

# The Washington State Problem Solving Court Strategic Planning Survey

**FULL RESULTS**

**AUGUST 29, 2011**

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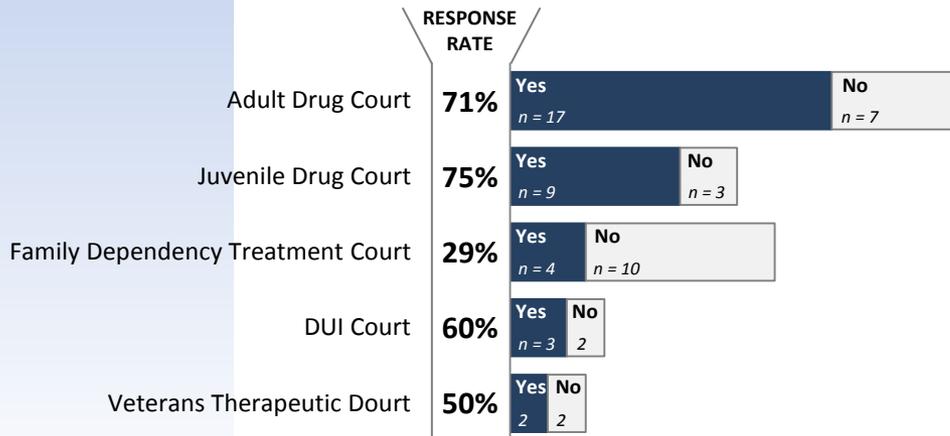
RDA REPORT NUMBER 4.87

Image source: <http://pugetsoundblogs.com/kitsap-crime/files/2010/04/drugcourt.jpg>

# About the Survey

- Conducted Spring 2011
- About **50 questions** requesting prioritized responses
- Distributed to **59 courts** throughout Washington State
- Team responses from **35 courts**
- **59%** overall response rate, varying by type of court

## Response rates by court type



### Washington State Problem Solving Court Strategic Planning Survey

Please answer the following questions as a TEAM.

#### I. State Policies / Guidelines

Part of the input received in the meetings held between June 2010, and May 2011, focused around the question of "What, if any, uniform policies and practices should be implemented across problem solving courts in Washington State?" The purpose of this section is to gather your opinion about this question.

##### 1. How should practices be standardized in all Washington State problem solving courts? Mark *all* that apply.

- Standards should be based on national practice standards.
- Standards should be applied only for specific areas of operation.
- Standards should be based on a certification process that requires compliance with minimum standards.
- Other (please specify).

If you selected other, please specify:

##### 2. Which of the following sources or processes would be useful in developing standards or guidelines for Washington State problem solving courts? Mark *all* that apply.

- National minimum standards (e.g., The Key Components for Drug Courts, Juvenile Drug Court Strategies in Practice).
- Statewide survey of current drug court policies and practices.
- Review of offender data derived from criminal and existing drug court databases.
- National research results on "what works" (i.e. improved information, team approach, proactive judging, immediacy of access to services, immediacy of response to compliance).
- Research on costs and feasibility of implementing common standards.
- Consultation with partner agencies to develop common therapeutic court standards based on existing standards or guidelines.
- Other (please specify).

If you selected other, please specify:

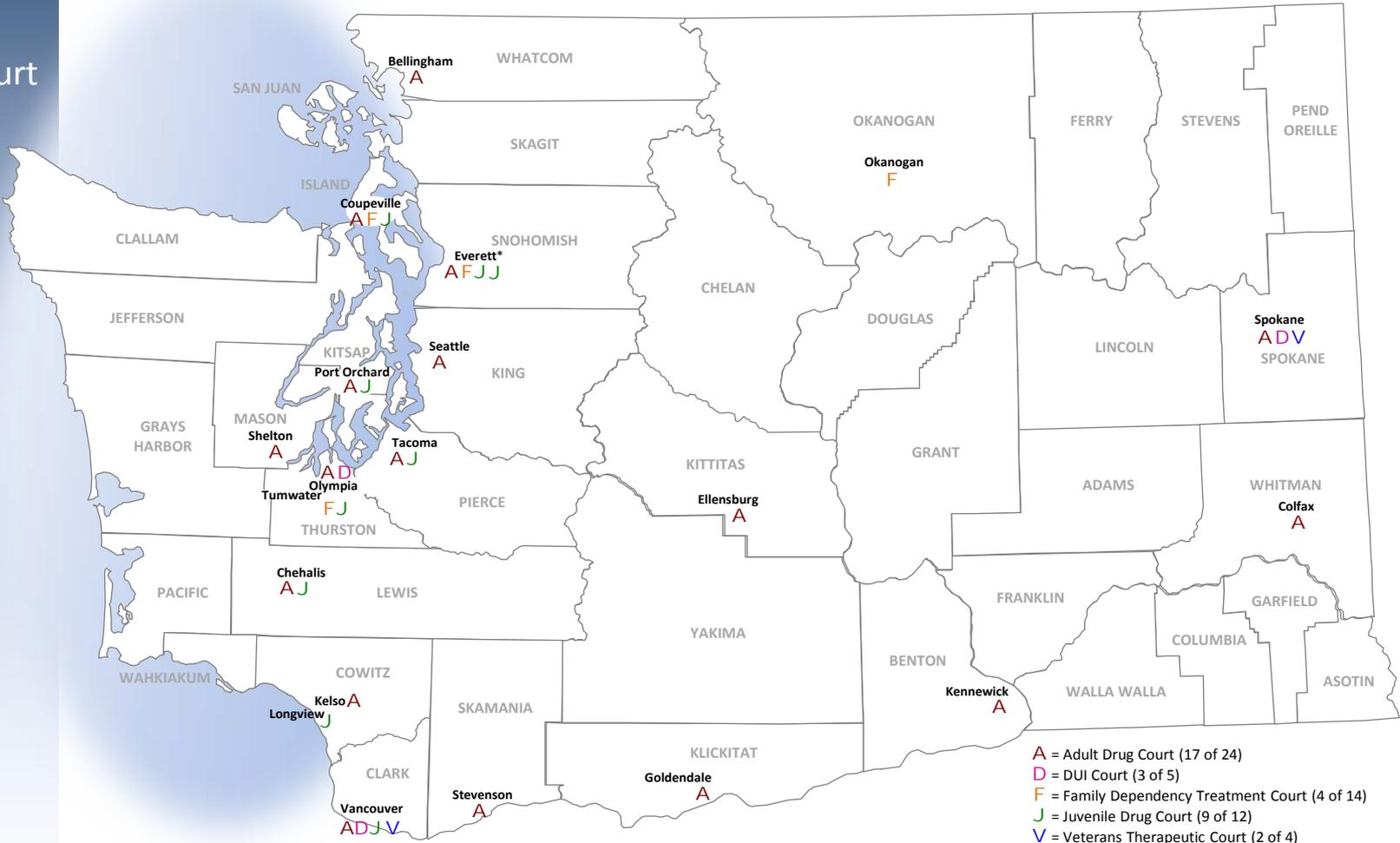
##### 3. In what areas of operation would it be necessary to apply uniform, statewide policies or recommended guidelines? Mark the *five* most important areas.

- Targeting and universal screening.
- Legal eligibility criteria.
- Validated clinical assessment instruments/protocols.
- Plea and sentencing structures (legal benefit for graduating / legal consequences for failing).
- Program policy descriptions, client contracts, and handbooks.
- Team composition and client progress review sessions.
- Judicial monitoring and a therapeutic courtroom environment.
- Case management and coordination of supervision, treatment and recovery supportive services.

# Responding Courts

TOTAL = 35

Washington State  
Problem  
Solving Court  
Strategic  
Planning  
Survey



*Detail counts on courts not responding by specific type of court are shown on next page.*

\*Everett has a Juvenile Drug Court as well as an At-Risk Youth Drug Court.

Washington State  
Problem  
Solving Court  
Strategic  
Planning  
Survey

<i>Court responded to survey?</i>		Yes. Court responded (TOTAL = 35)					No. Court did not respond (TOTAL = 24)				
		A	D	F	J	V	A	D	F	J	V
CITY	COUNTY	Adult Drug Court	DUI Court	Family Dependency Treatment Court	Juvenile Drug Court	Veterans Treatment Court	Adult Drug Court	DUI Court	Family Dependency Treatment Court	Juvenile Drug Court	Veterans Treatment Court
Kennewick	Benton-Franklin	1								1	
Port Angeles	Clallam						1	1	1	1	
Vancouver	Clark	1	1		1	1			1		
Kelso	Cowlitz	1			1				1		
Ephrata	Grant							1			
Coupeville	Island	1		1	1						
Port Townsend	Jefferson						1		1		
Auburn	King						1				
Seattle	King	1							1	1	
Port Orchard	Kitsap	1			1				1		
Ellensburg	Kittitas	1									
Goldendale	Klickitat	1									
Chehalis	Lewis	1			1						
Shelton	Mason	1									
Omak	Okanogan			1			1				
Tacoma	Pierce	1			1				1		1
Mount Vernon	Skagit						1		1		
Stevenson	Skamania	1									
Everett	Snohomish	1		1	2						
Spokane	Spokane	1	1			1					
Olympia	Thurston	1	1								1
Tumwater	Thurston			1	1						
Bellingham	Whatcom	1							1	1	
Colfax	Whitman	1									
Yakima	Yakima						1		1		
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>17</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>2</b>

## **PART I**

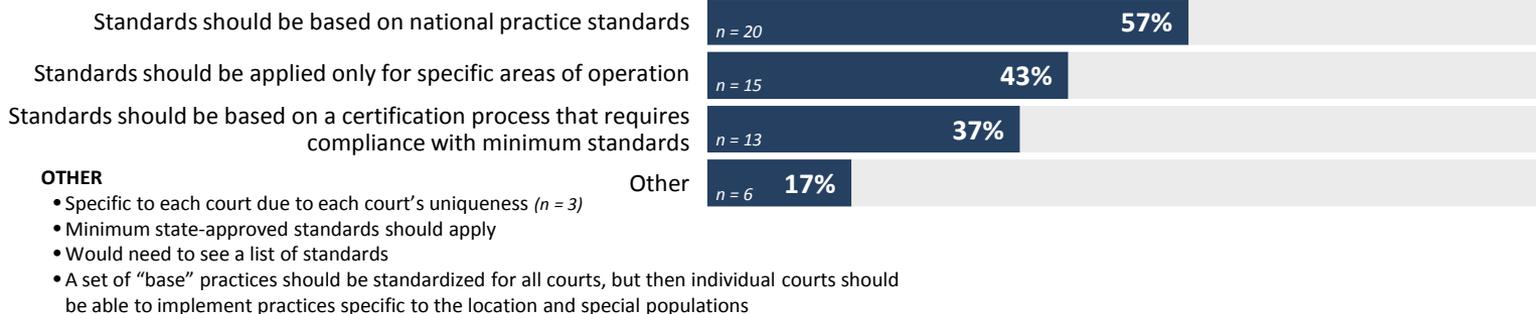
# **State Policies / Guidelines**

Part of the input received in the meetings held between June 2010, and May 2011, focused on the question of “What, if any, uniform policies and practices should be implemented across problem solving courts in Washington State?” The purpose of this section is to gather your opinion about this question.

## I: State Polices/ Guidelines

### Q.1 How should practices be standardized in all Washington State problem solving courts? MARK ALL THAT APPLY

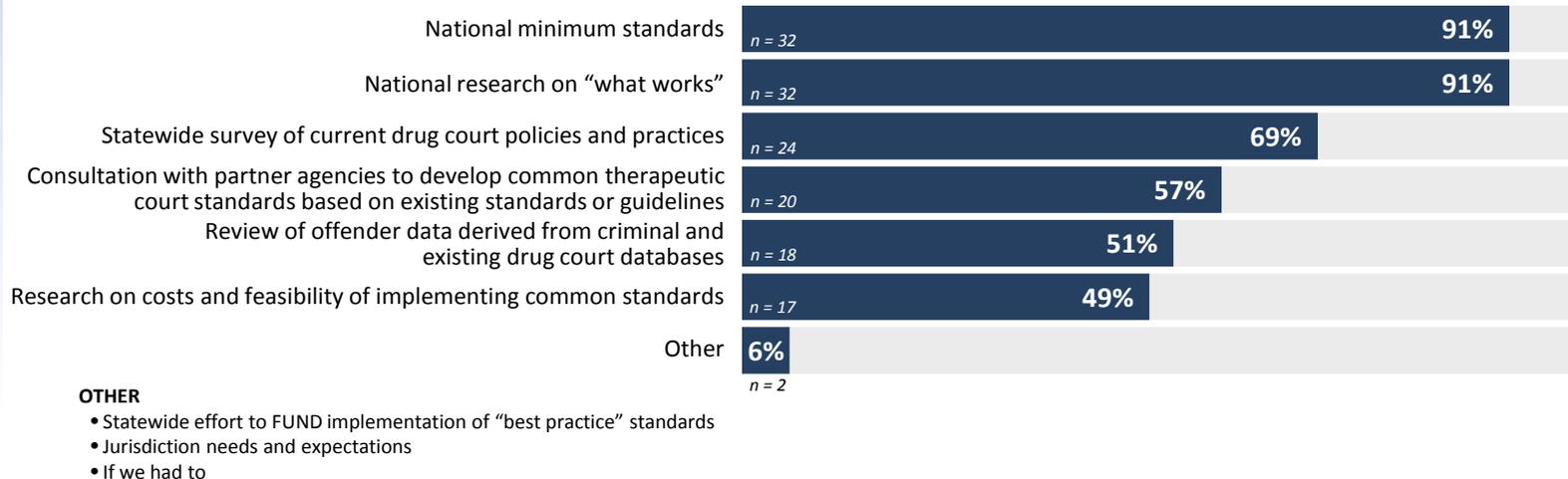
Responses from 35 teams in Washington State



