

# Drug Court Publications: Resource Guide

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## Preface

The *Drug Court Publications: Resource Guide* is a product of the National Drug Court Institute's Research Dissemination Committee. The Committee met in February 1999 to develop a strategy for disseminating information to drug court practitioners, that includes the development of a resource guide, as well as a series of fact sheets to be distributed via broadcast fax. The committee's next task will be to develop a strategy for disseminating information to elected officials, policy makers and the media. As the second publication in a series of research monographs published by NDCI, the Resource Guide is intended to assist researchers and practitioners in identifying drug court-related information that will assist in planning, implementing, enhancing and evaluating drug court programs.

The Resource Guide provides a listing of materials that are relevant to the drug court field and is organized into three major categories: Drug Courts; Research and Evaluation; and Treatment and Substance Abuse. Within each category there are subcategories where materials are listed alphabetically by title. Each listing includes the title of the publication, the author, the publisher, the date and a brief description of the publication.

The Resource Guide was compiled from a variety of publications and databases, and is NDCI's first attempt to compile drug court related publications. This publication is not all inclusive, but is intended to serve as a preliminary guide to information for drug court practitioners. Further, the listing of materials and organizations in this resource guide does not constitute or imply endorsement by the National Drug Court Institute.

The National Drug Court Institute hopes that this document is useful to drug court professionals as you continue your work in the drug court field. The Resource Guide will be updated and published every year. Your comments and suggestions are welcome. To suggest information or materials that might be included in future editions, please write to the National Drug Court Institute, Research Division/Resource Guide, 901 North Pitt Street, Suite 370, Alexandria, VA 22314.

## Availability of Publications

To obtain a copy of a publication listed in this Resource Guide please contact corresponding organization, unless otherwise indicated. A list of the organizations and the specific contact information, including address, phone, fax, e-mail and internet addresses is located in the Appendix.

Some publication listings include a reference number specific to the publication. The following is a key to the reference numbers:

NCJ and FS – Item reference numbers for documents available from the National Criminal Justice Reference Service (NCJRS) – see organizational listings.

ACCN – Item reference number for documents available for loan through the interlibrary loan process, from the library of the National Criminal Justice Reference Service (NCJRS) – see organizational listings.

NCADI – Item reference number for documents available from the National Clearinghouse for Alcohol and Drug Information (NCADI) – see organizational listings.

### EXAMPLE CITATION:

*Research on Drug Courts: A Critical Review. S. Belenko. National Center on Addiction and Substance Abuse. Columbia University. Summer 1998. ACCN: 172909.*

Highlights the evaluations of 24 drug courts from 1993 to 1998. This study reports consistent findings that the drug court participants' substance abuse and criminal behavior are reduced while they are in the drug court program and to a lesser extent, recidivism is reduced after participants leave the program.

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## **Drug Courts General**

American Drug Courts: A Common Sense Approach to the Drug-Using Offender. *J. S. Tauber. National Association of Drug Court Professionals. April 1999.*

This article describes how drug courts work, how they are different from most American courts, and the underlying principles that make them successful.

America's Drug Courts: A New Development in Criminal Justice. *P. Bean. The Criminal Law Review, Pages 718-721. October 1996.*

The development of America's drug courts has gone largely unnoticed in Britain. Yet within a short space of time the drug court movement has gathered a momentum which seems unstoppable.

*Available by contacting Legal Information Resources, Ltd., Elphin House, 1 New Road, Mytholmroyd, Hebden Bridge, West Yorkshire, HX7 5DZ; or by phone at 01422-886277, and by fax at 01422-88625.*

Community Judging: A National Strategy for the Development of Coordinated Drug Court Systems. *J. S. Tauber. National Association of Drug Court Professionals. May 1994.*

The development of drug courts is part of a trend toward criminal justice programs that respond directly to, and are involved directly with their communities. Drug courts provide community judging, through a community wide approach to the drug offender; linking with the communities, through immediate, personal, and direct court services.

Contingency Contracting in Oakland: Implementing Structural Accountability in a Drug Court Program. *J. S. Tauber. National Association of Drug Court Professionals. January 1995.*

It is crucial to develop permanent structures that will insure continued program coordination, stability, and effectiveness. Providing structural accountability through contingency contracting in drug courts is discussed using the Oakland, CA drug court as an example and reference.

Cutting Crime: Drug Courts in Action. *Drug Strategies. 1997.*

Provides an overview of the development, implementation, and evaluation of drug courts based on interviews with judges, prosecutors, public defenders, court administrators, police officers, treatment providers, researchers, drug court participants, and the U.S. Department of Justice personnel.

Drug Control and the Courts. *J. A. Inciardi, D. C. McBride, J. E. Rivers. Drugs, Health, and Social Policy Series, Volume 3. 1996.*

In this monograph, the authors examine the history, development, and current status of drug control programs based in the courts.

Available by contacting Sage Publications, Inc., 2455 Teller Road, Thousand Oaks, CA 91320, Phone: 1.805.499.0721, Fax: 1.805.499.0871, email: [order@sagepub.com](mailto:order@sagepub.com), <http://www.sagepub.org>.

Drugs and Crime: Evaluating Public Policy Initiatives. *D. L. MacKenzie, C. D. Uchida. 1994. ACCN: 146864.*

In addressing critical areas of drug control and system improvement, papers examine police drug-law enforcement initiatives as well as judicial, correctional, and treatment alternatives.

Drug Courts. *D. Eberhardt. Offender Aid & Restoration of Baltimore, Inc. 1994. ACCN: 166381.*

This paper describes how drug courts work and their contribution to the efforts of organizations such as Offender Aid and Restoration (OAR).

Drug Court Activity: Summary Information. *American University's Drug Court Clearinghouse and Technical Assistance Project, Drug Courts Program Office, Office of Justice Programs, U.S. Department of Justice. May 1998.*

Presents statistical compilation of adult drug court activity throughout the United States, including number of planning and operational drug courts, retention and recidivism rates, as well as demographic information about the participants.

Drug Courts: Diversion That Works.

*M. L. Prendergast, T. H. Maugh, II. Judges' Journal, Volume 34, Number 3, Pages 10-14, 46-47. Summer 1995. ACCN: 157002.*

This paper describes three of the earliest drug courts, their operations, their effectiveness, and the cost-savings to the criminal justice system.

Drug Courts: An Innovative Approach to Drug-related Crime. *R. S. Martinez. Judicial News, Pages 5-7. November 1997. ACCN: 169769.*

This article discusses the origin of drug courts, their functions and environment, and eligibility requirements.

Drug Courts: A Judicial Manual. *J. S. Tauber. California Center for Judicial Education and Research. CJER Journal. Summer 1994.*

Viewed as a more effective approach to the drug abuse cases crowding the courts, drug courts have attracted interest from judges throughout the country. In this article, written from a judge's point of view and for judges, Judge Tauber shares his experience in setting up Oakland's FIRST program, explaining how drug courts work and the underlying principles that make them successful.

Available by contacting the National Association of Drug Court Professionals.

Drug Court: The Latest Move in the War on Drugs. *R. D. Morrison. Law Enforcement Technology, Volume 24, Issue 11, Pages 48-50. November 1997. ACCN: 173028.*

Drug courts differ from the traditional approach to case processing by bringing drug treatment to the offenders as soon as they enter the court system. This article describes the treatment-based drug court process.

The Drug Court: A New Strategy for Drug Use Prevention. *J. R. Schwartz, L. P. Schwartz. Obstetrics and Gynecology Clinics of North America, Volume 25, Number 1. March 1998.*

Something unusual is happening in courtrooms across the United States. Instead of sending defendants to jail, judges are handing out graduation certificates to persons once accused of committing crimes. This article describes processes involved in drug court, focusing on the Rochester City (NY) drug treatment court.

*Address reprint requests to John R. Schwartz, Rochester City Court, 108 Hall of Justice, Rochester, New York 14614, or by phone at 716-428-2450.*

Drug Court, Placer County, California. *Placer County Drug Court. 1997. ACCN: 166919.*

These materials describe and present the procedures and forms for the drug court in Placer County, CA, which began operation on September 13, 1995.

Drug Courts: A Profile of Operational Programs. *C. S. Cooper, S. R. Bartlett. American University, School of Public Affairs, Justice Programs Office. 1996.*

This report contains information presented at the State Justice Institute's 1995 First National Symposium on the Implementation and Operation of Drug Courts.

Drug Courts: A Revolution in Criminal Justice. *National Drug Court Institute. May 1999.*

This publication summarizes the ten year history of drug courts, charting the milestones of their development and achievements. In addition, there is also a discussion of other specialized courts that have begun based on the drug court model, such as domestic violence and D.U.I. courts.

Drug Courts and the Role of Graduated Sanctions. *A. Harrell. National Institute of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, U.S. Department of Justice. August 1998. NCJ 169597. (Video).*

This videotape is a presentation by Dr. Adele Harrell that describes court-based drug treatment as an alternative to incarceration and the use of graduated sanctions in the District of Columbia for pretrial drug-involved felony offenders.

Drug Courts: Treatment and Support in a Unique Setting. *J. Kaldy. Alternatives to Incarceration, Volume 2, Number 1, Pages 18-20. January-February 1996. ACCN: 162052.*

Drug courts were initiated as efforts to relieve court caseloads and improve case processing, but they have become an entry into recovery and a source of hope for thousands of individuals who previously would have been incarcerated.

Drug Diversion Courts: Are They Needed and Will They Succeed in Breaking the Cycle of Drug-Related Crime? *J. R. Brown. New England Journal on Criminal and Civil Confinement Volume 23, Issue 1, Pages 63-99. Winter 1997. ACCN: 168913.*

This paper profiles and assesses the effectiveness of drug courts and highlights the importance of treatment in reducing drug dependency.

The Early Drug Courts: Case Studies in Judicial Innovation. *W. C. Terry, III, editor. Drugs, Health, and Social Policy Series, Volume 7. October 1998.*

The chapters in this book cover judicial innovation and dedicated drug courts, community demographics, structural organization of the court, court caseloads, description of the initial decision of implement dedicated drug treatment courts, successes and failures of initial goals and objectives, and measures of long-term successes and failures.

Available by contacting Sage Publications, Inc., 2455 Teller Road Thousand Oaks, CA 91320, Phone: 1.805.499.0721, Fax: 1.805.499.0871, email: [order@sagepub.com](mailto:order@sagepub.com), <http://www.sagepub.org>.

Effective Use of Sanctions in Drug Courts: Lessons from Behavioral Research. *D. B. Marlowe, K. C. Kirby. National Drug Court Institute, Volume II, Issue I. Spring 1999.*

While many believe that the use of graduated sanctions is at least in part responsible for the success of drug courts, the body of research on this question is limited. However, some basic principles have emerged. The authors present these principles as well as recommendations to drug courts on the use of graduated sanctions.

Excerpts from a Treatise on Ethics and Confidentiality in Drug Courts: Federal Confidentiality Laws and How They Effect Drug Court Practitioners. *National Drug Court Institute. May 1999.*

The focus of this monograph is on federal confidentiality laws, which apply to virtually all drug courts. The goal is to help drug courts implement procedures that will not only satisfy federal confidentiality requirements but also effectuate the practitioner's need to share information.

Five Policy Statements on National Criminal Justice Drug Control Issues. *J. S. Tauber. National Association of Drug Court Professionals. February 1993.*

Five policy papers discuss issues in dealing with the drug-using offender including: agency coordination, cost effective incarceration, court ordered drug rehabilitation, redefining the role of the court, and the importance of structural accountability.

Fixing a Failing System. *Join Together. February 1996.*

This report presents an analysis and recommendations from a policy panel of criminal justice experts regarding ways police, prosecutors, courts, and corrections agencies can work more effectively with communities to stop alcohol and drug abuse.

The Future of Drug Courts: Comprehensive Drug Court Systems.

*J. S. Tauber. National Drug Court Institute. National Drug Court Institute Review, Volume I, Issue 1. Summer 1998.*

In this commentary, Judge Tauber builds on findings of the February 1998 focus group held at American University, in arguing to expand drug courts into comprehensive drug court systems.

Justice and Treatment Innovation: The Drug Court Movement; A Working Paper for the First National Drug Court Conference, December 1993.

*J. S. Goldkamp. National Institute of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, U.S. Department of Justice. October 1994. NCJ 149260.*

In December 1993, a national meeting of judges, prosecutors, defense lawyers, bar association representatives, court administrators, substance abuse treatment providers, and representatives of other service agencies was held to discuss issues in the operation of treatment drug courts. This report identifies the key elements of treatment drug courts as they have been established in a variety of locations across the United States.

Lawyering for a New Age. *Chief Judge Judith S. Kaye. Fordham Law Review. October 1998.*

Discusses some of the new ways in which the courts are responding to emerging realities in society. The Drug Treatment Court model is a successful response to the drugs to crime to jail cycle that is not being broken by traditional courts.

*Available on-line at the American University Drug Court Clearinghouse and Technical Assistance Project website. [www.american.edu/justice](http://www.american.edu/justice).*

Looking at a Decade of Drug Courts. *American University Drug Court Clearinghouse and Technical Assistance Project, Drug Courts Program Office, Office of Justice Programs, U.S. Department of Justice. June 1998.*

This report addresses the background of the drug court "movement," the major areas in which drug courts differ from traditional adjudication processes, and salient achievements to date.

Making a Difference in the War on Drugs: A Case Study of Judicial Reform and Leadership. *P. B. Wice. Criminal Law Bulletin, Volume 30, Number 1, Pages 30-53. January-February 1994. ACCN: 146969.*

The drug court concept in New Jersey is discussed. The article concludes that the Middlesex County EDCM program remains a model for the rest of the country, successfully combining judicial, prosecution, and defense services.

Miami's "Drug Court": A Different Approach. *P. Finn, A. K. Newlyn. National Institute of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, U.S. Department of Justice. June 1993. NCJ 142412.*

The Dade County (Florida) Diversion and Treatment Program channels nearly all nonviolent drug users from the traditional path of streets-to-court-to-jail to an innovative court-operated rehabilitation program. Data on offender participation, successful completion, and recidivism indicate the program is reducing drug abuse.

National Drug Court Institute Training Catalog. *National Drug Court Institute. May 1999.*

Provides a schedule and description of the training sessions to be hosted by NDCI during 1999. These trainings offer comprehensive skill-based training to drug court judges, coordinators, prosecutors, public defenders, and treatment providers.

Once an "Alternative" Approach, Drug Courts Are Now Widely Accepted.  
*T. Murray. Correctional Alliance. Fall 1994. ACCN: 158507.*

More than 30 drug court programs exist in the country, and judges, prosecutors, public defenders, and other court professionals have formed a coalition, the Drug Court Association, to lobby for Federal funds and offer technical assistance to communities interested in developing drug court programs.

Report of Symposium Proceedings,  
1995 State Justice Institute, National Symposium on the Implementation and Operation of Drug Courts. *C. S. Cooper. American University, School of Public Affairs, Justice Programs Office, Bureau of Justice Assistance, U.S. Department of Justice. 1996.*

A December 1995 symposium sponsored by the State Justice Institute brought together multidisciplinary jurisdictional teams and individuals who had been involved with drug court programs to examine issues involved in the implementation of drug courts, develop consensus, and identify the tasks and issues that need to be addressed.

Special Drug Courts. *S. Belenko, T. Dumanovsky. Bureau of Justice Assistance, Office of Justice Programs, U.S. Department of Justice. November 1993. NCJ 144531.*

This report describes the development, operation, and results of special drug courts established in several jurisdictions in recent years to process felony drug cases and sometimes link defendants to community-based drug treatment programs in order to reduce drug abuse and drug-related crime.

State Justice Institute National Symposium on the Implementation and Operation of Drug Courts 1995: Report of Symposium Proceedings. *C. S. Cooper. American University, School of Public Affairs, Justice Programs Office, Bureau of Justice Assistance, U.S. Department of Justice. 1996.*

This document contains the Proceedings of the 1995 National Symposium on the Implementation and Operation of Drug Courts, held in Portland, Oregon December 3-6, 1995.

Summary Assessment of the Drug Court Experience. *American University Drug Court Clearinghouse and Technical Assistance Project, Drug Courts Program Office, Office of Justice Programs, U.S. Department of Justice. 1997.*

These reports summarize the nature and activities of drug courts and explain the Drug Court Clearinghouse and Technical Assistance Project sponsored by the United States Department of Justice.

Therapeutic Jurisprudence and the  
Drug Treatment Court Movement: Revolutionizing the Criminal Justice System's Response to Drug Abuse and Crime in America. *P. F. Hora, W. G. Schma, J. T. A. Rosenthal. Notre Dame Law Review, Volume 74, Issue 2. January 1999.*

Drug treatment courts are analyzed with respect to the concept of therapeutic jurisprudence. The article begins with a review of the history and literature of therapeutic jurisprudence and moves into an in-depth discussion of the principles, the

achievements, and finally the problems confronting drug treatment courts. *Available by contacting the National Drug Court Institute.*

Another Permanency Perspective. *C. M. McGee. Juvenile and Family Court Journal, Volume 48, Issue 4, Pages 65-67. November 1997. ACCN: 170516.*

The establishment of a family drug court in Nevada is allowing parents involved in child abuse and neglect cases to benefit from the juvenile justice system's social service approach to rehabilitation.

