

Program Performance Report

Implementation Grantees of the Adult Drug Court Discretionary Grant Program

October 2012–March 2013



BJA
Bureau of Justice Assistance
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The Adult Drug Court Discretionary Grant Program, administered by the Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA), is intended to “build and/or expand drug court capacity at the state, local, and tribal levels to reduce crime and substance abuse among high-risk, high-need offenders.”¹ Drug courts, which are a significant part of a larger universe of problem-solving courts, have been proven to reduce recidivism and substance use among program participants.² When implemented in an evidence-based manner, drug courts have also been proven to decrease recidivism.³ BJA recognizes the importance of these goals and the value these programs offer the community, and continues to support these important efforts. Some of the key components that serve as guidelines for drug court operations include early intervention and intensive treatment services, close judicial supervision, mandatory and random alcohol/drug testing, community supervision, appropriate incentives and sanctions, and recovery support services.⁴

For the Drug Court programs, there are two types of awards made: enhancement and implementation. *Enhancement* grants are awarded to operational adult drug courts (operating at least 1 year) that seek to (1) expand their target population, (2) enhance court operations, (3) improve court services, and (4) enhance offender services. *Implementation* grants are awarded to jurisdictions that have completed a substantial amount of planning and are ready to implement a new drug court. Using these funds, grantees may fund court operations, offender supervision, and various treatment and recovery support services. It is important to note that some enhancement grants are made in conjunction with BJA and the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration for the purpose of allowing applicants to submit a comprehensive strategy for enhancing drug court services and capacity. This permits applicants to compete for both criminal justice and substance abuse treatment funds with one application (joint awards). Finally, BJA makes awards to state-level agencies to support statewide drug court efforts. State agencies then often subgrant funds to subrecipients that are also required to report performance data in the Performance Measurement Tool (PMT).

The following report examines data entered into the PMT for October 2012–March 2013 for *implementation* grants and subgrants awarded in Fiscal Years (FY) 2008–2012. Table 1 shows the number of active drug court implementation grantees and subrecipients that submitted quarterly reports in the PMT.

Table 1. Implementation Grantees and Subrecipients Reported: October 2012–March 2013

Implementation Grantees (Including Subrecipients)	October–December 2012	January–March 2013
2008 (N = 3, 3)	3	2
2009 (N = 16, 13)	16	13
2010 (N = 33, 33)	31	31
2011 (N = 17, 16)	17	15
2012 (N = 15, 15)	13	15
Overall (N = 84, 80)	80	76

¹ Bureau of Justice Assistance. (2012). *Adult Drug Court Discretionary Grant Program FY 2012 competitive grant announcement*. Washington, DC: Author.

² Rossman, S., Roman, J., Zweig, J., Rempel, M., & Lindquist, C. (2011). *The multi-site drug court evaluation*. Washington, DC: Urban Institute.

³ Ibid.

⁴ National Association of Drug Court Professionals. (2004). *Defining drug courts: The ten key components*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, Bureau of Justice Assistance.

- During the 2 quarters, 95 percent of grantees reported data in the PMT.
- Among drug courts, 80 unique courts received 84 grants or subawards and reported performance measurement data in the PMT. This represents about 2.9 percent of an estimated 2,734 adult drug courts and other problem-solving courts nationwide (as of June 30, 2012).⁵

Figure 1. Number of Years BJA-Funded Drug Courts Were Operational as of December 2013

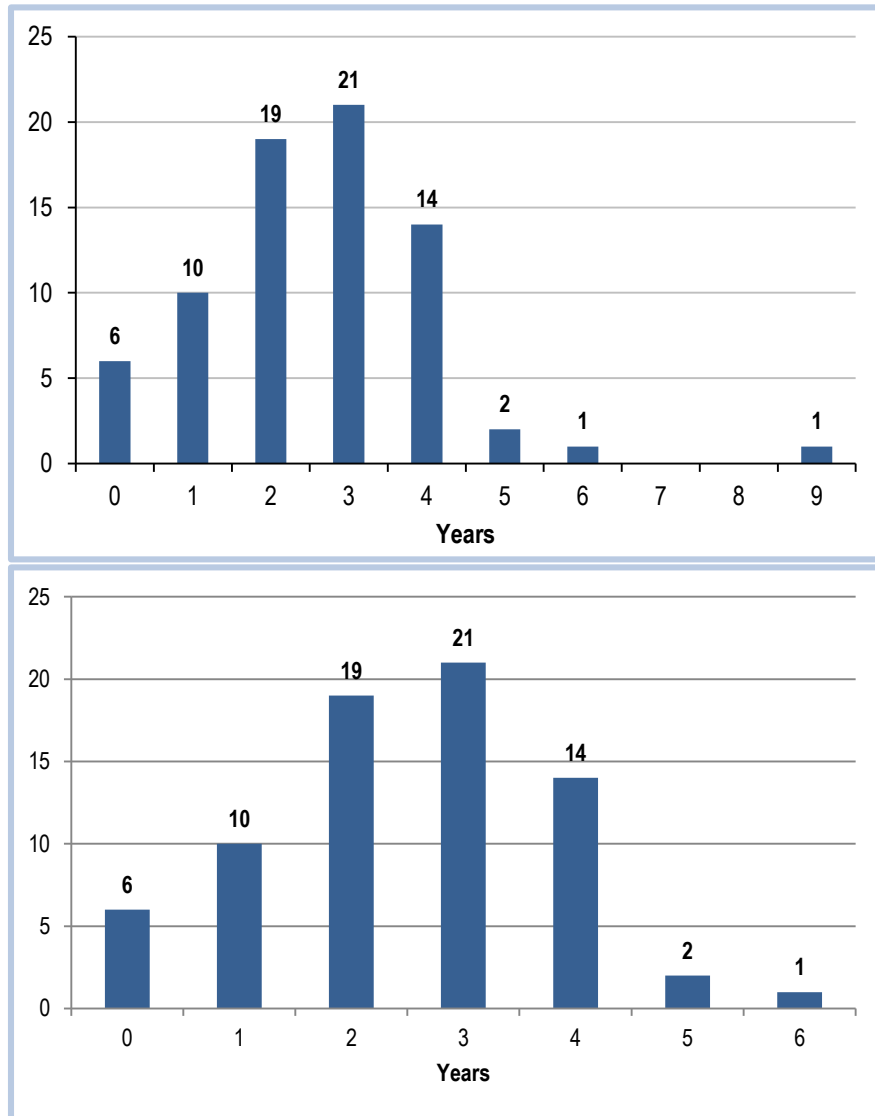


Figure 1 shows the number of years that drug courts receiving implementation grant funds have been operational as of December 2013, after grantees received funding and have been operational with using grant funds.

