

Appendix B2

County Drug Court Profiles:

Pierce County Drug Court Program Profile

PIERCE COUNTY ADULT DRUG COURT

PROGRAM PROFILE

March 2000

BACKGROUND

The Pierce County Drug Court Program (hereafter referred to as the "Drug Court") is the second largest drug court in Washington State and began operations in October of 1994. Eligible defendants who choose to enter the program waive their right to a speedy trial and trial by jury, stipulate to the facts in the police report from the time of their arrest and agree to complete a rigorous program of treatment and court monitoring for approximately one year. If participants successfully complete the Drug Court program, their charges are dismissed. If participants fail to meet the program requirements, they are subject to a bench trial based solely on the stipulated facts contained in the police report from the time of their arrest. To date, there have been two judges involved with the Drug Court – Judge Bruce Cohoe and Judge D. Gary Steiner. The judges rotate approximately every 12 months.

The Drug Court utilizes a single-source treatment model. All clients are referred to the Pierce County Alliance (PCA) for both evaluation and treatment. In some cases, PCA refers Drug Court clients to other agencies for treatment services that are unavailable through PCA (e.g., inpatient services). Drug Court clients referred by PCA to inpatient treatment return to PCA for outpatient aftercare. In rare cases, clients do outpatient treatment at agencies other than PCA.

Urban Policy Research conducted an evaluation of the Pierce County Drug Court for the period of September 1996 through March of 1998 entitled "Evaluation Report. Pierce County Drug Court Program". The current program description will focus specifically on ways in which the Drug Court may have evolved or changed since March of 1998.

This profile is based on interviews with Drug Court team members and the review of relevant documents (including the "Evaluation Report. Pierce County Drug Court Program", Urban Policy Research, 1998).

DRUG COURT PROGRAM CHARACTERISTICS

Funding Source(s)

Initially, Pierce County provided funding for a nine-month pilot program, which began in October of 1994. The pilot program was later extended for six months with additional monies from the County while the Drug Court awaited word about a grant application submitted to the Office of Justice Programs (OJP). Pierce County agreed to provide a 25 percent match to whatever was awarded by OJP. The Pierce County Drug Court was awarded a grant from OJP for the period of September 1996 through June of 1999. Beginning July 1, 1999 the Court will no longer receive OJP monies but will receive some monies from the State of Washington. HIDTA (High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area), the Byrne Grant and the City of Tacoma have also contributed to Pierce County Drug Court throughout the course of its operation. Drug Court treatment services are funded partially by the aforementioned sources and Drug Court clients may also access other publicly funded resources when appropriate. Clients also partially fund their own services with treatment and urinalysis fees.

Planning Process

Who were the players?

Initially, the Drug Court planning process involved the Executive Director of PCA, two judges from Pierce County Superior Court, and representatives from both the Prosecutor's Office and the Department of Assigned Counsel. Later, representatives from the Department of Corrections, the Sheriff's Office, Pierce County Jail, Superior Court Administration and the Pierce County Council also became involved. For a more detailed description of the

initial planning process, please see the “Evaluation Report. Pierce County Drug Court Program” (Urban Policy Research, 1998).

Program goals and objectives

A primary goal of the Pierce County Drug Court is to reduce recidivism and the need for incarceration by offering an alternative to jail and probation through participation in assessment, education and treatment for non-violent, drug- addicted defendants. It is also the goal of the program to reduce drug/alcohol use and the related effects by monitoring treatment compliance through frequent contact with the court and intensive supervision (including mandatory drug testing).

Implementation Process

What facilitated implementation?

Pierce County Alliance (PCA) became interested in developing a drug court because the drug court model is compatible with its mission. Fortunately, at the same time PCA was considering a drug court program, the judicial system in Pierce County was likewise exploring new approaches to drug-related crime. This allowed for a drug court planning team – representing both treatment and the judicial system – to be formed.