Applying Drug Court Concepts in the Juvenile and Family Court Environments: A Primer for Judges. *C. M. McGee, J. Parnham, T. T. Murrigan, M. Smith. American University's Drug Court Clearinghouse and Technical Assistance Project, Drug Courts Program Office, Office of Justice Programs, U.S. Department of Justice. June 1998.*

The report orients judges to the principal issues relating to the development of juvenile and family drug courts. It also attempts to answer some frequently asked questions that judges often ask about juvenile and family drug court programs.

Drugs – The American Family in Crisis: A Judicial Response, 43 Recommendations. *National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges. Juvenile and Family Court Journal, Volume 46, Number 1. Winter 1995. NCJ 154027.*

Members of the National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges, having concluded that children and their families must be the primary focus of a national strategy, have offered these recommendations to reduce alcohol and other drug (AOD) abuse.

Family Drug Courts May Hold the Key for Abused and Neglected Children of Substance Abusers. *S. G. Elstein. Child Law Practice, Volume 18, Number 1. March 1999.*

Family drug courts have the potential to help break the cycle of drug dependency among families served by the child welfare system. Like traditional family courts, family drug courts have civil jurisdiction over dependency, abuse, and neglect proceedings. This article also discusses how family drug courts evolved, how to start a family drug court, and tips for family drug courts.

*Available by contacting the American Bar Association.*

Juvenile Drug Courts. *Juvenile and Family Justice Today, Volume 5, Issue 4, Pages 12-17. Winter 1997. ACCN: 173269.*

Populations and caseloads of most juvenile courts in the United States have changed dramatically over the past decade; the nature of delinquent acts and dependency matters being handled in these courts has become more complex, entailing more serious and violent criminal activities and escalating degrees of substance abuse.

The Juvenile Drug Court Movement.

*M. Roberts, J. Brophy, C. S. Cooper. Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, Office of Justice Programs, U.S. Department of Justice. March 1997. FS009759.*

Many nonviolent, substance-abusing adult and juvenile offenders repeatedly cycle through the judicial system because of a lack of intervention measures that would provide the sanctions and services necessary to change their deviant behavior. To address this problem, some communities have established adult and juvenile drug courts.

Juvenile Drug Courts Showing Great Promise. *S. G. Riddell. National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges. Juvenile and Family Justice Today. Winter 1999.*

This article discusses the success of the County Juvenile Drug Court in Phoenix, Arizona. The program shows strong promise and so far only a small percentage of the youth are not successful in the program.

Juvenile and Family Drug Court Activity: Summary Information. *American University Drug Court Clearinghouse and Technical Assistance Project, Drug Courts Program Office, Office of Justice Programs, U.S. Department of Justice. June 1998.*

Presents statistical compilation of juvenile and family drug court activity throughout the United States, including the number of courts as well as information about the participants.

Juvenile and Family Drug Courts: An Overview. *American University Drug Court Clearinghouse and Technical Assistance Project, Drug Courts Program Office, Office of Justice Programs, U.S. Department of Justice. June 1998.*

After reviewing the background of juvenile and family drug courts, this report describes their goals and structure, compares them with traditional court processing, and identifies critical issues unique to juvenile and family drug court programs.

Juvenile and Family Drug Courts:

Profile of Program Characteristics and Implementation Issues. *C. S. Cooper, S. Bartlett. American University Drug Court Clearinghouse and Technical Assistance Project, Drug Courts Program Office, Office of Justice Programs, U.S. Department of Justice. June 1998.*

This report provides a synopsis of the “state of the art” juvenile and family drug court activity, based on responses to a survey of juvenile and family drug courts that were operating as of January 1998. This updates the 1996 report.

Juvenile Offenders and Drug Treatment: Promising Approaches — Satellite Teleconference. *Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, Office of Justice Programs, U.S. Department of Justice. 1997. NCJ 168617. (Video).*

Presents videotaped proceedings of a teleconference held in 1997 that examines the critical components of promising approaches in the treatment of drug-involved juvenile offenders. Highlighted programs include the Escambia County Juvenile Drug Court in Pensacola, FL; the Denver Juvenile Justice Integrated Treatment Network; and the Bridge, an aftercare program operated by the South Carolina Department of Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse.

## PLANNING & IMPLEMENTATION

Defining Drug Courts: The Key Components. *National Association of Drug Court Professionals; Drug Courts Program Office, Office of Justice Programs, U.S. Department of Justice. January 1997.*

This report presents 10 key components describing the basic elements that characterize effective drug courts. It is intended to assist jurisdictions in the planning, implementation and enhancement of drug courts.

Drug Courts: A Manual for Planning and Implementation. *J. H. Weitzman. American Bar Association. ACCN: 166382.*

This manual identifies issues to be considered in planning and implementing a drug court program, including: common elements of a drug court, the drug court team, defining goals, choosing a model, incorporating treatment, securing funding, program start up, monitoring and evaluation, working with the media and getting help.

Drug Court Planning and Implementation: Selected Operational Materials. American University, School of Public Affairs, Justice Programs Office, Bureau of Justice Assistance, U.S. Department of Justice. 1995. NCJ 165499.

This manual provides an overview of a variety of issues that are relevant to the development and operation of drug court programs and examples of how various judicial systems have addressed them.

Drug Courts: An Overview of Operational Characteristics and Implementation Issues, Volume I. C. S. Cooper, S. R. Bartlett. American University, School of Public Affairs Justice Programs Office, Bureau of Justice Assistance, U.S. Department of Justice. 1995.

This document provides a comparative profile of 20 Drug Court programs that have been operational for more than one year and presents the first comprehensive description of drug court program activities in state and local courts.

Drug Courts: An Overview of Operational Characteristics and Implementation Issues, Volume II. C. S. Cooper, S. R. Bartlett. American University, School of Public Affairs, Justice Programs Office, Bureau of Justice Assistance, U.S. Department of Justice. 1996.

Twenty-five drug court programs were studied with respect to prosecution, defense, law enforcement, correctional, and treatment coordinator activities.

Gaining Momentum: A Model Curriculum for Drug Courts. *Office of the State Courts Administrator, Florida Supreme Court. September 1996.*

This manual provides a comprehensive curriculum for treatment-based drug court teams to expand their knowledge, skills, and abilities. The curriculum was produced following an extensive needs assessment of Florida's drug court teams.

Oklahoma Drug Court: A Guide for Planning and Implementation. J. Bronstad, B. Huntington. Oklahoma Department of Mental Health and Substance Abuse Services. 1997. ACCN: 167194.

This planning guide outlines a step-by-step sequence of events and achievable goals related to treatment-based drug courts.

Florida's Treatment-Based Drug Courts: Gearing Up Against Substance Abuse.  
R. H. Peters, B. A. Pennington, J. D. Wells,  
L. Rosenthal, J. Meeks, A. Brown,  
R. Kambo, M. Singleton. *Office of the State Courts Administrator, Florida Supreme Court. NCJ 150139.*

Based on Florida's successful experience with drug courts, this manual is designed as a reference for jurisdictions that are considering a treatment-based drug court or have decided to institute drug court and would like suggestions about how they should proceed.

A Self-Assessment Guide: Drug Court Process. *National Association of Drug Court Professionals*. 1997.

This self-assessment guide is designed to assist individuals and teams in the decision-making process facing drug court planners and administrators. It is comprised of a number of checklists intended to help think through decisions about issues, processes, and procedures related to planning and designing a drug court program.

Treatment Oriented Drug Courts. *Community Anti-Drug Coalitions of America (CADCA)*. 1996.

This is a technical assistance manual for community anti-drug coalitions. It states and explains the needed steps in order to successfully implement a treatment oriented drug courts.

Beyond the Bench: How Judges Can Help Reduce Juvenile DUI and Alcohol and Other Drug Violations. *Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, Office of Justice Programs, U.S. Department of Justice*. 1996. NCJ 162357. (Video).

Highlights the benefits of increased judicial leadership in addressing juvenile impaired driving due to alcohol and other drugs. The video is intended to enhance the dialog between judges and communities as they begin to explore a community-wide response to these problems.

Closing the Circle: Jail-Based Treatment and Re-Entry Drug Courts, A Unique Opportunity for Collaboration and Change.

C. W. Huddleston. *National Drug Court Institute. National Drug Court Institute. National Drug Court Institute Review, Volume II, Issue I. Summer 1999.*

The success that drug courts have enjoyed to date rests on a foundation of collaboration among the legal, treatment, and law enforcement communities. Helping to build effective jail-based treatment programs can broaden and strengthen that foundation. In this article, NDCI Deputy Director West Huddleston explores the need for jail-based treatment from the drug court perspective, and offers a working model for a jail-based treatment program linked to a re-entry court.

Community Policing and Drug Courts/Community Courts Project:  
A Two-Year Progress Report. *National Association of Drug Court Professionals*.  
June 1999.

This publication provides a timely chronicle of the new and innovative linkages between law enforcement and the drug courts/community courts developing across the nation.

Development and Implementation of  
Drug Court Systems. *National Drug Court Institute*. May 1999.

The process of the further development of comprehensive drug court systems is still on going. For as drug court continue to prove themselves to be the most effective means to control both the criminality and drug usage of the drug involved criminal, the argument to develop drug court systems to serve all drug using offenders living in our community becomes even more clear.

Drug Courts and Jail-Based Treatment: Jail Setting Poses Unique Opportunity to Bridge Gap Between Courts and Treatment Services. *C. W. Huddleston. Corrections Today, Volume 60, Number 6, Pages 98-101. October 1998. ACCN: 174611.*

Even though drug courts are now recognized as a successful criminal justice innovation, only a few jurisdictions have developed jail-based treatment programs that work successfully within the drug court framework. Examples of effective programs in California and Wyoming are provided.

DUI/Drug Courts: Defining a National Strategy. *National Drug Court Institute. May 1999.*

Some jurisdictions are already applying the drug court model—or portions of it—to DUI cases. Some operate courts established solely to hear DUI cases. In other jurisdictions, drug court programs have expanded to include DUI cases. In November 1998, practitioners from seven such jurisdictions formed a DUI/Drug Court Advisory Panel to explore and compare the needs of DUI and drug offenders and assess the applicability of the drug court model to repeat DUI offenders.

NADCP (National Association of Drug Court Professionals) Mentor Drug Court Network: A Regional Approach to Technical Assistance. *National Association of Drug Court Professionals. 1998.*

This document describes the NADCP's Mentor Drug Court Network, provides specific site information, and presents the protocol for a site visit.

NADCP (National Association of Drug Court Professionals) Tribal Mentor Courts. *National Association of Drug Court Professionals. June 1999.*

This document describes the NADCP's Tribal Mentor Court Network, provides specific site information, and presents the protocol for a site visit.

Re-Entry Drug Courts. *National Drug Court Institute. May 1999.*

Re-entry management, a new idea being explored at the U.S. Department of Justice, describes how courts can serve as a reintegration mechanism for offenders being released from local jails and state prisons. NDCI explores the implications of a drug court model serving such a role, providing effective supervision, case management and treatment services for drug offenders being released from local jails and state prisons.

Tribal Healing to Wellness Courts: An Overview. *Drug Courts Program Office, Office of Justice Programs, U.S. Department of Justice. June 1999.*

This publication provides an overview of policies and procedures relating to tribal court systems.

Tribal Drug Court Operational Materials. *American University Drug Court Clearinghouse and Technical Assistance Project, Drug Courts Program Office, Office of Justice Programs, U.S. Department of Justice. March 1999.*

This publication contains descriptions, manuals, and other operational materials from ten tribal drug courts and can be used as a guide for enhancing and implementing existing tribal drug courts and/or planning for new courts.

Understanding Community Policing. *Bureau of Justice Assistance, Office of Justice Programs, U.S. Department of Justice. August 1994. NCJ 148457.*

This document describes the historical evolution of community policing and its potential for the future. It also explains the basis for the Office of Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS)/National Association of Drug Court Professionals (NADCP) project linking drug courts and law enforcement organizations as they implement community policing.

Comparative Models of Treatment Delivery in Drug Courts. *S. Belenko. The Sentencing Project. March 1996.*

This review of comparative models of treatment delivery in drug courts focuses on the goals and characteristics of treatment-oriented drug courts, operational components of the drug court model, and findings from drug court evaluations.

Do Drug Courts Really Work? *S.Satel. City Journal. Summer 1998.*

Drug courts offer criminal addicts a choice: either enter and complete treatment or go to jail. This article presents the reasons why drug courts have sparked so much enthusiasm.

*Available by contacting the National Drug Court Institute.*

Drug Courts: A Research Agenda.

*J. Tauber, K. Snavely. National Drug Court Institute. April 1999.*

This publication is intended to help the drug court practitioner begin to understand the primary research priorities for the drug court field. It lays the foundation for the essential role of evaluation and it offers a framework for the practitioner who wants to help shape the scope and breadth of program evaluation.

Drug Courts: Information on a New Approach to Address Drug-Related Crime. *U.S. General Accounting Office. 1995.*

The U.S. General Accounting Office initiated a preliminary review of drug court programs, used in many State and local jurisdictions to address drug-related crimes. An assessment of six evaluations of five drug courts indicated that these courts have beneficial effects.

*Available by contacting the U.S. General Accounting Office, Document Handling and Information Services Facility, P.O. Box 6015, Gaithersburg, MD 20884.*

Drug Courts: 1997 Participant Perspectives. *C. S. Cooper, S. R. Bartlett,*

*M. A. Shaw, K. K. Yang. American University's Drug Court Clearinghouse and Technical Assistance Project, Drug Courts Program Office, Office of Justice Programs, U.S. Department of Justice. September 1997.*

This report reflects the comments of 250 participants in the final phases of 50 drug courts that are operating in 22 States and the District of Columbia. Participants' comments regarding drug court components pertain to the duration of the drug court programs, drug-testing frequency, the role of acupuncture in participants' retention in the program, and participants' perceptions regarding the significance of potential changes in key components of drug court programs on their retention.

Drug Courts: Overview of Growth, Characteristics, and Results. *U.S. General Accounting Office. 1997.*

Drug courts are examined with respect to their use; their funding; their approaches, characteristics, and completion and retention rates; the extent to which program and participant data are maintained and used for management and evaluation; and evaluation results.

*Available by contacting the U.S. General Accounting Office, Document Handling and Information Services Facility, P.O. Box 6015, Gaithersburg, MD 20884.*

Drug Courts Proving Effective in Reducing Crime, Substance Abuse. *Join Together. Join Together Newsletter, Volume 1, Number 1. Fall 1998.*

This document discusses the development and achievements of the Rochester City, New York Drug Court as well as highlighting some major achievements found in the study of many drug courts, including significant reduction of drug use by participants in the programs, higher retention rate as compared to other treatment programs, and cost savings over jail stays.

Drug Courts: What's the Verdict?

*L. O. Maddox. Corrections Compendium Volume 21, Issue 4, Pages 6-7. April 1996. ACCN: 163740.*

This report summarizes the findings from a study of the operations and impact of 20 drug court programs that have been operational for at least 1 year.

Drug Court Survey Report, 1997: Executive Summary. *C. S. Cooper. American University Drug Court Clearinghouse and Technical Assistance Project, Drug Courts Program Office, Office of Justice Programs, U.S. Department of Justice. October 1997.*

This Executive Summary provides a synopsis of the major findings of the four volumes of the 1997 Drug Court Survey Report, which are based on responses from 97 drug courts in operation as of January 1997.

Drug Court Survey Report, 1997, Volume I: Judicial Operations and Perspectives. *C. S. Cooper, S. R. Bartlett, M. A. Shaw, K. K. Yang. American University's Drug Court Clearinghouse and Technical Assistance Project, Drug Courts Program Office, Office of Justice Programs, U.S. Department of Justice. September 1997.*

This first volume of a four-volume report of the 1997 Drug Court Survey contains general program information provided primarily by drug court judges and judicial staff from the 93 responding drug courts.

Drug Court Survey Report, 1997,

Volume II: Justice Agency Perspectives; Prosecution, Defense, Law Enforcement and Corrections. *C. S. Cooper, S. R. Bartlett, M. A. Shaw, K. K. Yang. American University's Drug Court Clearinghouse and Technical Assistance Project, Drug Courts Program Office, Office of Justice Programs, U.S. Department of Justice. September 1997.*

This second volume of a four-volume report on the findings of the 1997 Drug Court Survey provides information on the drug court activities and perspectives of prosecutors, public defenders, law enforcement officials, and correctional agency administrators involved with drug courts in their jurisdictions.

Drug Court Survey Report, 1997, Volume III: Treatment Provider Services and Perspectives. *C. S. Cooper, S. R. Bartlett, M. A. Shaw, K. K. Yang. American University's Drug Court Clearinghouse and Technical Assistance Project, Drug Courts Program Office, Office of Justice Programs, U.S. Department of Justice. September 1997.*

This third volume of a four-volume report on the 1997 Drug Court Survey focuses on the treatment and rehabilitation services provided for drug court programs and reflects the comments of treatment professionals providing services in 76 drug courts in 28 States and Puerto Rico.