- On average, drug courts receiving implementation grants have been operational for about 2.5 years, and many (42 percent) have been operational for 3 years or less, meaning many implementation drug courts are operational for only as long as their BJA grant.

⁵ National Association of Drug Court Professionals.

Program- and Participant-Level Key Measures

In this section, key program- and participant-level measures are discussed. Key measures include number of participants served, percentage of screened participants found ineligible, graduation rate, drug and alcohol testing, high-risk/high-need participants, and in-program court and criminal involvement.

Table 2. Expected Number of Individuals Served Versus New Participants as of March 31, 2013

Cohort	Cumulative Total New Participants	Expected Number of Participants to Be Served	Participants Served vs. Expected Participants to be Served (%)	Project Period Elapsed (%)
2008 (N = 3, 3)	269	270	99%	92%
2009 (N = 16, 13)	569	1,119	51	88
2010 (N = 33, 33)	668	1,665	40	76
2011 (N = 17, 16)	693	1,373	50	50
2012 (N = 15, 15)	225	1,448	16	19
Overall (84, 80)	2,155	5,605	38%	62%

As part of the grant application, grantees are expected to estimate the number of individuals they will serve over the life of their grant using BJA program funds. Table 2 shows the cumulative total of new participants enrolled in drug court programs as well as the expected number of participants served for each funding cohort.

- The FY 2009 cohort is approaching their award end dates and has served about half the number of participants they projected.
- The FY 2010 cohort has served less than half of its expected number of participants and about 76 percent of the project period has elapsed.
- The FY 2011 cohort is on track serving about half of projected participants with half of the project period remaining.
- The FY 2012 cohort has served about 16 percent of projected participants with about 19 percent of the project period elapsed.

In the drug court model, before enrollment, offenders are screened for eligibility. While drug courts vary in their screening processes and eligibility criteria, screening helps determine the candidates' eligibility for program participation. Table 3 shows grantee data on the number and percentage of offenders found ineligible for program participation.

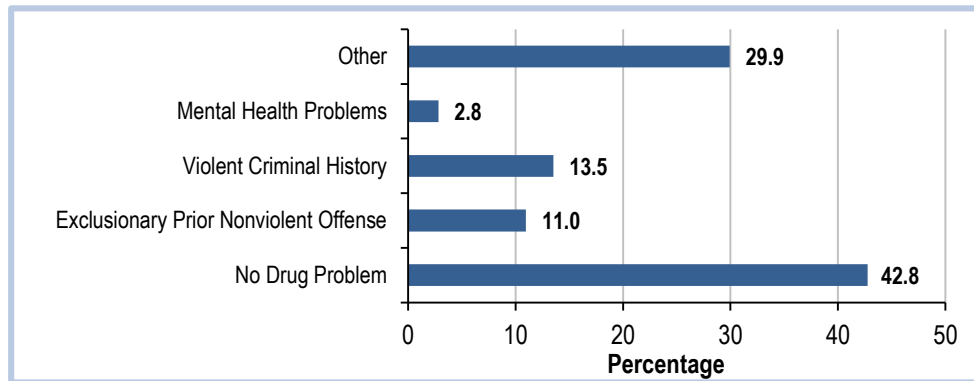
Table 3. Number of Drug Court Candidates Screened and Found Ineligible for Participation, N (%)

Cohort	October–December 2012			January–March 2013		
	Screened (N)	Ineligible (N)	Ineligible (%)	Screened (N)	Ineligible (N)	Ineligible (%)
2008 (N = 3, 2)	36	6	16.7%	9	1	11.1%
2009 (N = 16, 13)	1,181	1,002	84.8	163	66	40.5
2010 (N = 31, 31)	323	150	46.4	360	164	45.6
2011 (N = 17, 15)	366	191	52.2	377	203	53.8
2012 (N = 13, 15)	181	97	53.6	251	129	51.4
Overall (80, 76)⁶	2,051	1,440	70.2%	1,151	562	48.8%

⁶ The N-size is reduced in the remainder of the report to reflect the number of grantees that reported data in the PMT.

Overall, about half of individuals screened for the drug court program were ineligible; however, results varied between cohorts. During the October–December 2012 quarter, about 70 percent of participants were found ineligible. This is because one grantee conducted “universal screening” of all offenders who have contact with their jail, regardless of offense or suspected substance abuse issues. This resulted in a higher ineligibility rate, but widens the pool of potential candidates. This one grantee accounted for about 80 percent of the screenings during October–December 2012. However, this same grantee screened far fewer people during January–March 2013. Figure 2 identifies reasons that drug court candidates are deemed ineligible for program participation.

Figure 2. Reasons Drug Court Candidates Are Ineligible for Program Participation

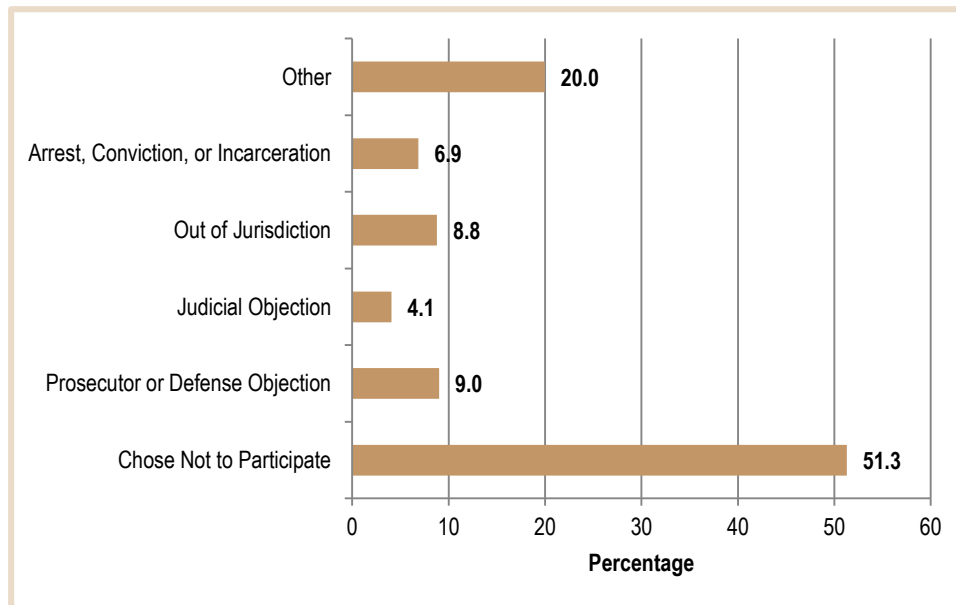


The data suggest that the reasons for ineligibility vary widely and that the largest categories are “no drug problem” and “other.” Reasons listed by grantees in the “other” category varied widely, because each grantee may use different criteria for determining eligibility. Some of the most common reasons listed generally fall into the following categories:

- Other prior pending charges;
- Incomplete assessment/defendant chose not to participate;
- Defendant lives outside of the court’s jurisdiction;
- Defendant needs a higher level of care than drug court can offer;
- Defendant has physical or other mental health issues that would preclude them from participation;
- Prosecutor or judicial objection;⁷
- Prior drug court participation;
- Restitution too high;
- Defendant absconded; and
- Defendant was low risk/low need.

In addition to being found ineligible for drug court participation, defendants may also be classified as “eligible but did not enter.” This means that an individual met all of the eligibility criteria but did not enroll in the program. Figure 3 shows the reasons that eligible individuals did not enroll in the program.

⁷ Some drug courts may require that the prosecutor and/or judge approve of the placement as part of their eligibility criteria, whereas others may determine a candidate is technically eligible based on clinical requirements without judicial or prosecutor approval. In this scenario, if a defendant is considered technically eligible, but the judge or prosecutor objects to the individual’s participation, the defendant would be classified as “eligible but did not enroll in the program.” The reason given would be judicial or prosecutor objection.

Figure 3. Reasons Why Drug Court Candidates Eligible for Program Participation Do Not Enroll

Overall, about half (51 percent) of candidates deemed eligible chose not to enroll in the program. A review of the candidates found “ineligible” because they declined to be assessed and/or to participate in the program showed that a significant number of defendants referred to drug court programs choose not to participate. Again, the “other” category accounts for a large percentage of candidates, and grantees gave various reasons why candidates were designated as “other”:

- Defendant is awaiting a program slot;
- Defendant was referred to a different treatment program;
- Defendant absconded;
- Defendant didn’t have reliable transportation/lived too far away from the court;
- Drug court team denied entry; and
- The defendant had not signed the “drug court participation contract.”

Once enrolled in the program, participants are expected to complete treatment and meet other conditions of the court. Of all participants who exit the program, the percentage who successfully exited the program and completed all of its requirements is the graduation rate, which is an important metric for drug court programs. Results showed that less than half of program participants successfully graduated from the drug court program (Table 4) during the reporting periods. Results vary widely by cohort.

Table 4. Graduation Rate from Drug Court Programs

Cohort	October–December 2012			January–March 2013		
	Graduates (N)	Non-Graduates (N)	Graduation Rate (%)	Graduates (N)	Non-Graduates (N)	Graduation Rate (%)
2008 (N = 3, 2)	9	5	64.3%	1	5	16.7%
2009 (N = 16, 13)	48	48	50.0	39	45	46.4
2010 (N = 31, 31)	47	63	42.7	54	69	43.9
2011 (N = 17, 15)	36	37	49.3	20	50	28.6
2012 (N = 13, 15) ⁹	0	3	0.0	6	10	37.5
Overall (80, 76)	131	151	46.5%	119	174	40.6%

- The graduation rate was 46.5 percent in October–December 2012 and 40 percent in January–March 2013—lower than the average graduation rate of 57 percent, according to a 2008 national survey of drug courts.¹⁰ BJA’s target graduation rate across all BJA-funded drug court programs is 48 percent.
- The graduation rate between cohorts ranges from about 30 percent to 64 percent.
- The average graduation rate across both quarters is 43 percent (not listed in Table 4), which is down slightly compared with the FY 2012 rate of 45 percent for all implementation drug courts.¹¹

Traditionally, drug court programs vary in the treatment intensity and program length, and the appropriate level of care needed may even vary between participants. Research suggests that the appropriate program length for a drug court is at least 6 months and no more than 18 months for intensive outpatient services.¹² Figure 4 shows the time in months that program participants are in the program before graduation.

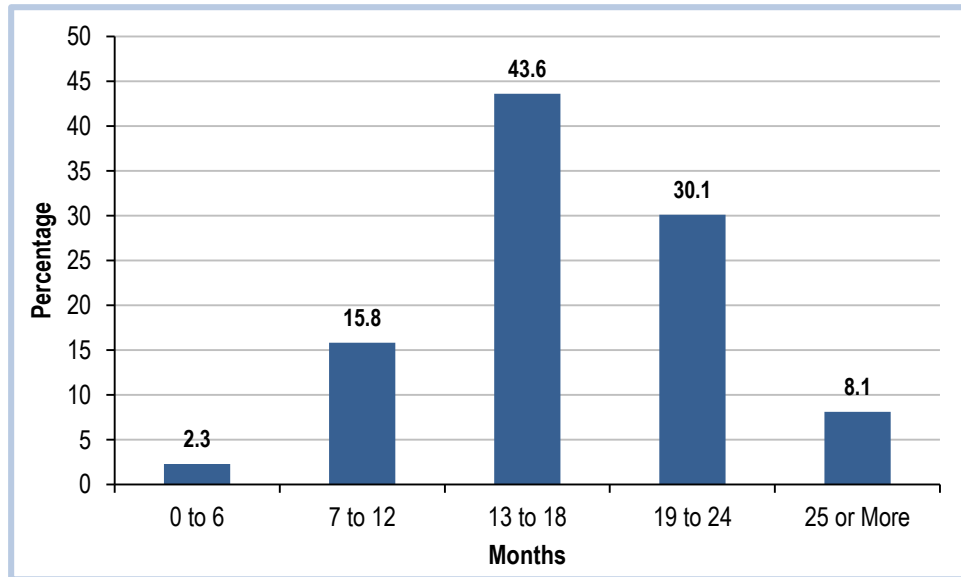
⁸ Non-graduates is defined as the total number of participants that have unsuccessfully exited the program and were reported leaving the program in the following categories, subsequent court and criminal involvement, lack of engagement, absconding, relocation or case transfer, death or serious illness, or “other.” See Table 7 below for more information.

⁹ Enrollment for the FY 2012 cohort during the October–December 2012 quarter is low because grantees are just beginning their BJA-funded program during this time period.

