



Legislative Fiscal Bureau

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June, 2019

Joint Committee on Finance

Paper #456

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

[LFB 2019-21 Budget Summary: Page 252, #4]

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 2017-19 biennium is \$5,989,000 in 2017-18 and \$5,989,200 in 2018-19 (\$4,650,000 GPR annually and \$1,339,000 PR in 2017-18 and \$1,339,200 PR in 2018-19). Program revenue for the TAD program is comprised of the following: (a) \$1,078,400 PR annually from the justice information system (JIS) surcharge; (b) \$10,600 PR in 2017-18 and \$10,800 in 2018-19 from the drug abuse program improvement surcharge (DAPIS) and drug offender diversion surcharge (DODS); and (c) \$250,000 PR in 2017-18 and 2018-19 from a one-time transfer of funds from DOJ.

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.

GOVERNOR

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

- a. \$250,000 annually in one-time funding for existing programs to replace \$250,000 PR annually in one-time program revenue funding provided in the 2017-19 biennium.
- b. \$250,000 annually in one-time funding to expand existing programs.
- c. \$500,000 annually in one-time funding for new TAD programs in an appropriation created for counties and tribes that as of the effective date of the bill, have not received a grant under the TAD program.

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 2018-19. 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 2005-06 Thru 2016-17

<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).
County Drug Court Grant Program				
2013-14	\$500,000	\$0	\$500,000	
2014-15	500,000	0	500,000	
2015-16	500,000	0	500,000	
2016-17	500,000	0	500,000	
2017-18	500,000	0	500,000	
2018-19	500,000	0	500,000	

2. Under 2017 Act 32, an additional \$2,000,000 GPR annually was provided for the TAD program during the 2017-19 biennium only. Act 32 provided an additional \$150,000 GPR annually during the 2017-19 biennium and required that the additional funds be utilized to support TAD grants to counties that do not currently receive a grant under the TAD program. Finally, 2017 Act 59 provided \$250,000 PR annually for the TAD program during the 2017-19 biennium only. Program revenue funds were transferred from the Attorney General's discretionary settlement fund in 2017-18. A new, competitive five-year grant cycle for TAD grants began in January, 2017.

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 \$5,938,900 to projects operated by 50 counties and two tribes in 2019. [Note that of

the \$5,989,200 appropriated for the TAD program, \$50,300 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.] Appendix I identifies the TAD projects that received a grant award in 2019. Appendix 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.

Provisions Under the Bill

8. *Funding for counties that do not run programs with state TAD funding.* As discussed above, the bill provides DOJ \$500,000 GPR annually during the 2019-21 biennium only to support additional funding for the TAD program. In addition, a new appropriation is created with \$500,000 GPR annually during the 2019-21 biennium only to support funding for new TAD programs. Counties currently not funded include: Calumet, Clark, Door, Florence, Fond du Lac, Forest, Iron, Juneau, Kewaunee, Lafayette, Langlade, Lincoln, Menominee, Oconto, Oneida, Price, Sawyer, Shawano, 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 receive funding.

9. 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: Lafayette, Sawyer, Shawano, Vernon, and Waupaca.

10. In 2017-18, the average TAD grant was \$132,000. Under the bill \$500,000 GPR annually is provided to the existing TAD appropriation to: (a) replace \$250,000 PR annually that was one-time in nature in the 2017-19 biennium and from the Attorney Generals discretionary settlement funds (this replacement of funding would result in no net increase to TAD); and (b) \$250,000 GPR annually to expand existing TAD grants (an average increase of approximately \$5,600 per grantee). The remaining \$500,000 GPR annually is provided to a new appropriation for counties and tribes not currently receiving TAD grants. Based on current average grants, approximately three new grants could be provided using funding recommended in the bill. Further, this funding is one-time in nature and, therefore, would only allow for a two-year grant period.

11. In order to increase funding for TAD programs, specifically for programs not currently receiving TAD funding (\$500,000 GPR annually), continue one-time funding provided under 2017 Act 59 (\$250,000 GPR annually), and provide additional funding on in one-time basis for existing TAD programs (\$250,000 GPR annually), the Committee could approve the Governor's recommendation. [Alternative 1] Under this alternative, funding under the bill would not change, and DOJ's funding would be one-time and, therefore, not a part of the base during the 2021-23 biennium.

