



**The Department of
Finance and
Administration,
Office of Criminal
Justice Programs**

2006/2007 Tennessee Drug Court Annual Report

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Office of Criminal Justice Programs Drug Court Program Mission Statement

The Office of Criminal Justice Programs is committed to administering the Statewide Drug Court Program in accordance with the Drug Court Treatment Act of 2003. This Act charges OCJP with the responsibility of appropriating federal and state funding as well as providing training, technical assistance, oversight, and evaluation. Through a coordinated effort of intensive treatment and judicial review, the drug court programs in Tennessee look to reduce substance abuse and criminal activity in order to provide safer communities for all citizens.

Executive Summary

This report gives a detailed description of the Office of Criminal Justice Program activities for the State's Drug Court Program for fiscal year 2007/2006 (July 1, 2006 to June 30, 2007). It covers the five basic areas described in the Drug Court Treatment Act of 2003; funding, training, technical assistance, oversight, and evaluation. Activities pertaining to these five areas are briefly summarized below.

As a part of the Methamphetamine Initiative, Governor Phil Bredesen appropriated \$3.5 million recurring dollars for drug court programs beginning this fiscal year. The first \$2.0 million was designated for the four urban counties of Davidson, Knox, Hamilton, and Shelby, and the remaining \$1.5 million would be used to establish new drug courts and improve operational drug court treatment programs throughout the State. The Office of Criminal Justice Programs was given oversight of these funds and immediately disseminated this new funding via grant contracts to drug court programs that applied.

There were at least four local and national training opportunities for drug court professionals to attend. Over 200 professionals attended the 3rd Annual Drug Court Conference alone, and the Tennessee Association of Drug Court Professionals and the Office of Criminal Justice Programs have many new training opportunities in store for the next fiscal year.

Technical assistance has been provided to drug court programs by OCJP for many years already, and the increase in state funding for drug courts provides additional opportunities. The OCJP regularly conducts needs assessments and is always open to feedback for ways to improve the state's drug court program. In addition, the OCJP conducts site visits and regularly refers new/pilot courts to mentor courts for visits and assistance. The OCJP staff is here to help in any way necessary, and has access to many helpful state and national resources.

The legislated Drug Court Advisory Committee and the Tennessee Association of Drug Court Professionals help and advise the OCJP on many issues related to the state's drug court program. This year a certification for drug courts has been developed that will be implemented next fiscal year. This certification will give the drug court program, state, and local stakeholders affirmation that the drug court program follows the 10 Key Components outlined in the Drug Court Treatment Act, and provides additional opportunity for mentoring, information sharing, technical assistance, and a basis for evaluation. It also demonstrates the effort by drug court programs in Tennessee to meet the legislated goals for drug courts and to work towards continuous improvement.

The Office of Criminal Justice Programs collects annual data from all drug courts based on the Tennessee Performance Measures that were developed from the legislated goals. This report details the data collected from 44 drug courts for the fiscal year 2006/2007.

Statewide Drug Court Program

Introduction

There are currently 48 drug court treatment programs in Tennessee; 40 adult and 8 juvenile. There are 3 DUI/DWI treatment courts as well. Tennessee drug courts can operate with general sessions and criminal court jurisdiction, depending on the program. As drug court programs continue to go through planning and implementation, so too does the Statewide Drug Court Program continue to increase and expand in an effort to meet the needs of those programs. The Office of Criminal Justice Programs (OCJP), charged with oversight of the State's Drug Court Program, continues to respond to changes by constantly communicating with drug court professionals in the field, assessing the needs of programs, and adhering to the goals and objectives stated in the Drug Court Treatment Act of 2003. That legislation, which enables drug courts to exist in Tennessee, charges the OCJP with a list of responsibilities. In an effort to simplify and streamline the planning and reporting of activity associated with the statewide program, the OCJP has collected these responsibilities into five basic priority areas: funding, training, technical assistance, oversight, and evaluation. This annual report will address each of these areas subsequently to insure that the effort by OCJP, its partners, and other drug court professionals is concisely explained. Two major changes worth mentioning now further the cause of drug court programs; 1) additional funding by way of state appropriated dollars and an additional charge that may be assessed under the amended legislation and, 2) the responsibility given to the OCJP to develop standards for drug court programs through amended legislation.

Governor Phil Bredesen appropriated \$3.5 million for drug court programs that would be recurring beginning in fiscal year 2006/2007. This appropriation was an extension to his Statewide Methamphetamine Initiative which began in 2005, where he acknowledged the importance of the drug court infrastructure in Tennessee communities by including drug courts as an answer to the methamphetamine problem in our state. A one-time amount of \$1,740,000 was placed in the budget for 2005 which included funding for a drug court treatment pilot project for methamphetamine addiction as well as funds for the planning of other drug courts in the state. With the placement of this \$3.5 million reoccurring funding for drug courts, drug courts have been further institutionalized in the Tennessee Judicial System as a best practice. Governor Bredesen decreed that \$2.0 million was designated for the four urban counties of Davidson, Knox, Hamilton, and Shelby, and the remaining \$1.5 million would be used to establish new drug courts and improve operational drug court treatment programs throughout the State. The OCJP was tasked with planning, dispensing, and monitoring this recurring fund.

In addition to the new state funding, an amendment to the Drug Court Treatment Act of 2003 was passed on May 24, 2007 by the 105th General Assembly and signed by the Governor that made several changes to the Act.

Aside from some simple language clean up, this amendment, which was endorsed by the Tennessee Association of Drug Court Professionals (TADCP) and the Tennessee Trial Judges Association included the following:

- Enabling legislation for juvenile drug court programs,
- The ability to assess \$75.00 for an additional charge, which would be Violations of Probation under the premise of a positive urine analysis,
- The responsibility of the OCJP for developing standards of operation for drug court treatment programs

The hope is that the additional assessment of \$75.00 on certain Violations of Probation will provide additional and substantial funding for drug court programs. This would be assessed and processed in the same way as other charges; \$5.00 would be remitted to the state on a monthly basis for administrative costs associated with the State's drug court program support, and \$70.00 would be used by counties with drug court programs to fund those programs, or be remitted to the state at the end of each fiscal year for the state to support and fund drug court program activities.

The responsibility given to the OCJP to develop standards of operations reiterates the need for a statewide minimum standard by which the drug court treatment programs in Tennessee may operate to be in compliance with the drug court legislation. This would assure some minimum standard of quality and assure the citizens of Tennessee that state dollars are being wisely spent on quality programs. Enabling language for juvenile drug courts was included to acknowledge their legitimacy in statute even though there are already juvenile drug court programs in operation. The amendment also included language to make sure fees that are assessed in adult drug courts were only to be used by adult courts and that juvenile drug courts could not access fees assessed in adult courts.

The continued success of drug court treatment programs in Tennessee cannot be given to one organization or person, but rather a collective body of drug court advocates that continue to work on improving access to resources and institutionalization of drug court programs. By administering the Statewide Drug Court Program, the OCJP has an opportunity to work with many organizations. Here are a few examples of new partnerships this fiscal year.



The Office of Criminal Justice Programs has actively pursued an increased partnership with the Tennessee Commission on Children and Youth (TCCY). There are 8 juvenile drug court programs in Tennessee, two newly implemented. Juvenile drug court programs receive planning and implementation training through the National Council of Juvenile and Family

Court Judges. Once they attend the planning training, The National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges provides on site technical assistance on implementation and strategic planning. Juvenile drug court programs also receive the same technical assistance and training that adult drug court programs receive from OCJP. The OCJP and the TADCP attempt to provide juvenile-specific training at the annual conference. This year, the Drug Court Advisory Committee welcomed Debrah Stafford as a member. Ms. Stafford is the Juvenile Justice Director at TCCY and brings a wealth of experience related to working with juveniles in the criminal justice system as well as knowledge of funding streams available for innovative juvenile justice programs. The Drug Court Advisory Committee is a legislated body of drug court professionals that is appointed to help determine priority areas around funding and advise the OCJP on drug court issues.

Additionally, training was provided to planning courts and new drug courts as well as new drug court coordinators through a collaborative effort with the National Drug Court Institute, the Nashville Drug Court Foundation, OCJP and two area programs. The OCJP has a longstanding partnership for training and technical assistance with the National Drug Court Institute. This year, the Nashville Drug Court Foundation also collaborated to provide training to new drug court professionals that was not previously provided in Tennessee. Two Davidson County drug court programs, the Davidson County General Sessions Drug Court under Judge Casey Moreland and the Davidson County Residential Drug Court Program (DC4) under Judge Seth Norman, allowed trainees to observe the drug court process first hand. DC4 also provided transportation to and from court for all the trainees.

The Office of Criminal Justice Programs continued to collaborate with established partners as well, like the Tennessee Association of Drug Court Professionals, NDCI, the Administrative Office of the Courts (AOC), the National Association of Drug Court Professionals, and the National Center for State Courts. This year the focus will be to increase and improve partnership and collaboration with organizations such as the AOC, the Governor's Highway Safety Office, the Division of Alcohol and Drug Abuse Services, and the Tennessee Association of Drug Court Professionals, just to name a few.

Drug Court Program Funding: Federal, State, and Local Level

The Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Assistance administers federal funds for drug courts. A portion of that funding goes to national centers like the National Drug Court Institute (NDCI) and the National Center for State Courts (NCSC) to provide technical assistance and training to states and local drug court programs. The other portion is used to provide discretionary grant funding for local and statewide drug court projects across the nation. In 2005, BJA was awarded \$40 million dollars to fund drug court programs. In the 2 consecutive years following, that amount dropped to \$10 million dollars each year (2006 and 2007). The National Association of Drug Court Professionals and the Congress of State Drug Court Associations have begun to advocate strongly for a return of those dollars for drug court programs. In the meantime, there has been a reduction in the number of discretionary grants funded through BJA and a reduction in the number of training and technical assistance activities NDCI and NCSC, and others like them, can provide.

In 2003, Tennessee used Byrne funds from the Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Assistance, to fund implementation of up to 15 drug court programs across the state. Since that year however, the state allocation of Byrne funding through the Department of Justice has slowly decreased, and it has been necessary to reduce the number of criminal justice projects funded with Byrne dollars. If Byrne funding continues to decrease, drug courts are less likely to be funded with these dollars because there is a state source of funding available for them.

While, federal funding has decreased, state funding for drug courts has increased. Each year, drug court programs collectively are bringing in increased amounts of revenue from the Drug Court Treatment Act of 2003. Although there is only a slight increase to those collections remitted to the state (from counties without drug court programs), counties with drug court programs have seen steady increases in revenue under the Act. Counties without drug courts are remitting approximately \$250,000 annually, while counties with drug court programs are reporting approximately \$750,000 in collections annually. Amounts collected by individual counties still would not fully fund a drug court program, but the increase is encouraging.

Additionally, there was a \$3.5 million dollar state appropriation for drug court programs beginning in July 2006. Thirty-three drug court programs were originally funded with these dollars and a few more have been funded for implementation. \$2.0 million of the \$3.5 million dollars is designated for the four urban areas of Knox, Hamilton, Davidson, and Shelby, and \$1.5 million is used to fund the remaining drug court programs. As drug court programs continue to grow, the individual funding currently available through the state to each drug court will decrease as room is made for additional programs. Also, the state revenue collected under the Drug Court Treatment Act that is used to provide grants to drug court programs will diminish as more counties implement drug court programs.

There are some potential sources of revenue in the form of grants through SAMSHA, OJJDP, and NITSA.

Training Tennessee's Drug Courts

The 3rd Annual Drug Court Conference was held September 27-29, 2006 in Chattanooga, Tennessee at the Marriot Convention Center. In previous years the OCJP applied to the National Drug Court Institute which receives federal funds to provide training and technical assistance. However in 2006 federal drug court funding was severely cut, from \$40 million to \$10 million dollars, and the NDCI was unable to provide as much training to states as in the past. The OCJP collaborated with the Tennessee Association of Drug Court Professionals to provide a three-day training to drug court professionals in the state. The agenda was developed over several meetings with feedback from the Tennessee Drug Court Advisory Committee as well as feedback from a needs assessment done earlier in the year. Programs were given the opportunity to display information about



their program. Local and nationally recognized experts in the drug court and treatment fields presented on topics of interest to adult and juvenile drug courts professionals. The President of the Tennessee Association of Drug Court Professionals, Theresa Irwin, opened the conference followed by the Office of Criminal Justice Programs Executive Director, Patricia Dishman. The City of Chattanooga Mayor Ron Littlefield and Hamilton County Drug Court Judge Rebecca Stern also provided opening remarks. Topics included Emotional and Spiritual Recovery presented in the first plenary by Dr. Chip Dodd from Nashville, TN. Karen Freeman Wilson, who was the President of the National Association of Drug Court Professionals at the time and a retired judge from Indiana, was the luncheon speaker. Retired Drug Court Judge John Parnham from Pensacola, FL, presented on Team Roles and Marketing & Collaboration. Hank Pirowski, the City of Buffalo, NY Drug Court Coordinator presented on the 10 Key Components of an Effective Drug Court. Guy Wheeler of Guy A. Wheeler and Associates (GWA) of Broward County, FL did three sessions: Sanctions and Incentives, Saving Our Boys, and Surviving the Absent Father. Blount County Drug Court Judge D. Kelly Thomas, Jr., and guest speakers did

the session on Ethical Constraints. Donna Johnson, CEO for Addiction Solutions of Georgia, Inc., presented on the Matrix Model and Dick Grimm from Performance Vistas, assisted by Marie Crosson from OCJP, presented on the Tennessee Performance Measures collected for 2005/2006. Continuing Legal Education Hours were offered to attorneys and judges that attended. Evaluations were collected on each session and the evaluation data were compiled by female participants of the Davidson County Sheriff's Office Treatment Program.



Overall, feedback about the conference was excellent, and many suggestions on topics and locations for the next conference were offered. All but two of Tennessee's drug courts were represented and a total of 200 drug court professionals attended.

November 27-29, 2006, the U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, Bureau of Justice Assistance conducted the southern portion of a regional training series in Nashville, Tennessee at the Loews/Vanderbilt Hotel. This training brings together practitioners,

policy makers, and BJA to explore current issues in law enforcement and criminal justice. OCJP Director Patricia Dishman, Tennessee's First Lady Andrea Conte, and Davidson County Mayor Bill Purcell all made opening remarks. Topics covered include Anti-Terrorism Efforts in America's Communities, Human Trafficking, Sex Offender Management, Methamphetamine Issues of Today, Gangs, and Rural Criminal Justice Issues. Drug court programs were invited to participate and 15 drug court professionals attended.

In the Spring of 2007, the OCJP invited the National Drug Court Institute to come provide the Drug Court Planning Initiative Training typically offered to drug court planning teams that apply directly to the Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA) for training. Team members required to participate in the training include the judge, district attorney, public defender, drug court coordinator, treatment representative, evaluator, law enforcement, and case manager/probation. The NDCI revised the curriculum to fit Tennessee's needs and brought in local and national speakers including Chris Clausi, a law enforcement officer that works with the 21st Judicial District Drug Court and Theresa Irwin, former President of the TADCP to provide technical assistance to the 10 new drug court coordinators. Tennessee had five potential planning teams and two newly operational drug courts that had never had the opportunity to attend the national training. In addition, there were 10 drug court coordinators in operational drug courts that had been in their position less than one year. Through a partnership with the

Nashville Drug Court Foundation, seven teams and 10 drug court coordinators were invited to participate in this training that would entail two, three-day sessions; one in January and one in April. Three planning teams, two operational drug court teams and 10 coordinators participated in the training for a total of 60 participants trained in implementing a drug court program. Evaluations completed by participants demonstrated the overwhelming success of this training.