## I: State Polices/ Guidelines

### Q.2 Which of the following sources or processes would be useful in developing standards or guidelines for Washington State problem solving courts? MARK ALL THAT APPLY

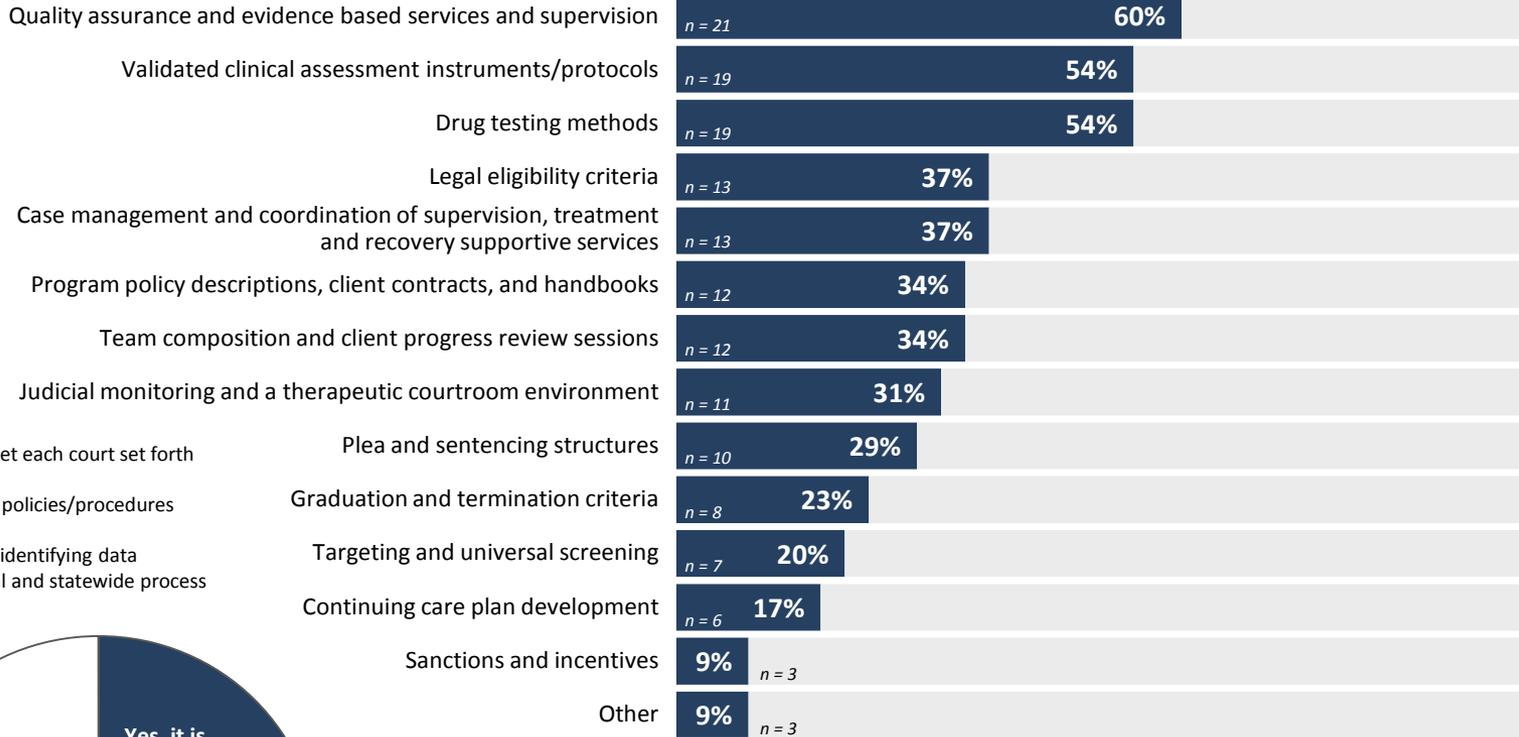
Responses from 35 teams in Washington State



## I: State Polices/ Guidelines

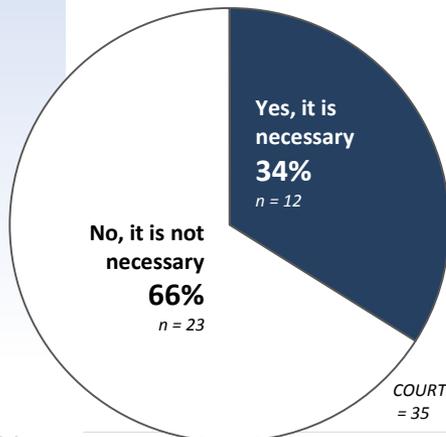
### Q.3 In what areas of operation would it be necessary to apply uniform, statewide policies or recommended guidelines? MARK THE FIVE MOST IMPORANT AREAS

Responses from 35 teams in Washington State saying **YES**



#### OTHER

- Recommended guidelines only; let each court set forth their own operations
- Each court should establish own policies/procedures based on national best
- Of utmost importance would be identifying data elements to be collected for local and statewide process and outcome evaluations



COURTS RESPONDING = 35

## I: State Polices/ Guidelines

### Q.4 Would your court find it necessary to standardize problem solving court practices in Washington State? YES | NO

## PART II

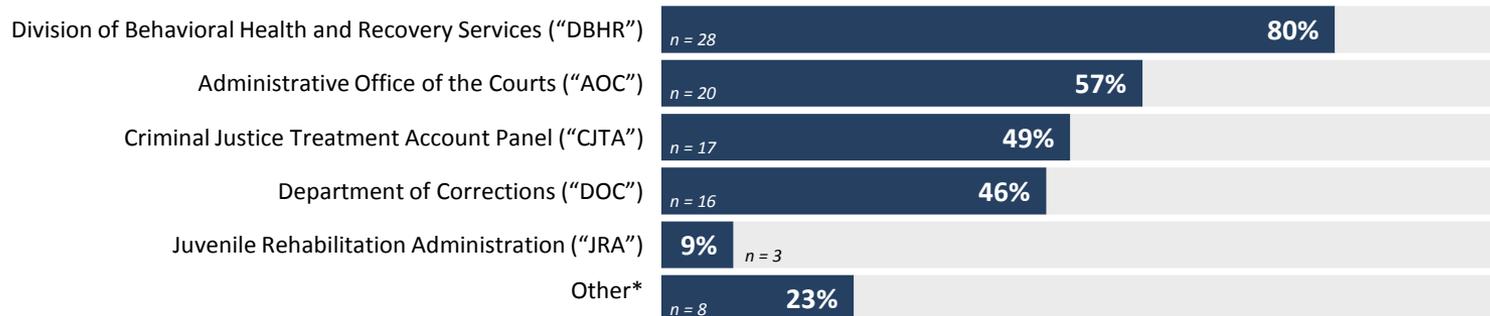
# Interagency Coordination and Collaboration

*The Key Components of Drug Courts* state that “forging partnerships among drug courts, treatment agencies, local government agencies, and community-based organizations generates local support and enhances drug court program effectiveness.” Coordination and collaboration refer to partnerships between problem solving courts, public agencies, and community-based organizations at the state or local level that support problem solving court efforts. However, interagency relationships may differ from community to community and from state to the county level. In an effort to identify areas for enhanced collaboration and potential agreements, this section of the survey will focus on the current state of interagency collaboration at the state and county level, and steps that can be taken to improve coordination.

## II: Interagency Coordination and Collaboration

### Q.1 Which *state* agencies does your problem solving court regularly interact with? MARK ALL THAT APPLY

Responses from 35 teams in Washington State

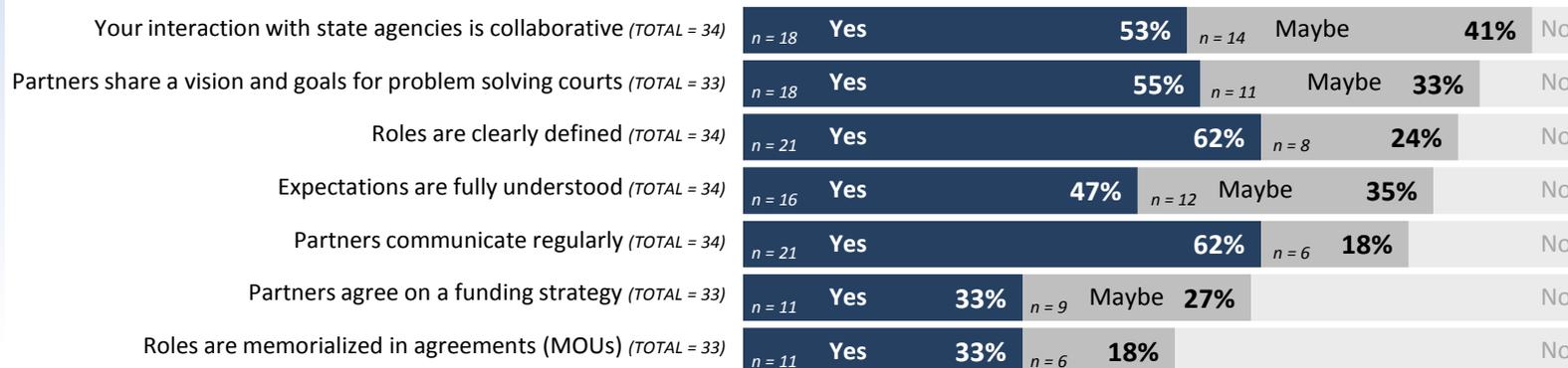


\*Other state agencies listed include DSHS Children’s Administration, DSHS Division of Vocational Rehabilitation, DSHS Economic Services Administration Community Service Offices, WSADCP, and Office of Assigned Counsel.

## II: Interagency Coordination and Collaboration

### Q.2 In your interaction with *state* agencies, would your team agree that on the whole: YES | NO | MAYBE

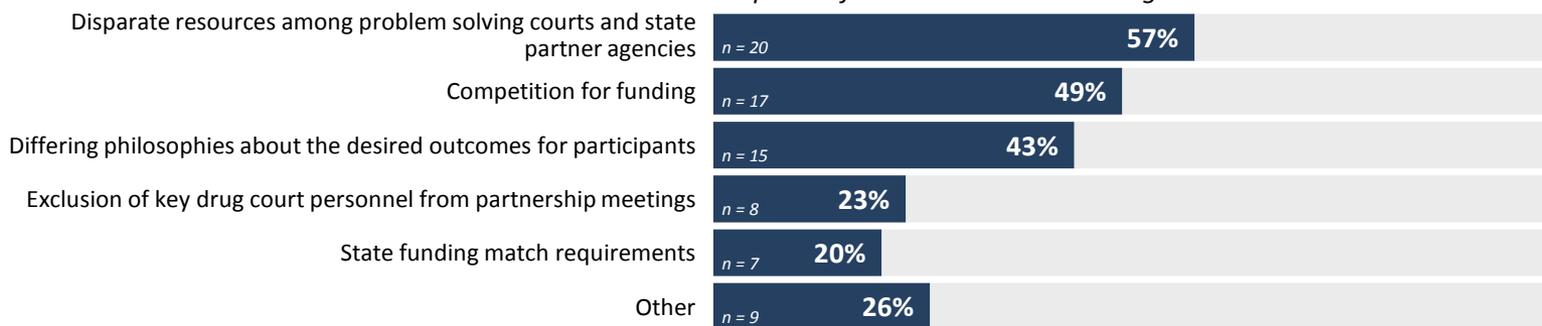
Responses from teams in Washington State



## II: Interagency Coordination and Collaboration

### Q.3 What impedes better collaboration between your problem solving court and *state* agencies? MARK ALL THAT APPLY

Responses from 35 teams in Washington State



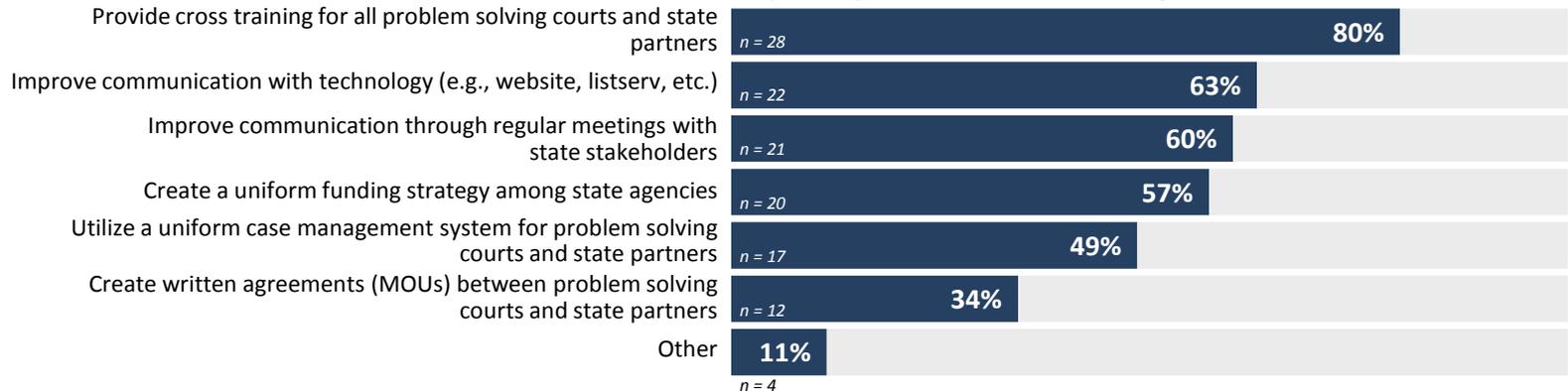
#### OTHER

- No impediments to our court's collaboration with state agencies (*n* = 2)
- We really don't meet with state agencies; our dynamic is mainly students at the college level with MIPs and drug violations
- Very limited statewide support/infrastructure for problem solving courts; no centralization
- Inability of local drug court to make a decision on how to address program changes
- Limited resources (staff and money) for everyone
- Keeping the focus/agenda on the clients
- Rural nature of county

## II: Interagency Coordination and Collaboration

### Q.4 Which of the following strategies would be helpful in fostering coordination/collaboration between your problem solving court and state partners? MARK ALL THAT APPLY

Responses from 35 teams in Washington State



#### OTHER

- Coordinate an effort between courts, prosecutors and defense to standardize eligibility, entry, exit and as much else as possible
- Affected state agencies to have uniform policy (budget designation ) toward FTE allocation for Drug Court
- Create and sustain adequate and sufficient funding; decrease competition for funds
- These also apply at the local county level
- Not needed; partnerships are good

## II: Interagency Coordination and Collaboration

### Q.5 Not counting agencies represented in your team, list the names of *local* entities with which your problem solving court has formed a partnership, for example, local health agencies, housing organizations and food banks.

