



STATE OF VERMONT
JOINT FISCAL OFFICE

MEMORANDUM

To: James Reardon, Commissioner of Finance & Management
From: Nathan Lavery, Fiscal Analyst
Date: December 19, 2008
Subject: JFO #2352, #2353, #2354, #2355, #2356, #2357, #2360, #2361, #2362,
#2363, #2364, #2365, #2366

At the December 19, 2008 meeting of the Joint Fiscal Committee, the following grant requests were approved:

JFO #2352 — \$807,500 grant from the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services to the Vermont Agency of Human Services - Department of Health.

JFO #2353 — \$9,000 grant from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency to the Agency of Natural Resource – Environmental Conservation.

JFO #2354 — \$161,407 grant from the U.S. Department of Justice to the Department of Corrections.

JFO #2355 — \$20,000 grant from the State Justice Institute to the Judiciary – Vermont Supreme Court.

JFO #2356 — \$333,002 grant from the U.S. Department of Justice to the Judiciary – Court Administrator's Office.

JFO #2357 — \$212,408 grant from the U.S. Department of Justice to the Judiciary – Court Administrator's Office.

JFO #2360 — \$2,000,000 grant from Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration to the Agency of Human Services – Department of Mental Health.

JFO #2361 — \$21,000 grant from the State Justice Institute to the Judiciary.

JFO #2362 — \$32,125 grant from the U.S. Department of Education to the Vermont Department of Education.

JFO #2363 — \$166,160 grant from the Center for Applied and Special Technology to the Vermont Department of Education.

JFO #2364 — \$12,000 grant from the National Governor's Association to the Agency of Human Services – Department of Children and Families. **This grant was approved with the understanding that expenditure of the \$9,885 in state funds, as originally proposed, was no longer considered necessary and would not occur.**

JFO #2365 — \$19,140 donation from the Vermont Veterinary Medical Association (VVMA) to the Agency of Agriculture, Food and Markets.

JFO #2366 — \$500,000 grant from the U.S. Department of Homeland Security to the Agency of Transportation – Department of Motor Vehicles.

In accordance with 32 V.S.A. §5, these grants were placed on the Joint Fiscal Committee agenda and subsequently approved by vote of the Committee. We ask that you inform the Secretary of Administration and your staff of this action.

cc: Robert Hofmann, Secretary
Wendy Davis, Commissioner
Michael Hartman, Commissioner
Stephen Dale, Commissioner
Andrew Pallito, Acting Commissioner
Armando Vilaseca, Commissioner
Lee Suskin, Court Administrator
Roger Allbee, Secretary
David Dill, Secretary
Bonnie Rutledge, Commissioner
George Crombie, Secretary
Laura Pelosi, Commissioner



STATE OF VERMONT
JOINT FISCAL OFFICE

MEMORANDUM

To: Joint Fiscal Committee Members
From: Nathan Lavery, Fiscal Analyst
Date: December 4, 2008
Subject: Grant Requests

Enclosed please find three (3) requests which the Joint Fiscal Office recently received from the Administration:

JFO #2355 — \$20,000 grant from the State Justice Institute to the Judiciary – Vermont Supreme Court. These grant funds will be used to fund scholarships for out of state training and education of trial court judges.
[JFO received 12/04/08]

JFO #2356 — \$333,002 grant from the U.S. Department of Justice (DOJ) to the Judiciary – Court Administrator's Office. These grant funds will be used to fund enhancements to the treatment courts by supporting coordination, case management, and other activities. Some funding will also be used to support local efforts to explore alternatives to the criminal justice system.
[JFO received 12/04/08]

JFO #2357 — \$212,408 grant from the U.S. Department of Justice (DOJ) to the Judiciary – Court Administrator's Office. These grant funds will be used to partially fund the Judiciary's new case management system.
[JFO received 12/04/08]

The Joint Fiscal Office has reviewed these submissions and determined that all appropriate forms bearing the necessary approvals are in order.

In accordance with the procedures for processing such requests, we ask you to review the enclosed and notify the Joint Fiscal Office (Nathan Lavery at 802/828-1488; nlavery@leg.state.vt.us or Stephen Klein at 802/828-5769; sklein@leg.state.vt.us) if you have questions or would like an item held for Joint Fiscal Committee review. Unless we hear from you to the contrary by December 18 we will assume that you agree to consider as final the Governor's acceptance of this request.

cc: James Reardon, Commissioner
Lee Suskin, Court Administrator



STATE OF VERMONT
JOINT FISCAL OFFICE

MEMORANDUM

To: Representative William Lippert

From: Nathan Lavery

Date: December 4, 2008

Subject: JFO #2355, #2356, #2357 (Judiciary grants)

Representatives Michael Obuchowski and Shap Smith asked that I forward to you a copy of the enclosed requests and cover memo. They are requesting you provide them with your observations regarding the enclosed items.

cc: Rep. Michael Obuchowski
Rep. Shap Smith
Stephen Klein

JFO 2356



State of Vermont
Department of Finance & Management
109 State Street, Pavilion Building
Montpelier, VT 05620-0401

Agency of Administration

[phone] 802-828-2376
[fax] 802-828-2428

**STATE OF VERMONT
FINANCE & MANAGEMENT GRANT REVIEW FORM**

Grant Summary:	This grant provides enhancements to drug treatment Courts.			
Date:	11/18/2008			
Department:	Judiciary- Office of the Court Administrator			
Legal Title of Grant:	Vermont treatment Court Enhancement Project			
Federal Catalog #:	16.753			
Grant/Donor Name and Address:	U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Assistance, 810 7 th St. NW, Washington, DC 20531			
Grant Period:	From:	7/1/2008	To:	12/31/2010
Grant/Donation	\$333,002			
	SFY 1	SFY 2	SFY 3	Total
Grant Amount:	\$139,332	\$106,670	\$87,000	\$333,002

Position Information:	# Positions	Explanation/Comments
	0	There are no new positions. However, grant funds will be used to continue an existing 1/2 time limited service position for a Drug Court Coordinator.

Additional Comments:

Department of Finance & Management	<i>JW 11/20/08</i>	(Initial)
Secretary of Administration	<i>JPM 11/20/08</i>	(Initial)
Sent To Joint Fiscal Office	<i>11/25/08</i>	Date

RECEIVED
DEC 04 2008
JOINT FISCAL OFFICE



STATE OF VERMONT REQUEST FOR GRANT ACCEPTANCE (Form AA-1)

BASIC GRANT INFORMATION				
1. Agency:		Judiciary		
2. Department:		Court Administrator's Office / Court Improvement & Innovation		
3. Program:		Treatment Courts		
4. Legal Title of Grant:		Vermont Treatment Court Enhancement Project		
5. Federal Catalog #:		16.753		
6. Grant/Donor Name and Address: Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Assistance, 810 7th St. NW, Washington, DC 20531				
7. Grant Period:		From: 7/1/2008	To: 12/31/2010	
8. Purpose of Grant: To provide funding for enhancements to the treatment courts by supporting coordination, case management, retired judge time, training and local planning. The local planning funding will be provided ot teams exploring alternatives to the criminal justice system and incarceration.				
9. Impact on existing program if grant is not Accepted: The juvenile drug court coordinator position in Franklin County and the case manager position in Washington County would be in jeopardy. Existing treatment courts would be unable to increase participant numbers. Training opportunities would be severely limited. Communities interested in developing alternatives to the criminal justice system & incarceration would not receive planning and coordination funding.				
10. BUDGET INFORMATION				
	SFY 1	SFY 2	SFY 3	Comments
Expenditures:	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	
Personal Services	\$119558	\$83670	\$62000	
Operating Expenses	\$19774	\$23000	\$25000	
Grants	\$	\$	\$	
Total	\$139,332	\$106,670	\$87,000	
Revenues:				
State Funds:	\$	\$	\$	
Cash	\$	\$	\$	
In-Kind	\$	\$	\$	
Federal Funds:	\$	\$	\$	
(Direct Costs)	\$139332	\$106670	\$87000	
(Statewide Indirect)	\$	\$	\$	
(Departmental Indirect)	\$	\$	\$	
Other Funds:	\$	\$	\$	
Grant (source)	\$	\$	\$	
Total	\$139,332	\$106,670	\$87,000	
Appropriation No:	2120000000	Amount:	\$333002	
			\$	
			\$	
			\$	
			\$	

STATE OF VERMONT REQUEST FOR GRANT ACCEPTANCE (Form AA-1)

		\$
		\$
	Total	\$333,002

PERSONAL SERVICE INFORMATION

11. Will monies from this grant be used to fund one or more Personal Service Contracts? Yes No
 If "Yes", appointing authority must initial here to indicate intent to follow current competitive bidding

Appointing Authority Name: Lee Swetnam Agreed by: RS (initial)

12. Limited Service Position Information:	# Positions	Title
Total Positions		

12a. Equipment and space for these positions: Is presently available. Can be obtained with available funds.