June 2007, the 13th Annual Drug Court Conference by the National Association of Drug Court Professionals was held in Washington DC. More than 3000 drug court professionals attended almost 30 different tracks at the conference. An estimated 15 Tennessee drug court programs were able to attend. The next annual conference is scheduled for May 28th through 31st 2008 in St. Louis, Missouri.

In addition to statewide and national training opportunities, there are opportunities provided by NDCI, NADCP, and the Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA) for individual and team training. Each year, BJA funds training of planning teams for adult, juvenile, DWI, and family treatments courts provided by NDCI. These training opportunities all follow the Drug Court Model. Information and registration information for these trainings can be found on the Bureau of Justice Assistance website at <http://dcpi.ncjrs.gov/dcpi/index.html>.

The National Drug Court Institute also provides drug court specific practitioner training sessions for Drug Court Judges, Defense Attorneys, District Attorneys, Drug Court Coordinators, Treatment Providers, Corrections/Probation personnel. The latest information on these trainings is found at the following NDCI website <http://www.ndci.org/training.htm>.

Next year there are several major training opportunities planned. The 4th Annual Drug Court Conference is scheduled to be held once again at the Marriot Convention Center in Chattanooga, Tennessee, October 24-26, 2007. This conference will include break out sessions and many more topics to choose from. There will be local and nationally recognized speakers. The Commissioner of Mental Health and Development Disabilities Virginia Trotter Betts has agreed to do the opening remarks as well as a welcome from the current TADCP President, Gayle Moyer-Harris. Confirmed speakers include local presenters Dr. Chip Dodd, back by popular demand, Chris Clausi, and Larry Howlett, Center for Non-Profit Management. National speakers include Carolyn Hardin, Director of the National Drug Court Institute, Dr. Roger Peters, Roger Przybylski, Paul Carey, Carson Fox, Chief of Operations of the National Association of Drug Court Professionals, Denise Hall, and Theresa Irwin, Consultant with NDCI and former President of TADCP. Included on the agenda for 2007 will be a panel of drug court graduates and a panel that includes the Rutherford County Drug Court Team under Judge Don Ash.

The Office of Criminal Justice Programs will provide regional training in the Fall of 2007 on the newly developed Drug Court Grant Manual for drug court programs that receive

state funding. The new manual is scheduled to be available by October 2007. The OCJP is also working with the Tennessee Association of Drug Abuse Services and the Division of Alcohol and Drug Abuse Services to include drug court practitioners in invitations to the regional trainings that are offered to treatment providers and case managers.

March 3 & 4, 2008, there will be a Coordinator's Training provided to all drug court coordinators in Tennessee. There will be three topics addressed; Ethics, Group Dynamics, and the new Tennessee Drug Court Certification. The rest of the 1 ½ day event will be devoted to networking opportunities for the coordinators. Feedback from drug court coordinators indicates they would like more training specific to their responsibilities and they would like more opportunity to use each other as resources for information and innovation. This training is a collaboration with the Tennessee Association of Drug Court Professionals.

In addition to statewide training opportunities, there are opportunities provided by NDCI, NADCP, and the Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA) for training. Each year, BJA funds training of planning teams for adult, juvenile, DWI, and family treatments courts provided by NDCI. All of these follow the Drug Court Model. Information and registration information for these trainings can be found on the Bureau of Justice Assistance website at <http://dcpi.ncjrs.gov/dcpi/index.html>.

The National Drug Court Institute also provides drug court specific practitioner training sessions for Drug Court Judges, Defense Attorneys, District Attorneys, Drug Court Coordinators, Treatment Providers, Corrections/Probation personnel. The latest information on these trainings is found at the following NDCI website <http://www.ndci.org/training.htm>.

Technical Assistance to Drug Courts

The Office of Criminal Justice Programs provides support to drug courts in the planning and operational stages. Courts in the planning stages frequently contact OCJP to request planning materials and resources. The OCJP follows planning teams and when asked, aids these planning courts in locating helpful national and state resources such as the National Drug Court Institute, the National Association of Drug Court Professionals, mentor drug courts in Tennessee that can provide valuable information about starting a drug court in this state and that can offer the planning team to come visit their program, and a plethora of material accumulated over the years on how to plan and implement a drug court that follows the 10 Key Components. Planning courts are strongly encouraged to apply to participate in the NDCI Drug Court Planning Initiative funded through BJA. They are also strongly encouraged to visit nearby drug court programs.

The OCJP receives a great deal of information from federal and national partners that local drug court programs may not otherwise be privy to. OCJP is able to distribute information regarding evidence based practices for drug court programs as well as the most recent research and evaluation results on drug court programs and practices. Training opportunities for drug court programs are also available around the country and are submitted to the OCJP for distribution to local drug court programs. The OCJP regularly passes on information by placing it on the OCJP website, or via email to all drug court coordinators in the state.

Because of the additional state appropriated funding that became available in July 2006, most drug court programs in Tennessee are recipients of state funding through OCJP grants. Through these new grants, the OCJP has been able to provide additional technical assistance on a variety of issues, including treatment protocol, standard case management practices, and compliance issues around the 10 Key Components. In addition, communication between OCJP and the various drug court programs has increased significantly. It has allowed the OCJP and the TADCP an opportunity to engage drug court programs that otherwise have not been highly active at the state level.

In 2006, with the increase in responsibilities, the OCJP saw fit to hire an additional person to help with the Statewide Drug Court Program. The State Drug Court Coordinator now has additional staff assistance to manage grants, provide technical assistance, and implement new statewide projects for Tennessee's drug court programs. In the future, OCJP plans to develop a more formal "How to Start a Drug Court" packet, as well as some additional resources for drug court teams regarding some of the 10 key Components.

Oversight of the Statewide Drug Court Program

The Office of Criminal Justice Programs is charged with oversight of the statewide drug court program through the Drug Court Treatment Act of 2003. Through the Tennessee Performance Measures developed in 2004 by drug court professionals of the Drug Court Advisory Committee (DCAC), drug court programs submit an annual report to the OCJP for collection and distribution. The OCJP reports these data annually, places it on the OCJP website, sends a notice to drug court coordinators, and distributes copies to Tennessee legislators and other stakeholders.

The Drug Court Advisory Committee (DCAC) is the legislated body that provides advice to OCJP on program and funding issues for Tennessee's drug courts. The Drug Court Advisory Committee developed the performance measures that are reported annually by drug court programs as well as the subsequent revisions and additions that have occurred to the performance measures. The DCAC is the body that has advised OCJP on the need for some type of standards or operating procedures for drug court programs in Tennessee. In 2006/2007, the DCAC meetings were opened to drug court programs to attend. The meetings were set to revolve between 4 locations in the state: Jackson, Nashville, Chattanooga, and Knoxville. Drug Court programs from each of those areas were invited to attend the meeting in their region. So far, the DCAC has had a minimum of six guests per meeting attend since the new format began.

New this fiscal year were the 33 drug court grants funded with state appropriated dollars. Although up to 15 drug court programs have been funded through OCJP in the past using Federal Byrne dollars, the new state funding significantly increased the number of drug court programs receiving funding through OCJP. State law defines rules and regulations around grant funding, which require another layer of oversight to those drug court programs that receive grant funds. Specific state and/or federal requirements must be met in order to receive funding through a state agency. Drug court grantees will be monitored by the OCJP Monitoring staff to verify grant compliance at least one time during the grant period, or more if necessary.

In addition, the OCJP is working with the DCAC to develop a certification for drug court programs based on the 10 Key Components. This certification will give the drug court program, state, and local stake holders affirmation that the drug court program follows the 10 Key Components outlined in the Drug Court Treatment Act. It also provides additional opportunity for the OCJP and local programs for mentoring, information sharing, and technical assistance. In addition it provides drug court programs a basis for evaluation as it will measure adherence to each Component based on the recognized Benchmarks for each Component that are approved by the DCAC . Certification will demonstrate the effort by drug court programs in Tennessee to meet the legislated goals for drug courts and to work towards continuous improvement

Evaluation

Due to limited financial and personnel resources, there has not been a state drug court evaluation to date. The fees under the Drug Court Treatment Act of 2003 have been slow to accumulate and what has accumulated has been used to fund training activities and grants for local drug court program expenses. The OCJP has applied for an evaluation grant with the Bureau of Justice Assistance and will be notified in the Fall of 2007 if the application was accepted for funding. This evaluation grant would do three things. First, it would provide the necessary funds to access arrest data that is currently not available to local drug court programs but that is to be collected as part of the Tennessee Performance Measures and Goals. These performance standards and indicators are:

- Number of times admitted to jail and/or prison in the two years prior to admission to the drug court program.
- Number of times admitted to jail and/or prison in the two years after graduation or termination from the drug court program
- Amount of time in jail and/or prison in the two years prior to admission to the drug court program.
- Amount of time in jail and/or prison in the two years after graduation or termination from the drug court program.
- Number of felony arrests within one year of either graduation or termination from the drug court program.
- Number of misdemeanor arrests measured within one year of either graduation or termination from the drug court program.

The Drug Court Advisory Committee has recommended that these performance standards and indicators be gathered through periodic statewide evaluations conducted by outside evaluators. These data would be reviewed and a report would be submitted that document this arrest data in a way that would be useful to drug court programs and to the State of Tennessee. Second, there would be a quasi-experimental design implemented using drug court programs to gather recidivism data. Last, the evaluation project would produce a cost analysis template that could be used by drug court programs to assess the costs and potential benefits of their program. If the OCJP does not receive the BJA grant to implement this evaluation project, there will be an opportunity to reapply the following year. Drug Court Treatment Act funds may be used to implement at least the first part of this evaluation project if no federal funding is available. Additionally, drug court programs are encouraged to do self-administered process evaluations to determine if their programs are doing what was intended. The data that drug court programs collect and report to the OCJP can be used by drug court programs for program evaluation and improvement. Resources are available for drug court programs interested in doing process evaluation and program improvement. Appendix E, "Evaluating Drug Courts at the Local Level", by Robert Kirchner and

Kenneth Robinson, provides basic evaluation guidelines that can be used by drug court programs.

Statewide Drug Court Performance Measures Fiscal Year 2006/2007

The 2003 legislation charges the Office of Criminal Justice Programs with evaluating state drug court treatment grants as well as collecting, reporting, and disseminating drug court data so that drug court programs may evaluate their own effectiveness. Through a partnership with the Drug Court Advisory Committee, the Tennessee Association of Drug Court Professionals, and the National Center for State Courts, the OCJP developed performance standards and definitions, and a reporting process for evaluation. Last year, the performance measures that had been developed but were not previously being reported, began being reported on the 2006/2007 Annual Report. Those performance measures include the following information:

- Urine Drug Screen Analysis reported by phases
- Number of times participants are admitted to jail during the program
- Number of days participants spent in jail during the program
- Number of participants who had custody rights/visitation rights restored
- Number of drug free babies born
- Number of participants employed or experienced improved employment at graduation
- Number of participants that experienced employment stability
- Number of participants that experienced education improvements
- Amount of child support, fines, program costs, and restitution paid
- Hours of community service performed
- Number of driver's license restored
- Number of days between referral to program and intake/enrollment of new participant

In addition, drug court programs felt strongly that data on convictions should be included to expand the data reported to stakeholders and as another means of calculating recidivism. Therefore, the 2006/2007 Annual Report also includes the following additional information:

- Number of participants convicted of a crime while in the program
- Number of graduates from 2005-06 who have at least one conviction within 1 year of graduation
- Number of graduates from 2004-05 who have at least one conviction within 2 years of graduation
- Number of graduates since inception who have been graduated for a period of 1 year who have at least one conviction within 1 year of graduation
- Number of graduates since inception who have been graduated for a period of 2 years who have at least one conviction within 2 years of graduation

NOTE: This report contains data submitted on the 2006/2007 Drug Court Annual Report. The data submitted by individual programs is reported as it was submitted and therefore may contain inconsistencies (programs may not have answered all questions or may not have answered the questions correctly). Contact the State Drug Court Coordinator with any questions.

Demographics of the Drug Court Programs in Tennessee

Forty-four (44) of the 48 drug court programs in Tennessee submitted an annual report for the period July 1, 2006 to June 30, 2007. Drug courts were asked to submit planning and operational dates and were given definitions for planning, pilot, and operational status (see Drug Court Annual Report Guide, Appendix C).

The data in Table 1, below, shows in what years courts began planning and became operational. Only 3 of the 44 reporting courts stated they were pilot programs (6.8%).

Drug courts reported having between 3 and 6 phases, with 15 courts having 3 phases, 26 courts having 4 phases, 2 courts having 5 phases, and 2 courts having 6 phases (see Table 2)

Table 1
Operational Status

Year Began	Planning	Operation
1996	1	1
1997	3	2
1998	1	0
1999	0	0
2000	7	2
2001	6	0
2002	4	9
2003	6	9
2004	3	4
2005	2	13
2006	2	3

Table 2
Program Phases of Adult and Juvenile
Drug Courts

Phases	Number of Courts
1	0
2	0
3	15
4	26
5	2
6	2

Of the 44 drug courts that submitted a report, 35 drug courts reported serving an adult population (80%), 8 reported serving a juvenile population (18%), and one court reported serving families (2%).

Thirty-five (35) drug courts served persons charged with misdemeanors (80%), 29 courts served persons charged with felony offenses (66%), and 37 courts reported serving persons with violations of probation (VOP) (84%).

Twenty-six (26) drug courts reported being hybrid courts serving clients who presented with substance abuse offenses and/or DUI/DWI offenses (59%), 15 courts reported serving clients who only presented with substance abuse offenses (34%), and 2 courts reported serving clients who presented only with DUI/DWI offenses (5%). One court did not provide data on the type of presenting problem it addresses (2%). Drug court programs can serve jurisdictions in a variety of ways so some programs operate out of the criminal/circuit court level taking felony and misdemeanor offenders remanded up from the general sessions court level, and vice versa.

Drug courts also reported the types of funding sources currently available to them. This information allows the Office of Criminal Justice Programs to assess the resources available to drug court programs to report funding strengths and weaknesses, and it allows the programs to see what resources their peers are accessing that they may be eligible to receive as well. Individual drug courts reported drawing funds from as many as seven different sources and as few as one, as detailed in Table 3.

Table 3
Funding Sources

Number of Funding Sources	Number of Courts Reporting
1	4
2	8
3	13
4	6
5	6
6	4
7	4

Specifically, 29 drug courts utilize the Drug Court Treatment Act fees which are collected by each county on certain drug-related offenses and participant fees, 22 receive a grant from the Drug Court Treatment Act of 2003, 17 utilize Byrne funding provided through the Office of Criminal Justice Programs from the federal Department of Justice, 15 utilize state DUI treatment fees, 14 use charitable contributions

(unspecified), 11 use local government direct appropriations, 10 use direct state appropriations, 6 receive 501©3 donations, 4 receive a discretionary grant from the federal Bureau of Justice Assistance, 3 report local legislation to fund their drug court, 2 report Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Agency (SAMHSA) funding, and one court utilizes funding provided by the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Program. Eight (8) courts reported funding sources other than those listed (see Table 4, below).

