Treatment Alternatives and Diversion (TAD) Grant Writing Training

2017 TAD Competitive Funding Cycle
April 2016

TAD Partners

WISCONSIN COURT SYSTEM

Wisconsin
Department of Health Services

Welcome

- Introductions

- Logistics
  - Food, breaks

- Plan for the day
  - Overview of TAD
  - Thinking about the planning process
  - Grant writing and the application process
  - Goal is to help counties/tribes prepare....

Treatment Alternatives and Diversion (TAD)

- What is TAD

- Statute (WI Stat. 165.95)
  - Focus on treatment courts and diversion programs
  - Focus on public safety and reducing costs, jail/prison population, and recidivism
  - Importance of evidence-based practices
  - Substance Use
  - Violent offender restriction

Treatment Alternatives and Diversion (TAD)

- # of current TAD programs

- Funding increase

- 5 year cycle
  - Competitive process
  - Programs are at different points
  - Annual review

2017 Competitive Process Overview

- Eligibility

- 3 tracks
  - Planning and implementation
  - Implementation
  - Enhancement

2017 Competitive Process Overview

- Treatment Courts and Pretrial Diversion Programs

- Include primary goals established in statute:
  - Reduce recidivism rates for non-violent offenders in the program and increase public safety
  - Reduce prison and jail populations by diverting nonviolent offenders to community-based interventions
  - Reduce crime and improve the operation of the CJ system (diversion programs)

2017 Competitive Process Overview

Which track is our project on?

- Matrix review

- Looking for the best fit for your project

- The expectations for the project, application, and reporting will vary by track

Treatment Alternatives and Diversion (TAD)

- Benefits
  - Flexible
  - Designed to meet local needs

- Specific activities expected
  - Evidence-based practices
  - Adherence to standards
  - Risk/Needs assessments
  - Appropriate treatment services
  - Participant-level data collection and reporting
  - Criminal Justice Coordinating Council (CJCC or oversight body)

Developing and maintaining a Criminal Justice Coordinating Council (CJCC)

Criminal Justice Coordinating Councils (CJCC)

An inclusive term applied to informal and formal committees that provide a forum where many key justice system agency officials and other officials of general government may discuss justice system issues.

- Broad representation within county's geographic boundaries

- Should include four categories of members
  - Justice officials (County attorney, judge, etc.)
  - Officials of general government (county commissioner, city council member)
  - Officials of related non-justice agencies (social services)
  - Public members (community leaders)

Criminal Justice Coordinating Councils (CJCC)

Checklist for forming CJCC

- Determine if an existing group can form the basis for a CJCC or whether a new group must be formed.

- Determine who must authorize CJCC

- Draft a proposed statement of purpose for CJCC

Criminal Justice Coordinating Councils (CJCC)

Checklist for forming CJCC

- Draft an authorization document or charge

- Determine the structure and administrative location

- Request authorization to hire a CJCC Coordinator

Criminal Justice Coordinating Councils (CJCC)
Checklist for forming CJCC cont...

- Draft bylaws for consideration by the CJCC and/or authorizing groups

- Select the chair and vice-chair

- Determine executive committee and standing committees or task forces

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Criminal Justice Coordinating Councils (CJCC)
Checklist for forming CJCC cont...

- Decide who votes, when and how

- Develop guidelines for establishing meeting agendas

- Determine financing for the CJCC

- Develop method for evaluating the CJCC

Criminal Justice Coordinating Councils (CJCC)

- Benefits
  - System-wide collaboration
  - Better understanding of crime and criminal justice problems
  - Clearer objectives and priorities
  - More effective resource allocation
  - Better quality criminal justice programs and personnel
  - Increased public confidence in and support for the system and integrity of the law
  - Buy in from stakeholders

Criminal Justice Coordinating Councils (CJCC)

- Why does a CJCC matter for TAD?
  - Coordination
  - Planning
  - Buy-In
    - Demonstrating community support is essential
    - Ability to show consensus within jurisdiction and proposed project
  - Requirement by statute
    - A county that receives a grant under this section shall create an oversight committee to advise the county in administering and evaluating its program (Wisc. Stat. 165.95).

Project Planning Tools and Techniques

Project Planning

- Importance of Planning!!
  - What you are going to do, how, and why

- Need to make sure the need has been identified

- The <u>goals</u> and <u>objectives</u> are clear

- And the program is designed to meet the need, goals, and objectives

Project Planning

- Explanation of issue/need

- Strategic planning
  - Vision and mission
  - Strategy and tactics
  - Goals/Objectives
  - Tasks
  - Identify strengths, weaknesses, threats
  - Action steps
  - Measuring results
  - Sustainability

System Mapping

- How does the project work? (or how is it proposed to work?)

