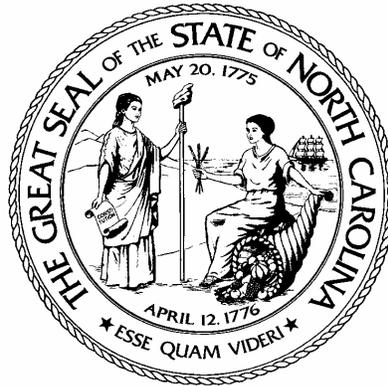


**Report on the Status of
North Carolina's
Drug Treatment Court Program**

(N.C.G.S. §7A-801)



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Submitted to the North Carolina General Assembly

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

INTRODUCTION

The North Carolina Drug Treatment Court (DTC) Program was established to enhance and monitor the delivery of treatment services to chemically dependent adult offenders while holding those offenders rigorously accountable for complying with their court-ordered treatment plans. In 2001, the General Assembly formally authorized expansion of the DTC Program target population to include substance abusing juvenile offenders and chemically dependent parents of neglected or abused children. The overall goal of the DTC Program is to significantly break the cycle of addiction that gives rise to repeated law-breaking episodes. By enhancing the likelihood that the drug-driven offender will remain drug and crime free and socially responsible, the DTC Program seeks to reduce justice system, health system, and other societal costs associated with continuing drug use and criminal involvement.

PURPOSE OF THE REPORT

This Executive Summary of the *Annual Report on the Status of North Carolina's Drug Treatment Court (DTC) Program* offers an update on the status of the North Carolina DTC Program through 2002. It includes the overall program goals, a list of program highlights for 2002, a summary listing of the current local DTC programs, a roster of the State DTC Advisory Committee members and Subcommittees, and aggregate program data from local DTCs that were operational in 2002. The data includes the total number of new admissions, participants served, graduates and terminations, along with retention rates and graduation rates. The Executive Summary concludes with a brief summary of the cost saving report requested by the Legislature that was submitted on February 1, 2003 and a review of the key results from the NC DTC Evaluation submitted to the Legislature in May of 2002.

DTC PROGRAM GOALS

The goals of the DTC Programs include the following:

1. To reduce alcoholism and other drug dependencies among adult and juvenile offenders and defendants and among respondents in juvenile petitions for abuse, neglect, or both;
2. To reduce criminal and delinquent recidivism and the incidence of child abuse and neglect;
3. To reduce the alcohol-related and other drug-related court workload;
4. To increase the personal, familial, and societal accountability of adult and juvenile offenders and defendants and respondents in juvenile petitions for abuse, neglect, or both; and
5. To promote effective interaction and use of resources among criminal and juvenile justice personnel, child protective services personnel, and community agencies.

HIGHLIGHTS OF THE NC DTC PROGRAM DURING CY 2002

Adult

- Adult DTCs served 812 participants during 2002.
- The first joint TASC~DTC Training Conference, “Anchoring the Relationship,” was held in New Bern, April 22-24, 2002.
- Mecklenburg DWI Treatment Court received a National Commission Against Drunk Driving Adjudication Award in Washington, DC on December 5, 2002.
- Implementation of the automated DTC Management Information System in 11 judicial districts completed.
- The *North Carolina Drug Treatment Court Evaluation Final Report* completed in May 2002.
- Approximately 34 drug-free babies have been born to women enrolled in DTC since the program’s implementation.
- Governor’s Crime Commission Statewide Adult Treatment grant awarded July 1, 2002.

Family

- Mecklenburg Family DTC was selected as a National Host Site for the federally sponsored Family Drug Court Planning Initiative.
- Mecklenburg County launched the FIRST program, an ambitious project aimed at achieving better outcomes for all respondents in abuse and neglect cases.
- The Durham FDTC planning team successfully completed a federally sponsored Family Dependency Treatment Court Planning Initiative in August 2002.
- Durham FDTC implemented its program on May 31, 2002.

Youth/Juvenile

- Three YTC Planning teams (Forsyth, Mecklenburg and Rowan) successfully completed the federally funded Juvenile Drug Court Planning Initiative.
- Durham County Youth Treatment Court (YTC) had six (6) participants successfully complete the program.
- The Wake County YTC has expanded the Core Team to include Wake County Child Mental Health and the Wake County Public School system.
- Rowan County YTC admitted its first ten participants on May 3, 2002.
- North Carolina YTCs (Forsyth and Durham) were each awarded federal Drug Court Program Office (DCPO) grants.
- The State DTC Office was awarded a DCPO grant to support statewide juvenile and family drug court efforts.

THE NC STATE DRUG TREATMENT COURT ADVISORY COMMITTEE

The North Carolina Drug Treatment Court Advisory Committee is “established to develop and recommend to the Director of the AOC guidelines for the DTC Program and to monitor local programs wherever they are implemented.” N.C. Gen. Stat. §7A-795. In May 2001, the Advisory Committee adopted formal Guidelines for the operation of the DTC Program. Former Court of Appeals Judge Jack Cozort up until December 2002 chaired the Advisory Committee. Judge Cozort had been the only chair since the Committee was appointed in 1995. The DTC movement in North Carolina is greatly indebted to his vision and outstanding leadership. In February 2003, the Director of the AOC appointed Gregg Stahl as the new chair.

State Drug Treatment Court Advisory Committee Membership List Effective February 2003

Chair

Gregg Stahl, Senior Deputy Director
Administrative Office of the Courts

Members

Lattie Baker, Assistant Secretary
Div. of Alc. & Chem. Dep. Programs
Department of Correction

John M. Kennedy, Director
Administrative Office of the Courts

The Honorable Russell G. Sherrill, III
Emergency District Court Judge

Theodis Beck, Secretary
Department of Correction

Patsy Joiner, Asst. Chief of Program
Services
Division of Community Corrections

Anna Scheyett, MSW, LCSW
Clinical Assistant Professor
School of Social Work
University of N. Carolina-Chapel Hill

Larry Dix, Asst. Secretary
Dept. of Juvenile Justice & Delinquency
Prev.

The Honorable Thomas J. Keith
District Attorney
Forsyth County

Florence Stein, Chief-Substance Abuse
Services
Div. of DMH/DD/SAS
Dept. of Health and Human Services

Ellis Edney, Director
Substance Abuse Services
Blue Ridge Center

Norma Mills, Legal Counsel
Office of the Senate President
ProTempore

George Sweat, Secretary
Dept. of Juvenile Justice & Delinquency
Prev.

The Honorable Jane P. Gray
District Court Judge
Wake County

Burley Mitchell, Esq.
Womble Carlyle

Bob Ward, Assistant Public Defender
Office of the Public Defender
Mecklenburg County

Robert Guy, Director
Division of Community Corrections

The Honorable Marcia Morey
District Court Judge
Durham County

Steve Ward
Assistant District Attorney
Mecklenburg County

Ginny Hevener
Senior Research and Policy Associate
NC Sentencing & Policy Advisory
Commission

The Honorable William M. Neely
Chief District Court Judge
Randolph County

The Advisory Committee meets three times per year and has developed the following standing subcommittees to handle business on an ongoing basis.

- Juvenile and Family DTC Subcommittee

- Guidelines and Administration Subcommittee
- DTC Planning and Implementation Site Selection Subcommittee
- DTC Education and Training Subcommittee

Funding

In FY 2002-03, the General Assembly reduced the DTC recurring funds to \$800,000 and eliminated the DTC Administrator's position. The DTC operational budget has been reduced by **43%** over the past two years. The remaining recurring state funds are essential to the overall operations of the existing DTCs. While grant funds can be used to temporarily support treatment, evaluation, management information system development, and training, they do not, and cannot, support the overall operations of the DTCs.

Operational DTC Programs

Listed below is a table of all operational DTCs including adult, youth, and family programs by jurisdiction.

N.C. Operational Drug Treatment Court Programs			
Drug Treatment Court Program	Presiding Judge(s)	Type of Program	Program Implementation Date
Judicial District 26 Mecklenburg County	Fritz Y. Mercer, Jr. District Court Judge	Pre-plea and Post-sentence adult DTC	February 9, 1995
	Hugh B. Lewis District Court Judge	Pre-plea and Post-sentence adult DTC	March 27, 1996
	W. Robert Bell Superior Court Judge	Post-sentence adult DTC	July 7, 1998
	Philip F. Howerton, Jr. District Court Judge	Post-sentence adult DWI Treatment Court	March 30, 2000
		Post-sentence adult DWI Treatment Court	April 25, 2002
	Avril U. Sisk District Court Judge	Family DTC	December 1, 1999
Louis A. Trosch District Court Judge	Post-adjudication Youth TC	January 28, 2003	
Judicial District 10 Wake County	James R. Fullwood District Court Judge	Post-sentence adult DTC	May 24, 1996
	Robert B. Rader District Court Judge	Post-adjudication Youth TC	October 30, 1998
Judicial District 21 Forsyth County	Lisa V. Menefee District Court Judge	Pre-plea and post-sentence adult DTC	June 14, 1996
	William B. Reingold Chief District Court Judge	Pre- & Post-adjudication Youth TC	January 5, 2003
Judicial District 9A Person & Caswell Co.	Mark E. Galloway Chief District Court Judge	Pre-plea & Post-sentence adult DTC	July 1, 1996
Judicial District 9 Warren County	Garey M. Ballance District Court Judge	Post-sentence adult DTC	December 5, 1996
Judicial District 5	James H. Faison, III	Post-sentence adult DTC	May 1997

New Hanover County	District Court Judge		
Judicial District 14 Durham County	Richard G. Chaney District Court Judge	Post-sentence adult DTC	November 12, 1999
	Marcia H. Morey District Court Judge	Post-adjudication Youth TC	November 9, 2000
	Elaine M. O'Neal Chief District Court Judge	Family DTC	May 31, 2002
Judicial District 28 Buncombe County	Ronald K. Payne Superior Court Judge	Post-sentence adult DTC	December 1, 2000
Judicial District 3B Craven County	James E. Ragan, III Emergency Superior Court Judge	Post-sentence adult DTC	December 2000
Judicial District 25 Catawba County	Burford A. Cherry District Court Judge	Post-sentence adult DTC/DWI Treatment Court	May 31, 2001
Judicial District 19B Randolph County	William M. Neely Chief District Court Judge	Post-sentence adult DTC	March 26, 2002
Judicial District 19C Rowan County	Charles E. Brown Chief District Court Judge	Post-adjudication Youth TC	May 15, 2002
Judicial District 18 Guilford County	Susan R. Burch Patrice A. Hinnant District Court Judges	Pre-plea adult DTC	December 18, 2002

Status of NC DTC Program – Summary of Key Data

The table below summarizes the number of new admissions as well as the number of graduates, terminations, and participants served for the Adult, Family, and Youth DTCs in 2002.

Summary of DTC Participants by Program Type in CY 2002			
	Adult^a	Youth^b	Family^c
New Admissions	503	31	23
Active Participants at the End of CY	398	27	16
Graduations	153	16	8
Terminations	261	25	10
Total Served [= Active Participants + Graduations + Terminations]	812	68	34
Retention Rates [= Active Participants + Graduations ÷ Total Served]	68%	63%	71%
Graduation Rates [= Graduations ÷ (Graduations + Terminations)]	37%	39%	44%

^a Data is included for operational adult DTCs (Buncombe, Catawba, Durham, Forsyth, Mecklenburg, New Hanover, Person/Caswell, Randolph, Wake and Warren Counties). No data is included for the Guilford DTC because the program implemented in December 2002.

^b Data is included for operational YTCs (Durham and Wake Counties).

^c Data is included for operational Family DTCs (Durham and Mecklenburg Counties).

Total served has increased from 685 to 812 in the adult DTCs. This increase occurred in spite of the self-imposed moratorium on DTC admissions put in place by most DTCs when funding was in jeopardy during the last Legislative session. New admissions will likely continue to increase over the next year if state funding for the DTCs remains stable and some of the new federal grant applications are awarded. During 2002, the total number of youth served was 68. For Family DTCs, the total number of participants served was 34. Both Youth Treatment Courts (YTC) and Family DTCs are in their pilot phase.

Retention rates have increased in the adult DTCs from 64% to 68%. The overall retention rate for the program has remained rather steady over the past three years, fluctuating between 64% and 68%. (The retention rate is derived from the number of active participants and graduates during the year divided by the total number of participants served during the year.) The YTC Program has a 63% retention rate in 2002 while the Family DTC Program has a 71% retention rate. These numbers bode well for new programs with small caseloads.

Graduation rates for adult DTCs remain steady at 37%. The graduation rate is most noteworthy because many of our treatment contractors and national experts had advised that it would be exceptional for the program to reach a 30% graduation rate milestone given the truly chemically dependent target population. Graduation rates for the Youth and Family DTC Programs are 39% and 44% respectively. These graduation rates are extremely successful considering the population these courts serve and the newness of the programs.

NEW DTC RESEARCH

Evaluation results from across the country continue to support the fact that DTC programs not only significantly reduce recidivism, but are cost effective as well. Most cost benefit/cost effective analyses conclude that drug treatment courts save \$7 to \$10 in system costs for every dollar spent. System costs include criminal investigations, medical attention for victims, medical costs for drug-addicted babies, welfare costs, lost tax revenue from non-employment or non-reported income by drug users, emergency room visits, property insurance costs, prosecutions, pretrial detentions, pretrial hearings, trials (including costs associated with law enforcement witnesses' time away from regular duty, witness and jury costs, appointed counsel and court reporter costs, and costs for bailiffs, clerks, victim assistance coordinators, and other court personnel), prison bed space, and other system-related resources.

Deborah J. Daniels, Assistant Attorney General for the Office of Justice Programs (OJP), recently announced new research on DTC recidivism completed by the National Institute of Justice at the Juvenile and Family DTC Conference in Washington, DC. The new research looked at 100 of the largest DTCs across the country that had been in operation for over three years. They looked at rearrest records for DTC participants one year after graduation and two years after graduation. The research reported that after one year, graduates had a 16% rate of rearrest and after two years, graduates had a 27.5% rate of rearrest. The research will be published in March 2003

COST SAVINGS REPORT TO THE LEGISLATURE

A Special Provision from Session Law 2002-126, Senate Bill 1115 requested that the DTC Program identify two areas of potential cost savings and report back those findings. These cost savings were to occur in DTC administrative costs by using federal dollars and the reduction in case managers through the use of existing resources, when reasonably possible. The report is summarized below. See Appendix B for a complete copy of the submitted report.

The February 1, 2003 report acknowledged that collaboration between the DTC and TASC Programs has existed since 1999. When TASC capacity permits, in a DTC service area, TASC is providing some case management services for DTC participants (Buncombe, New Hanover, Orange, Randolph, and Warren Counties). Other DTC areas are currently in the planning stages to include TASC (Cumberland, Forsyth, and Johnston Counties). The TASC Director and the DTC Manager believe that further collaboration is possible in some areas and are seeking ways to make that happen without diminishing the quality of service.

The second provision asked that the DTC identify areas in which federal funding might absorb administrative costs. Administrative costs are saved every time a federal grant is awarded to a local DTC or to the State DTC Office. The State DTC Office has encouraged local DTCs to actively seek federal dollars and has supported that effort with technical assistance. While federal grants cannot support all necessary administrative services, it can help DTCs survive hard economic times and to thrive. For example, the entire Family DTC initiative is funded through federal grants; the Youth Treatment Court initiative is primarily funded by federal grants with some local dollars; and the State DTC Office is currently staffed with one fulltime, state-funded employee with three fulltime, grant-funded employees. Ongoing state funds are necessary to leverage additional federal money for administration, evaluation, treatment, training, and case management dollars.

SUCCESS OF DTC PROGRAM

The *North Carolina Drug Treatment Court Evaluation Final Report* was completed in May 2002 by the contracted evaluator, Amy Craddock, PhD. This report demonstrates the successful impact that the adult DTC Program has had on the communities that it serves. Key results are listed below.

Key Results of NC DTC Evaluation

- The most common drug of abuse among participants is cocaine.
- 98.6% of DTC participants are chemically dependent, indicating that the DTC program is reaching its target population.
- 70% of DTC participants have prior convictions.
- Of the 534 participants in the study, 33% graduated from the program.
- The most important predictor of graduation is program compliance, particularly drug test results, court attendance, and treatment attendance.
- **18% of DTC graduates and 41% of non-graduates were rearrested in the 12 months after program discharge compared to 44% of the comparison group members.**

INTRODUCTION

The North Carolina Drug Treatment Court (DTC) Program was established to enhance and monitor the delivery of treatment services to chemically dependent adult offenders while holding those offenders rigorously accountable for complying with their court-ordered treatment plans. In 2001, the General Assembly formally authorized expansion of the DTC Program target population to include substance abusing juvenile offenders and chemically dependent parents of neglected or abused children. The overall goal of the DTC Program is to significantly break the cycle of addiction that gives rise to repeated law-breaking episodes. By enhancing the likelihood that the drug-driven offender will remain drug and crime free and socially responsible, the DTC Program seeks to reduce justice system, health system, and other societal costs associated with continuing drug use and criminal involvement.

The North Carolina DTC Program was legislatively created in 1995. See Appendix A for DTC legislation. The first DTCs were implemented during 1996. By February 2003, there were 24 local DTCs operating in 14 judicial districts (3B, 5, 9, 9A, 10, 14, 15B, 18, 19B, 19C, 21, 25, 26 and 28) with another two programs (Judicial Districts 11 and 12) authorized for implementation without the use of state funds. Due to the fiscal constraints, the State DTC Advisory Committee and the AOC has imposed a temporary moratorium on the authorization of any new Adult or Juvenile DTC planning initiatives. The Committee authorized the planning sub-committee to identify up to three new sites for Family courts to begin the planning process and to apply for BJA planning funds when those grants are announced. Implementation of those courts would likely be funded for the first three years after the planning process on additional federal grants.

The 2003 *Annual Report on the Status of North Carolina's Drug Treatment Court Program* is tailored to report activities that have occurred through calendar year 2002; however, funding information will be reported for Fiscal Year 2002-03. The report is divided into four sections: Adult (criminal jurisdiction) Drug Treatment Courts, Youth Treatment Courts, Family Drug Treatment Courts, and Drug Treatment Court Administration. These sections provide information on background, goals, program operations, funding, evaluation, and programmatic highlights.

ADULT DRUG TREATMENT COURTS

ADULT DTC BACKGROUND

In 1994, former North Carolina Supreme Court Chief Justice James Exum convened the Substance Abuse and the Courts State Task Force to address the impact substance-abusing offenders have on the court system and the state. The Task Force developed the Substance Abuse and the Courts Action Plan to provide suggestions for increasing collaboration between court officials and substance abuse professionals and to supply a detailed strategy to address how the court system should handle substance-abusing offenders. The Task Force identified the drug treatment court model as a possible mechanism for implementing some of their recommendations. (AOC Report, 1998)

In 1996 five pilot adult DTCs located in Warren, Person/Caswell, Wake, Forsyth, and Mecklenburg Counties were funded and implemented under the authorization of the Administrative Office of the Courts (AOC) based on legislation enacted by the 1995 North Carolina General Assembly. A request for proposals was sent to all district attorneys, judges, and trial court administrators across the state. The 1998 NC General Assembly enacted legislation that permanently established the drug treatment court program.

ADULT DTC GOALS

The legislation states that the goals of the adult DTC program are:

1. To reduce alcoholism and other drug dependencies among offenders;
2. To reduce recidivism;
3. To reduce the drug-related court workload;
4. To increase the personal, familial, and societal accountability of offenders; and
5. To promote effective interaction and use of resources among criminal justice personnel.