Drug Court Survey Report, 1997, Volume IV: Participant Perspectives. *C. S. Cooper, S. R. Bartlett, M. A. Shaw, K. K. Yang. American University's Drug Court Clearinghouse and Technical Assistance Project, Drug Courts Program Office, Office of Justice Programs, U.S. Department of Justice. September 1997.*

This fourth volume of a four-volume report on the 1997 Drug Court Survey contains the comments on drug courts of 255 participants in the final phases of 53 drug courts operating in 23 States, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico.

Economic Cost of Alcohol and Drug Abuse in the United States – 1992. *National Institute on Drug Abuse, National Institutes of Health, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. 1998.*  
NCADI # BKD265.

Developed as a result of a study to update information on the cost of alcohol and drug abuse in the United States. Provides current findings and interpretations of data in the areas of cost and cost analysis. Important to the discussion of all aspects of reducing drug and alcohol use, including health care services, financing, and service delivery.

How Good Is Your Drug Abuse Treatment Program? *National Institute on Drug Abuse, National Institutes of Health, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. 1993.*  
NCADI # BKD104.

This packet includes five pieces: Finding Out Just Got Easier; Overview and Case Study; A Guide to Evaluation; Resource Manual; and Looseleaf Worksheets and Agendas.

Instructions and Supplemental Guidelines for Completing Drug Court Grantee Data Collection Survey. *Drug Courts Program Office, Office of Justice Programs, U.S. Department of Justice. January 1999.*

The Drug Court Grantee Data Collection Survey Instrument was developed to provide the Drug Courts Program Office (DCPO) with summary information on the drug courts receiving DCPO grants.

The National Treatment Improvement Evaluation Study. *Center for Substance Abuse Treatment, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. September 1997. NCADI # F027.*

The National Treatment Improvement Evaluation Study (NTIES) is a Congressionally-mandated five-year study of the impact of drug and alcohol treatment on thousands of clients in hundreds of treatment units. The full report provides a wealth of data useful in improving today's treatment programs and in designing new programs to advance treatment in the future.

Observational Study of Courtroom Dynamics in Selected Drug Courts.  
*S. L. Satel. National Drug Court Institute. National Drug Court Institute Review, Volume I, Issue 1. Summer 1998.*

This article reviews the literature in the drug court field, interviews drug court judges and program participants and observes 15 courtroom settings in an attempt to describe and analyze the role of the drug court judge.

Perceptions of Drug Court: How Offenders View Ease of Program Completion, Strengths and Weaknesses, and the Impact on Their Lives. *S. Turner, P. Greenwood, T. Fain, E. Deschenes. National Drug Court Institute. National Drug Court Institute Review, Volume II, Issue I. Summer 1999.*

In 1992, Maricopa County, Arizona Probation began an experiment that included a post-sentence drug court for first-time felony probationers convicted of drug possession or use. In interviews conducted three years after initial placement in the program, 29 Maricopa drug court participants offered their perceptions of the difficulty of completing program requirements, the program's strengths and weaknesses, as well as its helpfulness in attaining their goals.

Predictors of Retention and Arrest in Drug Courts. *R. H. Peters, A. L. Haas, M. R. Murrin. National Drug Court Institute. National Drug Court Institute Review, Volume II, Issue I. Summer 1999.*

As the drug court movement has grown, so has the body of research on program outcomes and participant characteristics. Attempts to determine which participant characteristics and circumstances might influence drug court outcomes, however, have been limited. Completed in 1998, the Escambia County (Florida) Adult Drug Court evaluation of "predictors of retention

and arrest” is among the first to address this important area of research. This article presents the outcomes of the Escambia evaluation.

Research on Drug Courts: A Critical Review. *S. Belenko. National Center on Addiction and Substance Abuse, Columbia University. National Drug Court Institute Review, Volume I, Issue 1. Summer 1998.*

Highlights the evaluations of 24 drug courts from 1993 to 1998. This study reports consistent findings that the drug court participants’ substance abuse and criminal behavior are reduced while they are under the drug courts’ jurisdiction and to a lesser extent, recidivism is reduced after participants leave the program.

Specialized Courtrooms: Does Speeding Up the Process Jeopardize the Quality of Justice? *R. C. Davis, B. E. Smith, L. B. Nickles. American Bar Association, Criminal Justice Section. 1996. ACCN: 163407.*

The impact of specialized courts on the quality of justice was examined using data from three drug courts and a violent crime court. Findings indicate that the specialized courts did not reduce the quality of justice.

Survey of Current Drug Court Programs in California. *F. Hoover. Administrative Office of the California Association of Drug Court Professionals. 1997. ACCN: 167022.*

This drug court survey in California found that 56 percent of 34 drug courts responding said their drug courts had been evaluated, usually by a university or a rehabilitation provider.

Treatment Protocol Effectiveness Study. *Office of National Drug Control Policy, Executive Office of the President, The White House. March 1996.*

The objective of this paper is to report the state of the science of measurement of drug abuse treatment services outcome and to guide future research efforts, after carefully considering relevant clinical and health services research experience.

Available only on-line at <http://www.ncjrs.org/drgstret.htm>.

Assessing the Effectiveness of Criminal Justice Programs. *R. A. Kirchner, R. K Przybylski, R. A. Cardella. Bureau of Justice Assistance, Office of Justice Programs, U.S. Department of Justice, 1994. NCJ 148452*

In an effort to help criminal justice policy makers and program managers assess the effectiveness of their programs, this handbook applies concepts, principles, and techniques from the evaluation literature to fit the uniqueness and characteristics of criminal justice programs.

Developing Performance Measures for Criminal Justice Programs. *J. M. Hatfield. Bureau of Justice Assistance, Office of Justice Programs, U.S. Department of Justice. 1994. NCJ 148453.*

The effective evaluation of criminal justice programs depends on the availability of adequate financial resources, the purpose of program evaluation, and program type, and methods are described for evaluating programs funded under the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988.

Developing State Outcomes Monitoring Systems for Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse Treatments. *Center for Substance Abuse Treatment, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. 1994.*

This document is intended to assist state agencies in the development, implementation, and management of an outcomes monitoring system (OMS) to improve drug treatment outcomes and increase accountability for expenditures on alcohol and other drug treatment.

Drug Court Monitoring, Evaluation,  
and Management Information Systems.

*B. Mahoney, J. A. Carver, C. Cooper,  
L. Polansky, S. Weinstein, J. D. Wells, T. Westfield. Drug Courts Program Office,  
Office of Justice Programs, U.S. Department of Justice. May 1998.*

This report presents the thinking of drug court practitioners and experts regarding the importance of data collection and management information systems to the daily operation of drug courts, as well as process and impact evaluations of drug courts.

Drug Court Self-assessment: Utilizing the Key Components. *W. G. Meyer. Second Judicial District, Court of Denver, Colorado. 1998.*

Using "Defining Drug Courts: The Key Components," as a reference, this document provides a series of questions that make up a self-assessment tool to be used by each court. It is designed only as a tool of assessment and not to be used as a scale of adequacy.

Evaluating Drug Court Programs: An Overview of Issues and Alternative Strategies. *R. H. Peters. American University Drug Court Clearinghouse and Technical Assistance Project, Drug Courts Program Office, Office of Justice Programs, U.S. Department of Justice. March 1996.*

As drug courts are implemented across the country, there is a corresponding need for descriptions and evaluations of program outcomes, particularly those related to substance abuse and criminal behavior among program participants. The topics covered include evaluation design and implementation strategies, developing an evaluation data system, and types of evaluation approaches.

Evaluating Juvenile Justice Programs:

A Design Monograph for State Planners.

*J. C. Coldren, T. Bynum. Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, Office of Justice Programs, U.S. Department of Justice. 1989. NCJ 135817.*

This monograph explains evaluation strategies to state juvenile justice specialists, state advisory groups, juvenile program administrators, and others interested in learning more about the processes and outcomes produced by Formula Grants projects under the Federal Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act.

Handbook for Evaluating Drug and Alcohol Prevention Programs; Staff/Team Evaluation Prevention Programs (STEPP). *J. D. Hawkins, B. Netherhood. Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration, Public Health Service, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. 1987. NCJ 111657.*

This handbook discusses the Staff/Team Evaluation of Prevention Programs (STEPP) methodology by which the evaluation of drug and alcohol prevention programs is conducted in six steps.

Program Evaluation Package. *National Institute on Drug Abuse, National Institutes of Health, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. 1993.*

*NTIS # PB 95-167268/BDL.*

Serves as a practical resource for treatment program administrators and key staff. Includes an overview and case study manual, a guide to evaluation, a resource guide, and a pamphlet. Represents a comprehensive guide for undertaking an evaluation of a treatment-based program.

*Available from the National Technical Information Service (NTIS) by phone at 1-800-553-6847, by fax at 703-605-6900, or by e-mail at [orders@ntis.fedworld.gov](mailto:orders@ntis.fedworld.gov).*

Report from the States on What Works at the State and Local Levels: A Compendium of Assessment and Evaluation Results. *National Institute of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, U.S. Department of Justice. 1992. NCJ 137993.*

This compendium presents State-by-State profiles of the evaluations of State and local criminal justice programs, with an emphasis on drug-control efforts.

Research Methods for Criminal Justice & Criminology. *M. G. Maxfield, E. Babbie. 1995. ACCN: 153205.*

This textbook on criminal justice research methods attempts to illustrate principles of conducting research with examples.

A Self-Evaluation Manual and Management Information System for Drug Courts. *J. Roehl, K. Guertin. Justice Research Center. Available Summer 1999.*

Part I of this manual describes how to conduct a self-evaluation of a drug court and incorporates a description of the content and use of the management information system (MIS). Part II provides technical information on the contents, use, and modification of the management information system. In addition, the appendices provide instruments similar to the data entry screens of the MIS, and instruments for the evaluation itself.

*All program evaluations, not listed with a reference number, are available by contacting the National Drug Court Institute.*

Assessing the Impact of Dade County's Felony Drug Court. *J. S. Goldkamp, D. Weiland. National Institute of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, U.S. Department of Justice. December 1993. NCJ 145302.*

This research study examines the court-based drug abuse treatment program for felony drug offenders started in Dade County, Florida. During the study period, drug court defendants had lower rates of incarceration, were re-arrested less frequently, and had a longer time to re-arrest than the comparison group.

Baltimore City's Drug Treatment Court: Theory and Practice in an Emerging Field. *W. D. McColl. Maryland Law Review, Volume 55, Number 2, Pages 467-518. 1996. ACCN: 162988.*

The Baltimore, Maryland, Drug Treatment Court (DTC) began operation in March 1994 and celebrated the graduation of the first defendants to complete treatment through the program in March 1995. The DTC's relationship to and departure from the adversarial system are discussed, along with consequences of systemic restructuring of the court system.

Broward County's Dedicated Drug Treatment Court: From Post-Adjudication to Diversion (Florida). *W. C. Terry, III. Florida International University, School of Policy and Management. 1998.*

This study provides an analysis of the operational processes used in Broward County's Drug Treatment court and an analysis of the implications for drug offenders in the program.

Burning the Midnight Oil: An Examination of Cook County's Night Drug Court.

*B. E. Smith, A. J. Lurigio, R. C. Davis, S. Goretsky Epstein, S. J. Popkin. Justice System Journal, Volume 17, Number 1, special issue, Pages 41-52. 1994. ACCN: 152004.*

In response to an upsurge in drug arrests and a local legal culture that tacitly accepted delay in processing drug cases, the Cook County (Illinois) Circuit Court established night courts to deal exclusively with drug-related cases. The data indicated that night courts dramatically reduced the processing time of drug cases.

Case Processing Evaluation of the Denver Drug Court (Colorado). *D. Patrick, K. English. Colorado Department of Public Safety, Division of Criminal Justice, Office of Research and Statistics. 1999.*

To examine the impact of the Drug Court on case processing in Denver, case file descriptions from 1993 (pre-Drug Court) were compared with similar data describing 1995 and 1996 drug cases, in Denver and statewide. Data was collected from district court files by researchers from the Division of Criminal Justice.

Changing the System and Making It Work: The Process of Implementing Drug Courts in Los Angeles County. *S. Torres, E. P. Deschenes. Justice System Journal, Volume 19, Number 3, Pages 267-290. 1997. ACCN: 174544.*

This article examines the implementation of four drug courts in Los Angeles County. Findings show that overall the four courts are complying with the standards and practices established for their operation.

Clallam County Juvenile Drug Court Evaluation (Washington). *Clallam County Juvenile Drug Court. 1998.*

This process evaluation provides results of on-site interviews of staff representatives involved in the operation of the Clallam County Juvenile Drug Court.

Clark County Drug Court: 42-Month Summary (Nevada). *Choices Unlimited Las Vegas. 1996.*

The Clark County Drug Court program has provided services to over 1500 drug offenders since 1992, with 382 having graduated. Besides providing demographic data, the findings indicate that only 6% of the graduates have been arrested for new charges.

Cumberland County's Drug Court Program, An Evaluation Report of Project Exodus (Maine). *D. F. Anspach, A. S. Ferguson. 1999.*

Process evaluation activities included collection of both qualitative and quantitative information. The qualitative portion of the assessment consists of interviews with staff as well as observational data. Quantitative data indicate that the absence of relapse and recidivism are important predictors of successful completion of the program.

The Delaware Drug Court: A Baseline Evaluation. *Delaware Statistical Analysis Center. Anova Associates. 1998.*

A process evaluation of the Delaware Drug Court based on analysis of court methods and interviews with the court staff. Some outcome results were also gathered and show that less than one-half of the offenders completing the program had contacts with police or appearances in court, re-arrest rates were much lower and less severe for persons completing the program versus not completing it.

The District of Columbia Drug Court 1997-1998: Process Documentation and Evaluation Report (Washington, D.C.).  
*A. Harrell, S. Cavanagh. The Urban Institute. 1999.*

This process evaluation of the Drug Court program from February 1997 through June 1998 examines how and why earlier court-based drug intervention strategies were modified and looks at client recruitment, use of court resources, and defendant accountability under the new procedures.

Drug Court: Impact on Family and Perception of Program by Graduates (Thibodaux, Louisiana). *M. Simpson, J. Theriot. Nicholls State University. 1998.*

For this evaluation, a questionnaire was administered to all of the 28 graduates of the program between the period of January, 1997 through July, 1998. The numerical results presented in this report are based on the responses of the graduates to the questionnaire.

Drug Court or Probation?: An Experimental Evaluation of Maricopa County's Drug Court (Arizona).  
*E. P. Deschenes, S. Turner, P. Greenwood. RAND Corporation. 1995.*

The Maricopa County First Time Drug Offender program is a post-adjudication program for offenders sentenced to probation for a felony drug offense. The results showed that the drug court option seemed to increase the proportion of offenders who completed or stayed in the program; drug court participants were also less likely to be revoked and sentenced for probation violations.

Drug Offenders and the Courts: Case Studies of Three Courts, Summary Report. *R. H. Milkman, B. D. Beaudin, N. Landson, K. Tarmann. National Institute of Justice, Office of Justice Program, U.S. Department of Justice. 1994. ACCN: 156852.*

Case studies conducted in Alameda County, CA, Multnomah County, OR, and Broward County, FL revealed that these courts have several desirable characteristics that other courts may want to adopt. These include prompt processing of eligible defendants, with entry into treatment taking place within 5 days of arrest or sooner and the availability of a comprehensive drug treatment program that is part of the drug court organization and has facilities near the court.

Drug Night Courts: How Feasible Are They?; Assessing Cook County's Example. *B. E. Smith, R. C. Davis, S. R. Goretsky, A. J. Lurigio, S. J. Popkin. Bureau of Justice Assistance, Office of Justice Programs, U.S. Department of Justice. July 1993. NCJ 142725.*

This paper presents the results of an evaluation of Cook County's (Illinois) drug night court, which is designed to relieve overburdened court facilities without the cost of building new court buildings.

Drug Night Courts: The Cook County Experience. *B. E. Smith, R. C. Davis, A. T. Laszlo, S. R. Goretsky, A. J. Lurigio, S. J. Popkin. Bureau of Justice Assistance, Office of Justice Programs, U.S. Department of Justice. August 1994. NCJ 147185.*

The Bureau of Justice Assistance sponsored a research inquiry into the establishment of extra-hours courts for special purposes, and specifically focusing on the drug night court in Cook County, Illinois.

Drug Treatment Court Program, Process Evaluation Report (Bayou Vista, Louisiana). *Fairview Outpatient Treatment Center. 1998.*

The intent of the program's process evaluation was to monitor the progress toward meeting its goals and objectives and determine what treatment modifications need to be made to enhance the chances of the participants' success in overcoming their addiction.

Effects of Legal Sanctions on Recidivism in Special Drug Courts. *S. Belenko, J. A. Fagan, T. Dumanovsky. Justice System Journal, Volume 17, Number 1, special issue, Pages 53-81. 1994. ACCN: 152005.*

This study compared recidivism and reconviction rates for offenders sentenced in special narcotics (N part) courts and regular courtrooms in New York City. Recidivism rates for drug offenders and others were compared for a 2-year period for offenders in a 1989 arrest cohort. The evaluation revealed that more rapid case distribution with more lenient sentencing, that characterizes specialized courts, do not seem to pose an enhanced danger to the public.

