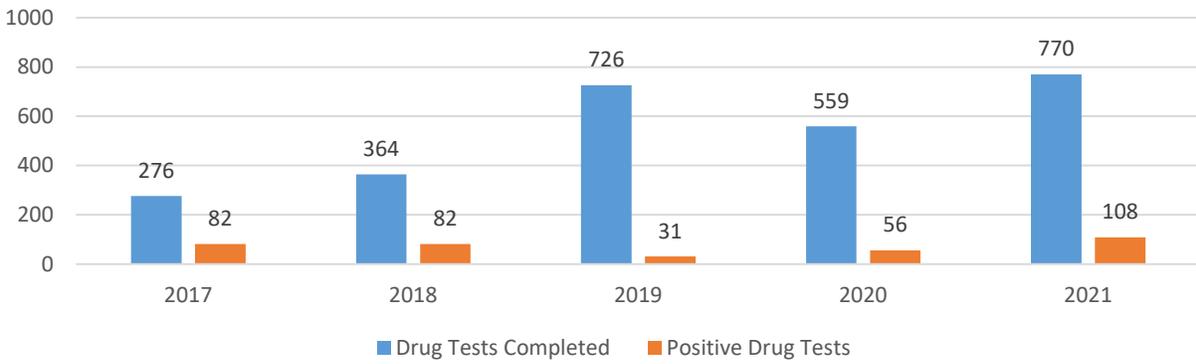
Treatment Alternative Court (TAC) – The Kane County Treatment Alternative Court began operation in February 2006, accepting the first participant into the program in April 2006. The mission of the Kane County Treatment Alternative Court (TAC) is to guarantee justice for criminal defendants with mental illness, co-occurring disorders, or developmental disabilities, to enhance public safety and promote the continuity of mental health care in the community. TAC is intended to be a systematic approach that brings together community based agencies to address defendant's needs and to provide comprehensive case management in an effort to reduce future criminal activity and incarceration in the Kane County Adult Justice Center. The defendants work closely with the court personnel and the treatment team to facilitate positive behavioral change and reduce criminal recidivism. Additional objectives of the program are to create effective interactions between mental health and criminal justice systems, improve public safety, and reduce the length of confinement of mentally ill defendants. To date, the TAC program has had 30 successful graduates. In 2021, the treatment team facilitated eleven (11) residential treatment admissions.



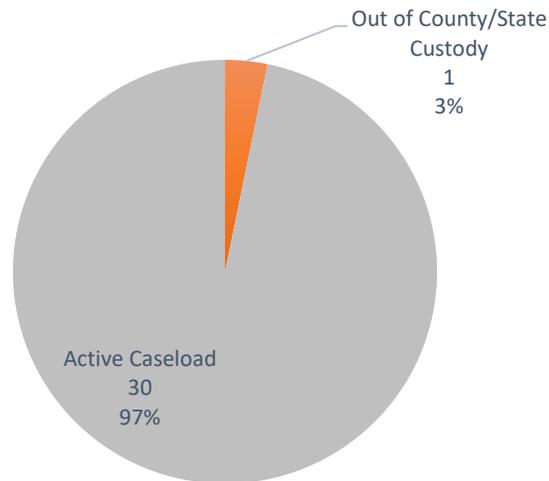
TAC ARA-CST RISK DISTRIBUTION: END OF 2021 CY



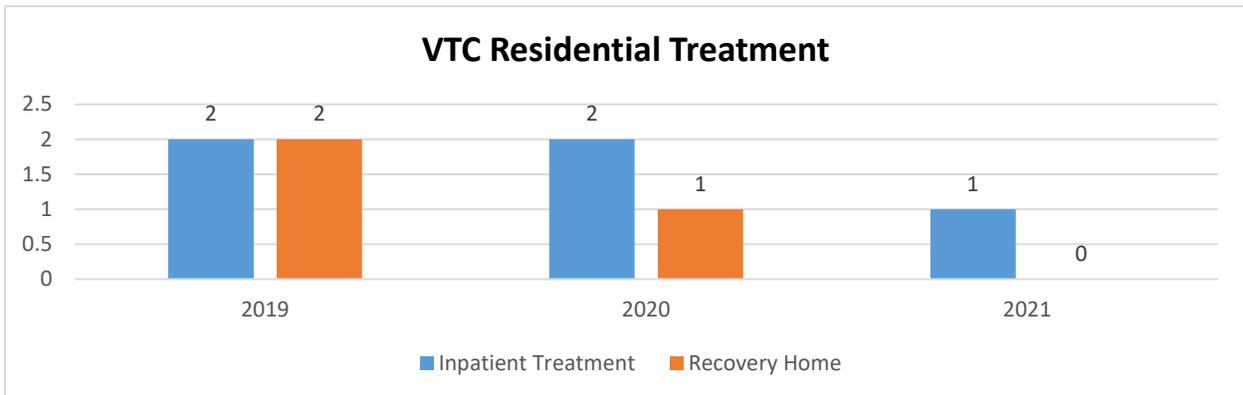
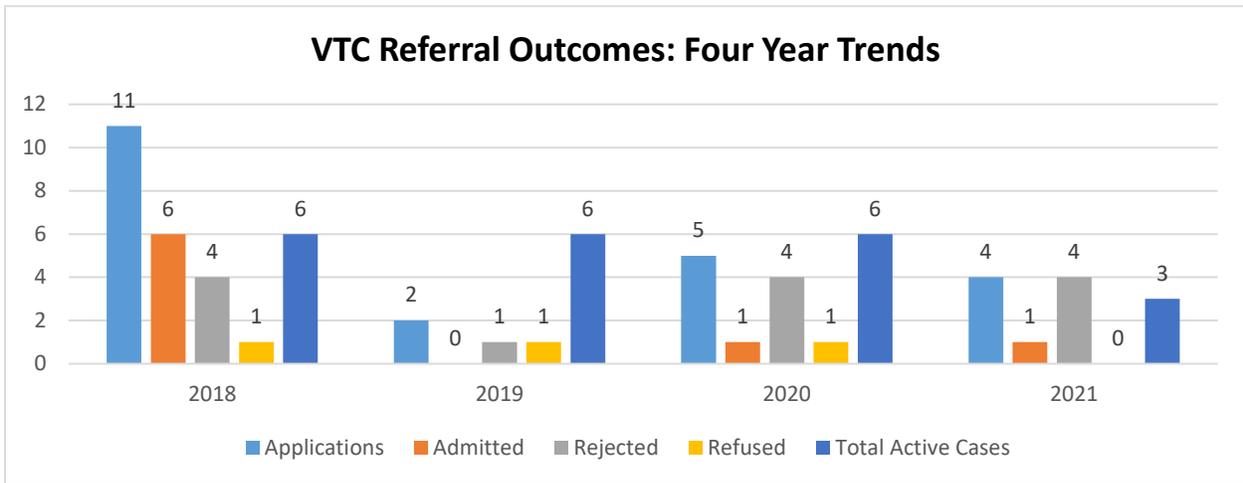
TAC Drug Testing: Five Year Trends

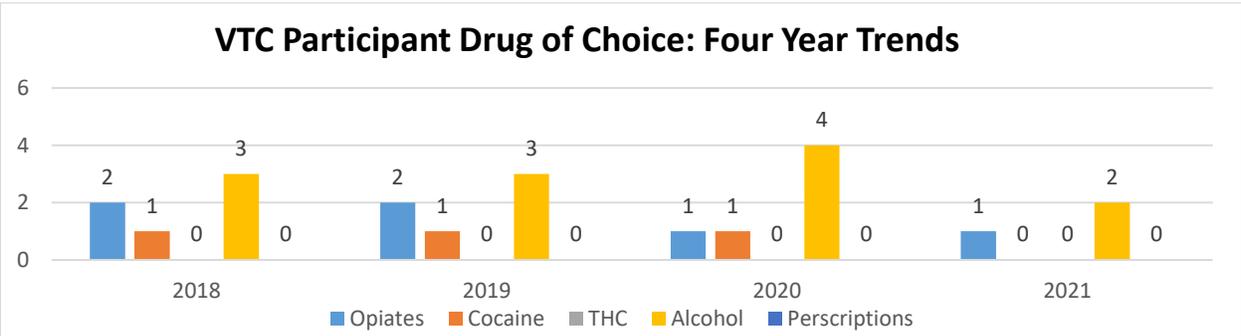
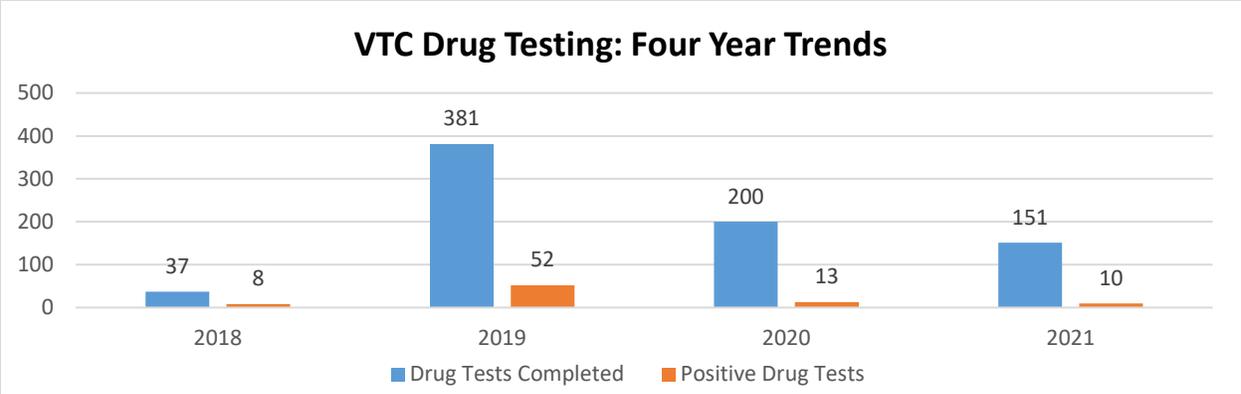


TAC Probation Caseload Composition: End of Calendar Year 2021



Veteran’s Treatment Court (VTC) - Veteran’s Treatment Court (VTC) began implementation in Kane County in January of 2018 and accepted our first participant in July of 2018. It is the intent of the General Assembly and the Kane County Veterans Treatment Court to provide a specialized veteran and service members program with the necessary flexibility to meet the specialized problems faced by veteran and service member defendants. It is the mission of the Kane County Veteran Treatment Court, established here under the provisions of 730 ILCS 167/1 et. seq. to accomplish these goals through an immediate and highly structured judicial intervention process for treatment of eligible defendants that brings together substance abuse professionals, mental health professionals, VA professionals, local social programs and intensive judicial monitoring in accordance with the Illinois Supreme Court Problem-Solving Courts Standards. Three participants graduated from Veteran’s Treatment Court in 2021.





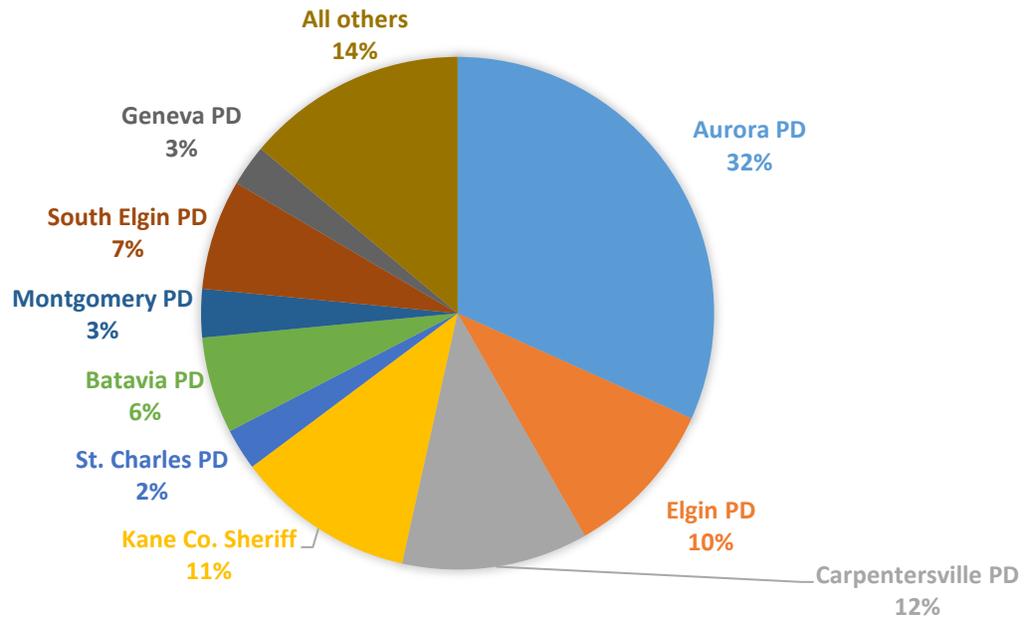
In 2021, team members from all three specialty courts were in attendance for the National Association of Drug Court Professionals (NADCP) annual conference in Washington, D.C. Attendees were exposed to trainings, expanded their professional network, and learned from experts about recent trends in the field. Below are a few pictures taken during conference week.



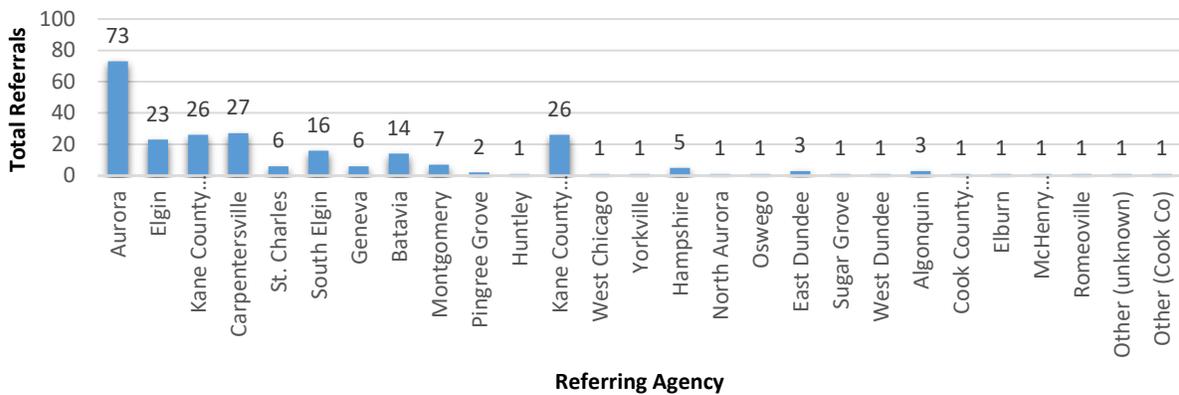


Juvenile Diversion – Per the Juvenile Court Act and General Order 14-06, the probation department is the screening mechanism for all juvenile arrests. In compliance with the Juvenile Court Act, minors should be diverted from court proceedings when it is in the minor’s and the community’s best interest. Minors are diverted from those proceedings based on their risk to re-offend, willingness to accept responsibility for their involvement, and the seriousness of the allegation. Diversion decisions also include input from the crime victims and the referring police jurisdiction. Diversion contracts may last up to one year and some include mental health or substance abuse treatment in the community.