ADULT DTC PROGRAM OPERATIONS

At the end of 2002, 13 judicial districts operated 17 adult DTCs located in Buncombe, Caswell, Catawba, Craven, Durham, Forsyth, Guilford, Mecklenburg, New Hanover, Orange, Person, Randolph, Wake and Warren Counties. Table 1 provides a list of operational adult DTCs by judicial district and program implementation date with the presiding DTC judge(s) and the type of program (pre-plea and/or post-sentence) listed.

Table 1: N.C. Operational Adult Drug Treatment Court Programs (criminal jurisdiction only)			
Drug Treatment Court Program	Presiding Judge(s)	Type of Program	Program Implementation Date
Judicial District 26 Mecklenburg County	Fritz Y. Mercer, Jr. District Court Judge	Pre-plea and Post-sentence DTC	February 9, 1995
	Hugh B. Lewis District Court Judge	Pre-plea and Post-sentence DTC	March 27, 1996
	W. Robert Bell Superior Court Judge	Post-sentence DTC	July 7, 1998
	Philip F. Howerton, Jr. District Court Judge	Post-sentence DWI Treatment Court	March 30, 2000
Post-sentence DWI Treatment Court		April 25, 2002	
Judicial District 10 Wake County	James R. Fullwood District Court Judge	Post-sentence DTC	May 24, 1996
Judicial District 21 Forsyth County	Lisa V. Menefee District Court Judge	Pre-plea and post-sentence DTC	June 14, 1996
Judicial District 9A Person and Caswell Counties	Mark E. Galloway Chief District Court Judge	Pre-plea and Post-sentence DTC	July 1, 1996
Judicial District 9 Warren County	Garey M. Ballance District Court Judge	Post-sentence DTC	December 5, 1996
Judicial District 5 New Hanover County	James H. Faison, III District Court Judge	Post-sentence DTC	May 1997
Judicial District 14 Durham County	Richard G. Chaney District Court Judge	Post-sentence DTC	November 12, 1999
Judicial District 28 Buncombe County	Ronald K. Payne Superior Court Judge	Post-sentence DTC	December 1, 2000
Judicial District 3B Craven County	James E. Ragan, III Emergency Superior Court Judge	Post-sentence DTC	December 2000
Judicial District 25 Catawba County	Burford A. Cherry District Court Judge	Post-sentence DTC/DWI Treatment Court	May 31, 2001
Judicial District 19B Randolph County	William M. Neely Chief District Court Judge	Post-sentence DTC	March 26, 2002
Judicial District 15B Orange County	Joseph M. Buckner Chief District Court Judge	Post-sentence DTC	August 1, 2002
Judicial District 18 Guilford County	Susan R. Burch Patrice A. Hinnant District Court Judges	Pre-plea DTC	December 18, 2002

The referral process for DTCs varies across programs, but all programs screen defendants/offenders as soon as they are identified and/or referred. Each individual is assessed for legal eligibility (usually H and I felonies on the Structured Sentencing Grid) and chemical dependency based upon the Substance Abuse Subtle Screening Inventory III, a standardized

assessment instrument. **All adult DTCs limit eligibility to those individuals addicted to alcohol and/or other drugs.**

All DTC participants appear before a specially trained judge at typically biweekly status hearings for approximately one year. Prior to the status hearing, the DTC core team (i.e., judge, district attorney, defense attorney, treatment provider, case manager, law enforcement liaison, and probation officer) meets to review each participant's drug test results, treatment attendance, behavior in the community, and treatment plan progress since the last status hearing. The core team makes recommendations concerning the imposition of appropriate sanctions and rewards. At the status hearing, the judge engages each participant in an open dialogue concerning his/her progress or lack thereof and, if appropriate, imposes rewards or sanctions designed to further stimulate the participant's movement through the treatment process.

To graduate from DTC, the participant must successfully complete all required clinical treatment, receive clean drug tests during the prior 3 to 6 months (varies by local program), be employed and paying regularly towards his/her legal obligations (e.g., child support, restitution), have no new criminal behavior while in the program, and be nominated for graduation by the DTC team.

Highlights of the Adult DTC Program During CY 2002

- DTCs served 812 participants during 2002.
- Mecklenburg DWI Treatment Court received a National Commission Against Drunk Driving's adjudication award in Washington, DC on December 5, 2002.
- Implementation of the automated DTC Management Information System in 11 judicial districts completed.
- Randolph DTC admitted its first participant March 26, 2002.
- The *North Carolina Drug Treatment Court Evaluation Final Report* completed in May 2002.
- Mecklenburg DTC considered as one of three possible sites for the 2005 National Drug Treatment Court Training Conference. (*Orlando, FL was the final selection.*)
- The first joint TASC~DTC Training Conference, "Anchoring the Relationship," was held in New Bern, April 22-24, 2002.
- Orange DTC admitted its first participant August 1, 2002.
- Guilford DTC admitted its first participant December 18, 2002.
- Approximately 34 drug-free babies have been born to women enrolled in DTC since the program's implementation.

Implementation of Automated DTC Management Information System

To operate a state-monitored drug court system requires systems of accountability be in place to **monitor and document compliance** with all court-ordered treatment as well as **provide ongoing assessments of program effectiveness**. With assistance from the Dept. of Justice, Drug Courts Program Office (Grant # 1999-DC-VX-0052), the AOC revised its DTC participant tracking system and developed an electronic MIS software package. The majority of the four-year federally funded effort was completed by August 2002.

One of the criticisms of DTCs nationally is lack of quality tracking and monitoring data according to Belenko in his meta-analysis of drug court research (Belenko, 2001). North Carolina has addressed this issue. The implementation of North Carolina's automated process for the systematic collection and processing of this complex information has facilitated DTC case management and overall program operation. The MIS provides an information base for the ongoing evaluation activities that are crucial to program accountability. The system's purpose is to facilitate comprehensive and timely program management, case management, and service provider reporting protocols by providing dynamic (as opposed to static) measures of program participation. It allows for "real time" monitoring of existing DTC program operations; provides process and outcome/impact evaluation information to the AOC generates all required grantor information in a manner that addresses the evaluation concerns noted in the 1997 General Accounting Office (GAO) and the 2002 GAO reports on drug courts (US GAO, 2002; 1997); and provides the data base for annual evaluation reports to the NC General Assembly.

The MIS operates as a stand-alone system in each program location and handles from one to 12 end users per program. Installation of the automated MIS began in December 2001. As of December 2002, installation had been successfully implemented in 11 DTCs (New Hanover, Warren, Person/Caswell, Wake, Durham, Guilford, Randolph, Forsyth, Catawba, Mecklenburg, and Buncombe Counties). The future plans of the adult DTC MIS include making the system web-based to reduce support costs, to eliminate the need for end users to electronically transfer data from local sites to the AOC site, and to house data in one centralized database.

Report to the NC General Assembly Regarding Potential Cost Savings in DTCs

A Special Provision from Session Law 2002-126, Senate Bill 1115 requested that the DTC Program identify two areas of potential cost savings and report back those findings. These cost savings were to occur in DTC administrative costs by using federal dollars and the reduction in case managers through the use of existing resources, when reasonably possible. The report is summarized below. See Appendix B for a complete copy of the submitted report.

The February 1, 2003 report acknowledged that collaboration between the DTC and TASC Programs has existed since 1999. When TASC capacity permits, in a DTC service area, TASC is providing some case management services for DTC participants (Buncombe, New Hanover, Orange, Randolph, and Warren Counties). Other DTC areas are currently in the planning stages to include TASC (Cumberland, Forsyth, and Johnston Counties). The TASC Director and the DTC Manager believe that further collaboration is possible in some areas and are seeking ways to make that happen without diminishing the quality of service.

The second provision asked that the DTC identify areas in which federal funding might absorb administrative costs. Administrative costs are saved every time a federal grant is awarded to a local DTC or to the State DTC Office. The State DTC Office has encouraged local DTCs to actively seek federal dollars and has supported that effort with technical assistance. By receiving federal monies, it opens the door to extensive technical assistance from federal agencies. While federal grants cannot support all necessary administrative services, it can help DTCs survive hard economic times and to thrive. For example, the entire Family DTC initiative is funded through federal grants; the Youth Treatment Court initiative is primarily funded by federal grants with

some local dollars; and the State DTC Office is currently staffed with one fulltime, state-funded employee with three fulltime, grant-funded employees. Ongoing state funds are necessary to leverage additional federal money for administration, evaluation, treatment, training, and case management dollars.

ADULT DTC FUNDING

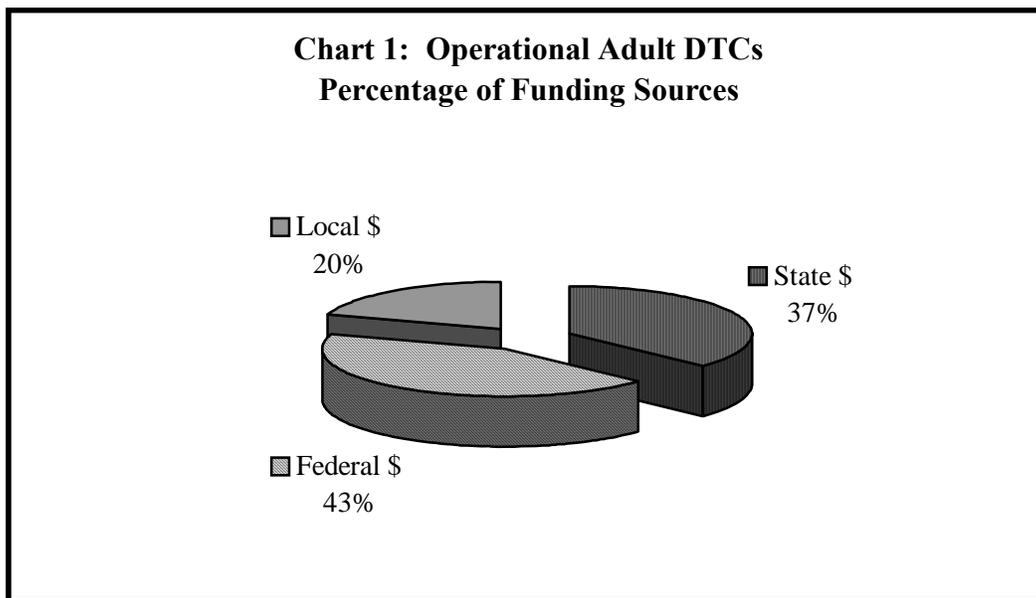
The NC General Assembly established the DTC Program and appropriated funds in 1995. Originally, the state appropriation was the sole source of funding for the operation of the DTC Program. During the 2002 legislative session, the DTC Program, along with other state agencies, took a cut in its operating budget. The State DTC Office anticipates spending \$956,196 during Fiscal Year 2002-03 which will provide funding for eight of the 13 jurisdictions. In 2002, a Governor's Crime Commission (GCC) grant was awarded to the AOC to supplement the treatment services of the adult DTCs due to the state budgetary shortfalls. The GCC treatment funds are a temporary budgetary fix that may not be available in the future when those grant funds end in June 2003.

Table 2: Operational Adult Drug Treatment Courts Summary Budgets for FY 2002-03				
County (Judicial District)	State \$	Federal \$	Local \$	TOTAL \$
Buncombe (28)	0	65,932	22,100	88,032
Catawba (25)	20,000	0	10,000	30,000
Craven (3B)^a	0	0	0	0
Durham (14)	104,007	25,000 ^b	0	129,007
Forsyth (21)	101,181	35,000 ^b	0	136,181
Guilford (18)	0	152,575	0	152,575
Mecklenburg (21)	333,330	703,496 ^b	448,045	1,484,871
New Hanover (5)	69,880	24,000 ^b	0	93,880
Orange (15B)^a	0	0	0	0
Person/Caswell (9A)	117,348	24,000 ^b	0	141,348
Randolph (19B)	0	24,407	9,135	33,542
Wake (10)	154,180	42,000 ^b	42,500	238,680
Warren (9)	49,270	10,000 ^b	1,200	60,470
TOTAL \$	\$949,196	\$1,106,410	\$532,980	\$2,588,586
^a Craven DTC and Orange DTC operate a very small program (2-5 participants) by utilizing TASC and CJPP. No dollar value was assigned to this contribution. ^b A Governor's Crime Commission grant was written to supplement treatment dollars to these DTCs. A cash match of \$64,873 was provided by the AOC and is not included in this table.				

Table 2 provides an overview of the operational adult DTCs Budgets for FY 2002-03. Federal grants from GCC and Bureau of Justice (BJA) have supplemented the DTCs. Some local DTCs have received GCC grants when state funds were not available while other DTCs

have utilized local resources such as the County Commissioners, ABC Boards, etc. to supplement or operate their programs.

Chart 1 identifies the percentage of funding sources for the adult DTCs. State funding provides 37% of the budget while 43% is from federal monies. Local funds contribute 20% of the budget overall. *As previously stated, federal grants can help DTCs survive hard economic times and to thrive. However, ongoing state funds are important to leverage additional federal money for administration, evaluation, treatment, training, and case management dollars. Any potential loss in state funds will greatly reduce the benefits of the DTC to its participants and to the communities that the DTCs serve.*



ADULT DTC EVALUATION

This section summarizes the statewide DTC process and outcome evaluation results; the current DTC statistics for admissions, graduation and termination rates; and recent national research regarding the success of drug courts.

Caution should be used when comparing North Carolina DTCs to other criminal justice programs and to other DTCs across the country. Although each NC DTC has specific eligibility requirements that differ somewhat across programs, one criterion is consistent across all: *the individual must be addicted to drugs and/or alcohol*. Because of this requirement, it is essential to know the addiction status when comparing the North Carolina DTC's outcomes to other programs. Statewide, it is difficult to compare the DTC Program to probationers (the most likely comparison group for the DTC population). Criminal charges can be easily matched to make sure you are comparing similar populations, but sufficient and reliable information about the extent of the offender's drug and alcohol use is not available in the Department of Correction's management information system, OPUS. This impacted the choice of the comparison group for the *North Carolina Drug Treatment Court Evaluation Final Report* summarized below.

Nationally, most DTCs across the country do not restrict admission to “addicts” as the NC DTC does. Those DTCs may admit first time users as well as substance abusers that have not been assessed as addicts. Therefore, the level of substance use and abuse should be considered when comparing NC DTCs to other DTCs across the country.

Statewide Adult DTC Process and Outcome Evaluation

The *North Carolina Drug Treatment Court Evaluation Final Report* was completed in May 2002 by the contracted evaluator, Amy Craddock, PhD. The outcome evaluation report was federally funded by the Drug Court Programs Office, Office of Justice Programs, Department of Justice grant (1999-DC-VX-0052). It includes data from four of the original five pilot adult DTCs (Mecklenburg, Person/Caswell, Wake and Warren Counties). The report found successful results for the DTC Program and is summarized below.

The process evaluation examined court and treatment attendance, compliance with case manager and probation officer contact requirements, drug test results, arrests in the program, graduation rates, and reasons for discharge for non-graduates. The process evaluation sample consisted of all participants who left the DTCs from January 1, 1998 through March 31, 2001. Some of the key results found are listed below. The outcome evaluation used a quasi-experimental design to examine the 12-month post-program recidivism of DTC participants and a comparison group of eligible DTC applicants not admitted to the program. Recidivism was defined as rearrest. The outcome evaluation sample consisted of all participants discharged from January 1, 1998 through June 30, 2000. The comparison group consisted of non-admitted defendants/offenders screened and determined to be eligible for DTC. Outcome data came from the Criminal Module of the AOC’s Court Information System; the system contained all criminal case filings throughout the state. The analysis covered only the first rearrest.

Key Results

- The most common drug of abuse among participants is cocaine.
- 98.6% of DTC participants are chemically dependent, indicating that the DTC program is reaching its target population.
- 70% of DTC participants have prior convictions.
- Of the 534 participants in the study, 33% graduated from the program.
- The most important predictor of graduation is program compliance, particularly drug test results, court attendance, and treatment attendance.
- **18% of DTC graduates and 41% of non-graduates were rearrested in the 12 months after program discharge compared to 44% of the comparison group members.**¹

The North Carolina DTC Program deals with the most difficult offenders/defendants with regard to addiction. It should be noted that despite serving only “addicts” the recidivism outcome results for North Carolina DTCs are just as good (if not better) when compared to other recidivism studies. See the section on national research findings.

¹ For a complete copy of the *North Carolina Drug Treatment Court Evaluation Final Report*, contact the State DTC Office at 919-715-5673.

2002 Summary Statistics for Adult DTCs

Each state-funded DTC is required to use the DTC Management Information System (MIS) for monitoring and tracking of the participants and the program itself. The other non-state funded adult DTCs requested access to the DTC MIS and are currently using the system with the exception of two DTCs (3B and 15B). The data for CY 2002 for most DTCs (5, 9, 9A, 10, 14, 19B, 21, 25, 26, and 28) is from information entered into the DTC MIS. One DTC (18) did not implement until December 2002; that data is not included in the table below. Table 3 provides the aggregate number of new admissions, active participants at the end of the year, graduations, terminations, participants served, and participant fees collected for the past three years for local adult DTC programs with criminal jurisdiction.

During 2002, the adult DTCs served 812 participants; 503 defendants/offenders were admitted into DTCs representing a 41% increase from 2001. This increase occurred despite the fact that most DTCs placed a moratorium on new admissions for two to four months during the middle of 2002 (due to concern that the DTC funding would be eliminated). Fifty-eight (58) of those admissions came from non-state funded DTCs. The overall retention rate for the program has remained rather steady over the past three years, fluctuating between 64% and 68%. (The retention rate is derived from the number of active participants and graduates during the year divided by the total number of participants served during the year.) The DTC Program ended the year with 398 active participants, a 35% increase from the previous year. A portion of the participants (N = 261) did not successfully complete the DTC Program. The graduation rate was the same as last year at 37%, graduating 153 participants. A total of \$82,904 was collected in treatment fees and were used to enhance treatment services.

Table 3: Summary of Adult Drug Treatment Courts Data (Criminal jurisdiction only)			
Calendar Year	2000^a	2001^a	2002^b
New Admissions	374	357	503
Active Participants at the End of CY	312	294	398
Graduations	109	146	153
Terminations	218	245	261
Total Served [= Active Participants + Graduations + Terminations]	639	685	812
Retention Rates [= Active Participants + Graduations ÷ Total Served]	66%	64%	68%
Graduation Rates [= Graduations ÷ (Graduations + Terminations)]	33%	37%	37%

Participant Fees Collected	\$80,839	\$69,941	\$82,904
^a Data is only included for the state funded <u>adult</u> DTCs, spanning judicial districts 5, 9, 9A, 10, 14, 21, and 26, that have been operative for at least two years. ^b Data is included for all operational adult DTCs, spanning judicial districts 5, 9, 9A, 10, 14, 19B, 21, 25, 26, and 28, irregardless of funding source. Districts 5, 9, 9A, 19B, 14, 21, 25, and 26 received State funds during FY 2002-03. The other DTCs (i.e., 19B and 28) were funded by federal and local funds.			

The graduation and retention rates bode extremely well given that the North Carolina DTC Program:

1. has chosen not to admit “experimental users” or diagnosed “substance abusers” into the adult DTC program but rather to refer such individuals to less-intensive community-based intervention programs;
2. admits only pre-screened, SASSI-determined, “chemically dependent,” offenders whose lives are, by their own admission or that of their families and local law enforcement, “out of control and unmanageable;”
3. targets those addicted offenders who community-based treatment programs have been unable to access or retain in treatment;
4. requires successful completion of an intensive treatment program for a minimum of one year; and
5. mandates full compliance with their DTC regimen to be eligible for graduation (e.g., steady employment or full-time education enrollment, full payment of court and program fees, completion of community service and restitution obligations, and four months clean time immediately preceding graduation).

