



“Promoting Safety within our Community through Responsive Risk Reduction”

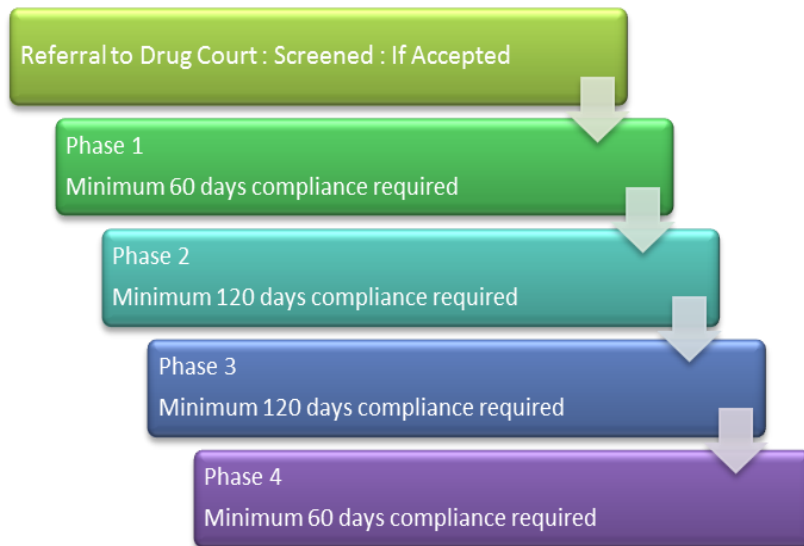
Wyandotte County Adult Drug Court

Wyandotte County has demonstrated success in the drug court arena for over a decade. The Wyandotte County Adult Drug Court is a post-conviction program that targets non-violent, intensive supervision probationers who have been assessed through the LSI-R (Level of Service Inventory-Revised) at moderate to high risk to re-offend *and* whose compliance with intensive supervision is hindered by substance addiction. Candidates referred to the drug court program are in violation of their current probation contract for “conditional” violations and face possible imposition of sentence. Potential candidates pass through a series of screening filters that take both policy and outcomes factors into consideration. The Wyandotte County Adult Drug Court is run in accordance with evidence-based practices and adheres to the Best Practices Standards as established by the National Association of Drug Court Professionals.

Eligibility:

Offenders will be selected to enter the Drug Court based on (but not limited to):

- 1) Non-compliance with terms of probation due to continued substance abuse/dependency
- 2) LSI-R screening tool indicates that the offender is a level 2-3 and has a high propensity of substance abuse/dependency
- 3) Offender willingness/commitment to participate
- 4) Offender lives in Wyandotte County
- 5) Offender must sign a 12 month Drug Court probation contract - in some instances, this may extend the offender’s term of probation
- 6) Offender is under Community Corrections supervision
- 7) Services within Community Corrections have been exhausted



Should the Team agree to terminate the participant from the Drug Court Program for non-compliance, the case is returned to the sentencing judge and an additional motion to revoke probation is filed.

Phase 1
 Substance abuse treatment assessment and treatment plan : Minimum of 3 UA’s per week : Weekly court appearances : Curfew : Probation monitoring 3 times per week : Cognitive-behavioral treatment groups and individual sessions

Phase 2
 Substance abuse treatment : Minimum of 2 UA’s per week : Curfew : Bi-weekly court appearances : Weekly probation monitoring : Cognitive-behavioral treatment groups and individual sessions

Phase 3
 Substance abuse treatment : Minimum of 2 UA’s per week : Appear in court every 3 weeks : Bi-monthly probation monitoring : Curfew : Cognitive-behavioral treatment groups and individual sessions

Phase 4
 Graduation from Drug Court requires successful completion of substance abuse and cognitive-behavioral treatment programs, completion of all court orders, overall compliance with probation, documented sobriety time, and team approval.

All phases include requirements for education/employment, support group meetings, community service, court fees and restitution, random drug and alcohol testing, and total abstinence from drugs and alcohol.



Drug Courts Nationwide

- The connection between drug addiction and crime has been well documented. The cycle of locking offenders up and releasing them back into society without significant evidence-based treatment is clearly not effective.
- The first drug court was established in Miami, FL in 1989. Since then, drug courts have grown tremendously. Currently, there are over 3,400 operating drug courts in the United States. Drug courts have enjoyed bi-partisan support as a result of their phenomenal success rates and the national attention they have received.
- Research has shown that drug courts are effective in reducing criminal activity for offenders who complete the program. Treating an offender through drug court saves incarceration costs and avoids further law enforcement and victimization costs. In addition, drug court graduates are more likely to become productive, law-abiding citizens, thereby reducing the “revolving door” of arrests and incarceration. Drug Courts outperform virtually all other strategies used with drug-involved offenders.
- Drug Courts are a comprehensive program with “wrap around” services, including substance abuse treatment, educational/vocational assistance, family therapy, mental health services, transportation assistance, case management, etc.
- Participants enter Drug Court for a minimum term of supervision and engage in intensive treatment services that support a clean and sober lifestyle. They are regularly drug tested and engage in mandatory, intensive treatment services. They are held accountable by the Drug Court judge through frequent court appearances, where the judge is able to actively support the recovery process. Participants are held accountable for meeting their obligations to the court, society, themselves and their families. Participants are rewarded for doing well and sanctioned for not meeting program requirements.
- Drug courts are based upon a “team” concept and offer the opportunity for judges, prosecutors, defense attorneys, case managers, treatment providers, probation officers, and law enforcement to work together to assist participants in making long term behavior changes. Each member of the drug court team offers a unique perspective and skill that may assist in promoting the success of the program participants.

Drug Courts have evolved since 1989 to include:

Veterans Treatment Courts
Mental Health Courts
Prostitution Courts
Reentry Courts
DUI Courts
Tribal Courts
Juvenile Drug Courts
Family (CINC) Courts
Domestic Violence Courts



Drug Courts exist at numerous entry points throughout the justice system

Municipal, County, State, and Federal
Civil and Criminal Courts
Diversion through Post-Conviction

***ADDICTION IS PERVASIVE; IT DOES NOT RECOGNIZE
RACE, GENDER, AGE, OR SOCIO-ECONOMIC
BACKGROUNDS***

- Statistics show that the longer a person is in treatment, the likelihood of relapse decreases. Drug Courts keep offenders in treatment an average of 10-18 months. This long-term treatment, combined with the Judge’s ability to hand down immediate sanctions and incentives, makes Drug Courts different from the traditional probation and court processes.
- Rather than focusing only on the crimes offenders commit and the punishments offenders receive, Drug Courts also attempt to resolve some of the underlying problems.
- As one of the most researched programs offered by the criminal justice system, the scientific community has concluded that, beyond a reasonable doubt, drug courts are a cost-effective method of reducing crime.