



ACCOUNTABILITY COURTS

Business Issues

Accountability Courts... Business Issues



What are you selling?



Research & Data



Participant Issues



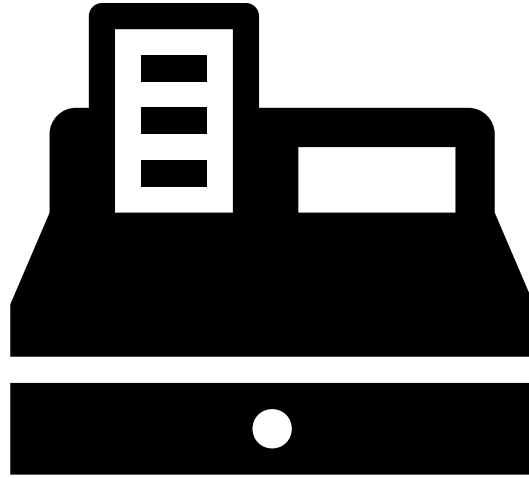
Administrative Concerns



Grant Management Basics



Leadership



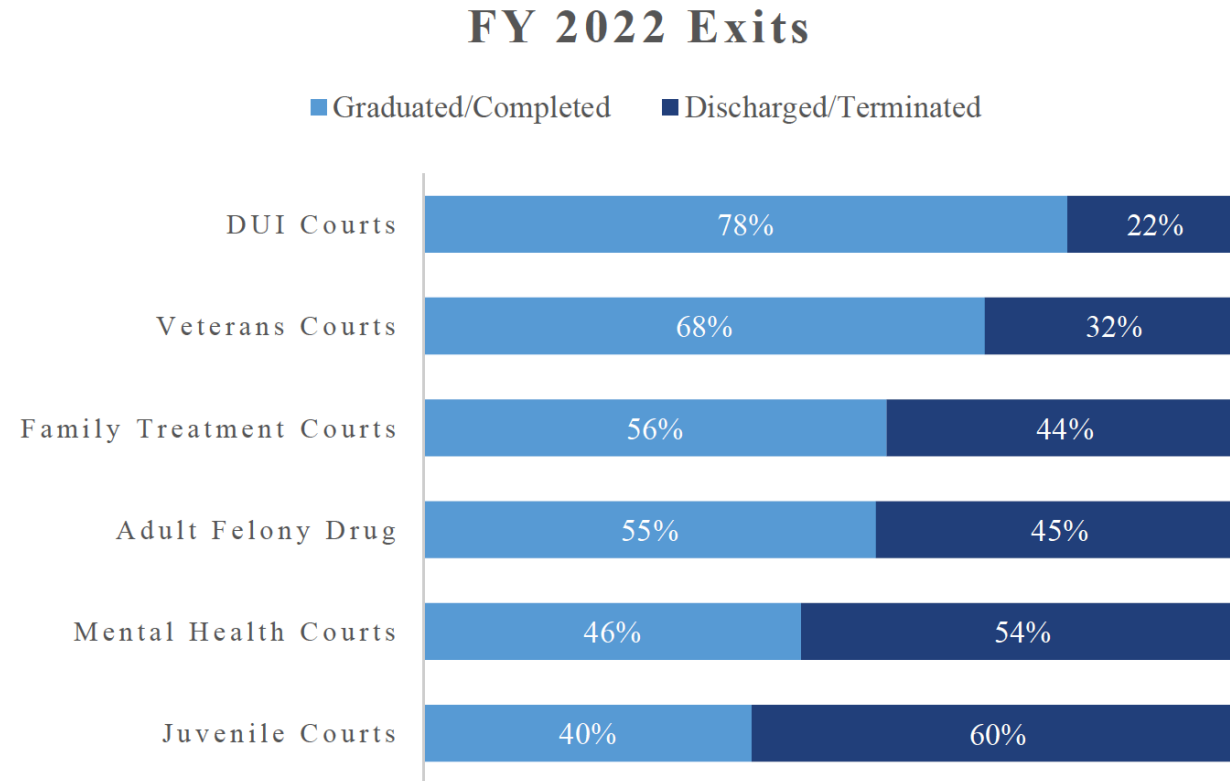
WHAT ARE YOU SELLING

Understand What You Are REALLY Selling

- Community Safety?
- Rehabilitation?
- Treatment?
- Accountability?
- Saving Money?



