

Rep. Lindsey LaPointe

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Filed: 3/15/2022

10200SB2565ham001

LRB102 16553 RLC 37423 a 1 AMENDMENT TO SENATE BILL 2565 AMENDMENT NO. . Amend Senate Bill 2565 by replacing 2 everything after the enacting clause with the following: 3 "Section 5. The Drug Court Treatment Act is amended by 4 changing Sections 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 35, 40, 45, and 50 as 5 6 follows: 7 (730 ILCS 166/5) Sec. 5. Purposes. The General Assembly recognizes that 8 9 10

individuals struggling with substance use disorders may come into contact with the criminal justice system and be charged with felony or misdemeanor offenses. The General Assembly also recognizes that substance use disorders and mental illness co-occur in a substantial percentage of criminal defendants the use and abuse of drugs has a dramatic effect on the criminal justice system in the State of Illinois. There is a critical need for the a criminal justice system to recognize

- <u>individuals struggling</u> with these issues, provide alternatives 1 to incarceration to address substance use disorders when 2 possible, and provide appropriate access to treatment and 3 4 support to such individuals program that will reduce the 5 incidence of drug use, drug addiction, and crimes committed as a result of drug use and drug addiction. It is the intent of 6 7 the General Assembly to create specialized drug courts, in accordance with evidence-based practices and the Illinois 8 9 Supreme Court Problem-Solving Court Standards for addressing 10 substance use and co-occurring disorders, with the necessary 11 flexibility to meet the needs for an array of services and supports among participants in certified drug court programs 12 13 the drug problems in the State of Illinois. (Source: P.A. 92-58, eff. 1-1-02.)
- 15 (730 ILCS 166/10)

- Sec. 10. Definitions. As used in this Act: 16
- "Certification" means the process by which a 17 18 problem-solving court obtains approval from the Supreme Court 19 to operate in accordance with the Problem-Solving Court 20 Standards.
- "Clinical treatment plan" means an evidence-based, 21 22 comprehensive, and individualized plan that: (i) is developed by a qualified professional in accordance with the Department 23 24 of Human Services substance use prevention and recovery rules under 77 Ill. Adm. Code 2060 or an equivalent standard in any 25

state where treatment may take place; and (ii) defines the
scope of treatment services to be delivered by a court
treatment provider.
"Combination drug court program" means a type of
problem-solving court that allows an individual to enter a
problem-solving court before a plea, conviction, or
disposition while also permitting an individual who has
admitted guilt, or been found guilty, to enter a
problem-solving court as a part of the individual's sentence
or disposition.
"Community behavioral health center" means a physical site
where behavioral healthcare services are provided in
accordance with the Community Behavioral Health Center
Infrastructure Act.
"Community mental health center" means an entity:
(1) licensed by the Department of Public Health as a
community mental health center in accordance with the
conditions of participation for community mental health
centers established by the Centers for Medicare and
Medicaid Services; and
(2) that provides outpatient services, including
specialized outpatient services, for individuals who are
chronically mental ill.
"Co-occurring mental health and substance use disorders
court program" means a program that includes an individual

with co-occurring mental illness and substance use disorder

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1 diagnoses and professionals with training and experience in treating individuals with diagnoses of substance use disorder 2 and mental illness. 3

"Drug court", "drug court program", "court", or "program" means a specially designated court, court calendar, or docket facilitating intensive therapeutic treatment to monitor and assist participants with substance use disorders in making positive lifestyle changes and reducing the rate of recidivism. Drug court programs are nonadversarial in nature and bring together substance use disorder professionals, local social programs, and monitoring in accordance with the nationally recommended 10 key components of drug courts and the Problem-Solving Court Standards. Common features of a drug court program include, but are not limited to, a designated judge and staff; specialized intake and screening procedures; coordinated treatment procedures administered by a trained, multidisciplinary professional team; close evaluation of participants, including continued assessments and modification of the court requirements and use of sanctions, incentives, and therapeutic adjustments to address behavior; frequent judicial interaction with participants; less formal court process and procedures; voluntary participation; and a low treatment staff-to-client ratio. an immediate and highly structured judicial intervention process for substance abuse of eligible defendants that brings together substance abuse professionals, local social programs, and

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intensive judicial monitoring in accordance with nationally recommended 10 key components of drug courts.

"Drug court professional" means a member of the drug court team, including but not limited to a judge, prosecutor, defense attorney, probation officer, coordinator, or treatment provider, or peer recovery coach.

"Peer recovery coach" means a mentor assigned to a defendant during participation in a drug treatment court program who has been trained by the court, a service provider used by the court for substance use disorder or mental health treatment, a local service provider with an established peer recovery coach or mentor program not otherwise used by the court for treatment, or a Certified Recovery Support Specialist certified by the Illinois Certification Board. "Peer recovery coach" includes individuals with lived experiences of the issues the problem-solving court seeks to address, including, but not limited to, substance use disorder, mental illness, and co-occurring disorders or involvement with the criminal justice system. "Peer recovery coach" includes individuals required to guide and mentor the participant to successfully complete assigned requirements and to facilitate participants' independence for continued success once the supports of the court are no longer available to them. "Post-adjudicatory drug court program" means a program that allows an individual who has admitted guilt or has been found guilty, with the defendant's consent, and the approval

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1 of the court, to enter a drug court program as part of the defendant's sentence or disposition. 2

"Pre-adjudicatory drug court program" means a program that allows the defendant, with the defendant's consent and the approval of the court, to enter the drug court program before plea, conviction, or disposition and requires successful completion of the drug court program as part of the agreement.

"Problem-Solving Court Standards" means the statewide standards adopted by the Supreme Court that set forth the minimum requirements for the planning, establishment, certification, operation, and evaluation of all problem-solving courts in this State.

"Validated clinical assessment" means a validated assessment tool administered by a qualified clinician to determine the treatment needs of participants. "Validated clinical assessment" includes assessment tools required by public or private insurance.

"Pre adjudicatory drug court program" means a program that allows the defendant, with the consent of the prosecution, to expedite the defendant's criminal case before conviction before filing of a criminal case and requires successful completion of the drug court program as part of the agreement.

"Post-adjudicatory drug court program" means a program in which the defendant has admitted guilt or has been found quilty and agrees, along with the prosecution, to enter a drug court program as part of the defendant's sentence.

- 1 "Combination drug court program" means a drug court
- 2 program that includes a pre-adjudicatory drug court program
- 3 and a post-adjudicatory drug court program.
- 4 (Source: P.A. 97-946, eff. 8-13-12.)
- 5 (730 ILCS 166/15)

- 6 Sec. 15. Authorization.
 - (a) The Chief Judge of each judicial circuit may must establish a drug court program in compliance with the Problem-Solving Court Standards. At the discretion of the Chief Judge, the drug court program may be operated in one or more counties of the circuit and allow defendants from all counties within the circuit to participate. Drug court programs must be certified by the Illinois Supreme Court including the format under which it operates under this Act.
 - (b) Whenever the county boards of 2 or more counties within the same judicial circuit shall determine that a single drug court program would best serve those counties, the county board of each such county may shall adopt a resolution to the effect that there shall be a single drug court program serving those counties, and shall provide a copy of the resolution to the Chief Judge of the judicial circuit. Upon receipt of such a resolution, those resolutions, the Chief Judge may shall establish or, in the case of an existing drug court program, reorganize re organize a single drug court program to serve those counties.

- 1 (c) (Blank). Upon petition of the county board by the
- 2 State's Attorney, the court may, for good cause shown of
- 3 financial hardship or lack of necessary resources, enter an
- 4 order delaying the implementation of the requirements of
- 5 subsection (a) of this Section for an individual county, for a
- 6 period not to exceed 2 years.
- 7 (Source: P.A. 96-776, eff. 1-1-10.)
- 8 (730 ILCS 166/20)
- 9 Sec. 20. Eligibility.
- 10 (a) A defendant may be admitted into a drug court program
- only upon the consent agreement of the defendant and with the
- 12 approval of the court. A defendant agrees to be admitted when a
- written consent to participate is provided to the court in
- 14 open court and the defendant acknowledges understanding its
- 15 contents.
- 16 <u>(a-5) Each drug court shall have a target population</u>
- 17 defined in its written policies and procedures. The policies
- 18 and procedures shall define that court's eligibility and
- 19 exclusionary criteria.
- 20 (b) A defendant shall be excluded from a drug court
- 21 program if any of one of the following applies apply:
- 22 (1) The crime is a crime of violence as set forth in
- 23 <u>paragraph</u> clause (4) of this subsection (b).
- 24 (2) The defendant denies his or her use of or
- addiction to drugs.

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- (3) The defendant does not demonstrate a willingness to participate in a treatment program.
- (4) The defendant has been convicted of a crime of violence within the past 5 10 years excluding incarceration time. As used in this paragraph Section, "crime of violence" means: first degree murder, second degree murder, predatory criminal sexual assault of a child, aggravated criminal sexual assault, criminal sexual assault, armed robbery, aggravated arson, aggravated kidnaping, kidnapping kidnaping, aggravated battery resulting in great bodily harm or permanent disability, aggravated domestic battery resulting in great bodily harm or permanent disability, aggravated criminal sexual abuse by a person in a position of trust or authority over a child, stalking, aggravated stalking, home invasion, or aggravated vehicular hijacking any offense involving the discharge of a firearm.
- (5) The defendant is charged with a violation of subparagraph (F) of paragraph (1) of subsection (d) of Section 11-501 of the Illinois Vehicle Code in which an individual is charged with aggravated driving under the influence that resulted in the death of another person or when the violation was a proximate cause of the death, unless, pursuant to subparagraph (G) of paragraph (1) of subsection (d) of Section 11-501 of the Illinois Vehicle Code, the court determines that extraordinary

1 circumstances exist and require probation.

