

# **ARIZONA ADULT DRUG COURTS**

**Closing Fiscal Year 2007 Report**  
(July 1, 2006 – June 30, 2007)



**Arizona Supreme Court  
Adult Probation Services Division**

**ARIZONA SUPREME COURT  
Administrative Office of the Courts**

**This Report Published By**

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**For additional information about the Arizona Adult Probation Services Division, or for clarification of any information contained in this report, please contact the Arizona Supreme Court, Administrative Office of the Courts (AOC), Adult Probation Services Division at (602) 452-3460.**

**Each AOC funded adult drug court is required to submit statistical reports for their respective adult drug court program. The individual reports are then compiled at a statewide level and the closing data is represented here.**

**This report is available on the APSD Internet & Intranet website at:  
<http://supreme8/apsd/default.htm> or <http://supreme22/apsd/default.htm>**

**Report finalized 10/24/2007**

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## **Introduction**

An Arizona Legislative Act making an appropriation to the Administrative Office of the Courts for drug court programs passed in 2005 during the first regular session of the forty-seventh legislature. House Bill 2620, chapter 296 states the “sum of \$1,000,000 is appropriated from the state general fund in fiscal year 2006-2007 to the Administrative Office of the Courts for the purposes of funding juvenile and adult drug courts established by the presiding judge of the superior court.” Both adult probation services division and juvenile justice services division (six adult drug courts and ten juvenile drug courts), share the appropriation with a 60/40 split, respectively.

## **Background**

Pursuant to A.R.S. §13-3401, the presiding judge of the superior court, in cooperation with the county attorney, may establish a drug court program for the purpose of prosecuting, adjudicating and treating drug dependent persons who meet the criteria and guidelines for entry into the program. In FY ‘07, superior courts in eight Arizona counties have implemented or are in the planning stages of implementing an adult drug court. Arizona drug court programs were established primarily through federal grant assistance, which allowed jurisdictions to plan and implement drug court programs for a maximum of three years. After that time, in order to continue the programs, local jurisdictions assumed funding or created alternative funding sources.

### **Arizona Adult Drug Courts (AOC Funded for FY ‘07)**

#### **Purpose of funding and location**

- Maricopa County/expansion (Phoenix)
- Yuma County/expansion (Yuma)
- Coconino County/expansion (Flagstaff)
- Pima County/expansion (Tucson)
- Navajo County/new (Holbrook & Show Low)
- Yavapai County/new and expansion (Prescott & Verde Valley)

#### **Non-AOC funded Drug Courts for FY ‘07**

- Gila County (Payson & Globe)

#### **Adult Drug Court – planning stages for FY ‘09**

- Cochise County (Sierra Vista)
- Pinal County (Florence)

## Overview

Drug Courts are voluntary programs for offenders charged with or convicted of drug and drug-related crimes. An alternative to regular criminal adjudication, Drug Court teams typically consist of a judge, prosecutor, defense attorney, probation officer, and a treatment provider who collaborate to design appropriate treatment, counseling, and sanctions to reduce the offender's dependency on illicit drugs and their future chances of incarceration. Eligibility for Drug Court varies depending on the requirements and restrictions of the particular Superior Court in which the program operates. Defendants typically have a demonstrated drug addiction that has put them in contact with law enforcement and the judicial system. In most cases, the underlying offense must be of a non-violent, non-sexual nature, and the offender must not have committed a prior violent or sexual offense. The process for each Drug Court also varies, although most follow a post-adjudication procedure in which offenders enter the program after pleading guilty. Individuals now on probation, then are given opportunities to utilize drug treatment services, such as counseling and education. Offenders also must abide by certain rules, such as abstaining from drugs and alcohol and obeying any other prohibitions ordered by the judge. If an offender successfully completes the program, often the conviction is reduced from a felony to a misdemeanor. Terms of probation, which originally may have continued past the completion point of the Drug Court program, are then often suspended. According to a 2006 survey conducted by American University, Arizona ranked 18<sup>th</sup> for the total number of operational Drug Courts in the United States. Among 11 western states, Arizona ranked 6<sup>th</sup>. (*JLBC Staff Program Summary, Updated August 30, 2006*).

## Trainings and Initiatives

- **NDCI Training.** The National Drug Court Institute (NDCI) established a comprehensive, skills-based drug court coordinator training program. The curriculum assisted coordinators in developing workable, effective “action plans” to influence outcomes in matters involving the development of and/or changes to written policies and procedures, oversight of contractual relationships with the court program and project planning; budgetary/funding request, justification and acquisition and program implementation.

The Comprehensive Drug Court Practitioner Training Series for Drug Court Coordinators helped participants learn, through scenario-based individual and group activities, skilled approaches to prevent and resolve conflict. The training also focused on understanding the importance of community mapping to identify gaps in services and acquire resources. Participants learned various types of case management modalities and how to monitor case flow in drug courts. The training was held September 18-22, 2006 at the National Judicial College in Reno, Nevada (*National Drug Court Institute*).

Drug court coordinators, who were already trained through the Practitioner's Series, were encouraged to recommend other members of their team for

specialized training. For example, Coconino County's probation officer attended the NDCI Drug Court Community Supervision Training.

- **7<sup>th</sup> Annual Arizona Drug Court Conference** – *Arizona Drug Courts – Meeting at the Crossroads: Integrating & Implementing Effective Strategies While Enhancing Professional Development.* – August 23, 2007, held at the Scottsdale Plaza Resort. Arizona's annual drug court conference saw an increased participation from previous years, with approximately 387 attendees (50+ over last year's attendance). Tribal representation also increased, as well as the Arizona Association of Drug Court Professionals (AADCP). The Chief of Staff for the Arizona Governor's Office, the Chief of Staff for the Office of National Drug Control Policy – White House Office, and the Chief Justice of the Arizona Supreme Court were among the distinguished guest speakers. The National Association of Drug Court Professionals (NADCP) and the National Drug Court Institute (NDCI) were represented by their President/CEO, and their Chief of Staff. The two representatives also presented breakout sessions and the President/CEO served as closing plenary. This year's conference included 12 educational sessions on topics such as 'Co-Occurring Disorders,' 'Adolescent versus Adult Treatment,' 'Adult and Juvenile Case Management,' and 'Drug Recognition.'
- **NCSC Drug Court Evaluation Training Workshop – Phoenix, October 16-17, 2006, presented by the Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA), National Center for State Courts, and the Arizona Administrative Office of the Courts.** The purpose of the Drug Court Evaluation Training Workshop was to assist operating drug courts in designing, planning, implementing and evaluating the operation and/or effectiveness of drug court programs. Two tracks of training were offered for those in attendance; Track A provided an overview to drug court evaluation and Track B focused on conducting an internal drug court evaluation/monitoring of drug courts.
- **Arizona Methamphetamine Strategic Action Planning Summit – Phoenix, January 10-11, 2007.** The event was sponsored by the Governor's Office for Children, Youth and Families, the Governor's Methamphetamine Task Force and the Arizona Parents Commission on Drug Education and Prevention. Drug Court professionals across the state were invited to be part of the state planning summit of the Arizona Methamphetamine Task Force in order to create a statewide strategic plan targeting the reduction of the impact and consequences of methamphetamine in Arizona. The planning summit was built on last year's Methamphetamine Action Conference. The summit provided an opportunity for stakeholders to participate in the creation of the state's comprehensive strategic plan that will assist in the development state and local policy recommendations targeting methamphetamine. APSD is also actively involved in the Governor's "A Plan for Action: Addressing the Methamphetamine Crisis in Arizona". Reports are submitted monthly to the Task Force outlining progress on the following goals: (1) Submit FY '09 budget decision package, which includes a

request of additional funding to expand Arizona's drug courts (2) Submit of FY '08 budget decision package to continue existing funding of drug courts (3) Develop innovative, effective methods to assist substance abusing offenders, including expansion of drug courts, (4) Ensure offenders are appropriately screened for needs and risks to the community, currently initiated by an outside vendor evaluating the OST, and (5) Conduct research on offender management, treatment and rehabilitation programs used in Arizona to ensure best practices are utilized. Arizona drug courts will undergo an evaluation by a contracted evaluator during FY 08.