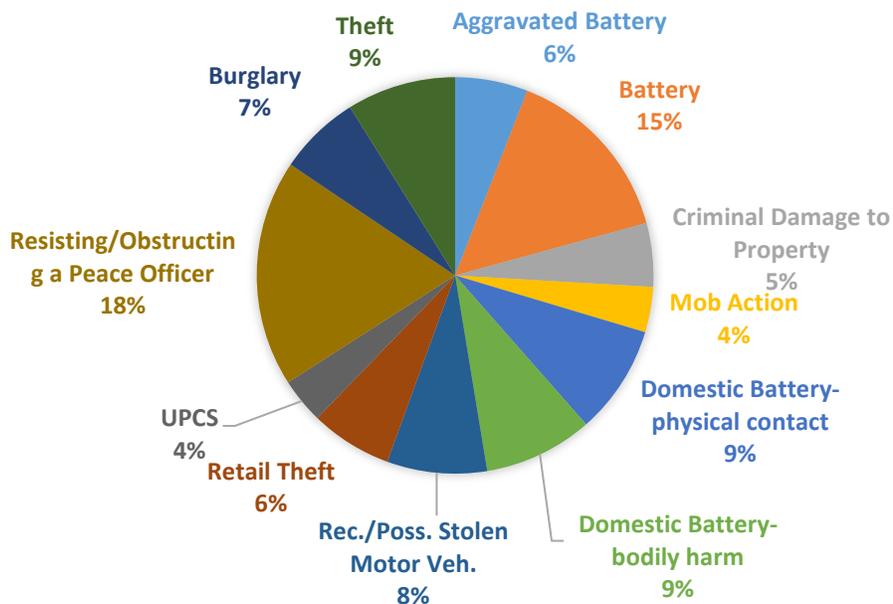
SOURCES OF JUVENILE REFERRALS RECEIVED IN 2021



Juvenile Referrals Received in 2021



TOP JUVENILE OFFENSES REFERRED IN 2021



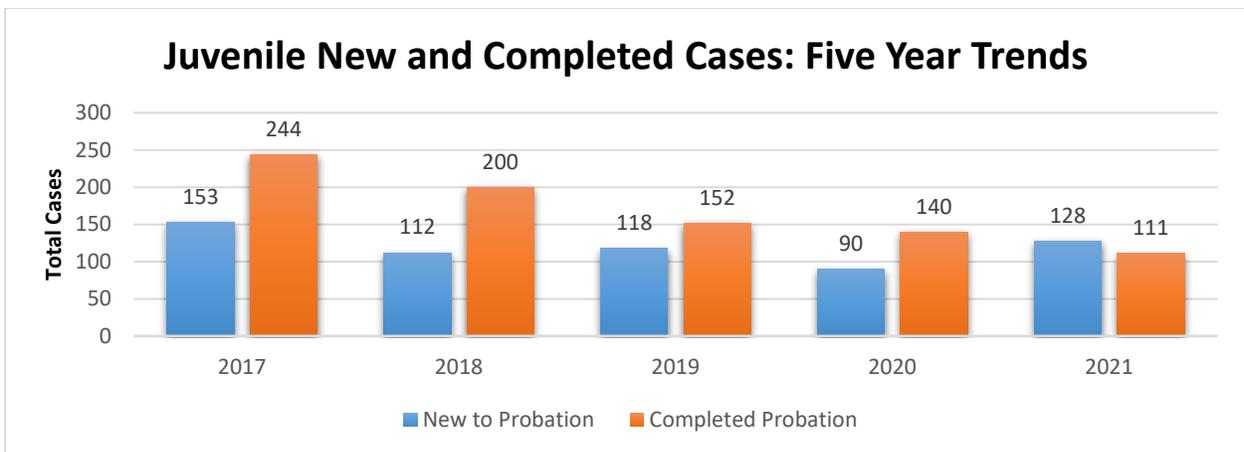
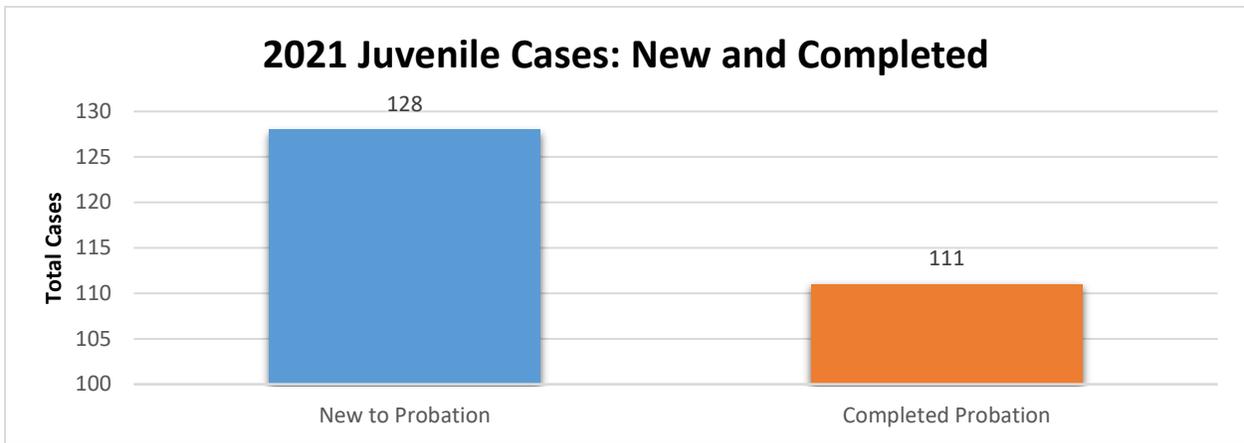
JUVENILE REFERRALS PROCESSED IN 2021

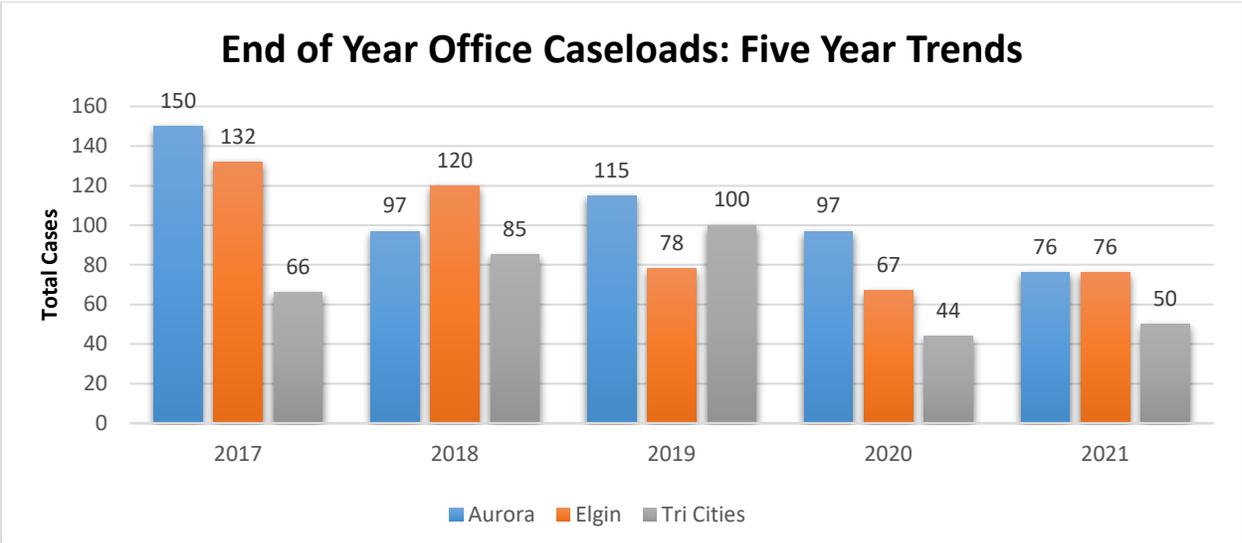
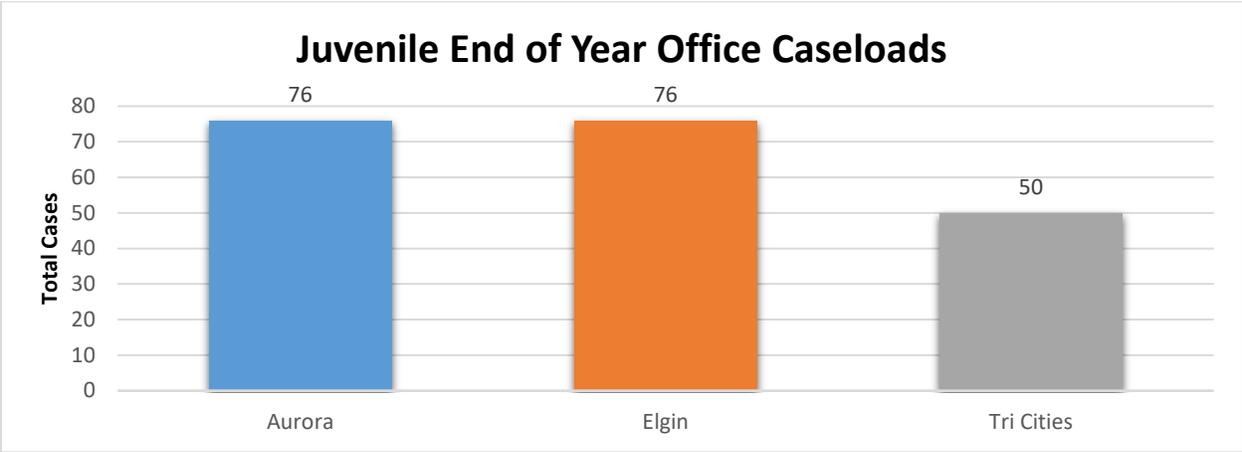
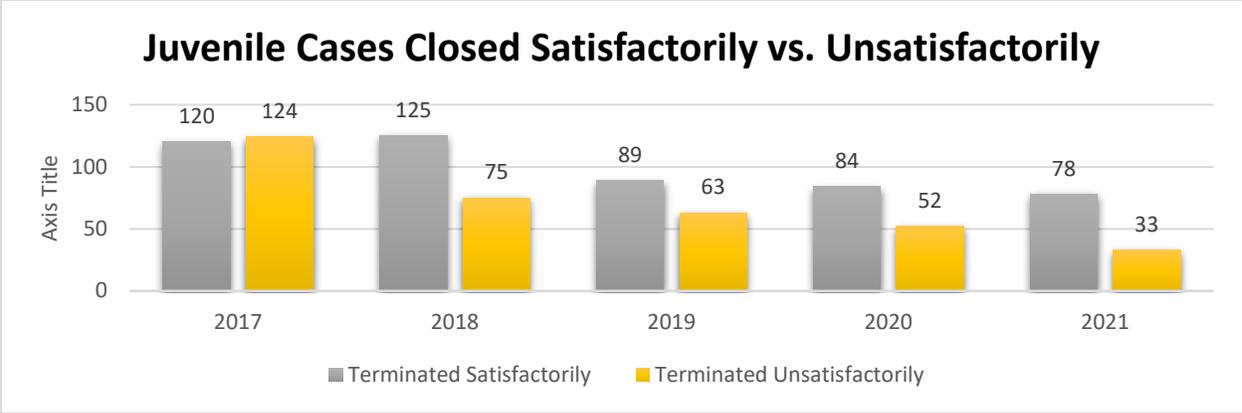


Juvenile Placement

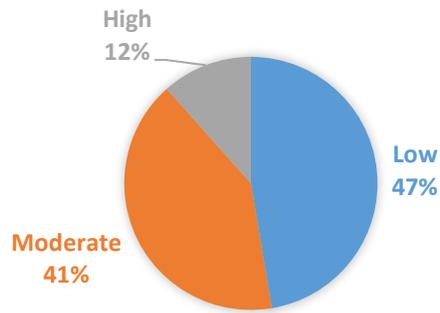
Per 705 ILCS 405/6-7(2) and the Juvenile Court Act, minors that are residents of Kane County can be placed into residential facilities per order of the Court in juvenile delinquency proceedings. Based on a review of the success of minors residentially placed, Kane County Court Services reserves recommendations for placement to minors that are experiencing mental health crises that are too severe for community treatment and for minors charged with serious sex offenses and treatment in the community is not sufficient to reduce re-offending. *In 2021, no juvenile residential placements occurred.*

Juvenile Probation – Under the Juvenile Court Act, Juvenile Probation Officers assess, investigate, and supervise the compliance of minors placed on juvenile probation or court supervision. Juvenile Probation Officers regularly appear in court and complete Social History Investigations and Juvenile Court Reports to provide information to assist the court in determining the best course of action to encourage positive outcomes for justice-involved minors. Fourteen (14) Juvenile Probation Officers are stationed across three sites. Officers engage in assessment-driven casework whereby an initial Juvenile Risk Assessment (JRA-DIS) is completed on each probationer and updated when appropriate. Juvenile Probation caseloads consist of mostly low and moderate-risk probationers with a small number of high-risk clients. Minors assessed as high-risk, high-need are assigned to the Specialized Probation Services (SPS) unit. For those assessed as moderate-risk and above, officers continuously create case plans that steer clients to interventions that will address their unique needs. Officers engage the juveniles and their families in office, school, and community settings.