¹⁰ Huddleston, W., & Marlowe, D. (2011). *Painting the current picture: A national report on drug courts and other problem-solving court programs in the United States*. Alexandria, VA: National Association of Drug Court Professionals, National Drug Court Institute.

¹¹ Steyer, J. (2012). *Program performance report: Implementation grantees of the Adult Drug Court Discretionary Grant Program*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, Bureau of Justice Assistance. Available online: https://www.bja.gov/Publications/DrugCtImplementation_PPR_09-12.pdf.

¹² Peters, R. H. (2011). *Translating drug court research into practice—Drug court treatment services: Applying research findings to practices* [Issues and Commentary Resource Brief]. Washington, DC: Adult Drug Court Research to Practice Initiative. Available online: <http://research2practice.org/projects/treatment/pdfs/Issues%20Commentary%20and%20Resource%20Brief.pdf>

Figure 4. Time to Program Completion (Graduation)

- Almost 60 percent of participants in BJA-funded implementation drug courts are in the program for 7 to 18 months.
- About 8 percent are in the program for more than 2 years.

Frequent and randomized drug and alcohol testing (e.g., urinalysis testing) of drug court participants is one of the key components of a drug court program. Grantees are asked to report data on the number of participants enrolled in the program for at least 90 days who have received a drug/alcohol test. They also report the number of individuals who had a positive test (Table 5). A positive test indicates that an individual used alcohol and/or drugs while participating in the program.

Table 5. Drug and Alcohol Testing of Drug Court Participants

Cohort	October– December 2012			January–March 2013		
	Number of Participants Tested (N)	Number of Participants with Positive Tests (N)	Number of Participants with Positive Tests (%)	Number of Participants Tested (N)	Number of Participants with Positive Tests (N)	Number of Participants with Positive Tests (%)
2008 (N = 3, 2)	105	11	10.5%	35	12	34.3%
2009 (N = 16, 13)	358	91	25.4	312	51	16.3
2010 (N = 31, 31)	637	179	28.1	638	186	29.2
2011 (N = 17, 15)	408	85	20.8	454	91	20.0
2012 (N = 13, 15)	32	4	12.5	115	28	24.3
Overall (80, 76)	1435	359	25.0%	1519	356	23.4%

- Of all participants who received a drug/alcohol test, about one-quarter tested positive for drug/alcohol use.
- The percentage of positive drug and alcohol tests ranges between cohorts from about 10 percent to almost 30 percent.

Research suggests that drug court programs can have the most impact in reducing recidivism by targeting offenders who are at high risk for reoffending and have high substance abuse treatment needs. This increases the cost-effectiveness of the program. Additionally, research also suggests that low risk/low need offenders may experience negative consequences

including increasing recidivism rates, underscoring the importance of targeting high/risk and high/need individuals. Table 6 shows the number of risk and needs assessments completed and the percentage of those rated as being high risk and having high substance abuse treatment needs.

Table 6. Participants with High Criminogenic Risks and Substance Abuse Treatment Needs

Cohort	October– December 2012			January–March 2013		
	Assessments (N)	High Risk/High Need (N)	High Risk/High Need (%)	Assessments (N)	High Risk/High Need (N)	High Risk/High Need (%)
2008 (N = 3, 2)	9	6	66.7%	6	6	100.0%
2009 (N = 16, 13)	73	61	83.6	61	48	78.7
2010 (N = 31, 31)	94	73	77.7	69	56	81.2
2011 (N = 17, 15)	44	37	84.1	49	41	83.7
2012 (N = 13, 15)	45	33	73.3	67	54	80.6
Overall (80, 76)	256	204	79.7%	246	199	80.9%

- About 80 percent of participants who were assessed and admitted into the program have high criminogenic risk factors and have high substance abuse treatment needs. This is up from about 68 percent for high-risk/high-need participants in BJA-funded implementation drug courts in FY 2012.¹³
- When excluding the few remaining grantees in the FY 2008 cohort, the percentage of high-risk/high-need assessments ranges between cohorts from about 73 percent to 84 percent.
- The most common risk and needs assessment instruments used by grantees during the January–March 2013 quarter are, but not limited to the following: the Level of Service Inventory/Level of Service Inventory-Revised (LSI/LSI-R), Risk Assessment Needs Triage (RANT), Global Appraisal of Individual Needs (GAIN), Addiction Severity Index (ASI), Substance Abuse Subtle Screening (SASSI), and the Correctional Offender Management Profiling for Alternative Sanctions (COMPAS). Grantees in some cases reported using a combination of different assessment tools.
- Some grantees indicated they are not currently using a validated risk/needs assessment tool.

Table 7 shows the number and percentage of participants that leave the program without completion and their reason for doing so. Drug court participants may leave the program for a number of reasons, and the data show that more than half of the program participants do not graduate.¹⁴

¹³ Steyee, J. (2012).

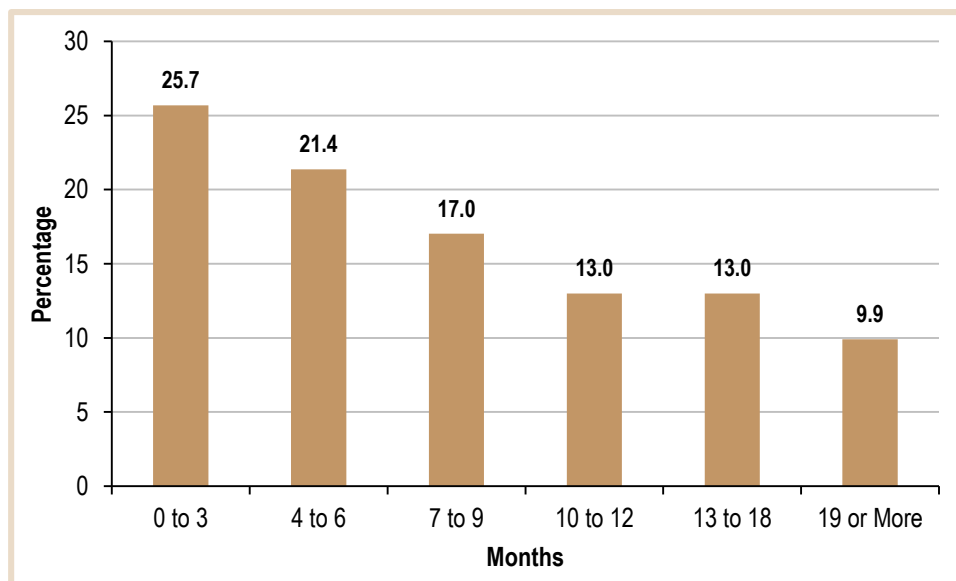
¹⁴ This is calculated by subtracting the graduation rate from 100% (100 – 43% = 57%).