Degree of implementation

As of December 31, 1998, there had been approximately 1163 individuals screened as legally and clinically eligible for the Pierce County Drug Court. Of those, 360 were not interested in drug court, 779 entered the trial period and 24 were pending.*

- 1163 Screened as legally and clinically eligible
- 360 Not interested
- 779 Entered trial period
- 24 Pending (as of 12/31/98)

Of the 779 who entered the trial period, the following numbers opted out, were found ineligible by PCA following enrollment, dropped out following the trial period, were discharged for non-compliance, died, graduated or currently remain active.

- 252 Still enrolled
- 251 Discharged for noncompliance
- 145 Graduated
- 77 Opted Out during trial period
- 26 Determined by PCA to be ineligible following enrollment
- 25 Dropped out (following trial period)
- 3 Died

**The figures above were derived from the Pierce County Drug Court data by the University of Washington research team (in collaboration with Pierce County Alliance staff). They are approximate figures and should not be interpreted as exact numbers of individuals in any category. More accurate and complete information about patterns of participation will be more fully explored in the next phase of this study.*

Program Modifications

The Drug Court team has modified eligibility criteria during the past 4-½ years of Drug Court operation. Any changes in eligibility criteria were decided by group consensus during monthly Drug Court Steering Committee meetings. (See “Criteria for Drug Court Admission” below for more information about Drug Court eligibility criteria).

A number of procedures have also evolved over time. One example of this is the process by which sanctions for non-compliance are recommended. Originally, the PCA Drug Court Liaison or Drug Court Supervisor was asked to make specific recommendations about client sanctions in the courtroom. PCA treatment staff members found themselves uncomfortable with this, as they believed making such recommendations could interfere with their therapeutic relationships with clients. The Drug Court team agreed that this could be a potential problem so the procedure was changed. Currently, PCA staff members make general recommendations in the courtroom but refrain from recommending specific sanctions. For example, the PCA staff member might say something like, "This client is not complying with treatment. We recommend increased sanctions." The prosecutor and/or defense attorney then recommend specific sanction(s) and the judge serves as final decision-maker.

The Drug Court has also begun requiring that clients write a "statement of fact" describing circumstances surrounding any program violations. Previously, there were occasionally discrepancies between a client's explanation in the courtroom of a program violation and the written progress report regarding the same event submitted by the client's counselor. Rarely was a client's counselor present in court so there was no way to effectively resolve these discrepancies. This made it difficult for the Judge to respond with immediate sanctions if necessary. To address this problem, clients now write a "statement of fact" in the counselor's presence. This is then submitted along with the client's progress report, and used by the Judge when determining the appropriate response to a client's behavior.

Organization

Frequency of court sessions

Pierce County Drug Court meets on Mondays, Tuesdays and Thursdays at 9:30 a.m. The court breaks for lunch and reconvenes in the afternoon at 1:30 p.m. Generally, court is in session until approximately 3:30 p.m. and sometimes as late as 4:30 or 5:00 p.m. Clients are enrolled into Drug Court on Thursday afternoons. Graduation ceremonies occur on the 3rd Wednesday of each month.

Team members/Key Players

Key players include two Drug Court Judges (who rotate approximately every 12 months), the Department of Assigned Counsel (which provides four defense attorneys who rotate weekly), and a Drug Court Prosecutor (one individual who serves the Drug Court full-time). The Prosecutor's Office is responsible for screening defendants and determining their legal eligibility. The Public Defender informs defendants of their legal eligibility and answers any questions they might have. Private defense counsel represents a few Drug Court clients. Whenever possible, such clients are transferred to one of the four public defenders covering the drug court.

The Judge is an active leader in the court who utilizes a number of sanctions and incentives to facilitate a defendant's successful participation in the Drug Court program. In the courtroom, the Judge often asks both the Prosecutor and Defense Attorney to make recommendations regarding sanctions or to publicly praise a client for successful progress. This practice differentiates the Pierce County Drug Court from most other drug courts in Washington. In most other drug courts in Washington, prosecutors and defense attorneys are asked to make recommendations in pre-court chambers meetings rather than in open court.