2	(c) Notwithstanding subsection (a), the defendant may be
3	admitted into a drug court program only upon the agreement of
4	the prosecutor if the defendant is charged with a Class 2 or
5	<pre>greater felony violation of:</pre>
6	(1) <u>Section 401, 401.1, 405, or 405.2 of the Illinois</u>
7	Controlled Substances Act;
8	(2) Section 5, 5.1, or 5.2 of the Cannabis Control
9	Act; or
10	(3) Section 15, 20, 25, 30, 35, 40, 45, 50, 55, 56, or
11	65 of the Methamphetamine Control and Community Protection
12	Act.
13	the defendant is charged with a Class 2 or greater felony
14	violation of:
15	(A) Section 401, 401.1, 405, or 405.2 of the
16	Illinois Controlled Substances Act;
17	(B) Section 5, 5.1, or 5.2 of the Cannabis Control
18	Act;
19	(C) Section 15, 20, 25, 30, 35, 40, 45, 50, 55, 56,
20	or 65 of the Methamphetamine Control and Community
21	Protection Act; or
22	(2) the defendant has previously, on 3 or more
23	occasions, either completed a drug court program, been
24	discharged from a drug court program, or been terminated
25	from a drug court program.
26	(Source: P.A. 99-480, eff. 9-9-15.)

1 (730 ILCS 166/25)

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Sec. 25. Procedure.

(a) A The court shall order an eligibility screening and clinical needs an assessment and risk assessment of the defendant shall be performed as required by the court's policies and procedures prior to the defendant's admission into a drug court. The clinical needs assessment shall be conducted in accordance with the Department of Human Services substance use prevention and recovery rules under 77 Ill. Adm. Code 2060. The assessment shall include, but is not limited to, assessments of substance use and mental and behavioral health needs. The assessment shall be administered by individuals approved under the Department of Human Services substance use prevention and recovery rules for professional staff under 77 Ill. Adm. Code 2060 and used to inform any clinical treatment plans. Clinical treatment plans shall be developed in accordance with the Problem-Solving Court Standards and in part upon the known availability of treatment resources. Any risk assessment shall be performed using an assessment

tool approved by the Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts and as required by the court's policies and procedures. by an agent designated by the State of Illinois to provide assessment services for the Illinois Courts.

An assessment need not be ordered if the court finds a

- valid assessment related to the present charge pending against the defendant has been completed within the previous 60 days.
 - (b) The judge shall inform the defendant that if the defendant fails to meet the conditions of the drug court program, eligibility to participate in the program may be revoked and the defendant may be sentenced or the prosecution continued as provided in the Unified Code of Corrections for the crime charged.
 - (c) The defendant shall execute a written agreement as to his or her participation in the program and shall agree to all of the terms and conditions of the program, including but not limited to the possibility of sanctions or incarceration for failing to abide or comply with the terms of the program.
 - (d) In addition to any conditions authorized under the Pretrial Services Act and Section 5-6-3 of the Unified Code of Corrections, the court may order the participant to complete mental health counseling or substance use disorder treatment in an outpatient or residential treatment program and may order the participant to comply with physicians' recommendations regarding medications and all follow-up treatment for any mental health diagnosis made by the provider. Substance use disorder treatment programs must be licensed by the Department of Human Services in accordance with the Department of Human Services substance use prevention and recovery rules, or an equivalent standard in any other state where the treatment may take place, and use

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evidence-based treatment. When referring participants to mental health treatment programs, the court shall prioritize providers certified as community mental health or behavioral health centers if possible. The court shall consider the least restrictive treatment option when ordering mental health or substance use disorder treatment for participants and the results of clinical and risk assessments in accordance with the Problem-Solving Court Standards. defendant to complete substance abuse treatment in an outpatient, inpatient, residential, or jail-based custodial treatment program. Any period of time a defendant shall serve in a jail-based treatment program may not be reduced by the accumulation of good time or other credits and may be for a period of up to 120 days.

(e) The drug court program shall include a regimen of graduated requirements, including and rewards and sanctions, including but not limited to: fines, fees, costs, restitution, incarceration of up to 180 days, individual and group therapy, substance drug analysis testing, close monitoring by the court, restitution, at a minimum of once every 30 days and supervision of progress, educational or vocational counseling as appropriate, and other requirements necessary to fulfill the drug court program. Program phases, therapeutic adjustments, incentives, and sanctions, including the use of jail sanctions, shall be administered in accordance with evidence-based practices and the Problem-Solving Court

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Standards. If the participant defendant needs treatment for an opioid use disorder abuse or dependence, the court may not prohibit the participant defendant from participating in and receiving medication-assisted medication assisted treatment under the care of a physician licensed in this State to practice medicine in all of its branches. Drua participants may not be required to refrain from using medication-assisted medication assisted treatment as a term or condition of successful completion of the drug court program.

(f) Recognizing that individuals struggling with mental health, substance use, and related co-occurring disorders have often experienced trauma, drug court programs may include specialized service programs specifically designed to address trauma. These specialized services may be offered to individuals admitted to the drug court program. Judicial circuits establishing these specialized programs shall partner with advocates, survivors, and service providers in the development of the programs. Trauma-informed services and programming shall be operated in accordance with evidence-based best practices as outlined by the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Service Administration's National Center for Trauma-Informed Care.

(g) The court may establish a mentorship program that provides access and support to program participants by peer recovery coaches. Courts shall be responsible to administer the mentorship program with the support of mentors and local

- 1 mental health and substance disorder treatment use
- 2 organizations.

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- (Source: P.A. 99-554, eff. 1-1-17.) 3
- 4 (730 ILCS 166/30)

defendants.

Administrative Code.

- 5 Sec. 30. Mental health and substance use disorder 6 Substance abuse treatment.
- 7 (a) The drug court program shall maintain a network of 8 substance use disorder abuse treatment programs representing a 9 continuum of graduated substance use disorder abuse treatment 10 options commensurate with the needs of the participant
- 12 (b) Any substance use disorder abuse treatment program to 13 which participants defendants are referred must hold a valid 14 license from the Department of Human Services Division of Substance Use Prevention and Recovery, use evidence-based 15 treatment, and deliver all services in accordance with 77 Ill. 16 Adm. Code 2060, including services available through the 17 18 United States Department of Veterans Affairs, the Illinois 19 Department of Veterans' Affairs, or Veterans Assistance Commission, or an equivalent standard in any other state where 20 21 treatment may take place meet all of the rules and governing programs in Parts 2030 and 2060 of Title 77 of the Illinois 22
 - (c) The drug court program may, at its discretion, employ additional services or interventions, as it deems necessary on

- 1 a case by case basis.
- 2 (d) The drug court program may maintain or collaborate
- 3 with a network of mental health treatment programs
- 4 representing a continuum of treatment options commensurate
- 5 with the needs of the participant and available resources,
- 6 including programs with the State and community-based programs
- supported and sanctioned by the State. Partnerships with 7
- providers certified as mental health or behavioral health 8
- 9 centers shall be <u>prioritized when possible</u>.
- 10 (Source: P.A. 92-58, eff. 1-1-02.)
- 11 (730 ILCS 166/35)
- 12 Sec. 35. Violation; termination; dismissal from program
- 13 discharge.
- 14 (a) If the court finds from the evidence presented,
- including, but not limited to, the reports or proffers of 15
- proof from the drug court professionals, that: (1) the 16
- participant is not complying with the requirements of the 17
- treatment program; or (2) the participant has otherwise 18
- 19 violated the terms and conditions of the program, the court
- may impose reasonable sanctions under the prior written 20
- agreement of the participant, including, but not limited to, 21
- 22 imprisonment or dismissal of the participant from the program,
- 23 and the court may reinstate criminal proceedings against the
- 24 participant or proceed under Section 5-6-4 of the Unified Code
- of Corrections for a violation of probation, conditional 25

Τ	discharge, or supervision hearing. He the court finds from the
2	evidence presented including but not limited to the reports or
3	proffers of proof from the drug court professionals that:
4	(1) the defendant is not performing satisfactorily in
5	the assigned program;
6	(2) the defendant is not benefitting from education,
7	treatment, or rehabilitation;
8	(3) the defendant has engaged in criminal conduct
9	rendering him or her unsuitable for the program; or
10	(4) the defendant has otherwise violated the terms and
11	conditions of the program or his or her sentence or is for
12	any reason unable to participate;
13	the court may impose reasonable sanctions under prior written
14	agreement of the defendant, including but not limited to
15	imprisonment or dismissal of the defendant from the program
16	and the court may reinstate criminal proceedings against him
17	or her or proceed under Section 5 6 4 of the Unified Code of
18	Corrections for a violation of probation, conditional
19	discharge, or supervision hearing.
20	(a-5) <u>Based on the evidence presented</u> , the court shall
21	determine whether the participant has violated the conditions
22	of the program and whether the participant should be dismissed
23	from the program or whether, pursuant to the court's policies
24	and procedures, some other alternative may be appropriate in
25	the interests of the participant and the public.