Table 7. Participants Who Exited the Program Unsuccessfully

	October– December 2012	January– March 2013	Total	Percentage
Subsequent Court and Criminal Involvement	53	83	136	40.0%
Lack of Engagement (No-Shows and Nonresponsive Participants)	59	33	92	27.1
Absconding	36	37	73	21.5
Relocation or Case Transfer	5	11	16	4.7
Death or Serious Illness	4	5	9	2.6
Other	4	10	14	4.1
Overall	161	179	340	100.0%

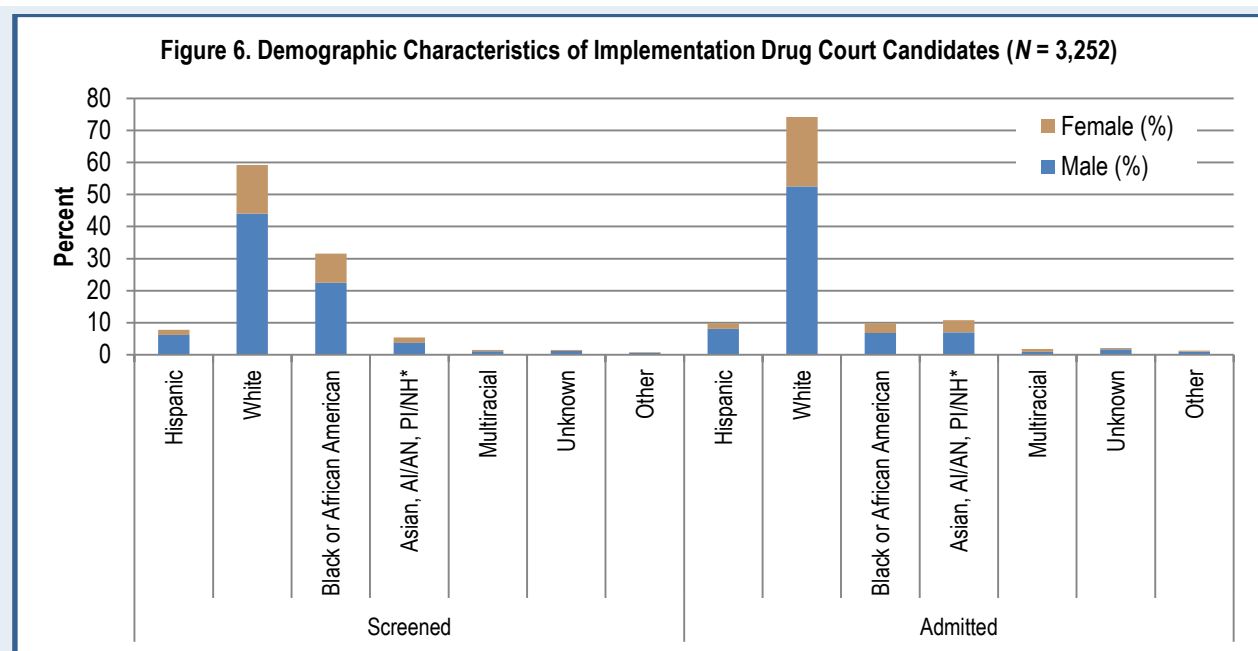
- The most common reasons given for participants not graduating are subsequent criminal involvement (40 percent), followed by lack of engagement (27 percent) and absconding (21.5 percent).
- Of those participants who exited the program unsuccessfully, about 4 percent did so for “other” reasons, including voluntary withdrawal, continued drug and alcohol use, and failure to meet the conditions of the court.¹⁵

Figure 5 shows the number of months that participants stayed in the program before exiting unsuccessfully.

Figure 5. Time in Program Before Unsuccessful Exit

- Of those program participants that exit the program unsuccessfully, about 26 percent do so in the first 3 months. This indicates that these offenders may have been ill suited for the program or may not have received the initial intensive support they needed in the first 90 days.
- Of those program participants that exit the program unsuccessfully, almost 23 percent are in the program for more than 1 year.

¹⁵ Some grantees classified failure to meet the conditions of the court as “other” when in fact they could be classified as “lack of engagement”.



*American Indian/Alaska Native, Pacific Islander/Native Hawaiian.

Figure 6 compares the demographic makeup of potential drug court candidates from when they are screened¹⁶ to when they are admitted. Potential drug court candidates are typically identified at the time of arrest or referred to the court by a criminal justice professional. Candidates are first screened for eligibility to ensure they meet certain eligibility criteria. Candidates who do not meet all the criteria are considered ineligible. Drug Court candidates who are eligible are considered for admission into the program. A portion of eligible candidates do not enter the program for various reasons, such as declining entry or because of judicial objection (Figure 3). Finally, eligible candidates may be admitted into the Drug Court Program.¹⁷

- The data show that at screening, about 60 percent of drug court candidates are white, and over 40 percent are white males. At admission, the percentage of white participants increases to over 70 percent.
- On the other hand, the percentage of Black of African American candidates at screening is about 30 percent, decreasing to only 10 percent at admission.
- From this analysis, we know that many potential participants either choose not to enroll or do not complete the screening process. However, in the PMT, these data are not reported by race. It is therefore unclear why many Black or African American candidates are screened but do not enter the program.

Key Findings

The following key findings are based on analysis of the October 2012–March 2013 Drug Court performance measures.

- Over 300 individuals successfully completed treatment and all other requirements of the program and graduated from a new (i.e., implementation) drug court program during the 6-months examined
- The percentage of high-risk/high-need participants is 80 percent, up from 68 percent, as was reported in analysis of earlier PMT data. This may contribute to a graduation rate lower than the target rate and the national average.
- About 75 percent of program participants who are in the program for at least 90 days and were tested for drug and alcohol use had clean tests, meaning they did not use drug and/or alcohol.

¹⁶ The total number of candidates screened by race is calculated by summing the total number of participants that are determined eligible, number of participants determined to be eligible but don't enter the program, and the number of participants determined to be ineligible: # screened = # eligible + eligible but did not enter the program + # ineligible.

¹⁷ Some drug court candidates may be screened in one quarter but not admitted until subsequent quarters.