13. AUTHORIZATION AGENCY/DEPARTMENT

I certify that no funds have been expended or committed in anticipation of Joint Fiscal Committee Approval of this grant:

Signature: Lee Swetnam Date: 11/13/08
 Title: _____

14. ACTION BY GOVERNOR

Check One Box: Accepted Rejected
 (Governor's signature) [Signature] Date: 11/24/08

15. SECRETARY OF ADMINISTRATION

Check One Box: Request to JFO Information to JFO
 (Secretary's signature or designee) [Signature] Date: 11/24/08

16. DOCUMENTATION REQUIRED

Required GRANT Documentation

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Request Memo | <input type="checkbox"/> Request Memo |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Dept. project approval (if applicable) | <input type="checkbox"/> Dept. project approval (if applicable) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Award | <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Donation (if any) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Grant Agreement | <input type="checkbox"/> Grant (Project) Timeline (if applicable) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Grant Budget | <input type="checkbox"/> Request for Extension (if applicable) |

End Form AA-1

SUPREME COURT OF VERMONT
OFFICE OF THE COURT ADMINISTRATOR

LEE SUSKIN, ESQ.
Court Administrator
lee.suskin@state.vt.us

Mailing Address:
109 State Street
Montpelier, VT 05609-0701

Telephone: (802) 828-3278
FAX: (802) 828-3457
TDD: (802) 828-3234

ROBERT GREEMORE
Director - Administrative Services
bob.greemore@state.vt.us

PATRICIA GABEL, Esq.
Director - Court Improvement & Innovation
patricia.gabel@state.vt.us

ROBERT YERGEAU
Director - Research & Info. Services
robert.yergeau@state.vt.us

www.vermontjudiciary.org

November 12, 2008

Flora D. Lawson
State Policy Advisor, ME, NH, VT
U.S. Department of Justice
810 7th Street NW
Washington, DC 20531

Re: Award 2008-DD-BX-0185
Award 2008-DD-BX-0618

Dear Ms. Lawson,

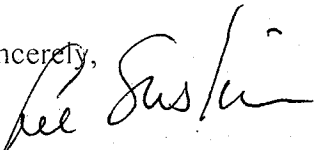
Please be advised that the name of the grantee in the above referenced grants should be changed:

From: Office of the Governor
To: Office of the Court Administrator

For the following reason:

The grant was awarded to the Vermont Office of the Court Administrator which is the Judicial Branch of Government. The Office of the Governor is the Executive Branch. Lee Suskin, Court Administrator, is the correct authorized representative for both grants.

Sincerely,



Lee Suskin
Court Administrator



All Active

Change Requested

Approved

Denied

Draft

Create Grant Adjustment

Help/Frequently Asked Questions

US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
OFFICE OF JUSTICE PROGRAMS

GRANT ADJUSTMENT NOTICE

Grantee Information	
Grantee Name:	Vermont Office of the Governor
Grantee Address:	109 STATE ST. MONTPELIER, 05602
Grantee DUNS Number:	36-070-5925
Grantee EIN:	03-6000264
Vendor #:	036000264
	Award Numbers: 2008-DD-BX-0618 2008-DD-BX-0185

Change Grantee Name

Specific documentation is required for changes to a Grantee Name. Documentation can be the legal document that effected the change or a letter noting the official change authenticated (signed) by a proper official of the state having jurisdiction. Documentation must be electronically attached. If you cannot attach the documentation, please contact your Grant Manager.

Current Grantee Name		New Grantee Name	
Organization Name	Vermont Office of the Governor	Organization Name	Vermont Office of the Court Administrator

For OJP Use Only			
Current Legal FMIS2 Name		New Legal FMIS2 Name	

Required Justification for Grantee Name Change

The Vermont Court Administrator's Office applied for the above referenced grants. The Office of the Governor is a separate branch of government and was not involved in the grant proposals. The Grantee should be changed to the Vermont Court

Attachments:

Filename:	User:	Timestamp:	Action:
floralawson grantechanged (2).pdf	ksgennette	11/13/2008 9:01 AM	

Actions:

Close

Printer Friendly Version

Audit Trail:

Description:	Role:	User:	Timestamp:	Note:
Submitted	OCFMD - Financial Analyst	ksgennette	11/13/2008 9:03 AM	



Department of Justice
Office of Justice Programs
Bureau of Justice Assistance

Grant

PAGE 1 OF 2

1. RECIPIENT NAME AND ADDRESS (Including Zip Code) Vermont Office of the Governor 109 State St. Montpelier, VT 05602-0560		4. AWARD NUMBER: 2008-DD-BX-0618	
		5. PROJECT PERIOD: FROM 07/01/2008 TO 12/31/2010 BUDGET PERIOD: FROM 07/01/2008 TO 12/31/2010	
		6. AWARD DATE 09/30/2008	7. ACTION Initial
1A. GRANTEE IRS/VENDOR NO. 036000264		8. SUPPLEMENT NUMBER 00	
		9. PREVIOUS AWARD AMOUNT \$ 0	
3. PROJECT TITLE Vermont Treatment Court Enhancement Project		10. AMOUNT OF THIS AWARD \$ 333,002	
		11. TOTAL AWARD \$ 333,002	
12. SPECIAL CONDITIONS THE ABOVE GRANT PROJECT IS APPROVED SUBJECT TO SUCH CONDITIONS OR LIMITATIONS AS ARE SET FORTH ON THE ATTACHED PAGE(S).			
13. STATUTORY AUTHORITY FOR GRANT This project is supported under FY08(BJA - Byrne Discretionary Grants) P.L. 110-161			
15. METHOD OF PAYMENT PAPRS			
AGENCY APPROVAL		GRANTEE ACCEPTANCE	
16. TYPED NAME AND TITLE OF APPROVING OFFICIAL Jeffrey L. Sedgwick Acting Assistant Attorney General		18. TYPED NAME AND TITLE OF AUTHORIZED GRANTEE OFFICIAL Lee Suskin Court Administrator	
17. SIGNATURE OF APPROVING OFFICIAL <i>Jeffrey L. Sedgwick</i>		19. SIGNATURE OF AUTHORIZED RECIPIENT OFFICIAL <i>Lee Suskin</i>	19A. DATE 10/29/08
AGENCY USE ONLY			
20. ACCOUNTING CLASSIFICATION CODES FISCAL YEAR X FUND CODE B BUD. ACT. D1 DIV. OFC. 80 DIV. REG. 00 SUB. 00 POMS AMOUNT 333002		21. HD1UGT1862	



Department of Justice
Office of Justice Programs
Bureau of Justice Assistance

**AWARD CONTINUATION
SHEET**
Grant

PAGE 2 OF 2

PROJECT NUMBER 2008-DD-BX-0618

AWARD DATE 09/30/2008

SPECIAL CONDITIONS

1. The recipient agrees to comply with the financial and administrative requirements set forth in the current edition of the Office of Justice Programs (OJP) Financial Guide.
2. The recipient acknowledges that failure to submit an acceptable Equal Employment Opportunity Plan (if recipient is required to submit one pursuant to 28 C.F.R. Section 42.302), that is approved by the Office for Civil Rights, is a violation of its Certified Assurances and may result in suspension or termination of funding, until such time as the recipient is in compliance.
3. The recipient agrees to comply with the organizational audit requirements of OMB Circular A-133, Audits of States, Local Governments, and Non-Profit Organizations, as further described in the current edition of the OJP Financial Guide, Chapter 19.
4. Recipient understands and agrees that it cannot use any federal funds, either directly or indirectly, in support of the enactment, repeal, modification or adoption of any law, regulation or policy, at any level of government, without the express prior written approval of OJP.
5. The applicant budget is pending review or approval. The recipient may not obligate, expend or draw down any grant funds until the Office of the Chief Financial Officer, Office of Justice Programs has issued clearance of the application budget, and a Grant Adjustment Notice has been issued removing this special condition.
6. No portion of these federal grant funds shall be used towards any part of the annual cash compensation of any employee of the grantee whose total annual cash compensation exceeds 110% of the maximum salary payable to a member of the Federal government's Senior Executive Service at an agency with a Certified SES Performance Appraisal System for that year.