- **National Center for State Courts Drug Court Working Group (BJA grant funded).** A single Drug Court Information Systems Working Group was appointed to review and finalize checklist drafts to be used by courts in planning, developing, and assessing gaps in drug court management information systems. The recommendations may also be used for BJA to evaluate management information components in grant applications. Exchange of data between drug court information systems, treatment provider information systems, and general court case management systems have also been developed. The Adult Probation Services Division, Treatment Manager, participated in the Drug Court workgroup MIS meetings on the following dates: Denver, CO., October 2-4, 2006, Williamsburg, VA, November 15-17, 2006 and Williamsburg, VA, February 21-23, 2007. In approaching this work, the Drug Court Working Group members combined their knowledge of well-vetted national standards with practical experience to develop tools that will assist Drug Court communities and their partner agencies. The tools assess Drug Court information systems' effectiveness and improve timeliness and accuracy of information exchanges, which are keys to the intensive monitoring that makes Drug Courts work. (NCSC, Drug Court Information Systems and Exchanges Summary, July, 2007). The following challenges were addressed in the work group: (1) Translate local best practices and national policy to information system guidelines, (2) Provide a consistent and effective means of exchanging information among participating Drug Court agencies and service providers, and (3) Use the data from Drug Court information systems to assess individual progress and program effectiveness. The final product is still under review with the National Center for State Courts.
- **National Association of Drug Court Professionals (NADCP) National Drug Court Conference – 'Taking Drug Courts to Scale.'** During June 14-16, 2007, NADCP held its National Drug Court Conference in Washington, D.C. Fifty four individuals from Arizona representing Adult Probation, Tribal Healing to Wellness Courts (Adult, Juvenile and Family), Tribal Substance Abuse & Prevention, Tribal Behavioral Health, Adult, Juvenile and Family Drug Courts, Boy's & Girls Club of America, Public Defenders, County Attorneys, Arizona Behavioral Health, Private Physicians, CARF Representatives, and Drug Court Judges. In addition to the professional development opportunities (which many of the Adult Drug Court teams participated) there was a rally on capital hill as well

as an afternoon where participants could meet with their state representatives to spread the news that ‘Drug Courts Work.’

- **APETS Drug Court Build.** The Adult Probation Enterprise Tracking System (APETS) Spring/Summer Build, Drug Court module, was successfully deployed on July 2, 2007. This build offers Adult Probation (particularly drug court) users the new functionality of drug court tracking. The APETS business manager, analysts, programmers, and statewide representation from APETS and drug courts assisted in the development of performance data that will be captured for the Drug Court program in the new Drug Court module of APETS. APETS became the official statewide system in December 2006 and is used by all 15 adult probation departments throughout the state. APETS allows all users to share a single database as their primary business application.

## **Highlights**

Each court was required to submit a plan for the continuation, improvement, initiation, or expansion of a drug court in their county. Below are just a few highlights of each court’s activities through during the first fiscal year of appropriated funding.

### **Coconino**

- Advisory Board approved increasing capacity to 80 participants at any given time,
- New contracted urinalysis laboratory provider, TASC,
- Overall graduation rate over six and a half years is 70%,
- Employment rates increased from 51% to 89% among drug court participants,
- Improved tracking and monitoring of drug court client data.

### **Maricopa**

- Continues to improve upon the Contingency Management Program, which required a full time position to be created to manage it.

### **Navajo**

- From the evaluation training received the Drug Court team has developed a set of participant and program objectives used to evaluate the performance of the participants as well as the program,
- The Navajo County Adult Drug Court began operating in Holbrook, AZ in March of 2006. During FY ‘07 the court was expanded to a second location in Show Low, AZ on December 14, 2006.

### **Pima**

- The team continues to explore the development of gender specific treatment groups and review hearings. An in-house substance abuse counselor has monitored treatment groups for quality assurance,
- Training has enabled the team to review and adjust program policies, i.e. the team has since expanded the incentive program and reduced the frequency of incarceration as a sanction,

- Evaluation efforts have begun for the OST scores as well as the amount of time from intake to treatment onset in order to increase the effectiveness of the program,
- As a result of the program expansion efforts a new judge, public defender, and probation officer have been added to the Drug Court program.

### **Yavapai**

- Yavapai County Adult Drug Court celebrated its first ever Oct'Sober'Fest in October 2006. The event is an activity that Drug Court officials sponsor to recognize the success of past and present drug court participants,
- Yavapai County Drug Court also expanded to a second location on January 12, 2007 in the Verde Valley,
- Developed a community partnership with MATForce and the Substance Abuse Coalition to better meet the needs of Drug Court participants,
- Developed a new relationship with their court services probation officers in identify and screen clients for participation in drug court.

### **Yuma**

- Outcome Evaluation Findings (draft) completed in October 2006,
- Motivational Interviewing counselor to conduct assessments and intakes, as well as target clients that are missing treatment,
- Highest number of referrals to Literacy Education And Resource Network (LEARN) centers with a total of 45 referrals made during the fiscal year,
- Developed a critical program list which will serve as the baseline for the programs strategic plan (from NDCI training).

## ADULT DRUG COURT FUNDING SUMMARY – Fiscal Year 2007

(July 11, 2006)

County	Brief Program Description	Drug Court Funding	*DTEF	Total Award
<b>Maricopa</b>	Continuation of existing court, to serve 753 participants during FY '06, based on an average growth of 27 new participants per month for the first seven months of FY '06.	\$ 79,516	\$27,984	\$ 107,500
<b>Yuma</b>	Expansion of Drug Court to serve 185 participants. 18 month program provides services in-house; program is currently exceeding capacity.	\$ 128,675	\$ 45,288	\$ 173,963
<b>Pima</b>	Expansion of existing Post Conviction Drug Court to serve 200 participants. Community based supervision program for adults who have committed drug possession offenses; Placed on probation for 18-36 months and ordered to participate in substance abuse treatment.	\$ 186,400	\$ 65,600	\$ 252,000
<b>Navajo</b>	Initiation of new Drug Court to serve 35-50 adults; Target population are those on Intensive Probation Supervision with pending probation violations; county has limited resources and large geographic area to cover.	\$ 112,161	\$ 39,474	\$ 151,635
<b>Coconino</b>	Expand best practices strategies through expanded treatment, testing and incentives.	\$ 33,948	\$ 11,949	\$ 45,897
<b>Yavapai</b>	Improvement and expansion of current Drug Court to meet best practices from the current monthly average of 79, to a goal of 100 per month, by the end of FY '07 and enhance efficiency of program caseload(s); Expand to rural areas, establish aftercare program, increase program, develop additional resources through collaboration.	\$ 59,300	\$ 20,867	\$ 80,167

### Total Adult Drug Court Funding Package:

Drug Court Funds	\$600,000
DTEF Rollover Funds	<u>\$211,162</u>
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$811,162</b>

\* DTEF - Drug Treatment and Education Fund

## Summary

The goal of Drug Court funding for Arizona is to foster, fund and promote adult, family and juvenile Drug Courts that incorporate national best practices and serve medium and high risk offenders who have demonstrated substance abuse problems.