- Look at key decision points
  - High level view or visual of how the project works (or will work)
  - What occurs at each step of the process
  - Who makes the decisions at each step
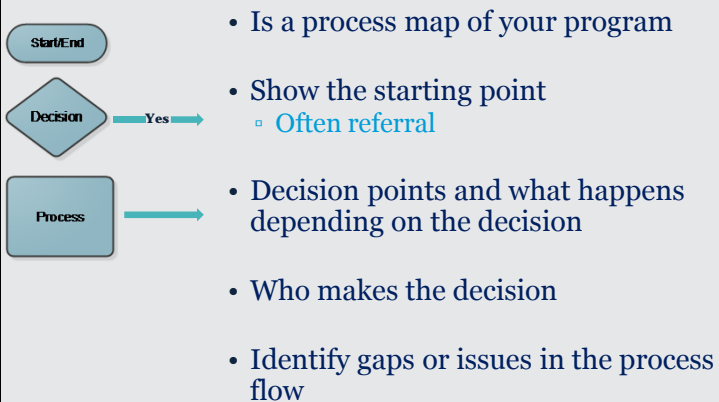 - Can see how it all fits together

System Mapping

- Why do system mapping?

- Can help everyone understand various parts of the process
- Can help to identify gaps, issues
- Can account for different expertise
  - Works best to have everyone involved
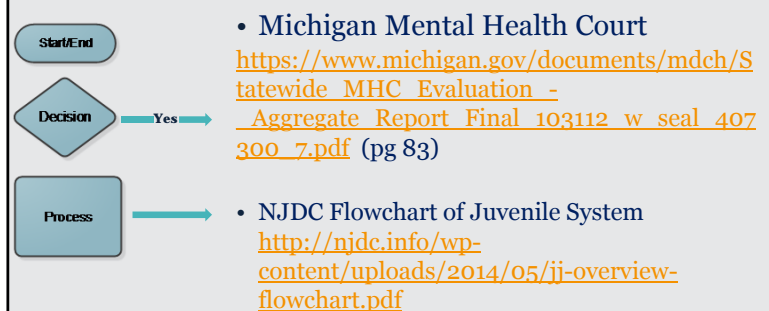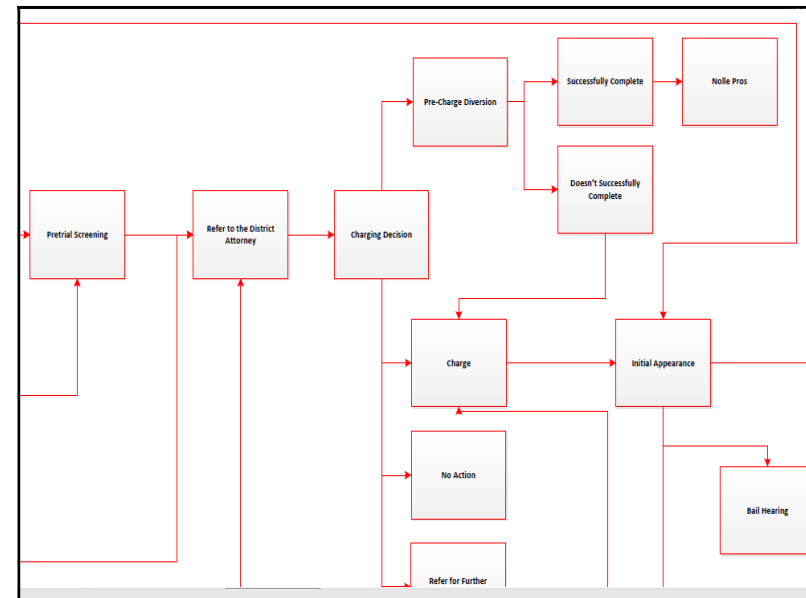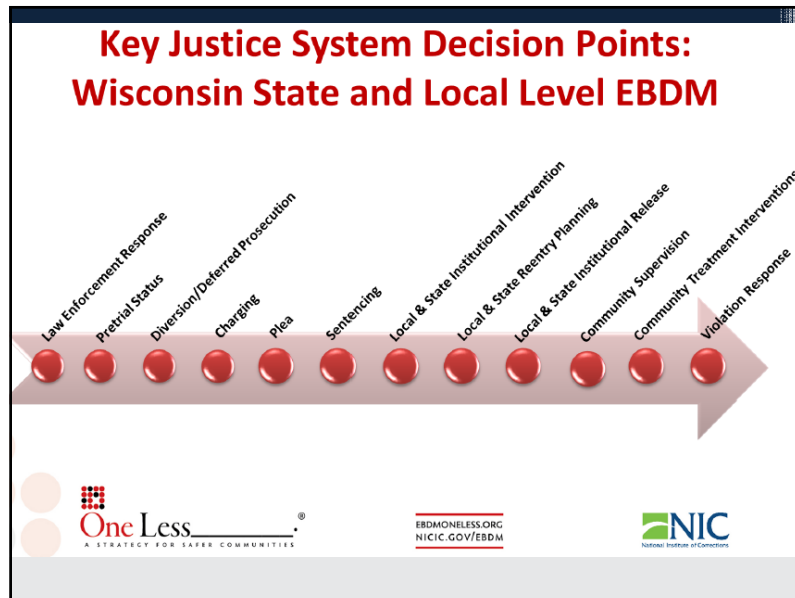- Can assist in writing your application!