Vermont Treatment Court Enhancement Grant Budget 2008-2011						
		Federal Funds				
		2008-2009	2009-2010	2010-2011	Total	
A	Personnel					
	Drug Court Coord. (.50) (Franklin)	18,876	20,220	0		39,096
	Total Salaries	18,876	20,220	0		39,096
B	Fringe Benefits					
	Drug Court Coord. (.50)	10,482	10,741	0		21,223
	Total Personnel	29,358	30,961			60,319
C	Travel					
	Ground, Air fare, Hotel, Meals	3,774	5,000	5,000		13,774
	Total Travel	3,774	5,000	5,000		13,774
D	Consultants/Contracts					
	Retired Judge (.30)	31,200	0	0		31,200
	Case Management Contracts	42,000	42,000	42,000		126,000
	Community Planning Agreements	6,000	8,000	10,000		24,000
	Evaluation/MIS Contracts	17,000	10,709	20,000		47,709
	Total Consultants/Contracts	96,200	60,709	72,000		228,909
E	Other Costs					
	Training	10,000	10,000	10,000		30,000
	Total Training	10,000	10,000	10,000		30,000
	Total Costs	Year 1 \$139,332	Year 2 \$106,670	Year 3 \$87,000		Total \$333,002

Budget Worksheet and Narrative: Year One

A. Personnel

<u>Position</u>	<u>Computation</u>	<u>Cost</u>
Coordinator	.50 time x \$37,752 annual salary x 1 year	\$18,876
Personnel Subtotal:		\$18,876

Personnel/Narrative:

Juvenile Drug Court Coordinator: Part-time: This is a new project in Vermont that has taken off successfully. The initial funding was for a part-time coordinator for one year. The year is almost at an end and the Juvenile Drug Court needs a coordinator to continue operating. The coordination of the other Treatment Courts are being funded through other sources or team member agencies.

B. Fringe Benefits

<u>Position</u>	<u>Computation</u>	<u>Cost</u>
Coordinator		
FICA	7.65%	\$1,441
Medicare		\$273
Retirement	8.5%	\$1,566
Life Ins/Disability	(130 annually x .5)	\$65
Health Insurance	(\$13,160 annually x .5)	\$6,580
Dental Insurance	(\$1,1141annually x .5)	\$557
Subtotal:		\$10,482

C. Travel (Ground, Air, Hotels, Meals)

<u>Purpose of Travel</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Computation</u>	<u>Cost</u>
NEADCP Conference	Boston	Ground:6 people/3 cars x \$130	\$390
		Hotel: 6 people x 2 night x \$100	\$1,200
		Meals: 6 people/2 days/\$34.50/day	\$410
			\$2,000
Travel for Vermont Treatment Court Coordinator to attend NADCP Conference:			
	Unknown	Airfare:	\$500
		Hotel: 3 nights	\$450
		Meals: 3 days/\$50/day	\$150
Travel for National Expert (i.e. Doug Marlowe):		Airfare:	\$500
		Hotel: 1 night	\$100
		Meals:	\$ 74
			\$1,774
Travel Subtotal:			\$3,774

D. Consultants and Contracts

Retired judge compensation:

Retired Judge	\$472.56/diem for approx 66 days	\$31,200
To provide retired judge compensation so retired judges are available to take the place of those judges wanting to be trained and/or who are presiding in a treatment court. The intention is to		

keep the regular court docket flowing so backlog is not an issue. There will be a retired judge available for approximately eight hours per week exclusively for drug court.

Case Management Contracts/Narrative

The contracts for providing additional case management services will be developed in conjunction with the needs of the existing treatment courts. The case management funding will be used to add capacity to the existing treatment courts in Rutland, Washington and Chittenden counties to increase the numbers served. The local teams and the state agencies will work on blended funding for the continuation and sustainability of case management services.

Case Management Contracts (1 FTE): **\$42,000**

Community Planning Agreements

Seed money for small planning and coordination grants to communities to help with the initial treatment court activities. This process takes up to a year to work through. These planning grants would also be used for communities needing to address the need for continuing care services.

3 Communities at \$2,000 each **\$6,000**

Evaluation/ MIS Contracts Narrative

Use of an evaluator to develop a quality data analysis and evaluation process that is statewide and web-enabled. The Court Administrator's Office is working with Michael Finigan at NPC Research, Inc. on an evaluation project for one treatment court and we hope to expand the use of this evaluator for the next 2-3 years. The Court Administrator's Office might use a research assistant from a local university to help with the data collection and analysis.

Evaluation Contract: **\$17,000**

E. Training

Training and technical assistance to raise the level of knowledge and skills statewide: This funding would help improve the alignment across the various sectors involved in treatment courts: judges, prosecutors, defense attorneys, treatment providers, court staff, and law enforcement. This funding would give team members the opportunity to visit other jurisdictions. It would allow funding to bring experts to Vermont to train local team on sanctions & incentives, drug testing, motivational interviewing, and other key elements. Third, it would allow teams and individuals to attend the national conferences and trainings that take place annually.

Item	Computation	Cost
Training: Conference Fee for 10 people attending the NEADCP or other	@150 ea.	\$1,500
Conference Fees for 4 people attending the NADCP of other	@550 ea.	\$2,200
Local community and statewide trainings		\$6,300
Stipend for experts in field for statewide or local training:	\$2,000 / day	\$4,000
Statewide Training & Technical Assistance Conference:		\$2,300
Subtotal/Training:		\$10,000

Budget Worksheet and Narrative: Year Two

A. Personnel

Position	Computation	Cost
Coordinator	.50 time x \$40,440 annual salary x 1 year	\$20,220
Personnel Subtotal:		\$20,220

Personnel/Narrative:

Juvenile Drug Court Coordinator: The part-time coordinator's position for the Juvenile Drug Court This is a new project in Vermont that has taken off successfully. The initial funding was for a part-time coordinator for one year. The year is almost at an end and the Juvenile Drug Court needs a coordinator to continue operating. The coordination of the other Treatment Courts are being funded through other sources or team member agencies.

B. Fringe Benefits

Position	Computation	Cost
Coordinator		
FICA	7.65%	\$1,547
Medicare		\$273
Retirement	8.5%	\$1,719
Life Ins/Disability	(130 annually x .5)	\$65
Health Insurance	(\$13,160 annually x .5)	\$6,580
Dental Insurance	(\$1,1141 annually x .5)	\$557
Subtotal:		\$10,741

C. Travel (Ground, Air, Hotels, Meals)

Purpose of Travel	Location	Computation	Cost
NADCP Conference	Unknown	2 people	\$3,000
NEADCP Conference	Boston	Ground	6 people/3 cars x \$130
		Hotel	6 people x 2 night x \$100
		Meals	6 people/2 days/\$34.50/day
Travel Subtotal:			\$5,000

D. Consultants and Contracts

Case Management Contracts/Narrative

The contracts for providing additional case management services will be developed in conjunction with the needs of the existing treatment courts. The case management funding will be used to add capacity to the existing treatment courts in Rutland, Washington and Chittenden counties to increase the numbers served. The local teams and the state agencies will work on blended funding for the continuation and sustainability of case management services.

Case Management Contracts (1 FTE): **\$42,000**

Community Planning Agreements

Seed money for small planning and coordination grants to communities to help with the initial treatment court activities. This process takes up to a year to work through. These planning grants would also be used for communities needing to address the need for continuing care services.

4 Communities at \$2,000 each **\$8,000**

Evaluation/ MIS Contracts Narrative

Use of an evaluator to develop a quality data analysis and evaluation process that is statewide and web-enabled. The Court Administrator's Office is working with Michael Finigan at NPC Research, Inc. on an evaluation project for one treatment court this year and we hope to expand the use of this evaluator for the next 2-3 years. The Court Administrator's Office would also contemplate the use of a research assistant from a local university to help with the data collection and analysis.

