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Joint Committee on Finance

Paper #395

Continued Funding of TAD Program Expansion and Drug Court Grant Program (Justice)

[LFB 2021-23 Budget Summary: Page 368, # 3 f., and #4,
Page 369, #5 a. and b.; and Page 370, #6]

CURRENT LAW

The Department of Justice (DOJ) administers the treatment alternatives and diversion (TAD) grant program. The TAD program provides grants to counties to establish and operate programs, including suspended and deferred prosecution programs and programs based on principles of restorative justice, which provide alternatives to prosecution and incarceration for criminal offenders who abuse alcohol and other drugs. Projects supported by the TAD program typically follow one of two models: pre-trial diversion or adult drug or treatment court. Grants under the TAD program are awarded as part of a five-year competitive cycle (grants are awarded on a competitive basis in the first year of the cycle, and then on a noncompetitive basis for the remaining four years). Funding for the TAD program during the 2019-21 biennium is \$6,739,200 annually (\$5,650,000 GPR and \$1,089,200 PR). Program revenue for the TAD program is comprised of the following: (a) \$1,078,400 PR annually from the justice information system (JIS) surcharge; and (b) \$10,800 PR annually from the drug abuse program improvement surcharge (DAPIS) and drug offender diversion surcharge (DODS).

The Department also administers the drug court grant program. Under the drug court grant program, DOJ provides grants to counties to establish and operate drug courts. Grants must be provided to counties that have not established a drug court. Under statute, a drug court is defined as a court that diverts a substance-abusing person from prison or jail into treatment by increasing direct supervision of the person, coordinating public resources, providing intensive community-based treatment, and expediting case processing. Base funding for this grant program is \$500,000 GPR annually.

DISCUSSION POINTS

1. The TAD program was initially created under 2005 Act 25, while the drug court grant program was created under 2013 Act 20. Since inception, funding for the TAD program has grown significantly. Funding for the drug court grant program has remained level since its inception. Table 1 identifies funding appropriated for the TAD program and the drug court grant program from 2006-07 through 2020-21. In reviewing the table, note that federal dollars from the Byrne justice assistance grant program have been utilized in the past to support a TAD grant to Milwaukee County. However, since this funding was supported by an existing federal grant program and was not directly appropriated by the Legislature, these amounts are not included in the table. Currently, the Milwaukee County TAD program receives state funding appropriated for the TAD program.

TABLE 1

Appropriated Funding for the TAD Program and County Drug Court Grant Program 2006-07 Thru 2020-21

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>GPR</u>	<u>PR</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>PR Funding Sources</u>
TAD Program				
2006-07	\$0	\$755,000	\$755,000	DAPIS and DODS (\$755,000).
2007-08	0	755,000	755,000	DAPIS and DODS (\$755,000).
2008-09	0	755,000	755,000	DAPIS and DODS (\$755,000).
2009-10	0	712,500	712,500	JIS surcharge (\$705,000); and DAPIS and DODS (\$7,500).
2010-11	0	712,500	712,500	JIS surcharge (\$705,000); and DAPIS and DODS (\$7,500).
2011-12	0	1,085,900	1,085,900	JIS surcharge (\$1,078,400); and DAPIS and DODS (\$7,500).
2012-13	0	1,085,900	1,085,900	JIS surcharge (\$1,078,400); and DAPIS and DODS (\$7,500).
2013-14	2,500,000	1,085,900	3,585,900	JIS surcharge (\$1,078,400); and DAPIS and DODS (\$7,500).
2014-15	2,500,000	1,085,900	3,585,900	JIS surcharge (\$1,078,400); and DAPIS and DODS (\$7,500).
2015-16	2,500,000	1,084,000	3,584,000	JIS surcharge (\$1,078,400); and DAPIS and DODS (\$5,600).
2016-17	2,500,000	3,084,100	5,584,100	JIS surcharge (\$1,078,400); one-time transfer from the Department of Health Services institutional operations and charges PR appropriation (\$2,000,000); and DAPIS and DODS (\$5,700).
2017-18	4,650,000	1,339,000	5,989,000	JIS surcharge (\$1,078,400); one-time transfer from DOJ's discretionary settlement funds (\$250,000); and DAPIS and DODS (\$10,600).
2018-19	4,650,000	1,339,200	5,989,200	JIS surcharge (\$1,078,400); one-time transfer from DOJ's discretionary settlement funds (\$250,000); and DAPIS and DODS (\$10,800).
2019-20	5,650,000	1,089,200	6,739,200	JIS surcharge (\$1,089,200); and DAPIS and DODS (\$10,800).
2020-21	5,650,000	1,089,200	6,739,200	JIS surcharge (\$1,089,200); and DAPIS and DODS (\$10,800).
County Drug Court Grant Program, 2016-17 Through Present				
2016-17	500,000	0	500,000	
2017-18	500,000	0	500,000	
2018-19	500,000	0	500,000	
2019-20	500,000	0	500,000	
2020-21	500,000	0	500,000	

2. Under 2019 Act 9, an additional \$1,000,000 GPR annually was provided for the TAD program during the 2019-21 biennium only. Under 2019 Act 9, one-time funding for the following

was provided: (a) \$250,000 GPR annually for existing programs to replace \$250,000 annually in one-time program revenue funding provided in the 2017-19 biennium; (b) \$250,000 annually to expand existing programs; and (c) \$500,000 annually for new TAD programs in a new appropriation. A new, competitive five-year grant cycle for TAD grants begins in January, 2022.

3. As funding for the TAD program has grown, so have the number of grants under the program. After its inception under 2005 Act 25, the TAD program supported six TAD projects operated by seven counties and one tribe (there was one joint project operated by two counties and one tribe). With the increased funding for the TAD program in recent years, DOJ awarded 50 TAD grants totaling \$6,739,200 to projects operated by 50 counties and two tribes in 2020. [Note that of the \$6,739,200 appropriated for the TAD program, \$42,800 is utilized for a portion of program administration expenses.] In addition, DOJ utilized \$500,000 from the drug court grant program to provide grants to five counties to establish a drug court. [In reviewing the number of drug courts, it should be noted that, on occasion, counties and tribes that do not have a drug court will utilize services provided by an existing drug court in another county.] Attachment I identifies the TAD projects that received a grant award in 2019. Attachment II identifies the counties that received a grant under the drug court grant award in 2019.

4. The TAD program and the drug court grant program support similar county projects. Projects supported by the TAD program typically follow one of two models: pre-trial diversion or drug/treatment court. Under current law, the drug court grant program provides funding to counties to establish and operate drug courts. The Department may only provide drug court grant funding to counties that have not established a drug court.