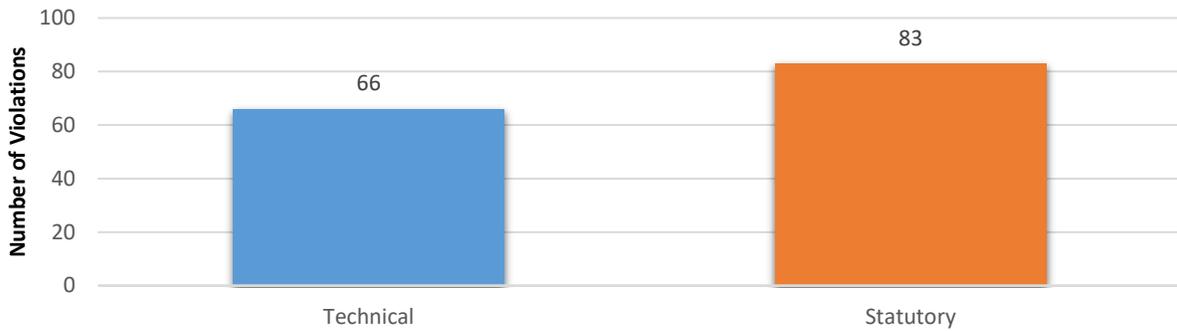




JRA-DIS RISK DISTRIBUTION: END OF 2021 CALENDAR YEAR

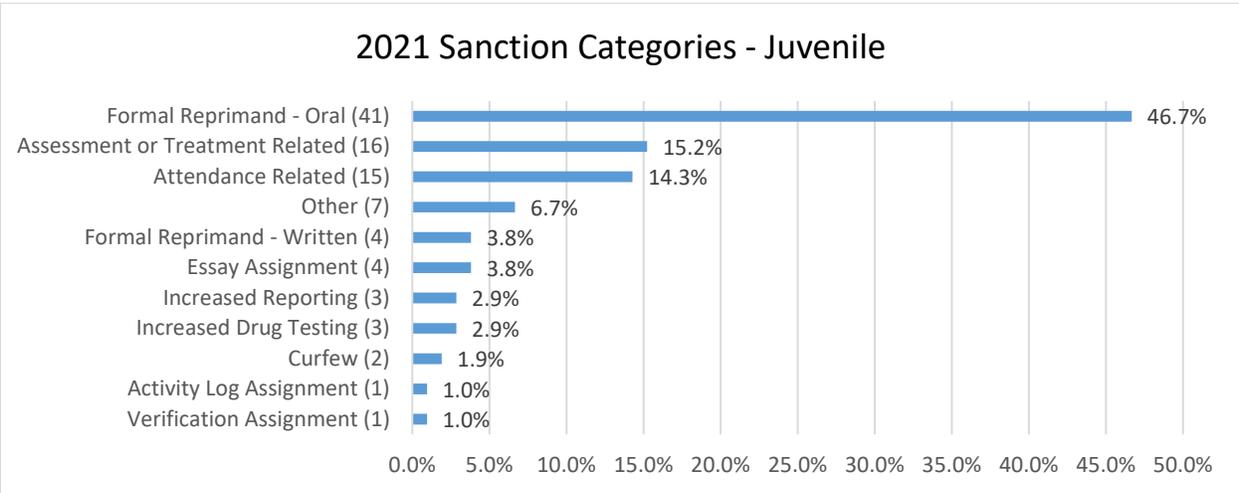


Juvenile Violations of Probation in 2021

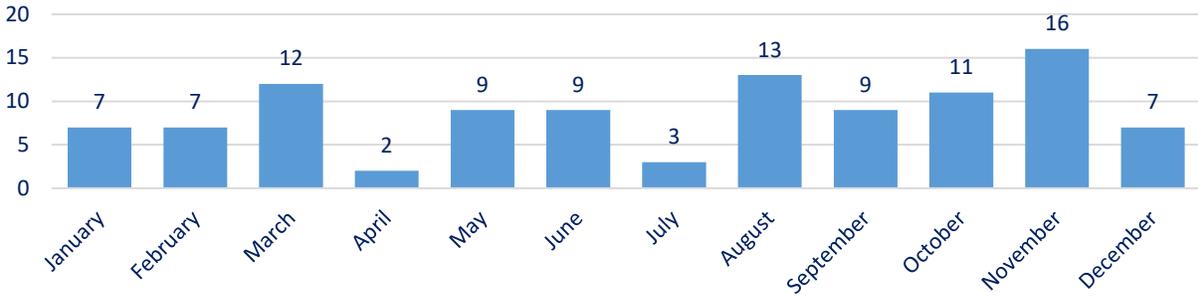


Violations of Probation: Five Year Trends

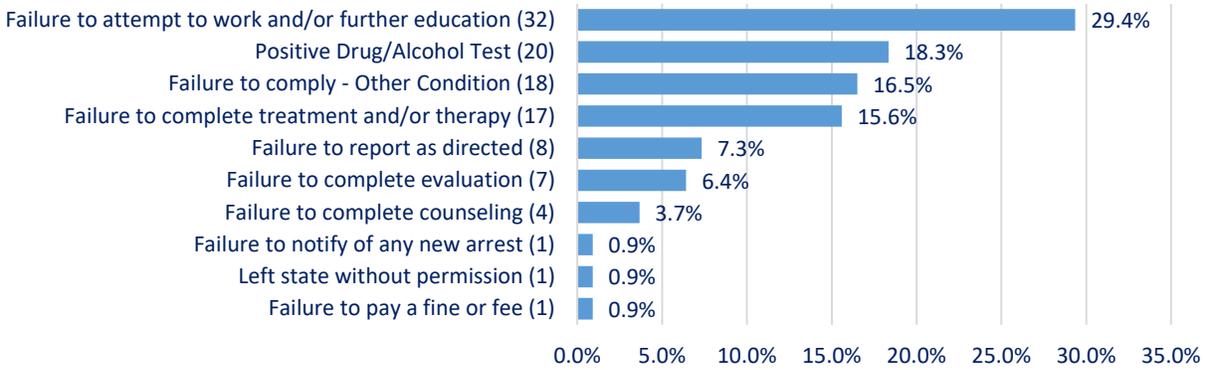




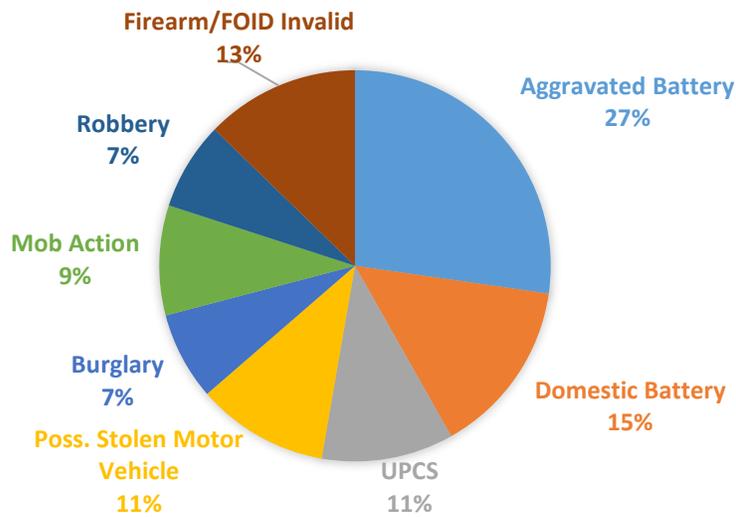
2021 Juvenile Sanctions



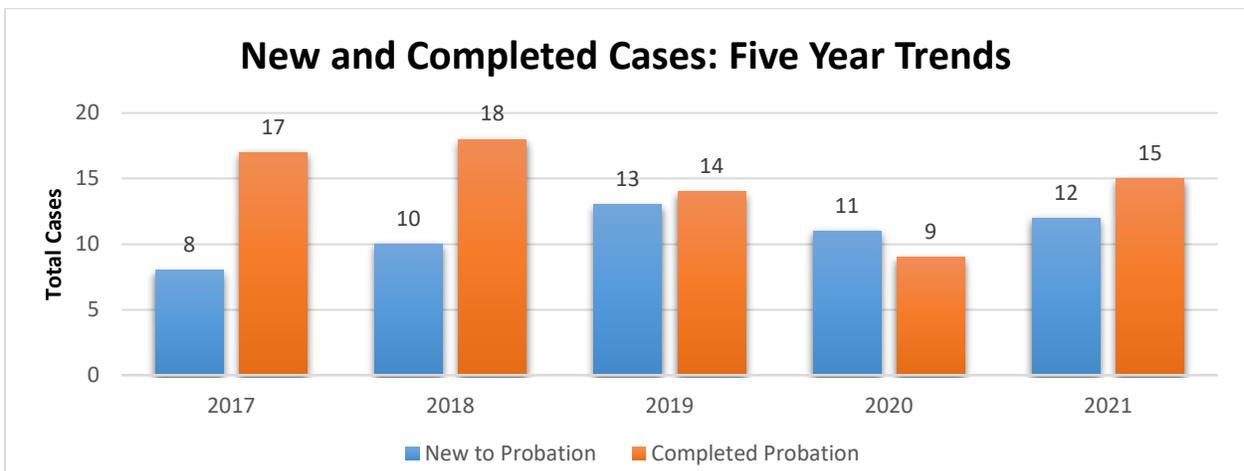
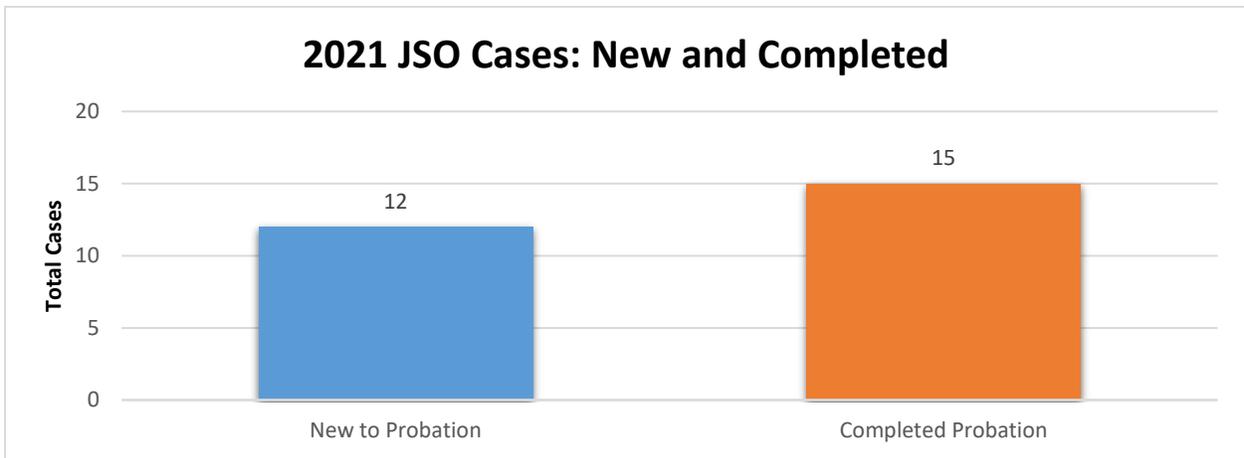
2021 Sanctioned Behaviors - Juvenile



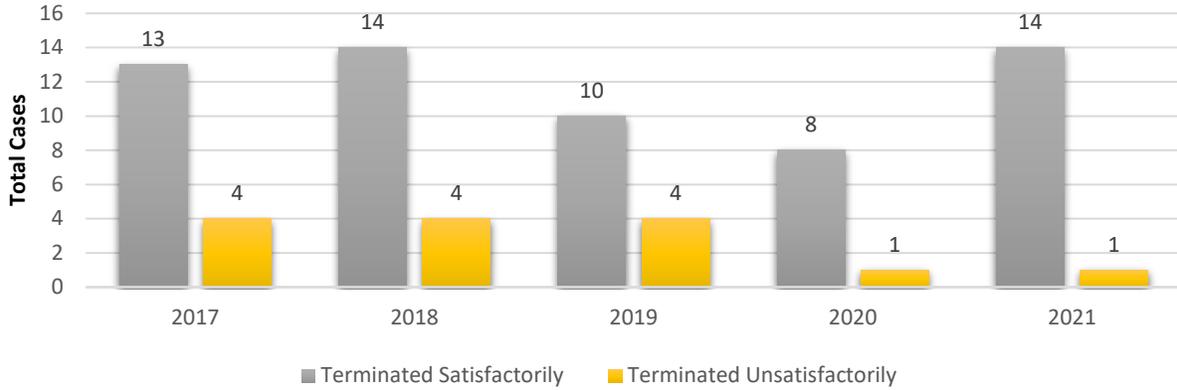
2021 PROBATION/SUPERVISION SENTENCE TOP OFFENSES



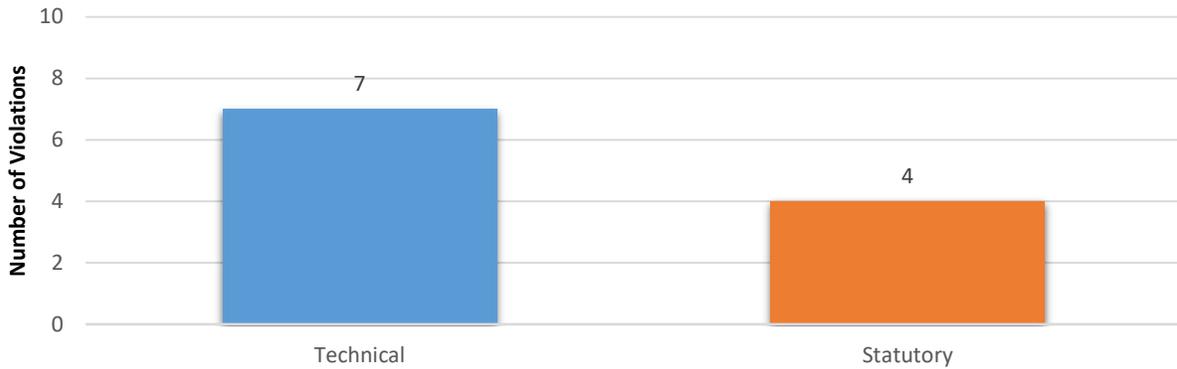
Juvenile Sex Offender (JSO) Probation – Juveniles supervised by this unit are referred by the Child Advocacy Center (CAC) for diversion or are placed under the court’s jurisdiction for sex offender specific conditions. Based on the Juvenile Court Act, the CAC will screen eligible cases for diversion when it is in the community and the minor’s best interest. The risk assessment mandated by AOIC is not validated to predict risk for juvenile clients committing sex offenses; as a result, supervision is based on the completion of a JRA, the sex offender evaluation, and input from the minor’s treatment professional. If the JRA score is higher than the risk indicated by treatment, the JRA will dictate the level of supervision. Though not predictive of future reoffending, the PROFESOR checklist is also completed on juvenile sex offenders to enhance treatment planning. Supervision for this population is based on the containment team model which includes increased communication between the probation officer, the minor’s family, school personnel, and the contracted treatment provider to identify any concerning behaviors or risk to re-offend.



JSO Cases Closed Satisfactorily vs. Unsatisfactorily



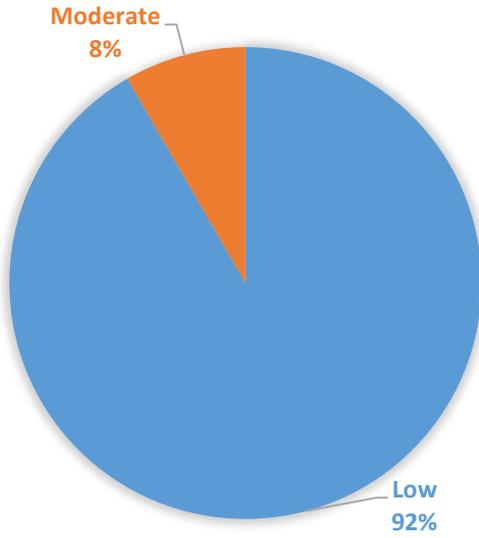
JSO Violations of Probation in 2021



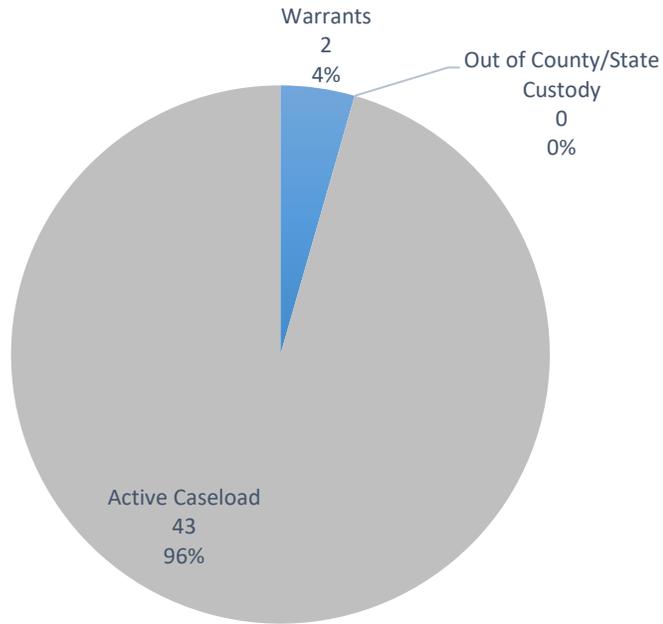
JSO Violations of Probation: Five Year Trends