Recent National DTC Research Findings

There have been **cost savings studies of treatment versus incarceration**. The National Treatment Improvement Evaluation Study from the Center for Substance Abuse Treatment reports that the average cost per treatment episode was \$2,941 between 1993 and 1995. The average treatment benefit to society was \$9,177 per client that resulted in an average savings of three to one. **For every dollar spent on treatment, there was a three dollar savings to society**. The savings resulted from reduced crime-related costs, increased earnings, and reduced health care costs that would have been borne by society (ONDCP Fact Sheet, 2001).

The California Drug and Alcohol Treatment Assessment (CALDATA) study included a cost-benefit analysis of a random sample of adults who received substance abuse treatment through publicly funded programs in California (Gerstein, Johnson, Harwood, Fountain, Suter & Malloy, 1994). By using a before and after treatment research design, the results concluded that there was a **\$7.46 return for every dollar spent on treatment**. The CALDATA study also reports **reductions in criminal behavior after treatment (from 61% to 16.4%) for outpatient adults** (Gerstein, et al, 1994).

There are have been several national studies that have evaluated the **recidivism rates of DTCs**. Peters and Murrin (2000) conducted a 30-month outcome evaluation of two drug treatment courts located in Escambia and Okaloosa Counties, Florida. Their hypotheses were

that: (a) drug court graduates would have a more favorable outcome than non-graduates and a comparison group of probationers; and (b) they also felt the length of drug court involvement would be positively correlated with favorable criminal justice outcomes. The results supported their hypotheses. Graduates were significantly less likely to be arrested during a 12-month period and at the 30-month follow-up period. In the Escambia DTC, **48% of DTC graduates were arrested by the end of the 30-month follow-up period compared to 63% of the matched probationers** and 86% of non-graduates. For the Okaloosa DTC, only **26% were arrested during the 30-month follow-up period while 55% of matched probationers** and 63% of non-graduates were arrested. The rates of arrest during the 30-month follow-up period declined the longer the non-graduates were in the program. A limitation of the evaluation was that it did not distinguish between arrests during participation in DTC and arrests post-program.

Cost-Benefit of North Carolina's DTCs

While the drug court evaluation literature is still young, all indications are that drug treatment courts can significantly impact the quality of life within a community by reducing recidivism, reunifying families of addicted offenders, and providing system-wide cost savings that frees up money to be spent on other community needs. The annual cost of operating the North Carolina DTC program is approximately \$2,500 for each addicted offender admitted into the program. The majority of the expenses are associated with the costs of maintaining one DTC case manager per 35 participants and paying a local treatment provider(s) approximately \$1,200 per participant for delivering an “intensive outpatient program.” The cost savings to the state from this minimal investment are abundantly apparent when one simply contrasts it with the alternative intervention of a year’s incarceration at a cost in excess of \$20,000. The \$2,500 cost per individual in drug treatment court seems especially modest when one considers the associated savings that accrue from reductions in: criminal investigations, medical attention for victims, medical expenditures for treating drug-addicted or fetal alcohol syndrome babies, medical costs associated with emergency room visits and related medical costs associated with illnesses and accidents arising from living life as an addict, property insurance costs, prosecutions, pretrial detentions, pretrial hearings, trials (including costs associated with law enforcement witnesses’ time away from regular duty, witness and jury costs, appointed counsel and court reporter costs, and costs for bailiffs, clerks, victim assistance coordinators, and other court personnel), future prison space due to continued recidivism after initial release, and other system-related resources that are used by chemically dependent offenders.

INDIVIDUAL ADULT DTC PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS

The program data and highlights presented in tabular form below were submitted by the local DTC program directors. In some cases, the DTC State Office Staff provided edits to enhance the flow of the intended communication, but not to alter its meaning.

ADULT DRUG TREATMENT COURTS

Buncombe County DTC • Judicial District 28				
General Description				
Type of Program	Post Sentence			
Court Level	Superior Court			
Program Coordinator	Barbara Blanks Phone: 828-250-4284			
Presiding DTC Judge	Ronald K. Payne			
Other members of the DTC Core Team include:	Ass't. D.A.: <i>Al Williams</i> Public Defender: <i>Beth Toomes</i> Probation Officers: <i>Wayne Knight; Danny Ray</i> Treatment Provider: <i>Blue Ridge Substance Abuse Services – Kristin Warnke</i> Asheville Police Department: <i>Quentin Miller</i> Buncombe Co. Sheriff's Department: <i>Don Fraser</i>			
Program Implementation Date	December 1, 2000			
Budget Summary				
Fiscal Administrator	Buncombe County			
	State \$	Federal \$	Local \$	TOTAL \$
Budget for Fiscal Year 2002-03	0	65,932	22,100	88,032
Budget Description				
The \$65,932 is a grant from the Governor's Crime Commission. The local match consists of \$12,000 from the local Alcoholic Beverage Control Board and the remainder is from the Buncombe County Commissioners.				
Data Summary				
Calendar Year		2001	2002	
New Admissions		26	50	
Active Participants at End of CY		27	39	
Graduations		n/a	15	
Terminations		11	23	
Total Served [= Active Participants + Graduations + Terminations]		38	77	
Retention Rates [= (Active Participants + Graduations) ÷ Total Served]		71%	70%	
Graduation Rates [= Graduations ÷ (Graduations + Terminations)]		n/a	39%	
Participant Fees Collected		\$1,299	\$6,003	
Data Description				
During 2002, the Buncombe DTC served a total of 77 participants with 15 (39%) participants graduating from the program. They admitted 50 new offenders, up from 26 admissions the previous year. A 70% retention rate for 2002 was almost identical to last year's 71%. A total of \$6,003 in participant fees were collected in 2002.				

ADULT DRUG TREATMENT COURTS

Buncombe County DTC • Judicial District 28 • *Continued*

Program Highlights

Buncombe County Drug Treatment Court was implemented under the leadership of Superior Court Judge Ronald Payne. For the first year of its existence, the only funding was a \$12,000 donation by the Alcoholic Beverage Control (ABC) Board to pay for treatment of the participants. With this minimal financial assistance, and the time and energy commitments from a dedicated team of community partners, the DTC was able to build a highly structured program originally designed to serve between 20 and 25 active participants. The ABC Board has since made a commitment to contribute the same amount over the next three years. In October 2001, the Governor's Crime Commission awarded the Buncombe DTC a grant of \$130,909 over a two-year period. The DTC is applying for a federal grant for 2003-2006. There will also be an additional \$5,000 for treatment from a City of Asheville block grant. At the beginning of February 2003, Buncombe DTC is serving 42 participants. This includes 19 with probation violations, most of whom would probably have been sentenced to prison if they had not entered DTC. Fifteen people graduated in 2002, three of the DTC graduates were habitual felons. Had these three habitual felons been committed to the prison system for five years each at a cost of \$23,787 per year, it would have cost the state \$356,805. Compare that figure to the Buncombe DTC's total budget for FY 2002-03 at \$88,032, and you find a tremendous cost savings. The DTC Team meets prior to every Drug Treatment Court, which is held every two weeks. A high rate of attendance and participation by the core team members reflects the interest and commitment to the DTC program. The Blue Ridge TASC Program, that includes a cognitive behavioral component, is providing substance abuse treatment this year. Next year, we are planning to have the services of a TASC Care Manager and contract with a private provider for intensive outpatient treatment services. The private provider will be qualified to supervise dual diagnosis participants. This fulfills a great need within the population that we serve. DTC participants now go to the Day Reporting Center to attend GED classes and get assistance with employment. The DTC Local Management Committee meets quarterly to review and consider DTC policies and program progress.

ADULT DRUG TREATMENT COURTS

Catawba County DTC • Judicial District 25				
General Description				
Type of Program	Post-sentence			
Court Level	District Court			
Program Coordinator	Donna Smithey Phone: 828-261-2517			
Presiding DTC Judge	Burford A. Cherry			
Other members of the Core Team include:	Ass't. D.A.: <i>Eric Bellis</i> Defense Attorney: <i>Scott Conrad</i> Probation Officer: <i>Glenn Roseman</i> Law Enforcement: <i>Lt. Steve Williams</i> Treatment Provider: <i>Dr. Hillary Siedler</i>			
Program Implementation Date	May 31, 2001			
Budget Summary				
Fiscal Administrator	Catawba County Area Mental Health			
	State \$	Federal \$	Local \$	TOTAL \$
Budget for Fiscal Year 2002-03	20,000	0	10,000	30,000
Budget Description				
The Catawba DTC has received \$20,000 from Administrative Office of the Courts and \$10,000 from the local ABC Board. Due to lack of funding, participants were responsible for treatment fees so no participant fees were collected in 2002.				
Data Summary				
Calendar Year	2002			
New Admissions	14			
Active Participants at End of CY	11			
Graduations	2			
Terminations	1			
Total Served [= Active Participants + Graduations + Terminations]	14			
Data Description				
The Catawba DTC admitted 14 new participants in 2002 and ended the year with 11 active participants. The program has yielded two graduates and another four participants will graduate in March 2003. Currently, there are 14 participants in the referral stage. Our program is small but with recent funding, we are planning to increase our numbers to 20 participants by July 2003.				
Program Highlights				
The Catawba County Drug Treatment Court has operated on dedication and volunteers for the past two years. The program has produced two graduates and to date, zero offenses by graduates or active participants. We have expanded the DWI Treatment Court to include drug offenses. The program has changed the way the judicial community views the addicted offender. Our goal is to assist our participants in becoming active members of society. We have two participants who are serving on the local Mental Health Board, two who are on the Client's Rights Committee and one who will be attending Law School in the fall and whose major goal is to someday become a Drug Treatment Court Judge. A future graduate, whose target graduation date is March 2003, is now attending her first year of nursing school. Our program makes a difference, and our team is dedicated to the fulfillment of the goals and dedicated to the success of our participants. We are a Drug Treatment Court family and proud of it.				

ADULT DRUG TREATMENT COURTS

Durham County DTC • Judicial District 14				
General Description				
Type of Program	Post-sentence			
Court Level	District Court			
Program Director	Peter L. Baker Phone: 919-564-7205			
Presiding DTC Judge	Richard G. Chaney			
Other members of the DTC Core Team include:	Treatment Case Manager: <i>Cecilia Faucette, Constance Scott</i> Asst. Public Defender: <i>Tina Hamilton</i> Asst. District Attorneys: <i>Bobby Croom</i> Probation Officer: <i>Yolanda Woodhouse</i> Law Enforcement Liaison: <i>Rex Godley</i> Treatment Provider: <i>Criminal Justice Resource Center, Duke Family Care Program</i>			
Program Implementation Date	November 12, 1999			
Budget Summary				
Fiscal Administrator	Administrative Office of the Courts			
	State \$	Federal \$	Local \$	TOTAL \$
Budget for Fiscal Year 2002-03	104,007	25,000	0	129,007
Budget Description				
The Durham Adult DTC is funded by State funds at \$104,007 for FY 2002-03. A Governor's Crime Commission grant awarded to the AOC provided \$25,000 for treatment services.				
Data Summary				
Calendar Year		2001	2002	
New Admissions		20	33	
Active Participants at End of CY		18	33	
Graduations		8	8	
Terminations		10	11	
Total Served [= Active Participants + Graduations + Terminations]		36	52	
Retention Rates [= (Active Participants + Graduations) ÷ Total Served]		72%	79%	
Graduation Rates [= Graduations ÷ (Graduations + Terminations)]		44%	42%	
Participant Fees Collected		\$2,685	\$5,008	
Data Description				
During 2002, the Durham DTC served 52 participants having a 79% retention rate. The program graduated eight participants (42%). There were 33 active participants at the end of the year. A total of \$5,008 in participant fees were collected in 2002.				

ADULT DRUG TREATMENT COURTS

Durham County DTC • Judicial District 14 • *Continued*

Program Highlights

Admission numbers exceeded expectations for 2002, and high retention and graduation rates were a source of pride. Referrals from all facets of court officials have increased, particularly with probation modifications, judges, and the District Attorney's office. More misdemeanor acts of violence are being considered as appropriate for Drug Court, and DWI offenders are more present. A strong and experienced DTC team continues to pursue strategies to strengthen and expand this referral network. Changes instituted throughout the year bode well for significant increases in referrals. A participant survey was conducted, and the team responded with appropriate operational changes, including a new court starting time. A contract with the local CJRC was reinstated, which helped to support the increased admissions. A need for staff support in case management was identified, with an emergency hire attained at year's end. A retreat in March strengthened program operations and helped identify goals for the future. Other pertinent issues addressed include increasing frequent and random drug testing and the decision of what test options to use. We have utilized tradition urine lab tests, instant urine tests, sweat patch tests and breathalyzers. For the first time, negotiations with Community Corrections ensured a dedicated Probation officer with a caseload of only DTC participants. The Local DTC Management Committee continues to meet, and the pursuit of a 501(C)(3) has begun. This non-profit in support of the Durham DTC will be named Durham Drug Court Foundation and will assist in funding participant services not covered at the present funding levels. Currently, funding is solely provided by the State with limitations on direct participant services such as adequate housing assistance, incentive rewards for recognition of treatment and clean time accomplishments, education and training opportunities, and transportation needs. The formation of board members and a budget is needed as this foundation goes forth. Because of this groundbreaking effort, caution is being exercised. Under the direction of the Trial Court Administrator, we are consulting with others who have experience in this area. Efforts are being made to access training for the Director in Non-profit organization. The judiciary and the DTC team remain committed to building the Durham DTC into a strong and steady option for offenders who are chemically dependent.

ADULT DRUG TREATMENT COURTS

Forsyth County DTC • Judicial District 21				
General Description				
Type of Program	Pre-plea and Post sentence			
Court Level	District Court			
Program Director	Gene Williams Phone: 336-761-2242			
Presiding DTC Judge	Lisa V. Menefee			
Other members of the DTC Core Team include:	Treatment Case Manager: <i>Sonia Riley</i> D.A.s: <i>Fred Bauer; Mary Jean Behan; Tim Severo</i> Defense Attorney: <i>Theresa Hier</i> Probation Officers: <i>Scott Bauer; Jack Bullard</i> Law Enforcement: <i>R. J. Paul; B. Scott Ogle</i> Clinical Treatment Provider: <i>CenterPoint Human Services</i> Residential Treatment Provider: <i>ARCA</i>			
Program Implementation Date	June 14, 1996			
Budget Summary				
Fiscal Administrator	CenterPoint Human Services			
	State \$	Federal \$	Local \$	TOTAL \$
Budget for Fiscal Year 2002-03	101,181	35,000	0	136,181
Budget Description				
The Forsyth DTC is funded by state dollars \$101,181 in FY 02-03. A Governor's Crime Commission grant awarded to the AOC provided \$35,000 for treatment services.				
Data Summary				
Calendar Year	2000	2001	2002	
New Admissions	47	65	38	
Active Participants at End of CY	47	45	28	
Graduations	26	26	25	
Terminations	25	42	24	
Total Served [= Active Participants + Graduations + Terminations]	98	113	77	
Retention Rate [= (Active Participants + Graduations) ÷ Total Served]	74%	63%	69%	
Graduation Rates [= Graduations ÷ (Graduations + Terminations)]	51%	38%	51%	
Participant Fees Collected	\$14,320	\$11,073	\$14,158	
Data Description				
The Forsyth DTC served a total of 77 participants in 2002 with a 69% retention rate. Twenty-five participants graduated (51%) from the program. There were 28 active participants at the end of the year. A total of \$14,158 in participant fees were collected.				

ADULT DRUG TREATMENT COURTS

Forsyth County DTC • Judicial District 21 • *Continued*

Program Highlights

The Forsyth DTC targets addicts with extensive substance abuse histories. A cornerstone of the program can be found in the linkages established with the probation office and local law enforcement. All participants begin the DTC program under the supervision of an intensive probation team. The biweekly case review and DTC sessions are staffed not only by the judge, treatment staff, assistant district attorney, designated defense counsel and probation officer(s), but also by a designated community police officer from the Winston-Salem Police Department. The Winston-Salem Police Department maintains computerized records of all police contacts before, during and after participation in the program, thus allowing the department to monitor the progress of all DTC participants. There is continued communication between the police department (repeat offenders unit) and the DTC program director. The police department completes a background check on all prospective candidates prior to entry into the program. After a participant graduates from the program, the police department monitors all police contacts by the former participants for two years. The Winston-Salem Police Department has become one of the most outspoken proponents of the DTC concept. In 1999, the program expanded to include post-sentence participants in addition to participants admitted into DTC on deferred prosecution status. In 2002, the Forsyth DTC was requested by the AOC, at the recommendation of the State DTC Advisory Committee, to lower its participant numbers in order to concentrate on better documentation and reporting. It was also recommended that the Forsyth DTC move its administration from CenterPoint Human Services to the AOC to facilitate better coordination of these efforts. The transfer should be completed in early 2003.

ADULT DRUG TREATMENT COURTS

Guilford County DTC • Judicial District 18				
General Description				
Type of Program	Pre-Plea			
Court Level	District Court			
Program Coordinator	Alexey Ferrell Phone: 336-335-3452			
Presiding DTC Judges	Susan R. Burch and Patrice A. Hinnant			
Other members of the Core Team include:	Case Manager: <i>James Goode</i> Ass't. D.A.: <i>Jodi Barlow</i> Public Defender: <i>Jennifer Rierson; Kim Stein</i> Probation Officer: <i>Lee Benjamin; Robert Ford</i> Treatment Provider: <i>Max Menius - Alcohol & Drug Services, Inc</i>			
Program Implementation Date	December 18, 2002			
Budget Summary				
Fiscal Administrator	Administrative Office of the Courts			
	State \$	Federal \$	Local \$	TOTAL \$
Budget for Fiscal Year 2002-03	0	152,575	0	152,575
Budget Description				
<p>A three-year Bureau of Justice Assistance grant funds the Guilford DTC. The money listed above is the first year budget. Since local funding has been in the form of an in-kind match, it is not listed above. Nevertheless, it should be noted that Guilford County donated \$60,254 for FY 2002-03 for the following positions (.25 FTE): Judge, Public Defender and Assistant District Attorney. In addition, Guilford County has provided the DTC staff with offices in the courthouse.</p>				
Program Highlights				
<p>On June 25, 2002, the Bureau of Justice Assistance (formerly managed under the Drug Courts Program Office) notified Guilford County of the grant award. The Case Manager began working on August 1, 2002 and the Program Coordinator assumed her duties on October 15, 2002. Once staffing was in place, the Guilford DTC team met on October 29, 2002 and selected November 18, 2002 as the date when the DTC would begin accepting referrals. The group also voted to name the drug court after The Honorable E. Raymond Alexander, Jr., a local judge who was instrumental in getting a drug court established in Guilford County prior to his death. Finally, the team selected January 9, 2002 as the date for the first meeting of the Local DTC Management Committee. Prior to November 18th (the day when the DTC began accepting referrals) contact was made with Probation and two probation officers were assigned to the team; a contract was developed with Alcohol and Drug Services, the treatment provider; the Participant's Handbook was finalized; information about the program and how to refer participants was sent to the criminal attorneys and distributed around the courthouse; and a method for collecting participant fees was developed with the Clerk's office. The Guilford DTC began accepting referrals on November 18, 2002 and has admitted six participants as of February 12, 2003. It is anticipated that the Guilford DTC will be serving 30-40 participants by the end of June 2003. At this point, Guilford DTC has been in operation for six and a half weeks. To date, most of the energy of the staff and DTC core team has been focused on activities that would enable the program to start up and operate effectively. While the goal of ensuring effective day-to-day operation will be ongoing, during the next six months both the DTC staff and team will begin to look at issues related to the long-term growth and development of the program.</p>				