5. While the TAD program and the drug court grant program support similar county projects, they are two statutorily separate grant programs. The drug court grant program has few statutory requirements associated with the program. That is, current law only requires that DOJ utilize funding under the program to provide grants to counties that have not established a drug court so that the county may establish and operate a drug court. In contrast, the statutes identify several programmatic requirements associated with the TAD program. These requirements include: (a) establishing requirements that counties must follow in order for their TAD project to be eligible for a TAD grant; (b) requiring counties that receive a TAD grant to provide a 25% local funding match; (c) requiring DOJ to annually prepare a progress report that evaluates the effectiveness of the TAD program; (d) requiring DOJ to prepare a comprehensive report on the TAD program every five years that includes a cost-benefit analysis of the program; and (e) requiring grants be awarded on a five-year competitive grant cycle.

6. It should be noted that while the statutes differentiate between the TAD program and the drug court grant program, DOJ administers these two programs in conjunction with one another. Further, DOJ applies the program requirements established for the TAD program to the drug court grant program, while still adhering to the statutory purpose of the drug court grant program.

7. Also note that some counties may run county specific diversion or drug courts to allow for more flexibility in programing without TAD funding. For example, a county may receive non-TAD funding and use it to provide services to a participant who would be ineligible for state funding under TAD.

8. The Department of Justice prepared a cost-benefit analysis of the TAD program covering the years 2014-2018. The report concluded that, "the Wisconsin criminal justice system receives a benefit of \$4.17 for every \$1 in state TAD funding spent on treatment courts and a benefit of \$8.68 for diversion programs. These benefits are incurred through averted incarceration costs and reduced future crime costs per discharge in 2014-2018."

9. The "State of Wisconsin Criminal Justice Coordinating Council: Treatment Alternatives and Diversion Program Report 2020" indicates "DOJ has worked to develop a project to develop a web-based, integrated reporting system for problem-solving courts and diversion programs throughout Wisconsin. This system, the Comprehensive Outcomes, Research, and Evaluation (CORE) Reporting System was designed by DOJ's Bureau of Justice Information and Analysis (BJIA) with input from multiple state and local partners and with the technical development work being carried out by DOJ's Bureau of Computing Services (BCS)." Funding for this project was provided through one-time federal grants.

10. The rollout of the system occurred in 2017 and 2018. All sites now use this reporting system. In addition, DOJ makes CORE available at no charge to sites that do not receive TAD grant funding. The Department indicates that "the CORE Reporting System incorporates performance measures developed cooperatively with the National Center for State Courts (NCSC) that can be utilized by drug and hybrid courts across the state. The system will provide an integrated tool to collect more detailed data on treatment court and diversion program participants, which will allow sites to regularly monitor the progress of their programs and will also support longer-term evaluation of TAD and related programs across the state."

11. Data from CORE indicates that, since the beginning of 2019, 12,416 referrals have been made to TAD programs, and of those referrals 5,278 individuals were found to be eligible for programming.

12. There are multiple issues regarding TAD that are raised in AB 68/SB 111: (a) the continuation of one-time funding GPR funding provide in the 2019-21 biennium; (b) the impact of PR funding that is in an overdraft situation on TAD; (c) the necessity for having two separate GPR appropriations that are in essence identical; (d) the necessity of increased staffing for the existing program; (e) statutory changes to the program which among other changes would expand the scope of the program and reduce the current match requirement; and (f) the significant increase in program funding in 2022-23 along with additional staff for the expansion. Each of these issue is addressed below.

13. *Continue One-time Funding for the 2019-21 Biennium [LFB Summary, Page 369, #5. a. and b.]*. Assembly Bill 68/Senate Bill 111, would provide \$500,000 GPR annually for the treatment alternatives and diversion (TAD) and \$500,000 GPR annually in the new TAD appropriation created in the 2019-21 biennial budget. The equivalent amounts of GPR funding were provided for the above purposes as one-time funding in the 2019-21 biennium and are, therefore, not included in the Department's base budget.

14. In order to support TAD programming at its current level, the Committee may decide to continue TAD funding provided in the last biennium [Alternative A1]. This alternative would provide

a total of \$1,000,000 GPR annually for the TAD programming. If no action is taken, overall TAD funding would be \$500,000 less than had been provided in 2020-21. [Alternative A2]

15. *Program Revenue Reestimates [LFB Summary, Page 367, #3 f.]/Convert PR Funding to GPR.* Assembly Bill 68/Senate Bill 111, would increase expenditure authority by \$140,500 PR annually for the alternatives to prosecution and incarceration for persons who use alcohol or other drugs, which is funded from the justice information fee appropriation. Expenditures are reestimated to administer the treatment alternatives and diversion program. Base funding for the appropriation is \$1,078,400.

16. Current base PR funding for the TAD program relies on two PR appropriations that are in deficit. The \$21.50 justice information system surcharge (JIS) is generally assessed with a court fee for the commencement or filing of certain court proceedings, including civil, small claims, forfeiture, wage earner, or garnishment action, an appeal from municipal court, third party complaint in a civil action, or for filing a counterclaim or cross complaint in a small claims action. In 2020-21, the fund was statutorily required to support the amounts identified in the table below.

Justice Information System Surcharge Fund Obligations, 2020-21

<u>Obligation</u>	<u>Amount Appropriated in 2020-21</u>
Statutory lapse requirement	\$700,000
Justice information systems (District Attorney information technology)	4,169,900
Law enforcement officer supplement grant program	224,900
Treatment alternatives and diversion (TAD) grant program	1,078,400
Wisconsin interoperable system for communications (WISCOM)	1,262,400
Wisconsin justice information sharing program	680,400
Child advocacy center grant program	238,000
Victim notification	<u>682,300</u>
 Total	 \$9,036,300

17. In recent years, the JIS surcharge fund has operated in deficit. As indicated in the December, 2020, unsupported overdraft review submitted by DOA to the Committee, the JIS surcharge fund concluded 2019-20 with a cumulative deficit of \$6.0 million. The administration indicates that the deficit is expected to increase over the 2021-23 biennium. The table below identifies the condition of the fund from 2016-17 through 2020-21 (estimated).

JIS Surcharge Fund Revenues and Obligations, 2015-16 through 2019-20

Fiscal Year	<u>Collections</u>	<u>Obligations</u>	<u>Reversions</u>	<u>Difference</u>	<u>Ending Balance</u>
2016-17	\$8,454,400	\$9,830,600	\$248,300	-\$1,127,900	-\$3,471,200
2017-18	8,759,700	10,056,000	267,400	-1,028,900	-4,500,100
2018-19	8,794,800	10,069,600	395,100	-879,700	-5,379,800
2019-20	8,215,500	9,010,800	222,900	-572,400	-5,952,200
2020-21*	7,804,700	9,036,300	222,900	-1,008,700	-6,960,900

* Estimated

18. The other PR revenue for TAD is the \$10 drug offender diversion surcharge (DODS) which is assessed for property crime convictions under Chapter 943 of the statutes. The DODS fund has operated in deficit since the creation of TAD. In 2019-20, the DODS surcharge fund concluded the fiscal year with a cumulative deficit of \$1,573,700. The appropriation is expected to continue to carry a deficit through the 2021-23 biennium. Due to the deficit, a comparatively small amount of funding has been provided from DODS.