12. In reviewing the Governor's recommendations, the Committee could decide to fund some or all of the recommended TAD appropriation increases. Approval of the \$250,000 GPR annual appropriation to replace the one-time PR funding would maintain the current funding level for existing TAD grantees in 2019-21. [Alternative 2a] Provision of an additional \$250,000 GPR annually would allow, for the 2019-21 biennium only, a modest expansion of existing grants. [Alternative 2b] Finally, creation of a new appropriation funded at \$500,000 GPR annually would provide funding, only in the 2019-21 biennium, for new TAD grantees. [Alternative 2c]

13. *Convert one-time funding to ongoing funding.* Rather than provide additional funding for the TAD program during the 2019-21 biennium only, the Committee could provide this funding on an ongoing basis [Alternative 3]. As noted above, TAD grants and drug court grants are awarded on a five-year competitive grant cycle. The current cycle began in January, 2017, and runs through December, 2022. Therefore, providing additional funding for only two years may cause grant amounts to change after the one-time funding is eliminated.

14. *Convert PR funding to GPR.* 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 recent years, the JIS surcharge fund has operated in deficit. As indicated in the December, 2018, unsupported overdraft review submitted by DOA to the Committee, the JIS

surcharge fund concluded 2017-18 with a cumulative deficit of \$4.5 million. The administration indicates that the deficit is expected to increase over the 2019-21 biennium.

15. 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 2017-18, the DODS surcharge fund concluded the fiscal year with a cumulative deficit of \$1,695,900. The appropriation is expected to continue to carry a deficit through the 2019-21 biennium. Due to the deficit, a comparatively small amount of funding has been provided from DODS as indicated in Table 1.

16. The administration states that "with 50 current existing TAD grants, details have not yet been determined in how to best use this one-time funding to expand existing programs. Additional planning would be needed to determine how to use these funds given the number of existing programs and the fact that it is one-time funding." Given the uncertainty of how funding may be used for new programs and the condition of the PR appropriations that the TAD program draws from, the Committee could, instead, use the GPR funding provided under the bill to replace PR funding for the biennium [Alternative 4]. Under this alternative, \$250,000 GPR annually would be used to replace one-time funding of \$250,000 PR provided in the 2017-19 biennium for the Attorney General's discretionary settlement appropriations to expand TAD programming at either new or existing sites. Further, since the JIS is in deficit, \$750,000 GPR annually could be used to replace \$750,000 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 \$328,400 PR annually for TAD grants. This alternative would keep total TAD funding at the same level as in 2018-19 (\$5.99 million) and allow for the reassessment of the condition of PR appropriations that are in deficit, without reducing funding to counties currently receiving funding.

17. As DOJ anticipates preparing another five-year cost-benefit analysis of the TAD program in 2019, and releasing the report before the end of the year, the Committee may wish to wait to provide additional funding until the report is released to make sure any additional funding is directed to the area of greatest need. In addition, under statute, DOJ is required to create an annual progress report. The last publically available report on the program was published in 2014. [Alternative 5]

ALTERNATIVES

1. Include the bill's recommendation to 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 1	Change to	
	Base	Bill
GPR	\$2,000,000	\$0

2. Provide funding on a one-time basis for the treatment alternatives and diversion program as follows [any of the following alternatives may be selected]:

- a. Provide \$250,000 GPR annually to replace one-time PR funding.

ALT 2a	Change to	
	Base	Bill
GPR	\$500,000	\$0

- b. Provide \$250,000 GPR annually to expand existing TAD grants.

ALT 2b	Change to	
	Base	Bill
GPR	\$500,000	\$0

- c. Create a GPR appropriation for grants to counties and tribes not currently receiving a TAD grant, funded at \$500,000 GPR annually.

ALT 2c	Change to	
	Base	Bill
GPR	\$500,000	\$0

3. Modify the bill's recommendation to provide funding in 2019-21 on an ongoing, rather than one-time, basis for the treatment alternatives and diversion program.