<u>(a-10)</u> A <u>participant</u> defendant who is assigned to a

26 <u>writing:</u>

1	substance <u>use disorder</u> abuse treatment program under this Act
2	for <u>an</u> opioid <u>use disorder</u> abuse or dependence is not in
3	violation of the terms or conditions of the program on the
4	basis of his or her participation in <u>medication-assisted</u>
5	medication assisted treatment under the care of a physician
6	licensed in this State to practice medicine in all of its
7	branches.
8	(a-15) A participant may voluntarily withdraw from the
9	drug court program in accordance with the drug court program's
10	policies and procedures. Prior to allowing the participant to
11	withdraw, the judge shall:
12	(1) ensure that the participant has the right to
13	consult with counsel prior to withdrawal;
14	(2) determine in open court that the withdrawal is
15	made voluntarily and knowingly; and
16	(3) admonish the participant in open court as to the
17	consequences, actual or potential, which can result from
18	withdrawal.
19	Upon withdrawal, the criminal proceedings may be
20	reinstated against the participant or proceedings may be
21	initiated under Section 5-6-4 of the Unified Code of
22	Corrections for a violation of probation, conditional
23	discharge, or supervision hearing.
24	(a-20) No participant may be dismissed from the program
25	unless, prior to dismissal, the participant is informed in

1	(1) of the reason or reasons for the dismissal;
2	(2) the evidentiary basis supporting the reason or
3	reasons for the dismissal; and
4	(3) that the participant has a right to a hearing at
5	which the participant may present evidence supporting the
6	participant's continuation in the program.
7	(a-25) A participant who has not violated the conditions
8	of the program in such a way as to warrant unsuccessful
9	dismissal, but who is unable to complete program requirements
10	to qualify for a successful discharge, may be terminated from
11	the program as a neutral discharge.
12	(b) Upon successful completion of the terms and conditions
13	of the program, the court may dismiss the original charges
14	against the <u>participant</u> defendant or successfully terminate
15	the <u>participant's</u> defendant's sentence or otherwise discharge
16	the participant him or her from any further proceedings
17	against <u>the participant</u> him or her in the original
18	prosecution.
19	(c) Upon successful completion of the terms and conditions
20	of the program, any State's Attorney in the county of
21	conviction, participant, or defense attorney may move to
22	vacate any convictions that are eligible for sealing under the
23	Criminal Identification Act. A participant may immediately
24	file a petition to expunge vacated convictions and the
25	associated underlying records per the Criminal Identification

Act. If the State's Attorney moves to vacate a conviction, the

- 1 State's Attorney may not object to expungement of that
- 2 conviction or the underlying record.
- (d) The drug court program may maintain or collaborate 3
- 4 with a network of legal aid organizations that specialize in
- 5 conviction relief to support participants navigating the
- expungement and sealing process. 6
- (Source: P.A. 99-554, eff. 1-1-17.) 7
- 8 (730 ILCS 166/40)
- 9 Sec. 40. Education seminars for judges. A judge assigned
- 10 to preside over a drug treatment court shall have experience,
- training, and continuing education in topics including, but 11
- 12 not limited to:
- 13 (1) criminal law;
- 14 (2) behavioral health;
- (3) confidentiality; 15
- 16 (4) ethics;
- 17 (5) evidence-based practices;
- 18 (6) substance use disorders;
- 19 (7) mental illness;
- 2.0 (8) co-occurring disorders; and
- 21 (9) presiding over various types of problem-solving
- courts. The Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts shall 22
- conduct education seminars for judges throughout the State on 23
- 24 how to operate drug court programs with a specific emphasis on
- 25 cases involving the illegal possession of methamphetamine.

1 (Source: P.A. 94-552, eff. 8-12-05.)

2 (730 ILCS 166/45)

3 Sec. 45. Education seminars for drug court prosecutors. 4 Subject to appropriation, the Office of the State's Attorneys 5 Appellate Prosecutor shall conduct mandatory education 6 seminars on the subjects of substance abuse and addiction for 7 all drug court prosecutors throughout the State to ensure that 8 the problem-solving court maintains fidelity to 9 problem-solving court model. Topics include, but are not 10 limited to, evidence-based screening, assessment and treatment practices, target population, substance use disorders, mental 11 12 illness, disability, co-occurring disorders, trauma, 13 confidentiality, criminogenic risks and needs, incentives and 14 sanctions, court processes, limited English proficiency, and 15 team dynamics.

(Source: P.A. 99-480, eff. 9-9-15.) 16

17 (730 ILCS 166/50)

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50. Education seminars for drug court public defenders. Subject to appropriation, the Office of the State Appellate Defender shall conduct mandatory education seminars on the subjects of substance abuse and addiction for all drug court public defenders and assistant public defenders practicing in drug courts throughout the State to ensure that the problem-solving court maintains fidelity to the

- problem-solving court model. Topics include, but are not 1
- limited to, evidence-based screening, assessment and treatment 2
- practices, target population, substance use disorders, mental 3
- 4 illness, disability, co-occurring disorders, trauma,
- 5 confidentiality, criminogenic risks and needs, incentives and
- sanctions, court processes, limited English proficiency, and 6
- 7 team dynamics.
- (Source: P.A. 99-480, eff. 9-9-15.) 8
- 9 Section 10. The Veterans and Servicemembers Court
- 10 Treatment Act is amended by changing Sections 5, 10, 15, 20,
- 25, 30, and 35 and by adding Sections 40, 45, and 50 as 11
- 12 follows:
- 13 (730 ILCS 167/5)
- Sec. 5. Purposes. The General Assembly recognizes that 14
- veterans and active <u>servicemembers</u>, <u>including</u>, Reserve and 15
- National Guard servicemembers $_{\boldsymbol{L}}$ have provided or are currently 16
- 17 providing an invaluable service to our country. Some veterans
- 18 and active duty servicemembers In so doing, some may suffer
- from the effects of their service, including, but not limited 19
- 20 to, <u>post-traumatic</u> post traumatic stress disorder, traumatic
- 21 brain injury, depression and may also suffer drug and alcohol
- 22 dependency or addiction and co-occurring mental illness and
- 23 substance use disorder abuse problems. As a result of this,
- 24 some veterans or active duty servicemembers come into contact

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with the criminal justice system and are charged with felony or misdemeanor offenses. There is a critical need for the criminal justice system to recognize these veterans, provide accountability for their wrongdoing, provide for the safety of the public, and provide for the treatment of such our veterans. It is the intent of the General Assembly to create specialized veteran and servicemember courts in accordance with evidence-based practices and Problem-Solving Court Standards for addressing substance use, mental health, and co-occurring disorders or programs with the necessary flexibility to meet the specialized needs for an array of services and supports among participants in certified veteran and servicemember court programs in the State problems faced by these veteran and servicemember defendants.

(730 ILCS 167/10) 16

Sec. 10. Definitions. In this Act: 17

(Source: P.A. 96-924, eff. 6-14-10.)

"Certification" means the process by which a problem-solving court obtains approval from the Supreme Court to operate in accordance with the Problem-Solving Court Standards.

"Clinical treatment plan" means an evidence-based, comprehensive, and individualized plan that: (i) is developed by a qualified professional in accordance with the Department of Human Services substance use prevention and recovery rules

1	under 77 Ill. Adm. Code 2060 or an equivalent standard in any
2	state where treatment may take place; and (ii) defines the
3	scope of treatment services to be delivered by a court
4	treatment provider.
5	"Combination Veterans and Servicemembers court program"
6	means a type of problem-solving court that allows an
7	individual to enter a problem-solving court before a plea,
8	conviction, or disposition while also permitting an individual
9	who has admitted guilt, or been found guilty, to enter a
10	problem-solving court as a part of the individual's sentence
11	or disposition. "Combination Veterans and Servicemembers Court
12	program" means a court program that includes a
13	pre-adjudicatory and a post-adjudicatory Veterans and
14	Servicemembers court program.
15	"Community behavioral health center" means a physical site
16	where behavioral healthcare services are provided in
17	accordance with the Community Behavioral Health Center
18	<u>Infrastructure Act.</u>
19	"Community mental health center" means an entity:
20	(1) licensed by the Department of Public Health as a
21	community mental health center in accordance with the
22	conditions of participation for community mental health
23	centers established by the Centers for Medicare and
24	Medicaid Services; and
25	(2) that provides outpatient services, including

specialized outpatient services, for individuals who are

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> "Co-occurring mental health and substance use disorders court program" means a program that includes an individual with co-occurring mental illness and substance use disorder diagnoses and professionals with training and experience in treating individuals with diagnoses of substance use disorder and mental illness.

> "Court" means veterans and servicemembers court Veterans and Servicemembers Court.

"IDVA" means the Illinois Department of Veterans' Affairs.

"Peer recovery coach" means a volunteer veteran mentor as defined nationally by Justice for Vets and assigned to a veteran or servicemember during participation in a veteran treatment court program who has been approved by the court, and trained according to curriculum recommended by Justice for Vets, a service provider used by the court for substance use disorder or mental health treatment, a local service provider with an established peer recovery coach or mentor program not otherwise used by the court for treatment, or a Certified Recovery Support Specialist certified by the Illinois Certification Board. "Peer recovery coach" includes individuals with lived experiences of the issues the problem-solving court seeks to address, including, but not limited to, substance use disorder, mental illness, and co-occurring disorders or involvement with the criminal justice system. "Peer recovery coach" includes individuals

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required to guide and mentor the participant to successfully complete assigned requirements and to facilitate participants' independence for continued success once the supports of the court are no longer available to them. and certified by the court to guide and mentor the participant to successfully complete the assigned requirements.