Laws 2005, Chapter 296 adds General Fund monies for the first time by appropriating an additional \$1 million in FY '07 for Drug Court programs. AOC requested \$5 million in the initial proposal to expand Drug Courts across the state. Since the request was met with \$1 million for both juvenile and adult Drug Courts, both APSD and JJSD used supplemental monies to meet the demand of drug courts across Arizona.

During FY '07, Adult Drug Courts receiving legislatively appropriated funding:

- Served a total of 1,653 probationers,
- Graduated a total of 292 successful participants,
- Assisted 682 participants gain employment (not employed at time of entry),
- Obtained 107,935 (or 98%) negative Drug Screens/Tests Results.

## The Future

**“A Strategic Agenda for Arizona’s Courts.”** The Strategic Agenda for Arizona’s Courts 2005-2010 identified the expansion of drug courts as one of the initiatives under the goal of “Protecting Children, Families and Communities,” specifically, “developing innovative, effective methods to assist substance-abusing offenders, including the continued expansion of drug courts to prevent additional contact with the justice system.” Initiatives to achieve this include “expanding statewide the use of drug courts and treatment in reducing substance abuse and recidivism in the justice system.” In addition, the Chief Justice outlines initiatives to conduct research on offender management, treatment and rehabilitation programs used in Arizona to ensure best practices are utilized. Accomplishing this initiative requires “evaluating drug treatment outcomes for offenders to drug courts and those receiving treatment services through the Drug Treatment and Education Fund. These driving forces will initiate the following continuum of research” (*A Strategic Agenda for Arizona’s Courts 2005-2010*, Chief Justice, Ruth V. McGregor).

**FY ‘09 Adult Drug Court Budget Proposal.** The FY ‘09 Drug Court Budget Proposal Package has been submitted and includes a request to increase the legislatively appropriated funding (by \$500,000) for Adult Drug Courts. The increase will assist with the start-up costs of two new Adult Drug Court programs in Arizona; Pinal County and Cochise County Adult Drug Courts. Pinal and Cochise County have already completed the planning stages and program design for their proposed programs and have applied for Federal Funding to assist with start-up costs (As of June 30, 2007 Cochise was still waiting approval of their grant while Pinal County applied for Federal funding in 2006 and was not approved due to a lack of Federal funding).

### **Access to Recovery (ATR) Grant**

On June 7, 2007, the Arizona Governor's Office, with assistance from the Arizona Supreme Court, Administrative Office of the Courts – Adult Probation Services Division and Pima Prevention Partnership, applied for a 3 year, Substance Abuse & Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) 'Access to Recovery Grant (ATR).' The Governor's Office titled the grant 'Changing How Open Independence Can Ensure Success (CHOICES).'

The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services announced on September 20, 2007 that Arizona was of 24 states/tribal organizations to receive the Access to Recovery (ATR) grant to provide people seeking drug and alcohol treatment with vouchers allowing them a greater range of choice in selecting the services most appropriate for their needs (SAMHSA Press Release, September, 20, 2007). Arizona was awarded approximately \$8.3 million over a three year period to develop a cost effective treatment and recovery support services voucher system for individuals with methamphetamine-related substance use disorders who are involved with adult drug courts and tribal communities. Objectives include developing and implementing a voucher-driven process for methamphetamine users that offers choice of service providers and creating a broad network of eligible treatment and recovery support service providers for adult drug court-involved methamphetamine users (SAMHSA State ATR Program Descriptions, 9/21/07). The grant program will provide more opportunities for county drug courts and tribal wellness courts, the Administrative Office of the Courts, the Governor's Office for Children, Youth and Families – Division for Substance Abuse Policy, the Department of Health Services and numerous faith-based organizations to continue to work together to provide services in Arizona (News Release, State of Arizona, Executive Office, Governor Janet Napolitano, 9/20/07). The CHOICES project will work to reduce the overall prevalence of methamphetamine use and associated economic costs to public health and safety in Arizona by addressing the interacting cycles of methamphetamine use and resulting criminogenic behavior.

# **Closing Program Progress Report**

## **Cumulative**

**ARIZONA SUPREME COURT  
ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE OF THE COURTS  
ADULT PROBATION SERVICES DIVISION**

**ADULT DRUG COURT FUND**

**CUMULATIVE CLOSING REPORT (All AOC funded Drug Courts combined)  
FISCAL YEAR 2007  
July 1, 2006 - June 30, 2007**

**DRUG COURT PROGRAM NAME:** \_\_\_\_\_

**COUNTY:** Coconino, Maricopa, Navajo, Pima, Yavapai, Yuma

*Cumulative Closing Report Compiled August 31, 2007*

<b>Closing Program Statistics (Fiscal Year 2007)</b>	
How many adults were <b>sentenced</b> into the Adult Drug Court program during the funding period?	746
How many of the adults that were screened were <b>denied</b> admission (for any reason) to the Adult Drug Court?	350

<b>Demographics (Closing Fiscal Year 2007)</b>	
<i>Identify the demographic characteristics of the adults who were served by the Adult Drug Court program during the funding period.</i>	
<b>Males</b>	
Total number of males served by the Adult Drug Court program during the funding period	1137
<b>Age</b>	
17 and under	0
18 to 25	330
26 to 29	213
30 to 39	302
40 to 49	226
50 to 59	61
60 and older	5
<b>Ethnicity</b>	
Hispanic Origin	360
White, Not Hispanic	617
Black, not Hispanic	85
Asian and Pacific Islander	7
American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut	64
Tribe/Nation:	5
Tribe/Nation:	3
Other	4

## Demographics (Closing Fiscal Year 2007)

*(continued)*

### Females

Total number of females served by the Adult Drug Court program during the funding period	516
<b>Age</b>	
17 and under	0
18 to 25	118
26 to 29	100
30 to 39	184
40 to 49	88
50 to 59	25
60 and older	1
<b>Ethnicity</b>	
Hispanic Origin	106
White, Not Hispanic	333
Black, not Hispanic	50
Asian and Pacific Islander	1
American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut	25
Tribe/Nation:	2
Tribe/Nation:	3
Other	1
Is the total population that the Adult Drug Court program services Urban, Suburban, or Rural?	