Table 4
Funding Types

Fund Source	2005/2006	2006/2007
Drug Court Treatment Act of 2003 Fees	18	29
Drug Court Treat Act of 2003 Grant (OCJP)	5	22
Participant Fees	18	21
JAG/Byrne Grant (OCJP)	15	17
DUI Treatment Fees	15	15
Charitable Contributions	11	14
Local Government (direct appropriation)	9	11
Direct State Appropriation	1	10
501c(3) Donations	6	6
OJJDP	5	1
Other (specified sources)	5	8
Federal Discretion Grant (BJA)	6	4
Local Legislation	2	3
SAMHSA/CSAT	2	2

Capacity and Utilization of Drug Courts in Tennessee

Funded capacity is defined as the total number of participants the program is able to serve on any given day. The 44 Drug courts who reported data reported a total capacity of 1,773. The capacity of these courts ranged from 5 participants to 200 participants. The average capacity of these 44 courts was 40, while the median capacity of these reporting courts was 30. The 44 drug courts reported a total population of 1155 participants as of June 30, 2006 (marking the beginning of the 2006/2007 fiscal year). Drug courts collectively admitted a total of 1176 participants during 2006-07. Four hundred ninety-eight (498) participants graduated, 616 participants were terminated for non-compliance, and 119 participants were administratively withdrawn (see Drug Court Annual Report Guide for definitions). As of June 30, 2007, the total population of the

reporting courts was 1171 (marking the end of the fiscal year). Drug courts continue to report participant levels well below capacity. In 2005/2006, drug courts were 845 participants under the reported 1639 slot capacity at the beginning of the year. At the beginning of 2006-07, the 44 reporting courts were 618 participants under the 1773 slot capacity.

Chart 1

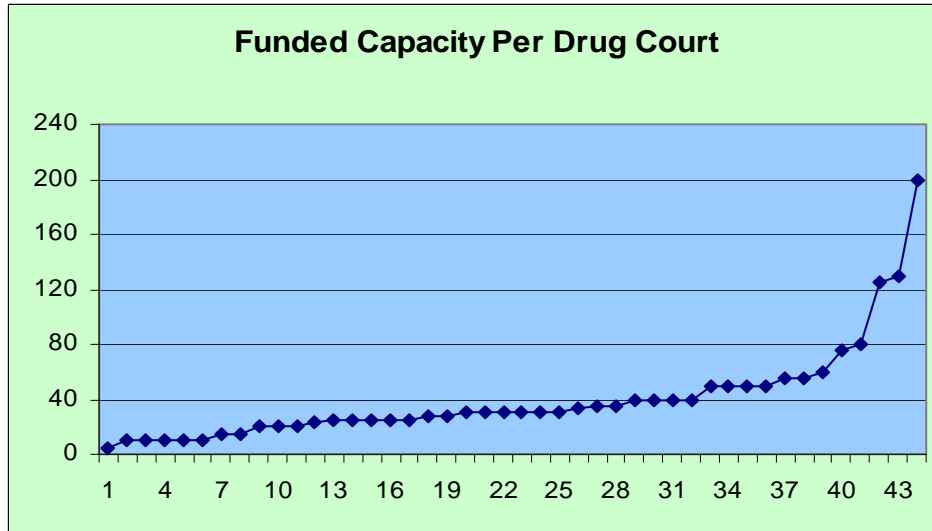


Table 5
Statewide Population Movement

	2005/2006	2006/2007	
Population at beginning of fiscal year	794	1155	
Funded Capacity	1,639	1,773	
<i>Indicator</i>			<i>Since Inception</i>
Admissions	820	1176	6435
Releases	708	1233	5257
-Graduates	294	498	2218
-Terminations	322	616	2641
-Administrative Withdrawals	92	119	398
Graduation Rate	48%	45%	46%
Retention Rate			53%
Population at end of fiscal year	884	1171	NA

Urinalysis Data

Abstinence is monitored by frequent alcohol and other drug testing (Key Component 5). Using drug testing, courts can frequently measure compliance as well as abstinence, and participant's can receive immediate praise (incentives) for their progress, or an immediate sanction for non-compliance, plus an assessment of their treatment needs at that point. All 44 reporting drug courts submitted some urinalysis data. Drug courts reported taking 77,128 drug screens in fiscal year 2006/2007. Two thousand nine hundred fifteen (2,915) of those were positive (3.8%). The 35 adult drug courts reported administering 73,587 drug screens. 2241 of those screens were returned positive (3%). The nine juvenile and family courts reported administering 3541 drug screen, with 674 screens returned positive (19%). Charts 2 and 3, below, show the range of positive drug screens for individual adult and juvenile/family programs.

Chart 2

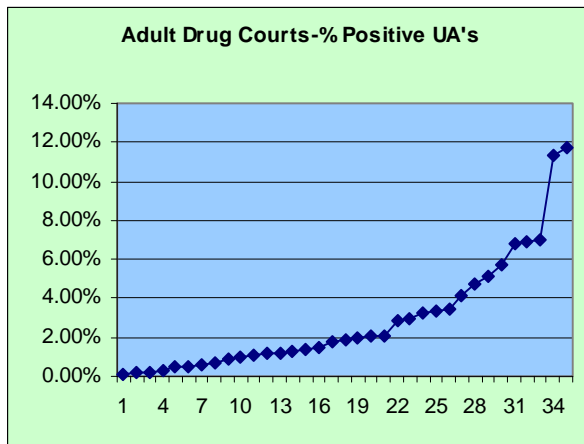


Chart 3

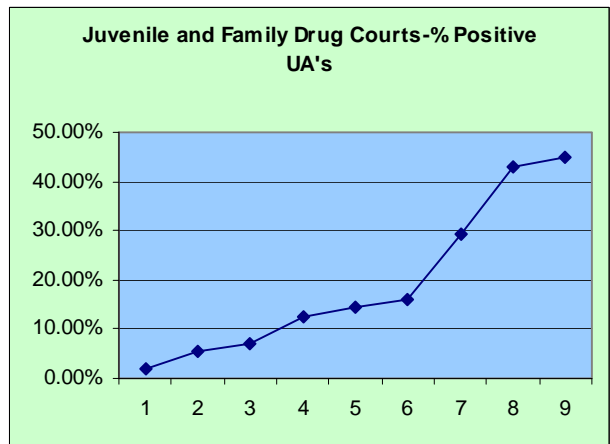


Chart 4, below, details the positive drug screens returned during each of 6 phases in relation to the number of total drug screens administered during each phase. As can be seen, the number of positive drug screens returned decreases at each phase progression.

Table 6, below, provides further detail about urinalysis testing during each phase. The tables shows that 6.85% of the drug screens submitted in Phase 1 were positive, 2.8% in Phase 2 were positive, 2.11% in Phase 3 were positive, 1.09% in Phase 4 were, 1.07% in Phase 5 were positive, and 1.34% were positive in Phase 6.

Chart 4
Positive Drug Screens by Phase

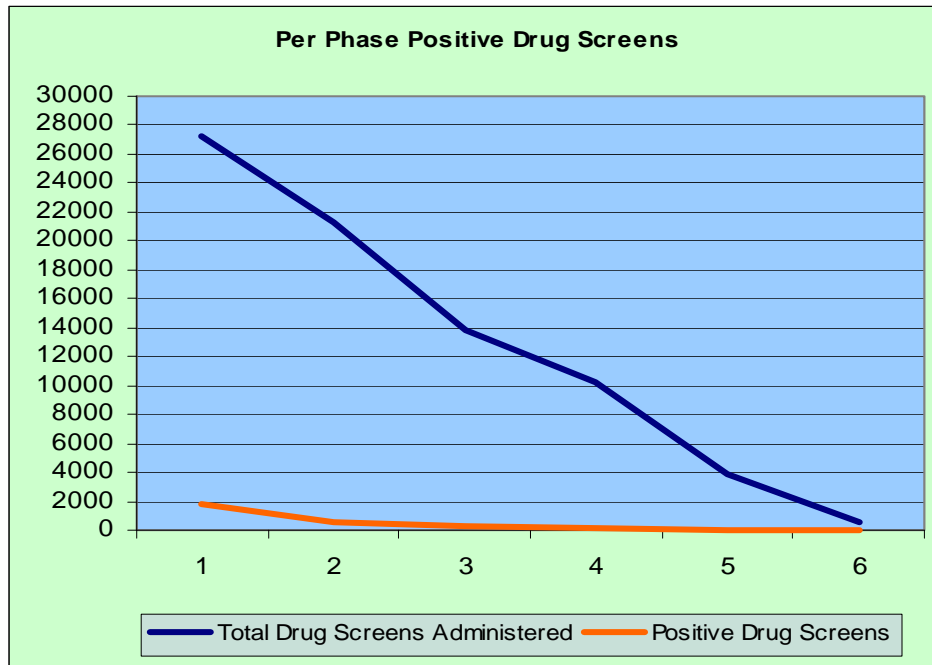


Table 6
Positive Drug Screens By Phase

Phase Number	Total Drug Screens	Positive Drug Screens	% Positive Per Phase
1	27,223	1,865	6.85%
2	21,351	597	2.80%
3	13,820	292	2.11%
4	10,216	111	1.09%
5	3,922	42	1.07%
6	596	8	1.34%

Recidivism

Drug courts have the goals of reducing crimes committed as a result of drug use and addiction as well as promoting public safety through these reductions. To these ends, drug courts measure recidivism at various intervals to determine their achievement of these goals. The drug courts in Tennessee are required to report how many participants were arrested while in the program, how many graduates were arrested within one year of graduation and how many graduates were arrested within two years

of graduation, for the 2006/2007 fiscal year as well as inception-to-date periods. In addition, beginning this reporting period, drug courts were also required to submit data on how many participants were convicted of an offense while in the program, how many graduates were convicted of an offense within one year of graduation and how many graduates were convicted of an offense within two years of graduation, for the 2006/2007 fiscal year as well as inception-to-date periods. There were some inconsistent data reported that are not included in these calculations. As OCJP continues to provide technical assistance, the inconsistencies should decrease. It should also be noted that many drug courts in Tennessee do not have graduates who have been released for one and two years, so they were unable to report portions of this data.

Recidivism within 1 Year of Graduation (Fiscal Year)

Thirty (30) drug courts reported having participants that graduated in 2005/2006. Fourteen had no participants graduate that year, probably because those programs have not been in existence long enough to have graduates that have been graduated for one year. The 30 drug courts reported 461 graduates in 2005/2006. Seventy-eight (78) of those graduates were arrested within one year of graduation, accounting for a 16.9% recidivism rate based on arrest within 1 year of graduation for the 2005-06 graduates. To add some perspective to this data, 10 drug courts reported 0% recidivism, with the number of graduates ranging from 3 – 11; 11 courts reported a recidivism rate of less than 25%, with the number of graduates ranging from 5- 141; and 9 courts reported a recidivism rate of between 25% to 35%, with the number of graduates ranging from 4 - 39. Chart 5, below, shows the individual recidivism rates based on arrest within 1 year of graduation for the 2005-06 graduates.

The 30 programs that reported 461 graduates during fiscal year 2005/2006 reported 52 of those graduates were convicted on an offense within 1 year following their graduation, accounting for a recidivism rate based on convictions of 11.3%. Individual recidivism rates ranged from 0% (14 courts reporting, with the number of graduates ranging from 3 – 11; to 35% (based on 20 graduates). Chart 6, below, shows the individual recidivism rates based on conviction within 1 year of graduation for the 2005-06 graduates.

Chart 5

Fiscal Year Recidivism Based on Arrests within 1 Year of Graduation

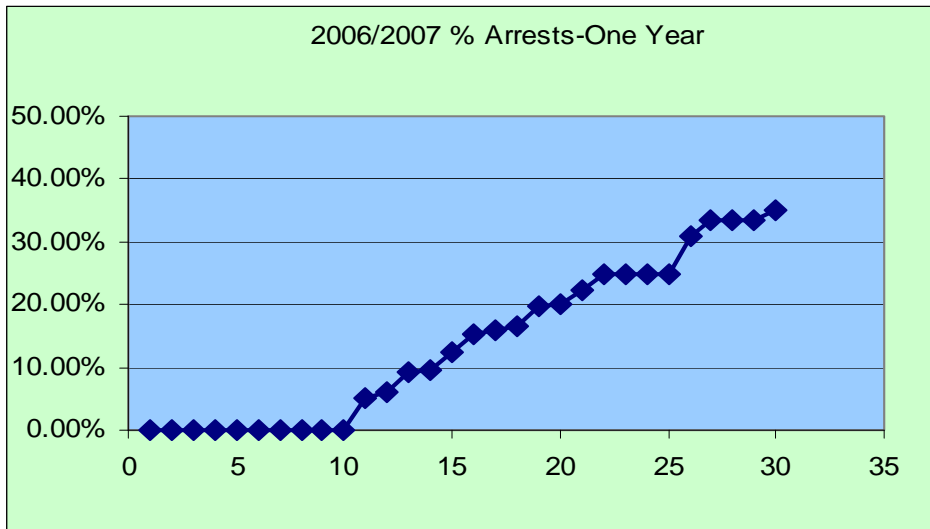


Chart 6

Fiscal Year Recidivism Based on Convictions within 1 Year of Graduation



Recidivism within 2 Years of Graduation (Fiscal Year)

Of the 44 drug courts that submitted an annual report, 23 reported graduates for 2004/2005. Twenty-one (21) drug courts had no graduates in that year. The 23 drug courts reported 287 graduates for 2004/2005. Ninety-eight (98) of those graduates were arrested within two years of graduation, accounting for a 34.1% recidivism rate based on arrest within 2 years of graduation for the 2004-05 graduates. To add some perspective to this data, 8 courts reported 0% recidivism, with the number of graduates ranging from 2 – 7; four drug courts reported a recidivism rate of less than 25%, with the number of graduates ranging from 8 – 19; and 9 courts reported a recidivism rate

between 25% and 50% , ranging from 3 – 107 graduates. One court reported a 72% recidivism rate based on at least one arrest within 2 years of graduation for its 36 graduates from 2004-05. Another court reported a 75% recidivism rate based on at least one arrest within two years of graduation for its four 2004-05 graduates. Chart 7, below, shows the individual recidivism rates based on arrest within 2 years of graduation for the 2004-05 graduates.

The 23 programs that reported 287 graduates during fiscal year 2004/2005 reported 76 of those graduates were convicted on an offense within 2 years following their graduation, accounting for a recidivism rate based on convictions of 26.5%. Individual recidivism rates ranged from 0% (9 courts reporting, with the number of graduates ranging from 2 - 7, to an erroneous 175% recidivism rate (1 court reporting 4 graduates during 2004-05, but reporting 7 graduates from that same time period convicted of an offense). Chart 8, below, shows the reported recidivism rates by program based on conviction rates within 2 years of graduation for the 2004-05 graduates.