Evaluation Contract: **\$10,709**

E. Training

Training and technical assistance to raise the level of knowledge and skills statewide: This funding would help improve the alignment across the various sectors involved in treatment courts: judges, prosecutors, defense attorneys, treatment providers, court staff, law enforcement and as well as others at the state level. The training and technical assistance activities would be threefold. First, this would give the team members the opportunity to visit other jurisdictions to learn from other teams. Second, it would allow funding to bring experts in the treatment court field to Vermont to train local team on sanctions & incentives, drug testing, motivational interviewing, and other key elements of the treatment court process. Third, it would allow teams and individuals to attend the national conferences and trainings that take place annually. There are specific trainings for team members to meet and learn from their peers across the country.

<u>Item</u>	<u>Computation</u>	<u>Cost</u>
Training	Conference Fee for 10 people attending the NEADCP @150 ea.	\$1,500
	Conference Fees for 4 people attending the NADCP @550 ea.	\$2,200
	Local community and statewide trainings	\$6,300
	Stipend for experts in field for statewide or local training: \$2,000 / day	\$4,000
	Statewide Training and Technical Assistance Conference:	\$2,300
Subtotal/Training:		\$10,000

Budget Worksheet and Narrative: Year Three

(No Personnel for Year Three)

C. Travel (Ground, Air, Hotels, Meals)

<u>Purpose of Travel</u>	<u>Location</u>		<u>Computation</u>	<u>Cost</u>
NADCP or other	Unknown		2 people at \$1,500	\$3,000
NEADCP Conference	Boston	Ground	6 people/3 cars x \$130	\$390
		Hotel	6 people x 2 night x \$100	\$1,200
		Meals	6 people/2 days/\$34.50/day	\$414
Travel Subtotal:				\$5,000

D. Consultants and Contracts

Case Management Contracts/Narrative

The contracts for providing additional case management services will continue to be developed in conjunction with the needs of the existing treatment courts. The location of the contract will depend on need for capacity. The local teams and the state agencies will work on blended funding for the continuation and sustainability of case management services.

Case Management Contracts (1 FTE): **\$42,000**

Community Planning Agreements

Continued planning and coordinating funding for communities to help with the initial treatment court activities. These planning grants would also be used for communities needing to address the need for continuing care services.

5 Communities at \$2,000 each **\$10,000**

Evaluation/ MIS Contracts Narrative

Continue to refine the statewide data analysis and evaluation process. Continue to work with Michael Finigan at NPC Research, Inc. or another evaluator The Court Administrator's Office would also contemplate the use of a research assistant from a local university to help with the data collection and analysis.

Evaluation Contract: **\$20,000**

E. Training

The activities would continue to be threefold; visiting other jurisdictions, bring experts in the treatment court field to Vermont, allowing teams and individuals to attend the national conferences and trainings that take place annually.

<u>Item</u>	<u>Computation</u>	<u>Cost</u>
Training	Conference Fee for 10 people attending the NEADCP @150 ea.	\$1,500
	Conference Fees for 4 people attending the NADCP @550 ea.	\$2,200
	Local community and statewide trainings	\$6,300
	Stipend for experts in field for statewide or local training: \$2,000 / day	\$4,000
	Statewide Training and Technical Assistance Conference	\$2,300
Subtotal/Training:		\$10,000

PROGRAM NARRATIVE

- **Project Abstract:**

Between 1995 - 2005, the rate of incarceration in Vermont has grown 73% vs. a 19% increase nationally. Seventy-seven percent of people sentenced for a property or drug felony has a substance use disorder with only 13% of those who need treatment receiving it. In a recent study of the prevalence of mental illness among inmates, a total of 345 of 566 inmates with a mental illness diagnosis were found to have a co-occurring substance abuse disorder. Drug/treatment courts, which involve treatment and real support are a more cost effective method of dealing with drug problems than either probation or prison. (Institute for Applied Research, 2004) This Project will allow Vermont to continue creating an integrated approach for the criminal justice and the substance abuse and mental health treatment systems, increase the numbers served in the treatment courts (co-occurring substance abuse and mental health) from 70 to 140 annually, and provide training and planning funding to local communities and evaluate the outcomes. Progress will be measured by the number of participants being served by the treatment courts and other alternatives to incarceration, the number of people participating in training activities and the number of communities making plans for treatment courts and other alternatives to incarceration.

- **Statement of the Problem/ Program Narrative**

The Problem Statements, Goals and Objectives were developed by the Chief Justice Task Force on Mental Health & Criminal Justice Collaboration.(see Attachment Letters of Support: Charge & Designation / VT Supreme Court)

Systems Improvement - Integrated Approach: Problem Statement #1: Services that are currently available in communities often operate on parallel tracks and there is little connection and coordination between them. There isn't an integrated systems approach to organizing supports and services at all points along the criminal justice continuum as set out in the conceptual framework of the Sequential Intercept Model.¹

Intervention - Alternative Strategies: Problem Statement #2: The criminal justice system is often resorted to out of expedience when alternative strategies have not been exhausted, when the service system is ineffective, and when services are unavailable or inaccessible.

Research & Development - Knowledge, Skills and Attitudes: Problem statement #3: An integrated systems approach is a new way of doing business where the treatment system, criminal justice system, and community support systems work together with individuals and families experiencing substance abuse & mental health issues to help an individual succeed. Training tailored to address gaps in knowledge and skills within each system is needed as well as training across systems. This funding would help improve the alignment across the various sectors involved in treatment courts: judges, prosecutors, defense attorneys, treatment providers, court staff, and law enforcement as well as others at the state level.

¹ The 5 intercept points along the continuum are: (1) law enforcement and emergency services, (2) post-arrest: initial detention and initial hearings, (3) post-initial hearings: jail, courts, forensic evaluations, and forensic commitments, (4) re-entry from jails, state prisons, and forensic hospitalization, and (5) community corrections and community support. See: Munetz, M.R. and Griffin, P.A., *Use of the Sequential Intercept Model as an Approach to Decriminalization of People with Serious Mental Illness*. Psychiatric Services. ps.psychiatryonline.org, 57:544-549, April 2006.

- **Impact / Outcomes and Evaluation**

Vermont is embarking on a statewide journey to review all DOC and Court data, decrease the number of non-violent incarcerated individuals and create alternatives to the criminal justice system generally and incarceration specifically. Treatment Courts are one specific strategy to accomplish this goal. For purposes of this Project Treatment Courts include: mental health, substance abuse and youth services. Treatment Courts are a coordinated effort of the judiciary, prosecution, defense bar, probation, law enforcement, treatment, mental health, social services and child protection services to actively intervene and break the cycle of substance abuse, addiction and crime. Because of this they are "criminal justice capable," a term coined by the Chief Justice Task Force which describes models, collaborative teams, and programs that understand and take into account the interconnections between law enforcement, courts, human services, and treatment. The State of Vermont Treatment Court Enhancement Project will further this goal to develop a criminal justice and court system and "criminal justice capable teams" that integrate substance abuse and mental health treatment and other services..

Issue Area 1: Systems Improvement - Integrated Approach Goal: Develop an integrated approach to information-sharing, assessment, case management, and services incorporating existing systems and resources as much as possible. This integrated approach will be responsive to individual needs and assist in the diversion of individuals from the criminal justice system.

Objective:

1. Create and implement a framework for a continuum services that includes: evidence-based co-occurring screening & assessment tools, risk & needs assessment, sanctions & incentives and evaluation protocols.

2. Create Memoranda of Understanding (MOU) for working in teams that are "criminal justice capable" including roles and responsibilities and information sharing.

Issue Area 2: Intervention Program - Alternative Strategies Goal: Increase the awareness about and use of available and appropriate strategies at the local level as an alternative to the criminal justice system. Develop, adopt, and fund models that increase and fill gaps in services.

Objectives:

1. Increase the capacity of existing treatment courts and other alternative to incarceration and expand successful practices to other counties.
2. Identify existing and/or create "criminal justice capable" local teams to identify resources and devise means for using them effectively.

Issue Area 3: Research & Development - Knowledge, Skills and Attitudes Goal: Enhance the knowledge, skills and attitudes needed to provide an effective, integrated response to individuals who are involved with or at risk of becoming involved with the criminal justice system.