### Education

*Enter the educational status of the adults who were served by the Adult Drug Court program during the funding period.*

Of the participants who were not in a GED/high school program at the time of entry into the Adult Drug Court, how many subsequently enrolled in a GED/high school program?	82
Of the participants who were not in a GED/high school program at the time of entry into the Adult Drug Court, how many were referred to a <b>LEARN Center</b> ?	63
<b>Of the participants who were enrolled in a GED course, high school, or post-secondary program, indicate how many achieved the following while in the Adult Drug Court during the funding period:</b>	
Pursued GED/high school education	70
Completed GED/high school education	25
Pursued Associates or Bachelor's Degree	30
Completed Associates or Bachelor's Degree	0
Pursued Master's Degree or post-graduate	0
Completed Master's Degree or post-graduate	0
<b>Quantify the educational status of the participants discharged during the funding period:</b>	
Pursuing GED/high school education	9
Completed GED/high school education	11
Pursued Associates or Bachelor's Degree	13
Completed Associates or Bachelor's Degree	3

## Employment (Closing Fiscal Year 2007)

*Enter the employment status of the adults who were served by the Adult Drug Court program during the funding period.*

How many participants were employed at the time of entry?	587
How many participants obtained employment during their participation?	682
How many participants lost employment opportunities due to the demands of Drug Court participation?	15

## Treatment (Closing Fiscal Year 2007)

*Enter the information requested for the adults who were served by the Adult Drug Court program during the funding period.*

**Quantify the total number of sessions/evaluations (provided by a treatment agency) that were provided to the Adult Drug Court participants who were served during the funding period for the following:**

Total # of substance abuse evaluations completed	869
Total # of group sessions provided	15011
Total # of individual sessions provided	4251
Total # of family sessions provided	346
Total # of parenting sessions provided	207
Other	453

**Quantify the number and type of sanctions and rewards during the funding period:**

Total # of positive rewards given	15943
Specific types:	8875
Specific types:	6962
Total # of negative sanctions imposed	4923
Specific types:	3019
Specific types:	1747

**Rank the following primary drugs in the order of abuse among Adult Drug Court participants served during the funding period:**

Alcohol	4
Cocaine/Crack Cocaine	3
Marijuana	2
Methamphetamine	1
Heroin	5
Prescription Drugs	6
Other	7

**Of the total number of drug screens/tests collected during the funding period, how many were:**

Negative test results	107,935
Positive test results	2567
GCMS confirmations	913
BA's administered	4093
(Yuma does not track BA's)	
UA's administered	46,447

## Treatment (Closing Fiscal Year 2007)

(continued)

### How many of the participants served during the funding period achieved the following:

Overall percentage of clean drug tests during participation	98%
NO commission of a new offense*/recidivism** during participation	771
Were <b>convicted</b> of a new offense*	144

### For the adult participants who were served during the funding period, please indicate the number of participants that were terminated for any of the following reasons:

Terminations due to successful graduations (or program completion)	292
Terminations due to program noncompliance	58
Terminations due to revocation/violation of probation	207
Other	6

Reason:

As of 6/30/2007 how many FY2007 Adult Drug Court graduates are now participating in an Alumni group?	193
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## Cumulative Program Statistics (Requested by NDCI)

*Please respond to the three following questions based upon information from program inception to 6/30/2007*

What is the total number of participants that have enrolled in the Adult Drug Court program?	9125
What is the total number of participants that have graduated from the Adult Drug Court program?	2213
What is the total number of Drug-Free*** babies born to female Drug Court participants?	57

## Fiscal Year Feedback

*Please respond to the three following questions based upon information between 7/1/2006 and 6/30/2007*

### Describe the annual training plan for your program that addresses issues to improve your service delivery process that were achieved:

**Coconino** - Team members attended NDCI training in June and the Arizona Drug Court Conference in August

**Maricopa** - NADCP Training in June, Arizona Drug Court Conference training in August, COJET requirement

**Navajo** - National Drug Court Conference, Comprehensive Coordinator Training, Evaluation Training

**Pima** - Quarterly in-service trainings, MI, NDCI Comp Coordinator Training, Arizona Drug Court conference Training

**Yavapai** - Attended NDCI trainings, held a year end retreat focused on the internal evaluation of the program

**Yuma** - Attended NDCI Coordinator Training, Arizona Drug Court Conference

\*Offenses can be felony or misdemeanor charges. Do not include non-criminal traffic violations, Driving on a Suspended License, vehicle registration violations, or criminal charges resulting from an offense committed prior to Drug Court participation. Do not count probation revocations unless revocation resulted from the commission of a new offense occurring while in the Drug Court program with charges before the court.

\*\*\*"Recidivism," in this instance means the commission of any new offense occurring while participating in Drug Court as evidenced by the filing of charges before the court.

\*\*\*Drug-Free babies are those babies born to female Drug Court participants - women who entered the Drug Court pregnant and addicted, but through treatment and Drug Court participation, test clean prior to giving birth to a baby that had no indicia of being affected by drugs, usually determined through APGAR and Meconium tests

FAQ Series, BJA Drug Court Clearinghouse. American University. August 15, 2005

## Fiscal Year Feedback

(continued)

**Describe any quality assurance measures you have identified and/or implemented during this year:**

**Coconino** - Overall graduation rate after six and a half years is 70%, employment rates increased to 89%

**Maricopa** - Continue to make adjustments to tracking components of Contingency Management, a work in progress.

**Navajo** - Identified key participant objectives from which to evaluate effectiveness of the program

**Pima** - Among other things, OST scores are being evaluated as well as the length of time from intake to treatment onset

**Yavapai** - Developed a new relationship with Court Services Probation officer to get clients screened and in program

**Yuma** - Routine tracking of graduation rates, revocation rates, positive U/A's, and growth trends and referral volume

**Describe any development/changes in the roles/responsibilities of the members of the Drug Courts team as a result of funding this year:**

**Coconino** - Lost an administrative support position, actively seeking a new person to take the position

**Maricopa** - Full time position was created to manage the Contingency Management portion of the program

**Navajo** - Expanded assessment/screening to include coordinator and increased referrals to drug court program

**Pima** - Expansion was the biggest change resulting in an additional Probation Officer, Public Defender and Judge

**Yavapai** - Held two drug court events in the community 'Oct-Sober-Fest' (October) and 'Miracles of Recovery' (May)

**Yuma** - A new Treatment program coordinator position was added, however drug court funding was not used

**Describe specific instances where you made use of the training/information obtained at the Comprehensive Drug Court Coordinator Training sponsored by NDCI (FY 2007) to enhance, improve, or stabilize your Adult Drug Court team and how that information was implemented:**

**Coconino** - Continued improvement in the tracking and monitoring of drug court client data

**Maricopa** - Several new staff have joined including a new Judicial Officer and roles, mission, vision have been reviewed

**Navajo** - Program is more comprehensive and individualized based on the participant

**Pima** - Information regarding drug testing, co-occurring disorders, and incentives and sanctions applied to program

**Yavapai** - Developed a community partnership with MATForce and the Substance Abuse Coalition

**Yuma** - Developed a critical program list which will serve as the baseline for the programs strategic plan (NDCI training)