#### LIST UP TO SIX

12 Step Club • AA/NA • Access-to-Recovery Programs • Adult Detention Alternative Programs • All Local Treatment Agencies • American Mobile Drug Testing • ARTS Connect/Hilltop Artists • ASPEN (DV/SA) • Aspire Housing • Behavioral Health Resources • Cascade Recovery Center • Cascade Recovery Services • Catholic Charities • Central Washington University • Centralia College • CHAS • Community Colleges of Spokane • Community Counseling Institute • Community Minded Enterprises • Community Service Placements • Community Services, Community and Housing Development • Comprehensive Mental Health • County Clerk • County Commissioners • County Community Connections Department • CW Comprehensive Mental Health • Department of Community Service • Dependency Health Services (Treatment Provider) • DOC • DSHS • Employment Programs • Family Health Center • FISH Food Bank • Food Bank • Friends and Servants • Health Department • Help House • Heroes to Hometown Veterans Coalition • Homeless Shelters/Outreach Programs • Hope Source • Housing Authority • Housing Programs/Oxford Houses • Housing Providers • Island Thrift • Jail/Work Release • Juvenile Department • Kitsap Mental Health Services • Law Enforcement • Lifeline Connections • Local Law Enforcement Agencies • Local Mental Health Providers • Local Schools • Lower Columbia Mental Health • Mental Health Chemical Abuse and Dependency • Mental Health Court • Mental Health Department • Mothers of Military Support • Northwest WorkSource • Old Town Custom Frame & Gallery • Olympic Community College • Olympic Educational Services District #114 • Other Rental/Housing Programs • Other Treatment Agencies • Oxford Houses • Oxford Housing • Prosecuting Attorney • Public Health (Dental Clinic) • Public Health Department • Public Transportation Office (C-Tran) • Salvation Army • Second Step Housing • Several Community Service Providers • Several Non-Profits for Community Service • Shelter Network • SNAP • Snohomish County Sheriff's Office (Corrections Department) • Snohomish County Human Services • Sober Housing • Spokane County Veterans Services • Spokane VAMC • SPSCC - GED • Stand Up for Kids • The Funny Farm • Thurston WorkSource • Transportation • Treatment Providers • Union Mission Gospel • Various Community Service Sites • Various Private Businesses • Veterans Administration • Veterans Assistance Centers • Veteran's Outreach • WAIF • WorkSource

**TOTAL LISTED = 116**

## II: Interagency Coordination and Collaboration

### Q.6 In your interaction with *local* partners, would your team agree that on the whole: YES | NO | MAYBE

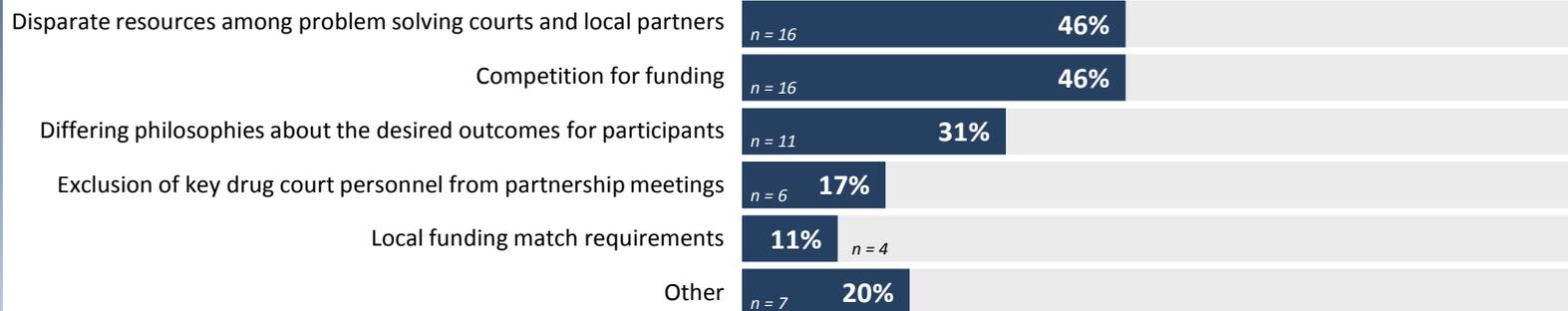
#### Responses from teams in Washington State

Your interaction with local partners is collaborative (TOTAL = 30)	n = 25	Yes	83%	n = 5	17%	
Partners communicate regularly (TOTAL = 30)	n = 23	Yes	77%	n = 5	17%	No
Partners share a vision and goals for problem solving courts (TOTAL = 30)	n = 17	Yes	57%	n = 10	Maybe	33% No
Roles are clearly defined (TOTAL = 30)	n = 19	Yes	63%	n = 7	23%	No
Expectations are fully understood (TOTAL = 30)	n = 14	Yes	47%	n = 12	Maybe	40% No
Partners agree on a funding strategy (TOTAL = 29)	n = 9	Yes	31%	n = 12	Maybe	41% No
Roles are memorialized in agreements (MOUs) (TOTAL = 28)	n = 9	Yes	32%	n = 4	14%	No

## II: Interagency Coordination and Collaboration

### Q.7 What impedes better collaboration between your problem solving court and *local* partners? MARK ALL THAT APPLY

Responses from 35 teams in Washington State



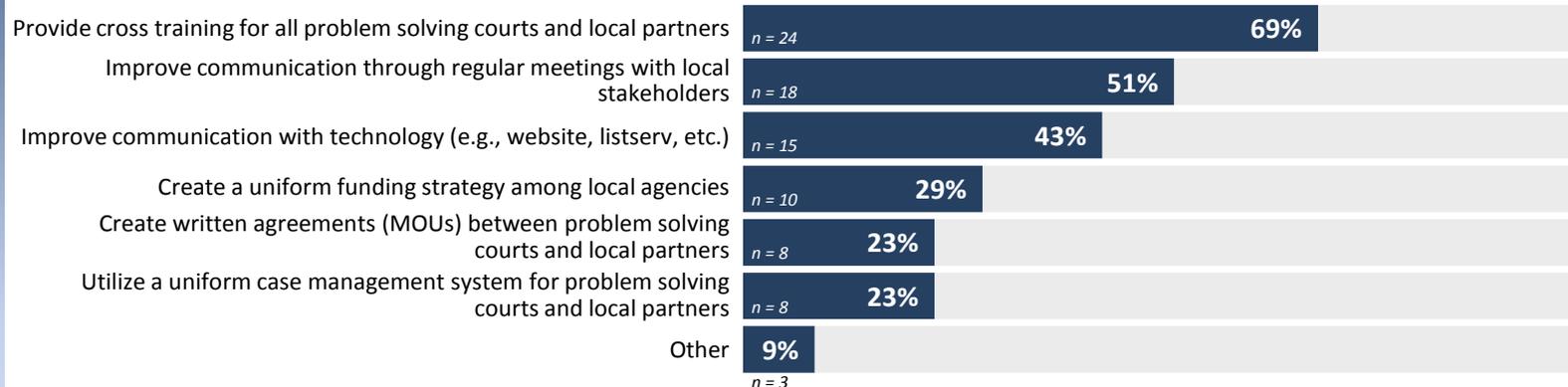
#### OTHER

- No impediments to our court's collaboration with local agencies (n = 2)
- Lack of available funding for desired collaborative programs
- We are a rural jurisdiction and simply lack essential resources
- No time to deepen relationships; need a case manager for this
- Court and County Human Services both believe the Drug Court should answer to them (conflict)
- Defense Attorneys
- Have not had to use other agencies yet

## II: Interagency Coordination and Collaboration

### Q.8 Which of the following strategies would be helpful in fostering coordination/collaboration between your problem solving court and local partners? MARK ALL THAT APPLY

Responses from 35 teams in Washington State



#### OTHER

- Create and sustain adequate and sufficient funding; decrease competition for funds
- Have all funding for problem solving courts going directly to that court, including CJTA money
- Nothing; all is well

**PART III**

## **Elements of a Statewide Strategic Plan**

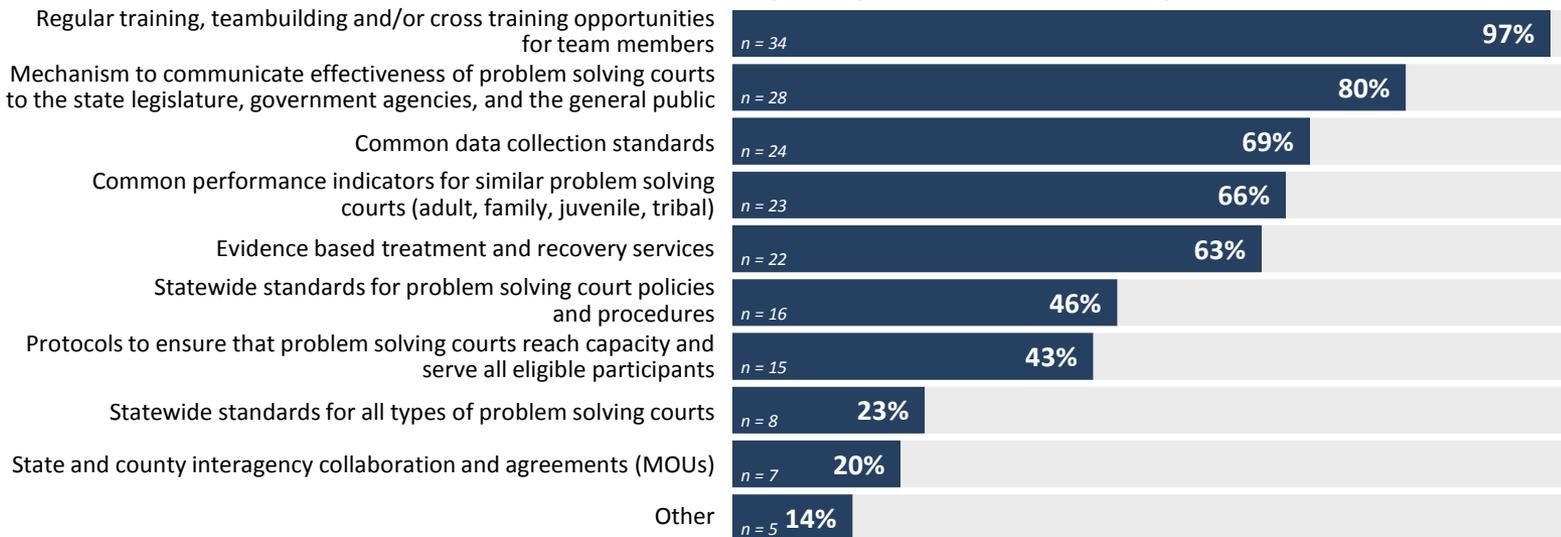
Statewide administrative support for problem solving courts has many components, including long-range planning, budgeting, developing useful information technologies, and providing support to individual problem solving courts to improve processes and operations. The strategic plan for Washington's problem solving courts will identify the most fundamental and effective strategies, create minimum standards based on these strategies, and make recommendations on how to sustain and expand these models.

### III: Elements of a Statewide Strategic Plan

## Q.1 Which of the following elements of a statewide strategic plan would help in promoting the sustainability of your problem solving court?