Understand What You Are REALLY Selling

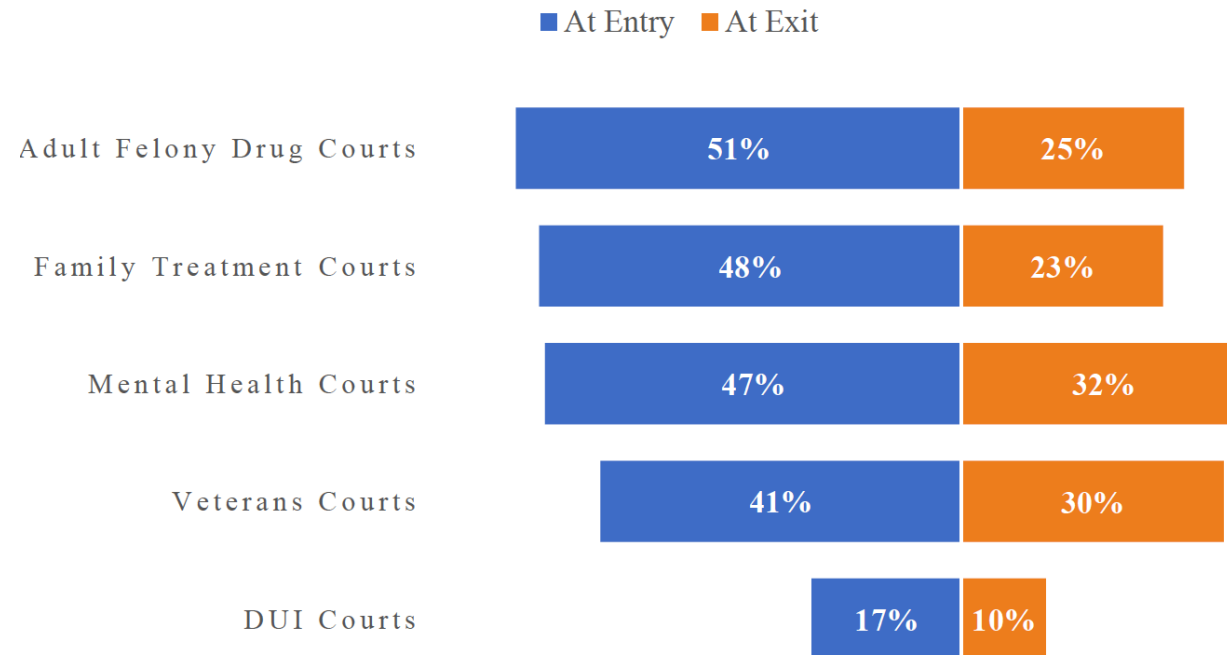


- **Community Safety**
 - Attack the root cause of crime
 - Reduce recidivism

What else?

Understand What You Are REALLY Selling

Unemployment at Entry vs Exit



- **Rehabilitation?**

- Sober Living
- Life Skills
- Employment
- Reduced recidivism

What else?

Understand What You Are REALLY Selling

- Treatment
 - Counseling/Therapy
 - Evidence-Based Practices
 - Ancillary Services

What else?

...rooms, judges see the same
...so often they're practically
...a book. Whether the charges
...and entering, driving under
...neglecting a child, or some
...the underlying cause is
...alcohol or drug abuse.

Center for Substance
Abuse Treatment (CSAT) is helping
...making decisions. Since
CSAT has provided
...port treatment drug
...referred to simply as
...that offer offenders
...of or substance
...it instead of
...Today, CSAT's
...justice
...62 drug courts,
...offenders,
...ers, and parents
...custody of
...break the
...the abuse,
...on time,
...g alcohol
...e treatment

continued on page 2

Incarceration vs. Treatment

Drug Courts Help
Substance Abusing Or

Inside This Issue

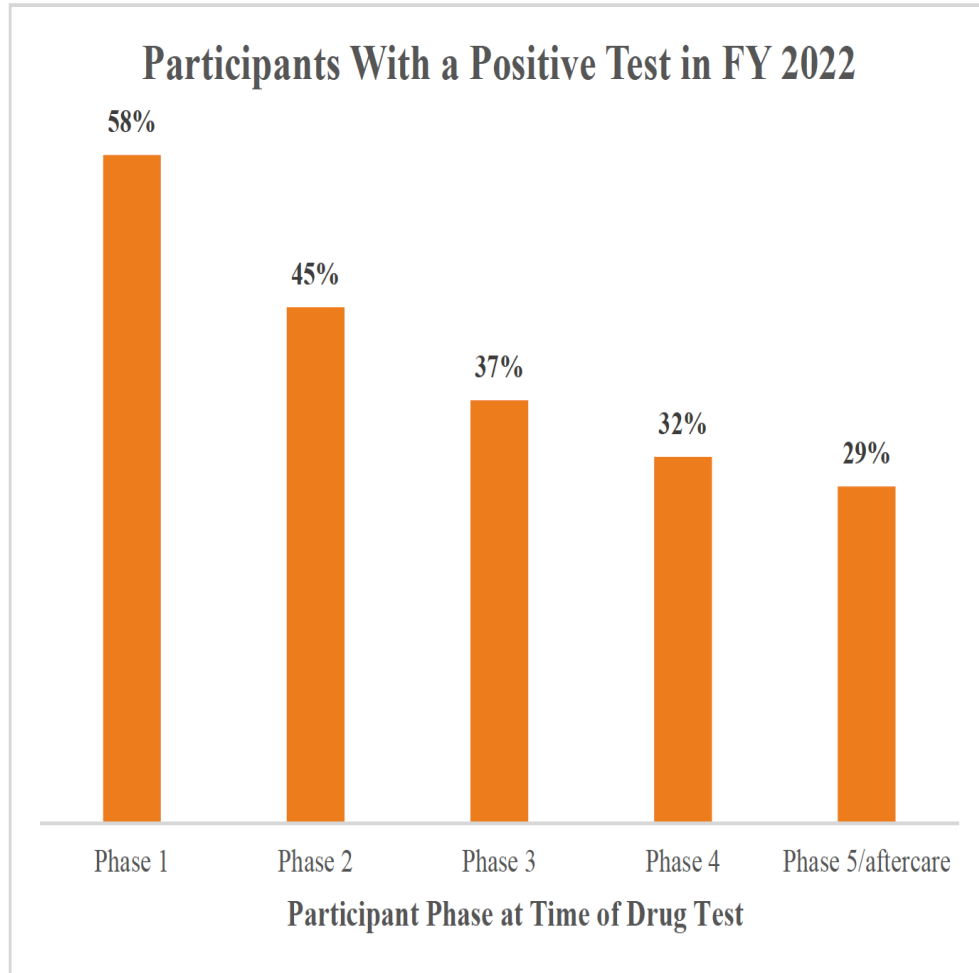
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www.samhsa.gov/SAMHSA_News