4. Provide \$750,000 GPR annually to offset an annual \$750,000 PR reduction from the JIS surcharge appropriation. In addition, provide \$250,000 GPR annually for TAD program expansion at new or existing sites.

ALT 4	Change to	
	Base	Bill
GPR	\$2,000,000	\$0
PR	<u>-1,500,000</u>	<u>-1,500,000</u>
Total	\$0	-\$1,500,000

5. Take no action.

ALT 5	Change to	
	Base	Bill
GPR	\$0	-\$2,000,000

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Attachments

APPENDIX I

Treatment Alternatives and Diversion Grant Projects, 2019

Grantee	Award	Project Type	Project Description
Adams County*	\$47,966	Hybrid	Funds will be used to continue the implementation of a Hybrid Treatment Court targeting individuals whose criminal justice involvement is driven by alcohol or other substance use. The next twelve months of the grant period will focus on implementing the Treatment Court process that was established during the planning phase.
Ashland/Bayfield County	\$222,993	Treatment Court	Ashland and Bayfield counties are jointly applying for monies to continue the TAD programs in their respective counties. The grant dollars will be used to continue the TADPRO (treatment, alternatives, and diversion with track level implementation). This is a four track intervention/dosage model using risk and needs (COMPAS and GAIN assessments) to determine level of intervention and treatment needs.
Barron County	\$26,962	Hybrid Court	Funds will be used by the Barron County Drug and Alcohol Court (BCDAC) Program to enhance the current program. These enhancements will include the continued expansion of the current DAC Coordinator/Case Manager role and continue contracting with The Gap for Offender Accountability Sessions and faith-based support inclusive of weekly support groups, mentoring and support group, as explore new treatment availability.
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 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	\$111,964	Diversion Program	Funds will 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.
Burnett/Washburn County	\$125,000	Hybrid Court	Burnett and Washburn Counties will use TAD funds to sustain the joint Matrix IOP 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 by the Chippewa County Criminal Justice System 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

Grantee	Award	Project Type	Project Description
			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, working in partnership with the Columbia County Criminal Justice Coordinating Council and a variety of partners in the county, to implement an OWI Treatment Court that will focus on 3rd misdemeanor and 4th felony OWI offenders with a blood alcohol content of .15 or more. Funds will also be used to plan and implement an adult drug treatment court. Funds will be used to support the coordinator position and fund treatment services for participants.
Crawford County	\$98,030	Drug 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	With the full support of the Dane County Criminal Justice Council, TAD 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 the Dodge County TAD Program for the purpose of continuing and enhancing the existing service provisions of treatment-focused diversion alternatives for individuals whose actions stem from untreated addiction or mental health conditions. Over the past three years, Dodge County has designed and implemented an effective TAD program rooted in evidence-based practices. With the focus turned from program development to enhancement, the TAD team has evaluated practices that would serve to further improve the already outstanding outcomes achieved by the program. Dodge County will continue efforts to evolve the existing program from a diversion structure to that of a Problem Solving Court. Dodge County proposes the addition of Cognitive Behavioral Interventions, Medication Assisted Treatment, Drug Screens, and Residential Treatment to directly address criminogenic need areas of moderate to high risk participants.
Douglas County Health and Human Services	\$108,031	Drug Court	Since 2008, the Douglas County Treatment Court (DCTC) has worked to address the needs of those abusing substances that have historically been jailed or imprisoned. Douglas County developed an evidence based Treatment and utilizes the Matrix model OP program. This program has been unfunded and only made possible by the collaborative efforts of several departments within the county and providers. As a result, the treatment Court has only been able to serve a very small number (2-3) despite growing need.