ADULT DRUG TREATMENT COURTS

Mecklenburg County DTC • Judicial District 26				
General Description				
Type of Program	Pre-plea and Post-sentence			
Court Level	District and Superior Courts			
Program Director	Janeanne Tourtellott Phone: 704-358-6212			
Presiding DTC Judges	Philip F. Howerton, Jr.; Fritz Y. Mercer, Jr.; W. Robert Bell; Hugh B. Lewis			
Other members of the DTC Core Teams include:	Criminal Court Coordinator: <i>Rosalind James</i> MIS Coordinator: <i>Sherrill Foust</i> Family Services Coordinator: <i>Sheila Amaning</i> Residential Coordinator: <i>Janice Petty</i> DTC Case Managers: <i>Vickie Adams; Leon Dean; Liza Garcia; Don Moore; Christopher Moses; Edna Ramos; John White D.A.; Bruce Lilly; Russ Watson; Bryan Crocker</i> Public Defender: <i>Bob Ward</i> Probation Officers: <i>Mary Ellen Bosch (Supv.); Donna Downing (Supv.); Jonathon Byers; Peggy Meyer; Bridgette Johnson; Shana Steele; Rhonda Walton</i> Law Enforcement: <i>Major Tom Barnes; Det. Ernie Kirchen; Captain Collins</i> IOP Treatment Providers: <i>SE Addiction Inst. & Learning Ctr. (SAIL)</i> Residential Treatment Providers: <i>McLeod Center; Hope Valley, Hope Haven, Inc.</i>			
Program Implementation Date	District Court - February 9, 1995 Superior Court - July 10, 1998 DWI Treatment Court - March 30, 2000			
Budget Summary				
Fiscal Administrator	Administrative Office of the Courts			
	State \$	Federal \$	Local \$	TOTAL \$
Budget for Fiscal Year 2002-03	\$333,330	\$703,496	\$448,045	\$1,484,871
Budget Description				
<p>The Mecklenburg DTC receives funding from various sources to supply treatment services to the participants. The State budget for FY 2002-03 is \$333,330. A Governor's Crime Commission grant awarded to the AOC provided \$99,490 for treatment services. The federal funds include two other Governor's Crime Commission (GCC) grants for residential beds and enhanced case management services. The residential beds grant totaled \$360,502. The total amount of the case management enhancement grant is \$243,505. The combine total is listed above. The local funding stream that is provided by Mecklenburg County comes from a 25% cash match for the GCC grants totaling \$120,167 for the residential bed grant and \$81,168 for the case management enhancement grant. The ABC Board awarded \$39,000 for FY 2002-03. Mecklenburg County also provided personnel positions totaling \$104,249. United Way awarded \$20,460 to the program. Child care Subsidy Program provides \$83,000 in funding for FY 02-03.</p>				

ADULT DRUG TREATMENT COURTS

Mecklenburg County DTC • Judicial District 26 • *Continued*

Data Summary			
Calendar Year	2000	2001	2002
New Admissions	168	117	205
Active Participants at End of CY	154	109	167
Graduations	60	67	51
Terminations	98	95	95
Total Served [= Active Participants + Graduations + Terminations]	312	271	313
Retention Rates [= (Active Participants + Graduations) ÷ Total Served]	69%	65%	70%
Graduation Rates [= Graduations ÷ (Graduations + Terminations)]	38%	41%	35%
Participant Fees Collected	\$49,240	\$37,588	\$44,351
Data Description			
<p>During 2002, the combined Mecklenburg criminal DTCs served 313 participants. Referrals admitted into the program totaled 205 with a retention rate of 76%. Fifty-one participants (35%) graduated from the program. \$44,351 in participant fees were collected for the DTCs.</p>			
Program Highlights			
<p>The Mecklenburg DTC continues to evaluate its program operations always striving to enhance and expand its services to meet participants' needs. The post-sentence Superior Court DTC continues to operate with a "high-risk probation officer" as opposed to an "intensive supervision probation team" and has found that level of supervision to be appropriate. The DTC works with one treatment provider and continues to seek and develop new community partnerships. Since July 1998, the AOC and the Mecklenburg Trial Court Administrator's Office have jointly administered the Mecklenburg DTC Program. This state/local partnership has contributed to the DTC's expansion and institutionalization within the court system. The expansion of the DTC is also due to the contributions of Mecklenburg County which provides funding through the County's Court Services Division for most of the DTC case managers. The DWI Treatment Court Team was the recipient of the National Commission Against Drunk Driving Award (Dec. 5th, 2002). Through the DTC Case Management Enhancement Grant, the DWI Treatment Court has a bilingual staff member to provide services to include chemically dependent Spanish speaking Level I and II repeat DWI offenders. Smart Start continues to support the Family Services component. The Family Drug Court Expansion for the F.I.R.S.T. (Families in Recovery to Stay Together) Program has begun providing "Strength-Based" workshops for DTC staff. United Way continues to award funding for an on-site computer lab in which participants and graduates of the Mecklenburg DTC receive G.E.D., college preparatory, and computer classes through the One Step Up Program. One Step Up has partnered with Central Piedmont Community College's Pathway Program to provide scholarships for off-site vocational training. This year, 19 participants received vocational certificates from the One Step Up Program. The Residential Program Expansion (10 additional beds) has proven to be beneficial in entering participants in safe housing. The ABC Board also awarded DTC grant funding for inpatient treatments beds. Charlotte was considered in the top three potential sites for the 2005 National Drug Treatment Court Training Conference. The new automated DTC Management Information System was implemented in Mecklenburg County during 2002.</p>			

ADULT DRUG TREATMENT COURTS

New Hanover County DTC • Judicial District 5				
General Description				
Type of Program	Post-sentence			
Court Level	District Court			
Program Coordinator	Penny Craver Phone: 910-762-5333			
Presiding DTC Judge	James H. Faison, III			
Other members of the DTC Core Team include:	Assistant DA: <i>Holt Trotman</i> Probation Officer: <i>Dawson Rhoad</i> Defense Attorneys: <i>Russell Davis; Rob Dillow; Frank Jones; Jana Lucas; Neal Weber</i> Treatment Provider: <i>Willie Miles, Coastal Horizons Center</i>			
Program Implementation Date	May 1997; Came under AOC oversight and funding Sept. 1999			
Budget Summary				
Fiscal Administrator	New Hanover County			
	State \$	Federal \$	Local \$	TOTAL \$
Budget for Fiscal Year 2002-03	69,880	24,000	0	93,880
Budget Description				
The New Hanover County DTC budget is currently funded through a state appropriation of \$69,880. A Governor's Crime Commission grant awarded to the AOC provided \$24,000 for treatment services. The New Hanover County Finance Office administers these funds at no charge and the local TASC office provides administrative support and supervision at no cost to the program.				
Data Summary				
Calendar Year	2000	2001	2002	
New Admissions	28	23	32	
Active Participants at End of CY	24	25	31	
Graduations	3	5	8	
Terminations	12	17	17	
Total Served [= Active Participants + Graduations + Terminations]	39	47	56	
Retention Rate [= (Active Participants + Graduations) ÷ Total Served]	69%	64%	70%	
Graduation Rate [= Graduations ÷ (Graduations + Terminations)]	20%	23%	32%	
Participant Fees Collected	\$287	\$1,959	\$660	
Data Description				
During 2002, the New Hanover DTC served 56 participants with a 70% retention rate. Eight participants (32%) graduated from the program. At the end of the year, 31 participants were active. A total of \$660 in participant fees were collected in 2002.				

ADULT DRUG TREATMENT COURTS

New Hanover County DTC • Judicial District 5 • *Continued*

Program Highlights

Over the past year, the focus of the New Hanover DTC program has been stabilization and growth. Under the direction of a new program coordinator, hired in April, the program's first participant handbook became available in May. Relationships between DTC and local treatment agencies have been reestablished and lines of communication between DTC and defense attorneys, the New Hanover County probation office and the local pre-trial release program have been strengthened. In October, DTC celebrated the birth of the program's first "clean" or drug-free baby. In cooperation with Cape Fear Community College, DTC established a computer lab at TASC where participants may participate in a four-week job readiness course. DTC teamed with the Wilmington Police Department, Cure Aids of Wilmington, the local health department and New Visions (a substance abuse treatment program for females) to submit a grant request to the Governor's Crime Commission to address the serious and growing problem of addicted prostitutes in Wilmington. The proposed program, which includes a residential component, will enroll eligible prostitutes in the DTC program. A school for "johns" is another facet of the proposed project. Finally, the Local DTC Management Committee is now an active advisory body to the New Hanover County DTC. The Committee is working to develop a plan for increasing community awareness and support, identifying potential local funding sources to supplement state funds and cover the costs of inpatient treatment for female clients, and reviewing and refining local program regulations and guidelines.

ADULT DRUG TREATMENT COURTS

Orange County DTC • Judicial District 15B				
General Description				
Type of Program	Post-Sentence			
Court Level	District Court			
Program Coordinator	Marie Lamoureux Phone: 919-245-2274			
Presiding DTC Judge	Joseph M. Buckner			
Other members of the Core Team include	Ass't. D.A.: <i>Beverly Scarlett</i> Case Manager: <i>Senga Carroll; TASC Case Manager</i> Public Defender: <i>Tim Cole</i> Probation Officer: <i>Bobby Perry; Darryl Key</i> Law Enforcement: <i>Matt Sullivan; Jack Terry</i> Treatment Provider: <i>Orange-Person-Chatham Area Program</i>			
Program Implementation Date	August 1, 2002			
Budget Summary				
Fiscal Administrator	n/a			
	State \$	Federal \$	Local \$	TOTAL \$
Budget for Fiscal Year 2002-03	0	0	0	0
Program Highlights				
<p>In January 2002, the Administrative Office of the Courts' Drug Treatment Court Advisory Committee approved Orange County as an authorized North Carolina Drug Treatment Court Implementation Site. Although no expansion funds for new Drug Treatment Courts were appropriated by the NC Legislature for FY 2002-03, Orange County launched a pilot Drug Treatment Court in July 2002, with the first participant entering the program August 1, 2002. Judicial District 15B's TASC Program and the area community mental health program, Orange-Person-Chatham Area Program, agreed to provide case management and treatment services. It was also agreed that the targeted number of offenders for the pilot phase would not exceed twelve. As of February 2003, there are three active participants. In January 2003, Orange County, through the Administrative Office of the Courts, submitted a grant pre-application to the NC Governor's Crime Commission for a Drug Treatment Court Coordinator and for substance abuse treatment funds. This grant would provide the needed funds for personnel and treatment support to bring full-time focus and coordination to the program and to realize the full potential of a Drug Treatment Court in Orange County.</p>				

ADULT DRUG TREATMENT COURTS

Person/Caswell Counties DTC • Judicial District 9A				
General Description				
Type of Program	Pre-plea and Post-sentence			
Court Level	District Court			
Program Director	Dr. Alfred M. Faulkner Phone: 336-597-0505			
Presiding DTC Judge	Mark E. Galloway			
Other members of the DTC Core Team include:	Assistant D.A.: <i>Hugh Williford</i> Defense Attorneys: <i>Tom Fitzgerald; Theresa Pressley</i> Probation Officer: <i>Sherri Staten</i> Law Enforcement: <i>Lt. Kevin Crabtree & Det. Tony Kirby</i> Clinical Treatment Provider: <i>Life Changes, Inc.</i> Case Manager: <i>Alexia Watlington</i>			
Program Implementation Date	July 1, 1996			
Budget Summary				
Fiscal Administrator	Person County			
	State \$	Federal \$	Local \$	TOTAL \$
Budget for Fiscal Year 2002-03	117,348	24,000	0	141,348
Budget Description				
The budget for the Person/Caswell DTC is funded primarily by state funds. A Governor's Crime Commission grant awarded to the AOC provided \$25,000 for treatment services.				
Data Summary				
Calendar Year	2000	2001	2002	
New Admissions	42	42	35	
Active Participants at End of CY	27	33	19	
Graduations	8	15	14	
Terminations	18	21	31	
Total Served [= Active Participants + Graduations + Terminations]	53	69	64	
Retention Rate [= (Active Participants + Graduations) ÷ Total Served]	66%	70%	52%	
Graduation Rate [= Graduations ÷ (Graduations + Terminations)]	31%	42%	31%	
Participant Fees Collected	\$4,720	\$2,931	\$1,390	
Data Description				
During 2002, Person/Caswell DTC served 64 participants with a retention rate of 52%. Fourteen participants (31%) graduated from the program with 19 active participants at the end of the year. A total of \$1,390 in participant fees was collected in 2002.				

ADULT DRUG TREATMENT COURTS

Person/Caswell Counties DTC • Judicial District 9A • *Continued*

Program Highlights

The year 2002 brought new changes for the Person/Caswell DTC. Judge Galloway completed his first year as the DTC judge. The Local DTC Management Committee began meeting regularly this year and taking an active role in the management of our DTC. Stakeholders who were hesitant about working with the DTC program began to get involved. Recently, the Local DTC Management Committee determined that DTC sessions would be bi-weekly versus weekly. This reduction in court personnel produces a cost savings for the court system while still maintaining the intensive oversight that the Person/Caswell DTC provides for chemically addicted offenders located in the community. Judicial District 9A is a two county area and as such, the program provides services to participants residing in Person and Caswell Counties. This is a unique situation, and we manage it by providing services to Caswell County on certain days of the week and Person County the other days. Because Person County comprises our largest number of participants, we attempt to always keep a staff person available in that area. The court session for Caswell is held on Wednesday and our major court session is held on Friday in Person County. Community Corrections assist with drug screenings more than ever before and are referring more participants. Law enforcement is monitoring our participants from the streets to make sure that they are keeping curfews and not hanging out in drug areas. They inform us if participants are seen in activities that they feel are unbecoming of DTC participants and are very quick in getting those who have OFAs off the streets. We have streamlined the paperwork involved for attorneys and DTC. We have bi-weekly reports for DTC Judges on each participant, bi-weekly dockets printed and available for probation officers along with a report on their participants who are in DTC and law enforcement receives an update of all names, addresses, and telephone numbers of DTC participants. As a result, court officials are beginning to see DTC as a very viable option for offenders/defendants and are referring them more than in the past. The County Manager has assisted us in working through other challenges and is providing us with additional space and utilities at a minimal cost. We no longer have an on-site treatment provider, but participants still receive the same quality of care. Both regular and intensive outpatient treatment is provided to participants as well as long-term treatment through state and private residential treatment facilities. The participants attend court as scheduled and meet with the Case Manager and Probation Officer on a regular basis. Educational and employment opportunities are available to our participants through the local community college and employment agencies. At present we have three participants enrolled in curriculum classes and two are in the GED program at the local community college. Temporary Employment Agencies are assisting with placement of our participants. As a result, participants are paying the required DTC fees and restitution to victims as well as carrying out other program requirements. The core team is very proactive in their approach to assisting participants in recovery and plans are being made to attend workshops to assist in the development of new means to meet the needs of the participants in the community that we serve.

ADULT DRUG TREATMENT COURTS

Randolph County DTC • Judicial District 19B				
General Description				
Type of Program	Post-Sentence			
Court Level	District			
Program Coordinator	Pam Hill Phone: 336-683-8211			
Presiding DTC Judge	William M. Neely			
Other members of the Core Team include:	Ass't. D.A.: <i>Steve Wayne</i> Defense Attorney: <i>James Hill; Pete Oldham</i> Probation Officer: <i>Rodney Trogdon</i> Law Enforcement: <i>Gary Mason; Litchard Hurley</i> Treatment Provider: <i>Joe Goldston</i> Case Manager: <i>Lisa Lamb</i>			
Program Implementation Date	March 26, 2002			
Budget Summary				
Fiscal Administrator	Randolph County			
	State \$	Federal \$	Local \$	TOTAL \$
Budget for Fiscal Year 2002-03	0	24,407	9,135	33,542
Budget Description				
The Randolph Drug Treatment Court operates from federal funds received from the Governor's Crime Commission. The budget for FY 2002-03 is \$24,407. Contributions and donations from local businesses and the faith community provide the cash match (\$9,135) found in the Local column above.				
Data Summary				
Calendar Year	2002			
New Admissions	8			
Active Participants at End of CY	6			
Terminations	2			
Total Served [= Active Participants + Graduations + Terminations]	8			
Data Description				
The Randolph DTC admitted eight new participants in 2002 and ended the year with six active participants. Since the program is new and the numbers are small, no calculations were made for the retention and graduation rates. No participant fees were collected in 2002.				
Program Highlights				
The Randolph Drug Treatment Court accepted its first participant on March 26, 2002. All Core Team members are donating their time anticipating future funding. We received a Federal Governor's Crime Commission grant, with three fourths of the funds going to the treatment provider. Our participants have voluntarily spoken to community agencies and have been featured in a local newspaper article. The program is slowly growing with hope to increase funding sources in the coming year. We will be expanding our referral sources to include Pre-Trial Release and probation violation candidates in addition to local defense Bar.				

ADULT DRUG TREATMENT COURTS

Wake County DTC • Judicial District 10				
General Description				
Type of Program	Post-sentence			
Court Level	District Court			
Program Coordinator	Nathaniel Gay / Ryan Cobb Phone: 919-754-9422			
Presiding DTC Judge	James R. Fullwood			
Other members of the DTC Core Team include:	Lead Case Manager: <i>Marcia Hamilton</i> Case Manager: <i>T.E. Hall</i> Assistant D.A.: <i>Rosa Dula</i> Defense Attorneys: <i>Bryan Collins</i> Probation Officers: <i>Bonita Brown; Pam Fishel</i> Clinical Treatment Provider: <i>Lee Horton; Yvette Jocelyn of Spectrum Health Services</i>			
Program Implementation Date	Superior Court - May 24, 1996 District Court - October 22, 1999 Combined Superior and District Courts - July 2001			
Budget Summary				
Fiscal Administrator	Carolina Correctional Services, Inc.			
	State \$	Federal \$	Local \$	TOTAL \$
Budget for Fiscal Year 2002-03	154,180	42,000	42,500	238,680
Budget Description				
The Wake DTC received \$154,180 in State funding in FY 2002-03. A Governor's Crime Commission grant awarded to the AOC provided \$42,000 for treatment services. An additional \$50,000 donation from the ABC Board came to the Wake DTC Juvenile and Adult Programs, with 85% or \$42,500 being reflected in the Local and Total categories noted above.				
Data Summary				
Calendar Year	2000	2001	2002	
New Admissions	76	71	68	
Active Participants at End of CY	47	50	45	
Graduations	10	19	25	
Terminations	61	49	47	
Total Served [= Active Participants + Graduations + Terminations]	118	118	117	
Retention Rate [= (Active Participants + Graduations) ÷ Total Served]	48%	58%	60%	
Graduation Rate [= Graduations ÷ (Graduations + Terminations)]	14%	28%	35%	
Participant Fees Collected	\$11,109	\$12,725	\$10,650	
Data Description				
During 2002, the Wake DTC served 117 participants with a retention rate of 60%. Twenty-five participants (35%) graduated from the program. There were 45 active participants at the end of the year. A total of \$10,600 in fees was collected from the participants.				

ADULT DRUG TREATMENT COURTS

Wake County DTC • Judicial District 10 • *Continued*

Program Highlights

The Wake DTC, which was developed and is maintained by the leadership of Carolina Correctional Services, Inc. (CCS), continues to utilize a highly efficient team approach to enhancing the recovery efforts of the DTC participants. In July 2001, CCS management and the Local DTC Management Committee consolidated the Superior Court and District Court DTCs into one DTC to maximize resources and staff. The consolidation has proven to be successful and has allowed the Core Team players to continue their well-defined roles under to leadership of the DTC Presiding Judge. Spectrum Health Systems, the DTC Treatment provider, works closely with the DTC team to enhance and modify the intensive outpatient treatment curriculum. The cognitive behavioral approach to treatment continues to be consistent with the Division of Community Corrections (DCC) supervision and case management models. This uniform and effective approach to participant rehabilitation and recovery continues to be a strategy and model that maintains Core Team cohesiveness. Special emphasis has been placed on enhancing treatment strategies for participants involved in the aftercare phase of the program. Treatment providers have established a family group, which meets weekly in hopes of educating family members about addiction and the tools for recovery. Gender specific groups have also been an addition to the treatment process. These groups meet once a week. Aftercare participants and graduates are also asked to assist new and potentially non-compliant participants as a part of a mentoring program that has been developed. Special emphasis has been placed on developing cognitive strategies related to anger management. North Carolina State University graduate and doctoral students conducted an evaluation of the program with a focus on treatment. The evaluation provided the program with recommendations on ways to enhance the program. The Management and the Core Team continues to believe there is the need to assess and evaluate program components to see if stated goals and objectives are being met.