**Describe any challenges/difficulties your Drug Court program encountered this year for which you want to request**

**Coconino** - DUI participants have difficulty paying off their fines & fees, especially in a 10 month program.

**Maricopa** - Continues to struggle with a consistent, effective way to collect appropriate data

**Navajo** - Rural issues: lack of housing/food resources for jail released participants, participant transportation

**Pima** - Continued development of the Drug Court APETS build

**Yavapai** - Encouragement of Judge to attend NDCI Judicial Conference

**Yuma** - Continued implementation of the Drug Court APETS build

### Acronyms used:

- GED: General Education Diploma
- GCMS: Gas chromatography-mass spectrometry
- BA's: Breathalyzer
- UA's: Urinalysis
- NDCI: National Drug Court Institute
- NADCP: National Association of Drug Court Professionals
- COJET: Committee on Judicial Education and Training
- MI: Motivational Interviewing
- OST: Offender Screening Tool
- DUI: Driving Under the Influence
- APETS: Adult Probation Enterprise Tracking System
- MATForce: Methamphetamine Task Force

**Signature:**

\_\_\_\_\_  
Drug Court Coordinator

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

## **Closing Financial Status Report**

### **Cumulative**

ARIZONA SUPREME COURT  
ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE OF THE COURTS  
ADULT PROBATION SERVICES DIVISION

ADULT PROBATION DRUG COURT FUND

CLOSING FINANCIAL STATUS REPORT  
FOR FISCAL YEAR 2007

DRUG COURT PROGRAM NAME: Adult Drug Court  
COUNTY: Coconino, Maricopa, Pima, Navajo, Yavapai, Yuma

*REPORT ONLY DRUG COURT FUND TRANSACTIONS FOR THE PERIOD OF JULY 1, 2006 THROUGH June 30, 2007. PLEASE DO NOT INCLUDE FUNDS RECEIVED FROM ANY OTHER SOURCE.*

COUNTY	APPROVED	EXPENDED
Coconino	\$ 45,897	\$ 45,897
Maricopa	\$ 107,500	\$ 102,741
Navajo	\$ 121,635	\$ 121,635
Pima	\$ 252,000	\$ 252,000
Yavapai	\$ 80,167	\$ 80,167
Yuma	\$ 173,963	\$ 136,742

# **Closing Program Progress Report**

## **Charts & Graphs**

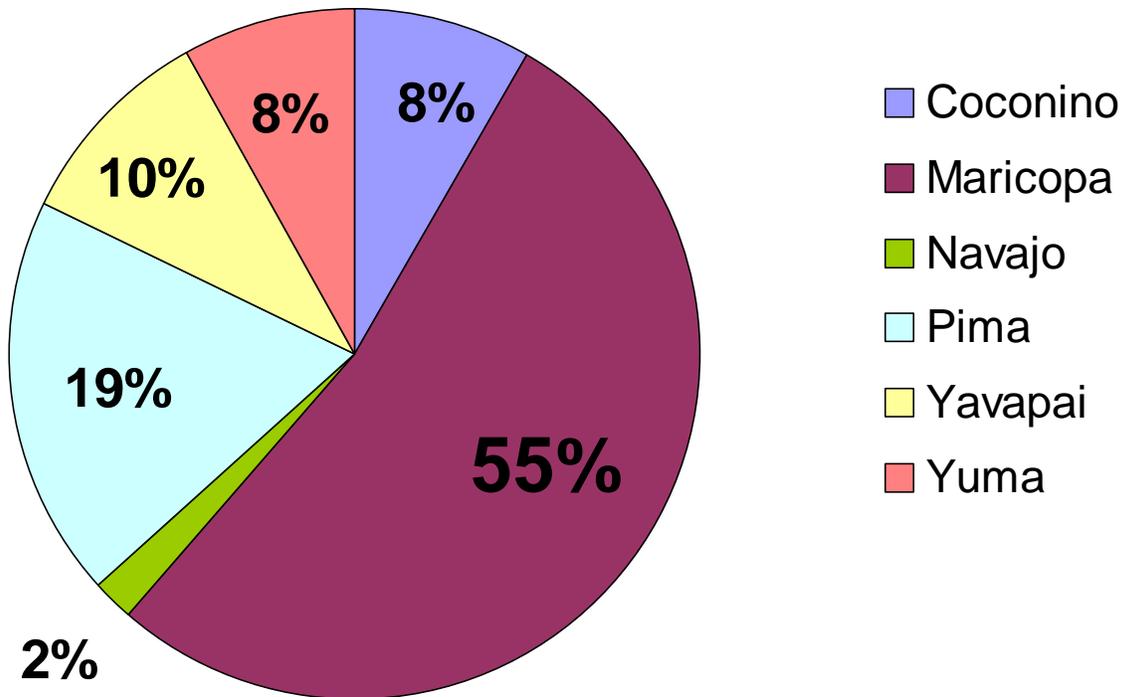
## Closing Program Statistics (Fiscal Year 2007)

How many adults were **sentenced** into the Adult Drug Court program during the funding period?

### Sentenced During Funding Period

Coconino	62
Maricopa	396
Navajo	14
Pima	141
Yavapai	73
Yuma	60

### Participants Sentenced to Adult Drug Court During Fiscal Year 2007

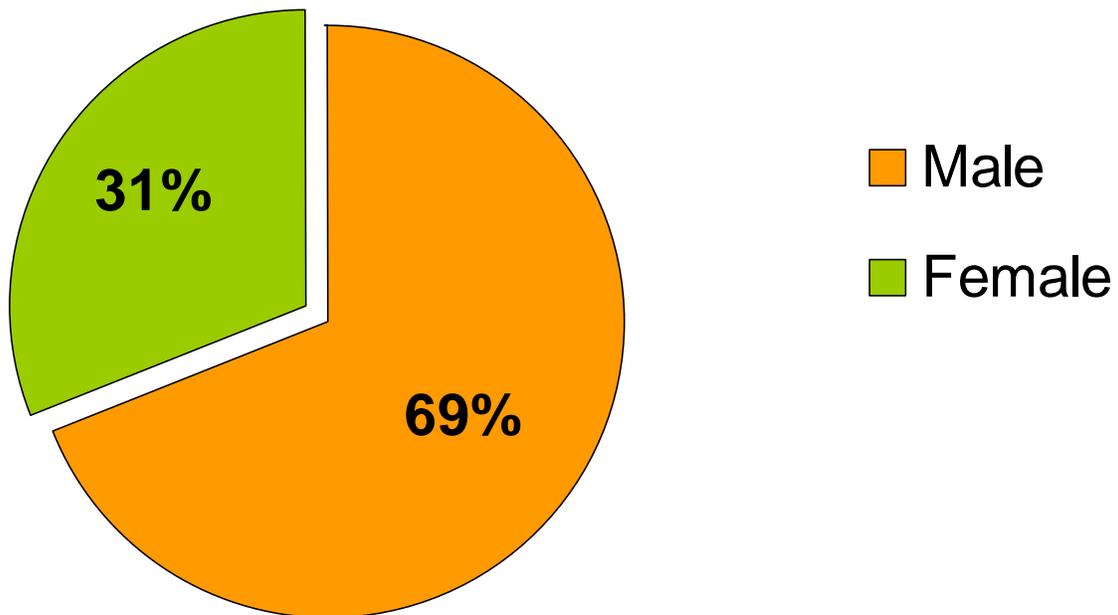


## Demographics (Closing Fiscal Year 2007)

Total number of males served by the Adult Drug Court program during the funding period	1137
Total number of females served by the Adult Drug Court program during the funding period	516
Total number of participants served during Fiscal Year 2007	1653