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 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	Enhancement 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	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.
Iowa County	\$65,046	Drug Court	Grant funding will be used to continue developing the county's Drug Treatment Court. Given substance abuse patterns in Iowa County and the surrounding geographical area, it is anticipated that most participants will be heroin, opiate, and methamphetamine users. Admission to the program is based on the criminogenic risks/needs presented by each individual, with the primary target population consisting of individuals with high to medium criminogenic risk and high substance abuse needs. The goal of the program is to reduce incarceration rates and recidivism while helping participants to maintain sobriety through the use of supervision/drug testing, counseling and treatment, appropriate incentives and sanctions, and assistance with education, employment, and housing where possible.
Jackson County	\$88,000	Diversion Program	Funds will be used by the Jackson County CJCC, Department of Health and Human Services and jail to plan and implement a Medication Assisted Treatment re-entry program targeting offenders assessed as medium to high risk and needs related to opioid addiction. This project will promote a reduction in repeat episodes of incarceration at the pre-trial stage through early screening and identification of needs and individualized case planning prior to and after release. Offender accountability, effective evidence-based interventions and enhanced public safety will be promoted through the individualized services provided by a care coordinator, jail staff, medical provider and behavioral health clinician.

Grantee	Award	Project Type	Project Description
Jefferson County	\$174,020	Drug Court; OWI Court	Funds will be used by the Jefferson County criminal justice coordinating council (CJCC) to sustain an OWI Treatment Court and a Drug Treatment Court, which was started in August of 2017. The Jefferson County Treatment Courts will utilize evidenced based strategies to enhance public safety by providing effective monitoring, Court supervision and treatment interventions to program participants. These programs impact more than Jefferson County to include those in adjoining counties due to Hwy 26 and I-94. The CJCC will allow other county's offenders to participate on a case by case basis. The goal of the CJCC is to reduce recidivism rates and enhance public safety.
Kenosha County	\$124,500	Co-occurring Disorders Court	Funds will be used by the Kenosha County Treatment Court to expand the target population to serve individuals with diagnosed co-occurring disorders, enhance program services by expanding the number of random drug/alcohol tests, providing staff development training for team members, and shortening the time between case filing and entry into treatment court. Adhering to the Drug Court Ten Key Components and Wisconsin Treatment Court Standards, the Kenosha County Treatment Court will serve nonviolent offenders with high criminogenic needs/risk as well as co-occurring disorders.
La Crosse County	\$156,885	Diversion Program	The La Crosse County pretrial services program encompasses a broad range of screenings and services, including pretrial diversion and pretrial supervision, and feeds into other alternatives to incarceration, including treatment courts. La Crosse County first received TAD funds in 2014-15 to implement a pretrial services program. In 2018, the County aims to enhance the evidence-based services that are currently in place, with the continued goal of fine-tuning its diversion eligibility grids and processes, continuing to divert low risk offenders from the criminal justice system, honing and validating its pretrial risk grids, and improving timeliness in referrals to treatment alternatives.
Lac du Flambeau Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians	\$113,294	Tribal Healing to Wellness Court	The Zaagiibagaa Healing to Wellness Court intends to fund the Cultural Leader, Coordinator and Director to successfully reintegrate participants with their culture and community through activities led by the Cultural Leader, planned with the assistance of the Coordinator and Director. These positions are key to goals set for 2018: (a) reducing recidivism and increasing public safety and (b) reducing prison and jail populations by diverting nonviolent offenders to community based interventions. Travel will bring the team information on practices implemented and results of such within their respective disciplines. With the implementation of the Cultural Leader position, funds will be used for supplies to teach participants traditional practices.
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

Grantee	Award	Project Type	Project Description
Marinette County	\$125,557	Drug Court	<p>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.</p> <p>Marinette County Health & Human Services, in collaboration with the District Attorney's Office, Clerk of Courts, the Circuit Court Judges, Law Enforcement, Marinette County Administration and the Criminal Justice Coordinating Committee will use funds to continue the current Treatment Drug Court that has been in existence since 2014. The Treatment Drug Court was evaluated in January of 2016 by the Bureau of Justice Assistance and has been implementing enhancements to improve the existing treatment drug court program. The county continues to have an opiate and heroin drug problem and has focused drug court efforts treating individuals with moderate to high risk of re-offending with an AODA diagnosis, with the overall goal of reducing jail population, jail recidivism and criminal activity related to illegal drug use.</p>
Marquette County	\$100,082	Hybrid Court	<p>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 plan is to increase the number of program participants as well as expand law enforcement's participation in the recovery process of the participants.</p>
Menominee Indian Tribe of Wisconsin	\$98,148	Diversion Program	<p>Funds will be used by Menominee Probation and Parole to ensure direct coordination towards a project for pre- or post-charged, low-risk defendants who qualify and are referred into the treatment alternative program. In direct collaboration with Tribal Justice Departments the program will provide collaboration, treatment and wraparound recovery services for defendants (i.e. on a Deferred Prosecution Agreement) who are in need of alcohol and substance abuse treatment among other treatment programs including wraparound recovery planning.</p>
Milwaukee County	\$380,981	Diversion Program	<p>Funds will be used by Milwaukee County to enhance the current Treatment Alternatives and Diversion and Deferred Prosecution program. The program will be administered by the Office of the Chief Judge, while the services are provided by JusticePoint, Inc. Service. The District Attorney and Public Defender Offices also provide an ample amount of support for the program with dedicated staff ensuring the program runs smoothly. Programming in 2017 included the addition of more cognitive behavioral programming options, including Cognitive Behavioral Interventions-Substance Abuse. This curriculum offers a cognitive behavior change program with emphasis on substance abusers. Further enhancement in 2018 will add Moving On for females, better utilizing gender responsivity to services. Peer Support Specialists will also be added to the current programming under this grant, allowing for a stronger support.</p>