System Mapping

- How do you do system mapping?
  - NIC suggests getting everyone together to work through it collectively
  - Lay out the decision points on paper/flip charts
  - Talk through the details
    - What happens at this decision?
    - Who makes the decision?
    - What are the options?
    - What influences the decision?
    - What are the opportunities for improvement?
  - See useful links document!

System Mapping

Start/End

Decision ——Yes——→

Process ——→

- Is a process map of your program

- Show the starting point
  - Often referral

- Decision points and what happens depending on the decision

- Who makes the decision

- Identify gaps or issues in the process flow

System Mapping - Examples

Start/End

Decision ——Yes——→

Process ——→

- Michigan Mental Health Court
  https://www.michigan.gov/documents/mdch/S
  tatewide_MHC_Evaluation_-
  _Aggregate_Report_Final_103112_w_seal_407
  300_7.pdf (pg 83)

- NJDC Flowchart of Juvenile System
  http://njdc.info/wp-
  content/uploads/2014/05/jj-overview-
  flowchart.pdf

Project Planning

- Keep goals in mind
  - Both short and long-term

- Consider your resources

- Identify potential barriers
  - Strategies to address barriers

- Develop a logic model
  - Resources available to help!

Logic Model

- What is a logic model?

  - Tool to help you specify:
    - What your program is
    - What it does (or will do)
    - How the program works (or will work)
    - What it is intended to impact

  - How it all fits together....

Logic Model

- What is included in a logic model?
  - **Inputs** – what is going into the program (such as resources)?
  - **Activities** – what is the program doing? what are the services you are delivering and to whom? what are the strategies to deliver those services?
  - **Outputs** – immediate results that are part of the program process
  - **Outcomes** – shorter term goals or results
  - **Impact** –longer-term "big picture" goals or results
  - Note that the terminology can differ somewhat…this is an adaptation of the NIC EBDM version, but the concepts are the same!

Logic Model

- How can it be useful?

  - Help to *clarify* the program – what is going into it and what it is intended to achieve

  - Makes the *connection* between what the program is doing and the goals

  - Assists in *preparing* for evaluation

  - Important part of *planning* and *writing* the application!

Goals and Objectives

In a logic model, the goals and objectives tie to your outcomes and impacts

- **S**pecific
- **M**easureable
- **A**ttainable (or **A**ction-oriented)
- **R**ealistic
- **T**ime-bound

Logic Model

- How do you build a logic model?
  - Work backwards
    - From impact back to input
    - What do you want to achieve
    - What you think it will take to get there

  - Think of it as an on-going process

  - Use resources that are available!

Slide 1

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Project Planning – Logic Model

Inputs	Activities	Outputs	Outcomes	Impacts
What is going into the program (such as resources), (e.g. staff, equipment, other resources)	What the program is doing, what services are being delivered and the strategies to deliver those services.	Immediate results that are part of the program process. (e.g. use of risk/needs assessment, drugs screens, participants served)	Shorter-term goals or results. (e.g. in program recidivism, graduation rates)	Longer-term "big picture" goals or results. (e.g. reductions in recidivism, jail/prison bed days saved)

Contextual Conditions	External factors that can impact the project and the ability to meet the intended outcome and impact (e.g. community, political, financial, etc.)

Adapted from: National Institute of Corrections, Evidence-Based Decision Making, Building Logic Models http://info.nicic.gov/ebdm/?q=node/76

Wisconsin Department of Justice

Slide 2

Logic Model

• Let's think about a basic example….

• UW Extension Logic Model Overview (pg 7)
http://www.uwex.edu/ces/pdande/evaluation/pdf/LMpresentation.pdf

Slide 3

Logic Model

• Sample logic models

One Heart mentoring Institute
http://www.sagamoreinstitute.org/one-heart-mentoring-model/

Pell Institute – Developing a Logic Model
http://toolkit.pellinstitute.org/evaluation-guide/plan-budget/using-a-logic-model/

Adult Redeploy Illinois
http://www.dhs.state.il.us/page.aspx?item=65912

BJA Adult Drug Court Logic Model
https://www.bja.gov/evaluation/program-adjudication/drug-court-logic-model.pdf

• Resources

Slide 4

Logic Model

• Now let's take a hypothetical treatment court or diversion program….

Lunch time on own

Training starts again at 12:30

Resources

- U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Corrections: Guidelines for Developing a Criminal Justice Coordinating Committee (http://nicic.gov/pubs/2002/017232.pdf)

- U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Corrections: Getting it Right: Collaborative Problem Solving for Criminal Justice (http://nicic.gov/Downloads/PDF/Library/019834.pdf)