	Females	Males
Coconino	34	100
Maricopa	238	576
Navajo	6	15
Pima	114	231
Yavapai	43	71
Yuma	81	144

### Adult Drug Court Participants Served during Fiscal Year 2007



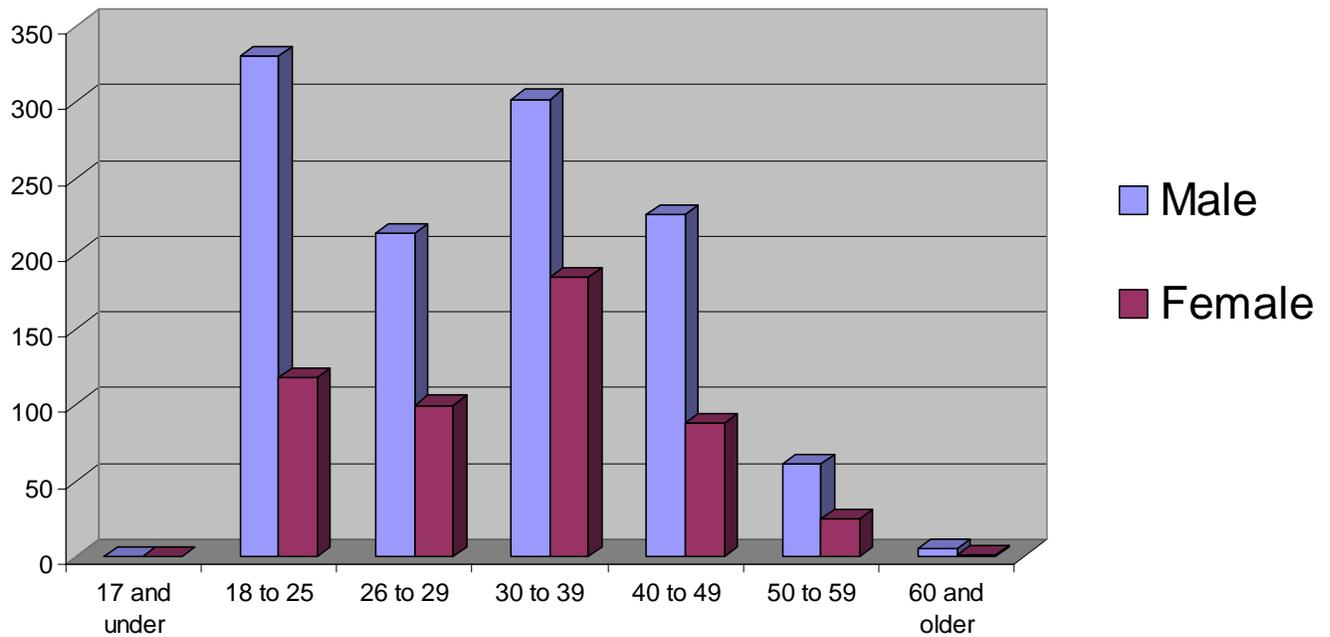
## Demographics (Closing Fiscal Year 2007)

*(continued)*

### Age

County	Females	Males
Coconino	34	100
Maricopa	238	576
Navajo	6	15
Pima	114	231
Yavapai	43	71
Yuma	81	144

### Demographic Distribution by Age for Participants Served During Fiscal Year 2007



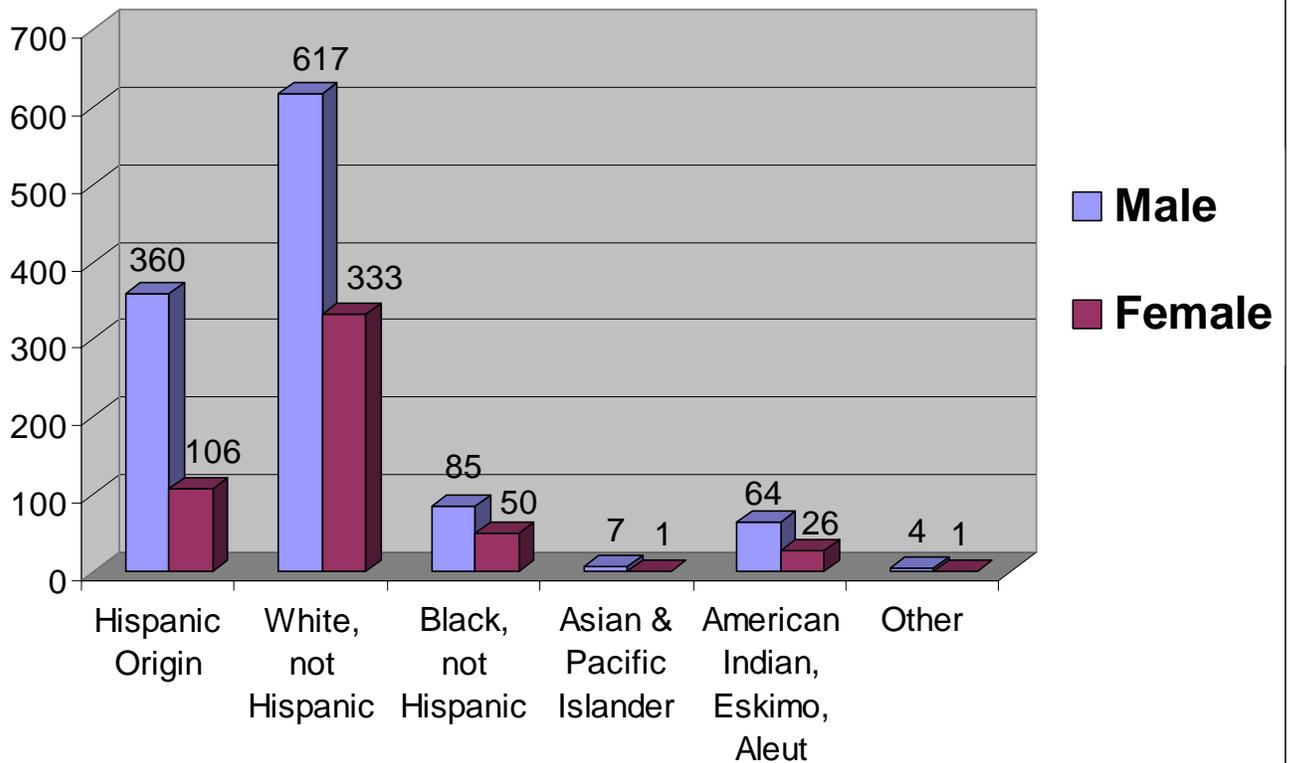
## Demographics (Closing Fiscal Year 2007)