19. Given the overdraft condition of the PR appropriations that the TAD program draws from, the Committee could, instead, use the GPR funding to replace PR funding [Alternative B1]. Under this alternative, \$1,000,000 GPR annually could be used to replace \$1,000,000 PR from JIS to reduce reliance on this source. It can be argued that the provision of GPR allows for a more stable revenue source for a program for which demand has remained consistently strong. The JIS appropriation would continue to support \$89,200 PR annually for TAD grants.

20. Under AB 68/SB 111, an increase of \$140,500 PR annually funded from the JIS is recommended in order to provide for increased TAD grants. The Department indicates that "as the funding for TAD programs has increased, it has not been accompanied by administrative funding to reflect the costs of program administration, including fundamental costs like office space, IT, and DOA-allocated mandatory costs for staff assigned to TAD as well as the costs of software and services needed to support administering the grants (eGrants) and reporting and analysis of outcomes. The PR funding is also used to provide oversight, training and technical assistance to grant recipients and programs." The Department indicates that the \$140,500 increase "reflects the usual and necessary costs of operating the existing program" and this amount is "a reasonable estimate of the funding necessary to continue current operations based on historical spending."

21. As such, the Committee could adopt this recommendation. [Alternative B2] However, as indicated above, the JIS surcharge appropriation is in an overdraft situation. Given the long standing deficit, the Committee could take no action on this proposed PR reestimate. As result, PR funding for TAD from JIS would remain at the base of \$1,078,400 PR annually.

22. As currently structured, the TAD program has two GPR appropriations that provide grants: (a) alternatives to incarceration grant program (s. 20.455(2)(ek)); and (b) alternatives to prosecution and incarceration for persons who use alcohol or other drugs; presentencing assessments (s. 20.455(2)(em)). The two appropriations exist because, under 2019 Act 9, an appropriation created

by the Legislature for TAD grants to counties that had not previously received a grant was vetoed by the Governor to apply broadly to any TAD grants. As a result of the veto, there is no statutory distinction between the appropriations; both provide TAD grants. Given that both GPR appropriations are administered in the same manner, the Committee could choose to consolidate the appropriations. [Alternative B3]. This alternative would result in one GPR TAD appropriation.

TAD Administration

23. The Department staff for the TAD program have responsibilities to the program that include: (a) grant management; (b) fiscal; (c) data collection; and (d) technical assistance. Grant management responsibilities include: (a) annual grant applications; (b) reviewing and approving quarterly program reports; and (c) a competitive grant application process every five years. The Department indicates that the workload is increased when a new round of competitive grants are going through, since all 86 plus programs are re-evaluated.

24. Fiscal responsibilities include: (a) approving expenditures and processing payments quarterly; (b) calculating and enforcing local match requirements, and (c) consulting on and approving grant modifications. TAD is reimbursement based funding, which means that after a grant is awarded the county first expends funds and then submit receipts for DOJ to review before a reimbursement is sent back to the program.

25. Data collection responsibilities include: (a) CORE reporting system updates and monitoring; (b) data analysis and reporting; and (c) annual reports and multi-year evaluations. Reporting on individual programs is crucial as it opens up possibilities for program specific evaluations. One example of this is tracking the time between arrest and admission to a program. Generally, less time between arrest and program admission is associated with better outcomes. Reporting abilities will help individual programs track what their times are between arrest and admission to the program and may help them identify bottlenecks in the process.

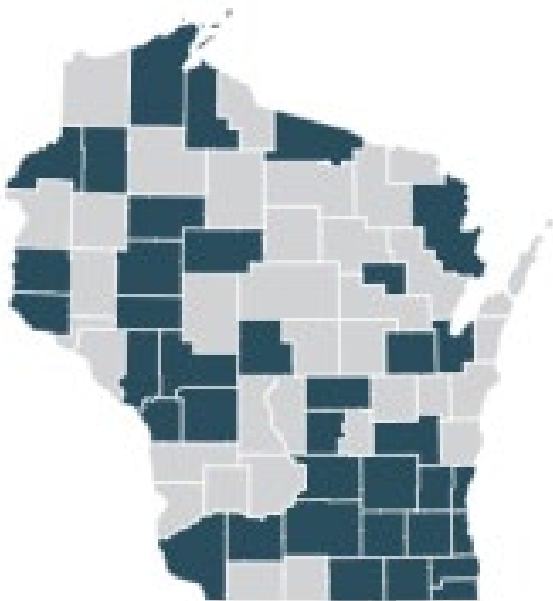
26. Technical assistance and training responsibilities include: (a) training local programs, (b) conducting site visits; (c) providing program feedback; and (d) coordinating and conducting statewide standards trainings. Trainings are provided on treatment court standards, diversion standards, on topics requested by individual programs.

27. On November 12, 2014, 5.0 FTE GPR positions (2.0 research analysts, 1.0 grants specialist, and 2.0 program and policy analysts) were provided for the administration and evaluation of the TAD and Drug Court Grant programs. To support the positions, DOJ was directed to delete 5.0 GPR vacant positions.

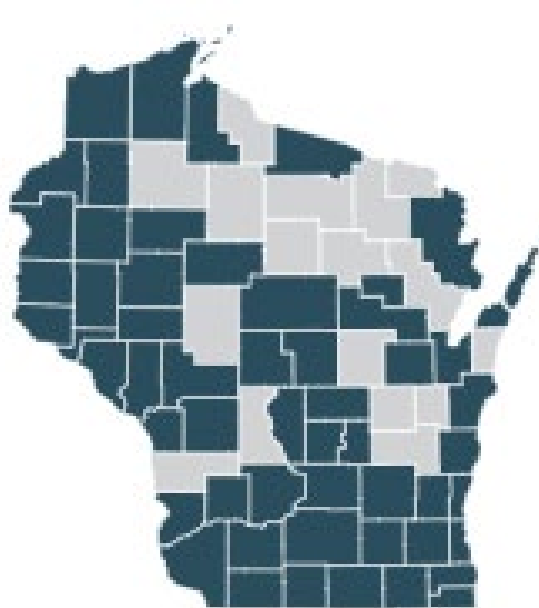
28. Since that time, the TAD program has expanded. In 2014, as shown on the following maps, there were 35 TAD programs in 35 counties and three tribes; currently, there are 86 programs in 53 counties and three tribes. [Counties with TAD programs are more darkly shaded.]