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration
Center for Substance Abuse Treatment
Center for Substance Abuse Prevention
Center for Substance Abuse Treatment
www.samhsa.gov

Drug Testing Promotes Sobriety



393,730

Total Drug Tests Administered

25,399

Positive³ Drug Tests

92%

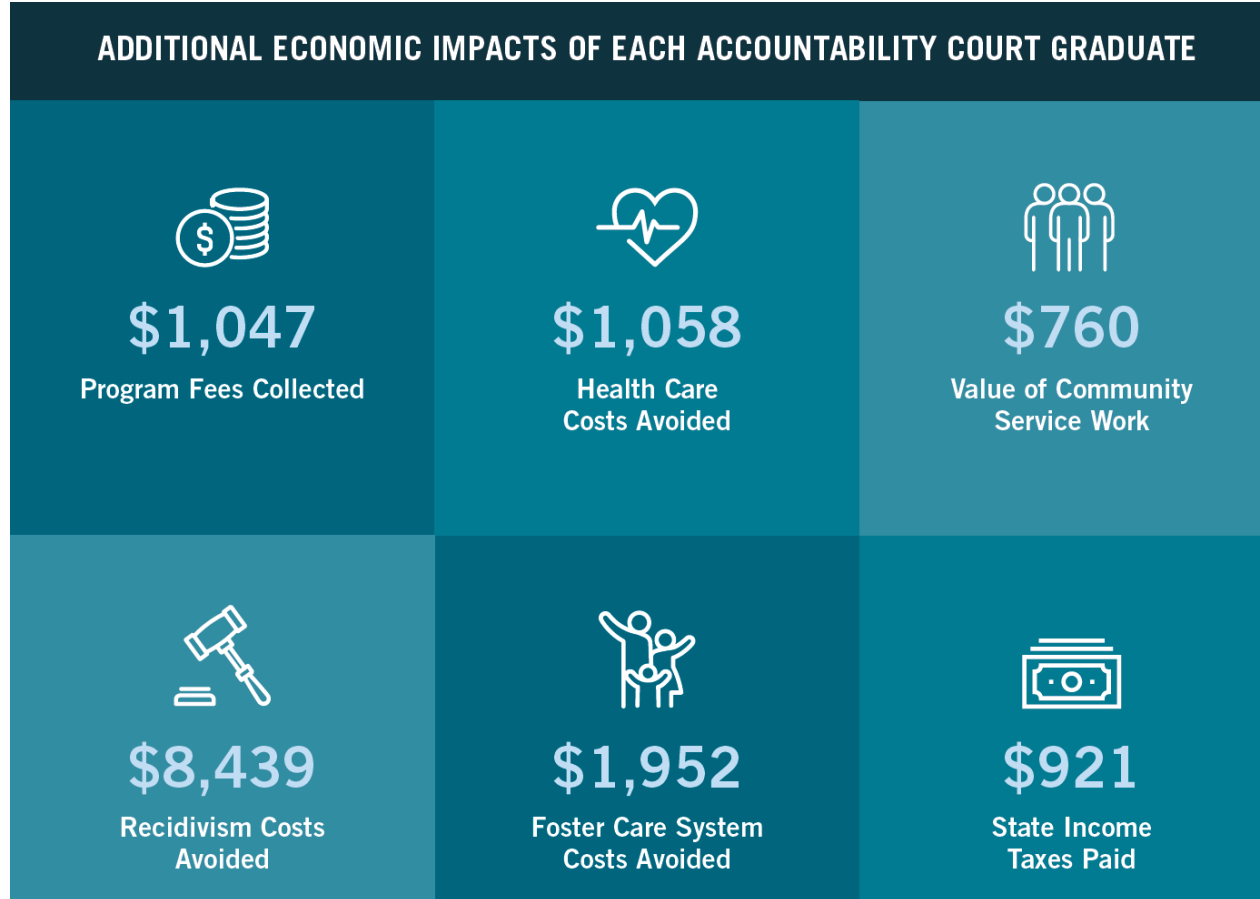
Negative Test Rate⁴

Understand What You Are REALLY Selling

- **Accountability?**

- Drug Testing
- Curfews & Home Checks
- Frequent Judicial Intervention
- Swift Sanctions
- Local, State and/or National Standards

What else?