Grantee	Award	Project Type	Project Description
Monroe County Justice Department	\$22,000	OWI Court	Funds will be used by Monroe County's OWI Treatment Court under direction of the program coordinator to secure a process and impact evaluation of the program and to enhance the programs incentives ability. A process and impact evaluation will enhance the program by highlighting strength and weaknesses and giving us insight to the processes that have been employed over the past five years. Additionally, an evaluation would help determine if the program is meeting its goals of reducing recidivism in substance related crimes. Lastly, funds will be used toward incentives budget to ensure proper execution of the system garnering more positive behavior.
Outagamie County	\$178,343	Drug Court; Diversion Program	Outagamie County Criminal Justice Treatment Services will use funds to improve the efficiency and efficacy of coordinated system responses that manages early screening, identification, accurate placement, expedited referral, and triaging of potential candidates into a continuum of risk based interventions, including treatment courts, alternative, and diversion programs. Funds primarily support the critical staff necessary for the expanded use of risk and criminogenic need assessment tools, developing a more efficient process for triaging cases in the District Attorney's Office, and improving outcome measures. The project enhances ongoing efforts to sustain and expand treatment, alternative, and diversion programs in the Outagamie County Justice System that target interventions based on risk and criminogenic needs.
Ozaukee County	\$125,930	Diversion Program	The Ozaukee County Criminal Justice Collaborating Council (CJCC) oversees existing projects that include a Pre-trial Diversion, Alternative to revocation (ATR) case management, and a Sobriety Based Housing option. The goals for the projects are to reduce recidivism, reduce cost associated with re-entry into the Criminal Justice system and provide a wrap around approach at each level of the criminal justice continuum. Any cost savings to the county would be derived from having an effect on repeat offenses. All Ozaukee County TAD Projects share the goal of providing assessment for low to mid-risk level offenders who meet initial criminal history, age, residency, and charge requirements.
Pierce County	\$205,777	OWI Court; Diversion Program	Grant funds will continue to be utilized to continue to support a diversion program and an intoxicated driver improvement program in Pierce County. Grant funds will also be used to continue implementation of an OWI treatment court.
Polk County	\$66,300	Co-occurring Disorders Court	Polk County is seeking to improve the quality of life for Polk County residents through: a) increased responsiveness of the treatment court - improve length of time between initial referral and acceptance into the program; and (b) increasing the number of participants in the program.
Racine County	\$124,975	Hybrid 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	TAD funding will be used to provide case management and treatment services for its 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