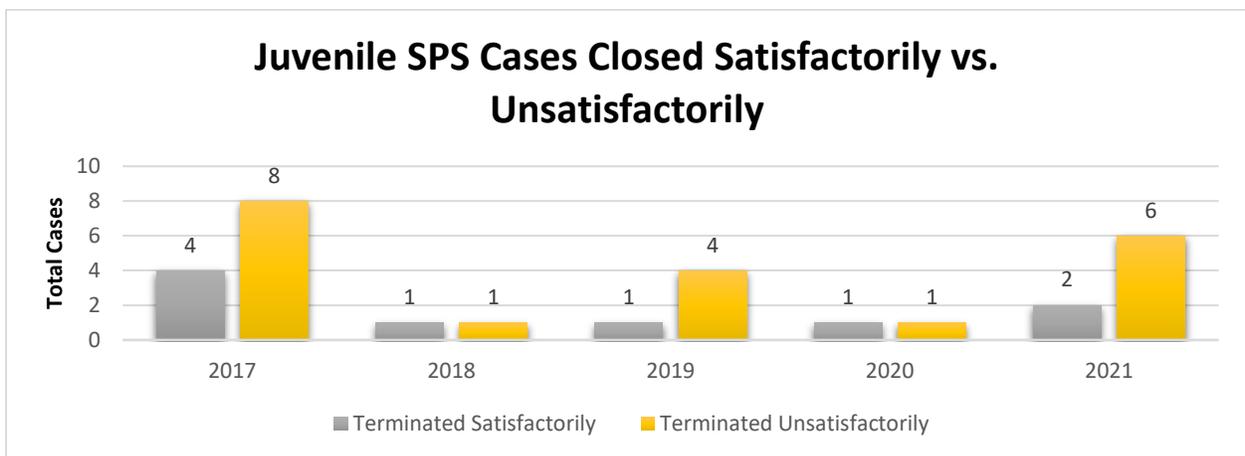
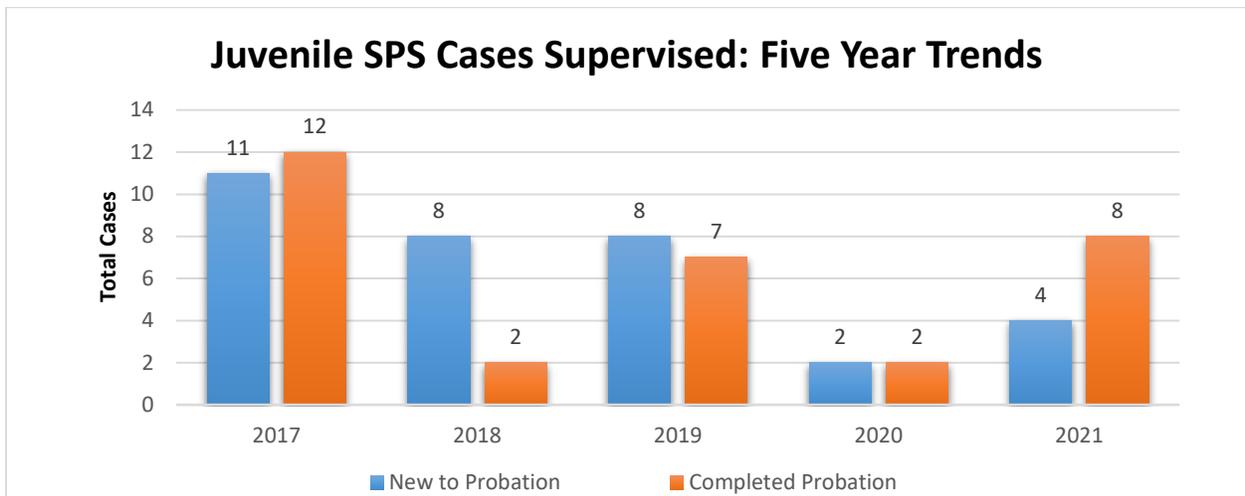
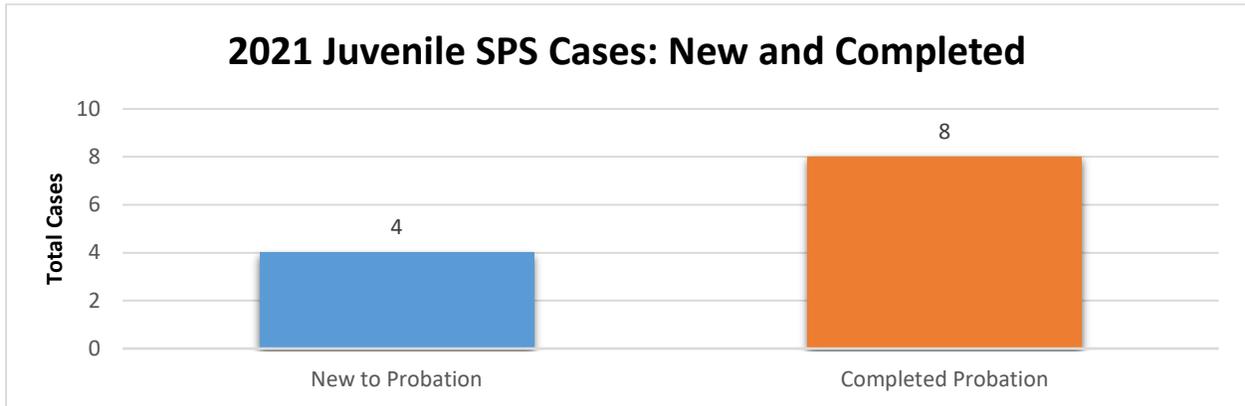
JSO JRA-DIS RISK DISTRIBUTION: END OF 2021 CALENDAR YEAR



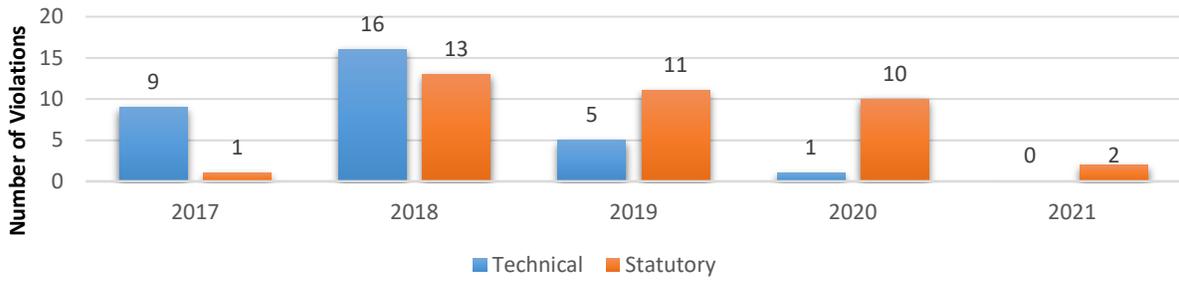
JSO Caseload Composition: End of 2021 Calendar Year



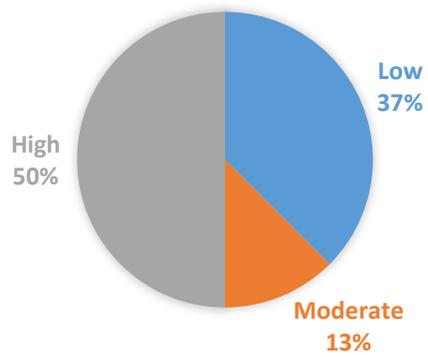
Juvenile Specialized Probation Services (SPS) Program – CAST was no longer offered as a sentencing option for juvenile clients as of October 1, 2015, per General Order 15-22 as the program approach was not evidence-based. A new program for high risk and high need juveniles was developed as part of the adult Specialized Probation Services (SPS) program. The focus of SPS is to offer wraparound services to clients and their families who have a pattern of non-compliance with their probation terms with the goal for the client to remain in the community and complete their probation.



Juvenile SPS Violations of Probation: Five Year Trends



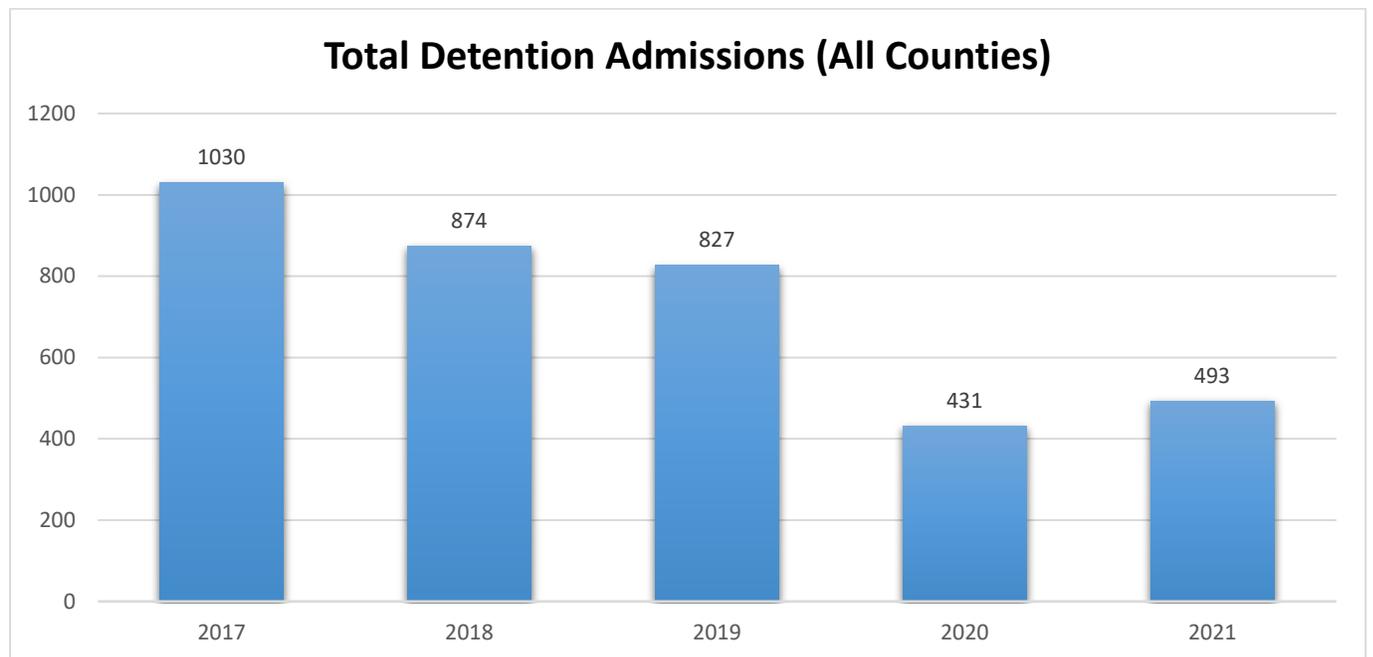
JRA-DIS RISK DISTRIBUTION: END OF 2021 CALENDAR YEAR



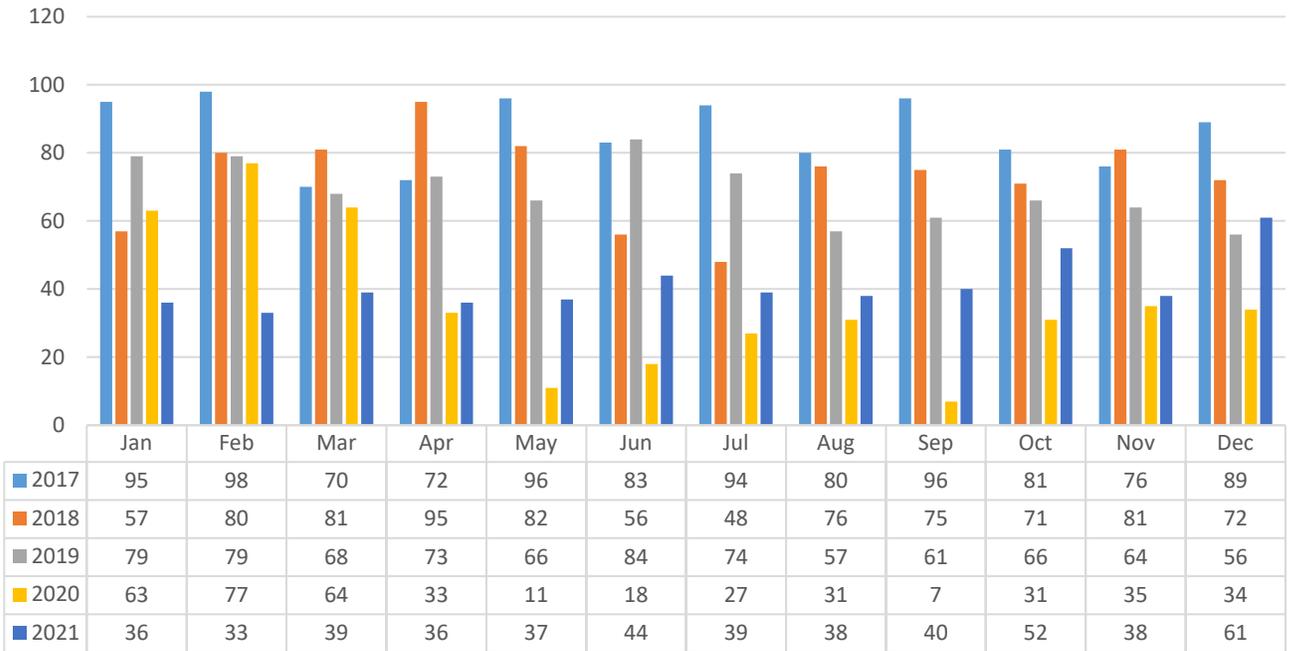
Detention/Juvenile Justice Center (JJC) – The Juvenile Justice Center opened on March 22, 1997. The eighty (80) bed facility has provided bed space for minors who reside in our circuit, as well as for seven other counties. Available bed space is provided to other counties on a per diem basis. The minors detained are accused of committing a crime and are awaiting trial in juvenile or criminal court and minors sentenced up to thirty (30) days as a court disposition.

The Regional Office of Education administers the academic program. Their involvement in coordinating services with the JJC has been beneficial for the residents’ education. The educational program teaches all of the core curriculum areas: English, American History, General Science, Mathematics and Health.

In 2021, the JJC continued to meet the ever-changing challenges of the COVID-19 pandemic by maintaining the mitigation strategies that we enacted during 2020. Specifically, we limited our intake criteria to only the most serious charges and continued the practice of each new resident undergoing a fourteen (14) day quarantine period in a designated unit to limit opportunities for the virus to spread throughout our facility. We partnered with the Kane County Health Department and started a JJC resident vaccine clinic and by the end of 2021, we assisted nearly fifty children with obtaining vaccinations and plan to continue this process over the next year, including scheduling booster shots for eligible residents. We continued to follow CDC guidance for congregate care facilities and when allowed to do so, we were able to have a few guest speakers and volunteers in to speak with the kids about a variety of topics. Our Program Coordinator, Pam Ely, was able to make a few juvenile justice presentations at Aurora University to speak to the students about the field of juvenile detention and possible career opportunities. The Regional Office of Education continued to support the Big Blue Button (BBB) remote learning format so the kids could continue receiving 300 minutes of instruction in a hybrid learning environment. Through Title 1 grant money, the ROE purchased additional furniture for all of the living units, which has improved the overall look and feel of the detention environment. The residents were still able to work in the garden this year, although under a limited capacity. Because it was necessary to continue limited in-person, contact visitation, the JJC expanded WiFi throughout the facility, which helped to support Skype visitation three days a week.