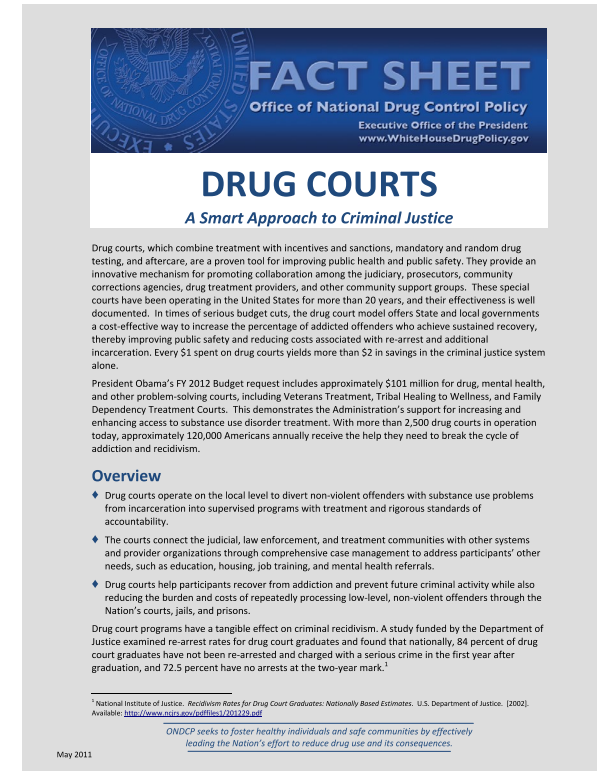
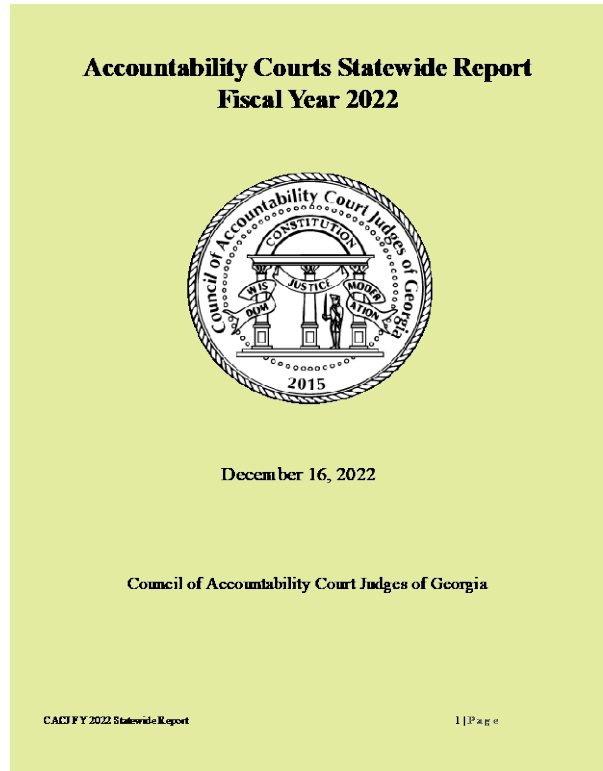
Understand What You Are REALLY Selling

- **Saving Money?**
 - Jail Savings
 - Reduce Crime
 - System Savings (lower recidivism)
 - ER/Healthcare Costs
 - Cost Beneficial – save as much as \$27 for every \$1 invested

What else?