ADULT DRUG TREATMENT COURTS

Warren County DTC • Judicial District 9				
General Description				
Type of Program	Post-sentence			
Court Level	District Court			
Program Director:	Mary Somerville Phone: 252-257-5172			
Presiding DTC Judge	Garey M. Ballance			
Other members of the DTC Core Team include:	Case Manager: <i>Robin Tate (TASC)</i> Assistant D.A.: <i>Susan Thompson</i> Defense Attorney: <i>Michael Williams</i> Probation Officers: <i>James Hayes; Kimberly Moton</i> DTC Volunteer: <i>Daria Holcomb</i> TASC Director: <i>Linwood Timberlake</i> Clinical Treatment Providers: (1) <i>John Hyman Center: Carolyn Alston; Eddie Lawrence</i> (2) <i>VGFW Area Authority – Mental Health</i> Sheriff: <i>Johnny Williams and Sgt. Shirley Steed</i> Vance Granville Community College: <i>Leo Kelly</i>			
Program Implementation Date	December 5, 1996			
Budget Summary				
Fiscal Administrator	Warren County			
	State \$	Federal \$	Local \$	TOTAL \$
Budget for Fiscal Year 2002-03	49,270	10,000	1,200	60,470
Budget Description				
The Warren DTC is funded primarily from State funds. A Governor's Crime Commission grant awarded to the AOC provided \$10,000 for treatment services.				
Data Summary				
Calendar Year	2000	2001	2002	
New Admissions	13	19	20	
Active Participants at End of CY	12	14	19	
Graduations	2	6	5	
Terminations	4	11	10	
Total Served [= Active Participants + Graduations + Terminations]	18	31	34	
Retention Rate [= (Active Participants + Graduations) ÷ Total Served]	78%	65%	71%	
Graduation Rate [= Graduations ÷ (Graduations + Terminations)]	33%	35%	33%	
Participant Fees Collected	\$478	\$980	\$684	
Data Description				
During 2002, the Warren DTC served 34 participants. By the end of the year, they had 19 active participants having graduated 5 (33%). Twenty new referrals were admitted. The retention rate was 71%. A total of \$684 in participant fees was collected.				

ADULT DRUG TREATMENT COURTS

Warren County DTC • Judicial District 9 • *Continued*

Program Highlights

The Warren DTC is a small program located in an economically distressed rural county. Its geographical expansiveness, lack of economic diversity, few treatment resources, lack of transportation, moderate population (pop. = 18,300), and rural housing configuration add particularly challenging obstacles to the already imposing hurdles involved in addiction recovery. The community has embraced the DTC concept as a vehicle to confront the problems of addiction within their county. Partnerships have been forged with the Area Mental Health Center, Department of Social Services - Child Protective Services, Warren Family Institute, Children's Crime Protection Team, the Guardian ad Litem Program, Warren County Domestic Violence Coalition, Smart Start of Halifax-Warren Counties, Warren Vance Comprehensive HealthCo and several local area churches to assist with meeting the diverse needs of this population of addicts. The director has been able to garner support from local businesses as well. Many of the participants have made significant strides educationally and physically fulfilling their employment and familial obligations while remaining drug free throughout their struggle. Since implementation, we have graduated 18 participants of whom 16 are currently in the work force and two are disabled. We can personally witness the lives of these graduates becoming productive and drug-free citizens. Dollar comparison shows we spent less than \$50,000 for treatment and in assisting participants in securing employment. Assume each of these persons earns an average salary of \$15,000 annually; this would equal \$240,000 taxable income. They are no longer welfare recipients or street people, but drug-free productive citizens. We have maintained a very competent volunteer and the faithful support of Clem's Restaurant. We have maintained other community support, and Hazel Boyd, CEO of HealthCo, recently embraced the drug court concept and supported our Program with a \$250 donation. Currently, she is collaborating with us to bring substance abuse treatment to the HealthCo facility that would not only be for DTC participants but also would make affordable substance abuse treatment available for the community. We produce a bi-monthly newsletter with over 100 copies placed in circulation. Several participants have submitted articles as well as Core Team members. We also keep our participants involved in local affairs. Recently, three of our graduates conducted a program in recognition of Black History Month in Reidsville, NC. Their theme was "This is The Wall That Crack Built" which featured a make shift wall with pictures of famous persons whose lives were lost due to substance abuse. They also spoke of their personal tragedies and accomplishments. Our annual 'Day on the Courthouse Square' has been a successful community event with participation from several other agencies as we gather together for a day of food, music, games and dance. To highlight our six-year anniversary, we had the honor of a past graduate and guest speakers former newly elected U.S. Congress Representative Frank Ballance and State Senator Robert Holloman who both pledged continued support for the drug court program. Our participants also participate in a financial literacy class conducted by the NC Agricultural Extension Agency. This DTC Program has been successful due to the commitment of our dedicated team: probation officer, TASC case manager, defense attorney, assistant district attorney, judge, law enforcement, treatment providers, director and DTC volunteer. All are compassionate and dedicated to the cause. Given the opportunity, *"Treatment does work."*

YOUTH TREATMENT COURTS

YTC BACKGROUND

Youth Treatment Court (YTC) focuses on juvenile delinquency (e.g. criminal) matters and status offenses (e.g., truancy) that involve substance-using youths. YTC works with non-violent, juvenile offenders whose drug and/or alcohol use is negatively impacting their lives at home, in school and the community.

The YTC is designed to provide immediate and continuous court intervention that includes requiring the child to participate in treatment, submit to frequent drug testing, appear at frequent court status hearings, and comply with other court conditions geared to accountability, rehabilitation, long-term sobriety and cessation of criminal activity.

YTC GOALS

The underlying premise of the Youth Treatment Court is to provide immediate intervention in the lives of youth using drugs or exposed to substance addiction through their family members and structure for the litigants through the on-going, active involvement and oversight of the drug court judges. Common goals of youth treatment courts therefore include: providing youth with an opportunity to become clean and sober; constructive support to aid them in resisting further criminal activity; support to perform well in school and develop positive relationships in the community; and skills that will aid them in leading productive, substance-free and crime-free lives. (American University, 1999)

YTC PROGRAM OPERATIONS

Youth Treatment Courts are operational in Durham (District 14), Forsyth (District 21), Mecklenburg (District 26), Rowan (District 19C), and Wake (District 10) counties. In Table 4, a list of YTC jurisdictions by program implementation date is found along with the presiding judge and the type of program. Most YTCs are post-adjudication with the Forsyth Juvenile Treatment Court planning to accept juveniles pre-adjudication by spring 2003.

All North Carolina YTC programs work with youth under the supervision of the NC Department of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (DJJDP). DJJDP designates one or two court counselors to work intensively with the YTC youth participants and their families in each jurisdiction. The court counselor is an integral part of the YTC Core Team that includes a certified juvenile court judge, the YTC case coordinator, a juvenile defense attorney, an assistant district attorney and a variety of treatment professionals. Treatment is provided differently in each court but each program is working towards accessing and utilizing good individual/family evaluations to drive treatment placement decisions. Courts located in jurisdictions with MAJORS programs are encouraged to work closely with that treatment program especially

designed to work with substance abusing juvenile offenders. Each YTC expects parental involvement and provides services and education to parents either through their inclusion in family treatment sessions, required parenting classes (attended with their teens) and/or other family focused programming.

Table 4: N.C. Operational Youth Treatment Court Programs			
Drug Treatment Court Program	Presiding Judge(s)	Type of Program	Program Implementation Date
Judicial District 10 (Wake County)	Robert B. Rader District Court Judge	Post-adjudication YTC	October 30, 1998
Judicial District 14 (Durham County)	Marcia H. Morey District Court Judge	Post-adjudication YTC	November 9, 2000
Judicial District 19C (Rowan County)	Charles E. Brown Chief District Court Judge	Post-adjudication YTC	May 15, 2002
Judicial District 21 (Forsyth County)	William B. Reingold Chief District Court Judge	Pre- & Post-adjudication YTC	January 5, 2003
Judicial District 26 (Mecklenburg County)	Louis A. Trosch District Court Judge	Post-adjudication YTC	January 28, 2003

Highlights of the Youth Treatment Court Program During CY 2002

- Durham County YTC had six (6) participants successfully complete the program.
- Durham County YTC honored its 1st volunteer of the year during a ceremony in which she was presented tokens of appreciation.
- The Wake County YTC has expanded the Core Team to include Wake County Child Mental Health and Wake County Public School system while maintaining a focused approach. The Wake YTC case manager works closely with the Wake County Literacy Council, the North Carolina State University Athletic Department, Raleigh Rescue Mission, ReEntry, and the Community Parks Department as a part of its ongoing mentoring and community involvement strategies.
- The Rowan County YTC graduated their first participant from the pilot program in February 2003.
- North Carolina was awarded three federal Drug Court Program Office grants that will be distributed over three years. The grants were awarded to implement the Forsyth YTC, continue the Durham YTC and continue the operation and oversight of the state position and youth and family treatment court initiatives.

Development of an Automated YTC Management Information System

Currently, the YTCs are monitoring and tracking juveniles and their families in the program through use of paper records with variations from program to program. The state drug treatment court office will contract with a private contractor to develop a web-based MIS for

North Carolina's YTC programs. The system takes into account the significant volume of data kept in DJJDP files for all YTC participants. Eventually, YTC MIS will be integrated into the DJJDP system to ensure better overall data management and evaluation. The MIS should be operational in all five jurisdictions by the end of CY 2003.

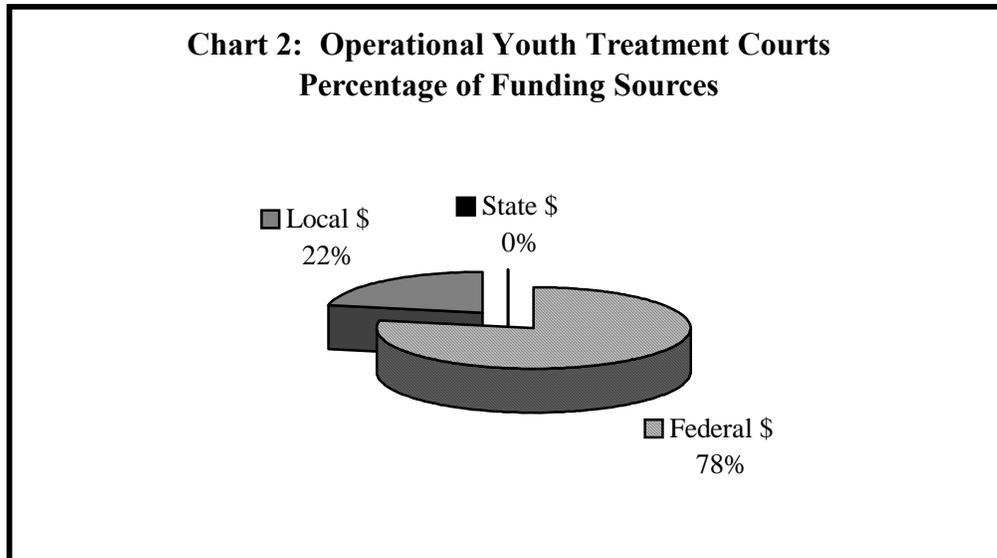
YTC BUDGET INFORMATION

All youth treatment courts in North Carolina are grant funded and most utilize treatment funding streams attached to Medicaid, the Comprehensive Treatment Services Program, Health Choice, and MAJORS to pay for individual treatment for YTC participants.

The state drug treatment court office received a federal grant to continue funding the position of the Juvenile and Family Treatment Court Specialist, fund development and implementation of a YTC management information system (MIS) and develop an outcome evaluation strategy for youth treatment court programs. Table 5 provides a summary of the funding amounts and source of funding for each operational YTC for FY 2002-03. The total amount of FY 2002-03 funding for YTCs is \$593,203.

Table 5: Operational Youth Treatment Courts Budget Summary for FY 2002-03				
County (Judicial District)	State \$	Federal \$	Local \$	TOTAL \$
Durham (14)	0	198,258	0	198,258
Forsyth (21)	0	111,160	0	111,160
Mecklenburg (26)	0	150,964	50,321	201,285
Rowan (19C) ^a	0	0	0	0
Wake (10)	0	0	82,500	82,500
TOTAL \$	\$0	\$460,382	\$132,821	\$593,203
^a A designated court counselor has been assigned to this YTC in order to begin implementation. This position was not monetized.				

Chart 2 presents the funding percentages from each government sector. The federal government has contributed significantly to Youth Treatment Courts in Durham, Forsyth and Mecklenburg counties at 78%. Additionally, the local government has made considerable contributions to Youth Treatment Courts in Mecklenburg and Wake counties.



YTC EVALUATION

Youth Treatment Courts are relatively new programs (nationally, the first courts were implemented five to six years ago) and have therefore had few outcome evaluations conducted. The preponderance of data and evaluations available about youth treatment courts or juvenile drug treatment courts have been “process” evaluations. Following is information regarding North Carolina’s YTC evaluation status, statewide summary statistics, and some national research findings for YTCs.

Statewide YTC Process and Outcome Evaluations

Using federal grant funds, an evaluator was contracted in 2002 to establish the criteria and data elements to be included in an eventual outcome evaluation for North Carolina’s YTCs. The outcome evaluation, which will look at data from all five operational YTCs, will include outcome measures related to the youth participant, the family and the program. The evaluation will include data elements drawn from the schools, the Department of Juvenile Justice Delinquency Prevention (DJJDP), treatment programs and the YTC management information system (MIS). The courts will begin collecting standardized data in April 2003 with plans to begin analysis of the data for the outcome evaluation in three to four years.

In the meantime, each court is expected to contract with a local evaluator to conduct a process evaluation of their YTC and must conduct a SCOT (strengths, challenges, opportunities and threats) analysis as part of their yearly strategic planning process. Monthly reports required by the state office provide feedback to each jurisdiction about referrals, admissions, terminations, graduations and utilization rates of community and residential treatment, detention use and community service requirements.

2002 Summary Statistics for YTCs

Table 6 provides the aggregate number of new admissions, active participants at the end of the year, terminations, participants served, retention and graduation rates, days youth spent in residential treatment, hours youth spent in community-based treatment, and community service hours completed by youth.

Table 6: 2002 Youth Treatment Courts Summary Data*	
New Admissions	31
Active Participants at end of CY	27
Graduations	16
Terminations	25
Total Served [= Active Participants + Graduations + Terminations]	68
Retention Rate [= (Active Participants + Graduations) ÷ Total Served]	63%
Graduation Rate [= Graduations ÷ (Graduations + Terminations)]	39%
Total Days Youth Spent in Residential Treatment	3,592
Total Hours Youth Spent in Community-based Treatment	5,989
Total Hours of Community Service Completed by Youth	366
*Data is included for YTCs that were operational for the entire CY 2002 (Durham and Wake Counties).	

For YTCs operational during the entire year 2002 (Durham and Wake Counties), a total of 31 new participants were admitted. The active caseload at the end of the year was 27. Sixteen youth graduated from the YTC program for a graduation rate of 39%. The overall retention rate is 63%. (The retention rate is derived from the number of active participants and graduates during the year divided by the total number of participants served during the year.) Twenty-five youth were terminated from the YTC. The total days that the YTC youth spent in residential treatment were 3,592 days, and the total hours that the YTC youth spent in community-based treatment was 5,989 hours. The youth completed 366 hours of community service while in the program.

Recent National YTC Research Findings

The first Juvenile DTC evaluations completed, Santa Clara County, CA program and Delaware DTC program, were done in 1998. Both evaluations suggest that juvenile DTCs are providing positive impacts on recidivism and retention rates of substance using youth offenders (Shaw & Robinson, 1998). The methodology of the Santa Clara County, CA evaluation incorporated both process and outcome data. The retention rate for this program during the 17-month evaluation period was 67%. During this period, 32 participants (52%) were active in the program, 20 participants (33%) had failed to complete the program due to dropouts, new arrests, or transfers out, and 9 participants (15%) successfully completed and graduated from the program. Because so few of the youths had completed the program, no information was provided on the post program delinquency (Applegate, 2000).

The Delaware evaluation included all juveniles who were admitted to the juvenile drug diversion program in two Delaware counties at the end of the first quarter of 1999 (O'Connell, Nesterode, & Miller, 2000). A matched comparison group was constructed for all 154 juveniles in both counties. The Delaware evaluation examined two outcomes, recidivism and graduation. The recidivism rates for the participant group while in drug court was 25.9% (N=336) and 36.4% for the comparison group (N=154) (O'Connell, et al, 2000). The evaluation also attempts to capture recidivism rates of both groups 12 and 18 months out of the program. Twelve months after graduation/termination, the successful completion group had a recidivism rate of 23%, the unsuccessful group had a rate of 75%, and the comparison groups recidivism rate was 51% (Shaw & Robinson, 1998). After 18 months, the participant group that had successfully completed the program had a recidivism rate of 47.7%, the non successful program participants had a 67.3% rate, and the control group had a recidivism rate of 60.5% (O'Connell, et al, 2000). The other outcome measured was graduation. Of the 401 youth admitted to the program by the end of the first quarter of 1999, 65 participants were still active, 218 had successfully completed it, and 118 had failed to complete it successfully (Miller, Scocas, & O'Connell, 1998). This results in a completion rate of 64.9%.

The Summit County, Ohio evaluation is another of the few outcome evaluations done on a juvenile DTC to date. Only 27 experimental subjects and 13 control subjects had available rearrest data (Belenko, 2001). Further, the follow up period of past admission was only 6 months. Therefore, it is important to consider the evaluation results as preliminary. There was one rearrest in the DTC group, while the control group averaged 2.3 (Belenko, 2001). Among the participants, 11% had 3 or more new charges compared to the control group with 46%. In addition, as Belenko (2001) points out, the Summit County evaluation is notable for its use of experimental design of randomly assigning youth to DTC or standard adjudication.

INDIVIDUAL YTC PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS

The program data and highlights presented in tabular form below were submitted by the local DTC program directors. In some cases, the DTC State Office Staff provided edits to enhance the flow of the intended communication, but not to alter its meaning.