Grantee	Award	Project Type	Project Description
			participants will be diverted from incarceration and will see their charges reduced or dismissed upon completion.
Rusk County	\$123,144	Drug Court	Funds will be used by Rusk County 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, however due to lack of credentialed service providers in specialized areas, the program needs to enhance services by utilizing providers within neighboring areas.
Sauk County	\$116,733	Drug Court	Funds will be used in Sauk County to continue service to participants of the adult treatment court. In addition, the funds will be used to expand programming to include those crimes involving alcohol, including OWI charges.
Sheboygan County	\$93,079	Hybrid Court	Funds will be used by the Sheboygan County Drug & Alcohol Treatment Court Program to provide an enhanced treatment services Vocational Habilitation, Family Psychoeducation, and Post-Graduation/Alumni Services to break the cycle of substance abuse and criminal behavior.
St. Croix County	\$146,517	Drug Court; Diversion Program	Funds will be used collaboratively by St. Croix County's Treatment and Diversion Program, Adult Drug Court, and Community Justice Collaborating Council to enhance use of risk and needs assessments and evidence based practices (EBPs) in an effort to identify and divert nonviolent offenders as early as possible to appropriate diversion programming.
Taylor County	\$100,000	OWI Court; Drug Court	Funds will be used for a Hybrid OWI/Drug Treatment Court, which is an expansion of the current OWI treatment court accepting only OWI's 2nd and 3rd offenses, to now accepting participants convicted of OWI-2nd Offense through OWI-6th Offense, felony drug-related convictions and ATRs. Funds will be used to: (a) cover the salary and benefits of a part-time drug court coordinator and part-time case manager position; (b) assist in paying for operational expenses/supplies; (c) to pay for training/travel expenses; (d) to pay for contractual services, such as group and individual counseling and AODA services to participants; and (e) to assist in paying for additional drug testing.
Trempealeau County	\$110,000	Hybrid Court	Building on the past 11 years of experience, the project will provide additional case management services for participants, create a community wide sober event, offer specialized treatment services for women and continue to train the Recovery Court team on EBPs.
Walworth County	\$215,000	Drug Court; Diversion Program	Funding will continue to support Walworth County in the enhancement of the Walworth County Pretrial Services Program and Walworth County Drug Court (WCDC) program.
Washington County	\$96,720	Diversion Program	Washington County will continue its second year of implementation of a pre-trial deferred prosecution agreement diversion program for individuals with an opioid use disorder charged with possession of narcotic drugs.
Waukesha County	\$139,680	Drug Court	Funds will be used by the Waukesha County Criminal Justice Collaborating Council (CJCC) to maintain one 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

Grantee	Award	Project Type	Project Description
Waushara County	\$89,782	Drug Court	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.
Wood County	\$140,000	Drug Court	Waushara County’s TAD and Safe Streets Program offers a two-tiered treatment court for non-violent offenders confronting alcohol and substance abuse issues. The Waushara County Department of Human Services serves as fiscal agent on behalf of the county Sheriff’s Department, Circuit Court, District Attorney, and Alcohol & Drug Abuse treatment providers, Department of Corrections and State Public Defender’s Office. These agencies are invested in providing community-based intervention and treatment as an alternative to traditional sentencing models to reduce recidivism and increase public safety.
Total	\$5,938,900		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. The funds will be used for court staff, treatment court training, drug testing, outpatient treatment, risk/need assessments and inpatient services/ MAT.

*Adams County will receive a total of \$76,436 from both the TAD program and the drug court grant program (see Appendix VIII). Funding will be split as follows: \$47,966 from the TAD program and \$28,470 from the drug court grant program.

APPENDIX II

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 the implementation of a Hybrid Treatment Court targeting individuals whose criminal justice involvement is driven by alcohol or other substance use. The next twelve months of the grant period will focus on implementing the Treatment Court process that was established during the planning phase.
Green County	\$122,900	Drug Court	Green County Human Services will use the funds to create a drug court program in Green County. Funds will be used to continue the progress made in the first year of the grant. The grant will fund the Drug Court Coordinator and AODA Counselor salaries, training for staff, and detox and transport, 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	Funds will be used by Portage County to fully establish the Portage County Adult Drug Treatment Court.
Richland County	\$122,500	OWI Court	Funds will be used by Richland County to implement and operate a program based on principles of restorative justice that provides an alternative to incarceration for criminal offenders who are alcohol dependent. This program focuses on persons convicted of OWI 3rd to 6th offense and defendants being revoked from probation.
Total	\$500,000		

*Adams County will receive a total of \$76,436 from both the TAD program (see Appendix VII) and the drug court grant program. Funding will be split as follows: \$47,966 from the TAD program and \$28,470 from the drug court grant program.