RESEARCH & DATA

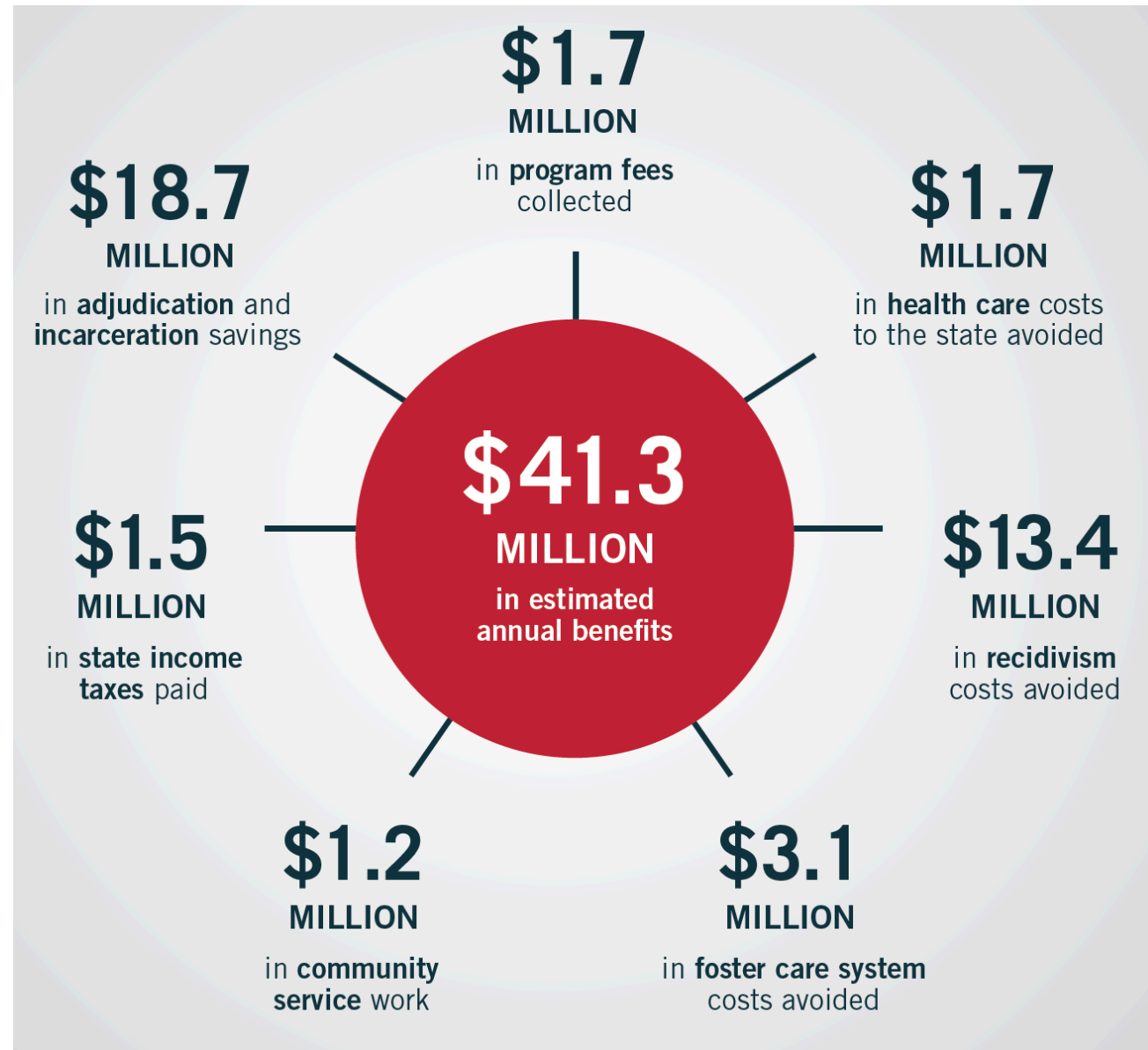


RESEARCH IS IMPORTANT!

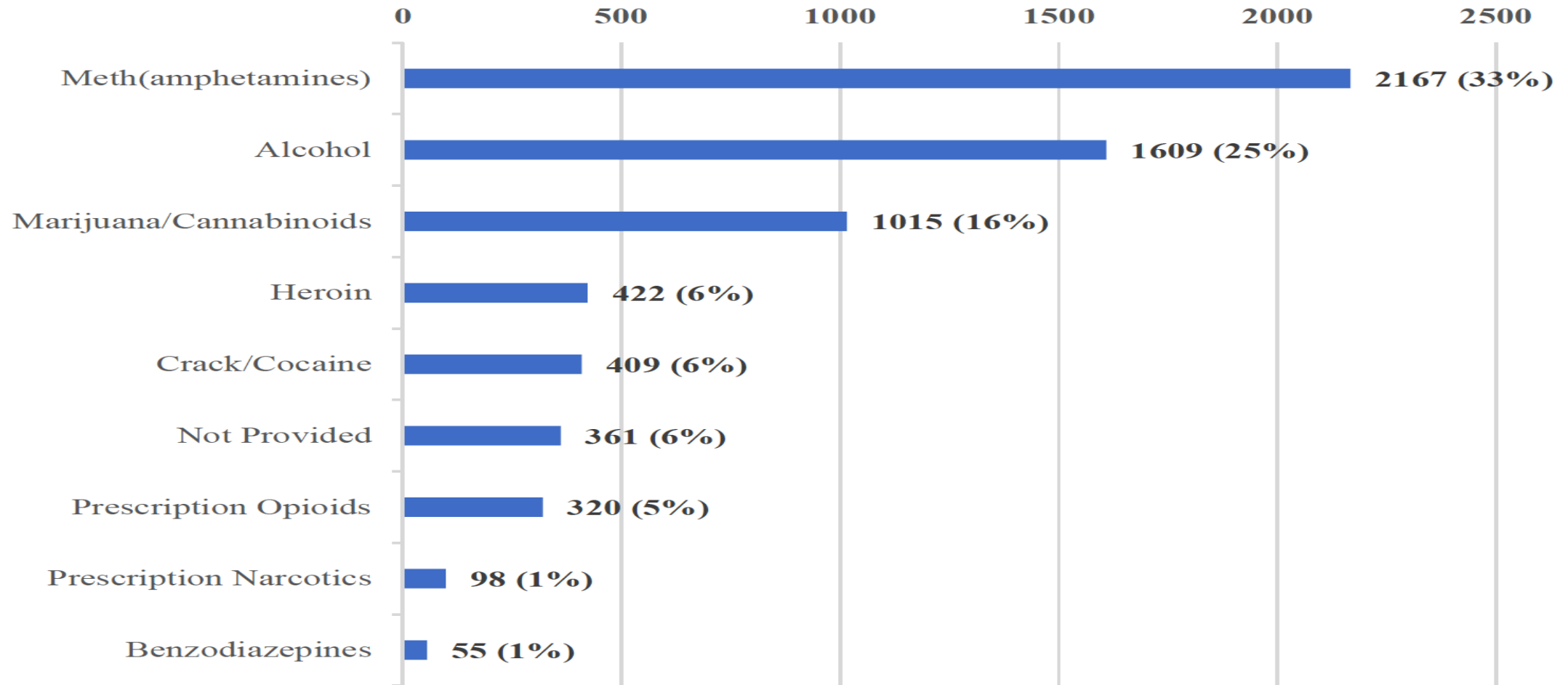
Research is Important!