- The demographic profile across screened candidates and admitted participants is not consistent, showing that many Black or African American candidates are screened but do not enroll in the program.
- Over the 2 quarters examined, about 43 percent of participants who exited the drug court programs did so successfully, which is below BJA’s target graduation rate of 48 percent.
- Of those program participants who exit the program unsuccessfully, about 26 percent do so in the first 3 months.

Key Performance Measures

Measure	Data Elements Used to Calculate Measure	Definition	Interpretation
Percent Ineligible	A. Number of ineligible offenders B. Number of candidates screened % Ineligible = A/B	Comparison of the number of candidates not meeting eligibility criteria with the number of candidates screened for program participation.	Assesses the eligibility screening process and how many candidates are not selected to participate in drug court programs.
Percent Successful Completions (Graduation Rate)	A. Number of participants successfully completing program requirements B. Number of participants who fail the program due to court or criminal involvement C. Number who fail due to lack of engagement D. Number who fail due to relocating or case transfer E. Number who fail due to death or serious illness F. Number who fail for other reason % Successful = A/(A+B+C+D+E+F)	Number of participants who successfully completed the program.	Assesses how many participants have successfully completed program requirements as determined by the drug court program. Can also be thought of as the graduation rate.
Percent Tested Positive for Drug or Alcohol Use	A. Number of participants who tested positive for drug or alcohol use B. Number of participants tested % Positive Drug or Alcohol Test = A/B	Percentage of participants who have failed drug and alcohol tests while in the program.	Assesses how many participants continue to use substances while in the program. Also assesses the use of drug and alcohol testing as a key component of the program.
Percent High Risk	A. Number of participants assessed as having high criminogenic risks and needs B. Number of participants assessed using a risk assessment instrument % High risk = A/B	Percentage of participants identified using a valid screening/assessment instrument as having high criminogenic risks and needs.	Assess the percentage of drug court participants who have high criminogenic risks and needs; participants with high criminogenic risks and needs are at higher risk for reoffending compared with low- and medium-risk individuals.
In-Program Court and Criminal Involvement	A. Number of participants exiting the program for court or criminal involvement (technical violation, arrest, conviction, revocation, reincarceration) B. Number of participants exiting the program both successfully and unsuccessfully In-Program Court and Criminal Involvement = A/B	Percentage of participants exiting the program for a subsequent court and or criminal involvement event.	Assesses participation in continued criminal behavior while enrolled in the drug court program.

Appendix. Data Reported by Implementation Grantees and Subrecipients: October 2012–March 2013

Grantee	State	Federal Award Number	Federal Award Amount	Location	Subrecipient (Y/N)	Quarter	Years Operational	Total Enrolled	Ineligible (%)	Graduation Rate (%)	Number of Individuals with Positive Drug or Alcohol Tests (%)	High Risk (%)	In-Program Court & Criminal Involvement (%)
22nd Judicial Circuit Drug Court	AL	2010-DC-BX-0037	\$280,050	Rural	N	October–December 2012	3	58	25	50	28	*	3
						January–March 2013	3	68	6	60	31	*	1
25th Circuit Drug Court	MO	2009-DC-BX-0021	\$230,351	Rural	N	October–December 2012	3	18	78	0	47	100	11
						January–March 2013	3	19	20	25	100	100	16
42nd Circuit Adult Drug Court Program	MO	2010-DC-BX-0106	\$149,266	Rural	N	October–December 2012	3	7	0	100	50	100	0
						January–March 2013	3	7	0	*	43	100	0
Administrative Office of the Trial Court	MA	2011-DC-BX-0126	\$350,000	Suburban	N	October–December 2012	9	11	0	*	0	100	0
						January–March 2013	9	13	0	80	33	100	8
Ashland County Health and Human Services	WI	2011-DC-BX-0122	\$349,997	Rural	N	October–December 2012	3	13	0	*	62	*	0
						January–March 2013	3	16	*	0	31	*	13
Beckham County Drug Court	OK	2010-DC-BX-0116	**	Rural	Y	October–December 2012	2	5	*	*	20	*	0
						January–March 2013	2	8	0	100	0	*	0
Billings Municipal Court	MT	2012-DC-BX-0043	\$350,000	Urban	N	October–December 2012	*	4	0	*	*	50	0
						January–March 2013	*	13	32	*	*	27	0
Canadian County Drug Court	OK	2010-DC-BX-0116	**	Suburban	Y	October–December 2012	2	38	0	0	29	*	3
						January–March 2013	2	35	40	0	30	*	3
Cass County, Inc.	MI	2011-DC-BX-0123	\$350,000	Rural	N	October–December 2012	1	14	50	*	0	100	0
						January–March 2013	1	15	36	*	0	100	0
Cherokee County Drug Court	OK	2010-DC-BX-0116	**	Rural	Y	October–December 2012	2	4	0	*	50	*	0
						January–March 2013	2	6	0	*	0	*	0
Cherokee County	GA	2012-DC-BX-0040	\$350,000	Suburban	N	January–March 2013	0	13	15	0	*	100	8
Choctaw/Pushmataha County Drug Court	OK	2010-DC-BX-0116	**	Rural	Y	October–December 2012	2	36	17	100	19	*	0
						January–March 2013	2	44	14	100	13	*	0
City and County of Butte-Silver Bow	MT	2010-DC-BX-0038	\$308,198	Rural	N	October–December 2012	3	37	0	50	9	100	0
						January–March 2013	3	33	0	60	11	*	0
Clark County	WA	2010-DC-BX-0097	\$350,000	Urban	N	October–December 2012	2	28	14	67	14	33	0
						January–March 2013	2	25	14	60	14	100	4
Clayton County Superior Court	GA	2009-DC-BX-0067	\$221,349	Suburban	N	October–December 2012	4	40	24	67	40	29	0
						January–March 2013	4	42	27	63	13	0	5