"Post-adjudicatory veterans and servicemembers court program Veterans and Servicemembers Court Program" means a program that allows a defendant who in which the defendant has admitted guilt or has been found guilty and agrees, with the defendant's consent, and the approval of the court, along with the prosecution, to enter a veterans and servicemembers court Veterans and Servicemembers Court program as part of the defendant's sentence or disposition.

"Pre-adjudicatory veterans and servicemembers court program Veterans and Servicemembers Court Program" means a program that allows the defendant, with the defendant's consent and the approval of the court, to enter the Veterans and Servicemembers Court program before plea, conviction, or disposition with the consent of the prosecution, to expedite the defendant's criminal case before conviction or before filing of a criminal case and requires successful completion of the Veterans and Servicemembers Court programs as part of the agreement.

"Problem-Solving Court Standards" means the statewide standards adopted by the Supreme Court that set forth the

- minimum requirements for the planning, establishment, 1
- certification, operation, and evaluation of all 2
- 3 problem-solving courts in this State.
- 4 "Servicemember" means a person who is currently serving in
- 5 the Army, Air Force, Marines, Navy, or Coast Guard on active
- duty, reserve status or in the National Guard. 6
- 7 "VA" means the United States Department of Veterans'
- 8 Affairs.
- 9 "VAC" means a veterans assistance commission.
- 10 "Validated clinical assessment" means a validated
- assessment tool administered by a qualified clinician to 11
- determine the treatment needs of participants. "Validated 12
- 13 clinical assessment" includes assessment tools required by
- 14 public or private insurance.
- 15 "Veteran" means a person who previously served as an in
- the active servicemember military, naval, or air service 16
- who was discharged or released therefrom under conditions 17
- other than dishonorable. 18
- 19 "Veterans and servicemembers court Servicemembers Court
- 20 professional" means a member of the veterans and
- 21 servicemembers court Veterans and Servicemembers Court team,
- 22 including, but not limited to, a judge, prosecutor, defense
- 23 attorney, probation officer, coordinator, treatment provider,
- 24 or peer recovery coach.
- 25 "Veterans and servicemembers court", "veterans and
- servicemembers court program", "court", or "program" means a 26

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specially designated court, court calendar, or docket facilitating intensive therapeutic treatment to monitor and assist veteran or servicemember participants with substance use disorder, mental illness, co-occurring disorders, or other assessed treatment needs of eligible veteran and servicemember participants and in making positive lifestyle changes and reducing the rate of recidivism. Veterans and servicemembers court programs are nonadversarial in nature and bring Servicemembers Court" means a court or program with an immediate and highly structured judicial intervention process for substance abuse treatment, mental health, or other assessed treatment needs of eligible veteran and servicemember defendants that brings together substance use disorder abuse professionals, mental health professionals, VA professionals, local social programs, and intensive judicial monitoring in accordance with the nationally recommended 10 key components of veterans treatment courts and the Problem-Solving Court Standards. Common features of a veterans and servicemembers court program include, but are not limited to, a designated judge and staff; specialized intake and screening procedures; coordinated treatment procedures administered by a trained, multidisciplinary professional team; close evaluation of participants, including continued assessments and modification of the court requirements and use of sanctions, incentives, and therapeutic adjustments to address behavior; frequent judicial interaction with participants; less formal court

- 1 process and procedures; voluntary participation; and a low
- 2 treatment staff-to-client ratio drug courts.
- (Source: P.A. 99-314, eff. 8-7-15; 99-819, eff. 8-15-16.) 3
- 4 (730 ILCS 167/15)

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- 5 Sec. 15. Authorization.
- (a) The Chief Judge of each judicial circuit may shall 6 establish a <u>veterans</u> and <u>servicemembers court</u> 7 Servicemembers Court program <u>in</u> compliance with 8 9 Problem-Solving Court Standards including a format under which 10 it operates under this Act. The veterans Veterans and 11 servicemembers court Servicemembers Court may, the 12 discretion of the Chief Judge, be a separate court or a program 13 of a problem-solving court, including, but not limited to, a 14 drug court, or mental health court, or a court for individuals with either substance use, mental health, or co-occurring 15 disorders. At the discretion of the Chief Judge, the Veterans 16 and Servicemembers Court program may be operated in one or 17 18 more counties in the Circuit, and allow veteran and 19 servicemember defendants from all counties within the Circuit 20 to participate.
 - (b) Whenever the county boards of 2 or more counties within the same judicial circuit determine that a single veteran and servicemembers court program would best serve those counties, the county board of each such county may adopt a resolution to the effect that there shall be a single veteran

- 1 and servicemembers court program serving those counties, and
- shall provide a copy of the resolution to the Chief Judge of 2
- the judicial circuit. Upon receipt of those resolutions, the 3
- 4 Chief Judge may establish or, in the case of an existing
- 5 veteran and servicemembers court program, reorganize a single
- program to serve those counties. 6
- (Source: P.A. 99-807, eff. 1-1-18; 100-88, eff. 1-1-18.) 7
- 8 (730 ILCS 167/20)
- 9 20. Eligibility. Veterans and servicemembers
- 10 Servicemembers are eliqible for veterans Veterans and
- servicemembers courts Servicemembers Courts, provided the 11
- 12 following:
- 13 (a) A defendant, who is eligible for probation based on
- 14 the nature of the crime convicted of and in consideration of
- 15 his or her criminal background, if any, may be admitted into a
- 16 Veterans and Servicemembers Court program before adjudication
- only upon the agreement of the defendant and with the approval 17
- 18 of the Court. A defendant may be admitted into a veterans
- 19 Veterans and servicemembers court Servicemembers Court program
- 20 post-adjudication only upon the with consent of the defendant
- 21 and with the approval of the court. A defendant agrees to be
- admitted when a written consent to participate is provided to 22
- 23 the court in open court and the defendant acknowledges
- 24 understanding of its contents.
- 25 (a-5) Each veterans and servicemembers court shall have a

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- 1 target population defined in its written policies and
 2 procedures. The policies and procedures shall define that
 3 court's eligibility and exclusionary criteria.
 - (b) A defendant shall be excluded from Veterans and Servicemembers Court program if any of one of the following applies:
 - (1) The crime is a crime of violence as set forth in paragraph elause (3) of this subsection (b).
 - (2) The defendant does not demonstrate a willingness to participate in a treatment program.
 - (3) The defendant has been convicted of a crime of violence within the past 5 10 years excluding incarceration time, including. In this paragraph, "crime of violence" means: first degree murder, second degree murder, predatory criminal sexual assault of a child, aggravated criminal sexual assault, criminal sexual assault, armed robbery, aggravated arson, aggravated kidnapping and kidnapping, aggravated battery resulting in great bodily harm or permanent disability, aggravated domestic battery resulting in great bodily harm or permanent disability, aggravated criminal sexual abuse by a person in a position of trust or authority over a child, stalking, aggravated stalking, home invasion, or aggravated vehicular hijacking any offense involving the discharge of a firearm.
 - (4) The defendant is charged with a violation of

1	subparagraph (F) of paragraph (1) of subsection (d) of
2	Section 11-501 of the Illinois Vehicle Code in which an
3	individual is charged with aggravated driving under the
4	influence that resulted in the death of another person or
5	when the violation was a proximate cause of the death,
6	unless, pursuant to subparagraph (G) of paragraph (1) of
7	subsection (d) of Section 11-501 of the Illinois Vehicle
8	Code, the court determines that extraordinary
9	circumstances exist and require probation. (Blank).
10	(5) (Blank).
11	(6) (Blank). The sentence imposed on the defendant,
12	whether the result of a plea or a finding of guilt, renders
13	the defendant ineligible for probation.
14	(c) Notwithstanding subsection (a), the defendant may be
15	admitted into a veterans and servicemembers court program only
16	upon the agreement of the prosecutor if the defendant is
17	charged with a Class 2 or greater felony violation of:
18	(1) Section 401, 401.1, 405, or 405.2 of the
19	Illinois Controlled Substances Act;
20	(2) Section 5, 5.1, or 5.2 of the Cannabis Control
21	Act; or
22	(3) Section 15, 20, 25, 30, 35, 40, 45, 50, 55, 56,
23	or 65 of the Methamphetamine Control and Community
24	Protection Act.
25	(Source: P.A. 100-426, eff. 1-1-18; 101-652, eff. 7-1-21.)

1 (730 ILCS 167/25)

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Sec. 25. Procedure.