- Each Georgia graduate produces \$22,129 in economic benefits to the state (UGA)
- Addiction costs \$180 billion annually (ONDGP, 2004)
- 77 percent of addiction treatment is publically financed (NIH-NIAA)
- Drug Courts reduce the deficit by saving up to \$27 for every \$1 invested. (NPC Research, 2003)
- Drug Courts reduce crime by up to 45% (Journal of Community Corrections, 2006)
- All fifty State Supreme Court Justices agree: Drug Courts are “the most effective strategy for reducing drug abuse and criminal recidivism.” (COSCA, 2004)
- Drug Courts save money and significantly reduce crime. (GAO, 2005)
- In 2009, Drug Courts saved taxpayers \$8.3 billion in federal and state funding (estimate)

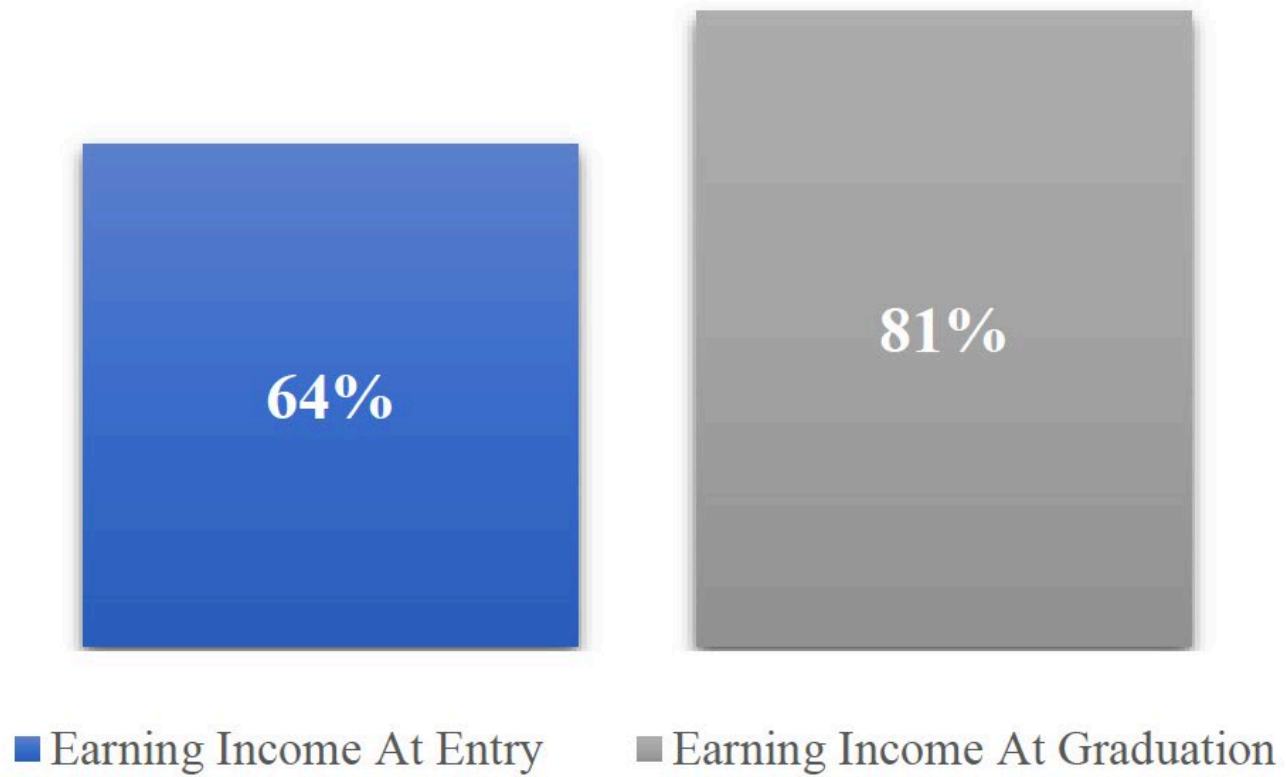
Court Type	Study #1		Study #2	
	Graduated	Terminated	Participants	Non-Participants
Drug	27%	74%	44%	54%
Mental Health	32%	72%	35%	49%
Veterans Treatment	19%	54%	29%	46%
DUI	21%	63%	22%	39%
Family Treatment	12%	84%	N/A	N/A