Counties with TAD Programs

2014



2021



29. Assembly Bill 68/Senate Bill 111 would provide \$221,400 GPR in 2021-22 and \$273,500 GPR in 2022-23, and 3.0 GPR positions annually (1.0 program and policy analyst, 1.0 grants specialist advanced, and 1.0 research analyst advanced), to administer and evaluate the TAD grant program and drug court grant program. The positions would perform the following duties: (a) evaluate the TAD and drug court grant program as required under statute; (b) provide grant recipients technical assistance as they develop and implement their projects; and (c) provide fiscal oversight for the TAD and drug court grant program.

30. The "Treatment Alternatives and Diversion (TAD) Program 2014-2018 - Participant Outcome Summary and Cost-Benefit Report", indicates, "Given the rapid expansion of the TAD program, the resources for both the administration of the program and for evaluation have not kept pace. Consideration should be given to potentially expanding the available staff funded to support the data collection, analysis, and evaluation of this significant program. In addition, while TAD is administered as a partnership with the state agencies, there is no funding attached to the partner agencies to assist in the administration of TAD. As a result, the efforts to improve the administration of the program in recent years have been the result of a largely grassroots effort of state and local partners. In addition to a lack of staffing resources, there are limited state funds allocated through the TAD program for additional needs that are critical for administering the program effectively, including the development of reporting and evaluation systems and the provision of training and technical assistance. As the program has continued to expand, these needs have almost solely been addressed with federal grant funding, which is not sustainable in the long term."

31. The "State of Wisconsin Criminal Justice Coordinating Council: Treatment Alternatives

and Diversion Program Report 2020" recommends enhancing "resources at the state level to better support the local program implementation needs. This would include DOJ administrative and evaluation/research resources, training and technical assistance resources, and state partner agency resources needed to fully support local programs."

32. There are currently no vacant GPR positions within DOJ that have been vacant for nine or more months. It should be noted that, since March, 2020, there has been a hiring freeze in effect for most executive branch agency positions.

33. In order to provide the TAD program additional staffing for the next competitive grant cycle, allow for additional technical assistance, and administrative staffing to make sure reimbursements get back to counties in a timely manner, the Committee could provide the three requested positions. [Alternative C1] This alternative would provide \$221,400 GPR in 2021-22 and \$273,500 GPR in 2022-23, and 3.0 GPR positions annually, to administer and evaluate the TAD grant program and drug court grant program.

34. Given that the TAD program has not had an increase in staffing since 2014, and in recognition that the program has expanded since that time, additional staffing could be provided but at a reduced level. If the Committee provided \$141,500 GPR in 2021-22 and \$169,300 GPR in 2022-23, and 1.6 GPR positions annually, to administer and evaluate the TAD grant program and drug court grant program the Department could make a determination as to how to prioritize the allocation for the additional staffing resources. [Alternative C2]

35. On the other hand, the TAD program has operated with a similar number of programs and staff over the last biennium, the Committee may choose to take no action. [Alternative C3] Under this alternative, TAD staffing would remain at current levels.

TAD Statutory Changes

36. The "State of Wisconsin Criminal Justice Coordinating Council (CJCC): Treatment Alternatives and Diversion Program Report 2020" states "As a result of the rapid and large expansions of the Treatment Alternatives and Diversion (TAD) program, there is a need to review and propose revisions to the TAD statute, which was originally drafted in 2005. Given the large increase in programming statewide, the advances in research and evidence-based programming since the program began, and the progress statewide on developing standards for treatment courts and diversion programs, a necessary goal moving forward is to review the TAD statute and make recommendations for clarifying language and/or statutory changes to improve the functioning of TAD programs statewide. This project is being coordinated by DOJ and began through the State CJCC's Behavioral Change Interventions Subcommittee, which is now recreated as the Treatment Alternatives and Diversion (TAD) Subcommittee. Through this process, recommendations from the TAD Subcommittee will be forwarded to the State CJCC for review and approval."

37. Assembly Bill 68/Senate Bill 111, would modify the TAD grant program as follows:

a. Remove the specification that TAD grants be used for on alcohol and other drug treatment. Instead, allow grants to be used on programs that operate within the continuum from

arrest to discharge from supervision and provides an alternative to prosecution, revocation, or incarceration through the use of pre-charge and post-charge diversion programs or treatment courts and community-based corrections. In connection with the broadening of the grant purposes, remove specific references to "mental health services" (for example, programs would be designed to "integrate all services" rather than "integrate all mental health services.") Specify that programs employ evidence-based practices targeted to the population served by the program.

b. Change the match requirement from 25 percent to 10 percent.

c. Specify that, if the program is administered by a tribe, the criminal justice oversight committee must consist of a representative of the judiciary, a representative of criminal prosecution and criminal defense, a social services provider, a behavioral health treatment provider, a law enforcement officer, a representative of corrections, and other members that the oversight committee determines are appropriate to the program.

d. Specify that programs be designed not only to promote, but also facilitate the implementation of effective criminal justice policies and practices that maximize justice. Further, specify that programs not only promote public safety, reduce prison and jail populations, reduce prosecution and incarceration costs, and reduce recidivism, but also victim safety. Delete the requirement that TAD grants improve the welfare of participants' families by meeting the comprehensive needs of participants.

e. Allow, instead of require, an eligible program to charge participants a fee for their treatment.

f. Eliminate specific statutory requirements pertaining to exposure of genitals during drug testing.

g. Specify that if a person is participating in any evidence-based substance use disorder treatment program as determined by DOJ, regardless of its status relating to the TAD program, the court does not need to order a substance use assessment.

h. Beginning in 2021-22, change the competitive grant process from a five-year cycle to a four-year cycle. The modification is intended to better align the grant cycle and program reporting and evaluation timelines with the biennial budget.

i. Specify that modifications to TAD would first apply to grants awarded on or after the effective date of the bill.

38. The Department believes that there are limited opportunities to expand the TAD program within the current statutory construction. Thus, allowing for other types of treatment courts to be funded, is intended to increase the number of programs that the state could potentially fund.

39. Counties currently not funded with state TAD funding include: Calumet, Clark, Florence, Fond du Lac, Forest, Iron, Juneau, Kewaunee, Langlade, Lincoln, Menominee, Oconto, Oneida, Price, Sawyer, Vernon, Vilas, Waupaca, and Winnebago. Note that Fond du Lac was previously funded in calendar years (CY) 2014-2016 and Winnebago was funded in CY 2017, but

discontinued the program in CY 2018. Further, the Lac du Flambeau Tribe in Vilas and the Menominee Tribe also received funding. In the 2016-17 competitive round, Price County applied but is currently unfunded. In the 2017-18 competitive round, the following currently unfunded counties applied: Sawyer, Vernon, and Waupaca.

40. In order to provide counties with increased flexibility associated with running treatment courts and updating TAD statutes and given the limited possibilities for expansion under the program as it is currently administered, the Committee may include the TAD statutory changes in the bill. [Alternative D1] This alternative would enact the provisions as are listed above.