- (a) A The Court shall order the defendant to submit to an eligibility screening and clinical needs and an assessment and risk assessment of the defendant shall be performed as required by the court's policies and procedures prior to the defendant's admission into a veteran and servicemembers court. The assessment shall be conducted through the VA, VAC, and/or the IDVA to provide information on the defendant's veteran or servicemember status.
- Any risk assessment shall be performed using an assessment tool approved by the Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts and as required by the court's policies and procedures.
- (b) A The Court shall order the defendant to submit to an eligibility screening and mental health and substance use disorder drug/alcohol screening and assessment of the defendant shall be performed by the VA, VAC, or by the IDVA, or as otherwise outlined and as required by the court's policies and procedures to provide assessment services for Illinois Courts. The assessment shall include, but is not limited to, assessments of substance use and mental and behavioral health needs. The clinical needs assessment shall be administered by a qualified professional of the VA, VAC, or IDVA, or individuals who meet the Department of Human Services substance use prevention and recovery rules for professional staff under 77 Ill. Adm. Code 2060, or an equivalent standard

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- in any other state where treatment may take place, and used to inform any clinical treatment plans. Clinical treatment plans shall be developed, in accordance with the Problem-Solving Court Standards and a risks assessment and be based, in part, upon the known availability of treatment resources available servicemembers court the veterans Veterans and Servicemembers Court. The assessment shall also include recommendations for treatment of the conditions which are indicating a need for treatment under the monitoring of the Court and be reflective of a level of risk assessed for the individual seeking admission. An assessment need not be ordered if the court Court finds a valid screening or and/or assessment related to the present charge pending against the defendant has been completed within the previous 60 days.
- (c) The judge shall inform the defendant that if the defendant fails to meet the conditions of the <u>veterans</u> Veterans and <u>servicemembers court</u> Servicemembers Court program, eligibility to participate in the program may be revoked and the defendant may be sentenced or the prosecution continued as provided in the Unified Code of Corrections for the crime charged.
- (d) The defendant shall execute a written agreement with the <u>court Court</u> as to <u>the defendant's</u> his or her participation in the program and shall agree to all of the terms and conditions of the program, including but not limited to the possibility of sanctions or incarceration for failing to abide

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or comply with the terms of the program.

(e) In addition to any conditions authorized under the Pretrial Services Act and Section 5-6-3 of the Unified Code of Corrections, the court Court may order the participant to complete mental health counseling or substance use disorder treatment in an outpatient or residential treatment program and may order the participant to comply with physicians' recommendations regarding medications and all follow-up treatment for any mental health diagnosis made by the provider. Substance use disorder treatment programs must be licensed by the Department of Human Services in accordance with the Department of Human Services substance use prevention and recovery rules, or an equivalent standard in any other state where the treatment may take place, and use evidence-based treatment. When referring participants to mental health treatment programs, the court shall prioritize providers certified as community mental health or behavioral health centers if possible. The court shall consider the least restrictive treatment option when ordering mental health or substance use disorder treatment for participants and the results of clinical and risk assessments in accordance with the Problem-Solving Court Standards. defendant to complete substance abuse treatment in an outpatient, inpatient, residential, or jail-based custodial treatment program, order the defendant to complete mental health counseling inpatient or outpatient basis, comply with physicians'

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regarding medications and all follow 1 2 treatment. This treatment may include but is not limited 3 post-traumatic stress disorder, traumatic brain 4 depression.

(e-5) The veterans and servicemembers court shall include a regimen of graduated requirements, including individual and group therapy, substance analysis testing, close monitoring by the court, supervision of progress, restitution, educational or vocational counseling as appropriate, and other requirements necessary to fulfill the veterans and servicemembers court program. Program phases, therapeutic adjustments, incentives, and sanctions, including the use of jail sanctions, shall be administered in accordance with evidence-based practices and the Problem-Solving Court Standards. If the participant needs treatment for an opioid use disorder or dependence, the court may not prohibit the participant from receiving medication-assisted treatment under the care of a physician licensed in this State to practice medicine in all of its branches. Veterans and servicemembers court participants may not be required to refrain from using medication-assisted treatment as a term or condition of successful completion of the veteran and servicemembers court program.

(e-10) Recognizing that individuals struggling with mental health, substance use, and related co-occurring disorders have often experienced trauma, veterans and servicemembers court

- 1 programs may include specialized service programs specifically designed to address trauma. These specialized services may be 2 3 offered to individuals admitted to the veterans and 4 servicemembers court program. Judicial circuits establishing 5 these specialized programs shall partner with advocates, survivors, and service providers in the development of the 6 7 programs. Trauma-informed services and programming shall be operated in accordance with evidence-based best practices as 8 9 outlined by the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Service 10 Administration's National Center for Trauma-Informed Care 11 (SAMHSA).
 - (f) The Court may establish a mentorship program that provides access and support to program participants by peer recovery coaches. Courts shall be responsible to administer the mentorship program with the support of volunteer veterans and local veteran service organizations, including a VAC. Peer recovery coaches shall be trained and certified by the Court prior to being assigned to participants in the program.
- 19 (Source: P.A. 99-314, eff. 8-7-15; 99-819, eff. 8-15-16.)
- 20 (730 ILCS 167/30)

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- Sec. 30. Mental health and substance <u>use disorder</u> abuse treatment.
- 23 (a) The <u>veterans</u> Veterans and <u>servicemembers court</u>
 24 Servicemembers Court program may maintain a network of
 25 substance use disorder abuse treatment programs representing a

- 1 continuum of graduated substance use disorder abuse treatment
- 2 options commensurate with t.he needs of participants
- 3 defendants; these shall include programs with the VA, IDVA, a
- 4 VAC, the State, of Illinois and community-based programs
- 5 supported and sanctioned by either or both.
- 6 (b) Any substance use disorder abuse treatment program to
- 7 which participants defendants are referred must hold a valid
- 8 license from the Department of Human Services Division of
- 9 Substance Use Prevention and Recovery, use evidence-based
- 10 treatment, and deliver all services in accordance with 77 Ill.
- Adm. code 2060, including services available through the VA, 11
- IDVA or VAC, or an equivalent standard in any other state where 12
- 13 treatment may take place meet all of the rules and governing
- programs in Parts 2030 and 2060 of Title 77 of the Illinois 14
- 15 Administrative Code.
- 16 The veterans Veterans and servicemembers court (C)
- Servicemembers Court program may, in its discretion, employ 17
- additional services or interventions, as it deems necessary on 18
- 19 a case by case basis.
- 20 (d) The veterans Veterans and servicemembers court
- 2.1 Servicemembers Court program may maintain or collaborate with
- 22 a network of mental health treatment programs and, if it is a
- 23 co-occurring mental health and substance use disorders abuse
- 24 court program, a network of substance use disorder abuse
- 25 treatment programs representing a continuum of treatment
- 26 options commensurate with the needs of the participant

- 1 defendant and available resources including programs with the
- VA, the IDVA, a VAC, and the State of Illinois. When not using 2
- mental health treatment or services available through the VA, 3
- IDVA, or VAC, partnerships with providers certified as 4
- 5 community mental health or behavioral health centers shall be
- prioritized, as possible. 6
- (Source: P.A. 99-819, eff. 8-15-16.) 7
- 8 (730 ILCS 167/35)
- 9 Sec. 35. Violation; termination; dismissal from the
- 10 program discharge.
- (a) If the court finds from the evidence presented, 11
- including, but not limited to, the reports or proffers of 12
- 13 proof from the veterans and servicemembers court
- 14 professionals, that: (1) the participant is not complying with
- the requirements of the treatment program; or (2) the 15
- participant has otherwise violated the terms and conditions of 16
- the program, the court may impose reasonable sanctions under 17
- 18 the prior written agreement of the participant, including, but
- 19 not limited to, imprisonment or dismissal of the participant
- from the program and the court may reinstate criminal 20
- 21 proceedings against the participant or proceed under Section
- 5-6-4 of the Unified Code of Corrections for a violation of 22
- probation, conditional discharge, or supervision hearing. If 23
- 24 the Court finds from the evidence presented including but not
- 25 limited to the reports or proffers of proof from the Veterans

1	and Servicemembers Court professionals that:
2	(1) the defendant is not performing satisfactorily in
3	the assigned program;
4	(2) the defendant is not benefitting from education,
5	treatment, or rehabilitation;
6	(3) the defendant has engaged in criminal conduct
7	rendering him or her unsuitable for the program; or
8	(4) the defendant has otherwise violated the terms and
9	conditions of the program or his or her sentence or is for
10	any reason unable to participate; the Court may impose
11	reasonable sanctions under prior written agreement of the
12	defendant, including but not limited to imprisonment or
13	dismissal of the defendant from the program and the Court
14	may reinstate criminal proceedings against him or her or
15	proceed under Section 5 6 4 of the Unified Code of
16	Corrections for a violation of probation, conditional
17	discharge, or supervision hearing.
18	(a-5) Based on the evidence presented, the court shall
19	determine whether the participant has violated the conditions
20	of the program and whether the participant should be dismissed
21	from the program or whether, pursuant to the court's policies
22	and procedures, some other alternative may be appropriate in
23	the interests of the participant and the public.
24	(a-10) A participant who is assigned to a substance use
25	disorder treatment program under this Act for an opioid use

disorder is not in violation of the terms or conditions of the

1	program on the basis of participation in medication-assisted
2	treatment under the care of a physician licensed in this State
3	to practice medicine in all of its branches.
4	(a-15) A participant may voluntarily withdraw from the
5	veterans and servicemembers court program in accordance with
6	the program's policies and procedures. Prior to allowing the
7	participant to withdraw, the judge shall:
8	(1) ensure that the participant has the right to
9	<pre>consult with counsel prior to withdrawal;</pre>
10	(2) determine in open court that the withdrawal is
11	made voluntarily and knowingly; and
12	(3) admonish the participant in open court as to
13	the consequences, actual or potential, which can
14	result from withdrawal.
15	Upon withdrawal, the criminal proceedings may be
16	reinstated against the participant or proceedings may be
17	initiated under Section 5-6-4 of the Unified Code of
18	Corrections for a violation of probation, conditional
19	discharge, or supervision hearing.
20	(a-20) A participant who has not violated the conditions
21	of the program in such a way as to warrant unsuccessful
22	dismissal, but who is unable to complete program requirements
23	to qualify for a successful discharge, may be terminated from
24	the program as a neutral discharge.
25	(b) Upon successful completion of the terms and conditions