Primary Drug of Choice



FY 2022 Graduates' Income



NUMBER OF ACCOUNTABILITY COURT GRADUATES

1,729

FY 2017

1,592

FY 2022

AVERAGE ECONOMIC IMPACTS PER GRADUATE

\$22,129

FY 2017

\$25,921

FY 2022

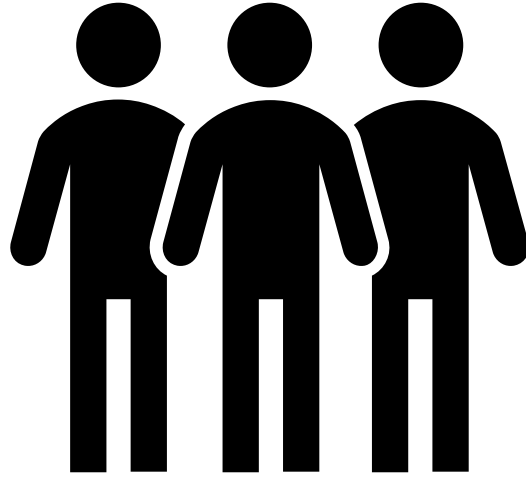
TOTAL ESTIMATED ECONOMIC IMPACTS OF ALL GRADUATES

\$38,261,041

FY 2017

\$41,265,924

FY 2022



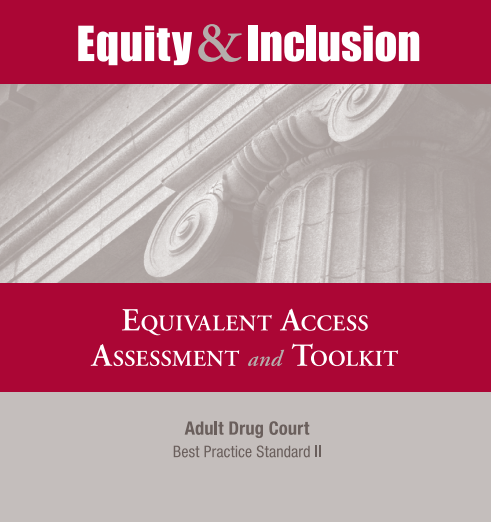
PARTICIPANT ISSUES

Form of
Entry

Pre-Plea

Post-Plea

Probation/Parole Violation

[illegible]

EQUITY & INCLUSION



ADMINISTRATIVE CONCERNS

Management of an Accountability Court



PERSONNEL
MATTERS



CONTRACTUAL
ISSUES



SUSTAINABILITY &
FUNDING

General Management Issues



Clear Roles and Responsibilities



Collaborative approach



Communication and information sharing



Addressing specific programmatic needs



Ongoing development and evaluation

Practice Tips: Personnel Issues

What happens when I find out that my coordinator is stealing participant fees?

... or sleeping with a participant?

...or is sexually harassing someone else, or is being sexually harassed?

... or simply isn't doing their job?

PRACTICE TIP: PERSONNEL ISSUES

- Most programs have full-time coordinators who are county employees
 - However, some coordinators are independent contractors or 501c3 employees
- For superior courts, courthouse staff are governed by:
 - County HR policies; OR
 - Court-based HR policies (county not involved)
- CACJ does not employ local accountability court staff; it does not direct the terms and conditions of their employment and has no hiring or firing authority
- The fact that a position is reimbursed with grant funds does not change how it is classified under state or federal law

Practice Tips: Personnel Issues

OCGA § 16-6-5.1(b)(2)

(b) An employee or agent commits the offense of improper sexual contact by employee or agent in the first degree when such employee or agent knowingly engages in sexually explicit conduct with another person whom such employee or agent knows or reasonably should have known is contemporaneously:

(2) Under probation, parole, a program or within a facility as a condition of probation or parole, **accountability court**, or pretrial diversion supervision of the office or court of which he or she is an employee or agent;

Contract or MOU?

Organization/Person...

- Sheriff's Office
- Local Police Department
- Department of Community Supervision
- Misdemeanor Probation Provider
- Local CSB or treatment provider
- Team Members' Organizations
- County Government
- Staff paid directly by grant outside of their normal duties

Contract or MOU...

- MOU
- MOU
- MOU
- MOU or Contract
- Contract
- MOU
- MOU?
- Contract

What's In a Good MOU?

Purpose

Principles

Goals

Description of what each party is responsible for...

Signed by the agency director

What's in a Good Contract?

Purpose

Statement (or Scope)
of Work

Communication and
Reporting
Requirements

Compensation and
Payment

Expertise, Training
and/or
Licenses/Certification
Requirements

Points of Contact

Key Personnel

Assignment

Conflicts of Interest

Confidentiality

Inspection of Records

Insurance
Requirements

Termination

Waivers, Immunity,
etc.