Objectives:

1. Conduct training and facilitate training opportunities for treatment court issues, including but not limited to: teaming - roles and responsibilities, non-categorical case management, contingency management/sanctions and incentives delivery, drug screens/urinalysis, substance abuse, mental health and co-occurring disorders.
3. Hold cross-disciplinary meetings at the local level designed to increase understanding of non-categorical case management/resource coordination/care coordination roles and responsibilities; to identify existing resources for diversion from the criminal justice

system based on the Sequential Intercept Model; and to identify and address gaps in resources.

Performance Measures

Systems Improvement: Integrated Approach		
<i>Objectives</i>	<i>Performance Measures</i>	<i>Data Grantee Provides</i>
Create and implement a framework for treatment courts that includes: evidence-based co-occurring screening and assessment tools, risk and needs assessment, sanctions and incentive, evaluation protocols.	Number of deliverables (e.g. screening tool, assessment tool, risk & assessment tool, sanction & incentive chart, evaluation protocols).	Number of deliverables to be provided to OJJDP.
Create local agreements/Memoranda of Understanding (MOU) locally for working together including roles and responsibilities and information sharing.	Number of agreements/MOUs developed.	Number of agreements/MOUs provided to OJJDP.
Intervention Program: Alternative Strategies		
<i>Objectives</i>	<i>Performance Measures</i>	<i>Data Grantee Provides</i>
Increase the capacity of existing treatment courts and expand successful local practices to other counties.	Increase the number of participants in the existing treatment courts or other alternatives.	Number of additional participants served in existing treatment courts reported to OJJDP.
	Increase the number of operating treatment courts or alternatives statewide.	Number of additional treatment courts in planning or implementation stages reported to OJJDP.
Identify existing and/or create "criminal justice capable" local teams to identify resources and devise means for using them effectively:	Number of teams identified as or created to be criminal justice capable.	Number of teams reported to OJJDP.
	Number of communities awarded planning and coordination grants.	Number of communities awarded planning and coordination grants reported to OJJDP.
	Number of communities awarded funding to improve continuing care services.	Number of communities awarded funding to improve continuing care services and reported to OJJDP.

Research & Development: Knowledge, Skills & Attitudes		
<i>Objectives</i>	<i>Performance Measures</i>	<i>Data Grantee Provides</i>
Conduct training and facilitate training opportunities for treatment court issues, including but not limited to: teaming - roles and responsibilities, target population, non-categorical case management, contingency management/sanctions and incentives delivery, drug screens/urinalysis, substance abuse, mental health and co-occurring disorders.	Number of training activities conducted and/or attended.	Number of training opportunities reported to OJJDP.
Hold cross-disciplinary meetings at the local level. designed to increase understanding of non-categorical case management/resource coordination/care coordination roles and responsibilities; to identify existing resources for diversion from the criminal justice system based on the Sequential Intercept Model; and to identify and address gaps in resources	Number of cross-disciplinary meetings held.	Number of cross-disciplinary meetings held and reported to OJJDP.

- **Project/ Program Design and Implementation**

Target Population: From 2000 to 2005, the number of people admitted to prison for felony offenses increased by nearly 60 percent and arrests for drug violations have grown by 27%.

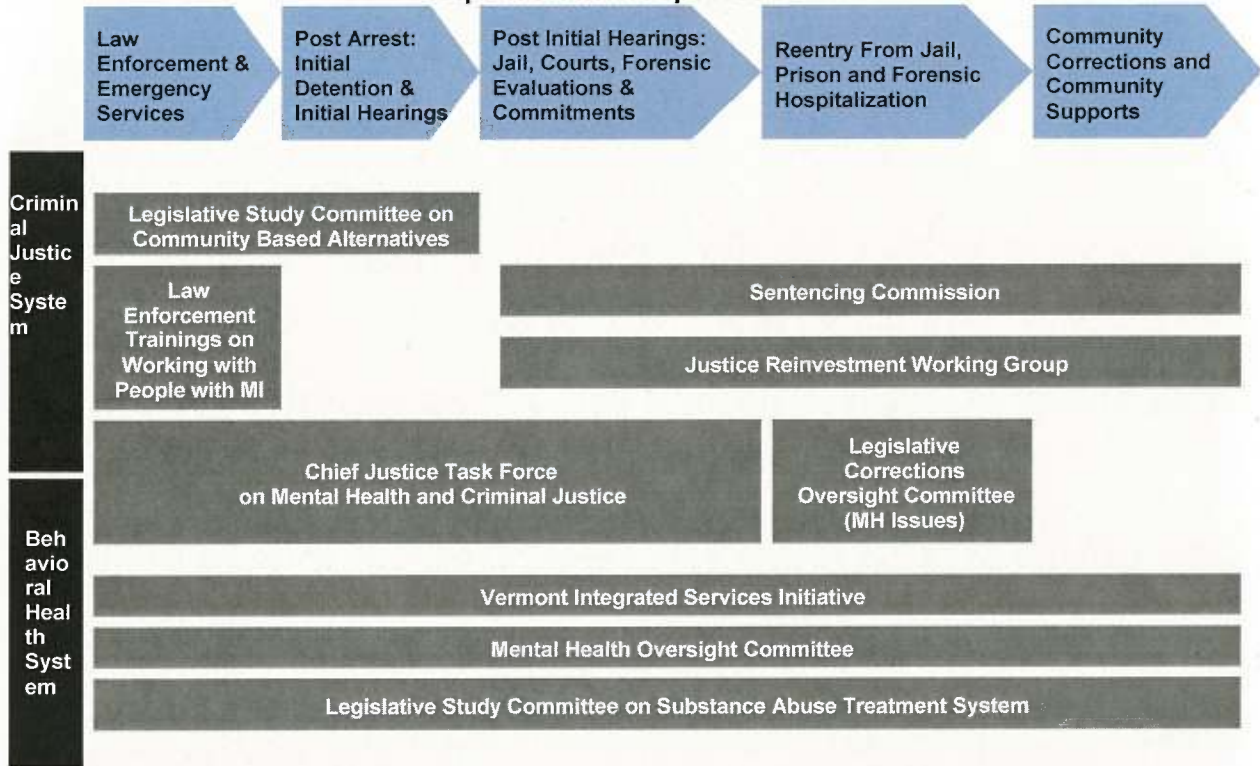
There are approximately 500 property felons and 200 drug felons with an average sentence of 1.2 years. (Department of Corrections Report, 2007). According to Douglas Marlowe, J.D. Ph.D. formerly from TRI Research Institute, University of Pennsylvania, a leading researcher in this field, outcome studies indicate that intensive interventions are best suited to high-risk offenders who have relatively more severe criminal dispositions and drug-use histories, but may be ineffective or contraindicated for low-risk offenders. In the criminal justice literature, this is known as the “Risk Principle”. The greatest risk factors reported in the literature for failure in

offender rehabilitation programs are a younger age during treatment (typically under age 25), an earlier age of involvement in crime (especially violent crime prior to age 16), an earlier age of beginning drug use (typically prior to age 14), a co-morbid diagnosis of antisocial personality disorder (APD) or psychopathy, previous failed efforts in drug treatment or a criminal diversion program, and first-degree relatives with drug abuse problems or criminal histories. Other risk factors include such things as antisocial attitudes, criminal associations, and gang membership. (Marlowe, 2003) This "high risk" population that also exhibits high needs will be targeted for the most intensive interventions. We will also target the youth involved in the Juvenile Drug Court as well as those who do not present as high a risk but have a higher level of needs, including: housing, employment, education, etc.

Issue #1: Systems Improvement - Integrated Approach:

There are several groups convened in Vermont that are working to create an integrated approach to cut across departmental lines and align services. The Council of State Governments' Vermont Justice Reinvestment Initiative, the Chief Justice Task Force on Mental Health and Criminal Justice (also working with the Council of State Governments), the Substance Abuse Treatment Study Committee, the Vermont Integrated Services Initiative and Incarcerated Women's Initiative have all had a hand in building relationships and creating the plans necessary for an integrated approach. These work groups have some shared membership. The intent is to have these groups align and integrate rather than duplicate their work. The chart on the next page identifies the groups aligning with the Sequential Intercept Model.