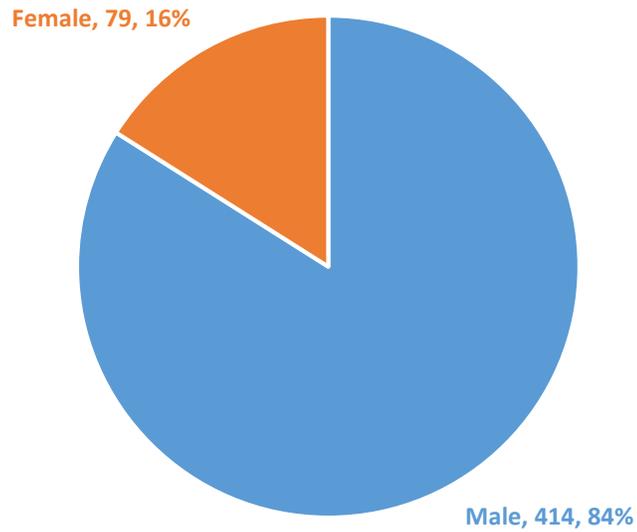


Total Detention Admissions by Month (All Counties)

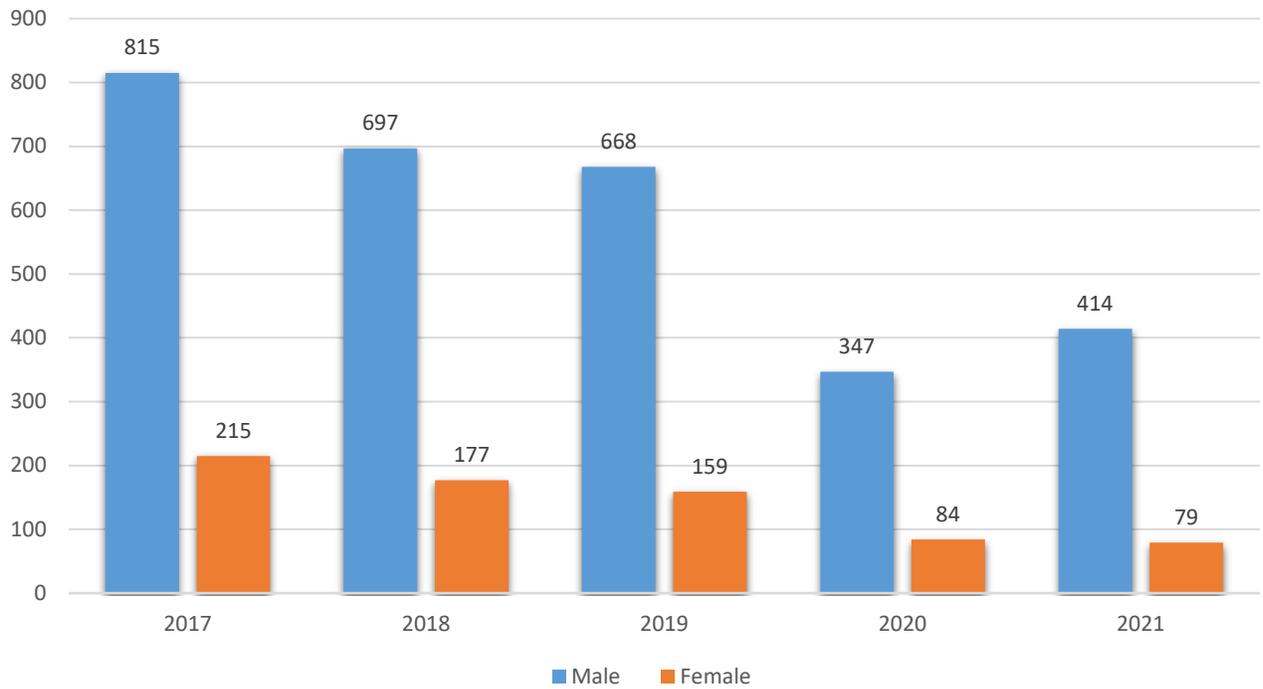


2017-2020 numbers reflected our Dec-Nov fiscal year.

2021 Admission by Sex (All Counties)

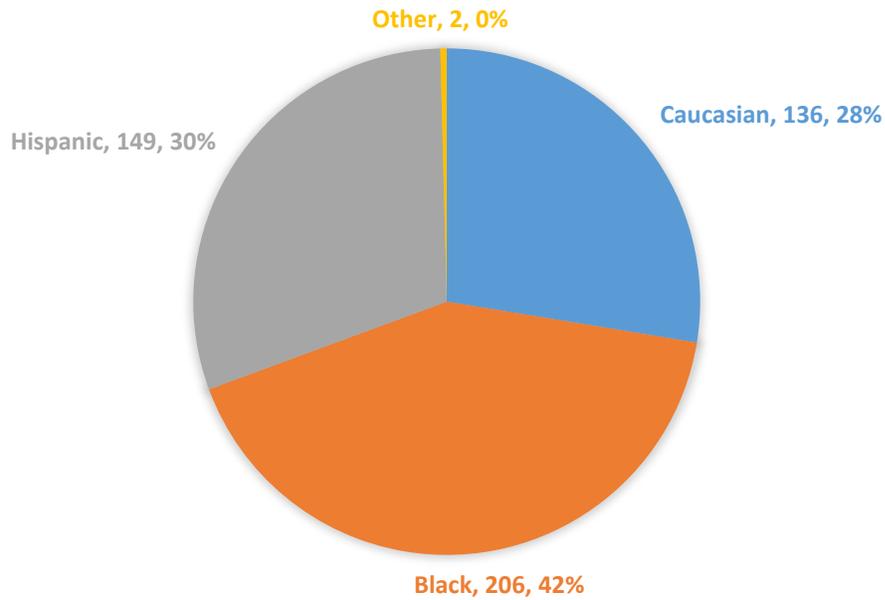


Admission by Sex: Five Year Trends (All Counties)

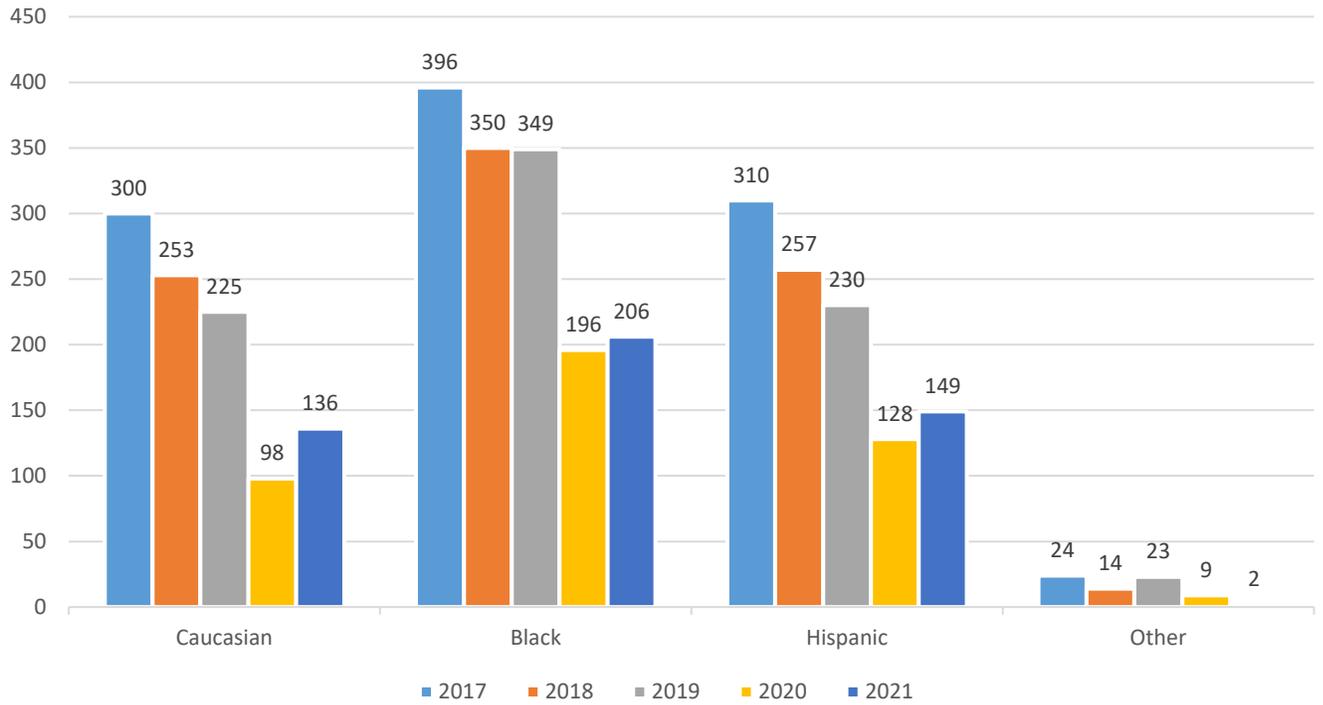


2017-2020 numbers reflected our Dec-Nov fiscal year.

2021 Admission by Race (All Counties)

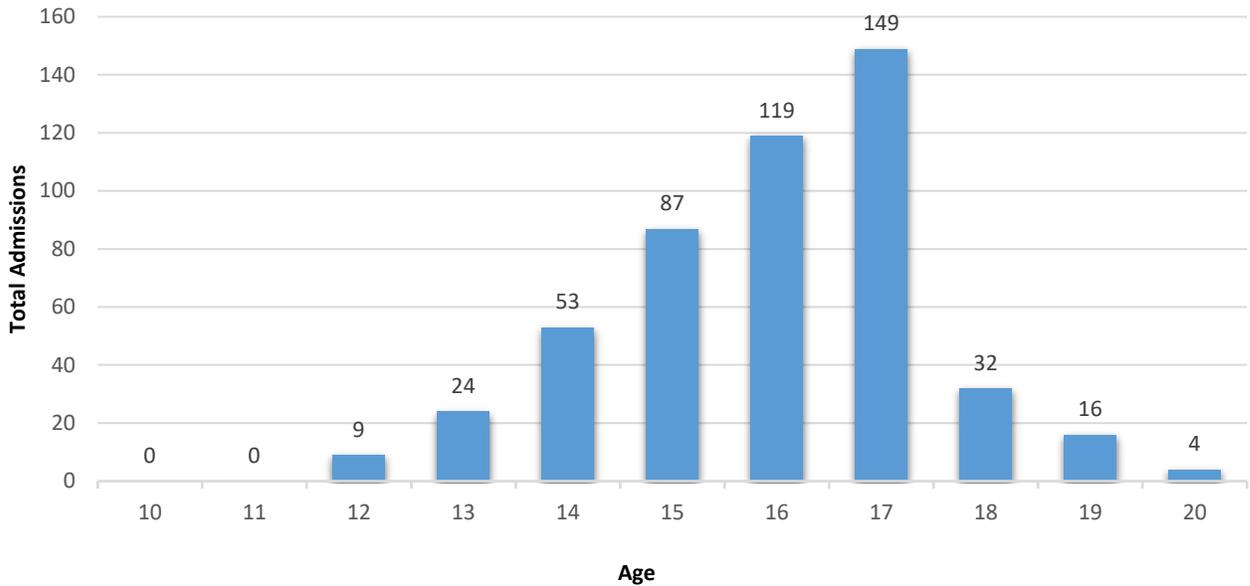


Admission by Race: Five Year Trends (All Counties)

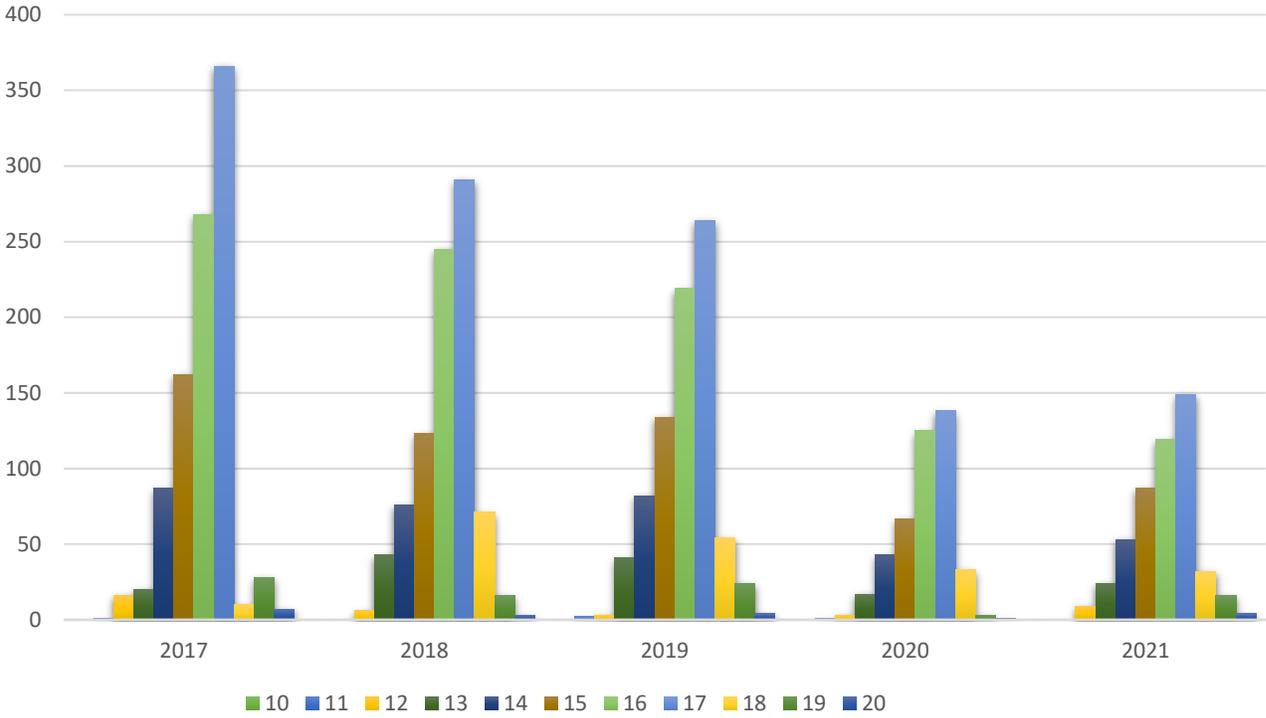


2017-2020 numbers reflected our Dec-Nov fiscal year.