of the program, the <u>court</u> Court may dismiss the original

- 1 charges against the participant defendant or successfully
- 2 terminate the participant's defendant's sentence or otherwise
- 3 discharge the participant him or her from any further
- 4 proceedings against the participant him or her in the original
- 5 prosecution.
- 6 (c) Upon successful completion of the terms and conditions
- of the program, any State's Attorney in the county of 7
- conviction, a participant, or defense attorney may move to 8
- 9 vacate any convictions that are eligible for sealing under the
- 10 Criminal Identification Act. A participant may immediately
- 11 file a petition to expunge vacated convictions and the
- associated underlying records per the Criminal Identification 12
- 13 Act. If the State's Attorney moves to vacate a conviction, the
- 14 State's Attorney may not object to expungement of that
- 15 conviction or the underlying record.
- 16 (d) Veterans and servicemembers court programs may
- maintain or collaborate with a network of legal 17 aid
- organizations that specialize in conviction relief to support 18
- participants navigating the expundement and sealing process. 19
- 20 (Source: P.A. 96-924, eff. 6-14-10.)
- 21 (730 ILCS 167/40 new)
- 22 Sec. 40. Education for judges. A judge assigned to preside
- 23 over a veteran and servicemembers court shall have experience,
- 24 training, and continuing education in topics including, but
- 25 not limited to:

(1) criminal law;
(2) behavioral health;
(3) confidently;
(4) ethics;
(5) evidence-based practices;
(6) substance use disorders;
(7) mental illness;
(8) co-occurring disorders; and
(9) presiding over various types of problem-solving
courts.
(730 ILCS 167/45 new)
Sec. 45. Education seminars for veterans and
servicemembers court prosecutors. Subject to appropriation,
the Office of the State's Attorneys Appellate Prosecutor shall
conduct mandatory education seminars for all prosecutors
serving in veterans and servicemembers courts throughout the
State to ensure that the problem-solving court maintains
fidelity to the problem-solving court model. Topics include,
but are not limited to, evidence-based screening, assessment
and treatment practices, target population, substance use
disorders, mental illness, disability, co-occurring disorders,
trauma, confidentiality, criminogenic risks and needs,

proficiency, military culture and language, and team dynamics.

1 (730 ILCS 167/50 new)

- Sec. 50. Education seminars for veteran and servicemembers 2 court public defenders. Subject to appropriation, the Office 3 4 of the State Appellate Defender shall conduct mandatory 5 education seminars for all public defenders and assistant public defenders practicing in veterans and servicemembers 6 courts throughout the State to ensure that the problem-solving 7 court maintains fidelity to the problem-solving court model. 8 9 Topics include, but are not limited to, evidence-based 10 screening, assessment and training practices, target 11 population, substance use disorders, mental illness, disability, co-occurring disorders, trauma, confidentiality, 12 13 criminogenic risks and needs, incentives and sanctions, court 14 processes, limited English proficiency, military culture and 15 language, and team dynamics.
- Section 15. The Mental Health Court Treatment Act is 16 amended by changing Sections 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, and 35 and 17 18 by adding Sections 41, 45, and 50 as follows:
- 19 (730 ILCS 168/5)
- 20 Sec. 5. Purposes. The General Assembly recognizes that individuals with diagnosable mental illness may come into 21 22 contact with the criminal justice system and be charged with felony or misdemeanor offenses a large percentage of criminal 23 24 defendants have a diagnosable mental illness and that mental

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illnesses have a dramatic effect on the criminal justice system in the State of Illinois. The General Assembly also recognizes that mental illness and substance use disorders abuse problems co-occur in a substantial percentage of criminal defendants. There is a critical need for the $\frac{1}{4}$ criminal justice system to recognize individuals struggling with these issues, provide alternatives to incarceration to address mental illness, and provide appropriate access to treatment and support to such individuals. program that will reduce the number of persons with mental illnesses and with co-occurring mental illness and substance abuse problems in the criminal justice system, reduce recidivism among persons with mental illness and with co-occurring mental illness and substance abuse problems, provide appropriate treatment to persons with mental illnesses and co occurring mental illness and substance abuse problems and reduce the incidence of crimes committed as a result of mental illnesses or co occurring mental illness and substance abuse problems. It is the intent of the General Assembly to create specialized mental health courts in accordance with evidence-based practices and Problem-Solving Court Standards for addressing substance use and co-occurring disorders with the necessary flexibility to meet the needs for an array of services and supports among participants in certified mental health court programs problems of criminal defendants with mental illnesses and co occurring mental illness and substance abuse problems

- 1 in the State of Illinois.
- (Source: P.A. 95-606, eff. 6-1-08.) 2
- 3 (730 ILCS 168/10)
- 4 Sec. 10. Definitions. As used in this Act:
- 5 "Certification" means the process by which a
- 6 problem-solving court obtains approval from the Supreme Court
- to operate in accordance with the Problem-Solving Court 7
- 8 Standards.
- 9 "Clinical treatment plan" means an evidence-based,
- 10 comprehensive, and individualized plan that: (i) is developed
- by a qualified professional in accordance with Department of 11
- 12 Human Services substance use prevention and recovery rules
- 13 under 77 Ill. Adm. Code 2060 or an equivalent standard in any
- 14 state where treatment may take place; and (ii) defines the
- scope of treatment services to be delivered by a court 15
- 16 treatment provider.
- "Combination mental health court program" means a type of 17
- problem-solving court that allows an individual to enter a 18
- 19 problem-solving court before a plea, conviction, or
- disposition while also permitting an individual who has 20
- 21 admitted quilt, or been found quilty, to enter a
- 22 problem-solving court as a part of the individual's sentence
- 23 or disposition.
- 24 "Community behavioral health center" means a physical site
- where behavioral healthcare services are provided in 25

1	accordance with the Community Behavioral Health Center
2	Infrastructure Act.
3	"Community mental health center" means an entity:
4	(1) licensed by the Department of Public Health as a
5	community mental health center in accordance with the
6	conditions of participation for community mental health
7	centers established by the Centers for Medicare and
8	Medicaid Services; and
9	(2) that provides outpatient services, including
10	specialized outpatient services, for individuals who are
11	chronically mental ill.
12	"Co-occurring mental health and substance use disorders
13	court program" means a program that includes an individual
14	with co-occurring mental illness and substance use disorder
15	diagnoses and professionals with training and experience in
16	treating individuals with diagnoses of substance use disorder
17	and mental illness.
18	"Mental health court", "mental health court program",
19	"court", or "program" means a specially designated court,
20	court calendar, or docket facilitating intensive therapeutic
21	treatment to monitor and assist participants with mental
22	illness in making positive lifestyle changes and reducing the
23	rate of recidivism. Mental health court programs are
24	nonadversarial in nature and bring together mental health
25	professionals and local social programs in accordance with the

Bureau of Justice Assistance and Council of State Governments

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Justice Center's Essential Elements of a Mental Health Court and the Problem-Solving Court Standards. Common features of a mental health court program include, but are not limited to, a designated judge and staff; specialized intake and screening procedures; coordinated treatment procedures administered by a trained, multidisciplinary professional team; close evaluation of participants, including continued assessments and modification of the court requirements and use of sanctions, incentives, and therapeutic adjustments to address behavior; frequent judicial interaction with participants; less formal court process and procedures; voluntary participation; and a low treatment staff-to-client ratio. structured judicial intervention process for mental health treatment of eligible defendants that brings together mental health professionals, local social programs, and intensive judicial monitoring.

"Mental health court professional" means a member of the mental health court team, including but not limited to a judge, prosecutor, defense attorney, probation officer, coordinator, or treatment provider, or peer recovery coach.

"Peer recovery coach" means a mentor assigned to a defendant during participation in a mental health treatment court program who has been trained by the court, a service provider used by the court for substance use disorder or mental health treatment, a local service provider with an established peer recovery coach or mentor program not otherwise used by the court for treatment, or a Certified

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1	Recovery Support Specialist certified by the Illinois
2	Certification Board. "Peer recovery coach" includes
3	individuals with lived experiences of the issues the
4	problem-solving court seeks to address, including, but not
5	limited to, substance use disorder, mental illness, and
6	co-occurring disorders or involvement with the criminal
7	justice system. "Peer recovery coach" includes individuals
8	required to guide and mentor the participant to successfully
9	complete assigned requirements and to facilitate participants'
10	independence for continued success once the supports of the
11	court are no longer available to them.
12	"Post-adjudicatory mental health court program" means a
13	program that allows an individual who has admitted guilt or
14	has been found guilty, with the defendant's consent, and the
15	approval of the court, to enter a mental health court program
16	as part of the defendant's sentence or disposition.
17	"Pre-adjudicatory mental health court program" means a
18	program that allows the defendant, with the defendant's
19	consent and the approval of the court, to enter the mental
20	health court program before plea, conviction, or disposition
21	and requires successful completion of the mental health court

"Problem-Solving Court Standards" means the statewide standards adopted by the Supreme Court that set forth the minimum requirements for the planning, establishment, certification, operation, and evaluation of all

program as part of the agreement.