Eleventh Judicial District Drug Court Pilot (New Mexico). *G. A. Harrison, C. A. Kunkel, G. T. Ireland. 11<sup>th</sup> Judicial Drug Court. 1998.*

This report details the operational characteristics of the Eleventh Judicial District Drug Court, providing descriptions of both the clients and the staff providing services.

Evaluation of the D.C. Superior Court Drug Intervention Program (Research in Brief). *A. Harrell, S. Cavanagh, J. Roman. National Institute of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, U.S. Department of Justice. Forthcoming, Available from NCJRS.*

This report highlights the critical findings from the evaluation of the Washington, D.C. Superior Court Drug Intervention Program. This research has enhanced our understanding of the effective use of sanctions both as a single intervention and in combination with treatment. The overall impact of the program was positive. Program participants had significantly lower recidivism rates than non-participants.

An Evaluation of the Denver Drug Court: The Impact of a Treatment-Oriented Drug Offender System (Denver, CO). *R. Granfield, C. Eby. University of Denver, Department of Sociology. 1997.*

This study provides an overall look at the Denver Drug Court, its operational characteristics, and its impact on the criminal justice system in Colorado.

Evaluation of the First Year of Operation of the Jackson County Drug Court (Jackson County, MO). *A. N. Peterson. Ewing Marion Kaufman Foundation. 1994.*

The purpose of this evaluation is to document and analyze the first year outcomes of the Jackson County Drug Court Diversion Program. The emphasis was placed on gathering and analyzing archival and observational data. The findings indicate that clients with high levels of participation tended to have fewer positive drug test results.

An Evaluation of the Freedom Ranch Inc. C.B.T.I. Drug Court Programs and the Impact of Moral Reconciliation Therapy (MRT) and Quality Control Systems (Oklahoma City, Oklahoma). *W. Nichols, T. Nelson. ND Enterprises. 1997.*

This report is an evaluation of the treatment program implemented in Stillwater, OK, by Freedom Ranch, Inc. The time frame spans from September, 1993 to March, 1996. All treatment delivery systems are based upon the theoretical assumptions MRT.

Evaluation of the Hawaii Drug Court: Final Report for the Judiciary. *D. Okamoto, G. Kassebaum, M. Anderson. Okamoto Consulting Group. 1998.*

Provides an evaluation of the process and outcomes from the Hawaii Drug Court. The participants studied were the 187 clients admitted to the drug court during the period of January 1, 1996 to June 30, 1997. Only 5% of the graduates were subsequently re-arrested and data further indicates a long term cost savings when compared to incarceration.

Evaluation of the Juvenile Drug Court Diversion Program (Wilmington, Delaware). *Statistical Analysis Center, State of Delaware. 1998.*

This is an evaluation of the diversion and treatment program for juveniles with no prior criminal records who are arrested for misdemeanor drug charges. Arrest records showed that the drug court participants had much lower recidivism than a comparison group.

Evaluation of the King County Drug Diversion Court (Washington). *Urban Policy Research, M. M. Bell, Inc., and Toucan Research. 1995.*

This report provides an evaluation of the operational aspects of the program, as well as an examination of the characteristics of the program participants.

Evaluation of Las Cruces Drug Court Program (New Mexico). *New Mexico Department of Health, Las Cruces, New Mexico Drug Court. 1997.*

Presents findings from an evaluation of the Las Cruces Drug Court Program operation and an analysis of the participants in the program.

An Evaluation of the Oakland Drug Court After Three Years (California). *J. S. Tauber. Oakland-Piedmont-Emerlyville Municipal Court. 1995.*

This study was designed to test the First Diversion Rehabilitation model by examining performance records and arrest data. Findings include a reduction of the felony recidivism rate and number of days defendants are incarcerated. Findings also reveal that the program provides cost savings to the California criminal justice system.

Evaluation of Spokane County Drug Court (Washington). *King County, Washington Drug Court. 1995.*

This evaluation provides detailed information on the operation of the Spokane County Drug Court and the participants involved in the program.

An Evaluation of the 13<sup>th</sup> Judicial Circuit Drug Court (Florida). *L. Smith. Thirteenth Judicial Circuit Court of Florida Drug Courts Program. 1996.*

This evaluation has used multiple methods of evaluation to examine both the process and outcome components of the program. Due to limitations, data was gathered only on people accepted into the Drug Court and no control group was used. Findings include few positive drug tests, where an average of 44 out of 47 urine tests per participant were negative. Further, only 19% of those released for one year or longer were re-arrested.

Evaluation of Treatment-Based Drug Courts in Florida's First Judicial Circuit.  
*R. H. Peters, M. R. Murrin. University of South Florida, Department of Mental Health Law & Policy, Louis de la Parte Florida Mental Health Institute. 1998.*

This study examined the outcomes for 168 drug court participants in Escambia County, and 58 participants in Okaloosa County, who graduated from the drug court program between June 1994 to June 1996. Findings show that graduates were significantly less likely to be arrested during the 12 month period of the program, and during the 30 month follow-up period, in comparison to matched probationers and non-graduates.

Fayette Drug Court Program Process Evaluation (Kentucky). *T. K. Logan, C. Leukefeld, K. Williams. University of Kentucky, Center on Drug and Alcohol Research. 1999.*

This comprehensive process evaluation of the Fayette Drug Court included interviews with administrative personnel, judges, staff, and active clients, who reported a positive experience and program. In addition, no graduates of the program have been re-arrested.

Final Report: Findings from the Evaluation of the D.C. Superior Court Drug Intervention Program. *A. Harrell, S. Cavanagh, J. Roman. National Institute of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, U.S. Department of Justice. Forthcoming, Available from NCJRS.*

This is the full report from which the Research in Brief (RIB) was developed. This report contains findings in much greater detail than those discussed in the RIB, and an extensive discussion of the methods used to conduct the evaluation. Findings include an overall positive impact of the program and that program participants had significantly lower recidivism rates than non-participants.

An Initial Evaluation and Analysis of the Ventura County Drug Court Program (California). *J. C. Oberg. 1996.*

This report presents an analysis of the operational characteristics of the Ventura County Drug Court Program, including demographic and background information of program participants.

Jefferson County Drug Court Program: Impact Evaluation, 1997 (Kentucky). *G. F. Vito, R. A. Tewksbury. Jefferson County Drug Court. 1998.*

This outcome evaluation follows a quasi-experimental design that tracks the performance of defendants who were involved in the drug court program and those who were screened for, but elected not to enter the program. Findings reveal that drug court graduates outperformed their counterparts in terms of reconviction rates.

King County Drug Court Evaluation Final Report (Washington). *M. M. Bell, Inc. King County, Washington Drug Court. 1998.*

The King County Drug Court has been operating since August 1994, and this evaluation covers the first three years of operation. This evaluation looked at a random sample of those who were assessed only at the population of failures, and at the population of graduates. Some findings include a reduction of new local felony charges for graduates than for non-graduates or for those who opted out of the treatment program.

Madison County Assessment and Treatment Alternative Court, Final Evaluation Report (Indiana). *M. D. Godley, M. L. Dennis, R. Funk, 27 M. Siekmann, R. Weisheit. Lighthouse Institute, Chestnut Health Systems. 1998.*

This report provides a comprehensive view of the Madison County Drug Court for the first two years of drug court operations between March 1996 and May 1998. Findings reveal that the drug court participants had a higher arrest rate (1.3) than those who opted out (1.0) in the 12 month period prior to referral to drug court. Additionally, drug court participants experienced a 58% reduction in drug-related charges.

Maricopa County's Drug Court: An Innovative Program for First-Time Drug Offenders on Probation. *E. P. Deschenes, P. W. Greenwood. National Institute of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, U.S. Department of Justice. Justice System Journal, Volume 17, Number 1, Special Issue, Pages 99-115. 1994. ACCN: 152007.*

The Maricopa County (Arizona) First Time Drug Offender program is a post-adjudication program for offenders sentenced to probation for felony drug offenses. The results showed that the drug court option increased the retention rates of those who completed or stayed in the program; drug court participants were also less likely to be revoked and sentenced for probation violations.

Miami's Treatment Drug Court for Felony Defendants: Some Implications of Assessment Findings. *J. S. Goldkamp. Prison Journal, Volume 74, Number 2, Pages 110-166. June 1994. ACCN: 151178.*

This paper describes the Miami Drug Court Model and reports findings of an empirical assessment to determine the court's impact on defendants starting in the fall of 1990 and continuing for a period of 18 months. The early program outcomes from the court are promising, particularly when compared to results from other treatment programs.

Monterey County Drug Court Evaluation Report #1 (California). *J. Roehl. Justice Research Center. 1998.*

This report describes the program's policies and procedures, presents detailed information on the characteristics and progress of the participants served in the Court's first year and a half of operation, and presents short-term and long-term outcome information for Drug Court graduates, participants, and a comparison group of similar non-violent drug-involved offenders. Findings include individuals who graduate from the drug court did substantially better than a comparison group of offenders arrested on similar charges and preliminary data on the cost and benefits of Drug Court indicate that the program pays for itself over time.

New York City's Special Drug Courts: Recidivism Patterns and Processing Costs. *Bureau of Justice Assistance, Office of Justice Programs, U.S. Department of Justice. 1993. ACCN: 155429.*

The Manhattan, New York City drug courts were evaluated to determine their manner of operation, clarify the factors and decision processes that enable the quick resolution of cases, to determine why cases are or are not disposed in these courts, and to determine their long-term impacts on felony drug case processing. Findings suggested that special drug courts can offer a cost-effective way to adjudicate felony drug offenders.

Oakland Drug Court Assessment (California). *National Center for State Courts. 1996.*

This was an analysis of the Alameda County Drug Court operations beginning in 1991, providing comparisons from one year to the next. The high percentage of defendants who have had no arrests showed that the program has been a success.

An Outcome Program Evaluation of the Multnomah County S.T.O.P. Drug Diversion Program (Oregon). *M. Finigan. Northwest Professional Consortium. 1998.*

This report analyzes the program participants in the Multnomah County S.T.O.P. drug diversion program versus a comparison group. Statistics showed that the program participants had fewer re-arrests and convictions than the comparison group.

A Performance Review of the Drug Court Treatment Program (Broward County, Florida). *Board of County Commissioners. 1995.*

This report examines the process and procedures of the Broward County, Florida Drug Court Treatment Program by looking at program operational procedures and type of participants.

Predicting Graduation From Broward County's Dedicated Drug Treatment Court. *M. Schiff, W. C. Terry, III. Justice System Journal, Volume 19, Number 3, Pages 291-310. 1997. ACCN: 174545.*

This research examined outcomes among first-year participants in the dedicated drug treatment court in Broward County, FL., from July 1, 1991, through June 30, 1992. Participant data was used to predict the likelihood of successful program graduation. Demographic characteristics, such as race and education, as well as crack use, were the most useful characteristics for predicting program graduation.

Process Evaluation of the Administrative Office of the Courts Drug Court Programs: First Judicial District Court, Third Judicial District Court, and Bernalillo County Metropolitan Court (New Mexico). *P. Guerin, R. Hyde, L. Carrier, K. Denman, R. Frerichs, J. Halsted, S. Kurhajetz, A. Merriweather, J. Mix, J. Neely. Institute for Social Research, University of New Mexico. 1998.*

This process evaluation examined the established goals of the program, examined the variables collected by the drug court program staff, and provided information about the type of successful clients in the three programs.

Process Evaluation of the Drug Court

Diversion & Treatment Program in Florida's Sixteenth Judicial Court (Florida). *W. J. Woolf, Jr. Sixteenth Judicial Circuit Court Administration. 1998.*

This is a process evaluation of the Monroe County Drug Court Program, with data collected from March, 1997 through September, 1997. The report provides detailed descriptions of the demographics, methodology used and recommendations for the future.

Process Evaluation of the Fairfield County Juvenile Drug Court (Ohio).  
*S. K. Thomas. 1999.*

This is a process evaluation with data collected through the use of interviews with the judge, treatment personnel, as well as court and probation staff. In addition, direct observation of drug court activities were performed along with the review of court collected data.

A Process Evaluation of the Jacksonville Drug Court of the Fourth Judicial Circuit of Florida. *R. E. Grimm. Jacksonville, Florida Drug Court. Louis de la Parte Florida, Mental Health Institute, University of Florida. 1998.*

This process evaluation was based on qualitative and quantitative data, including data collected through semi-structured interviews with judges, treatment personnel, court and probation staff, and with other community service providers to examine the perceived effectiveness of drug court components.

A Process Evaluation of Los Angeles County Drug Courts (California).

*E. P. Deschenes, S. Torres. California State University, Long Beach, Department of Criminal Justice. 1996.*

This process evaluation presents a detailed look at the operational characteristics and program participants in the Los Angeles County Drug Courts.

Process Evaluation of the New Orleans Criminal District Court Drug Court (New Orleans, LA). *S. Ray. Scott Ray & Associates, Inc. 1999.*

The New Orleans Criminal District Court Drug Court is a program designed to provide a team approach to dealing with substance abusing felony and misdemeanor drug offenders. This process evaluation reveals that drug court has achieved a high level of implementation and has demonstrated success.

Process Evaluation: SHORT Program 1993-1994 (Travis County, Texas).  
*C. Roberts-Gray. Resource Network. 1994.*

Presents findings from the process evaluation of the SHORT program through analysis of the program operating procedures, and background and demographics of participants.

Process Evaluation for the Town of Amherst Drug Court (New York). *Health Management Group, Ltd. 1999.*

The process evaluation for the Town of Amherst Drug Court involved several components, including discussions with the judge, court personnel, treatment providers and drug court participants. Findings include that the drug court has properly implemented and achieved its stated goals.

Relative Costs and Benefits of the D.C. Superior Court Drug Intervention Program. *J. Roman, J. Woodard, A. Harrell, S. Riggs. National Institute of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, U.S. Department of Justice. Forthcoming, Available from NCJRS.*

This report looks at the relative costs of the D.C. Superior Court Drug Intervention Program. Costs of providing additional services through the court were compared with the benefits accruing to the community. The research shows that investing in supervised drug treatment, through a Drug Court, can be a cost-effective strategy for reducing recidivism, and public health costs.

Report to the Drug Court of Mobile County: Comparing Drug Court Graduates to Non-Drug Court Participants (Tuscaloosa County, Alabama).

*G. D. Johnson, et al. Tuscaloosa County, Alabama Drug Court. 1997.*

This report presents statistical findings on the comparison of Tuscaloosa County drug court graduates versus a similarly matched group that did not participate in the drug court. Findings indicate drug court graduates fared better in terms of recidivism.

The Riverside County Drug Court: Final Research Report for the Riverside County Probation Department, Riverside County, California. *D. K. Sechrest, D. Shichor,*

*K. Artist, G. Briceno. California State University, San Bernadino, Criminal Justice Department. 1998.*

This evaluation followed 102 cases for up to 20 months from program admission, and was designed to determine success rates (recidivism), at various stages of program completion, and relate those to various background and performance attributes of the participants. Findings reveal that the recidivism rate for program participants was lower than the comparison group.

Santa Clara County Drug Treatment Court Two Year Progress Report and Outcome Comparisons (California). *Santa Clara County, California Drug Treatment Court. 1998.*

This progress report follows three earlier reports with similar format for comparison of the data over time. In addition to profile and demographic data, this report presents outcome data that compares Drug Treatment Court (DTC) participants to defendants who did not participate, defendants who are under formal probation supervision, as well as first-time drug offenders. Findings indicate that DTC participants had the lowest percentage of participants who tested positive for the presence of drugs when judged against the comparison groups and DTC participants had the lowest percentage of defendants subsequently arrested.

Santa Clara County Juvenile Drug Treatment Court Evaluation (California). *P. Ellis. Community Crime Prevention Associates. 1998.*

This evaluation discusses the inputs and resources of the drug court and the roles of each staff member. It describes the process used by the drug court to implement its intervention strategy, and describes the demographics and backgrounds of the participants. In addition, some outcome findings show positive results on program completion.

A Short-Term Outcome Evaluation of  
the Baltimore City Drug Treatment  
Court Program (Baltimore, MD).

*D. C. Gottfredson, K. Coblenz, M. A. Harmon. University of Maryland, Department of Criminology and Criminal Justice. 1996.*

This study compared 145 offenders assigned to Baltimore City Drug Treatment Court during its first year of operation to a group of 529 offenders assigned to traditional probation and parole services. This short-term evaluation produced positive outcomes.

SODAT-Delaware Inc. Drug Court Diversion Program. *E. A. Reed. SODAT-Delaware Inc. 1995.*

This is an evaluation of the Superior Court Drug Diversion Track from April, 1994 – April, 1995. Findings include that only 4% of participants have been re-arrested during treatment. They have successfully diverted and treated 219 drug offenders in the community.

Status Report: An Analysis of Second Judicial District Court Drug Court Client Data (New Mexico). *K. Denman, P. Guerin. The Center for Applied Research and Analysis, The Institute for Social Research, University of New Mexico. 1998.*

This study takes a detailed look at the demographics and backgrounds of the participants in the drug court of the Second Judicial District of New Mexico.