41. The "CJCC: Treatment Alternatives and Diversion Program Report 2020" states "The original intent of this match requirement was to ensure local jurisdictions (counties or tribes) provided financial support for the programs the state had agreed to fund. However, this local match requirement has been difficult for some programs to meet, especially rural counties and tribes. The reason for the difficulty in meeting the match requirement is different for counties versus tribes. Rural counties just do not operate with the same tax levy as more urban and wealthier counties do, so their ability to support these programs is limited and at the same time these counties are in desperate need of the services. The tribes on the other hand, struggle to meet the match because many of their programs and staff are funded through other grants, which is not an eligible source for match funding. The impact this has had on several of our rural counties and tribes is twofold – some have not been able to spend their entire grant award because they cannot meet the match requirement or, more recently, several of the rural and less resource wealthy counties could not apply for additional TAD funding in the 2020 expansion round because they were not able to meet the match requirement that would have been associated with additional funding." The CJCC originally requested elimination of the match requirement and indicates that elimination of the match requirement would make the TAD program easier to administer. Given the complications that a match requirement may present to counties, the Committee may choose to eliminate it instead of reducing it. [Alternative D2] This alternative would eliminate the 25% match requirement.

42. Since the beginning of the TAD program there has been an almost constant expansion of the program. Based on the number of funded grants, the statutory construction of the program has not appeared to hamper program participation. As such, it could be argued that modification of the program's statutes is not necessary at this time. Further, it could be argued that if statutory changes to the program are necessary separate legislation could be adopted. Therefore, the Committee could take no action at this time. [Alternative D3] Under this alternative, no legislative changes or expansion of TAD would occur.

TAD Funding Expansion

43. Assembly Bill 68/Senate Bill 111, would provide \$15,000,000 GPR and 2.0 GPR positions in 2022-23 to expand the Treatment Alternatives and Diversion (TAD) program. Of the total, \$14,647,600 would be provided for increased grant funding, and \$352,400 to support 2.0 positions (\$104,300 for salaries and fringe benefits, \$158,800 for supplies and services, and \$89,300 in one-time costs). The 2.0 positions added would be assigned as a grants specialist-advanced and program and policy analyst-advanced to manage the program expansion planning and award process. The Department indicates that if the expansion is enacted it may need an additional 10.0 positions to

handle the programs associated with expansion of the program.

44. The proposed statutory change to the TAD program to allow grants to be used for programs that operate within the continuum from arrest to discharge from supervision and for alternative to prosecution, revocation, or incarceration through the use of pre-charge and post-charge diversion programs or treatment courts and community-based corrections, would expand the types for grants that TAD could fund, and increase the volume of grant applications DOJ would need to review and oversee. As a result, in order to increase funding for TAD programs, the Committee could provide \$15,000,000 GPR and 2.0 GPR positions in 2022-23 to TAD. [Alternative E1]

45. The \$15.0 million TAD program expansion is not based on specific identified demand for expanded TAD grants. None the less, the TAD program has been widely used by Wisconsin counties and tribes. In order to allow for further expansion of the program (with or without the proposed statutory expansion), increased funding for TAD could be provided, but at a lower amount than that proposed under AB 68/SB 111. For example, if \$7,500,000 GPR and 2.0 GPR positions in 2022-23 were provided, the TAD and drug court grant programs would approximately double in size (from \$7,239,200 (all funds) to \$14,386,800 (all funds). This alternative would provide \$7,147,600 GPR for new grants and \$352,400 GPR in 2022-23 to address the additional grant workload. [Alternative E2] Or, a lesser amount, such as \$2,500,000 GPR and the 2.0 GPR positions could be provided in 2022-23 (\$2,147,600 for grants and \$352,400 to address grant workload). [Alternative E3]

46. On the other hand, a large increase in funding one year into the four or five grant cycle may be disruptive to the overall TAD grant program and more information about what new types of treatment programs the counties are interested in may be warranted. To facilitate this evaluation, \$82,100 GPR in 2021-22 and \$99,500 GPR in 2022-23, and 1.0 GPR positions annually, could be provided to conduct the survey for new treatment courts and help with implementation and the maintenance of new treatment programs. [Alternative E4]

47. While DOJ requested the continuation of one-time TAD funding and additional TAD administrative resources, the Department did not request increased TAD funding beyond these amounts. Given that DOJ did not request increased funding and that the proposed expansion of TAD is dependent on the enactment of statutory changes to broaden the TAD program grant, the Committee may choose to take no action. [Alternative E5]

ALTERNATIVES

A. Continuation of One Time Funding

1. Provide \$1,000,000 GPR annually in one-time funding for the treatment alternatives and diversion program to fund both new and existing programs.

ALT A1	Change to Base
GPR	\$2,000,000

2. Take no action regarding continuation of one-time funding.

B. PR Funding/GPR Appropriation Consolidation

1. Provide \$1,000,000 GPR annually to offset an annual \$1,000,000 PR reduction from the JIS surcharge appropriation.

ALT B1	Change to Base
GPR	\$2,000,000
PR	<u>-2,000,000</u>
Total	\$0

2. Provide an additional \$140,500 PR annually for the TAD program from the JIS surcharge.

ALT B2	Change to Base
PR	\$281,000

3. Consolidate the GPR TAD appropriations. [This alternative would result in no change in funding.]

4. Take no action.

C. TAD Administration

1. Provide \$221,400 GPR in 2021-22 and \$273,500 GPR in 2022-23, and 3.0 GPR positions annually, to administer and evaluate the TAD grant program and drug court grant program.

ALT C1	Change to Base	
	Funding	Positions
GPR	\$494,900	3.00

2. Provide \$141,500 GPR in 2021-22 and \$169,300 GPR in 2022-23, and 1.6 GPR positions annually, to administer and evaluate the TAD grant program and drug court grant program.

ALT C2	Change to Base	
	Funding	Positions
GPR	\$310,800	1.60

3. Take no action.

D. TAD Statutory Changes

1. Modify the TAD program by adopting any of the following statutory provisions:
 - a. Remove the specification that TAD grants be used for on alcohol and other drug treatment. Instead, allow grants to be used on programs that operate within the continuum from arrest to discharge from supervision and provides an alternative to prosecution, revocation, or incarceration through the use of pre-charge and post-charge diversion programs or treatment courts and community-based corrections. In connection with the broadening of the grant purposes, remove specific references to "mental health services". Specify that programs employ evidence-based practices targeted to the population served by the program.
 - b. Change the match requirement from 25 percent to 10 percent.
 - c. Specify that, if the program is administered by a tribe, the criminal justice oversight committee must consist of a representative of the judiciary, a representative of criminal prosecution and criminal defense, a social services provider, a behavioral health treatment provider, a law enforcement officer, a representative of corrections, and other members that the oversight committee determines are appropriate to the program.
 - d. Specify that programs be designed not only to promote, but also facilitate the implementation of effective criminal justice policies and practices that maximize justice. Further, specify that programs not only promote public safety, reduce prison and jail populations, reduce prosecution and incarceration costs, and reduce recidivism, but also victim safety. Delete the requirement that TAD grants improve the welfare of participants' families by meeting the comprehensive needs of participants.
 - e. Allow, instead of require, an eligible program to charge participants a fee for their treatment.
 - f. Eliminate specific statutory requirements pertaining to exposure of genitals during drug testing.
 - g. Specify that if a person is participating in any evidence-based substance use disorder treatment program as determined by DOJ, regardless of its status relating to the TAD program, the court does not need to order a substance use assessment.
 - h. Beginning in 2021-22, change the competitive grant process from a five-year cycle to a four-year cycle.
 - i. Specify that modifications to TAD would first apply to grants awarded on or after the effective date of the bill.
2. Eliminate the 25% match requirement.
3. Take no action.