The PCA currently employs a Drug Court Supervisor, a Drug Court Liaison, a Drug Court Case Manager, a Drug Court Secretary and eight full-time Drug Court counselors. The Drug Court Supervisor and Drug Court Liaison are in close contact with the judicial Drug Court staff at all times. The Drug Court Liaison is primarily responsible for gathering treatment progress reports prepared by Drug Court Counselors and providing this information to Drug Court judicial staff. This is accomplished via both written and verbal reports. Written reports are provided prior to each Drug Court session. Verbal reports are provided in the courtroom.

The Executive Director of the PCA is also a key player in the Drug Court. She was integrally involved in the planning process and remains closely tied to ongoing Drug Court issues, operations and funding. She and the Drug Court Judge are primarily responsible for educating potential funding sources about the Drug Court program and soliciting their support if possible.

Who are the treatment providers?

Pierce County Alliance (PCA) is currently the sole Drug Court treatment provider in Pierce County. A private non-profit social service agency, PCA provides services in a variety of locations across the County. Services offered include assessment, outpatient chemical dependency treatment for adults and youth, mental health services for adults and youth, therapeutic foster care, services for homeless youth, TASC services and pregnancy outreach services. PCA serves both low income/indigent clients and private-pay clients. Although all Pierce County Drug Court clients are referred to PCA, the agency refers Drug Court clients to inpatient chemical dependency treatment if necessary. Such clients remain on the PCA caseload for the purpose of outpatient aftercare following inpatient treatment.

Members of the Pierce County Drug Court team believe there are a number of advantages to the single source treatment model for drug courts. One advantage is the provision of consistent treatment services to drug court clients. A second advantage is the likelihood of consistent recommendations to the Court concerning sanctions, treatment advancement, and graduation readiness. It is also thought that the single source treatment model enhances the "team approach", which is a key element of successful drug courts. In addition, the Judge and other judicial staff have a single point person to contact if questions arise concerning client progress.

Client Movement through Drug Court Program

Criteria for Drug Court admission

Legal Criteria

The prosecutor's office is responsible for screening defendants for potential Drug Court legal eligibility. The offenses eligible for Drug Court consideration have evolved over time. Currently, eligible offenses include:

- Unlawful Possession of a Controlled Substance (UPCS) (except PCP),
- Prescription Forgery,
- Malicious Mischief 2
- Possession of Stolen Property 2 (except guns)
- Theft 2 (except guns)
- Unlawful Issuance of Checks or Drafts
- Vehicle Prowl 1
- Taking a Motor Vehicle Without Permission
- Unlawful Manufacture of Marijuana (with certain restrictions)
- Eluding (attempting to elude) police (with certain restrictions)
- Unlawful Use of A Building for Drug Purposes (this offense was added in the spring of 1999).

(Pierce County Office of Prosecuting Attorney, 1999)

In addition to the above, the following must also be true for a defendant to be eligible for Drug Court:

- There must not be a violent misdemeanor arising out of the same incident.
- Restitution at the time of entry into Drug Court shall not exceed \$1,500.
- Defendants cannot have been in possession of a firearm at the time of arrest unless they had a valid permit to carry the firearm at that time.
- There must be no evidence of drug dealing by the defendant, with an exception for those "middling" a drug deal in order to obtain drugs to support their habit.
- The defendant must have no prior adult or juvenile criminal history of violent or sex offenses.
- There must be no verifiable evidence of gang association or affiliation within one year of the arrest.
- The defendant must be a U.S. citizen.

- The defendant must relinquish all firearms and permits to carry firearms.
- The defendant must not have previously participated in the drug court program.

(Pierce County Office of Prosecuting Attorney, 1999)

Clinical Criteria

In addition to meeting legal eligibility requirements as defined above, potential Drug Court clients must be assessed by the PCA to be drug or alcohol addicted or dependent and not mentally ill to the degree that such illness would render them unamenable to treatment.