Sustainability – Funding Options

Local Funding

- General Fund requests
- Cost Savings
- Criminal Justice Reinvestment
- DATE Fund
- Fines and Fees
- Participant Fees

Other Grant Opportunities

- ARPA
- Byrne JAG (DOJ-BJA, GA-CJCC)
- Bureau of Justice Assistance (DOJ-BJA)
- Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Admin (HHS-SAMHSA)
- Community Sources (Walmart, local banks, civic groups, NAMI)

Sustainability

DATE Funds (OCGA § 15-21-101)

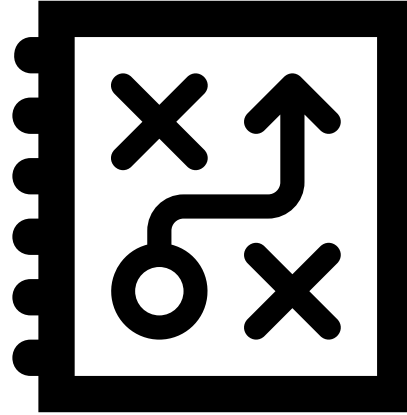
(a) The sums provided for in Code Section 15-21-100 shall be collected by the clerk or court officer charged with the duty of collecting moneys arising from fines and forfeited bonds and shall be paid over to the governing authority of the county in which the court is located upon receipt of the fine and assessment if paid in full at the time of sentencing or upon receipt of the final payment if the fine is paid in installments. Those sums paid over to the governing authority shall be deposited thereby into a special account to be known as the "County Drug Abuse Treatment and Education Fund."

(b) Moneys collected pursuant to this article and placed in the "County Drug Abuse Treatment and Education Fund" shall be expended by the governing authority of the county for which the fund is established solely and exclusively

(1) For drug abuse treatment and education programs relating to controlled substances, alcohol, and marijuana; and

(2) If a drug court division has been established in the county under Code Section 15-1-15, for purposes of the drug court division.

This article shall not preclude the appropriation or expenditure of other funds by the governing authority of any county or by the General Assembly for the purpose of drug abuse treatment or education programs or drug court divisions.



GRANT MANAGEMENT BASICS

Grant Approval Basics



Understand all
deadlines



Seek local
approval



Identify
matching funds



Write a good
grant



Implement



Research grant writing in progress.

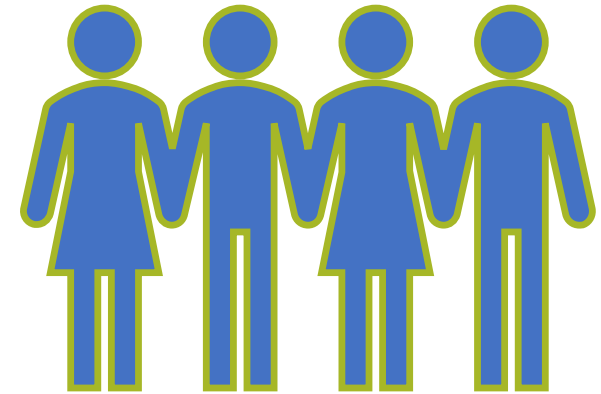
Grant Writing – Tips to Remember

- Highlight important information that may need to be referenced in the narrative or budget.
- Pay particular attention to the evaluation criteria.
- Write down questions that may need to be directed to the grantor
- Avoid FLUFF!!!!!! At times, applicants will include significant amount of verbiage in their response but fail to directly answer the question.



Grant Writing – Goals

- Meets an unmet need or fills an essential role in the community
- Is fiscally secure
- Is well managed
- Provides important community services
- Understands the community it serves
- Reflects that community in its board and staff
- Has the respect of the community





KEEP
CALM
AND
FOLLOW
DIRECTIONS

**NO CALCULATIONS =
NO FUNDING!**

Grant Writing – Calculating Costs



Allowable - permitted by the grant and included in your budget narrative



Allocable - Capable of being tracked and treated consistently when charged



Reasonable - Necessary to the project

Grant Writing – Calculating Costs

Bad Budget

- Calculation
 - \$1,000/month for drug testing
- Narrative
 - Drug testing of a minimum of 2 tests per week will be done for each participant.



Good Budget

- Calculation
 - $\$5.00/\text{test} \times 2.5 \text{ tests/week} \times 20 \text{ participants}$
- Narrative
 - Drug testing of an average of 2.5 tests per week will be done for 20 participants. The average accounts for the minimum of 2 tests per week with flexibility to add more based on need. Tests are Redwood iCups costing \$5.00 each and are 8-panel (AMP1000/BAR300/BZO300/COC300/mAMP1000/OPI2000/PCP25/THC50 + S.V.T.OX,SG,PH)



Grant Management Oversight & Reporting



Progress Reports



Data Gathering



Site Visits & Technical Assistance



Audits & Peer Reviews



Financial Reports



Matching Requirements



LEADERSHIP

Being the Judge Matters



SET
EXPECTATIONS



MANAGE YOUR
STAFF



BE PRESENT



USE YOUR
VOICE



PROCEDURAL JUSTICE MATTERS

Principles of PROCEDURAL JUSTICE	Principles of TRAUMA INFORMED CARE
Creating an environment where participants: • feel their voice was valued because their side had been heard, • experience neutrality by demonstrating that you are unbiased, trustworthy, and consistent, • feel the court is helpful by showing an interest in their personal situation within the bounds of the law, • feel treated with dignity and respect, and • understand the process and how decisions are made.	Creating an environment where participants: • are empowered through giving choice and voice, • are emotionally safe by the court being transparent, trustworthy, and consistent, • historical and collective trauma such as war, genocide, slavery, terrorism, and natural disasters are recognized and considered, and • are physically safe.