Summary and Analysis of the First Juvenile Drug Court Evaluations: The Santa Clara County Drug Treatment Court and the Delaware Juvenile Drug Court Diversion Program. *M. Shaw, K. Robinson. National Drug Court Institute Review, Volume I, Issue 1. Summer 1998.*

This report presents the first two evaluations ever published on juvenile drug courts. These evaluations conclude that juvenile drug courts are having a positive impact in Santa Clara County, CA., and Wilmington, DE. However, it is noted that both of these evaluations examined fairly new juvenile courts and small numbers of juveniles over short time periods.

The Travis County Drug Diversion Court: A Preliminary Outcome Evaluation (Travis County, TX). *W. R. Kelly. 1996.*

After providing the demographic information on the participants, this report presents some outcome results. Findings indicate that the program participants had fewer re-arrests and more time until re-arrests than the comparison group.

Utah Byrne Partnership Evaluation Project: Recidivism Data Synopsis for the Utah Juvenile Drug Court. *B. V. Parsons, E. I. Byrnes. University of Utah Social Research Institute, Graduate School of Social Work. 1998.*

This report summarizes the first of a three-year evaluation project. This evaluation analyzes the 74 Juvenile Drug Court (JDC) participants who had been out of the program for at least one year as of May 1, 1998. Findings reveal that JDC youths had a significantly greater reduction, than the comparison group, in overall criminal charges the year after service versus the year prior to service.

Year 1 Evaluation of the Santa Barbara County Substance Abuse Treatment Courts: Report Summary (California). *M. Cosden, S. Peerson, L. Crothers. University of California, Santa Barbara. 1997.*

This report presents information on the program operation and the demographic and background information on program participants, in the first year of the Santa Barbara Substance Abuse Treatment Courts.

## MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEMS

Drug Court Monitoring, Evaluation,  
and Management Information Systems.  
*B. Mahoney, J. A. Carver, C. Cooper,  
L. Polansky, S. Weinstein, J. D. Wells,  
T. Westfield. Drug Courts Program Office,  
Office of Justice programs, U.S. Department of Justice. May 1998.*

This report presents the thinking of drug court practitioners and experts regarding the importance of data collection and management information systems to the daily operation of drug courts, as well as process and impact evaluations of drug courts.

Management Information Systems and Drug Courts: The District of Columbia Approach. *J. A. Carver, K. R. Boyer, R. Hickey. District of Columbia Pretrial Services Agency. ACCN: 161602.*

This paper describes the management information system developed by the District of Columbia to integrate all information needed by judges in drug cases and used during the implementation of the jurisdiction's 5-year federally funded drug court demonstration project.

Alcohol and Crime: An Analysis of National Data on the Prevalence of Alcohol Involvement in Crime.  
*L. A. Greefeld. Bureau of Justice Statistics, Office of Justice Programs, U.S. Department of Justice. April 1998.*

This report provides an overview of national information on the role of alcohol in violent victimization and its use among those convicted of crimes. Victim perceptions of alcohol use by offenders at the time of the offense are provided as well as the extent to which alcohol is involved in different categories of crime.

Arrestee Drug Abuse Monitoring Program (ADAM) 1998 Annual Report on Adult and Juvenile Arrestees. *National Institute of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, U.S. Department of Justice. April 1999. NCJ 175656.*

This annual report presents the results of both drug urinalysis and self-report information from adult male and female arrestees and juvenile male arrestees/detainees in 23 major metropolitan sites of the Arrestee Drug Abuse Monitoring Program.

Crime in the United States [Uniform Crime Reports (UCR)]. *Federal Bureau of Investigation, U.S. Department of Justice. Published annually.*

The UCR program is a nationwide, cooperative statistical compilation of over 17,000 city, county, and state law enforcement agencies voluntarily reporting crimes and arrests. This document is a summary of those reports.

Available by contacting the FBI at 202-324-5015, on on-line at <http://www.fbi.gov>.

Drug Crime: The Impact on State Courts. *B. J. Ostrom, N. Kauder. National Center for State Courts. Caseload Highlights, Volume 5, Number 1. March 1999.*

The state criminal justice system is an important institution in the nation's response to drug crime. This analysis shows how budget and policy changes in one area of the justice system clearly affect other components of the system. Data includes felony drug filings; drug arrests; drug use trends; public opinion; federal drug control budget; drug convictions and dispositions in state courts; sentencing and time served; and comparative information for other felonies.

Drugs, Crime, and the Justice System. *Bureau of Justice Statistics, Office of Justice Programs, U.S. Department of Justice. May 1993. NCJ 133652.*

Discusses the link between drugs and crime, the extent of drug use, illicit drug trafficking, the history of domestic drug control, public opinion, drug testing, drug policy, and other aspects of the Nation's drug problems. Contains many statistics and research findings from Federal, State, and private sources, including Federal agencies such as the U.S. Departments of Health and Human Services, State, and Treasury; the Drug Enforcement Administration; the FBI; the U.S. Marshals Service; and the Bureau of Prisons.

Drug-Related Crime. *Bureau of Justice Statistics, Office of Justice Programs, U.S. Department of Justice. August 1994. NCJ 149286.*

This fact sheet describes the various ways in which drugs and crime can be related and presents available statistics on drugs and crime from BJS and non-BJS sources. It discusses the methodological difficulties of estimating comprehensively the amount of crime that is related to drugs.

Drug-Related Crime. *Office of National Drug Control Policy, Drugs and Crime Clearinghouse, Executive Office of the President, The White House. 1997. NCJ 163928.*

This fact sheet presents statistical information from varied sources on drug-related crimes and concludes that drug users are more likely than nonusers to commit crimes, but that it is impossible to say quantitatively how much drugs influence the occurrence of crime.

Drugs and Crime Facts, 1994. *Bureau of Justice Statistics, Office of Justice Programs, U.S. Department of Justice. June 1995. NCJ 154403.*

This document summarizes drug data published by BJS in 1994, supplemented with other data of interest to the criminal justice community. Topics covered include drug-related crime; drug use by offenders at the time of offense; drug law enforcement; pretrial release of drug defendants; prosecution and sentencing of drug offenders in both Federal and State courts; recidivism of drug law violators; public opinion about drugs; drugs and juveniles; drugs and gangs; and drug use in the general population.

Drug Treatment in the Criminal Justice System. *Office of National Drug Control Policy, Drug and Crime Clearinghouse, Executive Office of the President, The White House. August 1998.*

This fact sheet summarizes correctional system statistics, research, and drug treatment information, as well as information regarding ongoing projects addressing drug abuse treatment in the criminal justice system.

Drug Use Trends. *Office of National Drug Control Policy, Executive Office of the President, The White House. 1998. NCJ 167246.*

This fact sheet summarizes current statistics on drug use; drug production; spending on drug control; and drug-related law enforcement, court, and corrections topics.

Juveniles and Drugs: Facts and Figures. *Office of National Drug Control Policy Drugs and Crime Clearinghouse, Executive Office of the President, The White House. December 1996.*

This information packet includes excerpts from selected federal government publications which contain information on juveniles and substance abuse. These data include drug arrests, drug use patterns, adjudication and incarceration for drug offenses, and drug treatment.

Juvenile Justice: Drugs Delinquency & Other Data. *Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, Office of Justice Programs, U.S. Department of Justice. Volume II, Number 1. Spring/Summer 1994. NCJ 148407.*

Journal features articles on Drugs, Delinquency, and Other Data; Disproportionate Minority Representation: First Steps to a Solution; and Courting Disaster: Permanency Planning for Children.

Keeping Score. *Drug Strategies. Published Annually.*

Each year, *Keeping Score* examines how Federal anti-drug initiatives affect four areas that are at the heart of public concern about drugs: illicit drug use, drug-related crime, drugs in the workplace and the impact of drugs on health and health care costs.

Pulse Check. *Office of National Drug Control Policy, Executive Office of the President, The White House. Published Bi-annually.*

Twice annually, the ONDCP issues Pulse Check: Trends in Drug Abuse. The report is based on information gathered through conversations with ethnographers, epidemiologists, law enforcement officials, and treatment providers working throughout the United States. These experts describe patterns in illicit drug use and illicit drug markets they have seen emerging in their local communities over the past 6 months.

The National Drug Control Strategy. *Office of National Drug Control Policy, Executive Office of the President, The White House. Published Annually.*

The 1999 National Drug Control Strategy updates the effort to reduce the abuse, availability, and consequences of illegal drugs throughout our country. The Strategy focuses on shrinking America's demand for drugs, through prevention and treatment, and attacking the supply of drugs through law enforcement and international cooperation.

1997 National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, Preliminary Estimates. *Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. 1997.*

This report presents the first results from the 1997 National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, an annual survey conducted by SAMHSA. The survey provides estimates of the prevalence of use for a variety of illicit drugs, alcohol, and tobacco, based on a nationally representative sample of the civilian non-institutionalized population age 12 years and older.

Sourcebook of Criminal Justice Statistics. *Bureau of Justice Statistics, Office of Justice Programs, U.S. Department of Justice. Published Annually. NCJ 171147.*

Annual publication that contains statistical data from more than 100 sources in 6 sections: characteristics of the criminal justice systems, public attitudes toward crime and criminal justice topics, the nature and distribution of known offenses, characteristics and distribution of persons arrested, judicial processing of defendants, and persons under correctional supervision.

Substance Abuse and Treatment of Adults on Probation, 1995. *C. J. Mumola. Bureau of Justice Statistics, Office of Justice Programs, U.S. Department of Justice. March 1998. NCJ 166611.*

Presents data from the 1995 Survey of Adults on Probation concerning probationers' use of alcohol and illegal drugs and substance abuse treatment they received. Numeric tables present data on prior alcohol and drug abuse by type of drug, type of offense, severity of prior substance abuse, and offender sex, age, and race. Data on the incidence of alcohol/drug-related behaviors, such as domestic disputes and driving under the influence, are also included.

Substance Abuse and Treatment of State and Federal Prisoners, 1997.

*C. J. Mumola. Bureau of Justice Statistics, Office of Justice Programs, U.S. Department of Justice. December 1998. NCJ 172871.*

Presents data from the 1997 Survey of Inmates in Adult State and Federal Correctional Facilities concerning prisoners' use of alcohol and illegal drugs and the substance abuse treatment they received. Numeric tables present data on prior alcohol and drug abuse by type of drug, type of offense, severity of prior substance abuse, and other offender characteristics.

Urban Delinquency and Substance Abuse. *D. Huizinga, R. Loeber, T. P. Thornberry. Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, Office of Justice Programs, U.S. Department of Justice. August 1995. NCJ 143454.*

Three longitudinal surveys being conducted in Denver, Pittsburgh, and Rochester, N.Y. and sponsored by the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, are examining the causes and correlates of juvenile delinquency and juvenile drug use.

Addiction Counseling Competencies: The Knowledge, Skills, and Attitudes of Professional Practice [Technical Assistance Publications (TAP) Series 21]. *Center for Substance Abuse Treatment, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. 1998. NCADI # BKD246X.*

Addiction counselors form relationships with their clients and help them move from addiction to recovery. This TAP focuses on the work of counselors who deal with psychoactive substance use, abuse, and dependence among their clients. Chapters discuss the clinical evaluation, treatment planning, referral, and counseling.

A Cognitive-Behavioral Approach: Treating Cocaine Addiction. *National Institute on Drug Abuse, National Institutes of Health, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. 1998. NCADI # BKD254.*

First in the "Therapy Manuals for Drug Addiction" series. Describes cognitive-behavioral coping skills treatment (CBT), which is a short-term, focused approach to helping cocaine-dependent individuals become abstinent from cocaine and other substances. Chapters include coping with craving, integrating CBT and medication, and shoring up motivation and commitment, and reducing HIV risk.

A Community Reinforcement Plus Vouchers Approach: Treating Cocaine Addiction. *National Institute on Drug Abuse, National Institutes of Health, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. 1998. NCADI # BKD255.*

Second in the "Therapy Manuals for Drug Addiction" series. This treatment integrates a Community Reinforcement Approach (CRA) with an incentive program that uses vouchers. Patients can earn points exchangeable for retail items by remaining in treatment and cocaine abstinence. Chapters include drug avoidance skills, early counseling sessions, lifestyle change components, and relationship counseling.

Comprehensive Case Management for Substance Abuse Treatment [Treatment Improvement Protocol (TIP) Series 27]. *Center for Substance Abuse Treatment, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. 1998. NCADI # BKD251.*

A history of case management, including models of case management with substance abusers, is provided in this TIP. The TIP also covers case management for clients with special needs, funding case management in managed care environments, and application of case management to substance abuse treatment.

Continuity of Offender Treatment for Substance Use Disorders from Institution to Community [Treatment Improvement Protocol (TIP) Series 30]. *Center for Substance Abuse Treatment, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. 1998. NCADI # BKD308.*

This TIP provides those who work in the criminal justice system and in community-based treatment programs with guidelines for ensuring continuity of care for the offender client. The TIP explains how these and other members of a transition team can share records, develop sanctions, and coordinate relapse prevention so that treatment gains made “inside” are not lost. Volume 30 devotes a chapter to ancillary services such as housing and employment and presents treatment guidelines specific to populations such as offenders with mental illness, offenders with long-term medical conditions, and sex offenders.

Detoxification From Alcohol and Other Drugs [Treatment Improvement Protocol (TIP) Series 19]. *Center for Substance Abuse Treatment, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. 1995. NCADI # BKD172.*

This TIP covers detoxification settings and patient matching, clinical detoxification protocols, improving quality and measuring outcomes, and costs and current payment mechanisms for detoxification services. Special populations such as women, elderly persons, patients who are HIV positive, and incarcerated persons are also discussed.

Diagnostic Source Book on Drug Abuse Research and Treatment. *National Institute on Drug Abuse, National Institutes of Health, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. 1996. NCADI # BKD102.*

The Diagnostic Source Book describes current diagnostic tools for the assessment of drug abusers. The book also includes information on instruments to study medical aspects, psychopathology, social functioning, and the use of alcohol and drugs and family functioning.

Drug Abuse Treatment System: Prospects for Reform. *J. G. Haaga, E. A. McGlynn. RAND Corporation. 1993. NCJ 144080.*

The drug abuse treatment system has undergone several phases of rapid growth; as a result, there is a need for better mechanisms for matching clients with treatment programs and improving treatment program accountability through the use of outcome measurement.

Drug Treatment and Health Care Services in Drug Court Settings. *C. Conly, K. Mion, A. Seeherman. National Institute of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, U.S. Department of Justice. Center for Disease Control, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. Abt Associates. Forthcoming, Available from NCJRS.*

The purpose of this exploratory study is to understand how drug courts are linked to the Public Health Service. Over 15 Drug Courts were contacted and information about the health services that they provide to clients (including referrals) was collected. The report also contains an in-depth study of the Brooklyn Treatment Court.

Effectiveness of Treatment for Drug Abusers Under Criminal Justice Supervision. *D. S. Lipton. National Institute of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, U.S. Department of Justice. November 1995. NCJ 157642.*

Rehabilitation and treatment offered to prison inmates has had a checkered history in this country. This paper interweaves a number of themes related to the relationship between drugs and crime, the current overcrowded situation in correctional facilities, and state-of-the-art treatment approaches used with substance-abusing offenders who are in custody.

Estimating the Need for Substance Abuse Treatment in Maryland. *P. Reuter, M. Hsu, K. Petronis, and E. Wish. Center for Substance Abuse Research, University of Maryland, College Park. January 1998.*

This study generates projections of the number of Maryland residents in need of substance abuse treatment using data collected from the household and arrestee populations.

National Directory of Drug Abuse and Alcoholism Treatment and Prevention Programs, 1997. *Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. 1998. NCADI # BKD283R.*

This directory lists federal, state, local, and private providers of alcoholism and drug abuse treatment and prevention services. Only providers recognized by the state substance abuse agency are listed.

New Partnerships for a Changing Environment: Why Drug and Alcohol Treatment Providers and Researchers Need to Collaborate. *Institute of Medicine, National Academy of Sciences. 1999. NCADI # PHD810.*

Developed specifically for substance abuse treatment providers, this booklet describes the crucial role that providers can play in their interaction with researchers and caregivers at the community level. By working together, treatment providers and researchers can strengthen efforts to reduce the impact of drug abuse and addiction in our society and improve the quality of life of citizens.

Planning Chart Treatment-Based Drug Courts. *Center for Substance Abuse Treatment, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. 1997. NCADI # BKD215.*

Serves as a quick reference for program planners among various stakeholder agencies, but particularly the courts. It provides a summary of treatment service delivery appropriate for application in a program jointly managed by state and local courts and state treatment providers or agencies. This chart is a companion piece to Substance Abuse Treatment Planning Guide and Checklist.

Predictors of Treatment Outcomes in Men and Women Admitted to a Therapeutic Community. *N. Messina, E. Wish, S. Nemes. Center for Substance Abuse Research, University of Maryland, College Park. December 1998.*

This study compared factors that predict treatment outcomes in men and women randomly assigned to two therapeutic communities differing primarily in length of inpatient and outpatient treatment.