Vermont Criminal Justice/Mental Health & Substance Abuse Initiatives Sequential Intercept Model



By integrating the criminal justice, mental health and substance abuse systems, duplication of services and administrative functions can be reduced to free up scarce resources that can be used to provide services and planning and assist inmates with co-occurring disorders and divert them from the criminal justice system. "Mechanisms for creating this interconnected network will include the following: new relationships among service organizations to coordinate the provision of services, the accurate recording of service provision, management information systems (this information sharing as permitted by confidentiality requirements), and staff training." (Osher, Steadman, Barr; A Best Practice Approach to Community Re-entry from Jails for Inmates with Co-occurring Disorders - The APIC Model; 2002)

The Sequential Intercept Model, initially developed as a framework for diverting individuals with severe and persistent mental illness, is being contemplated as a model to intercept individuals with mental illness, substance abuse issues and co-occurring disorders. "Sequential Intercept Model provides a conceptual framework for communities to use when considering the interface between the criminal justice and mental health systems as they address concerns about criminalization of people with mental illness. The model envisions a series of points of interception at which an intervention can be made to prevent individuals from entering or penetrating deeper into the criminal justice system. Ideally, most people will be intercepted at early points, with decreasing numbers at each subsequent point." (Munetz and Griffin, 2006) What we know is that a robust treatment system is the ultimate intercept. A system that is accessible, comprehensive, effective focused on the needs of individuals with mental health, substance abuse and co-occurring disorders the most effective means of preventing the rising tide of individuals becoming incarcerated. The system needs an effective base of services that includes competent, supportive clinicians; community support services, such as case management; medications; vocational and other role supports; safe and affordable housing; and crisis services." (Munetz and Griffin, 2006) This is the integrated system Vermont desires. The work groups mentioned above are organizing themselves and their strategies around this framework. Treatment courts are but one important strategy in the integrated approach.

The Vermont Treatment Court Enhancement Project is assuming a piece of the work needed to create this integrated model. Treatment Court activities exist within framework that is accepted as a national model called the 10 Key Components. This framework includes: judicial monitoring, intensive supervision, frequent drug testing, sanctions and incentives, and movement through phases. The need in Vermont is to include within this framework evidenced based tools

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for screening and assessment, using a risk and needs assessment for identifying high risk - high needs individuals for the purpose of sorting to appropriate programs, a best practice model chart for delivering responses for compliance and compliant behaviors in the form of sanctions and incentives and a set of evaluation protocols. The second objective is the development of agreements or memoranda of understanding that sets out the definition of "criminal justice capable" and the roles and responsibilities of the team members within this new framework.

Objective 1: Create and implement a framework for treatment courts that includes: utilization of evidence-based co-occurring screening and assessment tools, a risk and needs assessment tool, sanctions and incentive process, and evaluation protocols.

Strategies:

1) Screening Tools: Develop a menu of evidenced based tools for screening for individuals at risk of or entering the criminal justice system. These tools would be used by law enforcement officers, human service personnel and potentially a court screener at arraignment. This would determine whether an assessment is called for and be the first step in determining the possibility of diversion from the criminal justice system.

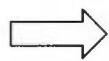
2) Assessment Tools: A recommendation came out of the Substance Abuse Treatment 2007 Report to the Legislature to develop a menu of evidenced-based tools for assessment. The assessment would help determine the clinical and social needs as well as the public safety risks of the individual. These tools would be used statewide with all existing and developing treatment courts as well as community groups engaging in this process. This assessment will guide the treatment plan and follow the client through various stages and levels of treatment. (Substance Abuse Treatment Report to the Legislature on Act 65, December 2007) On the next page is a diagram of the Screening/Integrated Approach Pilot that has been passed by the House:

Screening Pilot / Integrated Approach to Service Continuum (2/08)



Vermont	Pre-Charge	Pre-Arrest	Post-Arrest/Pre-Sentence	Sentencing Options	Facilities	Re-Entry	Community Supports
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Screening at Court at arraignment or at any point in the proceedings
 (Screening and assessments to be provided by the designated agency)



Due process considerations for attorneys - defendants can opt in at any point in the process.

Triage Process

Consider legal and clinical criteria for sorting defendants to appropriate track which takes into defendant's needs incl: treatment, supervision, risk to re-offend, housing, employment



Tracks

Probation w/treatment

Treatment Court Dockets
 ~Mental Health/Co-Occurring
 ~Drug Treatment

Intermediate Sanctions
 Pre-approved Furlough/
 ISAP (Intensive Substance Abuse Program)

Incarceration Assessment

Re-Entry Options**
 Conditional Re-entry
 Reintegration Furlough
 Parole

Probation w/o treatment

3) Sanctions and incentives: Behavior modification or contingency management is an evidence based practice and is particularly effective when combined with other practices such as motivational interviewing. The development of a best practice chart for delivering responses to individuals based on their compliance would help treatment courts be standardized in their approaches across the state. Contingency management (CM), or motivational incentives, refers to an intervention in which patients with substance use disorders receive rewards for attending treatment, taking prescribed medication, providing negative urine samples, or complying with other defined treatment-related goals. The rewards issued are usually in the form of vouchers or gift certificates that are redeemable for goods or services. CM is based on the behavioral theory that behaviors that are reinforced or rewarded will increase in frequency. CM is usually administered in conjunction with standard therapy. Studies have shown improved outcomes when CM techniques are applied to clients dependent on cocaine, marijuana, tobacco, alcohol, opioids, benzodiazepines, and multiple drugs. (Higgins, 2002, Petry et al 2001)

Evaluation protocols: Currently, in Vermont, there are three operational Adult Drug Treatment Courts, two Family Treatment Courts, one Mental Health Court and one Juvenile Drug Court. The Adult Drug Treatment Courts have had a total of 200 participants since their inception. There are currently 50 active participants and 63 graduates. The Treatment Courts have collected data electronically from date they started taking participants although not consistently. The state treatment court coordinator in conjunction with the operating and planning treatment court teams will work with an evaluator to develop evaluation protocols to evaluate the effectiveness of the Adult Treatment Courts. The protocols will be set up for process and outcome evaluations and cost-benefit analyses. The evaluation protocols will include: the ability to capture reduction in recidivism, to determine the costs and benefits of drug court participation and to evaluate the

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processes of the Drug Courts using the 10 Key Components. The results of this evaluation will also be used to assist the drug court in improving the services, ensuring that evidenced-based practices are being used, and to gain support from the community and legislature.

All the Drug Courts the DC MIS 2000, which was downloaded from the American University website. The Vermont Judiciary uses the Vermont Tracking Automated Docketing System, (“VTADS”), as the Court’s case management system. As the electronic record of the court, VTADS contains a wealth of information about court cases including the specific charge, charge disposition, motions, sentencing, and data on various hearings as well as key case dates (e.g. case filing date, sentencing date etc.). There is also a data warehouse known as Vermont Court Access System, (“VCAS”). VCAS allows Court personnel to look up a person’s involvement in cases in all courts statewide. This includes divorce and other domestic cases, criminal, civil, relief from abuse, and juvenile cases.

Using the information above, the evaluator will help determine if the correct data elements are being collected, recommend changes to the data collection elements and help develop a process which will enable Vermont treatment courts to conduct self-evaluations. Creating protocols for collection and evaluation of the treatment court data will be valuable information for the enhancement and sustainability of the current Treatment Court operations, as well as the implementation of treatment courts in other Vermont counties.

Objective 2: Create local agreements/Memoranda of Understanding (MOU) locally for working together including roles/responsibilities and information sharing.

Strategies:

1) **Local agreements / MOUs:** The focus group on problem solving courts held by SJI and the Bureau of Justice Assistance last November discussed the importance of Memorandums of

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Understanding (MOU) between the agencies planning and implementing a problem solving approach. Sometimes this important step is overlooked in the planning stage, where everyone around the table is anxious to develop the program under consideration. The reason for an MOU is to assure that all agencies understand the goals of each partner and their responsibilities toward the achievement of all goals. The local MOU will address data and information sharing issues to assure that the court has continued access to information being collected by partner agencies.

(State Justice Institute News, Vol. 17, No 6, 2007)

The MOU documents the original goals and provides on-going attention to how the program should work and why. When staff changes, it is critical that new members are made aware of the goals and responsibilities of the partners as originally intended, so that they can act responsibly to the program. If this does not happen, we have seen first hand how new staff members may unintentionally impact the program.