*(continued)*

### Ethnicity

Ethnicity	# of Males	# of Females
Hispanic Origin	360	106
White, not Hispanic	617	333
Black, not Hispanic	85	50
Asian & Pacific Islander	7	1
American Indian, Eskimo, Aleut	64	26
Other	4	1

**Demographic Distribution by Ethnicity for Participants Served During Fiscal Year 2007**



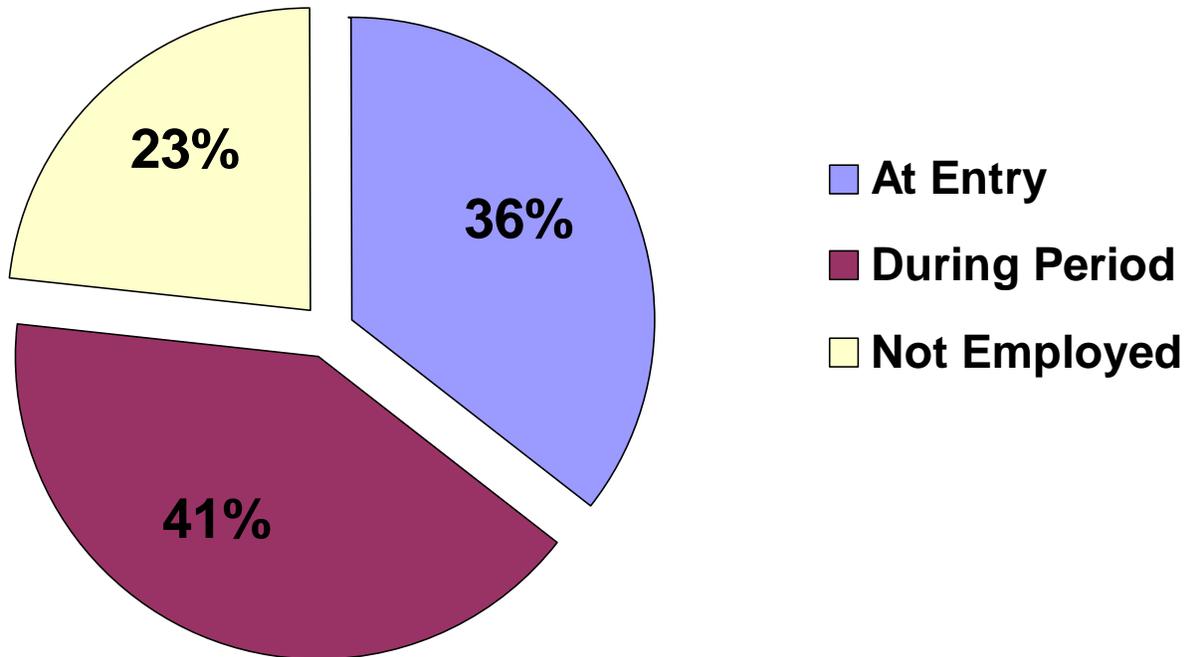
### Employment (Closing Fiscal Year 2007)

How many participants were employed at the time of entry?	587
How many participants obtained employment during their participation?	682
How many participants lost employment opportunities due to the demands of Drug Court participation?	15

#### Employment Status

Total Served	1653
At Entry	587
During Period	682
Not Employed	384
Lost Employment	15

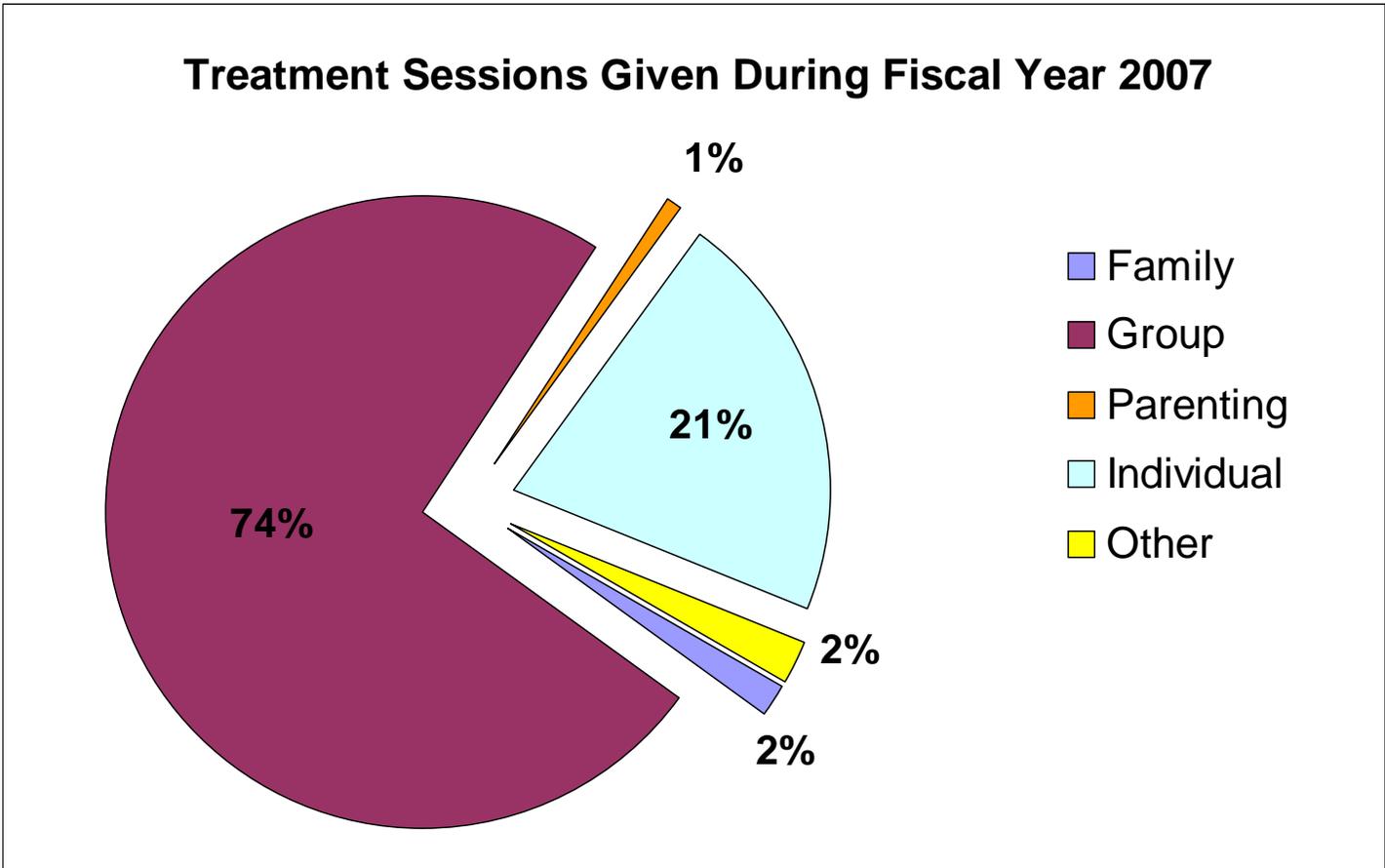
#### Employment Status for Participants Served During Fiscal Year 2007