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problem-solving courts in this State.

"Validated clinical assessment" means a validated assessment tool administered by a qualified clinician to determine the treatment needs of participants. "Validated clinical assessment" includes assessment tools required by public or private insurance.

"Pre adjudicatory mental health court program" means a program that allows the defendant, with the consent of the prosecution, to expedite the defendant's criminal case before conviction or before filing of a criminal case and requires successful completion of the mental health court program as part of the agreement.

"Post-adjudicatory mental health court program" means a program in which the defendant has admitted guilt or has been found guilty and agrees, along with the prosecution, to enter a mental health court program as part of the defendant's sentence.

"Combination mental health court program" means a mental health court program that includes a pre adjudicatory mental health court program and a post-adjudicatory mental health court program.

"Co-occurring mental health and substance abuse court program" means a program that includes persons with co-occurring mental illness and substance abuse problems. Such programs shall include professionals with training and experience in treating persons with substance abuse problems

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     and mental illness.
     (Source: P.A. 97-946, eff. 8-13-12.)
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         (730 ILCS 168/15)
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         Sec. 15. Authorization.
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         (a) The Chief Judge of each judicial circuit may establish
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a mental health court program, in compliance with the Problem-Solving Court Standards. At the discretion of the Chief Judge, the mental health court program may be operated in one or more counties of the circuit and allow defendants from all counties within the circuit to participate. Mental health court programs must be certified by the Supreme Court including the format under which it operates under this Act.

(b) Whenever the county boards of 2 or more counties within the same judicial circuit determine that a single mental health court program would best serve those counties, the county board of each such county may adopt a resolution to the effect that there shall be a single mental health court program serving those counties, and shall provide a copy of the resolution to the Chief Judge of the judicial circuit. Upon receipt of such a resolution, the Chief Judge may establish or, in the case of an existing mental health court program, reorganize a single mental health court program to serve these counties.

24 (Source: P.A. 95-606, eff. 6-1-08.) 1 (730 ILCS 168/20)

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- 2 Sec. 20. Eligibility.
 - (a) A defendant, who is eligible for probation based on the nature of the crime convicted of and in consideration of his or her criminal background, if any, may be admitted into a mental health court program only upon the consent agreement of the defendant and with the approval of the court. A defendant agrees to be admitted when a written consent to participate is provided to the court in open court and the defendant acknowledges understanding its contents.
 - (a-5) Each mental health court shall have a target population defined in its written policies and procedures. The policies and procedures shall define that court's eligibility and exclusionary criteria.
 - (b) A defendant shall be excluded from a mental health court program if any one of the following applies:
 - (1) The crime is a crime of violence as set forth in paragraph clause (3) of this subsection (b).
 - (2) The defendant does not demonstrate a willingness to participate in a treatment program.
 - (3) The defendant has been convicted of a crime of violence within the past $\underline{5}$ $\underline{10}$ years excluding incarceration time. As used in this paragraph (3), "crime of violence" means: first degree murder, second degree murder, predatory criminal sexual assault of a child, aggravated criminal sexual assault, criminal sexual

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assault, armed robbery, aggravated arson, arson, aggravated kidnapping, kidnapping, aggravated battery resulting in great bodily harm or permanent disability, aggravated domestic battery resulting in great bodily harm or permanent disability, aggravated criminal sexual abuse by a person in a position of trust or authority over a child, stalking, aggravated stalking, home invasion, or aggravated vehicular hijacking any offense involving the discharge of a firearm.

- (4) The defendant is charged with a violation of subparagraph (F) of paragraph (1) of subsection (d) of Section 11-501 of the Illinois Vehicle Code in which an individual is charged with aggravated driving under the influence that resulted in the death of another person or when the violation was a proximate cause of the death, unless, pursuant to subparagraph (G) of paragraph (1) of subsection (d) of Section 11-501 of the Illinois Vehicle Code, the court determines that extraordinary circumstances exist and require probation. (Blank).
 - (5) (Blank).
- (6) (Blank). The sentence imposed on the defendant, whether the result of a plea or a finding of guilt, renders the defendant ineligible for probation.
- (c) Notwithstanding subsection (a), the defendant may be admitted into a mental health court program only upon the agreement of the prosecutor if the defendant is charged with a

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Class 2 or greater felony violation of:
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              (1) Section 401, 401.1, 405, or 405.2 of the Illinois
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          Controlled Substances Act;
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              (2) Section 5, 5.1, or 5.2 of the Cannabis Control
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          Act; or
              (3) Section 15, 20, 25, 30, 35, 40, 45, 50, 55, 56, or
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          65 of the Methamphetamine Control and Community Protection
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          Act.
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          A defendant charged with prostitution under Section 11-14
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      of the Criminal Code of 2012 may be admitted into a mental
      health court program, if available in the jurisdiction and
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      provided that the requirements in subsections (a) and (b) are
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      satisfied. Mental health court programs may include
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      specialized service programs specifically designed to address
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      the trauma associated with prostitution and human trafficking,
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      and may offer those specialized services to defendants
      admitted to the mental health court program. Judicial circuits
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      establishing these specialized programs shall partner with
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      prostitution and human trafficking advocates, survivors, and
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      service providers in the development of the programs.
      (Source: P.A. 100-426, eff. 1-1-18; 101-652, eff. 7-1-21.)
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22 (730 ILCS 168/25)

23 Sec. 25. Procedure.

24 (a) An The court shall require an eligibility screening 25 and an assessment of the defendant shall be performed as

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required by the court's policies and procedures. The assessment shall include a validated clinical assessment. The clinical assessment shall include, but is not limited to, assessments of substance use and mental and behavioral health needs. The clinical assessment shall be administered by a qualified professional and used to inform any clinical treatment plans. Clinical treatment plans shall be developed, in part, upon the known availability of treatment resources available. Assessments for substance use disorder shall be conducted in accordance with the Department of Human Services substance use prevention and recovery rules contained in 77 Ill. Adm. Code 2060 or an equivalent standard in any other state where treatment may take place, and conducted by individuals who meet the Department of Human Services substance use prevention and recovery rules for professional staff also contained within that Code, or an equivalent standard in any other state where treatment may take place. The assessments shall be used to inform any clinical treatment plans. Clinical treatment plans shall be developed in accordance with Problem-Solving Court Standards and, in part, upon the known availability of treatment resources. An assessment need not be ordered if the court finds a valid assessment related to the present charge pending against the defendant has been completed within the previous 60 days.

(b) The judge shall inform the defendant that if the

defendant fails to meet the conditions requirements of the

- 1 mental health court program, eligibility to participate in the program may be revoked and the defendant may be sentenced or 2
- the prosecution continued, as provided in the Unified Code of 3
- 4 Corrections, for the crime charged.
- 5 (c) The defendant shall execute a written agreement as to 6 his or her participation in the program and shall agree to all of the terms and conditions of the program, including but not 7
- 8 limited to the possibility of sanctions or incarceration for
- 9 failing to abide or comply with the terms of the program.
- 10 (d) In addition to any conditions authorized under the 11 Pretrial Services Act and Section 5-6-3 of the Unified Code of Corrections, the court may order the <u>participant to complete</u> 12 13 mental health counseling or substance use disorder treatment 14 in an outpatient or residential treatment program and may 15 order the participant to comply with physicians' 16 recommendations regarding medications and all follow-up treatment for any mental health diagnosis made by the 17 provider. Substance use disorder treatment programs must be 18 19 licensed by the Department of Human Services in accordance 20 with the Department of Human Services substance use prevention and recovery rules, or an equivalent standard in any other 2.1 22 state where the treatment may take place, and use evidence-based treatment. When referring participants to 23 24 mental health treatment programs, the court shall prioritize 25 providers certified as community mental health or behavioral

health centers if possible. The court shall consider the least

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restrictive treatment option when ordering mental health or substance use disorder treatment for participants and the results of clinical and risk assessments in accordance with the Problem-Solving Court Standards. defendant to complete mental health or substance abuse treatment in an outpatient, inpatient, residential, or jail based custodial treatment program. Any period of time a defendant shall serve in a jail based treatment program may not be reduced by the accumulation of good time or other credits and may be for a period of up to 120 days.