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Columbia County Commissioners	PA	2011-DC-BX-0113	\$350,000	Rural	N	October–December 2012	3	19	21	0	45	100	11
						January–March 2013	3	23	55	40	40	100	13
Commissioners of Caroline County	MD	2010-DC-BX-0099	\$350,000	Rural	N	October–December 2012	2	6	82	*	50	100	0
						January–March 2013	2	9	75	100	100	100	0
County of Alpena/88th District Drug Court	MI	2012-DC-BX-0042	\$350,000	Rural	N	October–December 2012	1	20	0	0	*	100	0
						January–March 2013	1	23	0	0	42	100	0
County of Berrien	MI	2009-DC-BX-0095	\$342,958	Suburban	N	October–December 2012	3	33	59	25	20	0	3
						January–March 2013	3	33	26	57	26	0	6
County of Bucks	PA	2010-DC-BX-0078	\$349,908	Suburban	N	October–December 2012	3	55	55	63	11	100	0
						January–March 2013	3	51	63	29	8	56	6
County of Centre	PA	2009-DC-BX-0057	\$350,000	Suburban	N	October–December 2012	3	26	0	100	0	100	0
						January–March 2013	3	24	0	100	6	100	0
County of McHenry	IL	2011-DC-BX-0024	\$305,717	Suburban	N	October–December 2012	1	36	33	0	25	100	0
						January–March 2013	1	40	31	0	44	100	3
County of Santa Barbara	CA	2012-DC-BX-0018	\$350,000	Urban	N	October–December 2012	1	5	0	0	0	100	0
						January–March 2013	1	13	21	*	0	100	0
County of Winona	MN	2012-DC-BX-0001	\$349,163	Suburban	N	October–December 2012	0	5	94	*	*	100	0
						January–March 2013	0	9	95	*	33	100	0
Cumberland County	TN	2009-DC-BX-0059	\$342,792	Rural	N	October–December 2012	4	19	*	100	24	*	0
						January–March 2013	4	17	0	75	6	*	0
Dallas County	TX	2009-DC-BX-0030	\$350,000	Urban	N	October–December 2012	4	27	53	60	67	*	0
Denver, City and County of, DBA Denver County Court	CO	2011-DC-BX-0133	\$349,576	Urban	N	October–December 2012	2	200	60	49	14	*	3
						January–March 2013	2	211	67	0	9	*	3
Eighth Judicial District, Department of Correctional Service	IA	2009-DC-BX-0078	\$321,064	Suburban	N	October–December 2012	3	27	67	100	4	100	0
First Judicial District Attorney's Office	CO	2010-DC-BX-0104	\$60,615	Suburban	N	October–December 2012	4	108	59	36	39	93	2
						January–March 2013	4	117	70	32	39	71	5
First Judicial District Court of Montana	MT	2012-DC-BX-0035	**	Urban	Y	October–December 2012	2	7	*	*	20	*	0
						January–March 2013	2	14	23	33	0	*	0
First Judicial District Department of Correctional Services	IA	2009-DC-BX-0077	\$349,640	Urban	N	October–December 2012	4	23	14	100	12	100	0
						January–March 2013	4	22	50	0	20	100	9

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Grantee	State	Federal Award Number	Federal Award Amount	Location	Subrecipient (Y/N)	Quarter	Years Operational	Total Enrolled	Ineligible (%)	Graduation Rate (%)	Number of Individuals with Positive Drug or Alcohol Tests (%)	High Risk (%)	In-Program Court & Criminal Involvement (%)
Ford County	IL	2012-DC-BX-0019	\$94,598	Rural	N	October–December 2012	2	3	0	0	0	100	0
						January–March 2013	2	4	25	*	0	100	0
Grant County Drug Court	OK	2010-DC-BX-0116	**	Rural	Y	October–December 2012	4	1	*	*	0	*	0
						January–March 2013	4	1	*	*	0	*	0
Hamilton, County of	IN	2011-DC-BX-0023	\$350,000	Suburban	N	October–December 2012	3	22	40	67	0	100	0
						January–March 2013	3	25	48	0	20	100	16
Harris County	TX	2012-DC-BX-0002	\$350,000	Urban	N	January–March 2013	3	66	50	67	12	100	2
Hennepin County	MN	2011-DC-BX-0107	\$315,333	Urban	N	October–December 2012	3	103	12	67	26	*	0
						January–March 2013	3	95	0	71	21	33	0
Itasca County	MN	2009-DC-BX-0034	\$349,479	Rural	N	October–December 2012	6	38	0	100	12	100	0
						January–March 2013	6	37	0	43	13	100	11
Jackson County Commissioners	OH	2010-DC-BX-0034	\$350,000	Rural	N	October–December 2012	3	27	38	60	50	0	4
						January–March 2013	3	31	60	50	100	100	6
Judiciary Courts of the State of Hawaii	HI	2012-DC-BX-0004	\$349,943	Urban	N	October–December 2012	0	0	59	*	*	*	*
						January–March 2013	0	4	100	*	25	100	0
Judiciary Courts of the State of North Carolina	NC	2010-DC-BX-0093	\$350,000	Rural	N	October–December 2012	3	24	25	57	6	0	13
						January–March 2013	3	21	20	60	25	40	5
Kane County	UT	2012-DC-BX-0023	\$171,307	Rural	N	October–December 2012	*	6	11	*	*	100	0
						January–March 2013	*	7	43	*	29	100	0
Kenosha County	WI	2010-DC-BX-0067	\$350,000	Urban	N	October–December 2012	4	25	36	33	41	100	8
						January–March 2013	4	23	20	100	29	100	0
Keweenaw Bay Indian Community	MI	2010-IC-BX-0056	\$350,000	Tribal	N	October–December 2012	2	23	*	33	65	*	0
						January–March 2013	2	20	0	50	42	*	0
Kickapoo Tribe in Kansas	KS	2010-IC-BX-0101	\$350,000	Tribal	N	October–December 2012	1	9	33	0	22	100	0
						January–March 2013	1	9	0	0	33	100	0
Kingfisher/Blaine County Drug Court	OK	2010-DC-BX-0116	**	Rural	Y	October–December 2012	2	32	33	100	32	*	0
						January–March 2013	2	28	17	0	28	*	11
KY Administrative Office of the Courts	KY	2009-DC-BX-0063	\$346,325	Suburban	N	October–December 2012	3	29	8	60	13	58	0
						January–March 2013	3	31	46	0	29	56	0
KY Administrative Office of the Courts	KY	2012-DC-BX-0039	\$350,000	Urban	N	October–December 2012	0	1	0	*	*	*	0
						January–March 2013	0	4	82	0	0	0	0