MARK ALL THAT APPLY

Responses from 35 teams in Washington State



#### OTHER

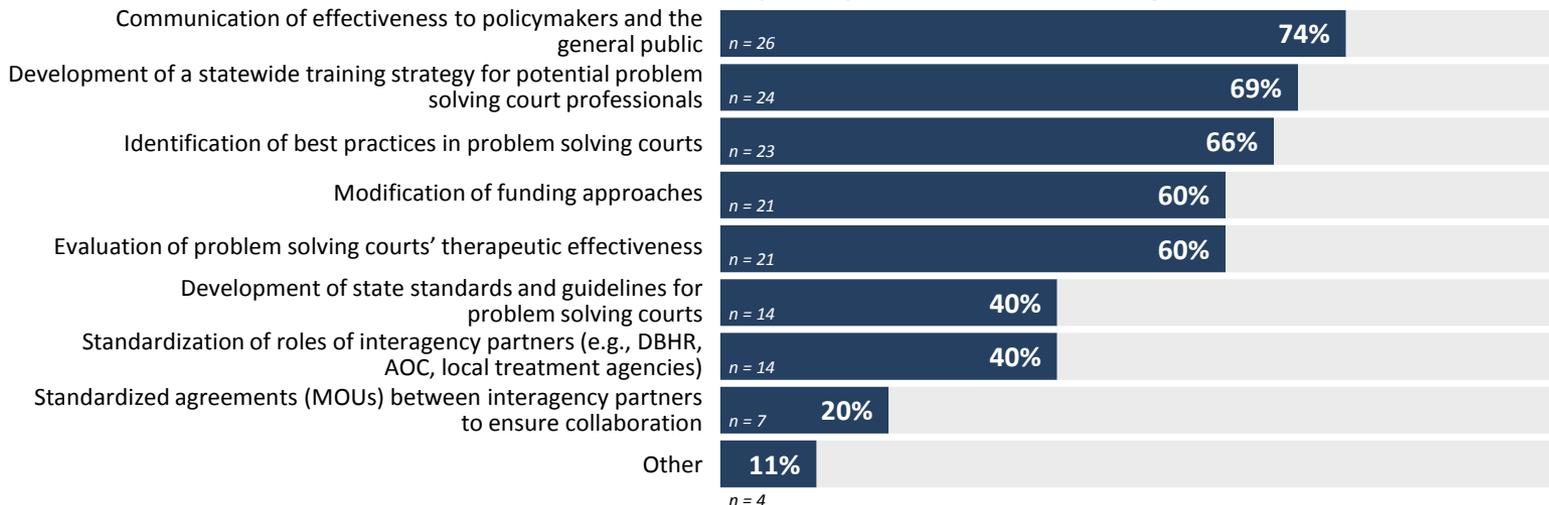
- National standards adopted statewide
- Obtain full, direct state funding for problem solving courts and REQUIRE such courts in each county
- Provide the local Drug Court the ability to use CJTA funds for the best interest of public safety and client retention
- I am concerned that “statewide” standards will create mandates that are simply not feasible for rural and remote jurisdictions
- On #4 above, statewide standards re: policies and procedures would just have to be “minimums” to be followed

### III: Elements of a Statewide Strategic Plan

## Q.2 Which of the following elements of a statewide strategic plan would help expand the problem solving court model in Washington State?

MARK ALL THAT APPLY

Responses from 35 teams in Washington State



#### OTHER

- Allow decision making at the local Drug Court Team and community
- Create and sustain adequate and sufficient funding; decrease competition for funds
- Flexible funding
- There is already good training available; what is not available, particularly in small counties, is funding
- Sounds great!

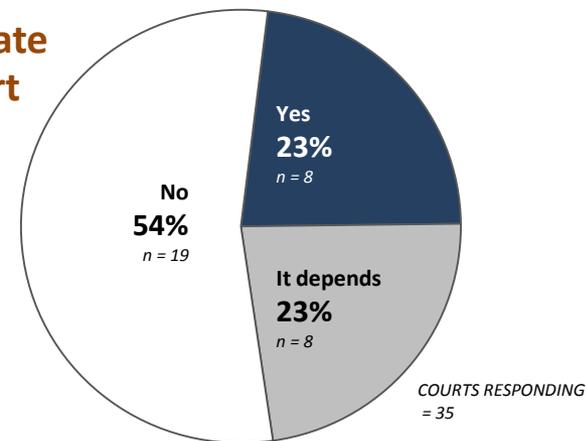
#### **PART IV**

## **Communicating Effectiveness and Building Public Support**

Problem solving courts strive to build education and community outreach plans that support service coordination, enhance program transparency and build public support to sustain and expand the model. The development, implementation and communication of a statewide strategic plan for problem solving courts can provide the necessary foundation for public support at the state and local level.

## IV: Communicating Effectiveness and Building Public Support

### Q.1 On the whole, would you say there is adequate public support for your problem solving court at the *state level*? YES | NO | IT DEPENDS



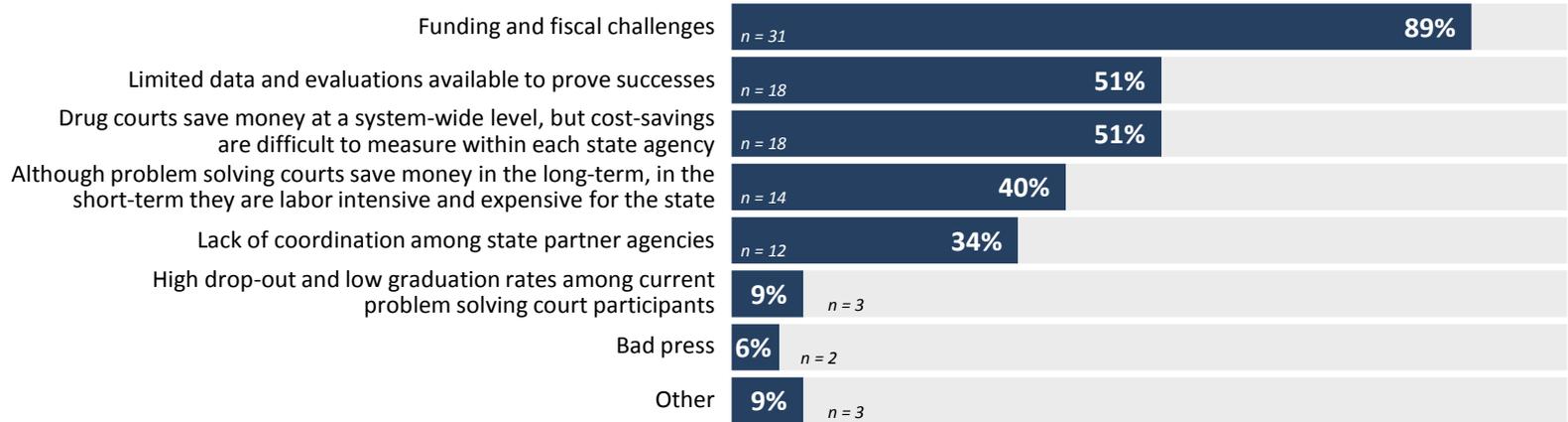
#### COMMENTS

- CJTA helps, but as far as FTE costs, probably not; additionally, partner organizations see Therapeutic Courts as optional, which allows other partners (usually state departments) to pull away from TSC programs
- DBHR can be unresponsive
- Funding may be available, but decision making at the local level is not allowed or encouraged
- It's really too bad the state can't put pressure on the companies that collect the records of people to correct them once dismissals are entered
- More funding is needed
- No centralized statewide infrastructure for problem solving courts
- Not sure of who at the "state level" is being referenced – question is too vague and general
- Public is more supportive than legislature
- Public is not aware of problem solving court
- Team could not agree
- Unsure whether this is a priority or that is understood as a budget solution

## IV: Communicating Effectiveness and Building Public Support

### Q.2 Which of the following factors impedes public support for your problem solving court at the *state level*? MARK THE THREE MOST IMPORTANT FACTORS

Responses from 35 teams in Washington State

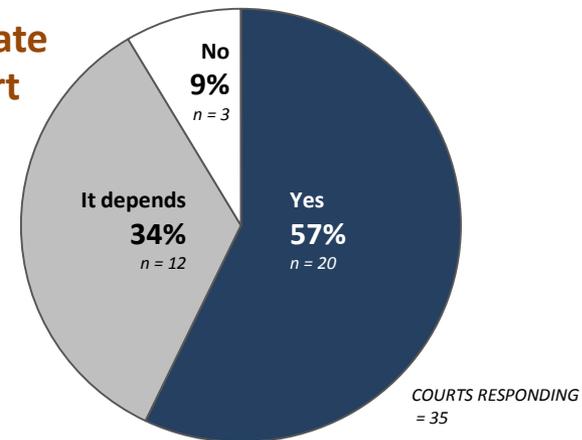


#### OTHER

- CJTA and DBHR impose limitations on local Drug Court Team decision making; for example: innovative funds: there is no opportunity to try a promising program and measure the results
- Lack of standardization, coordination and institutionalization
- Not "Bad Press" but lack of press
- Short-term focus where they are seen as 'a lot for a little;" low county political support

## IV: Communicating Effectiveness and Building Public Support

**Q.3** On the whole, would you say there is adequate public support for your problem solving court at the *local* level? YES | NO | IT DEPENDS



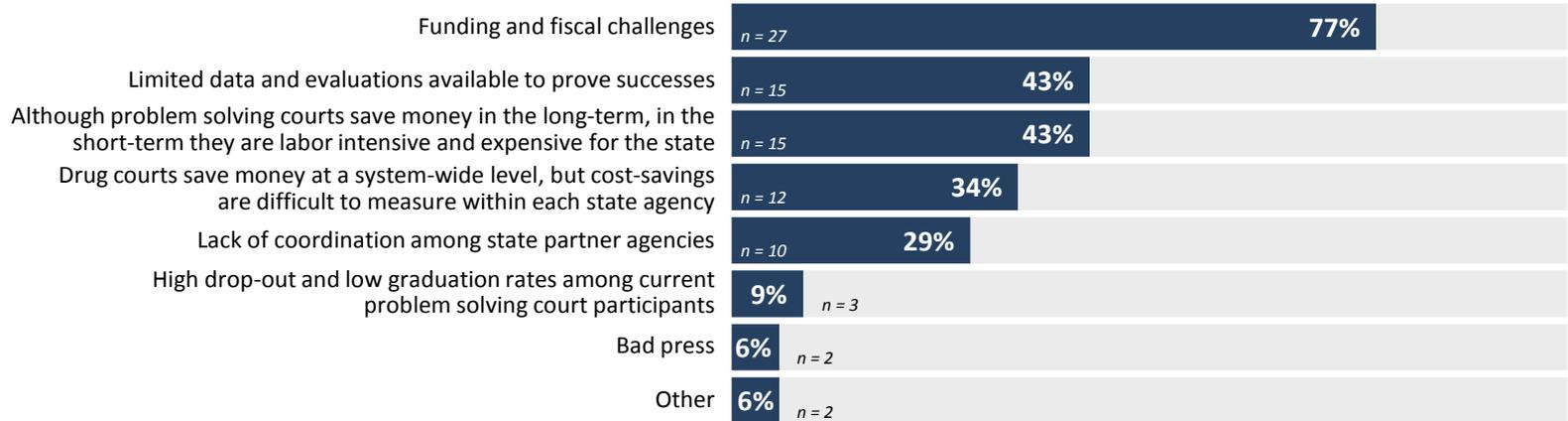
### COMMENTS

- Very much so . . . absolutely!
- We have quite a bit of support but could use more
- Supported by those who understand Drug Court
- Drug Courts as a whole, yes; Juvenile Drug Courts, no
- We don't believe that many people know what drug court is or what it does
- I don't believe that many people know what Family Treatment Court is or what it does
- We have limited public disclosure about our efforts; therefore, the incredible success of our local program is just simply not well known
- Political climate
- But does it translate to the decision makers?
- State and county budget concerns may create Drug Court funding concerns
- Interpretation of the question?

## IV: Communicating Effectiveness and Building Public Support

### Q.4 Which of the following factors impedes public support for your problem solving court at the *local* level? YES | NO | IT DEPENDS

Responses from 35 teams in Washington State



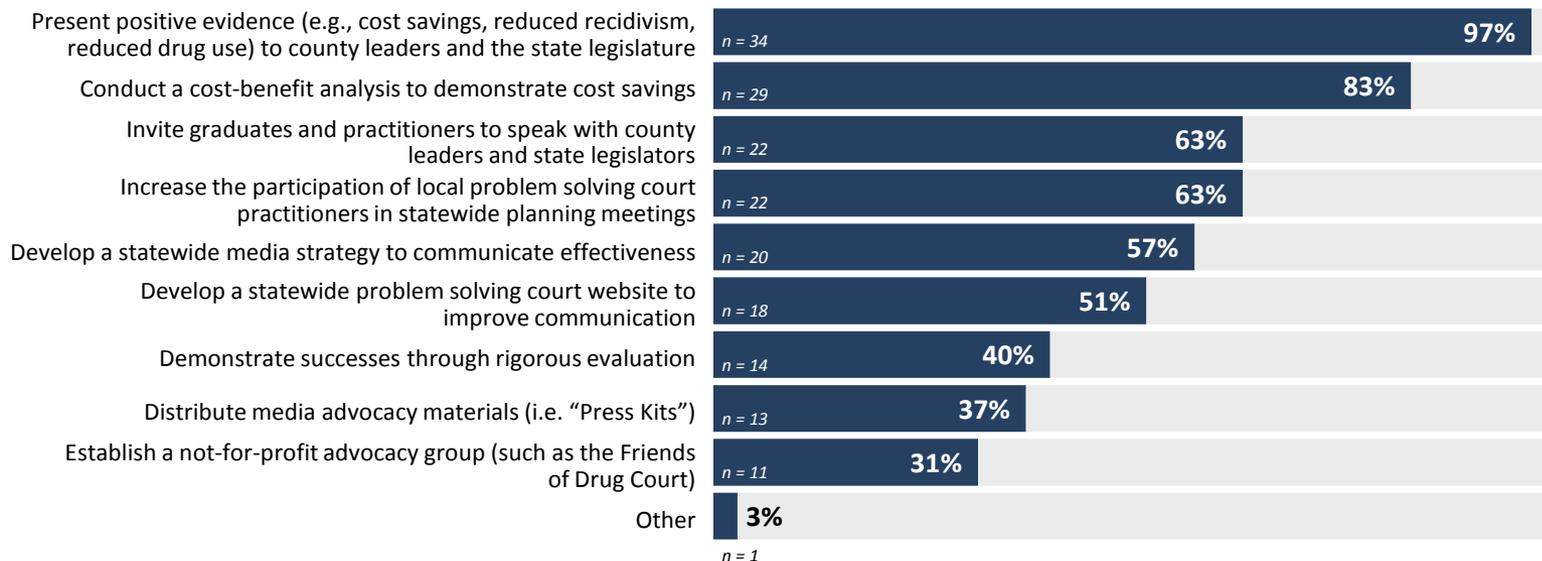
#### OTHER

- We get great support at the local level mostly
- Political climate
- Stereotypes of 'addiction'

## IV: Communicating Effectiveness and Building Public Support

### Q.5 Which of the following strategies would be helpful in communicating effectiveness and building public support for your problem solving court at the *state and local level*? MARK THE FIVE MOST IMPORTANT

Responses from 35 teams in Washington State



#### OTHER

- Draft and lobby for legislation for statewide funding for Drug Courts

## **PART V**

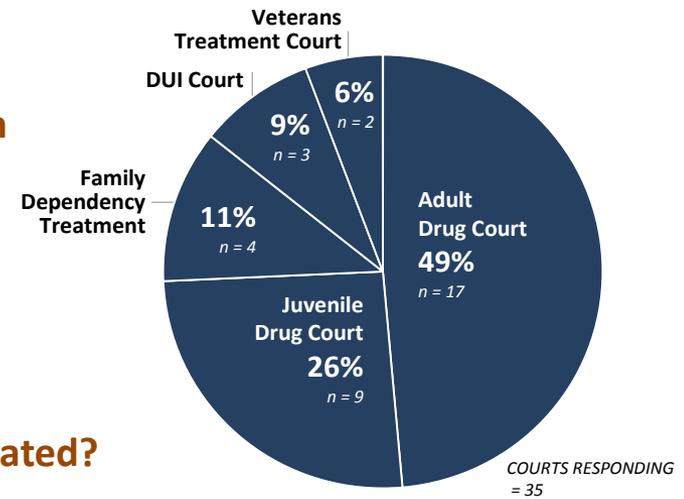
# **Current Drug Court Policies and Practices**

Each problem solving court has unique political, geographical, and resource environments shaping its development and operations. While some state standards may be helpful in ensuring the sustainability of drug courts, local models will need to guide the process. The following questions seek to understand the basic structures of problem solving courts to identify common elements for potential minimum standards of operation.