E. TAD Funding Expansion

1. Provide \$15,000,000 GPR and 2.0 GPR positions in 2022-23 to expand the Treatment Alternatives and Diversion program.

ALT E1	Change to Base	
	Funding	Positions
GPR	\$15,000,000	2.00

2. Provide \$7,500,000 GPR and 2.0 GPR positions in 2022-23 to expand the Treatment Alternatives and Diversion program.

ALT E2	Change to Base	
	Funding	Positions
GPR	\$7,500,000	2.00

3. Provide \$2,500,000 GPR and 2.00 GPR positions in 2022-23 to expand the Treatment Alternatives and Diversion program.

ALT E3	Change to Base	
	Funding	Positions
GPR	\$2,500,000	2.00

4. Provide \$82,100 GPR in 2021-22 and \$99,500 GPR in 2022-23, and 1.0 GPR position annually, to conduct the survey for new treatment courts and help with implementation and the maintenance of new treatment programs.

ALT E4	Change to Base	
	Funding	Positions
GPR	\$181,600	1.00

5. Take no action.

Prepared by: Sarah Wynn
Attachments

ATTACHMENT 1

Treatment Alternatives and Diversion Grant Projects, 2019

Grantee	Award	Project Type	Project Description
Adams County	\$69,519	Hybrid Court	Funds continue to support operations for the Adams County Hybrid Treatment Court, which includes the treatment court coordinator (salary & benefits), various office supplies, monitoring services, training for the treatment court team, and drug testing services. The expansion funding will fund a part-time Peer Support Specialist, rental assistance for participants, and travel costs for participants and volunteer drivers.
Ashland County	\$97,915	Diversion Program	Funds will be used to continue TADPRO (treatment, alternatives, and diversion with track level implementation). The program uses an intervention/dosage model based on the participants' risk/needs level determined using the COMPAS, LSI-R, or GAIN assessments to determine the participants' level of intervention and treatment needs.
Barron County	\$26,962	Hybrid Court	Funds employ a part-time coordinator/case manager position and benefits to assist in the operation of the program. The funds send team members to training events and support the costs of MRT groups and Support Groups.
Bayfield County	\$125,078	Hybrid Court	Funding supports a 4-phase system program using an intervention/dosage model based upon participant's risk and needs level utilizing the COMPAS assessment. With funding, the team will be able to participant in current training trends supported by WATCIP allowing for enhanced implementation of evidence based practices with participants.
Brown County	\$159,712	Drug Court; Diversion Program	Grant funds will be utilized by the Brown County Treatment Alternatives and Diversion Program in coordination with the Criminal Justice Coordinating Board (CJCB) in effort to maintain and enhance our established treatment courts and diversion program; each of which operates to individually meet the specific treatment needs of non-violent offenders in Brown County whom are charged with criminal actions related to their drug and alcohol abuse.
Buffalo/Pepin County	\$125,286	Diversion Program	Funds operate a dedicated Community Justice Services agency to conduct a universal assessment of all nonviolent adult offenders to inform setting risk based conditions of pretrial release, to determine eligibility for pre-charging and post-charging diversion, and provide risk based alternatives to incarceration at sentencing addressing substance abuse risks and needs.

Grantee	Award	Project Type	Project Description
Burnett/Washburn County	\$125,000	Hybrid Court	Funds sustain the joint Matrix Intensive Outpatient program that serves all TAD programming, and a large portion of Northwest Wisconsin. Furthermore, the TAD funding allows for intense wraparound services that includes frequent drug and alcohol testing, intensive case management, immediate incentives and sanctions and consistent community programming.
Chippewa County	\$115,327	Diversion Program	Funds will be used to continue implementation of its TAD and First Time Offender Diversion Programs. Specifically, funds will be used to support the Diversion Specialist and part-time Assessor/Programmer position. The Diversion Specialist provides case management services, completes COMPAS assessments, monitors drug testing compliance, provides cognitive behavioral programming for participants, and runs the First Time Offender Program. The Assessor/Programmer position will complete pre-trial and COMPAS assessments, and offer Evidence Based programs to TAD and Drug Court participants.
Columbia County	\$204,124	OWI Court; Drug Court	Funds will be used by Columbia County Health and Human Services, in partnership with the Columbia County Criminal Justice Coordinating Council and a variety of other criminal justice partners, to continue operations of a Drug Treatment Court and an Operating while Intoxicated Treatment Court.
Crawford County	\$108,030	Hybrid Court	Crawford County Treatment Court is designed to provide an alternative to incarceration for non-violent offenders who abuse alcohol or other drugs.
Dane County	\$214,931	Drug Court; Diversion Program	Funds will be used to enhance both the Drug Court Diversion Program and the Opiate Diversion Project in Dane County. The Dane County Drug Court Diversion Program, a problem-solving court for individuals at moderate risk to re-offend, will be enhanced through continued development of a cognitive-behavioral approach that is more specific to the population being served. The Opiate Diversion Project, a pretrial diversion program for opiate offenders, will be enhanced by an evaluation of program outcomes and an assessment instrument that has been developed specifically for the program. These enhancements will increase conformity to evidence-based practices, which are expected to increase positive outcomes for individual participants.
Dodge County	\$209,620	OWI Court; Drug Court	Funds will be used by Dodge County to support a Drug Treatment Court and an OWI Treatment Court.
Door County	\$141,011	Drug Court	Door County Department of Health and Human Services, in collaboration with Door County's Circuit Court Judges, District Attorney's Office, Clerk of Courts, Law Enforcement, and the Criminal Justice Collaborating Council will use funds to implement a treatment court.
Douglas County Health and Human Services	\$108,031	Drug Court	Funds will be used by the Douglas County Treatment Court to serve participants convicted of drug and/or alcohol related offenses.