The Prevalence and Correlates of Treatment for Drug Problems. *Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. 1997. NCADI # BKD224.*

This report is an analysis of the prevalence and correlates of drug treatment in a sample of individuals representing the household population of the United States age 12 and older, as surveyed in the 1992 and 1993 National Household Surveys on Drug Abuse (NHSDA). Information from the NHSDA was used to compare the demographic characteristics of populations

receiving drug treatment before and during 1992-1993. NHSDA data covered the prevalence, drug use history, motivations, financing, settings, and outcomes of treatment.

Principles of Drug Addiction Treatment, A Research-Based Guide. *National Institute on Drug Abuse, National Institutes of Health, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. Spring 1999.*

This report summarizes basic overarching principles that characterize effective treatment; provides answers to frequently raised questions, as supported by the available scientific literature; describes the basic types of treatment; and presents examples of scientifically based and tested treatment components.

Substance Abuse Among Older Adults [Treatment Improvement Protocol (TIP) Series 26]. *Center for Substance Abuse Treatment, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. 1998.*

This TIP brings together the literature on substance abuse and gerontology to recommend best practices for identifying, screening, assessing, and treating alcohol and prescription drug abuse among people age 60 and older.

Substance Abuse in Brief: Effective Treatment Saves Money. *Center for Substance Abuse Treatment, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. 1999. NCADI # MS639.*

This first issue of the newsletter is dedicated to reporting the advances, benefits, and successes of substance abuse treatment. The document focuses on the various ways that substance abuse treatment can save money.

Substance Abuse Need for Treatment among Arrestees (SANTA) in Maryland.  
*T. A. Gray, E. D. Wish. Center for Substance Abuse Research, University of Maryland, College Park. May 1998.*

The primary objectives of this SANTA study were to measure the extent of alcohol and drug use among the adult arrestee population in Baltimore City and to produce estimates, using standardized clinical criteria, of the need for drug and alcohol treatment services among this population. These estimates in conjunction with those from other studies and data sources were used to create statewide estimates of treatment needs in Maryland.

Substance Abuse Treatment Planning Guide and Checklist for Treatment-Based Drug Courts. *Center for Substance Abuse Treatment, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. 1997. NCADI # BKD214.*

The guide provides an outline for a team of planners to begin working together to confront barriers and solve problems when planning for or refining a treatment-based drug court. Included are a planning checklist and a chart, making the guide a practical, quick-reference coordinating tool also providing summaries of client-oriented treatment for offenders, elements of case management, program evaluation criteria, and more.

Treatment Accountability for Safer Communities. *Bureau of Justice Assistance, Office of Justice Programs, U.S. Department of Justice. November 1995. FS 000044.*

Created in 1972 with federal funding authorized under the Drug Abuse and Treatment Act, Treatment Accountability for Safer Communities (TASC) is a program model designed to break the addiction-crime cycle of non-violent, drug-involved offenders by linking the legal sanctions of the criminal justice system with the therapeutic interventions of drug treatment programs.

Treatment Drug Courts: Integrating Substance Abuse Treatment With Legal Case Processing [Treatment Improvement Protocol (TIP) Series 23]. *Center for Substance Abuse Treatment, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. 1996.*

The primary objective of this TIP is to help policy makers and practitioners plan, implement, monitor, and evaluate programs that integrate substance abuse treatment with the pretrial processing of criminal cases. Seven key issues are addressed including, the key elements of treatment drug courts, program planning, designing, implementing, and evaluating the program, program costs and financing, and legal and ethical issues.

Treatment Improvement Exchange (TIE) Communiqué. Forging Links to Treat the Substance-Abusing Offender. *Center for Substance Abuse Treatment, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. 1993. NCADI # PHD615.*

This special issue deals with creating linkages between the criminal justice system and community-based treatment. Topics include the relation of classification to treatment planning; intermediate sanctions; how to build integrated state systems, link corrections with community resources, and develop relapse prevention approaches; and the needs of women offenders.

Treatment Improvement Exchange (TIE) Communiqué. Managed Care: Meeting the Challenge to Substance Abuse Treatment. *Center for Substance Abuse Treatment, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. 1995. NCADI # PHD692.*

Managed care, with its built-in requirements for accountability, offers promise as an incentive for improving substance abuse treatment systems. This special issue covers the managed care debate and proposes ideas about how substance abuse treatment will fare under health care reform. Topics include “Costs of Untreated Substance Abuse to Society,” an annotated bibliography of managed care materials, and “The Changing Roles of State Alcohol and Drug Agencies in State Health Care Reform.”

Treatment Improvement Exchange (TIE) Communiqué. Monitoring Treatment Outcomes and Managed Care: Promise and Challenge for the AOD Field. *Center for Substance Abuse Treatment, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. 1998. NCADI # PHD767.*

This special issue highlights and conveys the particular issues and challenges involved in monitoring and evaluating treatment outcomes for substance abusing clients. This will give the target audience information about various types of instruments and evaluating factors that will benefit their program needs.

Treatment Improvement Exchange (TIE) Communiqué. Substance Abuse Treatment and Welfare Reform. *Center for Substance Abuse Treatment, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. 1998. NCADI # PHD768.*

This report identifies the issues inherent in the new Federal welfare law which transforms DHHS cash welfare programs into a capped block grant to States, (known as “temporary assistance for needy families” or TANF). It will help clarify the implications for publicly funded substance abuse treatment services. It will also serve as a catalyst to stimulate the development of new ideas, prompt the exchange of information, and promote the sharing of experience.

Treatment Issues for Women. *National Institute on Drug Abuse, National Institutes of Health, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. 1991. NCADI # VHS39. (Video).*

Demonstrates that women in recovery often have problems that pre-date their drug use and must be dealt with in treatment. Women in drug abuse treatment talk about their problems and progress during individual interviews and group therapy sessions. Treatment scenes are interwoven with comments from program staff and NIDA research specialists.

Treatment Issues in Prison: A New Way Out. *National Institute on Drug Abuse, National Institutes of Health, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. 1995. NCADI # VHS72. (Video).*

Portrays two comprehensive drug abuse treatment approaches effective with both women and men in State and Federal prisons.

White Paper: Effectiveness of Substance Abuse Treatment. *Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. 1995. NCADI # BKD188.*

The primary goal of this document is a better understanding of addiction; the multiple benefits of effective, comprehensive treatment services; and the urgent need for more attention to demand reduction efforts, particularly treatment. The document is a resource for legislators, administrators, their staffs, members of the substance abuse field, and other policymakers.

Adolescent Treatment Approaches. *National Institute on Drug Abuse, National Institutes of Health, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. 1991. NCADI # VHS40. (Video).*

Emphasizes the importance of pinpointing and addressing individual problem areas, such as sexual abuse, peer pressure, and family involvement in treatment.

Approaches in the Treatment of Adolescents with Emotional and Substance Abuse Problems [Technical Assistance Publications (TAP) Series 1]. *Center for Substance Abuse Treatment, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. 1993. NCADI # PHD580.*

Volume 1 in this series addresses the needs of adolescents with substance abuse problems and makes practical recommendations on the implementation of effective treatment methods.

Capacity Building for Juvenile Substance Abuse Treatment. *Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, Office of Justice Programs, U.S. Department of Justice. 1997. NCJ 167251.*

Examines innovative methods of early substance abuse identification and intervention at the time substance-abusing youth enter the juvenile justice system. Capacity building is one such strategy that involves committed interagency collaboration in the development and implementation of services within the unique context and support environment of the community.

Combining Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse Treatment with Diversion for Juveniles in the Justice System [Treatment Improvement Protocol (TIP) Series 21]. *Center for Substance Abuse Treatment, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. 1995. NCADI # BKD169.*

This TIP covers the goals of substance abuse treatment-focused diversion program goals, diversion program collaborating, and juvenile diversion to substance abuse treatment planning.

Drug Identification and Testing in the Juvenile Justice System. *Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, Office of Justice Programs, U.S. Department of Justice. 1998. NCJ 167889.*

Reviews the OJJDP-funded projects conducted by the American Correctional Association/Institute for Behavior and Health, Inc., and the American

Probation and Parole Association. These projects investigated innovative and appropriate methods to identify and intervene with substance-abusing youth.

Drug Recognition Techniques: A Training Program for Juvenile Justice Professionals. *Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, Office of Justice Programs, U.S. Department of Justice. 1990. NCJ 128795.*

Discusses OJJDP-sponsored training programs that teach juvenile justice professionals how to recognize when youth are under the influence of drugs or alcohol.

Identifying and Intervening with Drug-Involved Youth: Participant Manual. *A. H. Crowe, P. J. Schaefer. American Probation and Parole Association. June 1992.*

The curriculum provided in this manual for juvenile justice professionals examines young persons and their development, needs, and problems and looks at the environmental and social context in which youths live.

Juvenile Justice Treatment Planning Chart. *Center for Substance Abuse Treatment, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. March 1994. NCADI # PHD598.*

The chart illustrates the major decision points in the juvenile justice system where coordinated strategies for alcohol and drug abuse treatment interventions may be applied.

Juvenile Offenders and Drug Treatment: Promising Approaches. *Eastern Kentucky University, Department of Correctional Training Resource Center. Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, Office of Justice Programs, U.S. Department of Justice. 1997. NCJ 168617. (Video).*

This video of a satellite teleconference focuses on three programs that involve treatment for juvenile drug abusers and offenders: the Juvenile Drug Court in Pensacola, Fla.; the Integrated Treatment Network in Denver, Colo.; and the Bridge Program in Columbia, S.C.

Preventing Drug Use Among Children and Adolescents. *National Institute on Drug Abuse, National Institutes of Health, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. 1997. NCADI # PHD734.*

Provides important research-based concepts and information to further efforts to develop and carry out effective drug abuse prevention programs.

Substance Abuse Need for Treatment among Arrestees (SANTA) in Maryland: Youth in the Juvenile Justice System. *T. A. Gray, E. D. Wish. Center for Substance Abuse Research, University of Maryland, College Park. September 1998.*

The primary objectives of this SANTA study were to measure the extent of alcohol and drug use among youth in the juvenile justice population in Maryland and to produce estimates, using standardized clinical criteria, of the need for drug and alcohol treatment services in this population.

Treatment of Adolescents with Substance Use Disorders [Treatment Improvement Protocol (TIP) Series 32]. *Center for Substance Abuse Treatment, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. 1999. NCADI # BKD307.*

This TIP presents information on substance use disorder treatment for adolescent clients. Adolescents differ from adults physiologically and emotionally as they make the transition from child to adult and require treatment adapted to their needs. In

order to treat this population effectively, treatment providers must address the issues that play significant roles in an adolescent's life, such as cognitive, emotional, physical, social, and moral development, and family and peer environment.

*Working with Substance Abusing Youths: Knowledge and Skills for Juvenile Probation and Parole Professionals. American Probation and Parole Association. May 1999.*

This book provides practical and applicable information and resources for juvenile justice professionals to use in working with youth who abuse alcohol and other drugs. It provides an overview of the problem of substance abuse, explores conceptual issues and consequences of this behavior, and provides specific intervention strategies.

*Assessment and Treatment of Patients with Coexisting Mental Illness and Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse [Treatment Improvement Protocol (TIP) Series 9]. Center for Substance Abuse Treatment, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. 1995. NCADI # BKD134.*

Provides treatment recommendations that are practical and useful for enhancing services to individuals dually diagnosed with mental health and substance abuse problems.

*Coordination of Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health (ADM) Services. [Technical Assistance Publications (TAP) Series 4]. Center for Substance Abuse Treatment, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. 1993. NCADI # PHD583.*

Number 4 in the TAP series describes the major models and mechanisms available and makes recommendations regarding the process of developing coordination among ADM services.

*Dual Diagnosis. National Institute on Drug Abuse, National Institutes of Health, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. 1993. NCADI # VHS58. (Video).*

Focuses on the problem of mental illness in drug-abusing and drug-addicted populations, and examines various approaches useful for treating dual-diagnosed clients.

*The Efficacy of Therapeutic Community Treatment for Substance Abusers with Co-occurring Antisocial Personality Disorders (APD). N. Messina, E. Wish, S. Nemes. Center for Substance Abuse Research, University of Maryland, College Park. December 1997.*

A paper presented at the American Society of Criminology Annual Conference in San Diego, CA, on November 22, 1997. This study compared the treatment outcomes of 338 substance abusers with and without APD randomly assigned to two therapeutic community treatment facilities, differing primarily in the length of inpatient treatment.

*Treatment of Drug-Dependent Individuals With Comorbid Mental Disorders (RM 172). National Institute on Drug Abuse, National Institutes of Health, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. 1997. NCADI # M172.*

Promotes effective treatment by reporting state-of-the-art treatment research on individuals with comorbid mental and addictive disorders and research on HIV-related issues among people with comorbid conditions.

*American Probation and Parole Association's Drug Testing Guidelines and Practices for Adult Probation and Parole Agencies. American Probation and Parole Association. July 1991. NCJ 129199.*

These guidelines reflect current information on how to use urinalysis in drug testing for offender management in a community-corrections setting.

American Probation and Parole Association's Drug Testing Guidelines and Practices for Juvenile Probation and Parole Agencies. *American Probation and Parole Association*. April 1992. NCJ 136450.

These drug testing guidelines were developed expressly for juvenile probation and parole drug testing programs, based partly on the policies and procedures provided by more than 125 state and local probation and parole agencies from 46 states that conduct drug testing.

Drug Courts & On-Site Drug Testing.  
*D. Evans, Esq. Roche Diagnostics*.  
August 1996.

Drug courts are described as an effective method of reducing crime and costs in the criminal justice system. On-site drug testing is an effective case management tool for drug court team members, and is a technology that protects public safety and helps to restore offenders to a drug-free and crime-free life.

Available by contacting Gary King at Roche Diagnostics, 9115 Hague Road, P.O. Box 50457, Indianapolis, IN, 46250-0457 or by phone at 804.360.0484.

Guidelines for Drug Courts on Screening and Assessment. *R. H. Peters, E. Peyton. Drug Courts Program Office, Office of Justice Programs, U.S. Department of Justice*.  
May 1998.

This document contains guidelines to help drug courts develop effective policies, procedures and techniques for screening and assessing treatment needs of drug court participants.

Hair Analysis as a Drug Detector.  
*T. Mieczkowski. National Institute of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, U.S. Department of Justice*. October 1995. NCJ 156434.

An NIJ-sponsored study of the viability and effectiveness of testing hair samples for drug use among probationers. This study was conducted with the assistance of correctional officers from divisions of the Florida Department of Corrections Probation Field Services.

The Impact of Systemwide Drug Testing in Multnomah County, Oregon. *National Institute of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, U.S. Department of Justice*.  
1994. NCJ 171617.

To learn more about the effects of drug testing programs on criminal activity and compliance with court orders and to understand how such programs could effectively operate, the National Institute of Justice sponsored a process and impact evaluation of an 18-month demonstration Drug Testing and Evaluation (DTE) program in Multnomah County, Oregon.

Pretrial Urine Testing: Implications for Drug Courts From a Decade's Positive Experience. *J. A. Carver. On Balance, Pages 2-3*.  
Spring 1996. ACCN: 167033.

The District of Columbia's drug court system has been operating successfully for several years; its experience suggests that the approach of regular drug testing, immediate sanctions, strong case management, and the personal involvement of the judge is effective in the short run.

Screening and Assessing Adolescents for Substance Use Disorders [Treatment Improvement Protocol (TIP) Series 31]. *Center for Substance Abuse Treatment, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. 1999.*  
NCADI # BKD306.

Substance use can disrupt a young person's ability to meet developmental tasks and impair identity development, a central theme of adolescence. This TIP presents information on identifying, screening, and assessing substance use in adolescents. The TIP focuses on the most current procedures and instruments for detecting substance abuse among adolescents, conducting comprehensive assessments, and beginning treatment planning.

LAAM: Another Option for Maintenance Treatment of Opiate Addiction. *National Institute on Drug Abuse, National Institutes of Health, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. 1995.*  
NCADI # VHS73. (Video).

Shows how LAAM can be used to meet the opiate treatment needs of individual clients from the provider and patient perspectives. Compares and contrasts LAAM with methadone.

LAAM in the Treatment of Opiate Addiction [Treatment Improvement Protocol (TIP) Series 22]. *Center for Substance Abuse Treatment, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. 1995.* NCADI # BKD170.

Levo-alpha-acetyl-methadol (LAAM) is an opioid agonist medication approved for use by the Food and Drug Administration in 1993. This TIP describes the medication itself, its modes of action, possible side effects, and interactions with other medications. Separate chapters describe treatment planning, program administration, and regulatory and ethical issues.

Matching Treatment to Patient Needs in Opioid Substitution Therapy [Treatment Improvement Protocol (TIP) Series 20]. *Center for Substance Abuse Treatment, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. 1995.*  
NCADI # BKD168.

Persons with addictions to opioids often need a broad range of services in addition to opioid substitution therapy. Research has shown that providing these services as part of the therapy program greatly increases retention in treatment and improves outcomes. This TIP offers guidelines to providers who deliver quality treatment to opiate-addicted persons.

Methamphetamine Abuse and Addiction - Research Report Series. *National Institute on Drug Abuse, National Institutes of Health, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. 1998.* NCADI # PHD756.