Chart 7
Fiscal Year Recidivism Based on Arrests within 2 Years of Graduation

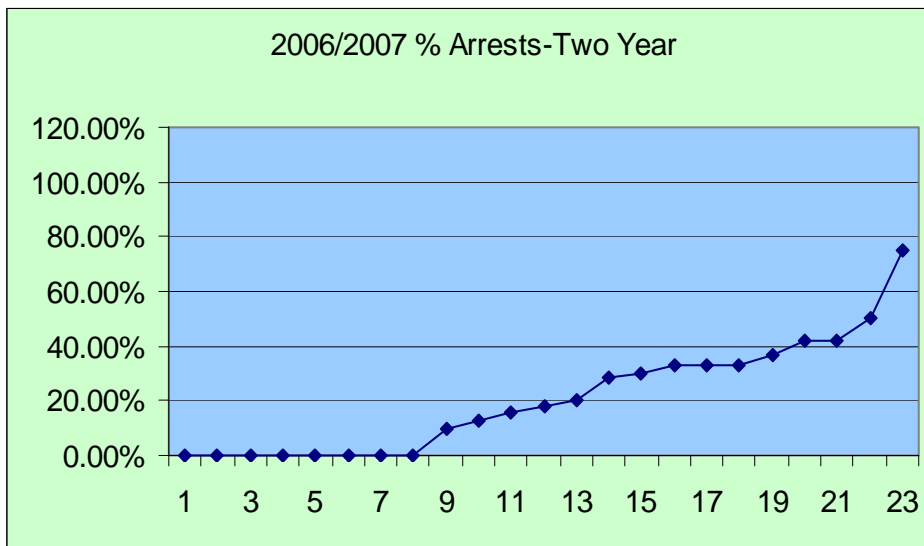
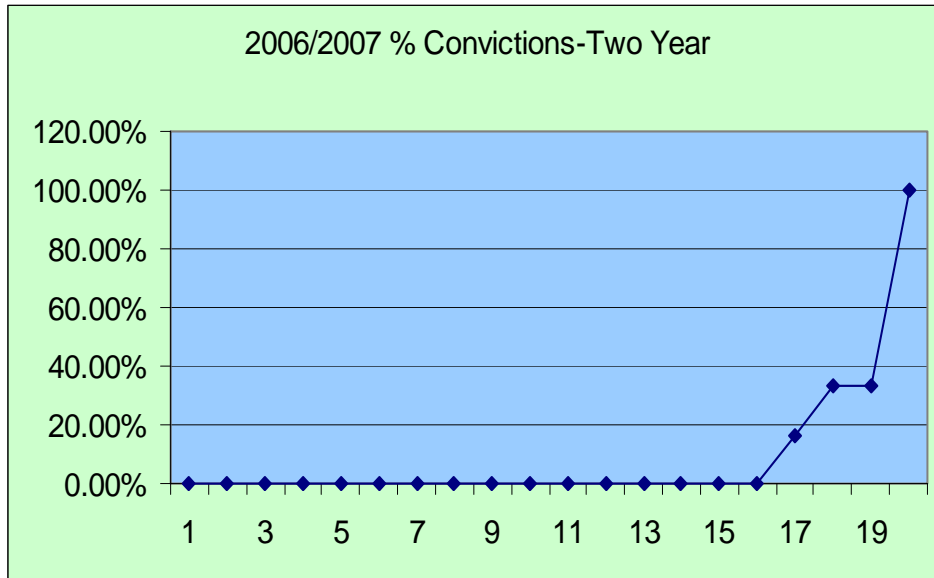


Chart 8

Fiscal Year Recidivism Based on Convictions within 2 Years of Graduation



In-Program Recidivism (Since Inception)

The forty-four courts that submitted the 2006-2007 Annual Performance Report documented serving 6435 participants since their inceptions. Of the 6,435 participants served, 461 participants were arrested while in a drug court program, contributing to an overall in-program arrest rate of 7.2% since inception. As shown in by Chart 9, below, individual drug court programs reported in-program recidivism rates based on arrests since program inception ranging from 0% to 88%. It should be noted that one court did not report how many participants were arrested while in the program, yet they did report the number served since inception (n=2009). Determining how many of those 2009 participants were arrested while in the program could greatly increase the in-program recidivism rate since inception.

Of the 6435 participants served and 461 arrested, 270 participants were convicted of an offense while in the program, accounting for an in-program recidivism rate based on convictions since inception of 4.2%. Chart 10, below, shows individual drug court programs reported in-program recidivism rates based on convictions since program inception ranging from 0% to 88%.

Chart 9
In-Program Arrest Data/Since Program Inception

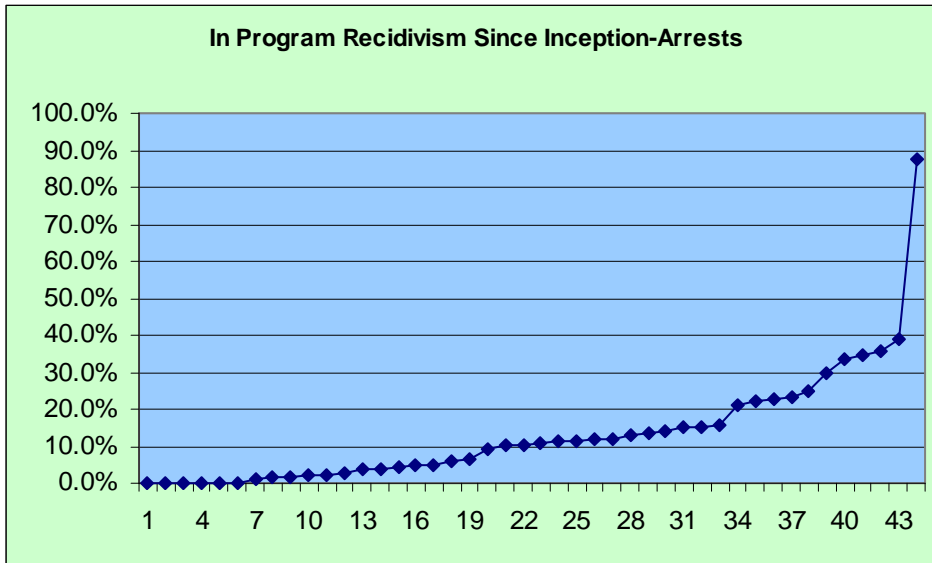
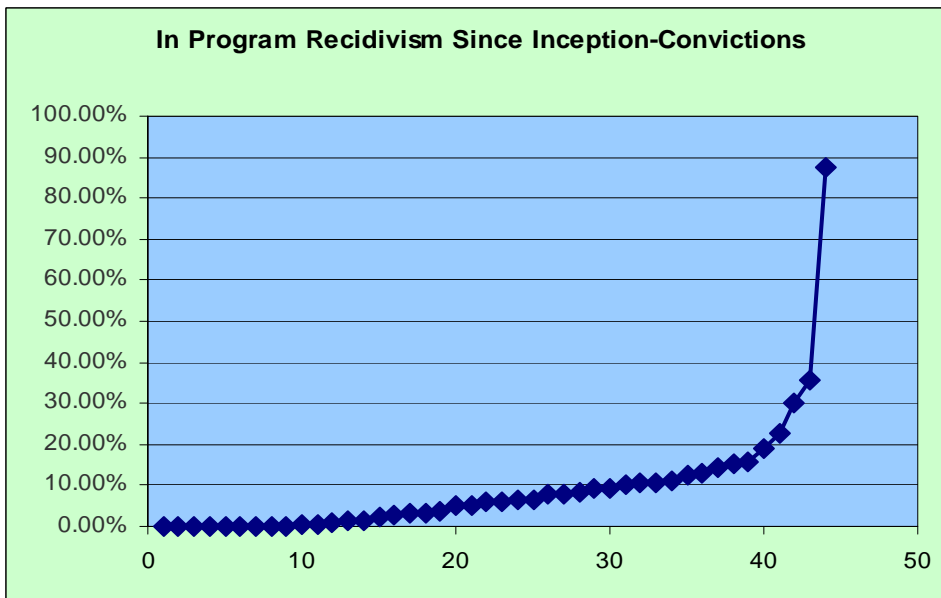


Chart 10
In Program Recidivism since Inception-Convictions



In-Program Recidivism (Fiscal Year)

All forty-four (44) drug courts reported in-program arrest data for fiscal year 2006/2007. Of the 2171 participants served this fiscal year, 285 were arrested, contributing to an in-program arrest rate of 13.1 % for the fiscal year. As shown in Chart 11, below, individual drug court programs reported in-program arrest rates for the fiscal

year ranging from recidivism rates of 0% to an erroneous 281.3% (16 participants reported served; 45 participants reported arrested while in program). Of the 2171 participants served this fiscal year and the 285 reported having been arrested while in the program, 98 participants were convicted of an offense while in the program, accounting for an in-program recidivism rate based on convictions for this fiscal year of 4.5%. Chart 12, below, shows individual drug court programs reported in-program recidivism rates based on convictions ranging from 0% to 50% for this fiscal year.

Chart 11
In-Program Arrest Data/Fiscal Year 2006/2007

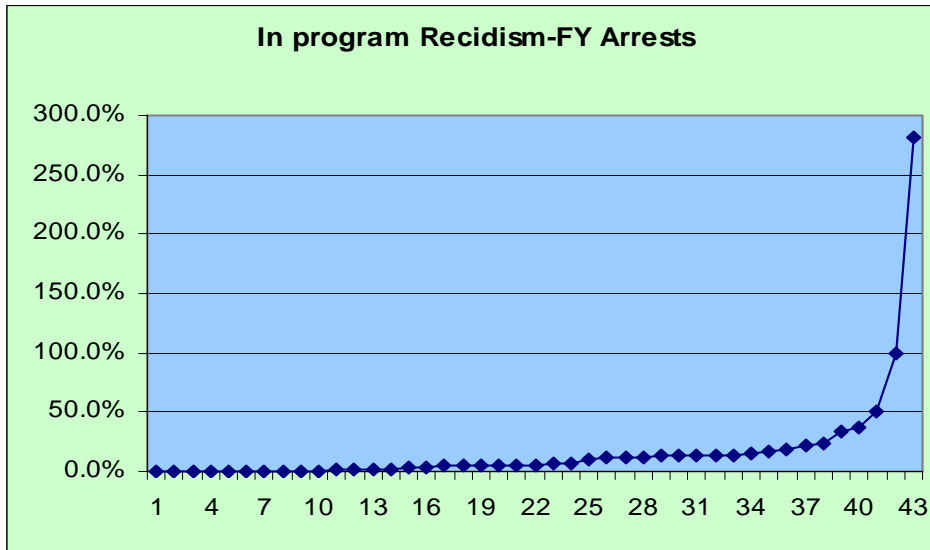
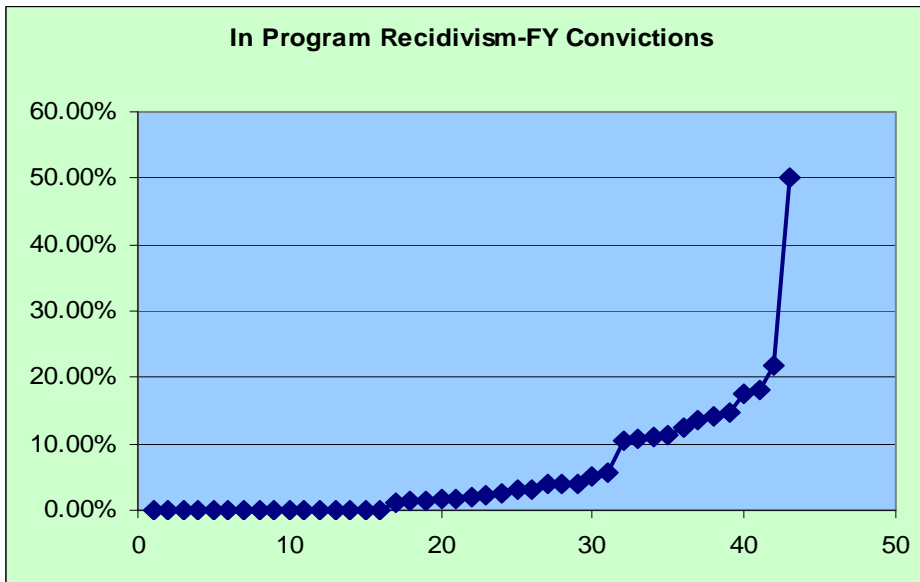


Chart 12
In Program Conviction Data/Fiscal Year 2006/2007



Graduation Rates

Graduation rates are determined by dividing the number of successful graduates by the number of those graduated AND those terminated from program service. Four hundred ninety-eight (498) participants graduated in 2006/2007, 616 participants were terminated for non-compliance, and 119 participants were administratively withdrawn (due to unforeseen circumstances such as a medical condition, change in eligibility status, move, etc.). Based on this data, the overall graduation rate for the reporting courts was 45%. Chart 13, below, shows the fiscal year graduation rates for the individual drug court programs. The forty-four drug courts reported that 2,218 participants graduated from programs and that 2,641 participants were terminated from drug court programs since the inception. Based on these data, the overall graduation rate for the forty-four reporting drug courts is 45.6%. Chart 14, below, shows the graduation rates for the individual drug court programs since inception.

Chart 13
Individual Drug Court Graduation Rates for FY 2006/2007

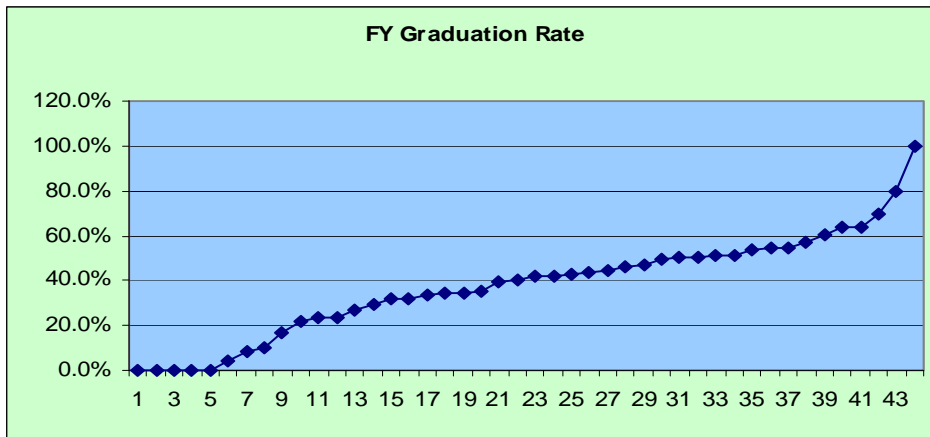
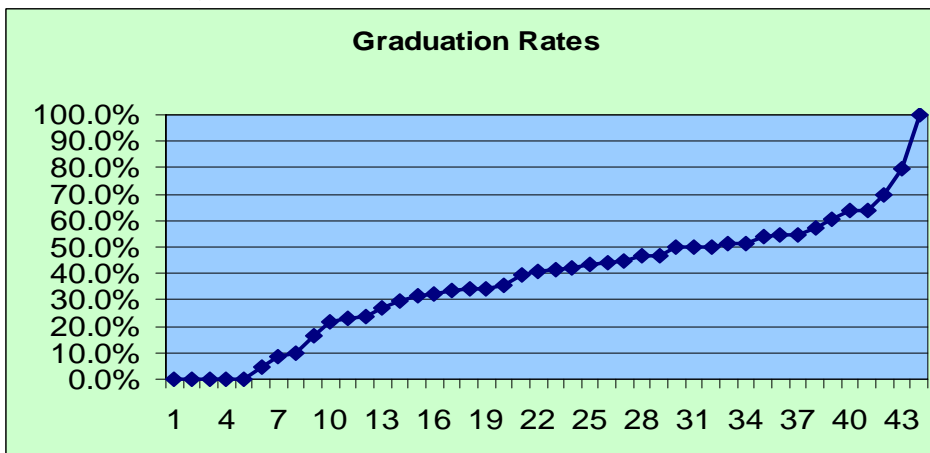


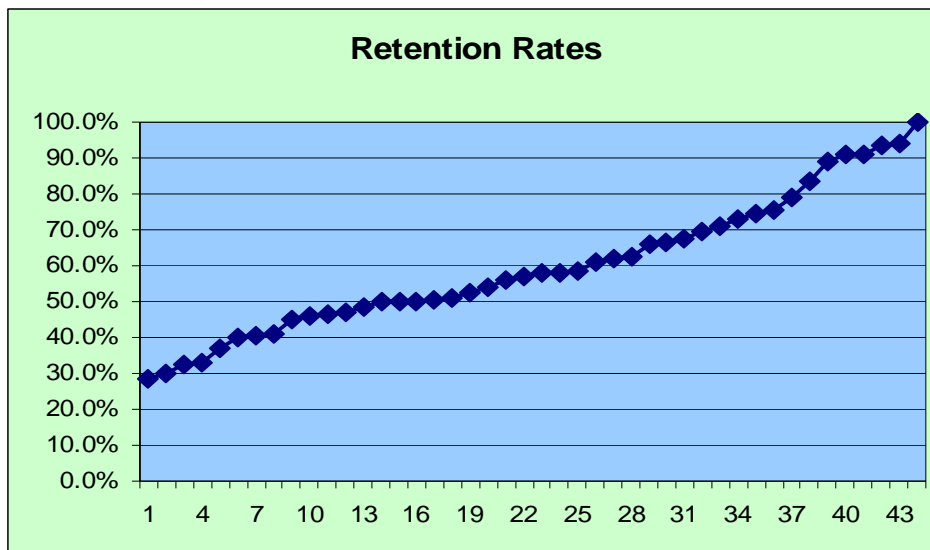
Chart 14
Individual Drug Court Graduation Rates since Inception



Retention Rates

Retention rates are determined by dividing the number of graduates since inception plus the number currently enrolled at the close of the fiscal year by the total number of participants admitted into the program since inception. The 44 drug courts reported a total of 6,435 participants admitted to drug court programs since inception and 2,218 graduates since inception. As of June 30, 2007, 1,171 participants were still enrolled in drug court programs around the state. Based on this data, the retention rate for the reporting courts is 52.7%. Chart 15, below, shows the fiscal year graduation rates for the individual drug court programs.