This is the primary reason that the preparation of an MOU, including the goals of all partners and the data sharing needs, is essential to the continued operation of any problem solving court. If changes need to be made, those changes should be formally reviewed and incorporated as amendments to the MOU so everyone is aware of the program requirements.

(State Justice Institute News, Vol. 17, No 6, Easter 2007)

Issue #2: Intervention - Alternative Strategies

Objective #1: Increase the capacity of existing treatment courts and expand successful local practices to other counties.

Strategies:

1) **Increase number of participants.** Currently the operation adult treatment courts are serving 70 individuals at any one time limited only by case management capacity and judges'

availability. With the funding from this grant, treatment courts would increase the case management and double the number of individuals to be served to 140. One of the challenges faces by the treatment courts in Vermont is the case management backlog of the regular District/Criminal Court and the availability of the current Judges to take on an additional docket for the treatment court. Another challenge is the Judge's time away from the bench for training. By including retired Judge time in the budget, the Judges are allowed to take on a treatment court docket and participate in training..

This funding would also provide court coordination for the one juvenile drug court that is operating in Franklin County. This juvenile drug court had funding for one year and getting the process off the ground. With a half time case manager it is serving approximately 8 adolescents. With the continuation of the court coordinator function this project will be able to continue as a model for other juvenile drug court initiatives in the state and increase the number served.

Objective #2: "Criminal Justice Capable" Teams: Identify existing and/or create "criminal justice capable" local teams to identify resources and devise means for using them effectively: To distribute seed money for planning and coordination grants to communities to help with initial treatment court activities, i.e., engaging stakeholders, convening meetings, keeping minutes, developing the procedures manual and other forms.

Strategies:

1) Planning and coordination funding: distribute seed money for planning and coordination grants to communities to help with initial planning activities, i.e., engaging stakeholders, convening meetings, keeping minutes, developing the procedures manual and other forms. This would include coordination funding for Treatment Court planning. An invitation to communities to convening a meeting of stakeholders to begin planning on alternatives to the criminal justice

system and incarceration takes time, energy and commitment. A network currently exists upon which to build. There are Field Directors in every Agency of Human Service District, Treatment Court Teams in several counties as well as Incarcerated Initiative Teams that are working on these issues. These networks will provide the links to communities for gauging interest and the conduit for distributing funding. It is anticipated that three to five communities a year would take advantage of this opportunity.

2) Continuing Care. It is critical that the local treatment courts provide or connect the participants to continuing care services after graduation. The graduates of the treatment court programs receive a high level of support while they are in the treatment court program. During the last phase of the treatment court process, the staff work with the participants to develop an informal support system. This includes: creating a recovery plan for relapse prevention, identifying contacts for ongoing treatment needs, identifying peer support groups and connections to the Turning Point Centers. Turning Point Centers or Clubs are local recovery centers providing a number of 12 step meetings 7 days a week, community service and volunteer opportunities, as well as, a safe and sober place for people to spend time. This funding will also be used to help the treatment courts strengthen the post graduation planning and the relationships with the recovery centers.

3) Data Collection. It is imperative that data be collected on individuals pre-treatment court involvement and post graduation to determine the success of the program. It is equally important to collect information during the treatment court program. Prior to entering the program it is critical to be targeting the appropriate population for the treatment court intervention. The intervention encompasses intensive treatment, supervision and monitoring as well as judicial oversight. As stated earlier, the target population that will most benefit from this type of

supervision is high risk/high needs offenders. The treatment court teams with the state treatment court coordinator will review court cases, referrals and those entering drug court to ensure the high risk /high needs population.

Further, the goals of the treatment courts are to reduce recidivism, decrease the number of incarcerated individuals, reduce the use of alcohol and other drugs post graduation. This funding will also be used to enhance post graduation data collection.

4) Funding. The funding could also be used to develop a grant proposal for an integrated systems approach strategy including additional case management or a treatment court.

Issue #3: Research & Development - Knowledge, Skills and Attitudes

Objective #1: Conduct training and facilitate training opportunities for treatment court issues, including but not limited to: teaming - roles and responsibilities, non-categorical case management, contingency management/sanctions and incentives delivery, drug screens/urinalysis, substance abuse, mental health and co-occurring disorders.

Strategies:

1) Training for Treatment Court Teams. The training and technical assistance activities would be threefold. First, this would give the team members the opportunity to visit other jurisdictions to learn from other teams. Second, it would allow funding to bring experts in the treatment court field to Vermont to train local team on sanctions & incentives, drug testing, motivational interviewing, and other key elements of the treatment court process. Third, it would allow teams and individuals to attend the national conferences and trainings. There are also specific trainings for each member of the team to meet and learn from their peers across the country.

2) Training for Judges: Increase the knowledge of judges about alternatives to the criminal justice system and other community services to encourage the use of alternative strategies. To

provide retired judge compensation so retired judges are available to take the place of those judges wanting to be trained and/or who are presiding in a treatment court. The intention is to keep the regular court docket flowing so backlog is not an issue. The goal eventually being to incorporate treatment court concepts in to the regular court docket.

3) Training for Law Enforcement: Presently, the police are participating in a basic (awareness level) course regarding mental health issues but feel strongly that a more intensive level of training is needed. Along with the invitations to communities there may be an opportunity to help with law enforcement training. This would involve co-occurring screening, response (suggestions to officers for determining appropriate action based on the nature of the incident, behavior of the individual involved, and available resources) and collaboration with other systems /services. The model promotes safety, communication & de-escalation, and diversion out of the criminal justice system and into the mental health or substance abuse treatment system or to peer & other natural supports, whenever possible and appropriate.

4) Training for Attorneys. Build capacity of attorneys to recognize individuals who are best served by alternative to the criminal justice system. The training would be similar to that of the law enforcement officers: screening and brief intervention; and referral available services or alternative programs.

Objective #2: Hold cross-disciplinary meetings at the local level designed to increase understanding of non-categorical case management/resource coordination/care coordination roles and responsibilities; to identify existing resources for diversion from the criminal justice system based on the Sequential Intercept Model; and to identify and address s gaps in resources.

Strategies:

1) Invitations to Communities: An invitation to communities will be issued outlining opportunities to review the Sequential Intercept Model, and, using the framework of the model, identify existing resources and develop a plan to integrate systems including indentifying resources needed to complete this holistic approach. There is a network of Field Directors throughout the state, one in each of the Agency of Human Service districts whose work is to bring agencies together, the invitations will be issued through this network.

2) Case Management/Care Coordination: The Problem Solving Courts Office in the State of Maryland has developed a 10 module case management training curriculum. The Vermont Treatment Court Coordinator will be working with the Maryland Problem Solving Court Office to create a Vermont version of this curriculum for delivery in Vermont.

Sustainability: This project was designed in such a way that most of the activities described herein are one time activities or early start-up activities that won't need continued funding. These activities will, however, provide a solid foundation for a statewide framework and standardized processes as well as giving a boost to existing treatment courts and interested local communities. These communities will also have the opportunity to engage a grant writer for continued funding.

Further, the Vermont Legislature is very interested in treatment courts and in this current legislative session has included in H859 which was passed by the House on 2/29/08 a Statewide Drug Court Study. H859 authorized the Court Administrator, the Deputy Commissioner of the Office of Alcohol and Drug Abuse Program/Vermont Department of Health and the Commissioner of the Department of Mental Health to report back to the Legislature on 12/15/08: on the advisability and feasibility of expanding the drug court program to every county in the state. The report shall address:

(1) the financial costs of expanding the drug court program statewide;

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(2) the workforce impact which a statewide expansion of the program would have, and whether new staff would be required;

(3) whether current state facilities have the capacity to support statewide expansion, and whether and where any new facilities would be required; and

(4) any other matter deemed relevant to the issue of statewide drug court.