Includes description of this potent psychostimulant, the drug's effects, scope of methamphetamine abuse in the United States, how the drug is used, how the drug differs from other stimulants such as cocaine, medical complications of methamphetamine abuse, and effective treatments.

Naltrexone and Alcoholism Treatment [Treatment Improvement Protocol (TIP) Series 28]. *Center for Substance Abuse Treatment, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. 1998.*  
NCADI # BKD268.

Naltrexone therapy, in combination with psychosocial programs, can improve alcoholism treatment outcomes. In many patients, naltrexone reduces the urge to drink, giving the patient the opportunity to learn to stay sober without it. This TIP will help clinicians and treatment providers use naltrexone safely and effectively to enhance patient care and improve treatment outcomes.

Assessing Drug Abuse Within and Across Communities. *National Institute on Drug Abuse, National Institutes of Health, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. 1998. NCADI # BKD256.*

Helps communities understand their local drug abuse problems and develop drug abuse epidemiologic surveillance systems to assess local drug patterns and trends. Based on the work of NIDA's Community Epidemiology Work Group (CEWG), a national surveillance network composed of researchers from around the country.

Behind Bars: Substance Abuse and America's Prison Population. *National Center on Addiction and Substance Abuse, Columbia University. January 1998.*

This report assesses the relationship between drug and alcohol abuse, addiction and America's prison population and the implications of that relationship for public safety, State and Federal criminal justice, public health and social service policies, taxes that Americans pay, and the Nation's economy.

Combating Underage Drinking: A Compendium of Resources. *Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, Office of Justice Programs, U.S. Department of Justice. 1998. NCJ 168963.*

Offers a tool to assist States and localities in addressing the growing problem of underage drinking. Provides an overview of the problem of underage drinking, including the extent of the problem, national statistics, examples of other approaches, and information on OJJDP's role and initiatives. A resource section includes information for Federal, State, and local agencies and national and private organizations along with a listing of State substance abuse agencies and Governors' highway safety representatives. An annotated bibliography highlights books, journal articles, and reference materials.

Drug Abuse and the Brain. *National Institute on Drug Abuse, National Institutes of Health, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. 1993. NCADI # VHS57. (Video).*

Intended primarily for drug abuse counselors, video provides a detailed look at the biological basis of drug addiction. Through animation and interviews with experts in the field, shows how the brain's reward system operates and how drug abuse can cause fundamental changes in how the brain works.

Drug Addiction: The Struggle. *U.S. Information Agency. Global Issues, Volume 2, Number 3. June 1997.*

This electronic journal presents articles, reports, and commentary on substance abuse written by people involved in leading the substance abuse prevention and treatment fields.

Available only on-line at <http://www.usia.gov/journals/itgic/0697/ijge/ijge0697.htm>.

Eighth Special Report to the U.S. Congress on Alcohol and Health. *National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism, National Institutes of Health, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. September 1993. NIH # 94-3699.*

This report on progress in the understanding of how alcohol affects the organs and systems of the human body contains major sections on the nature and extent of alcohol use and alcohol-related problems; causes of alcohol abuse and alcoholism; consequences of alcoholism, alcohol use, and abuse; prevention and early intervention; and the treatment of alcoholism and related problems.

Heroin: Abuse and Addiction - Research Report Series. *National Institute on Drug Abuse, National Institutes of Health, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. 1997. NCADI # PHD742.*

Provides science-based information on the prevalence of heroin abuse, methods of use, short- and long-term effects of heroin abuse, and medical complications of chronic abuse. Describes effective treatment for heroin addiction and lists resources for more information.

How Do We Know We Are Making a Difference? *A Community Substance Abuse Indicators Handbook. Join Together. 1997.*

This manual is intended as a guide to assist community coalitions and other groups addressing drug abuse to develop indicators that describe the scope and nature of local drug abuse problems and to use indicator data as one strategy in combating harm from drug abuse.

Inhalant Abuse: Its Dangers are Nothing to Sniff at [Research Report Series]. *National Institute on Drug Abuse, National Institutes of Health, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. 1994. NCADI # PHD675.*

Based upon recent research on the use and prevalence of inhalants, this research report presents information on the types of inhalants, the consequences of use, who is using inhalants, and where to get help.

Prevention Primer: An Encyclopedia of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Other Drug Prevention Terms. *Center for Substance Abuse Prevention, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. 1994. NCADI # PHD627.*

The frequently used/discussed concepts of prevention are presented alphabetically with a concise description for each topic. Reader/users of this Primer find it useful in numerous ways-as a “clip” file for preparing flyers or drop-in pieces for newsletters, as a handy reference when writing proposals, to introduce key “influentials” to the concepts of prevention, or to help build relationships with favorite media contacts.

# APPENDIX

Abt Associates, Inc.  
55 Wheeler Street  
Cambridge MA 02138-1168  
Tel: 617-492-7100  
E-mail: [webmaster@abtassoc.com](mailto:webmaster@abtassoc.com)  
<http://www.abtassoc.com/>

*Abt Associates has achieved an international reputation for using research-based approaches to help solve social and business problems and guide government policy decisions. To governmental clients, it provides program evaluation, policy analysis, technical assistance, and program operation services.*

American Bar Association (ABA) Criminal Justice Section  
740 15th Street, NW  
Washington, DC 20005-1009  
Tel: 202-662-1500  
Fax: 202-662-1501  
E-mail: [crimjustice@abanet.org](mailto:crimjustice@abanet.org)  
<http://www.abanet.org/>

*The ABA's Criminal Justice Section now has more than 9,000 members, including prosecutors, private defense lawyers, law professors, public defenders, appellate and trial judges, law students, correctional and law enforcement personnel, and other criminal justice professionals. With its unique interdisciplinary membership, the Section takes primary responsibility for the ABA's work on solutions to issues involving crime, criminal law, and the administration of criminal and juvenile justice.*

American Correctional Association (ACA)  
4380 Forbes Boulevard  
Lanham, MD 20706-4322  
Tel: 800-222-5646  
<http://www.corrections.com/aca>

*ACA is the oldest association developed specifically for practitioners in the correctional profession. It provides training through workshops and technical assistance and also provides information to the correctional field through journals and other publications.*

American Indian and Alaska Native (AI/AN) Affairs Desk, Office of Justice Programs, U.S. Department of Justice  
810 7<sup>th</sup> Street, NW  
Washington, DC 20531  
Tel: 202-307-0703  
<http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/aian/>

*AI/AN Affairs Desk has been established in the Office of Justice Programs (OJP) in the U.S. Department of Justice (DOJ) to enhance access to information by Federally recognized American Indian and Alaska Native tribes regarding funding opportunities, training and technical assistance, and other relevant information.*

American Methadone Treatment Association, Inc. (AMTA)  
217 Broadway, Suite 304  
New York, NY 10007  
Tel: 212-566-5555  
Fax: 212-349-2944  
E-mail: [methworks@talley.com](mailto:methworks@talley.com)  
<http://www.assnmethworks.org/>

*AMTA was created to better coordinate the efforts of methadone treatment providers throughout the United States. It also promotes the growth and development of methadone treatment services.*

American Probation and Parole Association (APPA)  
2760 Research Park Drive  
P.O. Box 11910  
Lexington, KY 40578-1910  
Tel: 606-244-8203  
E-mail: [appa@csg.org](mailto:appa@csg.org)  
<http://www.appa-net.org>

*APPA is an international association composed of individuals from the United States and Canada actively involved with probation, parole and community-based corrections, in both adult and juvenile sectors. It provides training workshops, symposiums and training institutes; and produces a variety of research documents as resources for its membership.*

American Society of Addiction  
Medicine, Inc. (ASAM)  
Upper Arcade, Suite 101  
4601 North Park Avenue  
Chevy Chase, MD 20815  
Tel: 301-656-3920  
Fax: 301-656-3815  
E-mail: [Email@asam.org](mailto:Email@asam.org)  
<http://www.asam.org>

*The mission of ASAM is to increase access to and improve the quality of addiction treatment, to educate physicians, medical and osteopathic students, and the public, to promote research and prevention, and to establish addiction medicine as a specialty recognized by the American Board of Medical Specialties.*

Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA)  
Office of Justice Programs  
U.S. Department of Justice  
810 7<sup>th</sup> Street, NW  
Washington, DC 20531  
Tel: 202-307-6185  
Fax: 202-305-1367  
<http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/BJA>  
BJA Evaluation Website: <http://www.bja.evaluationwebsite.org>.

*OJP Bureau that provides funding, evaluation, training, technical assistance, and information support to State and community criminal justice programs, thus effectively forming partnerships with State and local jurisdictions.*

Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS)  
Office of Justice Programs  
U.S. Department of Justice

810 7<sup>th</sup> Street, NW  
Washington, DC 20531  
Tel: 202-307-0765  
E-mail: [askbjs@ojp.usdoj.gov](mailto:askbjs@ojp.usdoj.gov)  
<http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs>

*OJP Bureau that collects, analyzes, publishes, and disseminates information on crime, criminal offenders, victims of crime, and the operation of justice systems at all levels of government. These data are critical to Federal, State, and local policymakers in combating crime and ensuring that justice is both efficient and evenhanded.*

Center for Substance Abuse Prevention (CSAP)  
Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA)  
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services  
5600 Fishers Lane, Rockwall II  
Rockville, MD 20857  
Tel: 301-443-0365  
<http://www.samhsa.gov/csap/>

*CSAP's mission is to provide national leadership in the Federal effort to prevent alcohol, tobacco, and illicit drug problems. CSAP connects people and resources to innovative ideas and strategies, and encourages efforts to reduce and eliminate alcohol, tobacco, and illicit drug problems both in the United States and internationally.*

Center for Substance Abuse Research  
University of Maryland, College Park  
4321 Hartwick Road, Suite 501  
College Park, MD 20740  
Tel: 301-403-8329  
Fax: 301-403-8342  
E-mail: [CESAR@cesar.umd.edu](mailto:CESAR@cesar.umd.edu)  
<http://www.cesar.umd.edu>

*CESAR is a research center within the College of Behavioral and Social Sciences, University of Maryland College Park. It's primary mission is to collect, analyze, and disseminate information on the nature and extent of substance abuse and related problems in Maryland and nationally.*

Center for Substance Abuse Treatment (CSAT)  
Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA)  
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services  
5515 Security Lane  
Rockville, MD 20852  
Tel: 301-443-5700  
<http://www.samhsa.gov/csat>

*CSAT works cooperatively across the private and public treatment spectrum to identify, develop, and support policies, approaches, and programs that enhance and expand treatment services for individuals who abuse alcohol and other drugs and that address individuals' addiction-related problems.*

Community Anti-Drug Coalitions of America (CADCA)  
901 North Pitt Street, Suite 300  
Alexandria, VA 22314  
Tel: 703-706-0560  
Fax: 703-706-0565  
<http://www.cadca.org>

*CADCA's mission is to build and strengthen the capacity of community coalitions to empower them to prevent and reduce substance abuse. The organization supports its members with technical assistance and training, public policy, media strategies and marketing programs, conferences and special events.*

Community Policing Consortium  
1726 M St. N.W., Suite 801  
Washington, DC 20036  
Tel: (800) 833-3085  
Fax: (202) 833-9295  
E-mail: [cpc@communitypolicing.org](mailto:cpc@communitypolicing.org)  
<http://www.communitypolicing.org/>

*The Community Policing Consortium is a partnership of five of the leading police organizations in the United States: International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP), National Organization of Black Law Enforcement Executives (NOBLE), National Sheriffs' Association (NSA), Police Executive Research Forum (PERF), and the Police Foundation. These five organizations play a principal role in the development of community policing research, training and technical assistance, and each is firmly committed to the advancement of this policing philosophy.*

Drug Court Clearinghouse & Technical Assistance Project (DCCTAP)  
American University  
Justice Programs Office  
4400 Massachusetts Avenue, NW  
Brandywine, Suite 660  
Washington, DC 20016-8159  
Tel: 202-885-2875  
Fax: 202-885-2885  
E-mail: [justice@american.edu](mailto:justice@american.edu)  
<http://www.american.edu/justice>

*Sponsored by the DCPO, and operated by American University, DCCTAP compiles operational and evaluative information on adult, juvenile, and family drug court programs throughout the United States.*

Drug Courts Program Office (DCPO)  
Office of Justice Programs  
U.S. Department of Justice  
810 7<sup>th</sup> Street, NW  
Washington, DC 20531  
Tel: 202-616-5001  
Fax: 202-307-2019  
<http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/dcpo>

*OJP Program Office that administers the drug court grant program, which offers grants to jurisdictions to plan, implement or enhance drug courts, and provides financial and technical assistance, training, related programmatic guidance, and leadership.*

Drug Strategies, Inc.  
1575 Eye Street, NW, Suite 210  
Washington, DC 20005  
Tel: 202-289-9070  
Fax: 202-414-6199  
E-mail: [dsolicy@aol.com](mailto:dsolicy@aol.com)  
<http://www.drugstrategies.org>

*Drug Strategies is a non-profit research institute that promotes more effective approaches to the nation's drug problems and supports private and public initiatives that reduce the demand for drugs through prevention, treatment and law enforcement.*

International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP)  
515 N. Washington Street  
Alexandria, VA 22314  
Tel: 703-836-6767 or 800-THE-IACP  
Fax: 703-836-4543  
<http://www.theiacp.org/>

*IACP is the world's oldest and largest nonprofit membership organization of police executives, with over 16,000 members in over 100 different countries. IACP's leadership consists of the operating chief executives of international, federal, state and local agencies of all sizes.*

Join Together  
441 Stuart Street, 7th Floor  
Boston, MA 02116  
Tel: 617-437-1500  
Fax: 617-437-9394  
E-mail: [info@jointogether.org](mailto:info@jointogether.org)  
<http://www.jointogether.org>

*Join Together is a national resource for communities fighting substance abuse and gun violence. It is a project of the Boston University School of Public Health and funded by grants from The Robert Wood Johnson and Joyce Foundations.*

Justice Management Institute (JMI)  
1900 Grant St., Suite 815  
Denver, CO 80203  
Tel: 303-831-7564  
Fax: 303-831-4564  
E-mail: [jmidenver@aol.com](mailto:jmidenver@aol.com)

*JMI provides services to courts and other justice system agencies throughout the United States and abroad. It's mission is to improve the overall administration of justice by helping courts and other justice system institutions and agencies by providing technical assistance, education and training, research, and information dissemination.*

Justice Research Center (JRC)  
591 Lighthouse Avenue, Suite 24  
Pacific Grove, CA 93950  
Tel: 831-655-1513  
Fax: 831-655-2983

*JRC is a private organization that performs research on a variety of criminal justice topics, including drug courts.*

Justice Research and Statistics Association (JRSA)  
777 North Capitol Street, NE, Suite 801  
Washington, DC 20002  
Tel: 202-842-9330  
Fax: 202-842-9329  
E-mail: [cjinfo@jrsa.org](mailto:cjinfo@jrsa.org)

<http://www.jrsa.org>

*JRSA is a national nonprofit organization of state Statistical Analysis Center (SAC) directors, researchers, and practitioners throughout government, academia, and criminal justice organizations.*

National Acupuncture Detoxification Association (NADA)

P.O. Box 1927

Vancouver, WA 98668-1927

Tel. 360-260-8620 or 1-888-276-9978

E-mail: [nadaclear@aol.com](mailto:nadaclear@aol.com)

<http://www.acudetox.com/NADA/clearinghs.shtml>

*NADA promotes application of its developed medical protocols through public education about acupuncture as a recovery tool, training and certification of professionals in use of the technique, consultation with local organizations in setting up treatment sites, distribution of NADA-approved literature, audiotapes and videotapes.*

National Association of Alcoholism and Drug Abuse Counselors (NAADAC)

1911 North Fort Meyer Drive, Suite 900

Arlington, VA 22209

Tel: 703-741-7686 or 800-548-0497

Fax: 703-741-7698 or 800-377-1136

E-mail: [naadac@naadac.org](mailto:naadac@naadac.org)

<http://www.naadac.org>

*NAADAC is the largest national organization for alcoholism and drug abuse professionals across the country who treat addicted individuals and families. NAADAC is committed to increasing general awareness of alcoholism and drug abuse and enhancing care of individuals through treatment, education, and prevention programs.*

National Association of Drug Court Professionals (NADCP)

901 North Pitt St, Suite 370

Alexandria, VA 22314

Tel: 703-706-0576

Fax: 703-706-0577

E-Mail: [NADCP1@aol.com](mailto:NADCP1@aol.com)

<http://www.drugcourt.org>

*NADCP is the principal organization of professionals involved in the development, implementation, and operation of treatment-oriented Drug Courts. It's members include over 3,000 judges, prosecutors, defense attorneys, treatment providers and rehabilitation experts, law enforcement and corrections personnel, educators, researchers, and community leaders.*

National Association of State Alcohol and

Drug Abuse Directors (NASADAD)

808-17th Street NW, Suite 410

Washington, DC 20006

Tel: 202-293-0090

Fax: 202-293-1250

E-mail: [dcoffice@nasadad.org](mailto:dcoffice@nasadad.org)

<http://www.nasadad.org>

*NASADAD is a private, not-for-profit educational, scientific, and informational organization. NASADAD's basic purpose is to foster and support the development of effective alcohol and other drug abuse prevention and treatment programs throughout every state.*