How/when is decision made to offer the Drug Court option?

Defendants are generally arraigned within 72 hours of arrest. At the time of arraignment, a pre-trial conference is scheduled (usually within 14 days). Between arraignment and the pre-trial conference, defendants are screened by the Prosecutor's Office for Drug Court eligibility. The Prosecutor provides defendants' defense attorneys with a screening form indicating whether or not a given defendant is eligible for Drug Court.

If a defendant is eligible for Drug Court per the Prosecutor, the Defense Attorney meets with the defendant before or during the upcoming pre-trial conference to discuss the Drug Court option. If a defendant seems interested, the Defense Attorney gives him or her some Drug Court paperwork to review while awaiting the next Drug Court screening and induction hearing. A trial date is also set at the pre-trial conference but is later dropped if the defendant opts in to drug court. Omnibus or plea dates may also be scheduled at the pre-trial conference.

Defense attorneys, public or private, may also petition the court requesting that a defendant be given the drug court option, even if the defendant was not deemed eligible by the Prosecutor's Office. The Judge occasionally overrules the Prosecutor's original finding of ineligibility and allows such a client into drug court.

At what point in the judicial process does a defendant enter the Drug Court program?

If a defendant decides he or she is interested in Drug Court participation, he or she is required to attend the next induction hearing of the Drug Court (which would be the following Thursday afternoon). At the beginning of the induction hearing, a brief clinical screening is conducted by a PCA staff member with each potential client. (Incarcerated clients are screened in jail prior to the induction hearing.) The screening consists of asking clients if they are clinically addicted, how many times they have been in treatment, what their criminal record includes, whether they have any mental health issues, what their employment status is, what their medical status is, et cetera. A formal chemical dependency evaluation is conducted later at PCA once a client begins Drug Court participation (see "Treatment Program Characteristics" below for a more thorough description of treatment processes).

If deemed clinically eligible during the brief clinical screening performed by PCA, interested defendants are officially accepted into Drug Court by the judge. At this time, defendants are asked to sign the "Drug Court Petition, Waiver and Agreement" and are informed that they have 14 days in which to opt-out of the program. In some cases, the 14-day opt-out period is extended as both client and PCA explore the client's suitability and readiness for treatment (i.e., in the case of a client with mental health issues).

Consequences of non-completion

A defendant may withdraw from the Drug Court program during the first 14 days after admission without penalty. The case would then follow the regular procedure for a trial. If a defendant is discharged from the program following the 14-day opt-out period, he or she is tried and sentenced by the Drug Court Judge based solely on the stipulated facts in the police and laboratory reports. High-end sentences are imposed for unsuccessful discharges (unless the client is a first time offender).

Court/Client Interaction

Type of interaction between court and client

Clients interact directly with the Drug Court Judge from the time they enter the Drug Court program to the time their participation ceases. Once enrolled, clients are required to appear regularly in court and may be called upon to answer pointed questions from the Judge about their treatment progress. The Judge is an active leader in the Court who monitors and addresses the issues of each client with a range of incentives and sanctions intended to keep the offender actively involved in the program. The Judge is more than a detached arbitrator but instead takes an active interest in each individual client.

The PCA Drug Court Supervisor or Drug Court Liaison is primarily responsible for transmitting treatment progress information (including Urinalysis results) – verbally and in writing – to the Drug Court judicial staff.

Frequency

Each client is expected to appear before the judge on a regularly scheduled basis. Initially, a client is expected to appear every two weeks. The frequency of such appearances decreases over time (to once per month) provided a client is compliant with program requirements.

Monitoring Client Compliance

The Court has a primary role in monitoring compliance with all aspects of the treatment program and in responding consistently and quickly to incidents of non-compliance. Aspects of treatment that are monitored include participation in Twelve Step programs, abstinence from substance use, and participation in treatment activities.