V: Current Drug Court Policies and Practices

Q.1 Which type best describes your problem solving court?

SELECT ONE



V: Current Drug Court Policies and Practices

Q.2 Where is your problem solving court located?

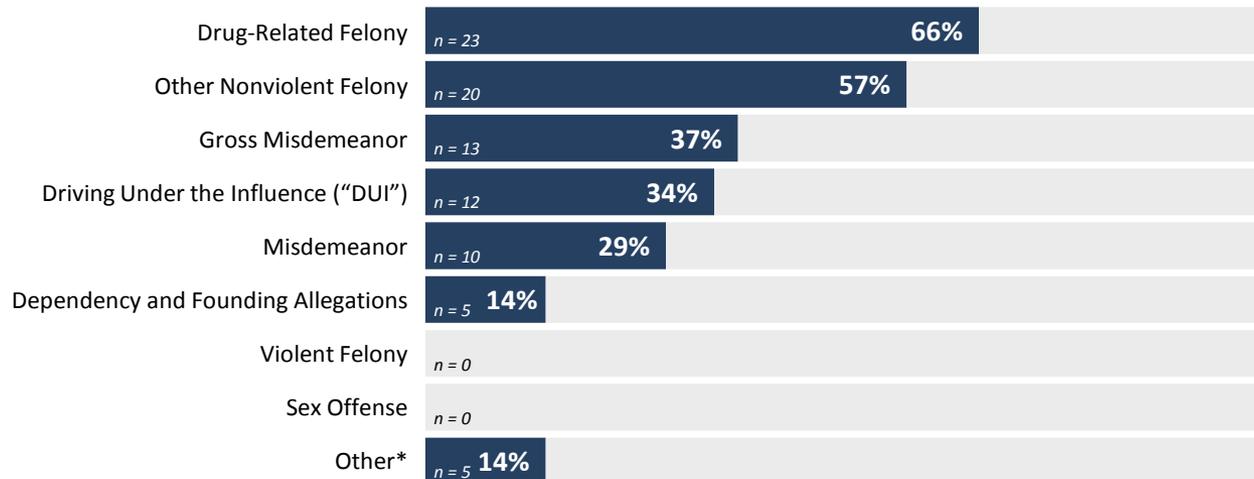
CITY | COUNTY



## V: Current Drug Court Policies and Practices

### Q.3 Which of the following primary charges makes a person eligible for your problem solving court? MARK ALL THAT APPLY

Responses from 35 teams in Washington State

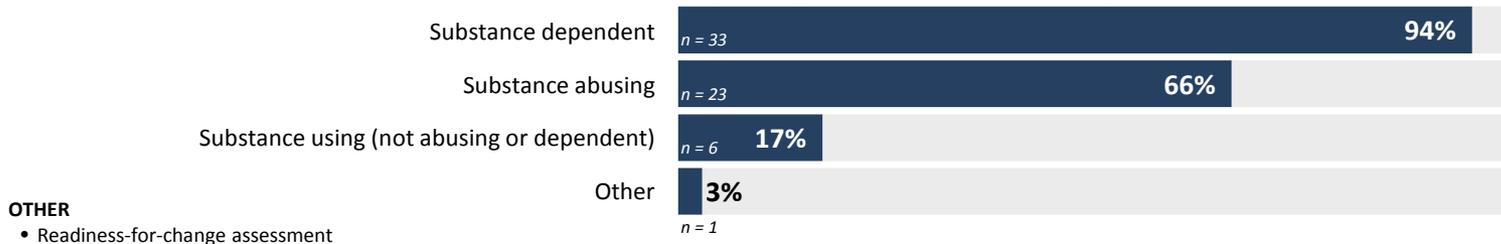


\*Includes at-risk-youth (non-offender program), DUI if associated with an eligible felony, drug-related criminal offenses, felony reductions, non-violent and not major trafficking, prior or currently charged with a strike offense, currently charged with a weapons enhancement or charged with domestic violence allegations, prior convictions involving the use of a firearm, prior violent traffic offenses, police informant, DOSA, etc.

## V: Current Drug Court Policies and Practices

### Q.4 What clinical level of substance abuse do you consider eligible for admission? MARK ALL THAT APPLY

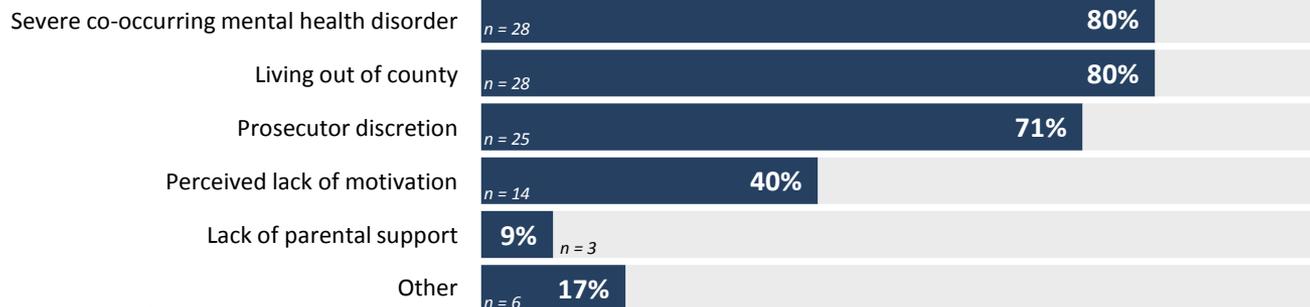
Responses from 35 teams in Washington State



## V: Current Drug Court Policies and Practices

### Q.5 Might any of the following characteristics make a defendant ineligible? MARK ALL THAT APPLY

Responses from 35 teams in Washington State



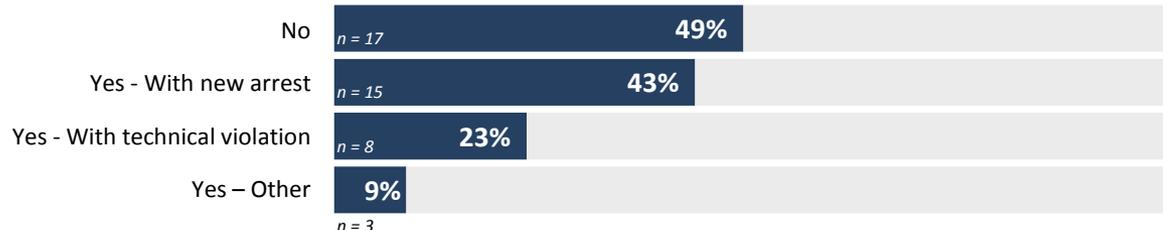
#### OTHER

- Abstinence for longer than six months
- Age, if too close to 18
- Prior or currently charged with a strike offense
- We meet every other week in Pullman, for those not able to travel to Pullman they would not be able to participate
- Within the ASAM Model, sometimes the defendant has several issues in Dimensions 5 and 6 that can cause great difficulties because needed services are lacking
- Don't meet the criteria
- Sex offender, gang member, drug dealer
- Significant medical issues

## V: Current Drug Court Policies and Practices

### Q.6 Can participants be accepted as a direct result of a probation violation? MARK ALL THAT APPLY

Responses from 35 teams in Washington State



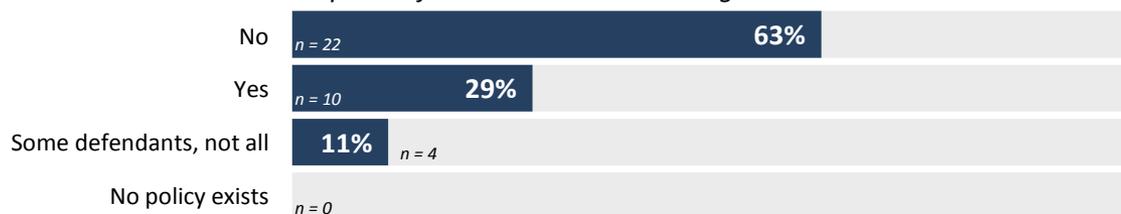
#### OTHER

- Must have new/pending felony charge
- N/A
- Our program is "Pre-Adjudication" so any "probation violation" on an already adjudicated case would not be eligible
- Probation violation is not a factor in this court

## V: Current Drug Court Policies and Practices

**Q.7** Are participants required to plead guilty or admit founded allegations (dependency) before entering the drug court? **MARK ALL THAT APPLY**

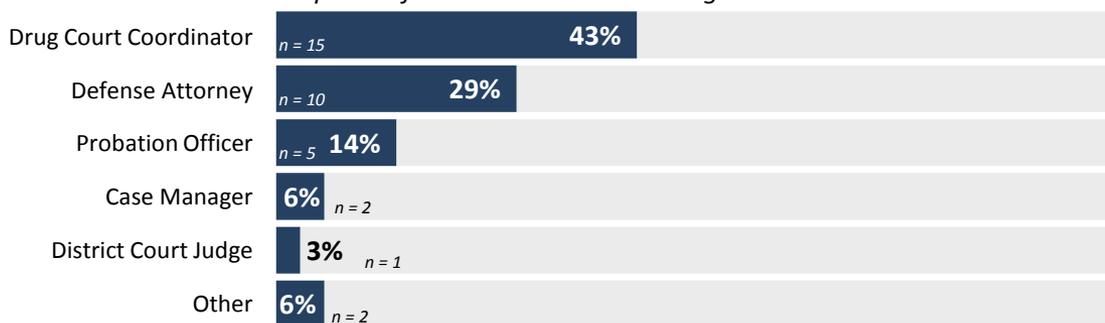
Responses from 35 teams in Washington State



## V: Current Drug Court Policies and Practices

**Q.8** Prior to drug court entry, who is expected to provide the defendant with an overview of drug court policies and procedures? **SELECT ONE**

Responses from 35 teams in Washington State



### OTHER

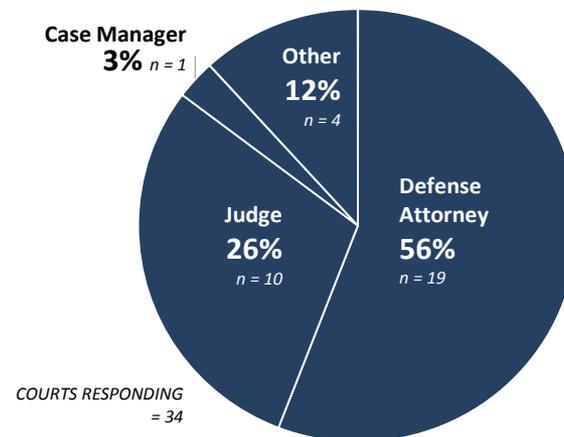
- Judge, Defense Attorney, and Treatment Provider
- One does not adequately answer this question

## V: Current Drug Court Policies and Practices

**Q.9a** Who informs new participants of the jail/prison alternative or other legal consequence in the event of failing (failing implies final terminating from the drug court, either voluntary or involuntary)? IDENTIFY

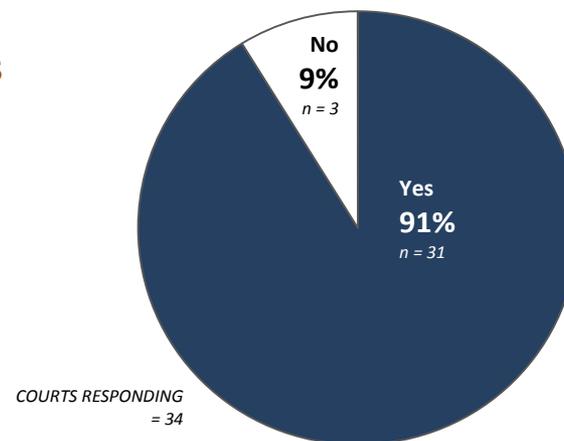
### OTHER

- Drug Court Coordinator
- Drug Court Coordinator, Treatment Provider
- This is a voluntary program, no jail if terminated
- Both the Judge and the Defense Attorney



## V: Current Drug Court Policies and Practices

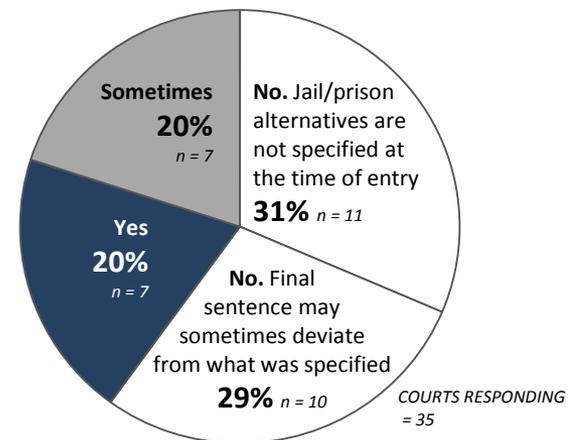
**Q.9b** Are the consequences specified by the drug court contract, which participants read and sign? NO | YES



## V: Current Drug Court Policies and Practices

**Q.10** Upon failure (failure implies final termination from the drug court, either voluntary or involuntary), will participants always receive the jail/prison alternative (i.e., sentence of a specific length) that was specified at the time of drug court entry?