**Treatment (Closing Fiscal Year 2007)**

Quantify the total number of sessions/evaluations (provided by a treatment agency) that were provided to the Adult Drug Court participants who were served during the funding period for the following:

Number of Sessions by Type	
Family	346
Group	15011
Parenting	207
Individual	4251
Other	453



## Treatment (Closing Fiscal Year 2007)

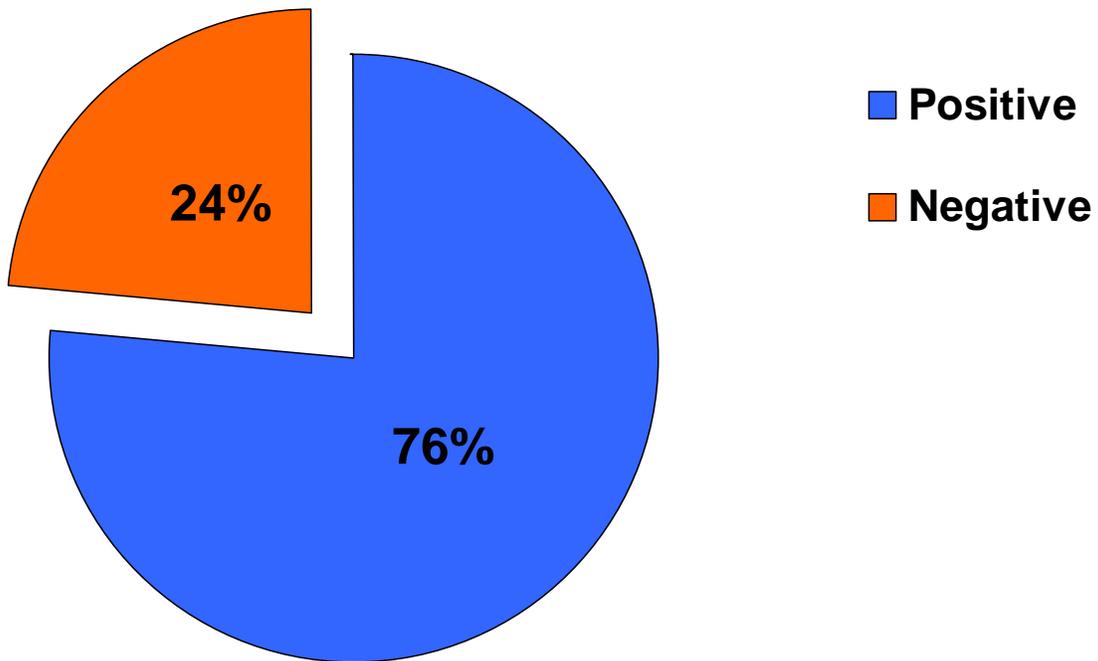
(continued)

Quantify the number and type of sanctions and rewards during the funding period:

### Sanctions & Rewards

Positive Rewards	15943
Negative Sanctions	4923

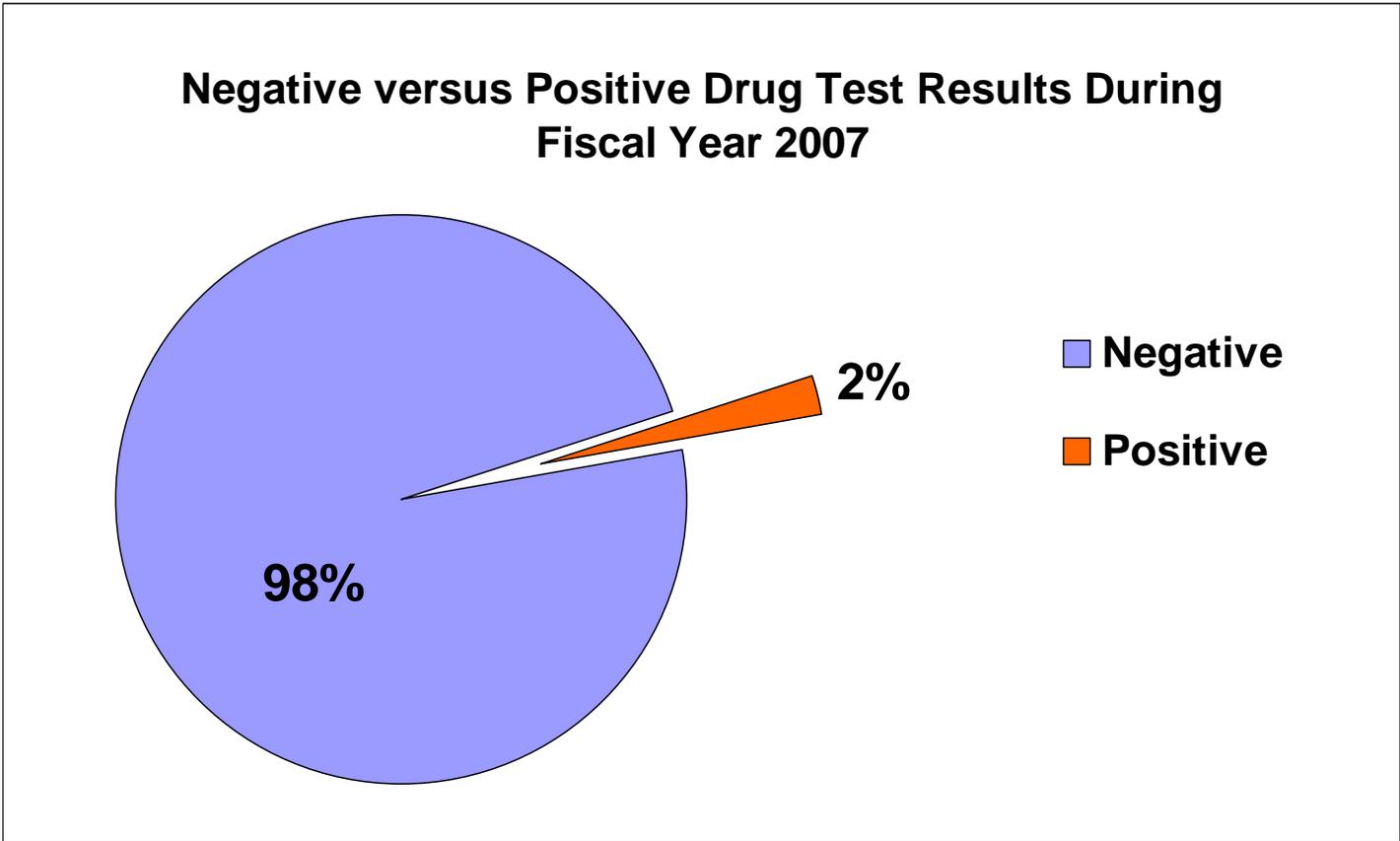
### Positive Rewards versus Negative Sanctions Given During Fiscal Year 2007



**Treatment (Closing Fiscal Year 2007)**  
*(continued)*

Of the total number of drug screens/tests collected during the funding period, how many were:

Drug Screens/Tests Results	
Negative	107935
Positive	2567
GCMS Confirmations	913



**Drug Screen/Test Results Confirmed by GCMS**  
**36%**