Chart 15
Individual Drug Court Retention Rates



Drug Use/Abuse and Drug of Choice

Drug courts collected and reported all the drugs clients said they used/abused, and what clients' said was their primary drug of choice. All 44 drug courts reported collecting this information by client self report, 16 drug courts reported using the Addiction Severity Index (ASI), 12 drug courts reported collecting or confirming this information by urinalysis results during intake or screening. Other methods of collection include use of the Substance Abuse Subtle Screening Inventory (SASSI), the CAGE, Michigan Alcohol Screening Test (MAST), the Drug Abuse Screening Test (DAST), biopsychosocial assessments and court reports. Most drug court programs indicated more than one method of collection.

Tables 7 and 8 describe the prevalence of drug use and primary drug of choice among drug court programs that submitted data for this portion of the report. For 2006/2007 admissions, drug court participants reported marijuana as the most prevalent drug used, followed by cocaine/crack, alcohol, prescription drugs, methamphetamine, other amphetamine, other drugs, and heroin. Note that for “prevalence of drug use” participants may report use of more than one drug. The primary drug of choice was cocaine/crack, followed by marijuana, methamphetamine, alcohol, other amphetamine, heroin, and other drugs. Participants are to report a primary drug of choice, which means that 26% of enrolled drug court participants reported that Cocaine/crack is their drug of choice.

Drug Use Prevalence and Drug of Choice Tables

Table 7 Prevalence of Drug Use		Table 8 Primary Drug of Choice	
FY Admissions = 1176 2006-07 Admissions		FY Admissions = 1176 2006-07 Admissions	
Marijuana	54%	Cocaine/Crack	26%
Cocaine/Crack	49%	Prescription Drugs	19%
Alcohol	46%	Marijuana	17%
Prescription Drugs	40%	Methamphetamine	12%
Methamphetamine	20%	Alcohol	10%
Other Amphetamine	6%	Other Amphetamine	0.6%
Other Drugs	5%	Heroin	.5%
Heroin	2%	Other Drugs	.4%

Other Performance Measures

Table 9

Drug Free Babies Born	
Measure	2006-07
Babies Born	45
Babies Born Drug Free	43
% Babies Born Drug Free	96%

Drug courts reported 45 babies were born to participants in the program last fiscal year. Of those, 43 were born drug free (Table 9). For reporting purposes, being drug free is defined as a baby born to a female participant that becomes pregnant during the program and submits negative urine drug screens during the program until the baby is born.

Table 10

Impact on Employment	
----------------------	--

Measure	2006-07
Employed Full Time	355
Employed Part Time	100
Graduates	498
% Employed at Graduation	91%

As seen in Table 10, 91% of the 2006/2007 drug court graduates were employed at the time of their graduation. . 71% were employed on a full-time basis (355 graduates) and 20% were employed on a part-time basis (100 graduates). Additionally, 255 graduates maintained employment with the same employer for more than 6 months prior to graduation. As shown in Table 11, below, of the 498 graduates this fiscal year, drug court programs reported 57 were enrolled in an educational program full-time, and 94 were enrolled part-time. Of the graduates, 138 had graduated from an educational program of some type by the end of 2006/2007.

Table 11

Impact on Education		
---------------------	--	--

Measure	At Admission	At Graduation
Enrolled Full Time in School	122	57
Enrolled Part Time in School	86	94
Graduated OR already have GED	92	138
2006-07 Graduates		498
Graduated Rate		27%

Payments by participants for items such as child support, fines, fees, restitution began being reported this fiscal year. Some courts are currently still unable to collect some or all of this information. For those that are able, Table 12, below, shows the amount of each category paid by participants during 2006/2007. The 72068 hours of community service performed by drug court participants were multiplied by \$6.00 per hour for an estimate of \$432,408 of service performed for communities. Fines, court costs, program costs, child support, and restitution paid equals \$ 867,715. In addition, 161 driver's licenses were restored to drug court participants this fiscal year.

Table 12

Economic Impact FY 2006-2007	
------------------------------	--

Measure	2006-07
Child Support Paid	\$126,779
Fines Paid	\$100,846
Court Costs Paid	\$189,184
Program Costs Paid	\$419,992
Restitution Paid	\$30,905
Community Service Performed (72068 hours x \$6.00)	\$432,408
TOTAL	\$1,300,124

Statewide Methamphetamine Pilot Project

Recognizing the severity of the methamphetamine problem in Tennessee, Governor Phil Bredesen signed the 18th executive order of his administration establishing the Governor's Task Force on Methamphetamine Abuse in April of 2004. The Governor's Task Force recommended several strategies to effectively fight methamphetamine. One of those recommendations was for nonrecurring funds for a drug court pilot project. The "Meth-Free Tennessee Act of 2005" passed the legislature and was signed into law by Governor Bredesen on March 30, 2005. It went into effect May 1, 2005. As the only residential drug court program in the state, the Davidson County Residential Drug Court program, also called DC4, was chosen as the "site" for the pilot program to test the effectiveness of a combination of treatment and light incarceration for methamphetamine addicted offenders. The program accepted cases from across the state where incidents of methamphetamine abuse appear prevalent. The pilot was funded for 30 participants over a 24 month period. Below is a summary of the data reported by DC4 up through June 30, 2007.

The program has received referrals from 17 counties to date. Beginning the fiscal year on July 1, 2006, the pilot project had 22 participants enrolled. During the 2006/2007 fiscal year, the program enrolled 14 additional participants. Seventeen (17) of those participants moved into Phase II, 10 moved into Phase III, and 8 graduated and went into aftercare during the year. The methamphetamine pilot project participants performed 16,445 hours of community service. There were three absconders.

Conclusion

This is an exciting time for drug courts in Tennessee. New drug courts are added each year. In addition to the drug court treatment fee collected for drug court programming, there are now new state dollars that fund drug court personnel and services. The statewide training program is expanding to include more specialized training programs as well as collaborating with partners to bring additional training to coordinators and judges. Finally, there are plans under way to ensure minimum standards for drug court programs operating under the 10 Key Components to be implemented next year. As more expansion occurs and the success of drug courts is recognized, drug courts will find their way into the mainstream of court processing, which is one step closer to institutionalization.

APPENDIX A



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APPENDIX B

TENNESSEE DRUG COURT ANNUAL REPORT

The following form should be completed by each Drug Court Treatment project. If you have more than one drug court in your county/jurisdiction please complete one form for each drug court treatment program. The report is due on or before July 31, 2007.

Drug Court Information

Drug Court Name:	<input type="text"/>
Drug Court Judge:	<input type="text"/>
Start Date of Planning Phase:	<input type="text"/>
Start Date of Operational Phase:	<input type="text"/>
Counties Served:	<input type="text"/>
Judicial District in which court is located:	<input type="text"/>

Is this court a pilot program?

Yes

No

Report Contact

Name:	<input type="text"/>
Title:	<input type="text"/>
Agency:	<input type="text"/>
Phone #:	<input type="text"/>
Email:	<input type="text"/>

Funding Sources (check all that apply):

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Federal Discretionary Grant (BJA) | <input type="checkbox"/> Drug Court Treatment Act of 2003 fees |
| <input type="checkbox"/> SAMHSA/CSAT | <input type="checkbox"/> Direct State Appropriation |
| <input type="checkbox"/> OJJDP | <input type="checkbox"/> DUI Treatment fees |
| <input type="checkbox"/> JAG/Byrne (OCJP) | <input type="checkbox"/> Participant fees |

- Drug Court Treatment Act of 2003 Grants (OCJP)
- Local legislation
- Local government direct appropriations
- Charitable contributions
- 501c(3)
- Other (please specify)

Type of Court

Population (check only one):

- Juvenile
- Family
- Adult

Charge (check all that apply):

- Misdemeanor
- Felony
- Violation of Probation

Presenting Problem (check one):

- DUI/DWI
- Substance Abuse
- Hybrid

Does your court serve clients with co-occurring disorders?

- Yes
- No

Drug Court Treatment Program Data

1. Total Funded Capacity:	<input style="width: 100%; height: 20px;" type="text"/>
2. Population as of midnight June 30, 2006 (ending balance):	<input style="width: 100%; height: 20px;" type="text"/>

	2006-2007	Since Start of Drug Court
3. Number of participants admitted/enrolled into the program:	<input style="width: 100%; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	<input style="width: 100%; height: 20px;" type="text"/>
4. Number of participants graduated from the program:	<input style="width: 100%; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	<input style="width: 100%; height: 20px;" type="text"/>
5. Number of participants	<input style="width: 100%; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	<input style="width: 100%; height: 20px;" type="text"/>

	2006-2007	Since Start of Drug Court
terminated from program (for non-compliance/program violation):		
6. Number of participants administratively withdrawn from the program:	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
7. Average number of days between date of enrollment/admission and date of successful completion for drug court graduates:	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
8. Population as of midnight June 30, 2007 (ending balance):	<input type="text"/>	

GOAL 1: Reduce the use of jail and prison beds and other correctional services by non-violent chemically dependent offenders by diverting them into rehabilitative program

9. Number of times during this fiscal year participants were admitted to jail and/or prison while participating in your drug court program:	<input type="text"/>
10. Number of days during this fiscal year participants were admitted to jail and/or prison while participating in your drug court program:	<input type="text"/>

GOAL 2: Reduce incidences of drug use and drug addiction among offenders

	1	2	3	4	5	6
11. How many phases in your drug court program:	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

	Number of drug screens Administered	Number of drug screens returned Positive
12. 1st Phase of Treatment	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
13. 2nd Phase of Treatment (as applicable)	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

	Number of drug screens Administered	Number of drug screens returned Positive
14. 3rd Phase of Treatment (as applicable)		
15. 4th Phase of Treatment (as applicable)		
16. 5th Phase of Treatment (as applicable)		
17. 6th Phase of Treatment (as applicable)		
18. Total Screens (all phases)		

GOAL 3: Reduce crimes committed as a result of drug use and addiction

GOAL 4: Promote public safety through these reductions

Recidivism within 1 year of graduation:

19. Number of graduates who graduated in 2005-06:	
20. Number of these graduates who had at least <u>one arrest within one year</u> of graduation:	
21. Percentage of 2005-06 graduates who have at least one arrest within one year of graduation ((#20/#19) *100):	
22. Number of these graduates who had at least <u>one conviction within one year</u> of graduation	
23. Percentage of 2005-06 graduates who have at least one conviction within one year of graduation ((#22/#19) *100):	

Recidivism within 2 years of graduation:

24. Number of graduates who graduated in 2004-05:	
25. Number of these graduates who had at least <u>one arrest within two years</u> of graduation:	
26. Percentage of 2004-05 graduates who have at least one arrest within two years of graduation ((#25/#24) *100):	
27. Number of these graduates who had at least <u>one conviction within two years</u> of graduation:	

24. Number of graduates who graduated in 2004-05:	<input type="text"/>
28. Percentage of 2005-06 graduates who have at least one conviction within two years of graduation ((#27/#24) *100):	<input type="text"/>

Recidivism since the Start of Drug Court (inception):

29. Number of graduates since inception of program (reported in #4 - Since the Start of Drug Court column):	<input type="text"/>
30. Number of graduates since inception who have been graduated for at least one year:	<input type="text"/>
31. Number of these graduates who had at least <u>one arrest within one year</u> of graduation:	<input type="text"/>
32. Percentage of graduates since inception who have at least one arrest within one year of graduation ((#31/#30) *100):	<input type="text"/>
33. Number of these graduates who had at least <u>one conviction within one year</u> of graduation	<input type="text"/>
34. Percentage of 2005-06 graduates who have at least one conviction within one year of graduation ((#33/#30) *100):	<input type="text"/>
35. Number of graduates since inception who have been graduated for at least two years:	<input type="text"/>
36. Number of these graduates who had at least <u>one arrest within two years</u> of graduation:	<input type="text"/>
37. Percentage of graduates since inception who have at least one arrest within two years of graduation ((#36/#35) *100):	<input type="text"/>
38. Number of these graduates who had at least <u>one conviction within two years</u> of graduation	<input type="text"/>
39. Percentage of 2005-06 graduates who have at least one conviction within two years of graduation ((#38/#35) *100):	<input type="text"/>

In-program Recidivism:

40. Number of participants served (those active as of July 1 of the reporting year (reported in #2) + those admitted/enrolled this reporting year (reported in #3 - fiscal year column)) in program during the reporting fiscal year:	<input type="text"/>
41. Number of those participants <u>arrested</u> on at least one new charge while in the program during the reporting fiscal year:	<input type="text"/>

40. Number of participants served (those active as of July 1 of the reporting year (reported in #2) + those admitted/enrolled this reporting year (reported in #3 - fiscal year column)) in program during the reporting fiscal year:	<input type="text"/>
42. Number of those participants <u>convicted</u> of at least one new charge while in the program during the reporting fiscal year."	<input type="text"/>
43. Number of participants admitted/enrolled in program since program inception:	<input type="text"/>
44. Number of those participants <u>arrested</u> on at least one new charge while in the program:	<input type="text"/>
45. Number of those participants <u>convicted</u> of at least one new charge while in the program during the reporting fiscal year."	<input type="text"/>

GOAL 5: Increase the personal, familial, and societal accountability of offenders

Restoration of custody rights/visitation rights:

46. Number of participants in your drug court program who had their custody rights restored during this fiscal year:	<input type="text"/>
47. Number of participants in your drug court program who had their visitation rights restored during this fiscal year:	<input type="text"/>

Birth of drug free babies:

48. Number of babies born to women participating in your drug court program this fiscal year:	<input type="text"/>
49. Number of babies born drug-free:	<input type="text"/>
50. Percentage of babies born to women participating in your drug court program this fiscal year who were born drug-free ((#49/#48) *100):	<input type="text"/>

Employment, re-employment, and/or improved employment:

	At Admission	At Graduation
51. Number of graduates during this fiscal year were unemployed:	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
52. Number of graduates during this fiscal year employed part-time (less	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

	At Admission	At Graduation
than 30 hours per week):		
53. Number of graduates during this fiscal year employed full time (30 or more hours per week):	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
54. Average wage per hour of persons who graduated during this fiscal year:	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

Employment stability:

55. Number of persons who graduated from your drug court program during this fiscal year who were employed by the same employer for at least six months prior to graduation:	<input type="text"/>
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Education gains:

	At Admission	At Graduation
56. Number of graduates during this fiscal year were not enrolled in an education program:	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
57. Number of graduates during this fiscal year enrolled part-time in an education program:	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
58. Number of graduates during this fiscal year enrolled full time in an education program:	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
59. Number of graduates during this fiscal year graduated from an education program or have a GED	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

Child support payments:

60. Amount of <u>court-ordered child support payments</u> made by your drug court participants during this fiscal year:	<input type="text"/>
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Hours of community service:

61. Number of <u>court-ordered community service hours</u> performed by your drug court participants during this fiscal year:	<input type="text"/>
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Fines, court costs, program costs, and restitution paid:

62. Amount of <u>court-ordered fines</u> paid by participants in your drug court program this fiscal year:	<input type="text"/>
63. Amount of <u>court-ordered court costs</u> paid by participants in your drug court program this fiscal year:	<input type="text"/>
64. Amount of <u>court-ordered program costs</u> paid by participants in your drug court program this fiscal year:	<input type="text"/>
65. Amount of <u>court-ordered restitution</u> paid by participants in your drug court program this fiscal year:	<input type="text"/>

Drivers license restoration:

66. Number participants in your drug court program who had their drivers license restored during this fiscal year:	<input type="text"/>
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GOAL 7: Provide timely processing of non-violent chemically dependent offenders

67. Average number of days between date of referral and date of admission for drug court graduates:	<input type="text"/>
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GOAL 8: Increase graduation and retention rates of drug court program participants

Graduation Rate (inception):

68. Number of graduates since inception of program (reported in #4 - Since the Start of Drug Court column):	<input type="text"/>
69. Number of graduates plus terminations, since inception of program (the sum of the data reported in #4 and #5 - Since the Start of Drug Court columns):	<input type="text"/>
70. Graduation percentage rate ((#68/#69)*100):	<input type="text"/>

Retention Rate (inception):

71. Number of graduates since inception of program plus number enrolled at the end of June 30, 2006 (the sum of data reported in #4 - Since the Start of Drug Court column and # 8):	<input type="text"/>
72. Number of admissions/enrollees since inception of program (reported in #3 - Since the Start of Drug Court column):	<input type="text"/>

71. Number of graduates since inception of program plus number enrolled at the end of June 30, 2006 (the sum of data reported in #4 - Since the Start of Drug Court column and # 8):	
73. Retention percentage rate ((#71/#72)*100):	

GOAL 6: Promote effective interaction and the use of resources among local criminal justice agencies and community agencies

List the individuals, agencies, and organizations with which your drug court treatment program has had meaningful collaboration during the past year. This is not meant to include a laundry list of contacts, but rather a list of those that your program has actively collaborated with and what that collaboration consisted of.

OTHER INFORMATION

Drug of Use for Fiscal Year Admissions

How many participants admitted this fiscal year used/abused the following substances and how many participants reported the following substances as their primary drug of choice?

	Used/Abused (document all that apply)	Primary Drug of Choice
Alcohol		
Cocaine/Crack		
Marijuana		
Methamphetamine		
Other Amphetamine		
Heroin		

	Used/Abused (document all that apply)	Primary Drug of Choice
Prescription Drugs (opiates, benzodiazepine, barbiturate, etc).		
Other Drugs		

How does your program gather information of use/abuse (instrument/self-report, etc.)?

What instrument does your program use to gather information of primary drug of choice?

Please print a copy of this report for your records BEFORE clicking the Submit Data button. To print, go to File, choose Print. All the data entered into the above memo boxes will not be visible when the document is printed. However, all the data entered into the boxes will be submitted to the database.

Submit Data

APPENDIX C

ANNUAL DRUG COURT REPORT GUIDE

This document is intended to provide guidance and definitions for each measurement or question. Please reference this document while completing the annual report. If you have a question about the meaning of a question, refer to this document for further explanation. If you still have questions, contact Marie Crosson at 615-253-2037.

Drug Court Information

Drug Court Name: The name of your drug court. The name is most helpful when there is some way to identify drug court's locations from one another. For example,

“Drug Court Program for Adults” does not make a court easily identifiable because there are so many of them in the state.

Drug Court Judge: The presiding judge over the drug court.

Planning Phase: A drug court is planning when it has a team and at least some resources identified, but no participants.

Operational Phase: A drug court program is operational when all components and phases are fully functioning and it has participants.

How many phases: Drug Courts have anywhere from 2 to 6 phases.

Counties Served: Indicate all the counties served by this drug court. The judicial district may include all the counties in the previous answer, but some drug court programs only serve a few counties within their respective judicial district.

Judicial District: a designated area of the state over which a circuit or criminal court has been empowered to oversee judicial matters.

Pilot: a drug court program is a pilot if it has a minimal amount of participants (less than 10) **and** it is not fully operational. The program may still be developing some of its components, phases, and/or resources.

Report Contact

Provide accurate contact information about the person completing this report.

Funding Sources

This information is helpful to get an overall view of the types of resources drug court programs can and do access.

Federal Discretionary Grant: any grant received by a federal office for which the drug court program applied directly to that office or for which the drug court program received an earmark specifically for drug court program services.

SAMHSA/CSAT: The federal office of Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Center for Substance Abuse Treatment, provides funding for drug courts.

OJJDP: The federal Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention provides funding for juvenile drug court programs.

JAG/BYRNE (OCJP): A federal grant award received by the Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Assistance via the state Office of Criminal Justice Programs

Drug Court Treatment Act of 2003 Grants (OCJP): Grant funds received by OCJP through fees collected and remitted to the Drug Court Treatment Fund by counties without a drug court program.

Local Legislation: Local government passes a private act that sets aside a fee, fine, or tax that is specifically for the drug court program.

Local government direct appropriations: If your local county appropriates funds within the county budget for the drug court program (excludes the Drug Court Treatment Act funds)

Drug Court Treatment Act Fees: Those fees collected by the county as determined by state legislation and earmarked for drug court programming in that county.

Direct State Appropriation: Funds granted from the State as a direct appropriation specifically for drug court programming. This would include state funding provided via a grant through the OCJP.

DUI Treatment Fees: Funds collected from DUI fees that the county delegates for drug court program funding.

Participant fees: Fees collected by drug court participants.

Charitable contributions: Funds and donations raised through local fundraising opportunities and individual donations.

501c3: A drug court specific, non-profit organization established specifically to receive or raise funds for the drug court program

Other: Any other funding provided to the drug court program for which the other categories do not apply.

Type of Court

Population: If you have more than one of these courts, each court serving a specific population should report annual data separately.

Charge: More than one charge may apply.

Presenting Problem:

- DUI/DWI: If the court only treats individuals with Driving under the Influence charges.
- Drug Abuse: If the court treats drug abuse, but does not take persons with DUI/DWI offenses.
- Hybrid: If the court accepts all substance abuse charges including DUI/DWI's.

Co-occurring disorders: when participants are diagnosed with substance addiction and any other mental health diagnosis.

Drug Court Treatment Program Data

Capacity Definition: the total number of participants that could be served in the program on any given day.

1. Total Funded Capacity: This includes the capacity funded by all funds, not just funding from OCJP—your absolute total capacity.
2. Population as of midnight June 30, 2006: this is a “snapshot” of the number of participants active as of the end of the day, June 30, 2006. (Note: In no way is this figure meant to represent the average number of daily participants your program has had for the year.)

3. Admitted/enrolled: A person is considered admitted and/or enrolled on the 1st day of active program participation.
4. Graduated: The number of participants that have successfully completed the full drug court program and are no longer in active status.
5. Terminated: the number of participants that have been removed as a result of non-compliance.
6. Administratively withdrawn: the number of participants that have been removed from the program for some unforeseeable reason (i.e., transferred to another court or jurisdiction, moving out of a jurisdiction, medical reasons, discovery of a violent charge after the fact, “aged-out” or parents move in juvenile courts) This does not include those terminated for non-compliance.
7. Average number of days between enrollment/admission and date of graduation (formula = SUM of days each participant was in the program from enrollment to completion, divided by the number of graduates in that reporting fiscal year).
8. Population as of midnight June 30, 2007: this is a “snapshot” of the number of participants active as of the end of the day, June 30, 2007.

GOAL ONE: Reduce the use of jail and prison beds and other correctional services by non-violent chemically dependent offenders by diverting them into rehabilitative programs

9. Once a participant has been admitted/enrolled, how many times were they admitted to jail or prison (do not include if participant **begins** program in jail)?
10. Once a participant has been admitted/enrolled, how many days did they spend in jail (this includes all participants that are in jail during the program for any reason)?

GOAL TWO: Reduce incidences of drug use and drug addiction among offenders.

11. Number of phases in your drug court program.
- 12 through 17. List the number of drug screens administered to participants in each phase of your program **during this fiscal year**. List the number of those that were positive for each phase.
18. This total should equal the sum of 12 through 17.

GOAL THREE: Reduce crimes committed as a result of drug use and addiction

GOAL FOUR: Promote public safety through these reductions

Recidivism within 1 year of graduation:

19. Fiscal year graduations from July 1, 2005 to June 30, 2006.

20. This is the number of participants from #19 who were arrested within one (1) year after their graduation date.
Arrest= any arrest of any kind for any reason, limited to local arrest data **ONLY** (At this time, most programs are unable to access data outside their county, so it is more consistent for data collection purposes).
21. Calculate using formula: $[(\#20/\#19) * 100]$
22. This is the number of participants from #19 who were convicted of a crime within on (1) year of their graduation date.
23. Calculate using formula: $[(\#22/\#19) * 100]$

Recidivism within 2 years of graduation:

24. Fiscal year graduations from July 1, 2004 to June 30, 2005.
25. This is the number of participants from #24 who were arrested within two (2) years after their graduation date.
Arrest= any arrest of any kind for any reason, limited to local arrest data **ONLY** (At this time, most programs are unable to access data outside their county, so it is more consistent for data collection purposes).
26. Calculate using formula: $[(\#23/\#22) * 100]$
27. This is the number of participants from #24 who were convicted of a crime within two (2) years of their graduation date.
28. Calculate using formula: $[(\#27/\#24) * 100]$

Recidivism since the Start of Drug Court (inception):

29. The answer to Question #4 in the "Since Start of Drug Court" column.
30. The number of graduates listed in Question #29 that graduated on or before June 30, 2006.
31. Of those listed in #30, how many were arrested for any reason within one year of graduation?
32. Calculate using formula: $[(\#27/ 26) * 100]$
33. Of those listed in #30, how many were convicted of any crime within one year of graduation?
34. Calculate using formula: $[(\#33/\#30) * 100]$
35. The number of graduates listed in Question #29 that graduated on or before June 30, 2005.
36. Of those listed in #35, how many were arrested for any reason within two years of graduation?
37. Calculate using formula: $[(\#36/35) * 100]$.
38. Of those listed in #35, how many were convicted of any crime within two year of graduation?
39. Calculate using formula: $[(\#38/\#35) * 100]$

In-program Recidivism

40. The answer to Question #2, plus the answer to Question #3 in the “2006-2007” column.
41. Arrest: Include any and all arrested, not just local.
42. Convicted: Include any and all convictions.
43. Total number of participants enrolled since the beginning of the program
44. Total number of participants arrested at least once since they began the program.
45. Total number of participants convicted of any crime at least once since they began of the program.

GOAL FIVE: Increase the personal, familial, and societal accountability of offenders

Restoration of custody rights/visitation rights:

46. Custody rights restored through a legal process—not self-reported. Can be joint or full custody
47. Visitation rights restored through a legal process—not self-reported. Any type of legally restored visitation can be reported.

Birth of drug free babies:

48. The woman must become pregnant while a participant in the program. Women who are pregnant at admission/enrollment do not count for this measure.
49. The woman must remain completely drug free (determined by negative urine drug screens) during the full term of her pregnancy.
50. Calculate using formula: $[(\#49/\#48) * 100]$

Employment, re-employment, and/or improved employment:

51. Number of graduates unemployed at admission and at graduation.
52. Number of graduates that are employed part time at admission and at graduation (less than 32 hours week).
53. Number of graduates that are employed full time at admission and at graduation (32 hours or more per week).

Employment stability:

54. Include only those participants that retained the same employer for 6 months prior to graduation. This can include promotions or transfers within the same company/organization.

Education gains:

- 55 through 48. Do not include job skills training, resume writing, and other skill-improvement classes. Must be an accredited program or institution such as for a college degree, a nursing certification, or special driving permits.

Child support payments:

59. This includes an order by any court, including the drug court program's requirements. Does not include payments made by the participant that are by self-report and not court-ordered.

Hours of community service:

60. This includes an order by any court, including the drug court program's requirements. Does not include community service performed by self-report.

Fines, court costs, program costs, and restitution:

- 61 through 64. This includes an order by any court, including the drug court program's requirements for paying court costs and fines, program costs, supervision (such as probation fees), and restitution.

Drivers License restoration:

65. Number of participants with their driver's license restored during the fiscal year July 1, 2006 to June 30, 2007.

GOAL SEVEN: Provide timely processing of non-violent chemically dependent offenders

66. Average # of days between application to drug court and date of enrollment/admission (determined by documentation of a referral pending approval or acceptance). Calculation: add the # of days between referral and admission/enrollment for each participant admitted/enrolled in this fiscal year and divide that by the # of admissions/enrollments for the fiscal year.

GOAL EIGHT: Increase graduation and retention rates of drug court program participants

Drug Court Graduation and Retention Data

Graduation Rate (inception):

67. This is the same as the answer to #4 in the “Start of Drug Court” column on this report.
68. Add the answer to #4 and #5 from the “Since Start of Drug Court” column to get this answer.
69. Calculate using formula $[(\#68/\#67) * 100]$.

Retention Rate (inception):

70. Add the answer to #4 in the “Since Start of Drug Court” column and the answer to #8.
71. The answer to # 3 in the “Since Start of Drug Court” column.
72. Calculate using formula: $[(\#71/\#70) * 100]$.

GOAL SIX: Promote effective interaction and the use of resources among local criminal justice agencies and community agencies.

Be specific about the way in which your agency/organization collaborates with community partners in a meaningful way to benefit the participants or the community.

OTHER INFORMATION:

Drug of Use for Fiscal Year Admissions:

Used/Abused: How many participants report using each of the listed drugs? May be more than one drug per participant.

Primary Drug of Choice: How many participants reported each drug listed as their primary drug of choice?