NO | YES | SOMETIMES



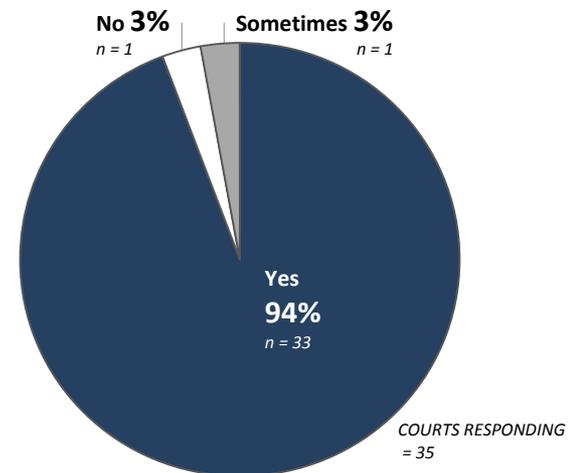
### SOMETIMES

- Depends on circumstances of termination
- Failure in Family Treatment Court results in the case being sent back to the Dependency calendar to be handled there exclusively. There are no legal consequences for failing the program
- Non-criminal/voluntary program
- The sentence must be within the standard range, unless a manifest injustice is agreed to at the time of program entry
- They may get some of the suspended jail, typically not all of it, but as violations
- Under review is possible policy of adding time equal to any jail sanctions to eliminate any incentive to voluntarily terminate
- Up to judicial discretion within the agreed upon range
- We are a DUI/Drug Court hybrid DUI, yes, drug court is not specified
- Yes, for our DUI participants, sometime for our Drug Court participants
- Not applicable to FDTC
- We don't specify exact length at time of entry--its presented as a range

## V: Current Drug Court Policies and Practices

**Q.11** Are participants told the exact legal benefits of graduation at the time of entry?

NO | YES | SOMETIMES



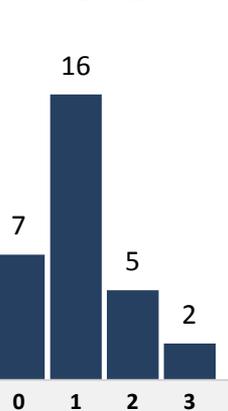
### SOMETIMES

- No legal benefits, not a criminal program

## V: Current Drug Court Policies and Practices

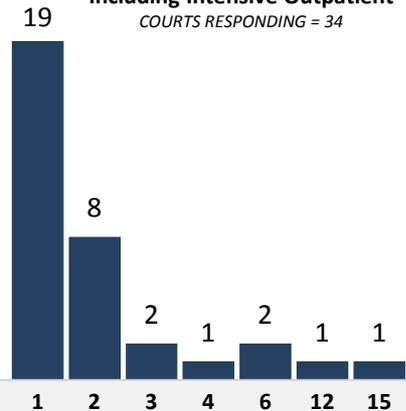
### Q.12 How many treatment providers under each category are used by your problem solving court? PROVIDE NUMBER

**Detoxification Services**  
COURTS RESPONDING = 30

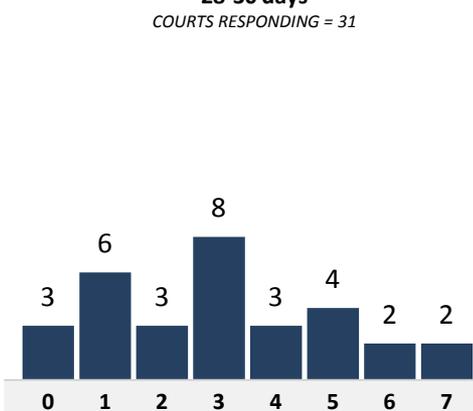


Number of providers used for each type of service

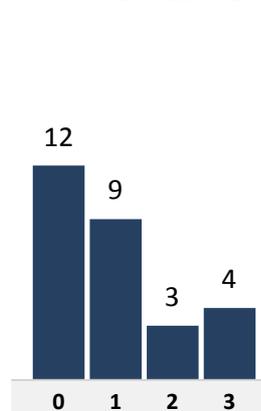
**Outpatient Including Intensive Outpatient**  
COURTS RESPONDING = 34



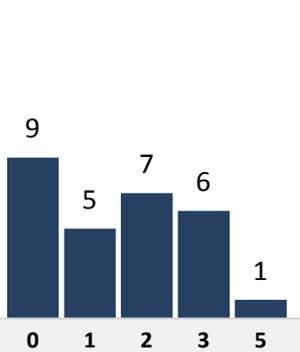
**Intensive Inpatient 28-30 days**  
COURTS RESPONDING = 31



**Recovery House**  
COURTS RESPONDING = 28

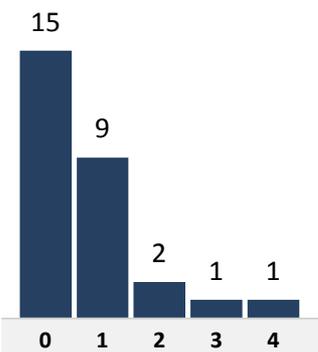


**Long-term Residential**  
COURTS RESPONDING = 28



Number of providers used for each type of service

**Methadone/Opiate Substitution Treatment**  
COURTS RESPONDING = 28



**NOTE:** Charts read . . . "16 courts report using one treatment provider for Detoxification Services."

**OTHER SERVICE OR TREATMENT CATEGORY**

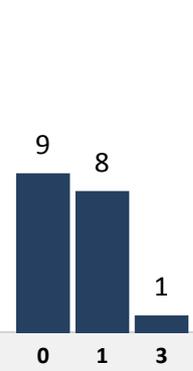
- Mental Health services (n = 3)
- Oxford/supportive living
- Trauma treatment therapists in the community
- We have only one treatment service provider; however, they are able to send participants to inpatient and recovery house alternatives all over the state
- Family therapist
- Treatment through the Department of Corrections, parenting support

## V: Current Drug Court Policies and Practices

# Q.13 To the best of your knowledge, how many treatment providers under each category are currently using evidence based practices? PROVIDE NUMBER

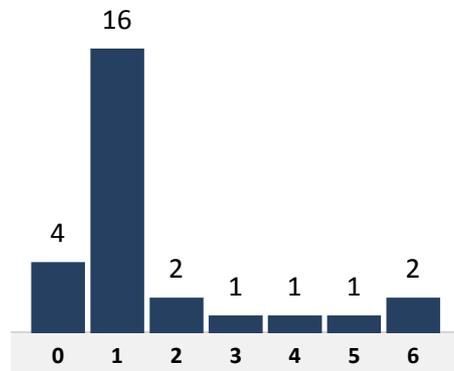
Washington State  
Problem  
Solving Court  
Strategic  
Planning  
Survey

**Detoxification Services**  
COURTS RESPONDING = 18

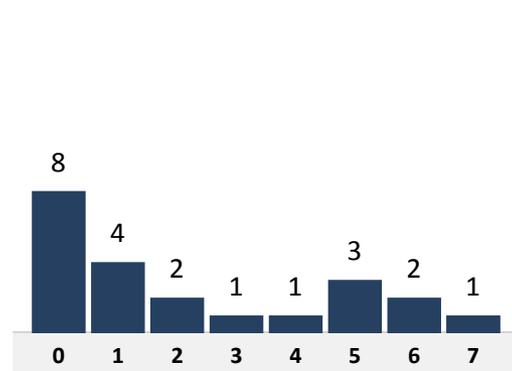


Number of providers using evidence based practices

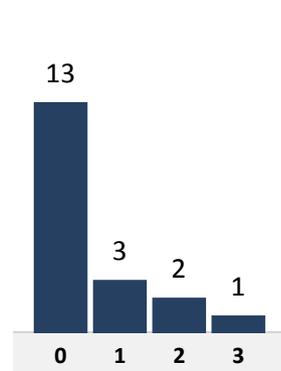
**Outpatient Including Intensive Outpatient**  
COURTS RESPONDING = 27



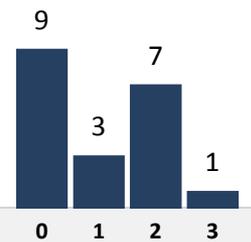
**Intensive Inpatient 28-30 days**  
COURTS RESPONDING = 22



**Recovery House**  
COURTS RESPONDING = 16



**Long-term Residential**  
COURTS RESPONDING = 20



Number of providers using evidence based practices

**Methadone/Opiate Substitution Treatment**  
COURTS RESPONDING = 20



**NOTE: Charts read . . . "8 courts report using one treatment provider who uses evidence based practices in the delivery of Detoxification Services."**

**OTHER SERVICE OR TREATMENT PROVIDER**

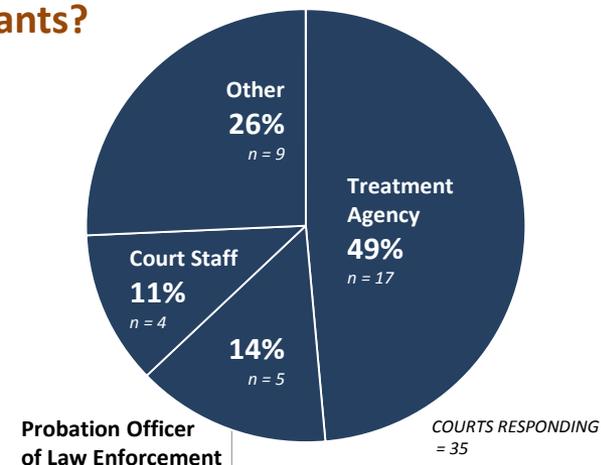
- Mental Health
- Trauma treatment therapists as per SAMHSA-NREPP
- We have only one treatment service provider; however, they are able to send participants to inpatient and recovery house alternatives all over the state
- Family therapist

## V: Current Drug Court Policies and Practices

### Q.14 Who conducts drug tests for your participants? SPECIFY

#### OTHER

- Adult drug court site in Olympia
- All three conduct drug tests
- American Mobile Drug Testing
- Detention staff on week-ends
- Evergreen Manor collects and Sterling Lab tests
- Probation officer and treatment agency
- Sterling Labs, contracted through DCFS
- Treatment PLUS Probation
- Treatment agency and probation staff
- All of the following: court staff, probation officer or law enforcement, or treatment agency

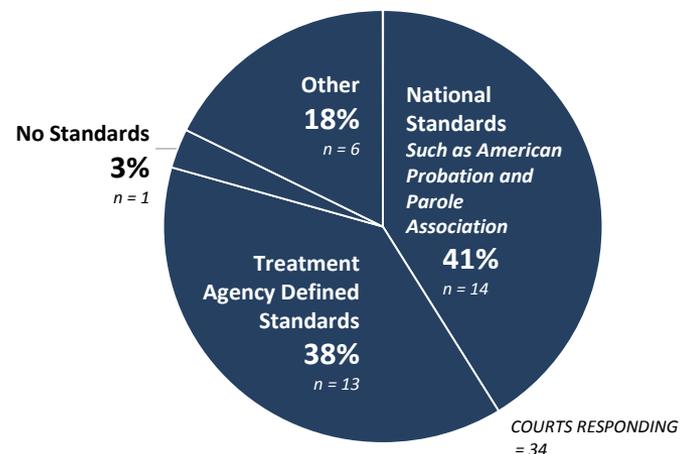


## V: Current Drug Court Policies and Practices

### Q.15 Do you require standards of observation for drug tests? SPECIFY

#### OTHER

- Court does not contract or oversee testing so application of standards/practices is unknown . . . and frustrating
- Juvenile Department policy and procedures
- Juvenile Department procedures
- Standards defined at the National Drug Court level
- Standards vary by agency conducting test
- Sterling Lab has its own practice/standards
- Supervised UAs in court, the treatment agencies have their own policies
- Yes, we use observed (only) with strict 'chain of command' with UAs



## V: Current Drug Court Policies and Practices

### Q.16 Are participants subjected to random drug tests?

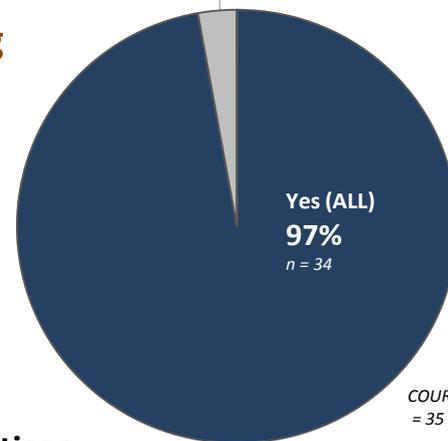
NO | YES (ALL) | YES (SOME)