YOUTH TREATMENT COURTS

Durham County Youth Treatment Court • Judicial District 14				
General Description				
Type of Program	Post-adjudication			
Court Level	Juvenile District Court			
Program Coordinator	Peter Baker Phone: 919-564-7205			
Presiding YTC Judge	Marcia H. Morey			
Other members of the YTC Core Team include:	YTC Case Manager: <i>Maria Lewis</i> Juvenile Court Counselor: <i>Sheilah Peterkin</i> Assistant District Attorney: <i>Rachael Botts</i> Public Defender: <i>Jane Campbell</i> Treatment Liaison: <i>Drema Jackson-McKoy</i>			
Program Implementation Date	November 7, 2000			
Budget Summary				
Fiscal Administrator	Administrative Office of the Courts			
	State \$	Federal \$	Local \$	TOTAL \$
Budget for Fiscal Year 2002-03	0	198,258	0	198,258
Budget Summary				
The DYTC is now operating under a Bureau of Justice Assistance (formerly handled under the Drug Courts Program Office) grant, which is in its first of three years of funding. The award for the first year is \$198,258 with a local, in-kind match of \$53,317.				
Data Summary				
Calendar Year		2001	2002	
New Admissions		24	12	
Active Participants at end of CY		16	13	
Graduations		3	6	
Terminations		12	9	
Total Served [= Active Participants + Graduations + Terminations]		31	28	
Retention Rates [= (Active Participants + Graduations) ÷ Total Served]		61%	68%	
Graduation Rates [= Graduations ÷ (Graduations + Terminations)]		n/a	40%	
Data Description				
The Durham YTC served a total of 28 youth in 2002. The program ended the year with 13 active participants. The retention rate was 68% with a 40% graduation rate. Six participants completed the program. The total days spent in residential treatment by juveniles are 1,560. The total hours spent in community-based treatment by juveniles are 1,387. The total community service hours completed by the juveniles is 343.				

YOUTH TREATMENT COURTS

Durham County Youth Treatment Court • Judicial District 14 • *Continued*

Program Highlights

The Durham Youth Treatment Court (DYTC) continues to identify and develop new ways of addressing juvenile justice youth who have significant substance abuse problems. Participants attend court sessions bi-weekly and engage in community education and skill building classes run by the Case Manager on the off court weeks. These sessions expose the participants to resources in the community, health education, life skills, recreation, and allows for informal and safe conversations that are non-existent in other treatment sessions. The DYTC is now operating under a Bureau of Justice Assistance (formerly handled under the Drug Courts Program Office) grant, in its first of three years of funding. The grant includes the hiring of a clinical assessment case manager that will facilitate the placement of more appropriate youths in this setting. We are optimistic that admissions will increase in 2003 and reach intended projections, as a result of this addition. More intensive case monitoring is expected, to include in-home counseling with youth offenders. The process of attaining a process evaluator for this court has begun, as well, in an attempt to conduct systematic and customer service evaluations of court effectiveness. This year, the Durham YTC had six (6) participants successfully complete the program. The DYTC honored its 1st volunteer of the year during a ceremony in which she was presented tokens of appreciation. This volunteer has been instrumental in court celebrations, including birthdays and graduations. The DYTC has also begun collaboration with the Criminal Justice Department at North Carolina Central University that provides practicum opportunities for students at the rate of 100 hours per semester. These students have helped the Case Manager in her off-court week groups, transportation needs, and mentoring of youths. Local merchants, the YMCA, and Durham city government has provided recreational and educational activities for the youth highlighted by an annual softball game and cookout. Treatment opportunities continue to be provided through the Durham Center. Parenting groups by the Parenting of Adolescents program has been a welcome addition, as this court seeks to offer holistic treatment opportunities. The DYTC continues to be a mentor court to other planning youth treatment courts across North Carolina.

YOUTH TREATMENT COURTS

Forsyth County Juvenile Treatment Court • Judicial District 21				
General Description				
Type of Program	Pre- & Post-adjudication			
Court Level	Juvenile District Court			
Program Coordinator	Gene Williams Phone: 336-761-2242			
Presiding JTC Judge	William B. Reingold			
Other members of the JTC Core Team include:	Alternate Judge: <i>Lawrence J. Fine</i> Youth Case Coordinator: <i>Todd Parker</i> Court Counselor: <i>Lloyd Booker, DJJDP</i> Ass't. D.A.: <i>Tim Severo</i> Defense Attorney: <i>Jerry Jordan</i> Treatment Provider: <i>CenterPoint Human Services, StepOne</i> Others: <i>Winston-Salem Forsyth Co. Schools, Right Turns For Youth, Forsyth County Sheriff's Dept.; Winston-Salem State University (Center for Community Safety)</i>			
Program Implementation Date	January 15, 2003			
Budget Summary				
Fiscal Administrator	Administrative Office of the Courts			
	State \$	Federal \$	Local \$	TOTAL \$
Budget for Fiscal Year 2002-03	0	111,160	0	111,160
Budget Description				
The Forsyth Juvenile Treatment Court received a three-year federal grant from the Bureau of Justice Assistance (formerly handled under the Drug Courts Program Office). The first year award for FY 2002-03 is \$111,160 with a local, in-kind match of \$38,100.				

YOUTH TREATMENT COURTS

Forsyth County Juvenile Treatment Court • Judicial District 21 • *Continued*

Program Highlights

In July 2002, Forsyth County received a Bureau of Justice Assistance (formerly handled under the Drug Courts Program Office) grant to institute a Youth Treatment Court (YTC). Between July and October the YTC Management Committee initiated plans to hire staff and get the YTC program operational. Staff was hired and began work in late October, following their attendance at Court Coordinator's Training provided by the National Drug Court Institute. The Forsyth YTC or Juvenile Treatment Court (JTC) as the name was changed, is designed to provide intense judicial supervision, address drug abuse issues, and support the strengths and needs of juveniles with substance abuse problems and their families. To accomplish these goals, the Forsyth JTC is utilizing the collective resources already available in the county (i.e., CenterPoint Human Services, Step-One for substance abuse treatment; family based service agencies such as Family Services of Winston-Salem; law enforcement; and educational institutions – Winston-Salem Forsyth County Schools and Winston-Salem State University Center for Community Safety). The JTC has integrated all of these rich resources into a program that will deliver effective treatment and collateral services to juveniles between the ages of 13-16. The Forsyth JTC has established an excellent team approach for its program. In addition to a Core Staffing team (Presiding Judge, District Attorney, Defense Attorney, Court Coordinator and Court Counselor), a Core Treatment team has also been established which includes Treatment Providers, Law Enforcement, Schools and Colleges, and Community Service/Day Reporting agencies. The core staffing team and the core treatment team both meet twice monthly to review and assess participant progress and needs before the JTC Court session is convened. There is also a monthly meeting of the JTC planning team, which includes all of the above named entities plus other collateral service agencies having an interest in furthering the goals and objectives of the JTC program. The Forsyth JTC feels this collaborative approach of teamed professionals will provide the formula for success in the program. During the first two months of operation, four clients were screened for eligibility and two clients admitted into the program during the first court session held on January 15, 2003. The JTC is also forming partnerships with numerous other members of the community to deliver the most effective treatment and other services available to youth with substance abuse issues and their families. The program is designed with a capacity of 25 juveniles and 50 family members. The JTC expects to increase enrollment of juveniles dramatically and be at program capacity by June 2003.

YOUTH TREATMENT COURTS

Mecklenburg County Youth Treatment Court • Judicial District 26				
General Description				
Type of Program	Post-adjudication			
Court Level	Juvenile District			
Program Director	Janeanne Tourtellott Phone: 704-358-6212			
Presiding YTC Judge	Louis A. Trosch			
Other members of the Core Team include:	YTC Coordinator: <i>Donna Fair</i> Ass't. D.A.: <i>Greg McCall</i> Defense Attorney: <i>Philip Penn</i> Court Counselor: <i>Terri Raynor</i> Treatment Provider: <i>Right Turn, NC</i>			
Program Implementation Date	January 28, 2003			
Budget Summary				
Fiscal Administrator	Administrative Office of the Courts			
	State \$	Federal \$	Local \$	TOTAL \$
Budget for Fiscal Year 2002-03	0	150,964	50,321	201,285
Budget Description				
Mecklenburg County's YTC program is primarily funded by a Governor's Crime Commission grant. The remaining budget of \$50,321 is the Department of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention and Mecklenburg County match.				
Program Highlights				
After two years of planning, the Mecklenburg County Youth Treatment Court (YTC) Program began implementation of its six-month pilot program on January 28, 2003. One participant was admitted with six others in orientation. The YTC program expects to serve a caseload of 25 juveniles, with identified substance abuse issues, when system-wide implementation occurs in July. The YTC program in Mecklenburg County is designed to effectively and efficiently address adolescent substance abuse issues by offering participants immediate access to treatment services, case management and increased monitoring. Participant and system accountability is also a paramount feature of the program. Partnerships and active participation in the Core Team by the Charlotte Mecklenburg Schools, Police Department, Department of Social Services and Area Mental Health has fostered relationships that are expected to increase the likelihood of program and participant success.				

YOUTH TREATMENT COURTS

Rowan County Youth Treatment Court • Judicial District 19C				
General Description				
Type of Program	Post-adjudication			
Court Level	Juvenile District Court			
Program Coordinator	Krista Hiatt Phone: 704-639-7515			
Presiding YTC Judge	Charles E. Brown			
Other members of the Core Team include:	Ass't. D.A.: <i>Keith Smith</i> Defense Attorney: <i>Earl Koontz</i> Treatment Provider: <i>Beth Pfister, PBHC</i>			
Program Implementation Date	May 3, 2002			
Budget Summary				
Fiscal Administrator	n/a			
	State \$	Federal \$	Local \$	TOTAL \$
Budget for Fiscal Year 2002-03	0	0	0	0
Budget Description				
<p>The Rowan YTC has operated a pilot DTC since May 2002 with no additional funds. The NC Department of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention has dedicated the time and talent of a single court counselor to organizing the court and given her release time to attend a Drug Court Coordinator training. Rowan County Youth Services has donated time to the project and has been responsible for helping with community service placements, skills groups and soliciting donation of incentives.</p>				
Program Highlights				
<p>A team of community professionals completed the Juvenile Drug Court Planning Initiative sponsored by the National Drug Court Institute and the National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges in November 2001. The community made plans to move forward with the court but had to reconsider implementation when the Chief District Court Judge, Anna Mills Wagoner, announced her appointment as the United States Attorney for the Middle District of North Carolina. The new Chief, Judge Charlie Brown, met with the planning team and decided to move forward with a pilot court without additional funds. The court implemented in May 2002 with ten participants. Assessment of potential YTC participants was completed by the Juvenile Assessment Specialist assigned to the Rowan Juvenile Court Counselor's office as part of a joint project with the Area Mental Health program, Crossroads. The MAJORS program initially provided treatment for the participants, though many of the youth were eventually placed in residential substance abuse treatment programs. The program celebrated the accomplishments of their first graduate in February 2003. Part of his reward for completing the program was a donation allowing him to have several very visible tattoos surgically removed. The community plans to move forward in spring 2003 with a request to the Bureau of Justice Assistance for three years of grant funds to fully implement the court beginning in October 2003.</p>				

YOUTH TREATMENT COURTS

Wake County Juvenile Drug Treatment Court • Judicial District 10				
General Description				
Type of Program	Post-adjudication			
Court Level	Juvenile District Court			
Program Coordinator	Nathaniel Gay / Ryan Cobb Phone: 919-754-9422			
Presiding JDTC Judge	Robert B. Rader			
Other members of the JDTC Core Team include:	Case Manager: <i>April Barwick</i> Assistant D.A.: <i>Vince Rozier</i> Defense Attorney: <i>Lori Christian</i> Court Counselors: <i>Tim Montgomery; Donald Pinchback; Dennis Cotten; Karmen Turlington; JoAnne McClain</i> Child Mental Health: <i>Beth Nelson</i> Wake Co. Public School: <i>Lorenzo Melton</i> Clin. Treatment Provider: <i>Kim Newsome - Spectrum Health Serv.</i>			
Program Implementation Date	October 30, 1998			
Budget Summary				
Fiscal Administrator	Carolina Correctional Services, Inc.			
	State \$	Federal \$	Local \$	TOTAL \$
Budget for Fiscal Year 2002-03	0	0	82,500	82,500
Budget Summary				
The Wake Juvenile DTC receives no State funding. For FY 2002-03, \$75,000 was made available through a law enforcement block grant via the Raleigh Police Department. The Wake Adult and Juvenile DTCs received a \$50,000 donation from the local ABC Board; however, the funding is utilized dependent upon the individual needs of both the Adult and Juvenile programs. Approximately 15% or \$7,500 is included in the total amount indicated above for the Wake Juvenile DTC.				
Data Summary				
Calendar Year	2000	2001	2002	
New Admissions	25	29	19	
Active Participants at end of CY	20	21	14	
Graduations	5	11	10	
Terminations	14	17	16	
Total Served [= Active Participants + Graduations + Terminations]	39	49	40	
Retention Rates [= (Active Participants + Graduations) ÷ Total Served]	64%	65%	60%	
Graduation Rates [= Graduations ÷ (Graduations + Terminations)]	26%	39%	38%	
Data Description				
For 2002, the Wake JDTC served 40 participants with a retention rate of 60%. Ten (38%) juveniles graduated. The program ended with 14 active participants. The total days juveniles spent in residential treatment were 2,032. The total hours juveniles spent in community-based treatment were 4,602. The total community service hours completed by the juveniles was 233.				

YOUTH TREATMENT COURTS

Wake County Juvenile Drug Treatment Court • Judicial District 10 • *Continued*

Program Highlights

As North Carolina's first juvenile court-driven substance abuse treatment program, the Wake Juvenile Drug Treatment Court (JDTC) continues to be proud of its efficient team approach to juvenile substance abuse. Through team cohesiveness and commitment, holistic strategies are developed by the Core Team professionals to assist, not only the youthful participant, but also family members in dealing with the realities of substance abuse. Empowered by the presiding Judge, the District Attorney, Defense Attorney, Court Counselors, Case Manager and Treatment Providers hold program participants accountable throughout the recovery process. The biweekly scheduled court appearance and review of each participant performance have proven to be very effective in maintaining compliance with the DTC's requirements and the recovery process. Developed and maintained under the leadership of Carolina Correctional Services, Inc. (CCS), in conjunction with program oversight by the Local DTC Management Committee, the Wake JDTC has been recognized as a model for other jurisdictions. Most, if not all, Core Team professionals have been invited to other locales to provide information about the Wake JDTC model to interested parties. The Wake JDTC has expanded the Core Team to include Wake County Child Mental Health and Wake County Public School system while maintaining a focused approach. The Wake JDTC case manager works closely with the Wake County Literacy Council, the North Carolina State University Athletic Department, Raleigh Rescue Mission, ReEntry, and the Community Parks Department as a part of its ongoing mentoring and community involvement strategies. The JDTC participants, parents/legal guardians and Core Team members engage in various outings together such as local sporting events. The Core Team meets quarterly to evaluate and assess program goals and objectives. Special emphasis is placed on rewards and sanctioning strategies. The treatment provider, Spectrum Health Systems, incorporates a cognitive behavioral intervention approach that works well with impressionable substance abusing juveniles. The curriculum based treatment approach holds the treatment providers accountable for quality service delivery.

FAMILY DRUG TREATMENT COURTS

FDTC BACKGROUND

The Family/Dependency court setting began in Reno, Nevada and Pensacola, Florida in 1996. Subsequently, the model has been implemented in a variety of jurisdictions and over 40 family courts were operating by 2001. The Family Drug/Dependency Treatment Court (FDTC) works with parent(s)/guardian(s) who are in danger of losing custody of their children due to abuse or neglect charges.

FDTC deals with cases involving parental rights, in which an adult is the party litigant, which come before the court through either the criminal or civil process, and which arise out of the substance abuse of a parent, and can include: custody and visitation disputes; abuse, neglect and dependency matters; petitions to terminate parental rights; guardianship proceedings; and other loss, restriction or limitation of parental rights. (American University, 1999)

The FDTC model is characterized by court based collaboration among child welfare, substance abuse treatment providers, coordinated service, provision of substance abuse treatment and the legal system. The courts help ensure compliance with the Adoption and Safe Families Act. (Young, Wong, Adkins, & Simpson, 2003) Adoption and Safe Families Act 1997 (P.L. 105-89) (ASFA) issued a mandate to states to shorten time frames for children in foster care. The Adoption and Safe Families Act of 1997 mandates that the court and community must decide permanency for all children in foster care within twelve months from the date of removal.

FDTC GOALS

Goals of family drug courts include: providing parent(s)/guardians(s) with an opportunity to be clean and sober; constructive support to aid them in resisting further criminal activity; and skills that will aid them in leading productive, substance-free and crime-free lives. Goals also include helping the parent to become emotionally, financially, and personally self-sufficient; and to develop adequate parenting and “coping” skills to be able to serve as an effective parent on a day-to-day basis.

FDTC PROGRAM OPERATIONS

In North Carolina, Family Drug Treatment Courts are operational in Durham (District 14) and Mecklenburg (District 26) counties. Table 7 lists the jurisdictions, presiding judge, and program implementation date of the operational FDTCs.

Table 7: N.C. Operational Family Treatment Court Programs			
Drug Treatment Court Program	Presiding Judge(s)	Type of Program	Program Implementation Date
Judicial District 26 (Mecklenburg County)	Avril U. Sisk District Court Judge	Family DTC	December 1, 1999
Judicial District 14 (Durham County)	Elaine M. O'Neal Chief District Court Judge	Family DTC	May 31, 2002

The two FDTC programs work to ensure all parents appearing before the court for abuse and/or neglect charges receive substance abuse, mental health and domestic violence screenings and are referred for further assessment and treatment based upon need. The courts then provide intensive monitoring, case management and support to those parents who are unable to meet treatment expectations without the court's intervention. This model is based upon the very successful program established in San Diego, CA and that is part of the first national outcome evaluation of FDTC programs.

In Mecklenburg, they have established two tiers of court intervention called FIRST (Families in Recovery to Stay Together), that represents the lowest level of intervention and monitoring, and then Family Drug Treatment Court, for those who require intensive monitoring and support. Durham calls their entire program the Durham Family Drug Treatment Court but provides for two tracks of supervision and support within the program.

Highlights of the Family DTC Program During CY 2002

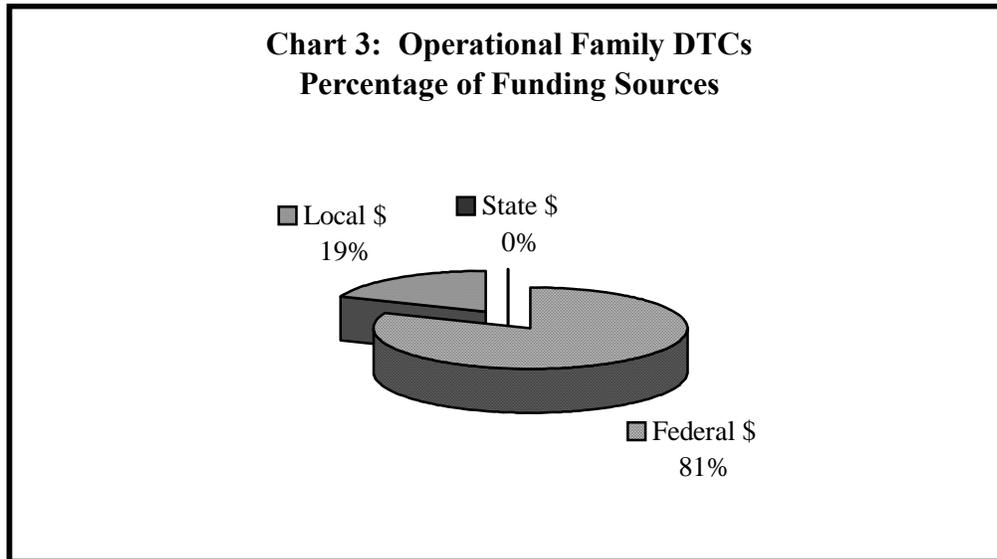
- Mecklenburg FDTC was selected as a National Host Site for the federally sponsored Family Drug Court Planning Initiative.
- Durham FDTC implemented its program on May 31, 2002.

FDTC FUNDING

The Durham and Mecklenburg FDTC programs are individually funded through money from the Governor's Crime Commission. Table 8 provides information of the FY 2002-03 budget summary for operational FDTCs. The Mecklenburg FDTC budget includes money to implement the F.I.R.S.T. program.