APPENDIX D

4th Annual Drug Court Conference
Sponsored by: TADCP and OCJP
October 24-26, 2007
Chattanooga Convention Center, Chattanooga, Tennessee

Conference Calendar

Wednesday, October 24, 2007

11:00 am—12:30 pm Registration

12:30—1:30 pm Introductions and Opening Remarks
Commissioner Virginia Trotter Betts, Tennessee Department of Mental Health and Developmental Disabilities
Gayle Moyer Harris, President, Tennessee Association of Drug Court Professionals

1:30—3:00 pm Plenary
Dr. Roger Peters—Co-Occurring Disorders

3:00—3:15 pm Break

3:15— 5:00 pm Breakout Sessions
1. Cost Benefit Analysis—*Roger Przybylski*
2. The Role of Law Enforcement in Drug Court—*Chris Clausi*
3. How to set up a 501 © 3 - Center for Non-Profit Management—*Larry Howlett*
4. Approaches for Managing Co-Occurring Disorders in Drug Court—*Dr. Roger Peters*

5:30 pm Reception

Thursday, October 25, 2007

- 8:00—9:00 am** Breakfast
- 9:00—10:30 am** Plenary
Carolyn Hardin—The Importance of Statewide Drug Court Associations
- 10:30—10:45 am** Break
- 10:45am—12:00 pm** Breakout Sessions
1. Sustainability—*Theresa Irwin*
 2. Spiritual and Emotional Recovery, Part I—*Dr. Dodd*
 3. Drug Testing Basics, Part I—*Paul Carey*
 4. Sanctions and Incentives—*Carson Fox*
 5. Experiential Therapy—*Denise Hall*
- 12:00—1:30 pm** Lunch on your own
- 1:30—4:30 pm** Legal and Ethical Constraints—*Carson Fox*
- 1:30—3:00 pm** Breakout Sessions
1. Motivational Interviewing—*Denise Hall*
 2. Spiritual and Emotional Recovery, Part II—*Dr. Dodd*
 3. Community Supervision—*Chris Clausi*
 4. Drug Testing Basics, Part II—*Paul Carey*
- 3:00—3:15 pm** Break

- 3:15—4:30 pm** Breakout Sessions
1. Grant Writing — *Theresa Irwin*
 2. Spiritual and Emotional Recovery, Part III—
Dr. Dodd
 3. Report on Performance Measures presented
by Office of Criminal Justice Programs
 4. Families in Juvenile Drug Courts or Best
Practices of Juvenile Drug Courts—*Denise Hall*

Friday, October 26, 2007

8:00—9:00 am Breakfast

9:00—10:30 am Drug Court Graduate Panel
Question and Answer Session

10:30—10:45 am Break

10:45 am—12:30 pm Drug Court Team Panel
(*Rutherford County Drug Court Team*)
Question and Answer Session

Hotel Information: The Marriott Chattanooga at the Convention Center is located downtown in the business district and is connected to the Chattanooga Convention Center. Single rooms are available at the rate of \$85.00 plus tax and double rooms are \$95.00 plus tax. The conference rate rooms will be available until October 3, 2007. Early hotel reservations are strongly recommended as a limited number of rooms have been reserved at the reduced rate. For reservations, contact the Chattanooga Marriott directly at 1-800-841-1674 and refer to the Drug Court Conference.

APPENDIX E

EVALUATING DRUG COURTS AT THE LOCAL LEVEL

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Introduction.

A need exists for information on programs that work and confirmation on why they work. Drug Court programs, and specifically new cost-effective, innovative demonstration drug courts must include research and evaluation components before implementation begins. We all work in complex political and bureaucratic environments attempting to accomplish numerous and conflicting goals, and having critical data on program performance is often the best offense for program managers. Individual drug courts need a standard method to perform ongoing evaluation activities.

Assessment and evaluation can be important tools in improving the effectiveness and quality of the success of drug courts, if they are integrated into the plans and designs of criminal justice strategies rather than added on afterward. An evaluation systems approach to program development is needed to ensure that: (1) effectiveness and efficiency are maintained within the program and (2) progress on the program objectives is communicated to key policy makers, managers, and the public. Building evaluation into program development truly makes a drug court "whole" and ready for implementation. Evaluation activities and methods become "applied" in their use, and provide for on-going program improvement and - perhaps more important - opportunities for future, more intensive evaluation. "Applied" simply dictates that evaluations answer the questions of decision makers, and present results and recommendations that are readily useful to practitioners.

Program Management, Program Success and Program Justification

The application of the framework and methods below creates an analytical model that must be made an ongoing part of the program management for drug courts. Someone within program management, for instance, must be assigned responsibility for conducting periodic effectiveness evaluations pursuant to the model. Additionally, the model is designed only to highlight accomplishments or shortcomings in program performance, not their causes or solutions. Positive findings should be followed up on to determine if program replication is appropriate. Program deficiencies will have to be followed up on to isolate causes and ensure that corrective actions are taken. With information provided by program evaluations, program managers can ensure effective program performance and fix program accountability in the eyes of Federal, State or local officials, legislative oversight, and the public.

Evaluation of program performance should be accomplished on a continuing basis and should provide an overall framework for all program participants to benefit by utilizing evaluation findings and recommendations. An attempt should be made to apply the concepts, principles, and techniques embodied in evaluation literature to fit the characteristics and peculiarities of specific public programs. Common sense in designing evaluations, however, is important when you cannot do random assignment or compare control groups. In the end,

methods should meet the needs of programs, because programs cannot always meet the criteria of rigorous evaluation research.

If program evaluation is to be a fundamental part of effective public administration, the primary responsibility for program evaluation should rest with oversight officials. To more closely integrate program evaluation and program administration, we propose that program managers be assigned primary responsibility for assuring that program evaluation functions: (1) demonstrate to the satisfaction of oversight officials, the extent to which the program is effectively administered, and (2) support the program manager in producing an effectively administered program.

Public sector system activities are diverse. For criteria to apply across programs, they should not relate to more than specific types or classes of programs, organizational arrangements, and management styles. Consequently, the criteria are described in terms of the program management and accountability processes. These two processes define, on a case-by-case basis for a program, what the program is and how its effectiveness is to be judged.

Evaluation is a powerful tool for planning, developing and managing criminal justice programs. As an objective means of documenting success, identifying programs and guiding refinements, program evaluation is important to a variety of stakeholders.

A useful definition for evaluation: Evaluation involves the systematic assessment of whether and to what extent projects or programs are implemented as intended and whether they achieve their intended objectives. This entails asking questions about programs, and collecting and analyzing information to learn about program operations and to discover program results.

Program managers need this information to guide program development and to demonstrate success. Policy makers and funding sources need it to identify what works and where to focus resources. The expansion, contraction, elimination and modification of programs are often influenced by evaluation findings.

There are four criteria, which define an effectively managed program¹. They define a set of ideal conditions for program implementation and performance -- conditions to be brought about through the management and accountability processes. Since the criteria describe the ideal, the relevant question is, "To what extent do programs achieve the four criteria?"

A brief description of the FOUR criteria follows:

1. **Acceptable Description of Goals and Objectives:** Goals, the end results that programs pursue, are realistic and clearly stated. Program objectives (the effects or results to be achieved by the program in pursuing its goals) are both measurable and achievable.

¹Appendix A, "How Evaluation Fits In," complements the discussion of the four criteria.

2. **Linkage between Program Activities and Objectives:** The program has sufficient and appropriate activities in place to achieve the objective (results) expected by program managers. "Sufficient and appropriate activities" means there is evidence that the existing pattern of program activities can produce the results expected. In other words, the causal linkage between program activities and objectives is plausible.

3. **Performance Information:** Performance measures are developed which signals whether and/or to what extent the program is meeting its objectives (achieving expected results). Measuring the program's actual results, then comparing them with the program's expected results obtains this information.

4. **Acceptable Performance:** The program meets or exceeds the expectations (objectives) set for it, and its actual performance is acceptable to program managers and oversight officials. This criterion recognizes there may be times when a program does not fully achieve its objectives (due to unforeseen and uncontrollable events), but is nevertheless considered to be performing successfully.

Rushing to Implementation

The need to focus on innovative programs, which are successfully contributing to the Nation's efforts to develop effective and efficient programs, while solving societal problems, is well recognized. The study of individual programs, located across the country, will help identify what works, and what may be transferable to other locations. Unfortunately, too often the programs identified were put in place to react to immediate demands and their "rush to implementation" did not include building in agreements for assessment and evaluation.

Incremental phases of developing a complete evaluation system.² Assessing the effectiveness of programs for the purpose of finding out how well they have been implemented and to compare the extent to which the activities funded have achieved the program's goals is always possible, even given limited resources and funding constraints. The products of an evaluation system are designed to provide administrators and policy makers with an improved understanding of whether specific activities accomplish their desired results of enhancing the effectiveness of the stated program strategies.

² The approach and definitions presented here are fully explained and demonstrated in: Kirchner, Robert A., Roger K. Przybylski and Ruth A. Cardella Assessing the Effectiveness of Criminal Justice Programs. Assessment and Evaluation Handbook Series Number 1, January 1994. U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, Bureau of Justice Assistance. This publication is available on the INTERNET at: www.bja.evaluationwebsite.org. Also see Appendix B, "Complete Evaluation System," for an overview, approaches and incremental phases of the evaluation process.

"Program evaluation" is defined as follows: A systematic assessment of the results or outcomes of program efforts to measure actual outcomes against the intended outcomes of the program; to discover achievement and results; to discover deviations from planned achievements; to judge the worth of the program; to identify unintended consequences; and to recommend expansion, contraction, elimination, or modification of the program.

It is obvious from the preceding definition that program evaluation is an invaluable aid in planning, developing, and managing programs. To be effective, however, program evaluation efforts must be placed within the broader context of program management. A flexible capacity for internal self-evaluation is fundamental to the management and ongoing improvement of programs.

The three incremental phases envisioned for a **"complete"** evaluation system are: program logic analysis; process evaluation and impact/intensive evaluation³.

The purpose of **"program logic analysis"** is to provide the basic foundation of program design, including the established linkages between objectives and program activities and consensus on performance and impact indicators. Developing a "model" of the program in the planning stage permits managers to formulate their expectations for program outcomes, which can be used later for program analysis and evaluation. Actual results are of little use, if they cannot be compared with expected results.

Program logic analysis also provides needed information to conduct initial implementation studies and assessments directed by inquiries on program progress. Implementation analysis specifically identifies what is often forgotten -- descriptions of program activities, which are the formative basis for evaluation. Hence, the program manager can begin with evaluation as a management tool. Finally, this phase builds the foundation for both process and impact evaluations.

³See Appendix C, "Program Evaluation: A Realistic Framework," which includes suggestions for drug court evaluation.

The purpose of the "**process evaluation**" is to provide evaluators with technical information that can assist it in developing and implementing similar programs. Special attention is given to identifying the lessons learned at the various sites and the guidance they can provide to other jurisdictions regarding organization and development of program activities and to the implementation of program elements which are useful in addressing particular kinds of purposes or problems. Notably, performing process evaluations establishes the foundation for more intensive impact evaluations.

By determining the effectiveness of program activities, future program options can be considered and decisions on program design can be made. Process evaluation permits the initial comparison of objectives and performance measures; its products represent essential interim results that help keep programs on track, or even help to halt activities that are having little effect and redirect limited resources elsewhere.

The purpose of the "**impact/intensive evaluation**" is to provide management information needed by Federal, State or local officials and community leaders involved in policy and programming decisions which clearly confirm that specific programs and/or activities do work, or do not work. The impacts observed in the demonstration projects are distilled to provide assessment of the impact to the program strategies.

De-mystifying Assessment and Evaluation

The term "**program**" refers to an organized set of activities that are managed toward a particular set of goals for which the program can be held separately accountable. Evaluations can be directed at determining overall program effectiveness (e.g., an entire youth anti-violence strategy) or the effectiveness of particular program components, or sub-programs (e.g., the alternatives to corrections program). It is not always feasible to do the former, due to the level of generality involved. An alternative is to focus on program components (the parts) as a means of evaluating the overall program (the whole). Within a program, some components may be well defined and properly implemented, while others are not. Therefore, a pertinent question for program managers is what aspects, or components, of the program should be considered for inclusion in an assessment or evaluation.

What is needed before implementation? First, a "program description" is always useful, and can in itself form the basis for the remaining steps of the study. The identification of goals and objectives is not as easy a task as it may appear, but a comprehensive program description helps a great deal.

A "**Goal**" is the end toward which effort is directed. Program goals should be clearly stated and realistic. "**Objectives**" are the intermediate effects or results to be achieved by the program in pursuing its ultimate goal. Objectives represent the means by which program managers determine the extent program goals are being accomplished. It is imperative that objectives be both achievable and measurable. Like goals, objectives should be stated in terms of outcomes (expected effects or results).

The most important step to understanding a program's implementation, however, is the knowledge gained by identifying "**program activities**" that are expected to produce results which meet the stated goals and objectives. The program must have a realistic chance of attaining its specified goals and objectives, if it is to be implemented. Therefore, the cause-and-effect relationship between program activities and goals and objectives must be identified and assessed.

To be effective, evaluation measurements should focus on the lowest possible level of the program flow model (on program activities versus goals/objectives). Activities are more specific and well defined than goals/objectives and thus allow better measures of program effectiveness. Therefore, evaluations should focus on program activities as a strategy for assessing projects or the larger programs of which they are a part. This strategy provides the basis for documenting, modifying and/or eliminating particular program activities in response to identified weaknesses in the program.

Measuring the impact of activities in relation to the goals and objectives, which they seek to achieve, requires the development of "**performance indicators.**" An **indicator** is defined as an explicit measure of effects or results expected. It tells to what extent an activity has been successful in achieving, or contributing to, an objective.

Indicators may be quantitative or qualitative. A quantitative indicator can be expressed as a single measure (number of individuals on parole), or as a degree of change (increase/ decrease in number of domestic violence cases). Qualitative indicators can be used where quantitative measures are not feasible. It is not possible, for example, to assign a direct quantitative measure to the extent to which neighborhoods have been made safer through crime watch programs. However, a qualitative (or indirect) measure can be used through the use of surveys, direct observation, etc.

The above analytical model demonstrates the linear progression of evaluation and performance data from program goals to specific program activities, through performance measurement, to analysis and interpretation of results and necessary corrective actions. Information of this type is essential for determining if programs are on track and working well.

The protocol we have developed to document and evaluate local drug courts is presented in Appendix D. This evaluation tool brings together the guidance from the Drug Courts Program Office, Office of Justice Programs, Department of Justice; (2) the National Institute of Drug Abuse's *Principles of Drug Addiction Treatment*; and (3) *Defining Drug Courts: The Key Components*. Additional questions are incorporated when evaluating juvenile or family drug courts, utilizing the Office of Justice Programs documents: *Juvenile Drug Courts: Strategies in Practice* and *Juvenile and Family Drug Courts: An Overview*.

A final note.

This discussion is based on a conviction that assessment and evaluation must be considered at the earliest stages of program development. It also pleads the case that there is no reason that useful evaluation methods and approaches cannot be applied to every program and by

every program manager. Future discussions, however, must focus directly on the public sector's needs to support and promote long-term research and longitudinal evaluations. If we successfully build the foundations in our programs, efforts to access comprehensive knowledge confirming what works will also be successful.