#### COMMENTS

- 10-12 per month for initial 3-5 months
- However, there has been no testing on week-ends
- The word random is misleading since CJTA/DBHR have determined the number of drug tests per client per month and clients are able to figure this pattern out
- Phase and previous clean UA's determines frequency

Yes (SOME) 3%

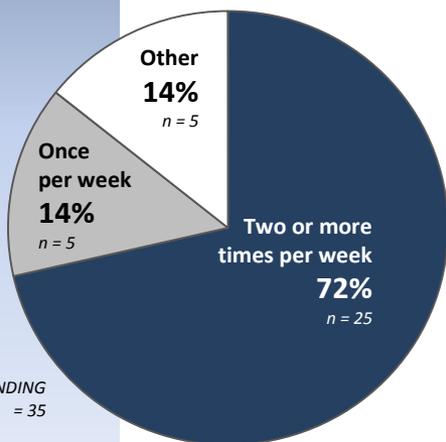
n = 1



COURTS RESPONDING = 35

## V: Current Drug Court Policies and Practices

### Q.17a On average, how frequently are participants drug tested during the first three months of program participation? SPECIFY



COURTS RESPONDING = 35

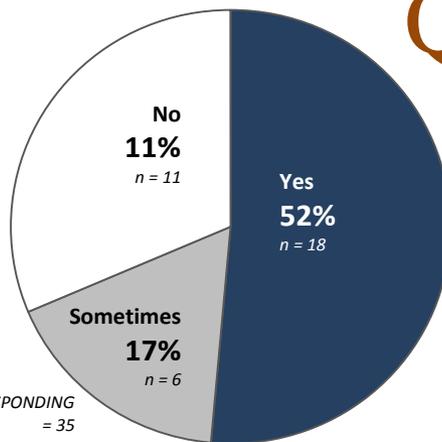
#### COMMENTS

- 10-12/month
- 3 times + (must call in daily)
- 3-4 per week
- 3-5 times per week
- 3x per week, minimum
- Depends on phase
- It is our understanding that DBHR /CJTA have limited drug test per client to eight times per month
- Random, at least once per week or more if deemed necessary by the courts and/or treatment
- Varies with the phase, becomes less frequent if successful
- Three or four times randomly during the 9 months

## V: Current Drug Court Policies and Practices

### Q.17b Are drug tests conducted on weekends?

NO | YES | SOMETIMES



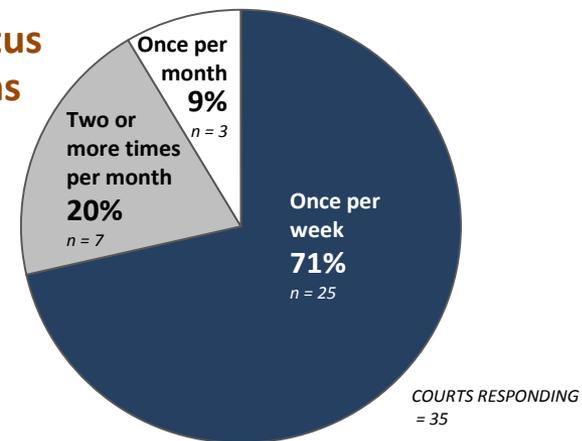
COURTS RESPONDING = 35

#### SOMETIMES

- Clients call in on weekends/holidays
- Due to weekend staff, female participants are tested on the weekends; males only under certain circumstances
- Occasionally if we receive word that a participant may be using I will do a home visit and require a drug test at that time
- Only as funding allows
- Random weekends are called as well as daily availability
- Rarely, only if contracted with another site
- Hard to staff

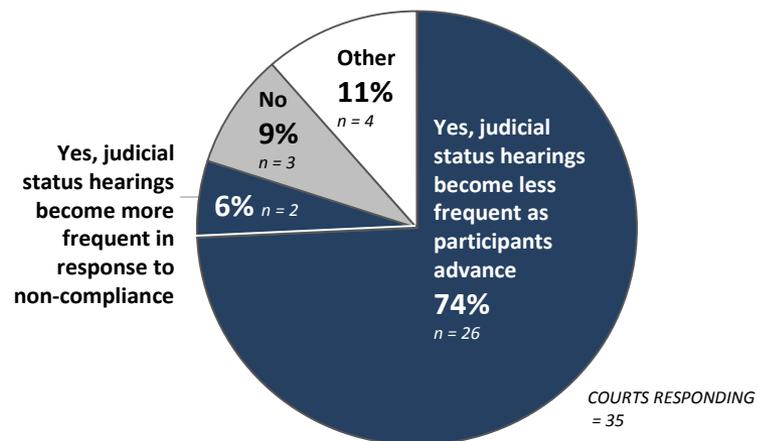
## V: Current Drug Court Policies and Practices

**Q.18** On average, how frequent are judicial status hearings held during the first three months of program participation for a compliant participant? SPECIFY



## V: Current Drug Court Policies and Practices

**Q.19** Does the frequency of judicial status hearings change over time? NO | YES

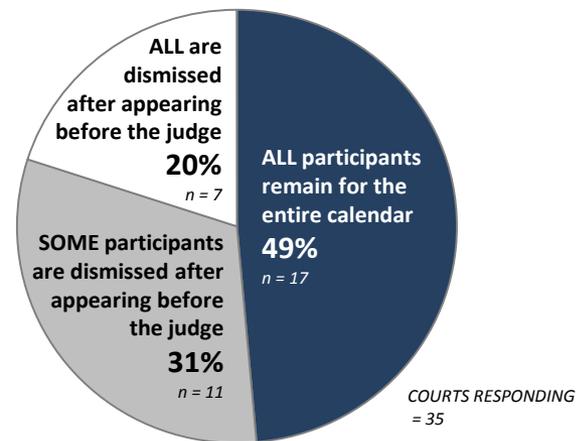


### OTHER

- Both, yes decrease as advancement and more frequent with non-compliance
- Less frequent w/advance AND more frequent with non-compliance
- Before entering court program
- Yes, hearings become less frequent as participants advance AND more frequent for non-compliance

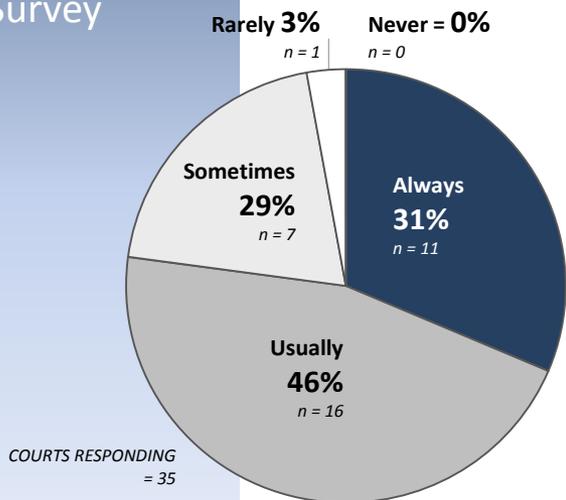
V: Current Drug Court Policies and Practices

**Q.20** During scheduled judicial status hearings, must all scheduled participants remain in the courtroom for the entire calendar, or are some (e.g., compliant participants) dismissed after appearing before the judge? ALL REMAIN | SOME DISMISSED | ALL DISMISSED



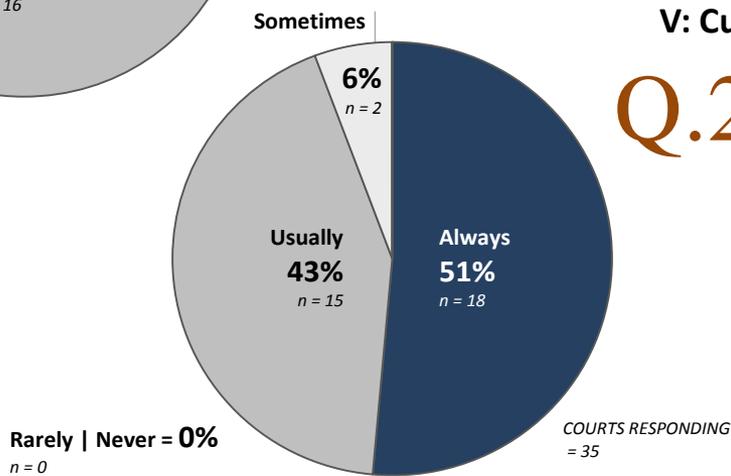
V: Current Drug Court Policies and Practices

**Q.21** Does the judge typically ask probing questions of participants who are compliant? (A probing question requires more than a one-word/one-phrase answer.) NEVER | RARELY | SOMETIMES | USUALLY | ALWAYS



V: Current Drug Court Policies and Practices

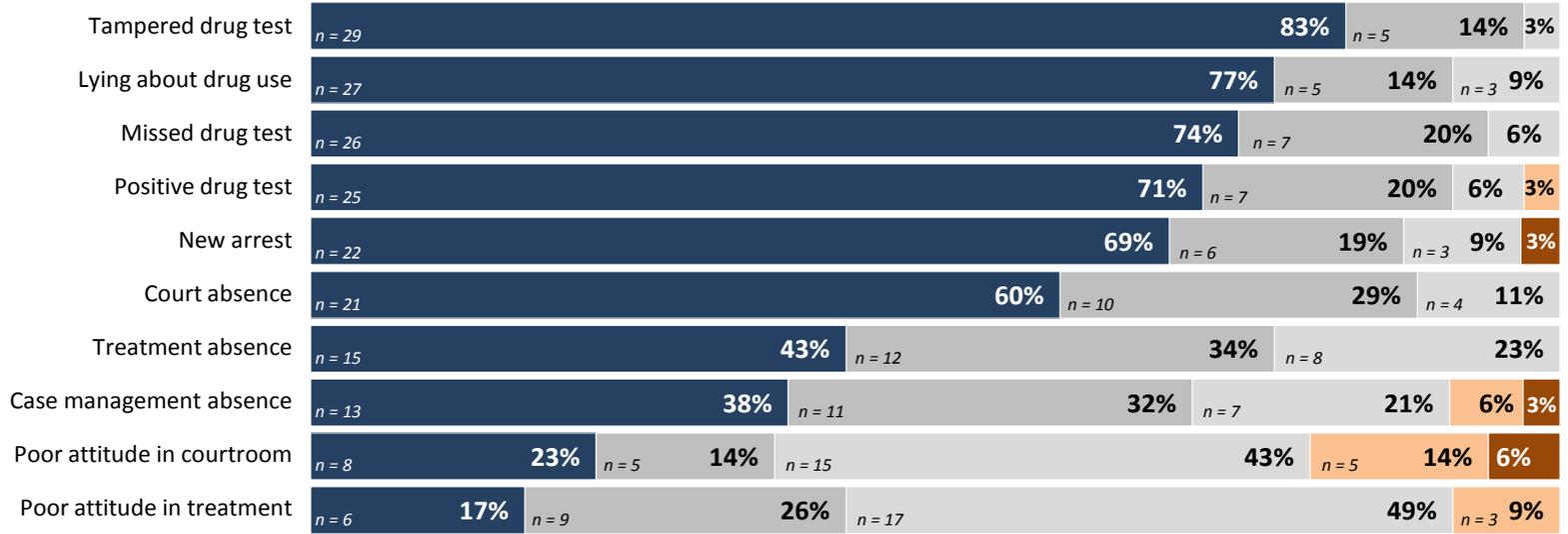
**Q.22** Does the judge typically ask probing questions of participants who are non-compliant? (A probing question requires more than a one-word/one-phrase answer.) NEVER | RARELY | SOMETIMES | USUALLY | ALWAYS



## V: Current Drug Court Policies and Practices

### Q.23 How often are sanctions imposed in response to the following infractions? MARK ONE BOX PER CATEGORY

Responses from 35 teams in Washington State



Always Usually Sometimes Rarely Never

#### OTHER

- Not a criminal Drug Court (n = 2)
- Missed NA/AA, hanging out with known users, etc . . .
- Missed sanction / curfew / change of residence / association with other felons / late to court
- We haven't had any sanctions, but the team has discussed these behaviors as sanctionable offenses
- Affiliation with others on probation
- Low creatine, late UA, missed DC group, aborting in-patient TX, etc.