In addition to authorizing the study, the House Committee on Institution and Corrections has added the Screening/Integrated Approach Pilot mentioned earlier to the bill which includes funding to increase the drug court capacity in one county to serve individuals with co-occurring issues and to double its capacity. The funding for this project, as well as many others, is coming from an anticipated savings in the Department of Corrections budget: in FY'09 - \$624,000, in FY'10 and for the next 5 years - \$1,134,000. The anticipated savings in this budget is dependant on several huge projects mandated by the legislature for the DOC. The resulting savings remains to be seen, however, treatment courts are on the legislatures radar screen and they are taking a serious look at their feasibility. This Screening Pilot/Integrated Approach was developed by the DOC, Office of Alcohol and Drug Abuse Programs and the Court Administrator's Office as a model for other communities and will be used as an integral part of these grant activities.

With the growing interest in Vermont to keep people who have committed non-violent crimes out of jail and with the success that the operating treatment courts have shown in Vermont in doing this, these types of strategies and treatment courts in general have gained much interest. The policy executives as well as the Supreme Court and Legislature are interested in the evaluations of the Vermont Treatment Courts. An evaluation in one Treatment Court will be completed by the end of 2008. The opportunity to create evaluation protocols as a part of this project will provide valuable information for taking the treatment courts in Vermont to scale.

Other funding supporting the Vermont Treatment Court Enhancement Project: Currently the Treatment Courts are funded through General Funds appropriated by the Vermont

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Legislature to both the Court Administrator's Office and to the Vermont Department of Health, Office of Alcohol and Drug Abuse Programs. The Court Administrator's Office receives funding for the State Treatment Court Coordinator position. The VDH/Office of Alcohol and Drug Abuse Programs receives approximately \$135,000 for court coordination which is then transferred to the Court Administrator's Office for the positions in Rutland and Chittenden Counties. The VDH/Office of Alcohol and Drug Abuse Programs also funds three case managers for Rutland (1) and Chittenden (2) Counties as well as one year funding for a part-time case manager in Washington County, and one year funding for a part-time coordinator and case manager for the Franklin County Juvenile Drug Court. The individual treatment courts have canvassed local organizations and businesses to provide incentives for the contingency management program. Donating agencies include: United Way, local pizzerias, movie theaters, and the Body Shop. The Office of Alcohol and Drug Abuse Programs has also contributed rapid tests for drug testing.

- **SMART**

The SMART Gismapping site was queried. The following is comparative data from all Vermont counties on arrest rates, property crimes and drug crimes.

County	Adult Arrest Rate, 2004	Adult Property Crime Index Arrest Rate, 2001	Adult Drug Abuse Violation Arrest Rate, 2001	Adult Drug Abuse Violation Arrest Rate, 2001
		Min: 828 Max: 4,977 Mean: 2,310	Min: 79 Max: 404 Mean: 154	Min: 18 Max: 672 Mean: 154
Addison		n/a	n/a	n/a
Bennington		3,932	208	184
Caledonia		2,767	145	228
Chittenden		3,413	404	364
Essex		n/a	n/a	n/a
Franklin		3,363	n/a	n/a

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 Grand Isle	828 	n/a	n/a
 Lamoille	2,661 	362 	206 
 Orange	1,386 	79 	18 
 Orleans	2,268 	307 	228 
 Rutland	2,886 	224 	145 
 Washington	1,766 	n/a	n/a
 Windham	4,977 	324 	672 
 Windsor	2,099 	104 	116 

- **Capabilities/ Competencies**

The Vermont Court Administrator's Office will be the lead agency for this project. Karen Gennette is the statewide Treatment Court Coordinator and will be the contact person as well as the program manager. Ms. Gennette has been working for the Court Administrator's Office for 3.5 years, oversees the operations of the existing treatment courts as well as the planning and implementation of any new treatment courts. She is also responsible for co-supervising the local coordinators along with the Court Managers. Her resume and job description are attached.

There are three local adult drug treatment court coordinators: Kim DeBeer has been the Rutland Drug Court Coordinator for 2.5 years and Theresa Georges has been the Chittenden Treatment Court Coordinator for one year, Mary Mossey has been the half-time Juvenile Drug Court Coordinator for approximately 9 months and spends the balance of her time as the juvenile docket clerk, a job she has had for 15 years. All are judicial employees and are responsible for the daily operations of the local treatment courts, they convene the staffing and hearings, collect and enter data, identify needed training, organize court schedules, build relationships with staff at the Department of Corrections, the local treatment providers and other community agencies.

Vermont Treatment Court Enhancement Project 2008

The Rutland Drug Court was the recipient of a 2003 Drug Court Implementation Grant. This grant is in its final year and will be completing a process and outcome evaluation as well as a cost-benefit analysis. The evaluator that is working with the Rutland Drug Court is Michael Finigan, at NPC Research. NPC Research has performed approximately 40 drug court evaluations and will be instrumental in beginning the process to frame the development of the Vermont evaluation protocols.

In addition to the Judiciary employees, the Vermont Department of Health, Office of Substance Abuse Programs and the Department of Children and Families, Youth Justice Unit have included liaisons to the Court Administrator's Office on Treatment Court Issues. Kate Lucier, Esq. is with the Youth Justice Unit of DCF and Mary Pickener, LICSW, is with the Office of Alcohol and Drug Abuse Programs. Their resumes are attached.

References:

Higgins, multiple articles, Petry NM et al.. (2001) Contingency Management Interventions: From Research to Practice. *Am J Psychiatry* 158(5): 694-702. Higgins ST, Alessi SM, Dantona RL. (2002) Voucher-based incentives: A substance abuse treatment innovation. *Addictive Beh* 27: 887-910.

Marlowe, D.B. Integrating Substance Abuse Treatment and Criminal Justice Supervision, *Science and Practice Perspectives Review - Criminal Justice*, 2003 pp. 4-14.

Munetz, M.R. and Griffin P.A., Use of Sequential Intercept Model as an Approach to Decriminalization of People with Serious Mental Illness; ps.psychiatryonline.org April 2006 Vol. 57 No. 4, pp 544-549.

Osher, Steadman, Barr; A Best Practice Approach to Community Re-entry from Jails for Inmates with Co-occurring Disorders - The APIC Model; 2002)

Vermont Department of Corrections Report: Plan to Reduce Correctional Costs and Achieve Savings for Reinvestment, 2007, pg. 84

Vermont 2007 Substance Abuse Treatment Report to the Legislature on Act 65, December 2007



Department of Justice
Office of Justice Programs
Bureau of Justice Assistance

Grant

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1. RECIPIENT NAME AND ADDRESS (Including Zip Code) Vermont Office of the Governor 109 State St. Montpelier, VT 05602-0560		4. AWARD NUMBER: 2008-DD-BX-0618	
		5. PROJECT PERIOD: FROM 07/01/2008 TO 12/31/2010 BUDGET PERIOD: FROM 07/01/2008 TO 12/31/2010	
1A. GRANTEE IRS/VENDOR NO. 036000264		6. AWARD DATE 09/30/2008	7. ACTION Initial
		8. SUPPLEMENT NUMBER 00	
		9. PREVIOUS AWARD AMOUNT	\$ 0
3. PROJECT TITLE Vermont Treatment Court Enhancement Project		10. AMOUNT OF THIS AWARD	\$ 333,002
		11. TOTAL AWARD	\$ 333,002
12. SPECIAL CONDITIONS THE ABOVE GRANT PROJECT IS APPROVED SUBJECT TO SUCH CONDITIONS OR LIMITATIONS AS ARE SET FORTH ON THE ATTACHED PAGE(S).			
13. STATUTORY AUTHORITY FOR GRANT This project is supported under FY08(BJA - Byrne Discretionary Grants) P.L. 110-161			
15. METHOD OF PAYMENT PAPRS			
AGENCY APPROVAL		GRANTEE ACCEPTANCE	
16. TYPED NAME AND TITLE OF APPROVING OFFICIAL Jeffrey L. Sedgwick Acting Assistant Attorney General		18. TYPED NAME AND TITLE OF AUTHORIZED GRANTEE OFFICIAL Lee Suskin Court Administrator	
17. SIGNATURE OF APPROVING OFFICIAL 		19. SIGNATURE OF AUTHORIZED RECIPIENT OFFICIAL	19A. DATE
AGENCY USE ONLY			
20. ACCOUNTING CLASSIFICATION CODES		21. HD1UGT1862	
FISCAL YEAR	FUND CODE	BUD. ACT.	DIV. REG.
		OFC.	SUB.
			POMS
			AMOUNT
X	B	D1	80 00 00 333002