Table 8: Operational Family Drug Treatment Courts Budget Summary for FY 2002-03				
County (Judicial District)	State \$	Federal \$	Local \$	TOTAL \$
Durham (14)	0	180,125	0	180,125
Mecklenburg (26)	0	433,937	144,646	578,583
TOTAL \$	\$0	\$614,062	\$144,646	\$758,708

The following pie chart presents the funding percentages from each government sector. The federal government has contributed significantly (81%) to Family Drug Treatment Courts operated in Durham and Mecklenburg counties. Additionally, 19% of its funding comes from monies made available through the local government.



FDTC EVALUATION

As the youngest of the drug court programs, family drug courts are just beginning the journey already tread by the adult and juvenile DTC programs. A joint project funded and administered by the National Drug Court Institute and National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges has begun providing a standardized curriculum and training program to jurisdictions that are planning to implement or that have already implemented FDTC programs. Both the Durham and Mecklenburg FDTC teams have attended these training programs and Mecklenburg will serve as a host court for the 2003 FDTC Planning Initiative. Management Information System (MIS) and evaluations are also catching up to meet the needs of these rapidly expanding drug court programs.

Statewide Family DTC Process and Outcome Evaluation

The Mecklenburg FDTC has conducted a SCOT (strengths, challenges, opportunities and threats) analysis as part of their yearly strategic planning process and maintains data on the electronic North Carolina Adult DTC MIS. They are also working very closely with the Mecklenburg County Department of Social Services and the Mecklenburg Area Mental Health Authority substance abuse treatment programs to aggressively collect and analyze data from their combined FIRST and FDTC programs. Dr. Olivia Silber Ashley, PhD from the RTI International Center for Interdisciplinary Substance Abuse Research has submitted a grant request to the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation to conduct a process and outcome evaluation on the Mecklenburg program.

The Durham FDTC is working with the Duke Center for Child and Family Policy on developing a process and outcome evaluation strategy and will together seek funds to implement the evaluation.

Both the Durham and Mecklenburg FDTC programs utilize the existing North Carolina Adult DTC management information system. This has been adequate as the MIS is designed to manage the assessment, treatment and case management of adult DTC participants. However, it is not an ideal system since it also assumes all participants will have criminal charges (FDTC participants are moving through the civil court process), and it does not systematically collect data regarding the child's or Department of Social Service's case. A team of professionals and family advocates will reassess use of this system and will look for edits that can be made to the existing system when funding becomes available.

2002 Summary Statistics for Family DTCs

In Table 9, data is summarized for 2002 for both operational FDTCs as collected by the adult MIS. Since the Durham FDTC did not implement its program until May 2002, the table includes the seven months that it was operational.

Table 9: 2002 Family DTCs Summary Data*	
New Admissions	23
Active Participants at end of CY	16
Graduations	8
Terminations	10
Total Served [= Active Participants + Graduations + Terminations]	34
Retention Rate [= (Active Participants + Graduations) ÷ Total Served]	71%
Graduation Rate [= Graduations ÷ (Graduations + Terminations)]	44%
*Data is included for Durham and Mecklenburg FDTCs. Durham DTC implemented in May 2002.	

In 2002, the FDTCs served 34 participants having a retention rate of 71%. (The retention rate is derived from the number of active participants and graduates during the year divided by the total number of participants served during the year.) A total of 23 referrals were admitted to the FDTC in 2002. Eight parents graduated from the program for a 44% graduation rate. Ten participants were terminated from the program.

Recent National Family DTC Research Findings

Family Drug Treatment Courts are relatively new programs nationally. The first retrospective outcome evaluation was conducted in 2002 with the results published in early 2003. The Center for Children and Family Futures conducted the study sponsored by several federal agencies including: the Department of Health and Human Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA), Center for Substance Abuse Treatment, Administration for Children, Youth and Families, Children's Bureau, Office on Child Abuse and

Neglect, Office of the Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation, the Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice and the Drug Court Program Office. The study incorporated program descriptions and documentation of the primary outcomes from five FDTCs. The sites were selected based on criteria that included at least 3 years of operation, adequate identification of comparison cases, and access to outcome data.

The five sites are:

- Jackson County, Missouri
- San Diego, California
- Santa Clara County, California
- Suffolk County, New York
- Washoe County, Nevada

Each of the sites has several similar key features including:

- Increased case management;
- Specialized cross-system training efforts;
- Immediate access to an assessment of the parents' substance abuse disorder;
- Increased access to more intensive levels of substance abuse treatment;
- A team approach to case planning to better inform judicial decision-making; and
- More frequent judicial oversight.

There were approximately 250 FDTC participants, with 50 parents in San Diego site who participated in only the first track of their program called the Substance Abuse Recovery Management System. This track provides intensive recovery management and oversight of court order compliance. There were an additional 240 comparison cases. The study sample was primarily women with low educational attainment. The mothers faced multiple issues and barriers to their parenting success (i.e., mental health issues, criminal history, lack of suitable housing etc.) Children of FDTC participants were predominately pre-school aged and approximately one quarter were identified as prenatally exposed to drugs.

Family Drug Treatment Court Outcomes

Primary Outcomes were collected in three areas:

1. Timeliness of substance abuse treatment entry and completion rates
2. Child welfare outcomes related to child safety and permanency; and
3. Court outcomes related to the timeliness of case resolution

The result of the Family Drug Treatment Court retrospective outcome evaluation study were as follows:

- **More FDTC parents enrolled in treatment entry, got to treatment quicker, participated in more treatment sessions, got more levels of treatment, and completed more treatment episodes than the comparison.** Significantly more FDTC parents entered substance abuse treatment than comparison group parents in all five sites, FDTC parents entered treatment in significantly fewer days—79 days compared to 160 days. FDTC parents tended to stay in treatment longer than

comparison parents, with three of the sites reaching a statistical difference on this measure. FDTC parents also satisfactory completed about 60% of over 900 episodes (treatment sessions) compared to 50% of 460 episodes completed among the Comparison group.

- **Fewer parents had new child abuse or neglect reports and new criminal arrests after they participated in the FDTC than parents in the comparison group.** Only 24% of FDTC parents had new substantiated child abuse report, compared to 46% of parents in the comparison group. In addition, significantly fewer FDTC parents were arrested subsequent to their family drug court experience than comparison group parents. While 19% of FDTC parents had a subsequent arrest, 28% of comparison parents were arrested.
- **Over half of FDTC children were reunified with their parents and they reunified in less than in year.** Overall more FDTC children were reunified with a parent (55%) compared to 49% of comparison children. On average, FDTC families were reunified in just less than one year (at 341 days) while the comparison families were reunified at 380 days.
- **Children of FDTC participants who did not reunify with a parent received court orders for another of permanency in approximately 18 months, compared to nearly two years for the comparison group children.** There was no statistically significant difference between groups in the time to a permanent plan, but FDTC children receive a court ordered permanent plan in an average of 18 months, while the comparison group's permanency was order at 23 1/2 months. On average, CPS cases were closed four months sooner than the comparison at 20 months, compared to 24 months.

To summarize the statistically significant results, FDTC parents are:

- Getting more treatment;
- Getting to treatment faster;
- Being arrested less; and
- Being reported for subsequent child abuse less.

Family Drug Treatment Courts assist families in their quest for sobriety, lawfulness and family reunification. It ensures that parents who fall victim to drugs/alcohol abuse and/or child abuse and neglect, receive the intensive treatment they need to become healthy, law-abiding citizens and productive family and community members. FDTC is highly successful and allows for faster treatment, successful completion of more treatment episodes and faster transition into permanent plans and closure. It is a remarkable opportunity to enhance the quality of life within our communities and show appreciation for the value and worthiness of American families.

INDIVIDUAL FDTC PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS

The program data and highlights presented in tabular form below were submitted by the local DTC program directors. In some cases, the DTC State Office Staff provided edits to enhance the flow of the intended communication, but not to alter its meaning.

ANNUAL REPORT ON THE STATUS OF NORTH CAROLINA'S DRUG TREATMENT COURT PROGRAM

FAMILY DRUG TREATMENT COURTS

Durham County Family DTC • Judicial District 14				
General Description				
Type of Program	Civil Court			
Court Level	Juvenile District Court			
Program Director	Peter Baker Phone: 919-564-7205			
Presiding FDTC Judge	Elaine M. O'Neal			
Other members of the Core Team include:	Case Manager: <i>Alexia Stith</i> Respondent's Attorney: <i>Tina Hamilton</i> DSS Social Work Liaison: <i>Michael Ward</i> GAL Liaison: <i>Melissa Love</i> IOP Treatment Providers: <i>Duke Family Care Program, Reneé Baker</i>			
Program Implementation Date	May 31, 2002			
Budget Summary				
Fiscal Administrator	Administrative Office of the Courts			
	State \$	Federal \$	Local \$	TOTAL \$
Budget for Fiscal Year 2002-03	0	180,125	0	180,125
Budget Description				
Funding at the present is from a Governor's Crime Commission grant with a local 25% match, and strides are now being made to apply for Federal funds to sustain past the September 2003 grant end date.				
Data Summary				
Calendar Year	2002			
New Admissions	9			
Active Participants at End of CY	6			
Terminations	3			
Total Served [= Active Participants + Graduations + Terminations]	9			
Participant Fees Collected	\$20.00			
Data Description				
The Durham Family DTC implemented in 2002 and served a total of nine participants. At the end of the 2002, six participants were active. No graduation or retention rates are available due to the newness of the program.				

FAMILY DRUG TREATMENT COURTS

Durham County Family DTC • Judicial District 14 • *Continued*

Program Highlights

Federal training by the Drug Courts Programs Office for new and planning-stage courts was offered to this court and was instrumental in their generating a more proficient start. Team members participated in trainings held in Toledo, OH and San Diego, CA. Being exposed to other districts' activities and experience was of utmost value. Court operations soon revealed more need for housing services and inpatient treatment options. Many of the mostly female participants struggled with attaining stable housing or detoxification services to make treatment effective. Systemic roadblocks in dependency court have hampered the anticipated referral stream, and a reassessment by our local planning team was necessary to provide the needed support to grow and implement the court as intended. The planning committee and family treatment court staff will meet in early Spring to address procedural issues and concerns that have arisen since the program's implementation. Increased referrals and admissions opportunities will depend on the ability of this planning team to assist in loosening the barriers to admissions. The Durham FTC staff used their attendance at the 4th Annual Juvenile and Family Drug Court Conference held in Washington, DC as an opportunity to educate state representatives about the FDTC populations' need for stable housing and Medicaid/insurance. This, along with other useful training workshops, added to the operational knowledge of the court. Nurturing Parenting classes and self-esteem groups are also provided for participants. Attendance of children, who are in foster care, and transportation were stumbling blocks but both these issues have been addressed. The relationships between parents and their children have greatly improved with unanimously positive feedback from facilitators and participants. Other treatment options, including Duke's Family Care Program, Family Counseling, and Durham Mental Health have all helped to attain the goal of holistic care. Treatment for victims of domestic violence has proven necessary and is being sought. There has been strong and continuous communication between the Durham FTC and community agencies. Family treatment court spearheaded Durham's decision to produce a newsletter for our Drug Court Program, as it was released in February 2003 and scheduled for quarterly publication. The Case Manager served as the newsletter's chief editor, collaborating with the Program Director and other staff in the actual decisions of content and layout. It is our hope that this court will address the increasing presence of substance abuse within the dependency court arena. We are optimistic about the growth in numbers and the effectiveness of the program.

FAMILY DRUG TREATMENT COURTS

Mecklenburg County Family DTC • Judicial District 26				
General Description				
Type of Program	Civil Court			
Court Level	Juvenile District Court			
Program Director	Janeanne Tourtellott Phone: 704-358-6212			
Presiding FDTC Judge	Avril U. Sisk			
Other members of the Core Team include:	Family Treatment Court Coordinator: <i>Amy Weaver</i> Treatment Case Manager: <i>Erica Oxendine-Hall</i> Qualified Substance Abuse Professional: <i>Tristin Lorraine</i> DSS Attorney: <i>Edward Yeager</i> Respondent's Attorney: <i>Chuck Porter</i> DSS Social Work Liaison: <i>Brenda Oakley</i> Residential Services: Hope Haven, Inc. IOP Treatment Providers: <i>CASCADE and SE Addiction Inst. & Learning Center(SAIL)</i>			
Program Implementation Date	November 17, 1999			
Budget Summary				
Fiscal Administrator	Administrative Office of the Courts			
	State \$	Federal \$	Local \$	TOTAL \$
Budget for Fiscal year 2002-03	0	\$433,937	\$144,646	\$578,583
Budget Summary				
The Mecklenburg FDTC program receives funding from two Governor's Crime Commission (GCC) grants: the Family Court Program and the Residential Services Expansion Grants. The Federal funding for these grants is broken down as follows: \$172,483 for the Family Court grant and \$261,489 for the Residential Services Grant. The local funding stream that is provided by Mecklenburg County Area Mental Health comes from a 25% cash match for the GCC grants totaling \$87,163 for the Family Court grant and \$57,483 for the Residential Services Expansion grant. The combined total is listed above.				
Data Summary				
Calendar Year	2000	2001	2002	
New Admissions	14	14	14	
Active Participants at end of CY	12	11	10	
Graduations	0	6	8	
Terminations	7	9	7	
Total Served [= Active Participants + Graduations + Terminations]	19	26	25	
Retention Rates [= (Active Participants + Graduations) ÷ Total Served]	74%	65%	72%	
Graduation Rates [= Graduations ÷ (Graduations + Terminations)]	n/a	40%	53%	
Rate of Cases Moved to Permanence	100%	100%	n/a	
Children Reunified with Parent	n/a	10	n/a	
Participant Fees Collected	\$1,025	\$4,792	\$2,941	

FAMILY DRUG TREATMENT COURTS

Mecklenburg County Family DTC • Judicial District 26 • *Continued*

Data Description

In 2002, the Mecklenburg Family DTC served 25 participants with a 72% retention rate. Eight parents (53%) graduated from the program. Ten participants were active at the end of the end of 2002. A total of \$2,941 in participant fees was collected.

Program Highlights

Family Treatment Court expanded in 2002 to include the Families In Recovery to Stay Together (F.I.R.S.T.) Program. Pilot implementation of the F.I.R.S.T. Program began in September 2002. System-wide implementation began December 1, 2002. The F.I.R.S.T. Program is a collaborative effort of the Court, Mecklenburg County Department of Social Services Youth and Family Services Division, and the Mecklenburg County Area Mental Health Authority. The F.I.R.S.T. Program coordinates and monitors the delivery of substance abuse treatment services to all parents involved in the dependency process. The purpose of the F.I.R.S.T. Program is to provide parents with the best opportunity possible to achieve and maintain recovery in a timely manner to be reunified with their children. The Program also provides the court with more information about the parent's chance for recovery and reunification earlier in the dependency process, enabling the court to make timely and informed decisions about permanency for children. In an effort to support parents in their effort to be successful in achieving recovery and reunification, the F.I.R.S.T. Program offers two levels of participation. Level I participants attend substance abuse counseling, parenting education sessions, and recovery support programs and submit to regular and random alcohol and drug tests. F.I.R.S.T. Program staff closely monitor each participant's treatment attendance and drug testing results. The court will sanction participants who do not comply with treatment requirements or who test positive for substance use. Participants who need additional support and services to assist them can volunteer to enter the second level of program participation, the FDTC Program, to receive more intensive services and supervision. In November 2002, FDTC had its third baby born clean and sober to one of our participating mothers.

DTC ADMINISTRATION

STATE OFFICE

Administrative staff for the State DTC Program is located in the Court Services Division of the AOC. As of March 1, 2003, staff includes Deborah Reilly, RN, MPA, DTC Manager; Tamara Flinchum, MPA, DTC Research Coordinator; Kirstin Frescoln, Juvenile and Family DTC Specialist. During 2002, the DTC Administrator position was eliminated by the General Assembly. The remaining staff has assumed those job responsibilities in an attempt to absorb most of that position's duties. The time-limited, MIS Coordinator position, funded by the Governor's Crime Commission, completed the duties required with the implementation of the DTC MIS in February 2003.

The DTC Manager is responsible for the day-to-day operations of the DTC Program. This is the only state-funded administrative position. The Juvenile and Family DTC Specialist coordinates the NC Juvenile and Family DTC initiative (funded by the Bureau of Justice Assistance) and offers technical assistance to local Family DTCs and Youth Treatment Courts. The DTC Research Coordinator (funded by the Governor's Crime Commission) oversees the development and implementation of the legislatively mandated statewide DTC evaluation and the ongoing data collection process. Her duties have also included oversight and coordination of the DTC automated Management Information System.

State Drug Treatment Court Advisory Committee

The North Carolina Drug Treatment Court Advisory Committee is "established to develop and recommend to the Director of the AOC guidelines for the DTC Program and to monitor local programs wherever they are implemented." N.C. Gen. Stat. §7A-795. In May 2001, the Advisory Committee adopted formal Guidelines for the operation of the DTC Program. Former Court of Appeals Judge Jack Cozort chaired the Advisory Committee until December 2002. Judge Cozort had been the only chair since the Committee was appointed in 1995. The DTC movement in North Carolina is greatly indebted to his vision and outstanding leadership. In February 2003, the Director of the AOC appointed Gregg Stahl as the new chair.

State Drug Treatment Court Advisory Committee Membership List Effective February 2003

Chair

Gregg Stahl, Senior Deputy Director
Administrative Office of the Courts

Members

Lattie Baker, Assistant Secretary
Div. of Alc. & Chem. Dep. Programs
Department of Correction

John M. Kennedy, Director
Administrative Office of the Courts

The Honorable Russell G. Sherrill, III
Emergency District Court Judge

Theodis Beck, Secretary
Department of Correction

Patsy Joiner, Asst. Chief of Program
Services
Division of Community Corrections

Anna Scheyett, MSW, LCSW
Clinical Assistant Professor
School of Social Work
University of N. Carolina-Chapel Hill

Larry Dix, Asst. Secretary
Dept. of Juvenile Justice & Delinquency
Prev.

The Honorable Thomas J. Keith
District Attorney
Forsyth County

Florence Stein, Chief-Substance Abuse
Services
Div. of DMH/DD/SAS
Dept. of Health and Human Services

Ellis Edney, Director
Substance Abuse Services
Blue Ridge Center

Norma Mills, Legal Counsel
Office of the Senate President
ProTempore

George Sweat, Secretary
Dept. of Juvenile Justice & Delinquency
Prev.

The Honorable Jane P. Gray
District Court Judge
Wake County

Burley Mitchell, Esq.
Womble Carlyle

Bob Ward, Assistant Public Defender
Office of the Public Defender
Mecklenburg County

Robert Guy, Director
Division of Community Corrections

The Honorable Marcia Morey
District Court Judge
Durham County

Steve Ward
Assistant District Attorney
Mecklenburg County

Ginny Hevener
Senior Research and Policy Associate
NC Sentencing & Policy Advisory
Commission

The Honorable William M. Neely
Chief District Court Judge
Randolph County

The Advisory Committee meets three times per year and has developed the following standing subcommittees to handle business on an ongoing basis.

- Juvenile and Family DTC Subcommittee
- Guidelines and Administration Subcommittee
- DTC Planning and Implementation Site Selection Subcommittee
- DTC Education and Training Subcommittee

LOCAL DTCs

As specified in the DTC Guidelines, the decision as to what agency or organization will administer a local DTC program is left to the local DTC Management Committee. During 2002, the AOC contracted with a locally-based organization/agency in each drug treatment court jurisdiction to administer the local drug treatment court program funds. The exceptions to this are the programs located in Mecklenburg, Durham, and Guilford Counties where the AOC is the fiscal administrator. Supervision of the day-to-day program operation falls to the local Trial Court Administrator in these jurisdictions. As of the writing of this report, the DTC stakeholders in Forsyth County have submitted formal requests for the AOC to become the administrative entity of their adult and youth DTC programs. Table 10 provides a list of all DTC Administrative Entities.