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Lower Brule Sioux Tribe	SD	2012-DC-BX-0061	\$341,868	Tribal	N	October–December 2012	0	1	50	*	0	*	0
						January–March 2013	0	7	33	0	33	*	0
Lower Elwha Klallam Tribe	WA	2011-DC-BX-0118	\$350,000	Tribal	N	October–December 2012	1	7	67	0	50	0	14
						January–March 2013	1	4	100	*	0	*	0
Macon County Court Services Department	IL	2011-DC-BX-0131	\$350,000	Urban	N	October–December 2012	1	17	50	*	15	100	0
						January–March 2013	1	32	23	*	19	100	0
Marathon County Sheriff's Department	WI	2010-DC-BX-0031	\$349,997	Rural	N	October–December 2012	2	22	0	100	0	100	0
						January–March 2013	2	24	50	100	0	100	0
Mifflin County	PA	2010-DC-BX-0132	\$349,572	Rural	N	October–December 2012	2	17	25	33	20	100	18
						January–March 2013	2	14	22	33	45	100	14
Milwaukee County	WI	2009-DC-BX-0041	\$349,995	Urban	N	October–December 2012	5	88	98	50	37	100	10
						January–March 2013	5	103	47	50	7	100	9
Minnesota Judicial Branch	MN	2009-DC-BX-0091	\$350,000	Rural	N	October–December 2012	3	28	0	40	28	100	4
						January–March 2013	3	22	33	50	6	100	0
Minnesota Judicial Branch	MN	2011-DC-BX-0128	\$350,000	Rural	N	October–December 2012	1	20	17	*	24	100	0
						January–March 2013	1	21	40	0	15	100	5
Monongalia County	WV	2010-DC-BX-0039	\$350,000	Rural	N	October–December 2012	4	17	57	67	25	0	0
						January–March 2013	4	16	25	*	19	100	0
Montana Supreme Court	MT	2008-DC-BX-0037	\$299,539	Rural	N	October–December 2012	5	29	10	0	19	100	3
						January–March 2013	5	30	13	25	33	100	3
Montana Supreme Court	MT	2010-DC-BX-0042	\$350,000	Urban	N	October–December 2012	2	20	33	0	33	100	0
						January–March 2013	2	21	0	75	25	100	0
Montana Supreme Court	MT	2011-DC-BX-0116	\$349,631	Rural	N	October–December 2012	4	22	33	100	45	100	0
						January–March 2013	4	19	*	100	28	*	0
Montgomery County	IL	2010-DC-BX-0040	\$342,049	Rural	N	October–December 2012	2	32	17	0	31	100	0
						January–March 2013	2	34	0	0	27	100	0
New Hampshire Department of Justice	NH	2010-DC-BX-0065	\$350,000	Urban	N	October–December 2012	2	17	0	0	100	100	6
						January–March 2013	2	19	29	50	83	100	0
Ogle County	IL	2010-DC-BX-0083	\$333,496	Rural	N	October–December 2012	4	9	67	*	0	100	0
						January–March 2013	4	9	100	*	0	*	0
Omaha Tribe of Nebraska	NE	2011-DC-BX-0141	\$350,000	Tribal	N	October–December 2012	1	17	0	0	0	*	6

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Potter County Community Supervision and Corrections Department	TX	2010-DC-BX-0102	\$349,961	Urban	N	October–December 2012	3	44	36	56	21	100	0
						January–March 2013	3	52	63	33	19	100	15
Prairie Band Potawatomi Nation	KS	2008-DC-BX-0036	\$350,000	Tribal	N	October–December 2012	4	7	0	0	40	40	14
						January–March 2013	4	7	0	0	40	100	14
Pueblo of Acoma	NM	2010-IC-BX-0057	\$350,000	Tribal	N	October–December 2012	3	37	29	100	27	0	0
						January–March 2013	3	39	0	31	32	0	0
Reno County Community Corrections/Drug Court	KS	2012-DC-BX-0041	\$329,697	Rural	N	October–December 2012	2	18	25	*	27	100	0
						January–March 2013	2	19	13	100	50	100	0
Rockland County District Attorney's Office	NY	2012-DC-BX-0021	\$329,504	Suburban	N	October–December 2012	0	0	*	*	*	*	*
						January–March 2013	0	2	0	*	0	100	0
Sangamon County	IL	2010-DC-BX-0069	\$299,460	Urban	N	October–December 2012	2	29	17	75	24	100	3
						January–March 2013	2	30	56	0	44	100	10
Sevier County	TN	2010-DC-BX-0105	\$224,000	Rural	N	October–December 2012	4	24	15	0	38	100	21
						January–March 2013	4	17	36	*	40	100	0
Spokane County	WA	2011-DC-BX-0034	\$349,959	Urban	N	October–December 2012	3	36	90	67	23	0	6
						January–March 2013	3	43	73	71	21	0	2
St. Mary's County, DBA Circuit Court	MD	2009-DC-BX-0058	\$311,653	Suburban	N	October–December 2012	4	27	60	0	25	100	0
						January–March 2013	4	35	59	50	33	100	0
St. Regis Mohawk Tribe	NY	2009-DC-BX-0040	\$350,000	Tribal	N	October–December 2012	3	11	100	75	14	*	0
Superior Court of California, Riverside County	CA	2012-DC-BX-0011	\$349,998	Urban	N	October–December 2012	1	13	20	*	0	18	0
						January–March 2013	1	25	21	0	17	57	0
City of Bristol, Virginia	VA	2010-DC-BX-0084	\$349,989	Suburban	N	October–December 2012	4	19	0	0	46	100	0
						January–March 2013	4	15	0	50	31	100	0
Van Buren County Circuit Court	MI	2008-DC-BX-0041	\$350,000	Rural	N	October–December 2012	5	95	25	69	5	*	2
Vinton County Commissioners	OH	2009-DC-BX-0045	\$350,000	Rural	N	October–December 2012	3	18	33	33	80	0	17
						January–March 2013	3	20	0	50	36	100	0
Washington County, Virginia	VA	2011-DC-BX-0011	\$349,301	Rural	N	October–December 2012	2	3	*	*	33	*	0
Waukesha County	WI	2011-DC-BX-0013	\$350,000	Urban	N	October–December 2012	1	29	0	0	39	100	0
						January–March 2013	1	30	13	0	52	100	0
Williamson County General Sessions DUI Court	TN	2011-DC-BX-0012	\$260,925	Suburban	N	October–December 2012	3	16	25	100	0	*	0
						January–March 2013	3	15	40	100	0	100	0

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Woodward Area Drug Court	OK	2010-DC-BX-0116	**	Rural	Y	October–December 2012	2	3	0	*	0	*	0
						January–March 2013	2	4	0	*	0	*	0
Yurok Tribe	CA	2009-DC-BX-0074	\$349,828	Tribal	N	October–December 2012	4	28	20	0	20	100	0
						January–March 2013	4	27	75	20	14	100	7

* Division error (grantee report zeroes).

** Subrecipient award amounts are managed at the state level and not reflected in this report.