(e) The mental health court program shall may include a regimen of graduated requirements, including and rewards and sanctions, including but not limited to: fines, fees, costs, restitution, incarceration of up to 180 days, individual and group therapy, medication, substance drug analysis testing, close monitoring by the court, and supervision of progress, restitution, educational or vocational counseling appropriate, and other requirements necessary to fulfill the mental health court program. Program phases, therapeutic adjustments, incentives, and sanctions, including the use of jail sanctions, shall be administered in accordance with evidence-based practices and the Problem-Solving Court Standards. If the participant needs treatment for an opioid use disorder or dependence, the court may not prohibit the participant from receiving medication-assisted treatment under the care of a physician licensed in this State to practice

- 1 medicine in all of its branches. Mental health court participants may not be required to refrain from using 2
- medication-assisted treatment as a term or condition of 3
- 4 successful completion of the mental health court program.
- 5 (f) The mental health court program may maintain or
- 6 collaborate with a network of mental health treatment programs
- 7 and, if it is a co-occurring mental health and substance use
- disorders court program, a network of substance use disorder 8
- 9 treatment programs representing a continuum of treatment
- 10 options commensurate with the needs of the participant and
- 11 available resources, including programs of this State.
- 12 (g) Recognizing that individuals struggling with mental
- 13 health, addiction, and related co-occurring disorders have
- 14 often experienced trauma, mental health court programs may
- 15 include specialized service programs specifically designed to
- 16 address trauma. These specialized services may be offered to
- individuals admitted to the mental health court program. 17
- Judicial circuits establishing these specialized programs 18
- 19 shall partner with advocates, survivors, and service providers
- 20 in the development of the programs. Trauma-informed services
- and programming shall be operated in accordance with 2.1
- 22 evidence-based best practices as outlined by the Substance
- Abuse and Mental Health Service Administration's National 23
- 24 Center for Trauma-Informed Care.
- 25 (h) The court may establish a mentorship program that
- 26 provides access and support to program participants by peer

- 1 recovery coaches. Courts shall be responsible to administer
- the mentorship program with the support of mentors and local 2
- mental health and substance use disorder treatment 3
- 4 organizations.
- 5 (Source: P.A. 95-606, eff. 6-1-08.)
- (730 ILCS 168/30) 6
- 7 Sec. 30. Mental health and substance use disorder abuse
- 8 treatment.
- 9 (a) The mental health court program may maintain or
- 10 collaborate with a network of mental health treatment programs
- and, if it is a co-occurring mental health and substance use 11
- 12 disorders abuse court program, a network of substance use
- 13 disorder abuse treatment programs representing a continuum of
- 14 treatment options commensurate with the needs of participants
- defendants and available resources. 15
- 16 (b) Any substance use disorder abuse treatment program to
- 17 which participants defendants are referred must hold a valid
- 18 license from the Department of Human Services Division of
- 19 Substance Use Prevention and Recovery, use evidence-based
- 20 treatment, and deliver all services in accordance with 77 Ill.
- 21 Adm. Code 2060, including services available through the
- 22 United States Department of Veterans Affairs, the Illinois
- 23 Department of Veterans Affairs, or the Veterans Assistance
- 24 Commission, or an equivalent standard in any other state where
- 25 treatment may take place meet all of the rules and governing

- 2030 and 2060 of Title 1
- 2 Administrative Code.
- 3 The mental health court program may, at its
- 4 discretion, employ additional services or interventions, as it
- 5 deems necessary on a case by case basis.
- (Source: P.A. 95-606, eff. 6-1-08.) 6
- 7 (730 ILCS 168/35)
- 8 Sec. 35. Violation; termination; dismissal from program
- 9 discharge.
- 10 (a) If the court finds from the evidence presented,
- including, but not limited to, the reports or proffers of 11
- 12 proof from the mental health court professionals, that: (1)
- 13 the participant is not complying with the requirements of the
- 14 treatment program; or (2) the participant has otherwise
- violated the terms and conditions of the program, the court 15
- may impose reasonable sanctions under the prior written 16
- agreement of the participant, including, but not limited to, 17
- imprisonment or dismissal of the defendant from the program 18
- 19 and the court may reinstate criminal proceedings against the
- participant or proceed under Section 5-6-4 of the Unified Code 20
- 21 of Corrections for a violation of probation, conditional
- discharge, or supervision hearing. If the court finds from the 22
- evidence presented, including but not limited to the reports 23
- 24 or proffers of proof from the mental health
- 25 professionals that:

1	(1) the defendant is not performing satisfactorily in
2	the assigned program;
3	(2) the defendant is not benefiting from education,
4	<pre>treatment, or rehabilitation;</pre>
5	(3) the defendant has engaged in criminal conduct
6	rendering him or her unsuitable for the program; or
7	(4) the defendant has otherwise violated the terms and
8	conditions of the program or his or her sentence or is for
9	any reason unable to participate;
10	the court may impose reasonable sanctions under prior written
11	agreement of the defendant, including but not limited to
12	imprisonment or dismissal of the defendant from the program;
13	and the court may reinstate criminal proceedings against him
14	or her or proceed under Section 5 6 4 of the Unified Code of
15	Corrections for a violation of probation, conditional
16	discharge, or supervision hearing.
17	(a-5) Based on the evidence presented, the court shall
18	determine whether the participant has violated the conditions
19	of the program and whether the participant should be dismissed
20	from the program or whether, pursuant to the court's policies
21	and procedures, some other alternative may be appropriate in
22	the interests of the participant and the public.
23	(a-10) A participant may voluntarily withdraw from the
24	mental health court program in accordance with the mental
25	health court program's policies and procedures. Prior to
26	allowing the participant to withdraw, the judge shall:

1	(1) ensure that the participant has the right to
2	consult with counsel prior to withdrawal;
3	(2) determine in open court that the withdrawal is
4	made voluntarily and knowingly; and
5	(3) admonish the participant in open court, as to
6	the consequences, actual or potential, which can
7	result from withdrawal.
8	Upon withdrawal, the criminal proceedings may be
9	reinstated against the participant or proceedings may be
10	initiated under Section 5-6-4 of the Unified Code of
11	Corrections for a violation of probation, conditional
12	discharge, or supervision hearing.
13	(a-15) No participant defendant may be dismissed from the
14	program unless, prior to such dismissal, the participant
15	defendant is informed in writing: (i) of the reason or reasons
16	for the dismissal; (ii) the evidentiary basis supporting the
17	reason or reasons for the dismissal; (iii) that the
18	participant defendant has a right to a hearing at which he or
19	she may present evidence supporting his or her continuation in
20	the program. Based upon the evidence presented, the court
21	shall determine whether the defendant has violated the
22	conditions of the program and whether the defendant should be
23	dismissed from the program or whether some other alternative
24	may be appropriate in the interests of the defendant and the
25	public.
26	(a-20) A participant who has not violated the conditions

- 1 of the program in such a way as to warrant unsuccessful
- dismissal, but who is unable to complete program requirements 2
- to qualify for a successful discharge, may be terminated from 3
- 4 the program as a neutral discharge.
- 5 (b) Upon successful completion of the terms and conditions
- 6 of the program, the court may dismiss the original charges
- against the participant defendant or successfully terminate 7
- the participant's defendant's sentence or otherwise discharge 8
- 9 the participant him or her from the program or from any further
- 10 proceedings against the participant him or her in the original
- 11 prosecution.
- (c) Upon successful completion of the terms and conditions 12
- 13 of the program, any State's Attorney in the county of
- 14 conviction, a participant, or defense attorney may move to
- 15 vacate any convictions that are eligible for sealing under the
- Criminal Identification Act. A participant may immediately 16
- file a petition to expunge vacated convictions and the 17
- associated underlying records per the Criminal Identification 18
- 19 Act. If the State's Attorney moves to vacate a conviction, the
- State's Attorney may not object to expungement of that 20
- 2.1 conviction or the underlying record.
- 22 (d) The mental health court program may maintain or
- collaborate with a network of legal aid organizations that 23
- 24 specialize in conviction relief to support participants
- 25 navigating the expungement and sealing process.
- (Source: P.A. 95-606, eff. 6-1-08.) 26

(730 ILCS 168/41 new)

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2	Sec. 41. Education seminars for judges. A judge assigned
3	to preside over a mental health court shall have experience,
4	training, and continuing education in topics including, but
5	<pre>not limited to:</pre>
6	(1) criminal law;
7	(2) behavioral health;
8	(3) confidently;
9	(4) ethics;
10	(5) evidence-based practices;
11	(6) substance use disorders;
12	(7) mental illness;
13	(8) co-occurring disorders; and
14	(9) presiding over various types of problem-solving
15	courts.
16	(730 ILCS 168/45 new)
17	Sec. 45. Education seminars for mental health court
18	prosecutors. Subject to appropriation, the Office of the
19	State's Attorneys Appellate Prosecutor shall conduct mandatory
20	education seminars for all prosecutors serving in mental
21	health courts throughout the State to ensure that the
22	problem-solving court maintains fidelity to the
23	problem-solving court model. Topics include, but are not
24	limited to, evidence-based screening, assessment and treatment

- 1 practices, target population, substance use disorders, mental
- illness, disability, co-occurring disorders, trauma, 2
- confidentiality, criminogenic risks and needs, incentives and 3
- 4 sanctions, court processes, limited English proficiency, and
- 5 team dynamics.
- 6 (730 ILCS 168/50 new)
- Sec. 50. Education seminars for mental health court public 7
- 8 defenders. Subject to appropriation, the Office of the State
- 9 Appellate Defender shall conduct mandatory education seminars
- for all public defenders and assistant public defenders 10
- practicing in mental health courts throughout the State to 11
- 12 ensure that the problem-solving court maintains fidelity to
- the problem-solving court model. Topics include, but are not 13
- 14 limited to, evidence-based screening, assessment and treatment
- practices, target population, substance use disorders, mental 15
- illness, disability, co-occurring disorders, trauma, 16
- confidentiality, criminogenic risks and needs, incentives and 17
- sanctions, court processes, limited English proficiency, and 18
- 19 team dynamics.
- 20 (730 ILCS 168/40 rep.)
- 21 Section 20. The Mental Health Court Treatment Act is
- 22 amended by repealing Section 40.
- Section 99. Effective date. This Act takes effect upon 23

1 becoming law.".