Grantee	Award	Project Type	Project Description
Dunn County	\$99,566	Diversion Program	Funds will be used by Dunn County to implement a pretrial diversion program to divert nonviolent offenders facing criminal charges related to use of drugs and/or alcohol from the criminal justice system into treatment. Funds will be used to pay employ a full time Criminal Justice Assessor to assess offenders' risk, need, and responsivity factors and screen and refer for TAD program eligibility. Funds will cover wages and benefits for the Assessor, office supplies, drug testing services, and staff travel and training.
Eau Claire County	\$137,213	Multiple Treatment Courts	Funds will be used by the Eau Claire County Department of Human Services (ECCDHS) to support the provision of evidence-based treatment and services to treatment court participants. Grant dollars will be used to fund regular alcohol and drug testing for individuals in the tri-county Veterans Treatment Court (VTC) in order to promote accountability and monitor progress, as well as to ensure access to needed substance abuse and mental health treatment. Likewise, TAD money will be used to provide a higher fidelity, criminal justice version of the intensive AODA outpatient Matrix Model to participants in the county's Alternatives to Incarcerating Mothers (AIM) and Mental Health courts. Finally, funds will enable treatment court team members to attend training on evidence-based and best practices within the field.
Grant County	\$119,572	OWI Court; Drug Court	Grant funds will be used by the Grant County Treatment Court to support its Drug Court and OWI Court. The funds will support the position of the Treatment Court Coordinator, which will enhance the intensity and accountability of the Treatment Courts by providing hands-on oversight and guidance to Participants and the Treatment Court Team. Participants are individuals convicted of crimes related to or impelled by their substance abuse.
Ho-Chunk Nation	\$72,615	Healing to Wellness Court	Funds will be used by the Ho-Chunk Nation to hire a part-time assistant to help manage the daily activities of the Healing to Wellness Court. The funds will also be used to assist with training costs for team members, UA expenses, and various supplies and operating expenses that are needed for daily Healing to Wellness Court operations.
Iowa County	\$65,046	Drug Court	Funds will be used by Iowa County to support continued operation of its Drug Treatment Court through the funding of the treatment court coordinator, treatment services, drug and alcohol testing supplies, transportation and housing aid, and training for the treatment court team.
Jackson County	\$88,000	Diversion Program	Funds will be used by the Jackson County CJCC to operate a post-charge diversion program, targeting offenders assessed as medium/moderate risk and needs related to substance use disorders.

Grantee	Award	Project Type	Project Description
Jefferson County	\$174,020	Drug Court; OWI Court	Funds will be used by the Jefferson County CJCC to sustain an OWI Treatment Court, which started in 2013, and a Drug Treatment Court, which was started in August 2017. The Jefferson County Treatment Courts will use the funds to contractual costs to cover salary and benefit expenses for the case managers, the Treatment Court Coordinator position, various office supplies and training.
Kenosha County	\$124,500	Drug Court	Funds will be used to support operations of the Kenosha County Treatment Court through the use of random drug and alcohol testing, staff development training for team members, clinical assessments and coordination, medication assisted treatment, and internal evaluation.
La Crosse County	\$156,885	Diversion Program	Funds will be used by La Crosse County Justice Support Services to support staffing of pre- and post-charge diversion supervision.
Lac du Flambeau Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians	\$113,294	Healing to Wellness Court	Funds awarded to Zaagiibagaa Healing to Wellness Court will successfully divert participants from incarceration and reintegrate them into their culture and community through activities and therapy that supports sober living and uses evidence-based curriculum to achieve program goals for 2020. The grants funds will be used to support 70% of the Coordinator's salary and benefits, travel and training expenses to ensure continuing education of the Team. Funds will also be used to cover supplies for hands-on learning of traditional practices and cultural gatherings, which will be included in graduations, self-care socials and Healthy Living projects. Contractual funds have been designated for participants needing inpatient treatment and could also be used to assist with housing needs.
Lafayette County	\$118,533	OWI Court	Lafayette County Circuit Court will use the funds to create an OWI court program. The grant will fund personnel costs of the AODA Treatment Provider/case manager salary/benefits and 20% coordinator salary/benefits; training for staff and CJCC members; and assessment and drug testing materials.
Manitowoc County	\$142,396	Drug Court; Diversion Program	Continued implementation of the Pre-Trial Diversion and Adult Drug Court programs.
Marathon County	\$150,000	Drug Court	The funds will be used by Marathon County to implement an evidence based Drug Treatment Court which will adhere to the Ten Key Components and the Wisconsin Treatment Court Standards. The goals of the program are to promote self-sufficiency in program participants by reducing drug use through individual participation in a community based integrated program of drug treatment and rehabilitation services. In addition to improving public health, it is the goal of Marathon County to improve public safety by reducing the number of drug related crimes within Marathon County. The program will divert offenders with nonviolent crimes linked to substance abuse from jail, reduce recidivism and increase public safety.

Grantee	Award	Project Type	Project Description
Marinette County	\$203,770	Drug Court	Funds will be used by Marinette County to support the salary and benefits of the Treatment Court Coordinator and expansion funding will be used to fund a full-time case manager position to help increase capacity in the program. The grant will also help fund training events for the treatment court team and will help cover the cost of drug and alcohol testing.
Marquette County	\$100,082	Hybrid Court	Funds will be used by Marquette County Department of Human Services, in partnership with the District Attorney, Probation & Parole, Law enforcement, the Court and the Public Defender's office to reduce recidivism rates for non-violent offenders in the program and increase public safety as well as reduce prison and jail populations by diverting non-violent offenders to community based interventions. In addition, the program plans to increase the number of program participants as well as expand law enforcement's participation in the recovery process of the participants in Marquette County.
Menominee Indian Tribe of Wisconsin	\$98,148	Diversion Program	Funds will be used by the Menominee Probation and Parole to ensure direct coordination for pre- or post-charged, low-risk defendants who qualify and are referred into the Kakaecce Diversion Program. Funds will be used to support the salaries and benefits of the Diversion Coordinator and Resource Coordinator, as well as cover some training and supplies costs.
Milwaukee County	\$380,981	Diversion Program	Funds will be used to contract with JusticePoint, a private non-profit agency, to identify individuals arrested for non-violent offenses who have substance abuse and/or co-occurring mental health disorders who are eligible for deferred prosecutions. The enhancement funds will be used to contract with JusticePoint for screening and community supervision services for TAD participants.
Monroe County Justice Department	\$69,401	OWI Court; Drug Court	Funds will be used by Monroe County's OWI & Drug Treatment Courts to implement a Recovery Peer Support/Mentorship Program, hire a Mental Health provider and cover training costs for the treatment court teams in 2020. Funds will also be used to send team members to training. Funds will also be used to fund a mental health provider.
Outagamie County	\$178,343	Drug Court; Diversion Program	Funds continue to enhance both evidence-based program services and participant services throughout our diversion and treatment courts. These TAD enhancement funds will continue to support drug and alcohol testing, treatment court team training, Level 3 substance use disorder treatment services, treatment court incentives, and transitional/sober living rental assistance.
Ozaukee County	\$125,930	Diversion Program	Funds will be used by the Ozaukee County Criminal Justice Collaborating Council to support the existing diversion programs, which include a Pre-Charge/Post-Charge Diversion/Deferred Prosecution Agreement program and a Post-Charge, Alternatives to Revocation Diversion program. Grant funds will support the salaries and benefits of the