2021 Admission by Age (All Counties)

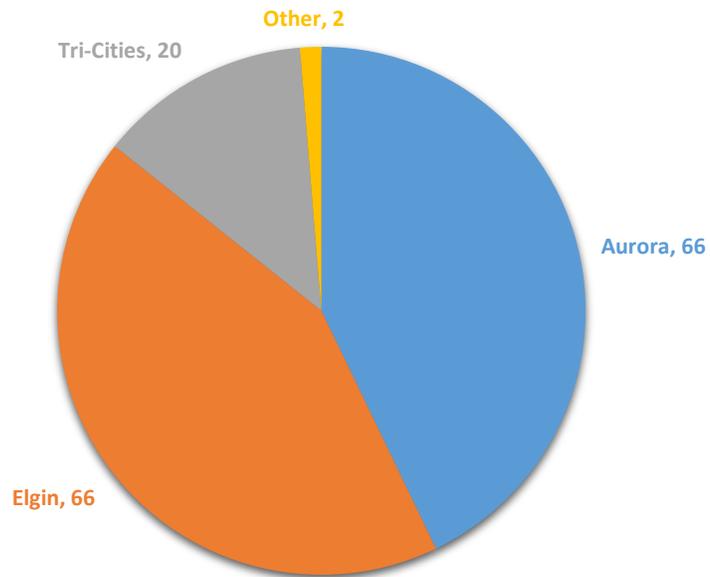


Admission by Age: Five Year Trends (All Counties)

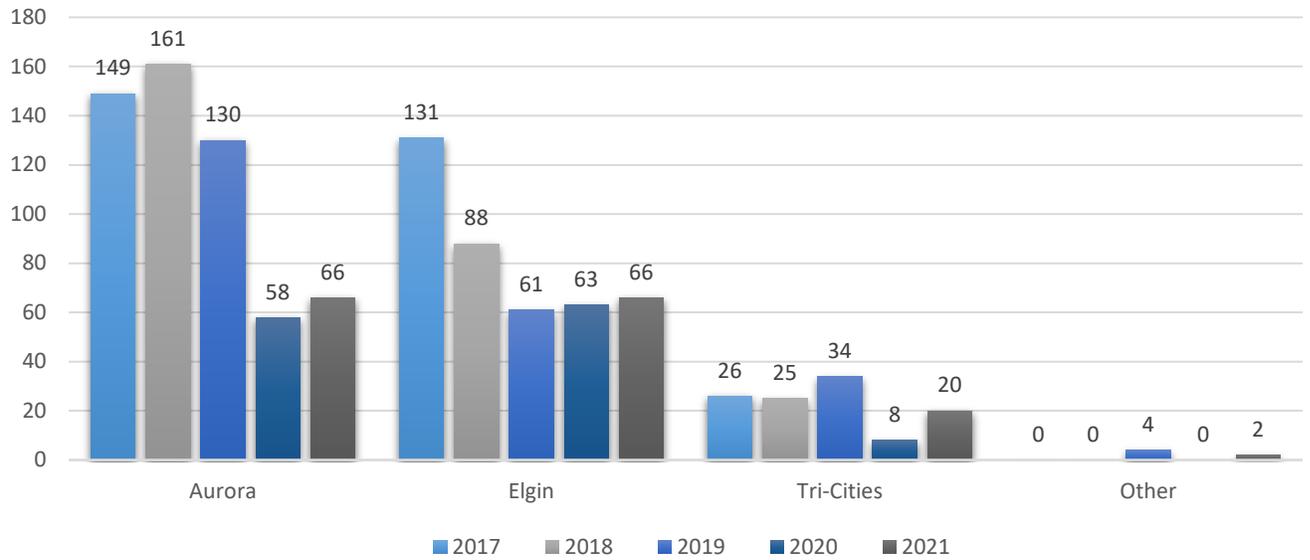


2017-2020 numbers reflected our Dec-Nov fiscal year.

2021 Admission by Kane County Residence

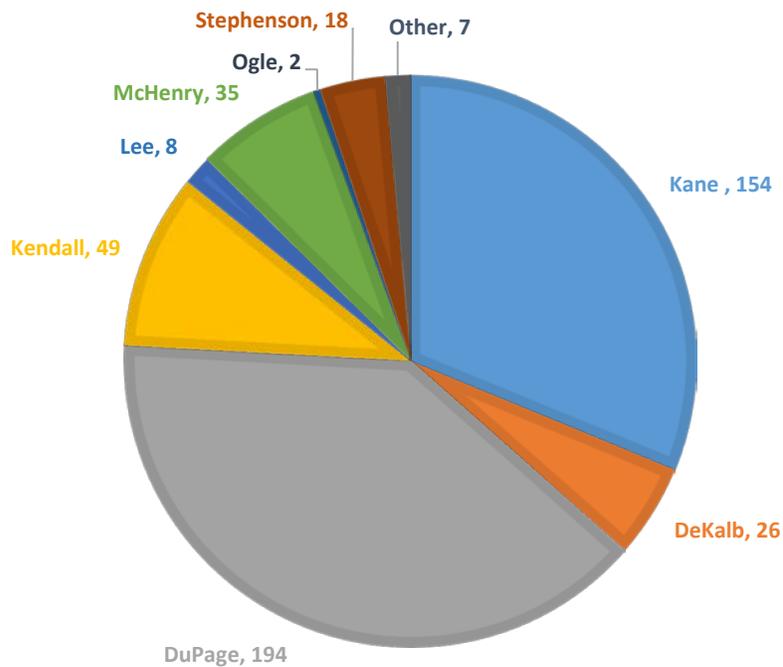


Admission by Kane County Residence: Five Year Trends

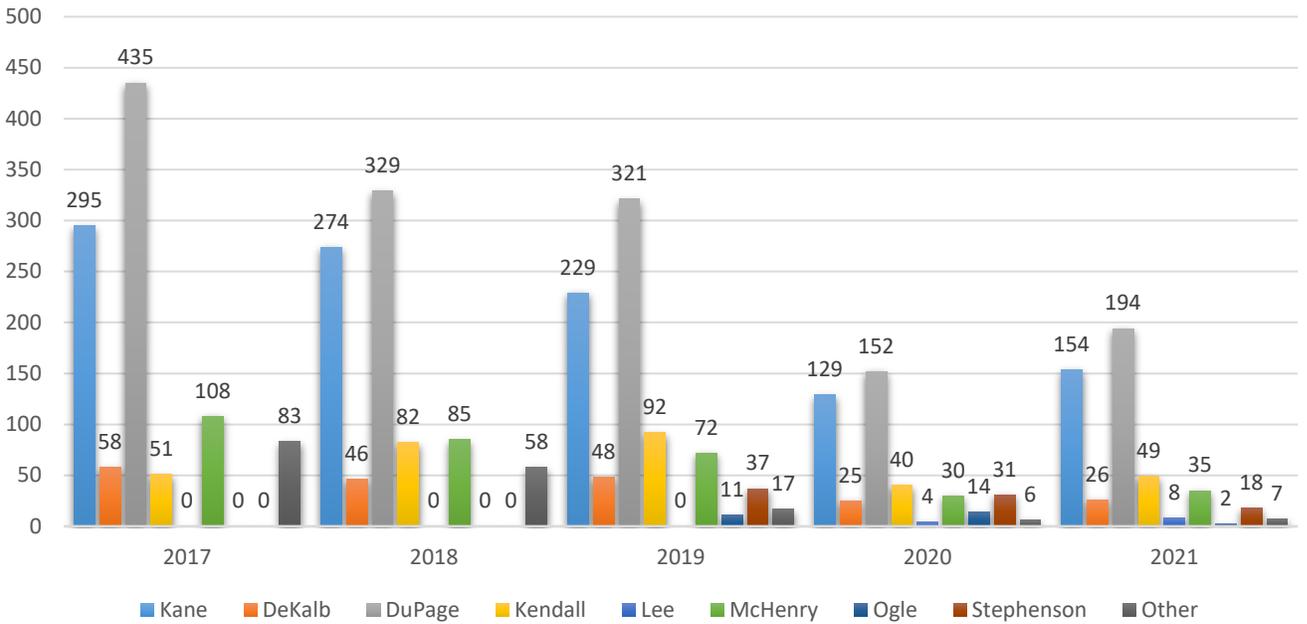


2017-2020 numbers reflected our Dec-Nov fiscal year.

2021 Admission by County

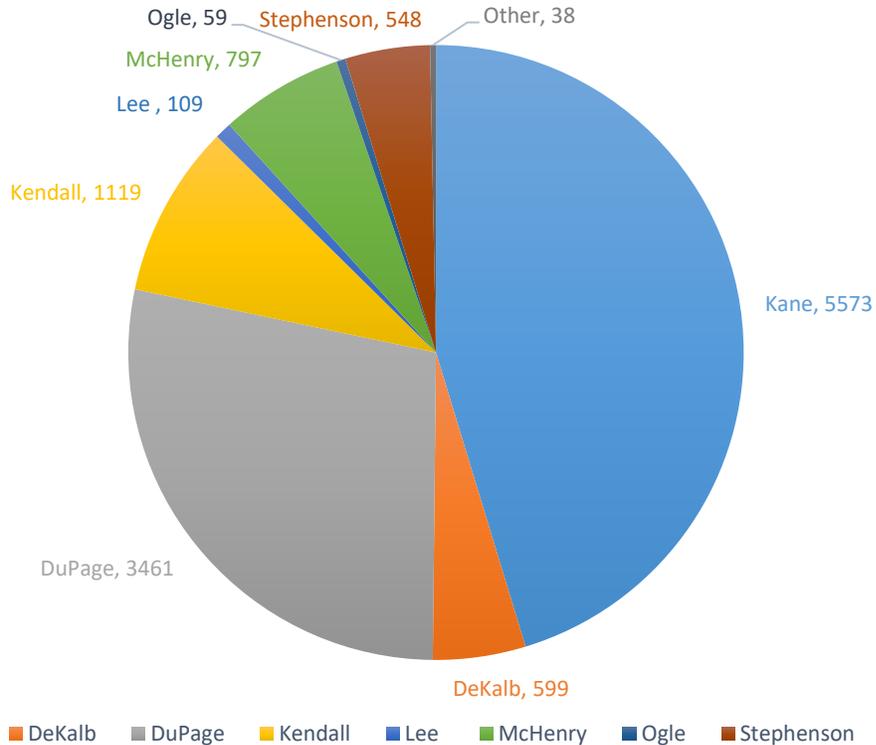


Admission by County: Five Year Trends



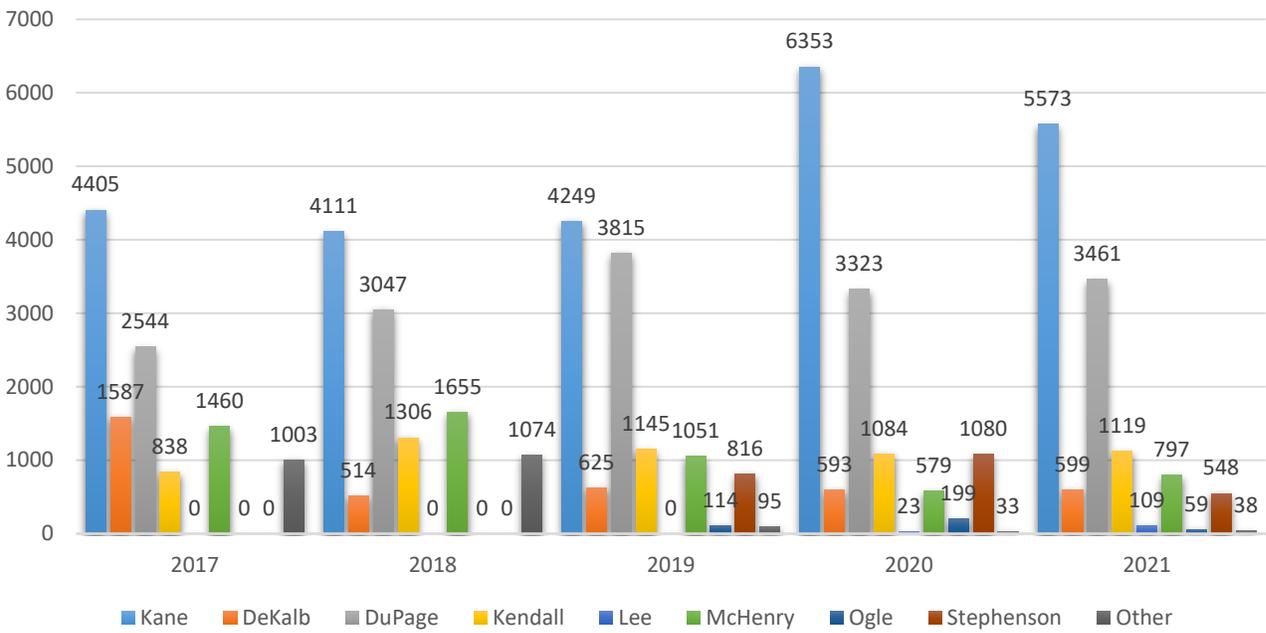
2017-2020 numbers reflected our Dec-Nov fiscal year.

Service Days by County (2021)



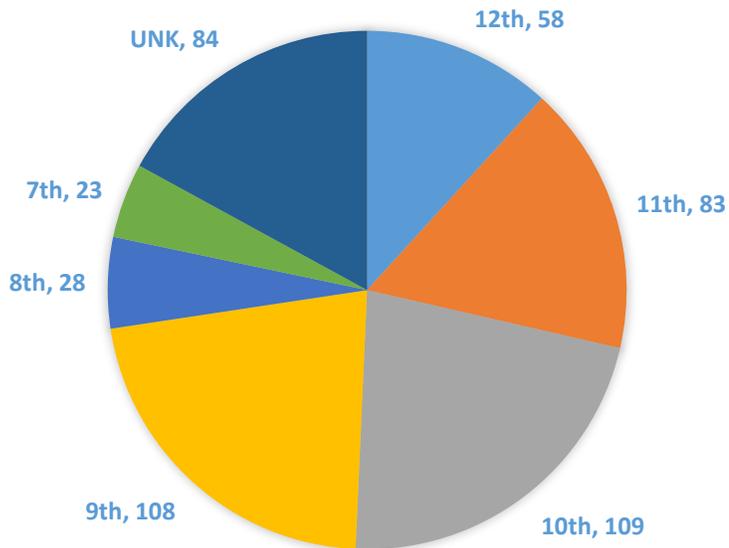
*Service days reflect the number of beds multiplied by days used.

Service Days by County: Five Year Trends

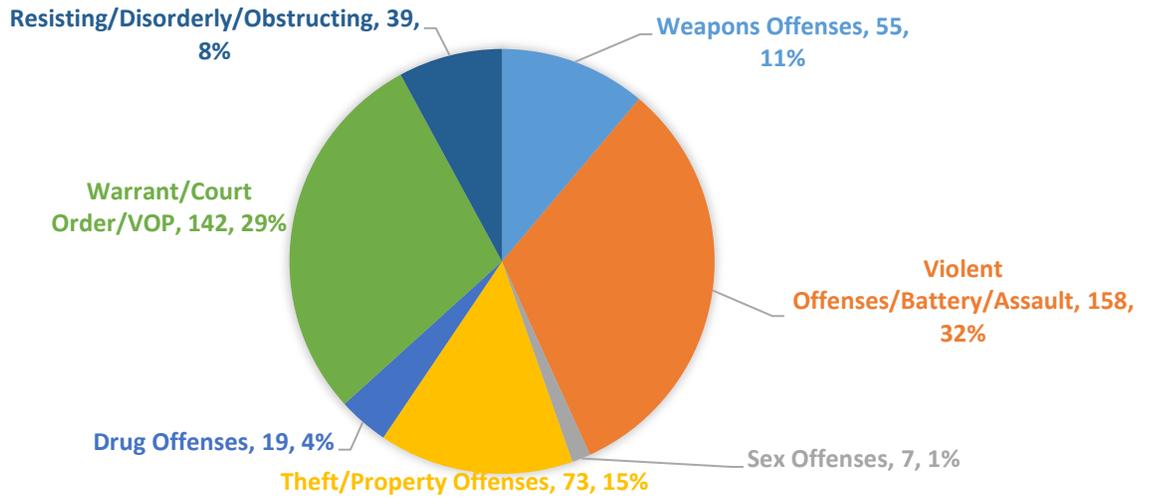


2017-2020 numbers reflected our Dec-Nov fiscal year.