Appendix A

HOW EVALUATION FITS IN

Program Strategy (Goals)
Program Development (Objectives)
Program Implementation (Activities/Tasks)
Monitoring, Assessment and Evaluation (Feedback and Performance Measures)
Management and Analysis Reports
Review and Adjustment of Strategy, Development & Implementation

COMPLETE EVALUATION SYSTEM

1. Nature and Extent of Current Situation
(Individual, Group, Specific Location)
2. Program Effectiveness Model
(Who What How, under what condition)
3. Performance Indicators
4. Program Analysis
(Compare Expected Versus Actual)
5. Outcome Indicators
6. Program Impact Model
(When Where Why)
7. Confirmation Criteria

GENERAL APPROACHES TO BUILDING AN EVALUATION SYSTEM	
APPLIED, POLICY ORIENTED APPROACH	THEORY-/RESEARCH-BASED APPROACH
Goals and Objectives	Prior Research Desired Outcomes Predicting Results of Interventions
Program Logic Design	Hypothesis Testing
Monitoring Progress in Meeting Objectives	Statistical Analysis of Changes in Indicators
Program Analysis of What <u>Is</u> and <u>is NOT</u> Working	Determine If Significant Difference vs. Control
Apply Results to Policy Analysis: If working, does program achieve results compared to other alternatives?	Confirmation under all conditions vs. need for more replication
Promising Criminal Justice Program ready for Replication	Model Criminal Justice Program combined with Longitudinal Research Program

Appendix B-3

INCREMENTAL PHASES OF COMPLETE EVALUATION SYSTEM		
<p>Program Logic Analysis</p>	<p>Establish Linkage between Objectives & Program Activities</p> <p>Determine Desired Outcome and Performance Measures</p>	<p>Management Tool Initial Assessment & Implementation Studies</p> <p>Builds Foundation for Process and Impact Evaluations</p>
<p>Process Evaluation</p>	<p>Determining Effect</p>	<p>Permits Comparison of Objectives and Performance Measures</p> <p>Options/Decisions on Program Design and Success/Failure</p>
<p>Impact/Intensive Evaluation</p>	<p>Determining Impact: -Outcome -Causality</p> <p>Confirmed through Successful Replication</p>	<p>Compares Theory with Outcomes Indicators</p> <p>Options/Decisions for Model Programs, further Replication or Longitudinal Studies</p>

PROGRAM EVALUATION: A REALISTIC FRAMEWORK

I. Setting the Foundation

- 1. Identify problem or need, and current situation.**
- 2. Describe the intervention or program. Identify its goals and objectives (in light of the problem).**
- 3. State the theory underlying the program: How does the program address the problem? Why should the program be effective in achieving the identified goals and objectives?**

II. Assessing Program Integrity: Process Evaluation

- 4. Describe the program as it is implemented. Does the program operate as it is intended? Are the program activities - as they are implemented - likely to achieve the stated goals and objectives?**
- 5. Identify performance indicators that reflect objectives. Assess program integrity, “evaluability.”**

III. Assessing Program Outcomes: Impact Evaluation

- 6. Identify intermediate and long-term outcomes. Identify, develop outcome measures.**
- 7. Develop and implement research design; test program impact, effectiveness. Does the program achieve its goals?**
- 8. Inform stakeholders about findings. Identify recommendations; disseminate to wider audience.**

I. Setting the Foundation

<i>Task</i>	<i>Evaluator</i>	<i>Drug Court Example</i>
1. Identify problem	^^ ++ can place problem in national context, assess whether others face same problem	>overloaded criminal justice system >alleviate pressure on courts and corrections >enhance intensive supervision >improve treatment services
2. Identify program Goals and objective	^^^ ++ help program designers disaggregate aims, limit and prioritize goals & objectives ++ serve as objective judge concerning the probability of reaching goals -- may overemphasize measurement or force goals to fit preferred research design, risk loss of true program goals, objectives	>establish drug court development & planning group/ create drug court team >identify and admit substantial number of probation violators >achieve, maintain high rates of retention & completion >reduce rearrest, returns for sanctions >achieve criminal justice system cost savings
3. State the theories that underlie the intervention	^^^ ++ help program designers examine assumptions, confront leaps of faith and faulty reasoning ++ provide proven theories from past literature, judge proposed theory in light of past research -- may force abstract, complex theories and lose sight of more accurate, program driven theories	>criminal behavior is linked to substance abuse >treating substance abuse problem will lead to less crime, lower recidivism >educate/train drug court team and service providers >case management approach assures appropriate interventions and increased completion rates >client-designed treatment program can enhance retention

KEY: ^=pretty useless; ^^=could be of some help; ^^^=can help a lot; ^^^^=a necessity // ++positive role; -- negative role

II. Assessing Program Integrity: Process Evaluation

<i>Task</i>	<i>Evaluator</i>	<i>Drug Court Example</i>
<p>4a. Describe, assess process of program implementation; identify barriers to implementation</p> <p>4b. Describe program <i>as implemented</i> and compare with original plan & design; test logic model</p>	<p>^^</p> <p>++ provides objectivity, credibility</p> <p>++ can place implementation in national context, compare with prior experience</p> <p>++ can assess generalizability of program and help describe program for purposes of replication in other locales, systems</p> <p>-- risk divorcing research from operations with “formal” assessment</p>	<p>>frequent meetings with drug court team to monitor, resolve implementation issues</p> <p>>solicited program documentation from treatment providers</p> <p>>issue annual implementation and operations reports</p> <p>>drug court initiates contract with outside evaluator</p> <p>>evaluator issues various reports</p>
<p>5. Identify and measure performance indicators</p>	<p>^^^</p> <p>++ provides objectivity, credibility</p> <p>++ provides expertise on validity and reliability of quantitative measures</p> <p>++ lends knowledge about related programs’ use of indicators</p> <p>++ can assess availability of existing indicators, cost of creating and implementing new ones</p> <p>-- may encourage use of overly complex, existing measures instead of indicators that flow from program goals, activities</p> <p>-- overemphasis on quantitative measures may risk loss of more appropriate ones</p>	<p>>identified quantitative performance goals that can be measured: 100+ admissions; 70% retention @ one-year post-admission; <10% abscond and remain at large: >90% of failures receive incarceration; 80% have fewer drug & alcohol charges; <30% recidivism after program completion @ one-year.</p> <p>>arrange for program staff to collect data</p> <p>>integrated information management system linking operations, selection, tracking, accomplishments and performance results</p>

: ^=pretty useless; ^^=could be of some help; ^^^=can help a lot; ^^^^=a necessity // ++positive role; -- negative role

III. Assessing Program Outcomes: Impact Evaluation

<i>Task</i>	<i>Evaluator</i>	<i>Drug Court Example</i>
6. Identify intermediate and long-term outcomes and measures	<p style="text-align: center;">^^^</p> ++ provides objectivity, credibility ++ expertise on measurement ++ knowledge about related evaluations -- overemphasis on quantitative, overly complex measures	>program retention, completion >post-program criminal recidivism >other post-program outcomes: drug use, employment, housing & family stability, medical and mental health >cost savings due to prison bed displacement , reduced drug use, recidivism
7. Develop and implement research design; test program impact, effectiveness	<p style="text-align: center;">^^^^</p> ++ provides expertise on research designs and use of prior, related designs -- may perform impact evaluation prematurely, without foundations -- encourage use on overly complex, inappropriate designs at the expense of assessing true program goals	>developed, implemented experimental or quasi-experimental design for impact evaluation >developed, implemented study on role of drug courts vis-a-vis other alternatives >developed, implemented cost-benefit study
8. Inform stakeholders about findings; identify and implement recommendations; disseminate findings	<p style="text-align: center;">^^^^</p> ++ can place findings in national context, prior related research ++ identify and reach national audience -- reports may be too technical, inaccessible to stakeholders, practitioners	>regular meetings with program stakeholders, administrators >programs implemented some preliminary recommendations while waiting final outcomes >papers and reports: published, conferences, workshops - disseminate to wide audience

: ^=pretty useless; ^^=could be of some help; ^^^=can help a lot; ^^^^=a necessity // ++positive role; -- negative role

APPENDIX D

Instrument for Documenting Drug Court Programs⁴

Outline

1. Screening and Eligibility
2. Assessment
3. Structure of the Court
4. Length of the Program
5. Case Processing
6. Service Delivery Plan

Substance Abuse Treatment Services

Aftercare/Continuing Care Services

Educational and Vocational Services

Primary and Mental Health Care Services

Collateral Services

7. Case Management
8. Judicial Supervision
9. Drug Testing
10. Incentives and Sanctions
11. Graduation Requirements
12. Expulsion Criteria
13. Community Linkages

⁴ Based on Drug Court Program Office Guidelines, incorporating Drug Court Key Components and the National Institute of Drug Abuse's Principles of Effective Treatment.

Instrument for Documenting Drug Court Programs

1. Screening and Eligibility

Does the drug court integrate alcohol and other drug treatment services with justice system case processing?

Do prosecution and defense counsel promote public safety while protecting participants' due process rights, using a non-adversarial approach?

Are eligible participants identified early and promptly placed in the drug court program?

- What is the subgroup of adult offenders who will be eligible to receive the services of the drug court?
- How, and by whom, are eligible clients identified, screened, and referred to the drug court?
- Describe the monitoring process that will be implemented to ensure that (1) program participants are reflective of the race and ethnic diversity of the arrestee population and (2) the program is serving the target population as defined in your program design.
- What is the average length of time, in days, between arrest and first appearance in the drug court?
- What is the average length of time, in days, between arrest and enrollment in treatment?
- Describe the monitoring process that will be implemented to ensure that the targeted capacity of the program is reached.

2. Assessment

Does the drug court provide access to a continuum of alcohol, drug and other related treatment and rehabilitation services?

- Who is responsible for conducting a clinical assessment of the client?
- What are the assessment criteria? What instruments are used to assess the strengths and needs of the client?
- What is the time period for conducting an initial assessment?

No single treatment is appropriate for all individuals. How does the drug court match treatment settings, interventions, and services to each individual's particular problems and needs? (1)

Addicted or drug-abusing individuals with coexisting mental disorders should have both disorders treated in an integrated way. Since addictive disorders and mental disorders often occur in the same individual, patients presenting for either condition, does the drug court provide for assessment and treatment for the co-occurrence of the other type of disorder. (8)

Treatment programs should provide assessment for HIV/AIDS, hepatitis B and C, tuberculosis and other infectious diseases, and counseling to help patients modify or change behaviors that place themselves or others at risk of infection. Does the drug court provide assessment for HIV/AIDS, hepatitis B and C, tuberculosis and other infectious diseases, and counseling to help patients modify or change behaviors that place themselves or others at risk of infection? (12)

3. Structure of the Court

Does the drug court integrate alcohol and other drug treatment services with justice system case processing?

Do prosecution and defense counsel promote public safety while protecting participants' due process rights, using a non-adversarial approach?

- Deferred prosecution, postadjudication, or a combination?

Medical detoxification is only the first stage of addiction treatment and by itself does little to change long-term drug use. Since medical detoxification is a strongly indicated precursor to effective drug addiction treatment for some individuals, does the drug court utilize this method? (9)

Treatment does not need to be voluntary to be effective. Does the drug court operate based solely on voluntary participation, or does selection result from required participation in both the court and treatment delivery? (10)

4. Length of the Program

- What determinants were used to design the length of the program generally, and for individual clients?

Remaining in treatment for an adequate period of time is critical for treatment effectiveness. Since successful treatment delivery requires appropriate duration for an individual depending on his or her problems and needs, How did the drug court determine the length of the program, and how flexible it the program objectives in meeting client requirements? (5)

5. Case Processing

- ❑ How does a case entry the drug court?
- ❑ How is the case resolved, based on the client's successful or unsuccessful completion of the drug court program?

6. Service Delivery Plan

Substance Abuse Treatment Services

- ❑ Does the drug court use one treatment provider or multiple providers?
- ❑ Describe the treatment provider(s).
- ❑ How do the treatment providers exchange information about a client's progress with members of the drug court team?
- ❑ Is the ethnicity of the treatment staff compatible with the target population?
- ❑ Describe how the treatment services will serve clients from different cultures in the community?
- ❑ Is an individual treatment plan developed for each client that addresses the client's strengths and needs? If so, how often is this plan reviewed and/or revised?
- ❑ Describe in detail the treatment protocol (e.g., phase structure, criteria for progressing through the program, frequency and intensity of treatment services).
- ❑ Describe the structured continuing care component of the drug court program.
- ❑ Do treatment services include (and, if so, how frequently): Group counseling sessions? Individual counseling sessions? Family counseling sessions?

Counseling (individual and/or group) and other behavioral therapies are critical components of effective treatment for addiction. What is the role of counseling (individual/group) and other behavioral therapies built into treatment delivery? (6)

- ❑ Describe the gender- and age-specific treatment available?
- ❑ Does the program address anger management, violence prevention, victimization issues, and values formation as part of the program.

Treatment needs to be readily available. Individuals who are addicted to drugs may be uncertain about entering treatment, are sufficient treatment opportunities available to the drug to meet client needs in a timely fashion? Are potential participants lost because treatment has not been immediately available? (2)

An individual's treatment and services plan must be assessed continually and modified as necessary to ensure that the plan meets the person's changing needs. How does the drug court ensure that a client's treatment plan meets the person's changing needs? (4)

Medications are an important element of treatment for many patients, especially when combined with counseling and other behavioral therapies. Are medications a component of treatment delivery plans for drug court participants? (7)

Aftercare/Continuing Care Services

- ❑ Who is responsible for working with clients to develop their aftercare continuing care plans? What is the client's role in developing then plan?
- ❑ Describe the services available to the clients.
- ❑ Describe the timeframe that services are available.
- ❑ Who is responsible for coordinating and managing the aftercare/continuing care services?

Recovery from drug addiction can be a long-term process and frequently requires multiple episodes of treatment. As with other chronic illnesses, relapses to drug use can occur during or after successful treatment episodes. Addicted individuals may require prolonged treatment and multiple episodes of treatment to achieve long-term abstinence and fully restored functioning. Participation in self-help support programs during and following treatment often is helpful in maintaining abstinence. What is the drug court doing to ensure a participant's drug use history, risks of future relapse and need for aftercare are addressed? (13)

Educational and Vocational Services

- ❑ To what extent are community resources are available, and being leveraged by the drug court, to assist in the provision of collateral services?
- ❑ Describe how the drug court will meet these needs?

Primary and Mental Health Care Services

- ❑ To what extent are community resources are available, and being leveraged by the drug court, to assist in the provision of collateral services?
- ❑ Describe how the drug court will meet these needs?
- ❑ Describe the role of the local medical and mental health community with the drug court program.

Collateral Services

- ❑ Who is responsible for working with clients to identify their collateral services needs and to ensure that these needs are met?
- ❑ To what extent are community resources available, and being leveraged by the drug court, to assist in the provision of collateral services?
- ❑ Describe the collateral services available to clients. Collateral services may include, but not limited to, the following: Public housing. Transportation. Mentoring programs. Community service.

Effective treatment attends to multiple needs of the individual, not just his or her drug use. Do the screening and assessment components of the drug court adequately address the individual's drug use and any associated medical, psychological, social, vocational, and legal problems? (3)

7. Case Management

Is there a coordinated strategy that governs drug court responses to participants' compliance?

Is there sufficient, ongoing judicial interaction with each drug court participants?

Are monitoring and evaluation plans and procedures in place? How does the drug court measure the achievement of program goals and gauge effectiveness?

- Who is responsible for providing case management?
- How is case management defined?
- What services are provided?
- How frequently are cases monitored?
- What is the approximate caseload per case manager?

Possible drug use during treatment must be monitored continuously. How does the drug court integrate drug testing and other methods of monitoring drug use and a client's participation in treatment? (11)

8. Judicial Supervision

- Does the drug court team meet prior to regularly scheduled status hearings to review and discuss the progress of the clients? If not, how is this information provided to the judge?
- How frequently does the client appear before the judge?
- Who, other than the judge and client, participates in the status hearings? What are their roles?

9. Drug Testing

Are there frequent alcohol and other drug testing for monitoring abstinence?

- How frequently are clients tested for drug use?
- Who is responsible for administering the drug tests?
- Are the drug tests administered randomly? Explain the randomization Process.
- Are the drug tests observed as they are administered?
- What is the turn around time for a result?

10. Incentives and Sanctions

- What are the graduated incentives and sanctions used in the program?
- What are the criteria for applying sanctions and incentives?

- ❑ How soon after an action (positive or negative) does the client receive the incentive or sanction?

11. Graduation Requirements

- ❑ What are the graduation requirements for clients? Are they the same for all clients?

12. Expulsion Criteria

- ❑ What criteria are used to determine a client should be expelled?

13. Community Linkages

What efforts has the drug court taken to forge partnerships among the drug court, public agencies, and community-based organizations to generate local support and enhances drug court effectiveness?

- ❑ What relationships have been established, or are planned, that involves community participation in the drug court program?

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