Grantee	Award	Project Type	Project Description
			programs' Administrator and Coordinator, will cover alcohol and drug testing supplies, and will cover MAT expenses.
Pierce County	\$205,777	OWI Court; Diversion Program	Funds will be used to continue operations of three programs: Intoxicated Driver Improvement Diversion Program, Pre-charge/post-charge Diversion Program, and an OWI Court.
Polk County	\$150,118	Drug Court; Diversion Program	Funding will be used to cover the salary and benefits of the Treatment Court Case Manager. Expansion funding will be used to increase capacity in the Diversion Program by funding a full-time Diversion Program Case Manager position and drug and alcohol testing supplies.
Portage County	\$76,187	Drug Court; Diversion Program	Funds will be used to continue the Portage County Adult Drug Treatment Court and to fund a full-time Case Manager position in the Diversion Program.
Racine County	\$124,975	Drug Court	Funds will be used by the Racine County Alcohol and Drug Treatment Court to expand drug and alcohol testing, provide comprehensive mental health screenings, provide staff development training for treatment court team members, as well as maintain the Program Coordinator position, incentives and wraparound services.
Rock County	\$125,000	Drug Court	Grant funding will be used to provide case management and treatment services for Drug Treatment Court. Drug Court is a collaborative justice system diversion opportunity for medium and high-risk, non-violent offenders with an underlying substance use disorder. Successful participants will be diverted from incarceration and will see their charges reduced or dismissed upon completion.
Rusk County	\$123,144	Hybrid Court	Funds will be used to provide intensive treatment, monitoring, and supervision for participants with AODA addictions who will be involved in an outpatient treatment program provided mainly by Aurora Community Counseling. Due to lack of credentialed service providers in specialized areas, the grant will be used to enhance program services by utilizing providers within neighboring areas.
Sauk County	\$116,733	Hybrid Court	Funds will be used to operate the Sauk County Hybrid Treatment Court. Funds will be used for salary and benefits for a Case Coordinator, relevant training for the team, various office supplies, drug testing supplies, participant incentives, and treatment costs.
Shawano County	\$107,347	Drug Court	Funding will be used by the Shawano County Department of Human Services to implement a Drug Court in Shawano County. Grant funds requested will be used to cover the costs of the Drug Court Coordinator, training expenses, drug testing, and treatment services.

Grantee	Award	Project Type	Project Description
Sheboygan County	\$93,079	Hybrid Court	Funds will be used by the Sheboygan County Drug & Alcohol Treatment Court to enhance ongoing operations of the program by increasing capacity.
St. Croix County	\$146,517	Drug Court; OWI Court; Diversion Program	Funds will be used to support two positions, a Case Management/COMPAS Assessor for Drug Court, OWI Court, and Case Management Specialist for Diversion Programs.
Taylor County	\$100,000	Hybrid Court	Funding will support the salary and benefits of the treatment court coordinator, training, incentives, a case management system, and drug testing expenses.
Trempealeau County	\$110,000	Hybrid Court	The funding will be used to cover the majority of the salary & benefits of the Recovery Court Case Manager position, training, residential treatment, testing supplies and a peer support specialist.
Walworth County	\$195,000	Drug Court; Diversion Program	Funds will be used to support the operations of the Walworth County Drug Court, an OWI Diversion Program, and a Disorderly Conduct Diversion Program for non-violent offenders involved in the criminal justice system due to alcohol and/or drug use disorders.
Washington County	\$96,720	Diversion Program	Funds will be used to cover the costs of a program coordinator, drug testing expenses and training needs to continue operations of the post-charge, deferred prosecution agreement, diversion program.
Waukesha County	\$139,680	Drug Court	Funds will be used by the Waukesha County Criminal Justice Collaborating Council (CJCC) to maintain 1 full-time Case Manager for the Waukesha County Drug Court program, allowing for up to 25 clients to be served with a total program capacity of up to 60 participants with supplemental federal funding. Rigorous drug testing and client assistance (i.e. transportation) expenses will also be included in the budget, as well as a part-time Recovery Coach Coordinator who will recruit, train, and supervise volunteer Recovery Coaches assigned to TAD clients in the program.
Waushara County	\$89,782	Hybrid Court	Funds will be used to support the continued operation of a hybrid OWI/adult drug treatment court program.
Wood County	\$140,000	Drug Court	Funds will be used by the Wood County Drug Court program and Wood County Human Services to provided treatment and supervision services to high risk/ high need drug addicted people of Wood County. Funds will be used to cover court staff, treatment court training, drug testing, outpatient treatment, risk and need assessments, and inpatient services.
Total	\$6,688,900		

ATTACHMENT 2

Drug Court Grant Awards, Calendar Year 2019

Grantee	Award	Project Type	Project Description
Adams County	\$28,470	Hybrid Court	Funds will be used to continue to support operations for the Adams County Hybrid Treatment Court, which includes the Treatment Court Coordinator (salary and benefits), various office supplies, monitoring services, training for the Treatment Court Team, and drug testing services. The expansion funding will fund a part-time Peer Support Specialist, rental assistance for participants, and travel costs for participants and volunteer drivers.
Green County	122,900	Drug Court	Funding will be used by Green County Human Services to support operations of a drug treatment court. The grant will fund the Drug Court Coordinator and AODA Counselor salaries, training for staff, detox and transportation services, and drug testing materials.
Green Lake County	101,130	Drug Court	Funds will be used by the Green Lake County Treatment Court Program for the coordinator's salary and benefits, drug screening supplies and lab services, treatment services, and training for members of the Treatment Court Team.
Portage County	125,000	Drug Court; Diversion Program	Funds will be used to continue the Portage County Adult Drug Treatment Court and to fund a full-time Case Manager position in the Diversion Program.
Richland County	122,500	OWI Court	Funds will be used to cover the OWI Treatment Court Coordinator position salary and benefits. The grant funds also support necessary supplies and equipment to manage program participants, based on principles of restorative justices that provides an alternative to incarceration for criminal offenders who are alcohol dependent.
Total	\$500,000		

*Adams County will receive a total of \$97,989 from both the TAD program and the drug court grant program (see Appendix VIII). Funding will be split as follows: \$69,519 from the TAD program and \$28,470 from the drug court grant program.

*Portage County will receive a total of \$201,187 from both the TAD program and the drug court grant program (see Appendix VIII). Funding will be split as follows: \$76,187 from the TAD program and \$125,000 from the drug court grant program