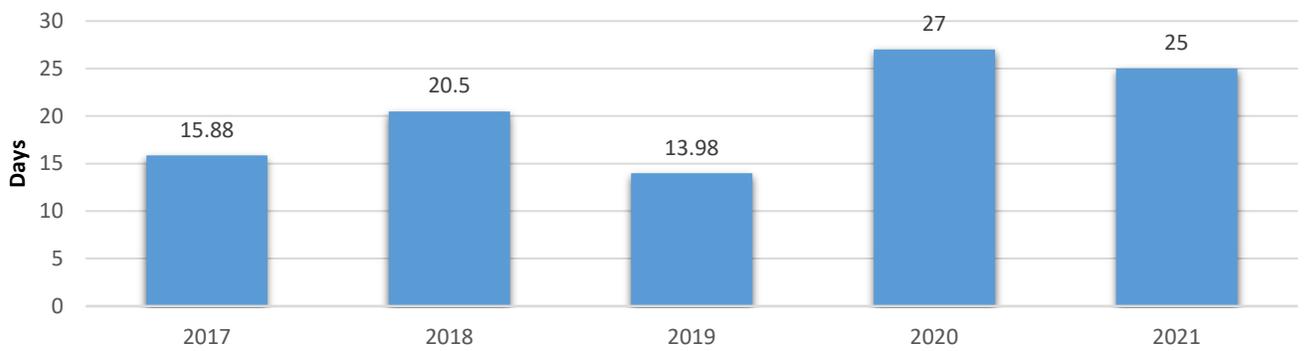
2021 ADMISSION BY GRADE (ALL COUNTIES)



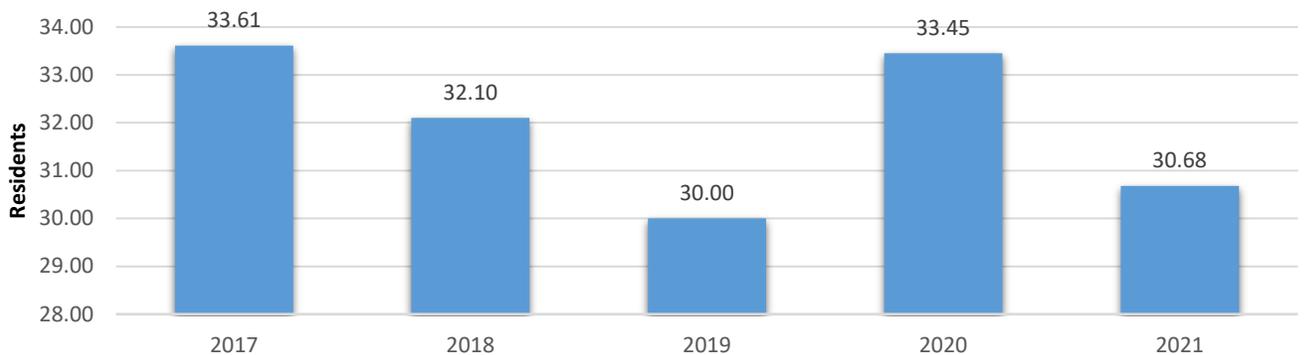
2021 Admission by Offense (All Counties)



Average Length of Stay (All Counties)



Average Daily Population: Five Year Trends (All Counties)



2017-2020 numbers reflected our Dec-Nov fiscal year.

Staff who start their career in probation and detention alike *must* take an oath before the Chief Judge whereby they promise to support state and federal laws while faithfully performing their duties (730 ILCS 110/10). While this is statutorily required, it's more of a welcoming ceremony and often attended by co-workers and family members. In June, several probation staff were sworn in by Chief Judge Hull. A few pictures were taken during the event.



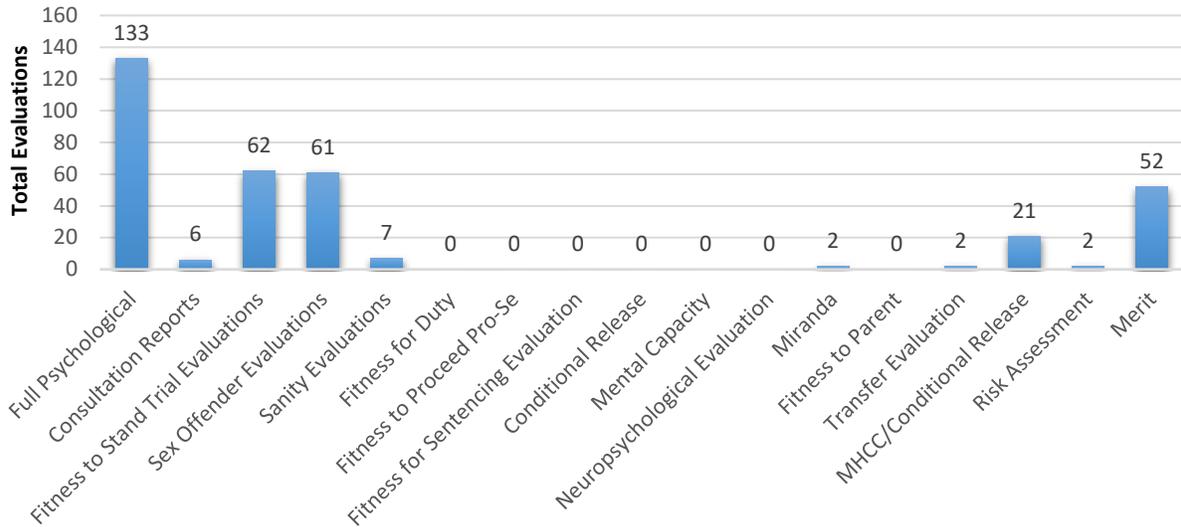
Kane County Diagnostic Center (KCDC) – The KCDC provides psychological evaluations, consultation reports, individual, family and group psychotherapy, specialized screening assessments and court testimony for Kane County. Examples of the wide variety of psychological evaluations done at the KCDC are: fitness to stand trial or be sentenced; pre-employment screenings for the Kane County Merit Commission for Sheriff’s Deputies, Corrections Officers, Court Security and 911 dispatch; evaluations for treatment recommendations or sentencing purposes; Sex Offender evaluations; sexually violent predator evaluations, sanity evaluations; risk assessments; Miranda assessments; transfer assessments and referral for assessments from probation caseload. The KCDC also ran two training programs for doctoral graduate students. KCDC additionally runs the Kids 1st Program which is the divorce parenting program that all divorcing individuals with minor children need to complete by statute. KCDC staff also provide crisis services as needed to the probation department and jail.

In order to provide safety measures due to the worldwide COVID-19 pandemic, KCDC had modified its delivery of services to include telehealth capabilities by offering telehealth for therapy, clinical interviews to adult and juvenile offenders, provide a virtual divorce parenting class, KIDS1st, and by conducting the necessary supervision and didactic activities for our APPIC-accredited internship program. In-person psychological assessments were also modified to adhere to the newly developed policies and procedures developed to the COVID-19 response.

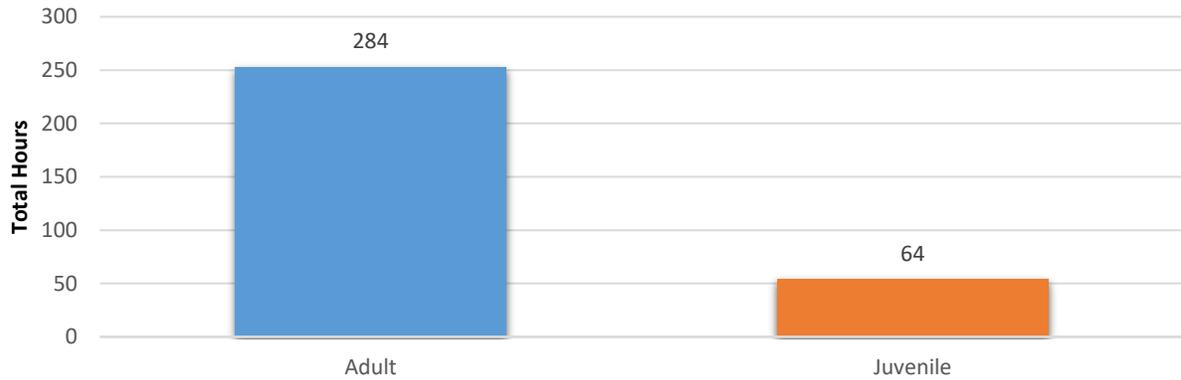
KCDC completed 307 evaluations and provided 716 service hours for treatment. The psychologists provided consultation services on both a formal and informal basis during 2020. KCDC additionally conducted 49 pre-employment screenings for the Merit Commission for positions for Sheriff’s Deputies, court security, corrections officers and 911 dispatch. The staff was available for court hearings, consultation with attorneys, the JJC, Probation, and participates as team members for the Specialty Courts. These consultant positions require over a half a day per week in team meetings and additional hours over the course of the week to meet the demands of these courts. An additional source of referrals are the specialty courts, which require assessments to clarify diagnostic and treatment planning issues. During the year the team provided 254 hours of consultation. The staff at the Diagnostic Center also spent an additional 36 hours in court providing expert testimony and devoted 207 hours to the specialty courts. KCDC staff held 34 classes for the KIDS1st program which had a total of 812 participants. Three classes were offered in Spanish.

The staff from the Diagnostic Center participated in several county-wide committees and organizations: the Kane County Chiefs’ of Police Association; Mental Health Task Force; Family Violence Council; the Fox Valley Juvenile Officer’s Association; the Board of Directors for the Child Advocacy Center; the Association of Chicago Area Training Centers in Professional Psychology; the Juvenile Court System’s Players Meetings; Kane County Hoarding Task Force and Court Services Sex Offender Task Force. They are also team members of the Adult Drug Court and Treatment Alternative Court.

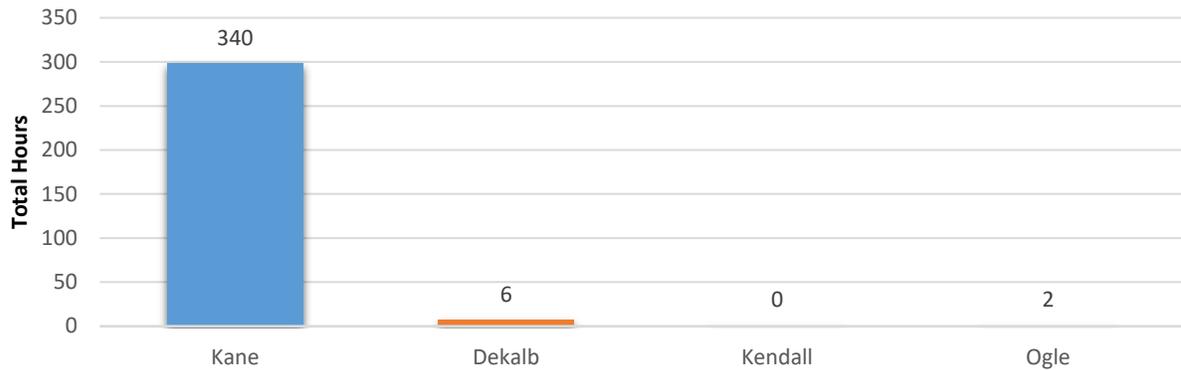
2021 KCDC Evaluations Completed (N=348)

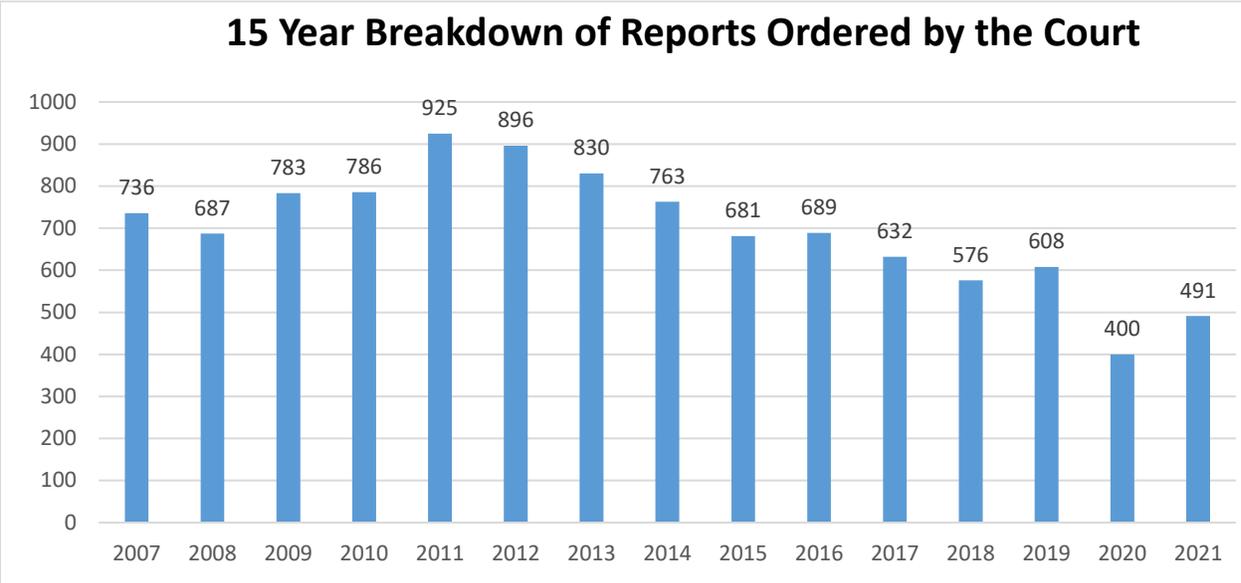
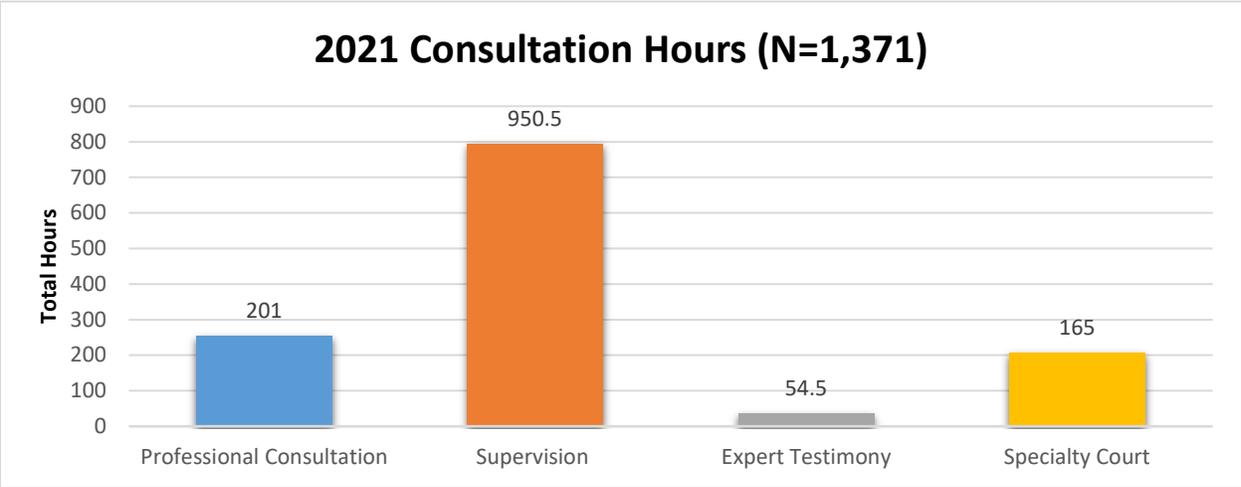
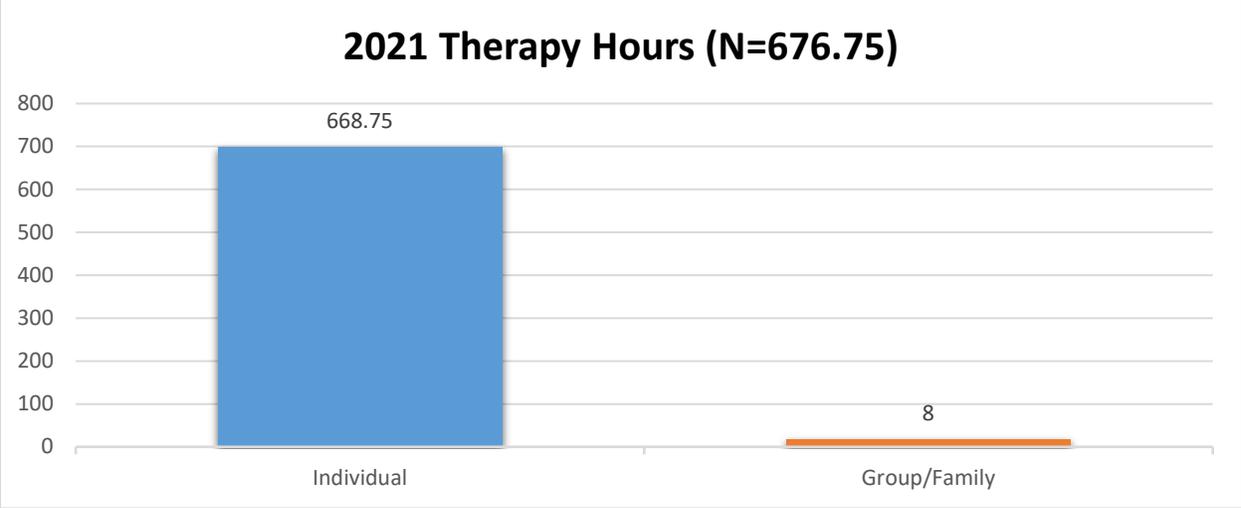