National Center on Addiction and Substance Abuse at Columbia University (CASA)  
152 West 57th Street, 12th Floor  
New York, NY 10019-3310  
Tel: 212-841-5200  
Fax: 212-956-8020  
<http://www.casacolumbia.org>

*CASA's mission is to inform Americans of the economic and social costs of substance abuse and its impact on their lives, assess what works in prevention, treatment, and law enforcement, encourage every individual and institution to take responsibility to combat substance abuse and addiction, provide those on the front lines with the tools they need to succeed, remove the stigma of abuse and replace shame and despair with hope.*

National Center for Juvenile Justice (NCJJ)  
710 Fifth Avenue, Suite 3000  
Pittsburgh, PA 15219-3000  
Tel: 412-227-6950  
Fax: 412-227-6955  
E-mail: [ncjj@ncjj.org](mailto:ncjj@ncjj.org)  
<http://www.ncjj.org>

*NCJJ is dedicated to improving the quality of justice for children and families by conducting research and providing objective, factual information that is utilized to increase the juvenile and family justice systems' effectiveness.*

National Center for State Courts (NCSC)  
300 Newport Avenue  
Williamsburg, VA 23185  
Tel: 757-253-2000  
Fax: 757-220-0449  
<http://www.ncsc.dni.us>

*NCSC is an independent, nonprofit organization dedicated to the improvement of justice. The Center accomplishes its mission by providing leadership and service to the state courts.*

National Clearinghouse for Alcohol and Drug Information (NCADI)  
11426 Rockville Pike, Suite 200  
Rockville, MD 20852  
Tel: 800-729-6686  
<http://www.health.org>

*NCADI is the information service of the Center for Substance Abuse Prevention of the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration in the U.S. Department of Health & Human Services. NCADI is the world's largest resource for current information and materials concerning substance abuse.*

National Clearinghouse on Child Abuse and Neglect Information (NCCAN)  
330 C Street, SW  
Washington, DC 20447  
Tel: (800) 394-3366 or (703) 385-7565  
Fax: (703) 385-3206  
E-mail: [nccanch@calib.com](mailto:nccanch@calib.com)  
<http://www.calib.com/nccanch>

*NCCAN is a national resource for professionals seeking information on the prevention, identification, and treatment of child abuse and neglect, and related child welfare issues.*

National Council on Alcoholism and Drug Dependence, Inc. (NCADD)  
12 West 21<sup>st</sup> Street  
New York, NY 10010  
Tel: 212-206-6770  
Fax: 212-645-1690  
E-mail: [national@ncadd.org](mailto:national@ncadd.org)  
<http://www.ncadd.org>

*NCADD is a voluntary health organization that provides education, information, help and hope in the fight against the chronic, often fatal disease of alcoholism and other drug addictions.*

National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges (NCJFCJ)  
University of Nevada, Reno  
1041 N. Virginia Street, 3<sup>rd</sup> Floor  
Reno, NV 89507  
Tel: 702-784-1663  
Fax: 702-784-6628  
<http://ncjfcj.unr.edu>

*NCJFCJ has established two primary divisions, the National College of Juvenile and Family Law (the education arm of the Council), and the National Center for Juvenile Justice, a juvenile crime and delinquency research facility. Staff work closely with members to provide them with a full range of membership benefits including continuing judicial education, technical assistance, a variety of publications, the latest research and trends in juvenile and family issues, and a voice in Washington, D.C.*

National Criminal Justice Association (NCJA)  
444 N Capitol Street, NW, Suite 618  
Washington, DC 20001  
Tel.: 202-624-1440  
Fax: 202-508-3859  
E-mail: [ncja@sso.org](mailto:ncja@sso.org)  
<http://www.sso.org/ncja/>

*NCJA is the Washington, D. C. based special interest group representing states on crime control and public safety matters. The NCJA's work focuses primarily on helping develop and implement national policy in the criminal justice field and on helping states address criminal justice-related problems.*

National Criminal Justice Reference Service (NCJRS)  
P.O. Box 6000  
Rockville, MD 20849-6000  
Tel: 800-851-3420 or 301-519-5500  
E-mail: [askncjrs@ncjrs.org](mailto:askncjrs@ncjrs.org)  
<http://www.ncjrs.org>

*Contains specialized information centers to provide publications and other information services to the constituencies of each of the five U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs agencies and the Office of National Drug Control Policy.*

National District Attorneys Association (NDAA)

99 Canal Center Plaza  
Alexandria, VA 22314  
Tel: 703-549-9222  
Fax: 703-836-3195  
<http://www.ndaa.org/>

*NDAA is the largest national professional organization specifically serving the needs of prosecutors in the United States. NDAA represents the interests of the prosecutors from major metropolitan areas as well as rural communities.*

National Drug Court Institute (NDCI)  
901 North Pitt St, Suite 370  
Alexandria, VA 22314  
Tel: 703-706-0576 or 888-909-6324  
Fax: 703-706-0577  
E-mail: [NDCI1@aol.com](mailto:NDCI1@aol.com)  
<http://www.ndci.org>

*Operating under the auspices of the NADCP, NDCI provides comprehensive training to practitioners, supports investigative projects aimed at the development of more effective drug court policies and procedures, and disseminates important drug court specific research, evaluations, and commentary.*

National Evaluation Data Services (NEDS)  
10530 Rosehaven St., Suite 400  
Fairfax, VA 22030  
Tel: (800) 7-NEDTAC  
Fax: (703) 385-3206  
E-mail: [nedtac@calib.com](mailto:nedtac@calib.com)  
<http://neds.calib.com>

*The goals of NEDS are to strengthen the availability of scientifically based databases, provide analytical tools and methods, and conduct analyses to provide answers to policy, operations, and evaluation questions in the substance abuse treatment field. NEDS provides the CSAT with data management support for program and evaluation activities.*

National Indian Justice Center (NIJC)  
The McNear Building  
#7 Fourth Street, Suite 46  
Petaluma, CA 94952  
Tel: 707-762-8113  
Fax: 707-762-7681  
<http://nijc.indian.com/>

*NIJC is an Indian owned and operated non-profit corporation that was created in 1983 through the collective efforts of the National American Indian Court Judges Association, the American Indian Lawyer Training Program, and the Bureau of Indian Affairs in order to establish an independent national resource for tribal courts. Its goals are to design and deliver legal education, research, and technical assistance programs which seek to improve tribal court systems and the administration of justice in Indian country.*

National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism (NIAAA)  
National Institutes of Health  
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services  
Willco Bldg., Suite 400-MSC7003  
6000 Executive Blvd.  
Bethesda, MD 20892

Tel: 301-443-3851  
<http://www.niaaa.nih.gov>

*NIAAA supports and conducts biomedical and behavioral research on the causes, consequences, treatment, and prevention of alcoholism and alcohol-related problems. NIAAA also provides leadership in the national effort to reduce the severe and often fatal consequences of these problems*

National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA)  
National Institutes of Health  
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services  
5600 Fishers Lane, Room 18-49  
Rockville, MD 20857  
Tel: 301-443-0107  
<http://www.nida.nih.gov>

*NIDA's mission is to lead the Nation in bringing the power of science to bear on drug abuse and addiction. This charge has two critical components: The first is the strategic support and conduct of research across a broad range of disciplines. The second is to ensure the rapid and effective dissemination and use of the results of that research to significantly improve drug abuse and addiction prevention, treatment, and policy.*

National Institute of Justice (NIJ)  
Office of Justice Programs  
U.S. Department of Justice  
810 7<sup>th</sup> Street, NW  
Washington, DC 20531  
Tel: 202-307-2942  
Fax: 202-307-6394  
<http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/nij>

*OJP Bureau authorized to support research, evaluation, and demonstration programs, development of technology, and both national and international information dissemination.*

The National Judicial College (NJC)  
Judicial College, Building 358  
University of Nevada, Reno  
Reno, NV 89557  
Tel: 800-255-8343 or 702-784-6747  
<http://www.judges.org/>

*NJC offers a setting for its faculty and judicial participants to collectively improve the delivery of justice and advance the rule of law through a disciplined process of study and collegial dialogue. Each of the College's courses is intensely evaluated; the materials, approach, and teaching methods are all updated continuously to include the most relevant issues in order to assure the highest quality judicial education.*

National Legal Aid & Defender Association (NLADA)  
1625 K Street, NW, Suite 800  
Washington, DC 20006-1604  
Tel: 202-452-0620  
Fax: 202-872-1031  
E-mail: [info@nlada.org](mailto:info@nlada.org)  
<http://www.nlada.org>

*NLADA is the oldest and largest national, non-profit membership organization devoting all of its resources to advocating equal access to justice for all Americans. It works to improve the American system of justice by seeking adequate funding and promoting high standards for the delivery of legal assistance to the poor.*

National Organization of Black Law Enforcement Executives (NOBLE)

4609 Pinecrest Office Park Drive, Suite F

Alexandria, VA 22312-1442

Tel: 703-658-1529

Fax: 703-658-9479

E-mail: [noble@noblenatl.org](mailto:noble@noblenatl.org)

<http://www.noblenatl.org/>

*Located around the country with 38 local chapters, NOBLE members represent state, local and federal law enforcement agencies and millions of people in urban communities domestically and abroad. By drawing upon the expertise of its membership and professional staff, NOBLE has established a reputation for providing outstanding research and consultation on criminal justice issues.*

National Sheriffs' Association (NSA)

1450 Duke Street

Alexandria, Virginia 22314-3490

Tel: 703-836-7827

<http://www.sheriffs.org>

*NSA offers training, information, and other services to sheriffs, deputies, and others throughout the nation. NSA has worked to forge cooperative relationships with local, state and federal criminal justice agencies, as well as with many citizens. NSA has made it possible for criminal justice professionals across the nation to network and share information about numerous programs and projects.*

National TASC

8630 Fenton St., Suite 121

Silver Spring, MD 20910

Tel: 301-608-0595

Fax: 301-608-0599

*TASC is a program model that links legal sanctions with therapeutic interventions of drug treatment programs. TASC programs include identification of drug-involved offenders, treatment referral and placement, monitoring, case management, testing, status reports, and court appearances.*

National Treatment Consortium, Inc. (NTC)

501 Randolph Drive

Lititz, PA 17543-9049

Tel: 717-581-1901

Fax: 717-581-1902

<http://www.naatp.org/ntc/Default.ntc.htm>

*NTC is an organization designed to address the challenging issues and initiatives of the payment, purchase and delivery of treatment for addictions and mental illness. It's mission is to create and perpetuate on-going dialogue between payers, purchasers, providers, patients and the public in an effort to enhance the nation's treatment capacity and improve the accessibility to quality care.*

Office of Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS)

U.S. Department of Justice

1100 Vermont Avenue, NW

Washington, DC 20530

Tel: 202- 514-2058

<http://www.usdoj.gov/cops>

*U.S. Department of Justice office that administers discretionary grants for the hiring and redeployment of officers to participate in community policing and for innovative community policing programs, and offers training and technical assistance to assist grantees with the implementation of community policing in their communities.*

Office of Justice Programs (OJP)  
U.S. Department of Justice  
810 7<sup>th</sup> Street, NW  
Washington, DC 20531  
Tel: 202-307-0703  
E-mail: [askocpa@ojp.usdoj.gov](mailto:askocpa@ojp.usdoj.gov)  
<http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/>

*OJP and its program bureaus and offices are responsible for collecting statistical data and conducting analyses; identifying emerging criminal justice issues; developing and testing promising approaches to address these issues; evaluating program results, and disseminating these findings and other information to state and local governments.*

Office Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP)

Office of Justice Programs  
U.S. Department of Justice  
810 7<sup>th</sup> Street, NW  
Washington, DC 20531  
Tel: 202-307-5911  
Fax: 202-307-2093  
E-mail: [askjj@ojp.usdoj.gov](mailto:askjj@ojp.usdoj.gov)  
<http://ojjdp.ncjrs.org>

*OJP Bureau that is charged with leading the fight against juvenile violence and victimization, promoting practical solutions to the problems challenging the nation's juveniles by providing research, evaluation, grant funding, and technical assistance to the juvenile justice field.*

Office of National Drug Control Policy (ONDCP)  
Executive Office of the President  
The White House  
1600 Pennsylvania Ave., NW  
Washington, DC 20502-0002  
Tel: 202-395-6700  
E-mail: [ondcp@ncjrs.org](mailto:ondcp@ncjrs.org)  
<http://www.whitehousedrugpolicy.org>

*White House office that establishes policies, priorities, and objectives for the Nation's drug control program, the goals of which are to reduce illicit drug use, manufacturing, and trafficking; drug-related crime and violence; and drug-related health consequences.*

Office of Tribal Justice, U.S. Department  
of Justice  
Room 2229A, DOJ Main Building  
950 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.  
Washington, D.C. 20530  
Tel: 202-514-8812  
Fax: 202-514-9078  
<http://www.usdoj.gov/otj/otj.html>

*Intended to increase the responsiveness of the Department to Indian tribes and American Indian citizens, the Office of Tribal Justice has ensured better communication by serving as a permanent point of contact between the Department and federally recognized Indian tribes. The Office of Tribal Justice represents the Department in its dealing with Indian tribes, federal agencies, Congress, state and local governments, professional associations, and public interest groups.*

Office for Victims of Crime (OVC)  
Office of Justice Programs  
U.S. Department of Justice  
810 7<sup>th</sup> Street, NW  
Washington, DC 20531  
Tel: 202-307-5983  
Fax: 202-514-6383 (large documents) or  
202-305-2440 (small documents)  
<http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/ovc>

*OJP Bureau that provides substantial funding to state victim assistance and compensation programs and supports trainings designed to educate criminal justice and allied professionals regarding the rights and needs of crime victims.*

Partnership for a Drug Free America  
State Alliance Program  
405 Lexington Ave., 16th Floor  
New York, NY 10174  
Tel: 212-922-1560  
<http://www.drugfreeamerica.org>

*The Partnership for a Drug-Free America is a private, non-profit, non-partisan coalition of professionals from the communications industry. Best known for its national, anti-drug advertising campaign, its mission is to reduce demand for illicit drugs in America through media communication.*

Police Executive Research Forum (PERF)  
1120 Connecticut Avenue, NW, Suite 930  
Washington, DC 20036  
Tel: 202-466-7820  
Fax: 202-466-7826  
<http://www.policeforum.org/>

*PERF is a national membership organization of progressive police executives from the largest city, county and state law enforcement agencies. PERF is dedicated to improving policing and advancing professionalism through research and involvement in public policy debate.*

RAND  
1700 Main Street  
P.O. Box 2138  
Santa Monica, CA 90407-2138  
Tel: 310-393-0411  
Fax: 310-393-4818  
E-mail: [correspondence@rand.org](mailto:correspondence@rand.org)  
<http://www.rand.org>

*RAND is a nonprofit institution that helps improve policy and decision making through research and analysis of developments in many areas, including national defense, education and training, health care, criminal and civil justice, labor and population, science and technology, community development, international relations, and regional studies.*

SEARCH – The National Consortium for Justice Information and Statistics  
7311 Greenhaven Drive, Suite 145  
Sacramento, CA 95831  
Tel: 916-392-2550  
Fax: 916-392-8440  
<http://www.search.org>

*SEARCH, The National Consortium for Justice Information and Statistics, is an organization of the states dedicated to improving the criminal justice system through better information management and the effective application of information and identification technology.*

The Sentencing Project  
918 F Street, NW, Suite 501  
Washington, DC 20004  
Tel: 202-628-0871  
Fax: 202-628-1091  
E-mail: [staff@sentencingproject.org](mailto:staff@sentencingproject.org)  
<http://www.sentencingproject.org>

*The Sentencing Project is an independent source of criminal justice policy analysis, data and program information for the public and policy-makers. It focuses on the development of alternative sentencing programs and in the reform of criminal justice policy.*

State Justice Institute (SJI)  
1650 King St., Suite 600  
Alexandria, VA 22314  
Tel: 703-684-6100  
Fax: 703-684-7618  
<http://www.statejustice.org>

*SJI awards grants to improve the quality of justice in State courts, facilitate better coordination between State and Federal courts, and foster innovative, efficient solutions to common problems faced by all courts.*

Therapeutic Communities of America (TCA)  
1611 Connecticut Ave., Suite 4-B  
Washington, DC 20009  
Tel: 202-296-3503  
Fax: 202-518-5475  
E-mail: [tcanet@erols.org](mailto:tcanet@erols.org)  
<http://www.tcanet.org/>

*TCA is an association of substance abuse treatment organizations working together to advocate for and promote the understanding of the self-help therapeutic community (TC) methodology for the treatment of drug and alcohol abuse.*

The Urban Institute  
2100 M Street, N.W.  
Washington, DC 20037  
Tel: 202-833-7200  
Fax: 202-659-8985  
E-mail: [paffairs@ui.urban.org](mailto:paffairs@ui.urban.org)  
<http://www.urban.org>

*The Urban Institute investigates social and economic problems confronting the nation and analyzes efforts to solve these problems. The Institute seeks to increase Americans' awareness of important public choices and improve the formulation and implementation of government decisions.*