## V: Current Drug Court Policies and Practices

### Q.24 When the court receives a report of noncompliance, how soon are clients returned to the court calendar?

#### IDENTIFY

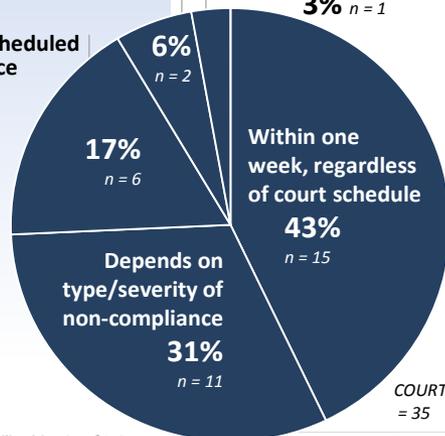
#### OTHER

- We meet with them every other week for an hour regardless, except while students away for holidays

Within two weeks,  
regardless of court  
schedule

Within one month,  
regardless of court  
schedule

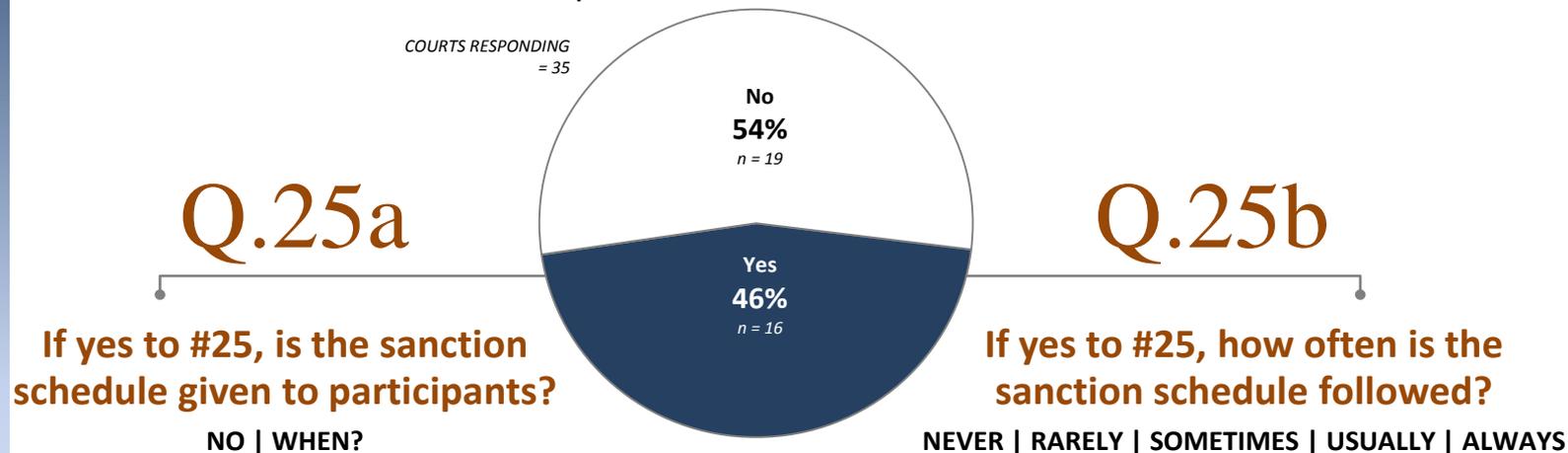
At next scheduled  
appearance



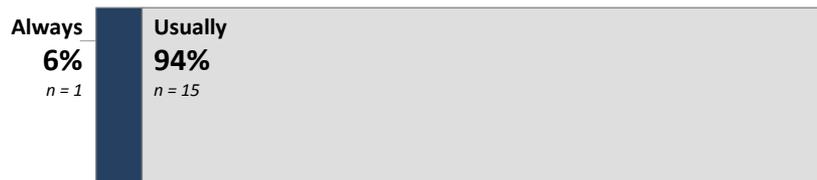
COURTS RESPONDING  
= 35

## V: Current Drug Court Policies and Practices

**Q.25** Does the court have a formal sanction schedule defining which sanctions to impose in response to different infractions or combinations of infractions? **NO | YES**



TOTAL = 16



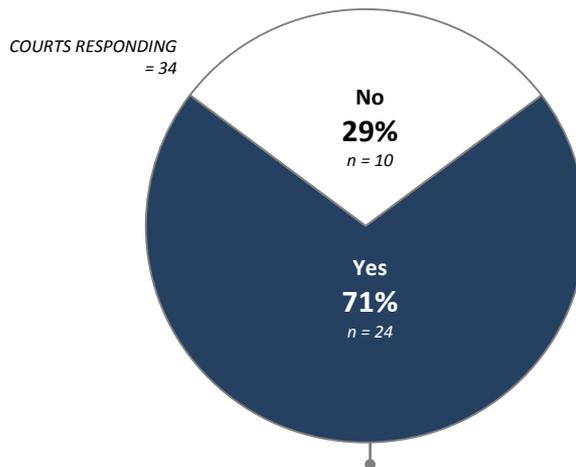
TOTAL = 16

### COMMENTS TO 25a

- At contract signing
- Part of the contract in addendum form, they have to read, sign, and return to case manager
- At start of program
- During pre-entry screening appointments
- At opt-in and throughout if needed
- Drug court orientation and court
- Participant Handbook
- Not formally, but verbally- they know. We use graduated sanctions
- We have a sanction grid that is used as a guideline; however, we also will sanction on an individual basis
  - grid is not given to participants, only a general list of sanction responses is given

## V: Current Drug Court Policies and Practices

### Q.26 Do participants meet regularly with a court-affiliated case manager? NO | YES



### If yes to #26, how frequent are case manager meetings during the first three months of drug court participation? IDENTIFY



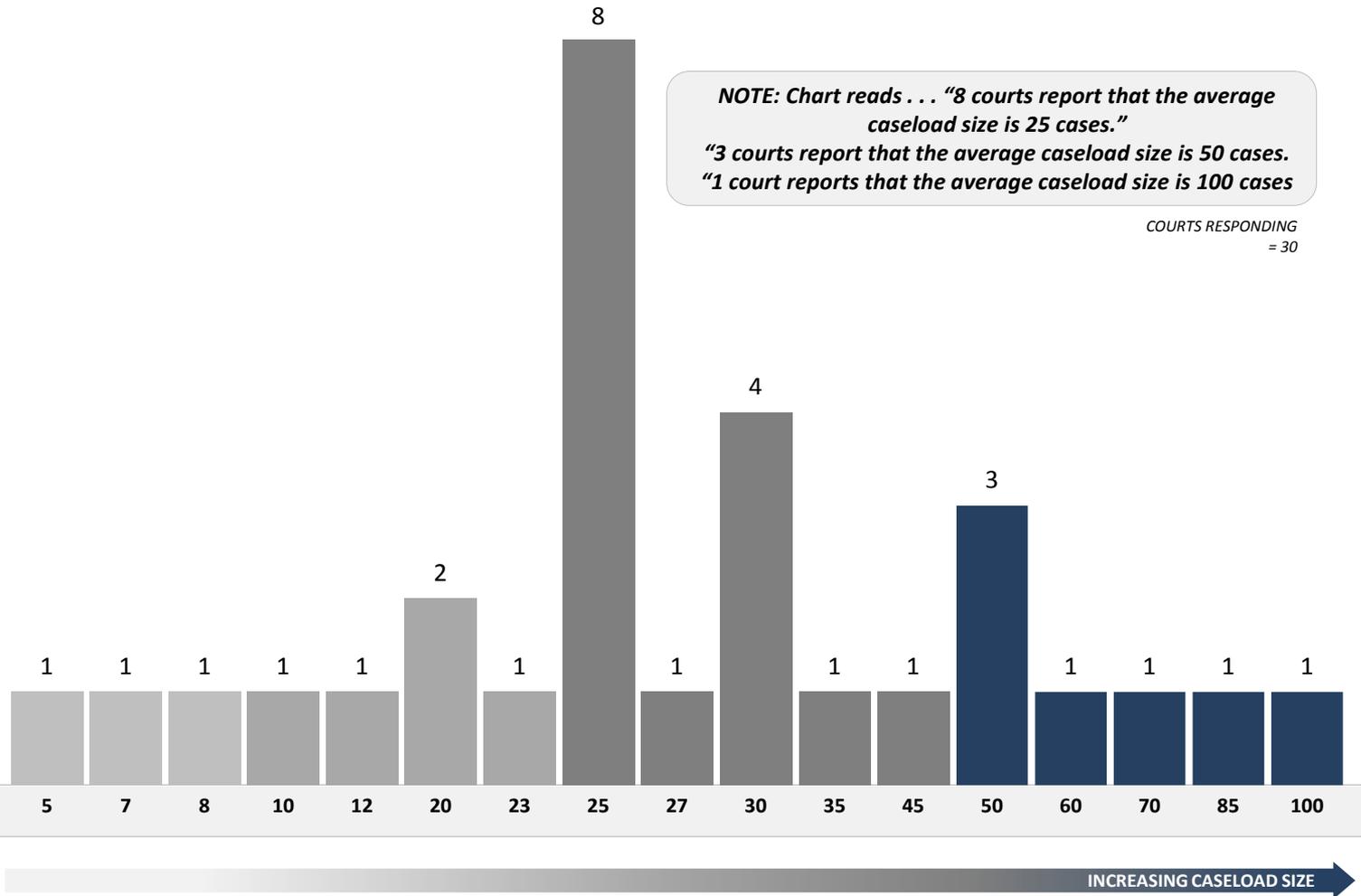
TOTAL = 29

#### OTHER

- Depends on need, minimum once per month
- Probation Officer is the Case Manager
- They meet with their Vet Peer Mentor frequently as to the WDVA and VJO as needed
- Treatment Case Managers
- Weekly after completion of treatment
- Weekly but frequency reduces with success
- Case Managers are employed by Pierce County Alliance
- More frequently if needed
- No case manager
- No case manager – informally with social worker and coordinator
- Or more as UA's are collected where case manager can check in with participant
- Twice a month with the case manager and the judge

V: Current Drug Court Policies and Practices

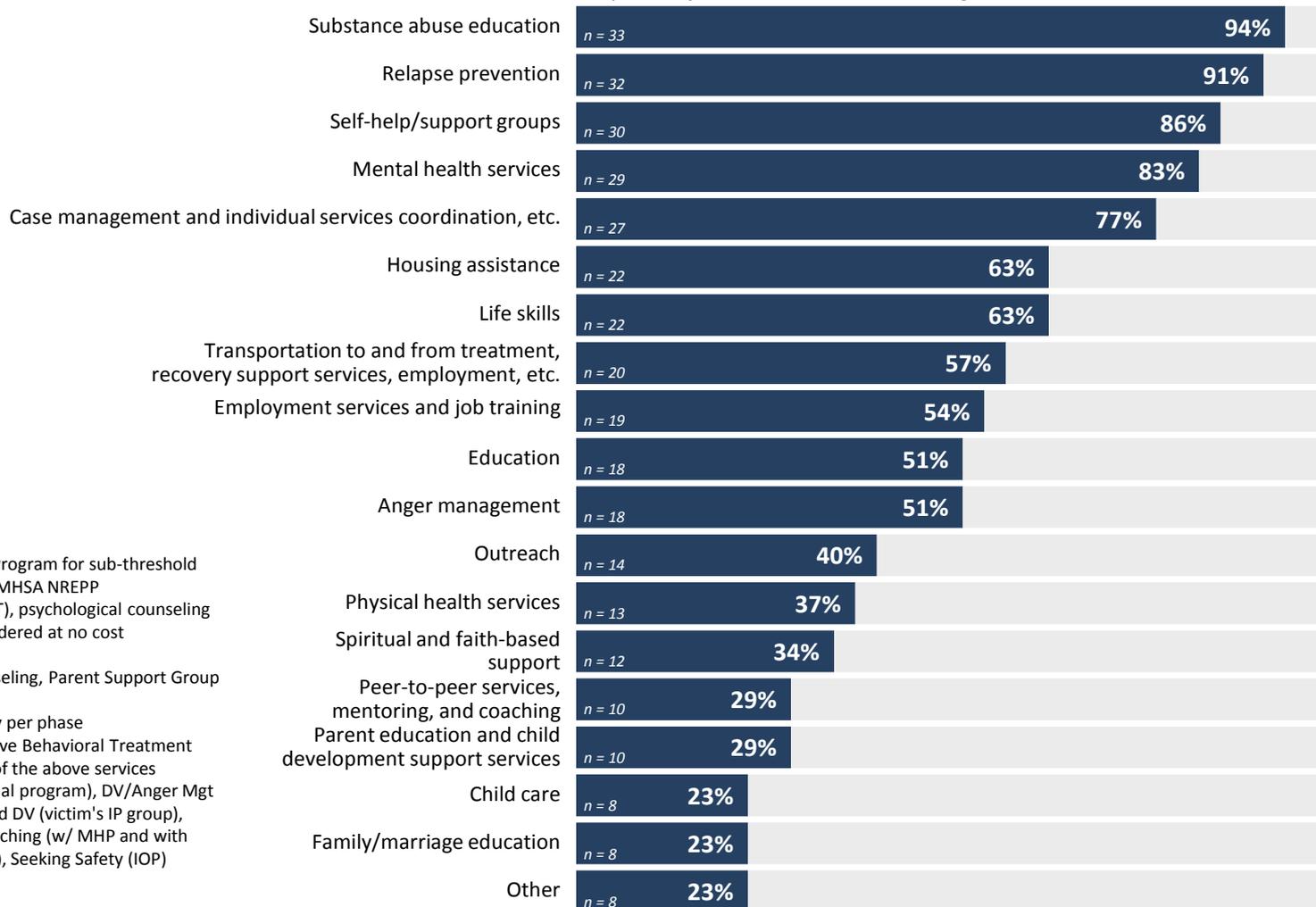
**Q.27** What is the average size of each case managers caseload?  
NUMBER OF CASES



## V: Current Drug Court Policies and Practices

### Q.28 What support services are provided to your drug court participants (either onsite or offsite)? MARK ALL THAT APPLY

Responses from 35 teams in Washington State



#### OTHER

- An Integrated Trauma Treatment Program for sub-threshold trauma and PTSD that is on the SAMHSA NREPP
- Cognitive Behavioral Therapy (MRT), psychological counseling (private) on demand or as court ordered at no cost
- Developing a mentoring program
- Individual counseling, family counseling, Parent Support Group
- MRT
- MRT, DBT in-house and mandatory per phase
- Moral Reconciliation Therapy/Cognitive Behavioral Treatment
- Participants are referred to some of the above services
- Women's Support Group (residential program), DV/Anger Mgt Group (perpetrators IOP group) and DV (victim's IP group), Smoking Cessation (IP), Parent Coaching (w/ MHP and with DCFS), Nutrition and Budgeting (IP), Seeking Safety (IOP)