2021 KCDC Evaluations Adult/Juvenile (N=348)



2021 KCDC Evaluations By County (N=348)





Probation-Related Statutes

<u>STATUTE</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>
705 ILCS 405 Juvenile Court Act of 1987	Comprehensive statute that is the cornerstone of directing the juvenile court process. Outlines procedures for juvenile arrest and custody, detention and juvenile supervision. Additionally, this statute differentiates juvenile case processing to include pretrial proceedings, trials and sentencing. Also includes added provisions to ensure increased confidentiality measures.
Senate Bill 1552 Amends the Juvenile Court Act of 1987	(4.5) Relevant information, reports and records, held by the Department of Juvenile Justice, including social investigations, psychological and medical records, of any juvenile offender, shall be made available to any county juvenile detention facility upon written request by the Superintendent or Director of that juvenile detention facility, to the Chief Records Officer or the Department of Juvenile Justice where the subject youth is or was in the custody of the Department of Juvenile Justice and is subsequently ordered to be held in a county juvenile detention facility.
Senate Bill 2370 Amends the Juvenile Court Act of 1987	Provides that if the Court prescribes detention, and the minor is a ward of the Department of Children and Family Services, a hearing shall be held every 14 days to determine that there is urgent and immediate necessity to detain the minor for the protection of person or property of another. Provides that if urgent and immediate necessity is not found on the basis of the protection of the community, the minor shall be released to the custody of the Department of Children and Family Services. Provides that if the Court prescribes detention based on the minor being likely to flee the jurisdiction, and the minor is a ward of the Department of Children and Family Services, a hearing shall be held every 7 days for status on the location of shelter care placement by the Department of Children and Family Services. Detention shall not be used as a shelter care placement for minors in the custody or guardianship of the Department of Children and Family Services.

<p>House Bill 3513 Amends the Juvenile Court Act of 1987</p>	<p>Amends the Juvenile Court Act of 1987. Provides that if a minor is committed to the Department of Juvenile Justice the clerk of the court shall forward to the Department all police reports for sex offenses allegedly committed or committed by the minor. Amends the Unified Code of Corrections. Provides that the Department of Juvenile Justice shall maintain and administer all State youth centers. Deletes provision permitting a person committed to the Department of Juvenile Justice to be isolated for disciplinary reasons. Provides that all sentences imposed by an Illinois court under the Code shall run concurrent to any and all sentences under the Juvenile Court Act of 1987. Provides that the target release date for youth committed to the Department as a Habitual Juvenile Offender or Violent Juvenile Offender under the Juvenile Court Act of 1987 shall be extended by not less than 12 months. Creates the Department of Juvenile Justice Reimbursement and Education Fund in the State treasury. Amends the State Finance Act to make conforming changes.</p>
<p>725 ILCS 5/110 Bail</p>	<p>This statute provides provisions for the fairness in criminal proceedings of establishing and administering bail and conditions of bail. Outlines procedures for release on recognizance, bailable offenses, determining the amount of bail, conditions of release, modification of conditions, and denial of bail.</p>
<p>725 ILCS 185 Pretrial Services Act</p>	<p>Provides for the establishment and operations of pretrial services agencies. Outlines pretrial functions, duties and services to be provided by the court. Additionally, this statute provides a framework for the gathering of offender information, verification of information, completion of risk assessments, pretrial interviews, reporting of non-compliance, record keeping, and provides provisions securing confidential information.</p>
<p>730 ILCS 5/5-3 Presentence Procedure</p>	<p>Outlines the procedures for the completion of Presentence Investigations and the creation and submission of Presentence Reports. Provides a framework for what investigative information should be contained in the report as well as the disclosure of reports.</p>
<p>730 ILCS 5/5-6 Sentences of Probation and Conditional Discharge</p>	<p>Outlines the grounds for which an offender may be sentenced to a term of probation or conditional discharge. Includes provisions for the imposition of intermediate sanctions for instances of non-compliance as well as exclusionary criteria.</p>
<p>730 ILCS 110 Probation and Probation Officers Act</p>	<p>Comprehensive statute which is the foundation for all probation-related work. Outlines probation related functions and duties. Provides provisions for the establishment of Probation and Court Services Fund, compensation, hiring requisites, and the creation and oversight of the probation Division of the Illinois Supreme Court.</p>

<p>730 ILCS 115 Probation Community Service Act</p>	<p>Allows circuit courts to develop of a system of Community Service whereby individuals are ordered to complete uncompensated labor for a non-profit organization or public body as part of a sentence to probation or other form of court ordered supervision.</p>
<p>730 ILCS 150 Sex Offender Registration Act</p>	<p>Comprehensive statute which establishes a system of Sex Offender Registration. Outlines what constitutes a sex offender or sexual predator, sex offender registration, DNA collection, public inspection of registration data and maintenance, verification requirements and duration of registration. Provides provisions for the discharge and release of sex offenders from treatment facilities, penal institutions and the like.</p>
<p>730 ILCS 166 Drug Court Treatment Act</p>	<p>Outlines the purpose, authorization and establishment of Drug Treatment Courts. Provides provisions for participant eligibility and exclusionary criteria, required treatment as well as guidelines for violation, termination and discharge of participants. Additionally, provides minimum requirements for continuing education of all stakeholders, including judges, prosecutors and public defenders.</p>
<p>730 ILCS 167 Veterans and Service members Court Treatment Act</p>	<p>Outlines the purpose, authorization and establishment of Veterans and Service members Courts. Provides provisions for participant eligibility and exclusionary criteria, required treatment as well as guidelines for violation, termination and discharge of participants. Additionally, provides minimum requirements for continuing education of all stakeholders, including judges, prosecutors and public defenders.</p>
<p>730 ILCS 168 Mental Health Court Treatment Act</p>	<p>Outlines the purpose, authorization and establishment of Veterans and Servicemembers Courts. Provides provisions for participant eligibility and exclusionary criteria, required treatment as well as guidelines for violation, termination and discharge of participants. Additionally, provides minimum requirements for continuing education of all stakeholders, including judges, prosecutors and public defenders.</p>

<u>STANDARD</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>
Illinois Department of Juvenile Justice Standard 2602.40 (h)	Any youth who has been detained continuously, or in the aggregate for the same offense, for more than 30 days must be brought to the attention of the chief judge and presiding judge of the juvenile court having jurisdiction in the case, the youth's parent or guardian, and youth's legal representative by the facility head.
Illinois Department of Juvenile Justice Standard 2602.130-A.2	Staff members shall maintain a record of visual contact with each youth no less than once every 30 minutes; however, visual contact for youth on crisis status shall be made at least once every 10 minutes. Crisis status is a determination made by a mental health professional or other designated staff member to provide for the safety of a youth experiencing crisis, including the designation of a crisis level and implementation of an individualized Crisis Care Plan.
Illinois Department of Juvenile Justice Standards 2602.170-1.1 & 2602.170-6	Room Confinement shall not be used for a fixed period of time. If room confinement extends beyond 4 hours an administrator and mental health clinician must develop an individual behavior plan to address the behavior.
Illinois Department of Juvenile Justice Standards 2602.210-1.a, 2602.210-1.b & 2602.210-1.d	Offer minimally 2 visits per week, including extended family, children and other concerned adults in consultation with court services. All visits must be 1 hour in length.
Administrative Office of Illinois Courts Detention Standard 3.3 (g)(h)(i)	(g) Detention officers shall receive a minimum of 40 hours of annual training after the first year of employment. Ongoing training should include re-certification in emergency safety procedures, sexual abuse/harassment issues, behavior management, as well as ongoing skill development in effective interaction with residents. (h) Supervisors and administrators shall complete a minimum of 40 hours of training each year. The training plan shall include staff development for both new and experienced supervisors and administrators. (i) For training to be eligible and recognized toward the required hours, it must be vetted through the Supreme Court of Illinois Judicial College's Committee of Probation Education (COPE) and approved by the Illinois Judicial College Board of Trustees.
Administrative Office of Illinois Courts Detention Standard 9.7 (l)	(l) Search protocols for visual inspection of unclothed residents shall not be routinely used as a matter of normal operating procedures. (i) When there is reasonable, individual, documented suspicion of contraband that cannot be identified through a pat down search, a visual inspection may be completed.
Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts Probation Casework Standards	Provides the framework and guiding principles for effective case management for individuals sentenced to a term of probation and other court ordered supervision. Provides provisions for intake, referral orientation and assessment of offenders. Outlines procedures for case management, including supervision strategies, contact standards, case planning, case termination, and coordination of ancillary assessments/evaluations.

Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts Core Correctional Practices (CCP) Standards	Establishes that all sworn probation officers as well as managers and supervisors of staff who interact with clients must be trained in CCP. After certification, staff are equipped with skills and interventions designed to build rapport, boost motivation, and change behaviors of clients. These Standards also mandate qualitative control measures and professional development opportunities.
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TREATMENT PROVIDERS

	DESCRIPTION
Associates in Behavioral Health Care	Associates in Behavioral Health Care has been a member of Kane County's approved Anger Management provider list for many years. They have multiple locations throughout Kane, Cook and DuPage counties. Services include Anger Management, Partner Abuse Intervention Services (PAIP), parenting classes/Nurturing Parenting Assessments, DUI services, mental health services, and gambling treatment.
Association for Individual Development (AID)	The Association for Individual Development (AID) has a longstanding history with Kane County Court Services. Primarily serving the southern end of the county, AID provides a multitude of mental health related services to community members, and has been an active member of the Treatment Alternative Court (TAC) program for many years. Services include individual and group counseling, supportive housing services, case management, skill building, medication assistance, trauma treatment, alcohol and drug treatment, and crisis resolution.
Braden Counseling Center	Braden Counseling Center has been part of Court Services' Substance Abuse Assessment Education Provider (SAAEP) list for many years, and serves residents of Kane, Cook and DeKalb counties through its multiple locations. Provided services include anger Management, PAIP, DUI services, individual & family counseling, SMART Recovery, medication management, gender specific counseling, Secretary of State documents, and outpatient alcohol and drug treatment.
Breaking Free, Inc.	Breaking Free Inc. has been serving the residents of Aurora and Southern Kane County for over 40 years and is part of Kane County's SAAEP program. Services include Anger Management, Substance Abuse and early intervention services, Parenting Training, gender-specific recovery programming, and adolescent counseling services.

Care Clinics Inc.	Care Clinics Inc. has been serving the residents of Aurora and Southern Kane County for over 35 years and is part of Kane County's SAAEP program. Services include Assessments, DUI evaluations, Alcohol/Drug Risk Education, Early Intervention, Level I, Level II, IOP, instant and laboratory drug testing, aftercare/continuing care services and drivers license reinstatement.
Community Crisis Center	The Community Crisis Center has a history of serving Northern Kane County and Elgin residents, and is a member of Kane County's approved Anger Management Provider list. Provided services include anger management, PAIP, Caring Dads program, and General Parenting Program.
Ecker Center for Mental Health	The Ecker Center for Mental Health has a longstanding history with Kane County Court Services. Primarily serving the northern end of the county, Ecker Center provides a multitude of mental health related services to community members, and has been an active member of the Treatment Alternative Court (TAC) program for many years. Services include individual and group counseling, supportive housing services, case management, skill building, medication assistance, trauma treatment, alcohol and drug treatment, and crisis residential services.
Edward Hines, Jr. VA Hospital	Edward Hines, Jr. VA hospital is a US Department of Veterans Affairs hospital serving Northern Illinois veterans and service members. Hines dedicates a Veterans Justice Officer (VJO) who serves on the Kane County Veterans Treatment Court (VTC) team. Hines is the primary treatment center for VTC participants, and provides a multitude of services including alcohol and substance abuse treatment, trauma programming, mental health services, and medical services.
Family Counseling Services	Family Counseling Services is an Aurora based Anger Management Approved Provider serving Southern Kane County residents. Provided services include Anger Management, PAIP, parenting classes, substance abuse services, and mental health/psychiatric services.
Gateway Foundation Inc.	Gateway Foundation Inc. provides a comprehensive alcohol and substance abuse services to Kane, Cook, Dupage, Lake and McHenry county residents. Gateway currently sits as an active member of the Drug Rehabilitation Court and Treatment Alternative Court providing substance abuse and dual diagnosis treatment to program participants. Gateway is also an approved provider under the SAAEP program. Provided services include MISA programming, residential drug and alcohol treatment and outpatient services.

Kuhn Counseling Center	Kuhn Counseling Center is an Anger Management approved provider serving the Tri-Cities area residents. Provided services include Anger Management, family counseling, couples counseling, and individual counseling.
Latino Treatment Center	Latino Treatment Center is a SAAEP approved alcohol and substance abuse provider serving Northern Kane County residents. Spanish speaking clinicians provide services including family & co-dependent services, assessment, outpatient, IOP, aftercare, and DCFS assessments.
Nickerson and Associates	Nickerson and Associates is located just outside of Kane County in Winifield, IL. They specialize in services provided to adult and juvenile sexual abusers and their families. Court Services began referring individuals on sex offender probation to Nickerson in late 2020.
One Hope United	St Charles based One Hope United provides Multi-Systemic Therapy (MST) and sex offender treatment to Kane County residents. Specializing in working with youth, One Hope United provides wrap around services to the families of minors. Additionally, One Hope United delivers assessment, group and individual counseling to juvenile and adult sex offenders.
Renz Addiction Counseling Center	Renz Addiction Counseling Center is an approved SAAEP provider serving Northern Kane County and Elgin residents. Renz also provides a liaison to the DRC team. Provided services include assessment, Early Intervention, Outpatient, IOP, DUI evaluations, family counseling, Passages Women's Program, Medically Assisted Treatment (MAT), Narcan services, SMART recovery groups, and alumni recovery groups.
Tools for Life	Tools for Life is a SAAEP and Anger Management approved provider serving Southern Kane County and Aurora residents. Provided services include Anger Management (group & individual), substance abuse treatment, and DUI services.