Table 10: Local DTC Program Administrative Agencies			
District ^a	Administrative Office of the Courts	County	Non-profit / Area Mental Health Agency
Buncombe (28)		X	
Catawba (25)			X ^b
Durham (14)	X		
Forsyth (21)^c			X ^b
Guilford (18)	X		
Mecklenburg (26)	X		
New Hanover (5)		X ^b	
Person/Caswell (9A)		X ^b	
Randolph (19B)		X	
Wake (10)			X ^b
Warren (9)		X ^b	
TOTAL	3	5	3

^a Craven DTC, Orange DTC, and Rowan YTC were not included in the table since these programs receive no outside funding.

^b The AOC contracted with these local agencies to administer the DTC Program in 2002.

^c The Adult Forsyth DTC Program is administered by CenterPoint Human Services (Area Mental Health) while the Forsyth YTC is administered by the AOC. The Local DTC Management Committee has requested that the AOC manage both programs and plans are in place for that to occur in 2003.

CONCLUSION

The drug treatment court concept in North Carolina continues to receive solid community and interagency support. See Appendix C for newspaper articles regarding local DTCs. Despite budgetary cuts, local officials feel strongly enough about the drug treatment court concept to implement programs on a shoestring or no budget just to address the needs of the community.

In addition to the local community support, the State of North Carolina continues to receive national accolades for the design and implementation of its statewide DTC initiative. For example, Mecklenburg DWI Treatment Court received the National Commission Against Drunk Driving Adjudication Award on December 5, 2002 and the Mecklenburg Family DTC was selected as a 2002 national mentor court by the National Association of Drug Court Professionals. In recognition of the enormous social, health, and economic impact of substance abuse on our justice system in particular and society in general, policy makers and justice professionals throughout the country are increasingly focusing upon the development and expansion of DTC programs as one of the top justice system priorities.

As of November 2002 there were 946 DTCs in operation nationally, up from 792 in 2001. An additional 441 DTCs are in the planning process. Current research recently announced by the Director of the National Drug Court Institute continues to provide scientific evidence that DTCs are a cost effective method to interrupt the cycle of drug use and crime. As one of our own Superior Court Judges remarked "DTCs are the glue that makes treatment stick".

There remains strong bipartisan support nationally. For example, Presidents George W. Bush and former President Bill Clinton both have strongly endorsed drug courts, as have Attorney General John Ashcroft and former Attorney General Janet Reno and a host of U.S. Senators and Congressman/woman. As General Barry McCaffrey, recently retired Director of the Office of National Drug Control Policy, has repeatedly observed, the drug treatment court approach to combating crime and substance abuse stands as "one of the most monumental positive changes in the justice system since World War II."

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ANNUAL REPORT ON THE STATUS OF NORTH CAROLINA'S DRUG TREATMENT COURT PROGRAM

APPENDIX A: Drug Treatment Court Legislation

SUBCHAPTER XIV. DRUG TREATMENT COURTS.

ARTICLE 62. North Carolina Drug Treatment Court Act.

(As amended through 2002 Session)

§ 7A-790. Short title.

This Article shall be known and may be cited as the "North Carolina Drug Treatment Court Act of 1995".

§ 7A-791. Purpose.

The General Assembly recognizes that a critical need exists in this State for judicial programs that will reduce the incidence of alcohol and other drug abuse or dependence and crimes, delinquent acts, and child abuse and neglect committed as a result of alcohol and other drug abuse or dependence, and child abuse and neglect where alcohol and other drug abuse or dependence are significant factors in the child abuse and neglect. It is the intent of the General Assembly by this Article to create a program to facilitate the creation of local drug treatment court programs.

§ 7A-792. Goals.

The goals of the drug treatment court programs funded under this Article include the following:

- (1) To reduce alcoholism and other drug dependencies among adult and juvenile offenders and defendants and among respondents in juvenile petitions for abuse, neglect, or both;
- (2) To reduce criminal and delinquent recidivism and the incidence of child abuse and neglect;
- (3) To reduce the alcohol-related and other drug-related court workload;
- (4) To increase the personal, familial, and societal accountability of adult and juvenile offenders and defendants and respondents in juvenile petitions for abuse, neglect, or both; and
- (5) To promote effective interaction and use of resources among criminal and juvenile justice personnel, child protective services personnel, and community agencies.

§ 7A-793. Establishment of Program.

The North Carolina Drug Treatment Court Program is established in the Administrative Office of the Courts to facilitate the creation and funding of local drug treatment court programs. The Director of the Administrative Office of the Courts shall provide any necessary staff for planning, organizing, and administering the program. Local drug treatment court programs funded pursuant to this Article shall be operated consistently with the guidelines adopted pursuant to G.S. 7A-795. Local drug treatment court programs established and funded pursuant to this Article may consist of adult drug treatment court programs, juvenile drug treatment court programs, family drug treatment court programs, or any combination of these programs.

§ 7A-794. Fund administration.

The Drug Treatment Court Program Fund is created in the Administrative Office of the Courts and is administered by the Director of the Administrative Office of the Courts in consultation with the State Drug Treatment Court Advisory Committee. The Director of the Administrative Office of the Courts shall award grants from this Fund and implement local drug treatment court programs. Grants shall be awarded based upon the general guidelines set forth by the Director of the Administrative Office of the Courts and the State Drug Treatment Court Advisory Committee.

§ 7A-795. State Drug Treatment Court Advisory Committee.

The State Drug Treatment Court Advisory Committee is established to develop and recommend to the Director of the Administrative Office of the Courts guidelines for the drug treatment court program and to monitor local programs wherever they are implemented. The Committee shall be chaired by the Director or the Director's designee and shall consist of not less than seven members appointed by the Director and broadly representative of the courts, law enforcement, corrections, juvenile justice, child protective services, and substance abuse treatment communities. In developing guidelines, the Advisory Committee shall consider the Substance Abuse and the Courts Action Plan and other recommendations of the Substance Abuse and the Courts State Task Force.

§ 7A-796. Local drug treatment court management committee.

Each judicial district choosing to establish a drug treatment court shall form a local drug treatment court management committee, which shall be comprised to assure representation appropriate to the type or types of drug treatment court operations to be conducted in the district and shall consist of persons appointed by the senior resident superior court judge with the concurrence of the chief district court judge and the district attorney for that district, chosen from the following list:

- (1) A judge of the superior court;
- (2) A judge of the district court;
- (3) A district attorney or assistant district attorney;
- (4) A public defender or assistant public defender in judicial districts served by a public defender;
- (5) An attorney representing a county department of social services within the district;
- (6) A representative of the guardian ad litem;
- (7) A member of the private criminal defense bar;
- (8) A member of the private bar who represents respondents in department of social services juvenile matters;
- (9) A clerk of superior court;
- (10) The trial court administrator in judicial districts served by a trial court administrator;
- (11) The director or member of the child welfare services division of a county department of social services within the district;
- (12) The chief juvenile court counselor for the district;

- (13) A probation officer;
- (14) A local law enforcement officer;
- (15) A representative of the local school administrative unit;
- (16) A representative of the local community college;
- (17) A representative of the treatment providers;
- (18) A representative of the are mental health program;
- (19) The local program director provided for in G.S. 7A-798; and
- (20) Any other persons selected by the local management committee.

The local drug treatment court management committee shall develop local guidelines and procedures, not inconsistent with the State guidelines, that are necessary for the operation and evaluation of the local drug treatment court.

§ 7A-797. Eligible population; drug treatment court procedures.

The Director of the Administrative Office of the Courts, in conjunction with the State Drug Treatment Court Advisory Committee, shall develop criteria for eligibility and other procedural and substantive guidelines for drug treatment court operation.

§ 7A-798. Drug treatment court grant application; local program director.

(a) Applications for funding to develop or implement local drug treatment court programs shall be submitted to the Director of the Administrative Office of the Courts, in such form and with such information as the Director may require consistent with the provisions of this Article. The Director shall award and administer grants in accordance with any laws made for that purpose, including appropriations acts and provisions in appropriations acts, and may adopt rules for the implementation, operation, and monitoring of grant-funded programs.

(b) Grant applications shall specify a local program administrator who shall be responsible for the local program. Grant funds may be used to fund a full-time or part-time local program director position and other necessary staff. The staff may be employees of the grant recipient, employees of the court, or grant-established positions under the senior resident superior court judge or chief district court judge.

§ 7A-799. Treatment not guaranteed.

Nothing contained in this Article shall confer a right or an expectation of a right to treatment for a defendant or offender within the criminal or juvenile justice system or a respondent in a juvenile petition for abuse, neglect, or both.

§ 7A-800. Payment of costs of treatment program.

Each defendant, offender, or respondent in a juvenile petition for abuse, neglect, or both, who receives treatment under a local drug treatment court program shall contribute to the cost of the alcohol and other drug abuse or dependency treatment received in the drug treatment court

program, based upon guidelines developed by the local drug treatment court management committee.

§ 7A-801. Plan for evaluation.

The Administrative Office of the Courts shall develop a statewide model and conduct ongoing evaluations of all local drug treatment court programs. A report of these evaluations shall be submitted to the General Assembly by March 1 of each year. Each local drug treatment court program shall submit evaluation reports to the Administrative Office of the Courts as requested.

S.L. 2002-126 (Current Operations Appropriations Act)

DRUG TREATMENT COURT PROGRAM

SECTION 14.8.(a) The Drug Treatment Court Program shall maintain the existing State-funded programs in Districts 5, 9, 9A, 10, 14, 21, and 26 during the 2002-2003 fiscal year.

SECTION 14.8.(b) It is the intent of the General Assembly that State Drug Treatment Court funds not be used to fund case manager positions when those services can be reasonably provided by the Treatment Alternatives to Street Crime (TASC) program in the Department of Health and Human Services or by other existing resources. The Drug Treatment Court Program shall identify areas of potential cost savings in the local programs that would result from reducing the number of case manager positions. The Program shall also identify areas in which federal funding might absorb administrative costs.

The Drug Treatment Court Program shall report by February 1, 2003, to the Chairs of the Senate and House of Representatives Appropriations Committees and the Chairs of the Senate and House of Representatives Appropriations Subcommittees on Justice and Public Safety on the savings identified.

SECTION 14.8.(c) Prior to the establishment of any new local drug treatment court programs, the local drug treatment court management committee shall consult with the TASC program as to the availability of case management services in that community.

ANNUAL REPORT ON THE STATUS OF NORTH CAROLINA'S DRUG TREATMENT COURT PROGRAM

**APPENDIX B: DTC Legislative Report on Potential Cost
Savings Submitted February 1, 2003**

February 1, 2003

To: Chairs, Senate and House Appropriations Committees and Chairs, Senate and House Appropriations Subcommittee on Justice and Public Safety.

Fr: Deborah Reilly, Manager Drug Treatment Courts

Re: Drug Treatment Court Report

Special Provision from Session Law 2002-126, Senate Bill 1115 requested that the Drug Treatment Court Program identify two areas of potential cost savings and report back to the aforementioned committees by February 1, 2003. The areas specified were:

1. potential cost savings in the local programs that would result from reducing the number of case manager positions; and
2. areas in which federal funding might absorb administrative costs.

In response to the first request, the NC Drug Treatment Court (DTC) Manager, Deborah Reilly, met with the NC TASC Director, Sonya Brown, on several occasions to discuss the possibilities of further collaboration between TASC and DTCs. Collaboration between these two programs has been ongoing since 1999.

TASC has participated as a full partner in the development of all new DTCs. For example, in order for a new DTC to be approved for implementation by the State DTC Advisory Committee, the local planning committee must document in their implementation plan that TASC has participated in the planning process. This criterion is mandatory. When the capacity for TASC services in a District can support a DTC caseload, TASC will be utilized as the primary case management provider. The most recent group of DTCs to apply to the State DTC Advisory Committee for implementation approval included:

- 1) Judicial District 19B - Randolph
- 2) Judicial District 15C - Orange
- 3) Judicial District 25 - Catawba
- 4) Judicial District 12- Cumberland
- 5) Judicial District 11- Johnston

All but one of these Districts included TASC as part of their plan to provide case management services. The only exception was Judicial District 25 because they had planned to target repeat DWI offenders. Those offenders did not meet the admission criteria of the local TASC Program. Also, at the time, the TASC program in Judicial District 25 was just becoming established and did not have the capacity to take on a DTC caseload.

Judicial Districts 19B and 25 started small DTCs in 2002 with no funding from the State. This is possible for a short amount of time if the caseload remains small (under10) and there is minimal data collection. Since the spring of 2002, District19B has partnered with the local TASC Program and the Day Reporting Center to maintain an operational pilot drug court. They also

applied for, and received, a small federal grant in 2002 to help support the treatment costs. Judicial District 25 has reapplied for federal grant money and they have broadened their client base to include all nonviolent, addicted offenders in an effort to increase their chance of receiving federal money. They also recently appointed the new, local TASC representative to their local management committee and are exploring ways to work collaboratively. Judicial District 15B has also submitted a federal grant application to implement their DTC this fall. TASC will be the sole provider of case management services if they receive the award. They will also use some of the federal money to buy enough additional TASC services to cover the needs of their DTC. In Judicial Districts 11 and 12, proposed implementation plans, that were approved in 2001 by the State DTC Advisory Committee, included the utilization of TASC services. Those DTCs are temporarily on hold because they lack adequate funding to get started.

Other operational courts that utilize TASC services include:

1. Judicial District 5 – TASC provides administrative oversight to the DTC case coordinator.
2. Judicial District 9 - TASC provides **limited** case management services. This has hindered the growth of the court since it began in 1996. The TASC capacity has never been able to handle the potential DTC caseload. TASC currently provides services only two days per week. The local DTC staff has repeatedly requested an increase of case management coverage however, the local TASC program has not been able to meet their need.
3. Judicial District 28 – TASC provides all case management services with the help of local funding and Federal funding. Without the additional funding, the TASC Program would not be able to provide these services.
4. Judicial District 21 – TASC is just beginning to offer limited case management services to the DTC (5-10 cases). This is a new collaborative effort. The DTC recently reorganized the staff to eliminate one adult DTC case management position in order to support one half of an administrator's position. We expect this program to grow to at least 50 participants and we will work with TASC to eventually absorb at least one half of the caseload. It is not clear that TASC will be able to do this without the DTC supplying additional funds for the case management service. These are just a few examples of how TASC and DTCs are currently working together.

The DTC Manager and the State TASC Director acknowledge that there is potential for further collaboration. They also acknowledge that some preliminary planning is needed to work through the problems that arise when two programs from different State agencies want to collaborate without damaging or compromising services.

For example, the Division of Health and Human Services has a system of service documentation and data collection that enables them to meet certain program standards to earn TASC block grant money. The DTCs are required to document services and record participant data to produce ongoing program evaluations as required by statute. In order to avoid one case manager trying to meet the requirements of two systems of documentation, the systems need to be blended without sacrificing ongoing evaluations and other mandated data collection. This will require planning and collaboration at the state level before implementation can be successful at the local level. Currently case managers from TASC are trying to learn the DTC management information system and are maintaining two systems. This is not efficient. Until the dual system

of documentation is resolved it is more efficient to hire a dedicated DTC case manager than to hire a TASC case manager who needs to serve two systems

In addition, the capacity for TASC to provide DTC case management services varies from district to district across the state. In some areas the TASC capacity is very thin. If the DTC wanted to have TASC provide case management services in these areas the DTC would have to buy that service to enable TASC to hire additional staff.

The TASC Director and the DTC Director believe that these issues can be resolved. They also agree that the best resolution will take time, careful planning and collaboration. The DTC Director, with the concurrence of the TASC Director, has written and submitted a federal grant to hire a strategic planner to study, evaluate, and make recommendations to both the TASC Director and the DTC Manager. If the federal grant is awarded, results of this evaluation will be reported to the State Legislature as well as both supervising agencies before the next legislative session in 2004.

The second provision asks the Program to identify areas in which federal funding might absorb administrative costs.

Administrative costs are saved every time a federal grant is awarded to a local DTC or to the state DTC office. The state DTC program has encouraged local programs to apply for federal grants and they have supported that effort with technical support. In addition, federal agencies and other national programs, receiving substantial federal funds, provide extensive technical assistance to North Carolina's DTCs. While federal grants cannot support all necessary administrative services, they can help programs to survive hard economic times and to thrive.

Several examples of administrative cost savings include:

The Juvenile DTC planning team in Judicial District 21 was awarded an implementation grant by the Bureau of Justice Assistance in 2002. (This is a three year grant award.) The grant provided for one half of an administrator's salary as well as money to hire a juvenile DTC case coordinator. By combining the administration of the Juvenile DTC and the Adult DTC, the District was able to fund a fulltime administrator to manage both courts and also reduce the adult case managers needed by one fulltime position.

The same kind of grant allowed the DTC in Judicial District 14 to fund an administrator to manage all three of their DTCs (adult, juvenile, and family). That administrative position is currently funded 1/3 with a Governor's Crime Commission grant, 1/3 by a Bureau of Justice Assistance grant and 1/3 with State funds. They were able to assign a fulltime case coordinator to adult DTC and remove all administrative responsibilities from that position. This is a very cost efficient way to consolidate administrative responsibilities while increasing the quality and quantity of participant services.

Administrative savings are realized when we use TASC to provide services other than case management. For example, in Judicial District 5, the TASC Program provides clinical and administrative supervision to the DTC Coordinator. While they are not able to provide case

management services at this time, they contribute to the DTC by reducing administrative overhead.

Administrative cost savings can also be achieved by focusing future expansion of Adult DTCs in those Districts that already have an administrator in place. It would be less expensive, for example, to double the size of the court in Judicial District 10 (Wake) than it would be to start a new court in a District that had no DTC. While this strategy does not address equity across the Districts, it does provide for administrative cost savings per participant. It is a consideration.

The state DTC office is currently staffed with one fulltime, state-funded employee and three fulltime grant-funded positions. Funding for two of the three positions expires in June 2003. New grants have been submitted to continue one of those positions (research/evaluator), however it is not certain that those grants will be awarded. It is imperative that the state DTC office continue to receive the minimal amount of state funding that it currently receives in order to be able to pursue additional grant funding. Ongoing state funds are necessary to leverage additional federal money for administration, evaluation, treatment, training and case management dollars.

While there are no grants currently available that will fund pure program administration, there are grants that will allow some administrative functions to be temporarily supported. The state DTC office is currently seeking grants to:

1. support a strategic planner to work with the DTC and the TASC programs. This is a six to nine month effort and approximately a on-half time position;
2. support a strategic planner to work with the DTC, the Department of Corrections, and the Division of MH/DD/SAS to develop residential treatment options for women in DTC programs. This is approx. a one year effort at one half time;
3. support a fulltime research evaluator to continue the unfunded evaluation requirement that is part of the initial DTC legislation; and
4. support a fulltime training specialist to oversee and coordinate all DTC training statewide, develop a DTC website, and develop web-based professional training modules.

In addition to all the other examples of collaboration, TASC and DTCs are actively planning to merge future training initiatives whenever possible. In 2002, TASC and DTC sponsored a joint state conference in New Bern. It was the first of its kind between the two programs. In 2003, the National TASC conference will be held in Raleigh. The DTC Program will use federal training dollars to scholarship DTC staff to attend the TASC conference.

Drug Treatment Court and TASC will continue to actively collaborate in all areas that might sensibly save state dollars while maintaining a high quality of service to all DTC participants.

cc: John Kennedy
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ANNUAL REPORT ON THE STATUS OF NORTH CAROLINA'S DRUG TREATMENT COURT PROGRAM

APPENDIX C: Local DTC News Articles