Unlike some other jurisdictions in Washington State, Pierce County Drug Court has no regularly scheduled, pre-court Team meeting to discuss client compliance. Although the Drug Court Team meets monthly to discuss procedural issues, Drug Court clients are not “staffed” at that time. Instead, Drug Court Team members communicate by telephone throughout the week as needed and rely on written progress reports. Occasionally, the Team meets in an ad hoc fashion to discuss a client’s case if there are extreme issues to resolve.

Urinalysis (UA)

In the initial phases of the program, clients are tested at least five (5) times per month on a random basis and may be asked to submit to additional tests for cause. Unlike many Drug Courts, Pierce County Drug Court increases the frequency of required UAs to a minimum of 6 per month as a client nears the end of the program (at approximately month 10). Since clients are in less frequent contact with PCA near the end of the Drug Court process, it is thought that increased UA testing may help ensure a client’s ability to maintain sobriety with fewer treatment supports.

Treatment Participation

PCA counselors, the PCA Drug Court Supervisor and the PCA Drug Court Liaison are responsible for tracking treatment participation (including UA results and Twelve Step participation). Clients are required to provide written evidence of their participation in the required Twelve Step meetings in the form of a signed attendance slip.

Sanctions

Sanctions are progressive, increasing as violations continue. The following sanctions are imposed at the discretion of the Judge: 1) more intensive treatment (including increased number of required self-help groups); 2) increased urinalysis; 3) increase in frequency of required court appearances; 4) moving to “zero tolerance” status where any violation means automatic incarceration; 5) incarceration; 6) community service hours; 7) sitting in the jury box (and writing a report about this experience), 8) preparing and presenting a treatment-related lecture to the client’s treatment group at PCA, 9) preparing a book report on a treatment-related book, and 10) dismissal from the program resulting in a stipulated bench trial, and then sentencing.

Occasionally, the Judge will impose a sanction of “suspended incarceration”. Should the participant continue in a state of noncompliance, the Judge would later impose jail time plus any previously suspended jail time as a sanction.

The Judge solicits verbal input from treatment staff, the Prosecutor and the Defense Attorney when imposing sanctions in the courtroom. He also relies on the treatment progress reports provided by PCA. Although PCA staff members refrain from recommending specific sanctions in the courtroom, they do provide such recommendations in a client’s written progress report.

If a client fails to appear for a scheduled Drug Court review hearing, a bench warrant is issued. Approximately once per month, the Prosecutor sends a list of Drug Court clients (including those on bench warrant status) to the local police departments for dissemination to sergeants, patrol officers and community liaison officers. She also provides a list to outlying Sheriff’s offices in the County. Occasionally, the Prosecutor also provides these groups with information that might be helpful in locating a missing client. If a client is arrested on an outstanding Drug Court warrant, he or she is held in custody without bail until a Drug Court review hearing is held.

Incentives

Incentives available to the court include reducing the frequency of required drug court appearances, advancing the client to the next level of treatment (which occurs at PCA’s recommendation and requires a written request from the client explaining why he or she is ready for the next phase), verbal praise, applause for the client’s efforts, and other expressions of encouragement and support. The Judge attempts to provide specific and individualized praise to each client. The Judge also asks the Defense Attorney, Prosecutor and Treatment Representative to provide verbal encouragement for each client who is doing well. Certificates are presented by PCA as a client advances from one treatment phase to another as a way of recognizing this accomplishment. PCA also strives to provide client incentives within the treatment experience when all clients in a group have managed to do well in treatment during a given time period.

The Drug Court has discussed the possibility of providing other incentives such as movie tickets, restaurant gift certificates, et cetera. To date, this has not been possible but there is considerable interest among team members in further exploring such possibilities in the future.

Graduation

Graduation ceremonies occur in the courtroom on the third Wednesday of each month. Clients must be drug-free for at least six months and in compliance with all treatment requirements, including payment of fees, in order to graduate. In addition, clients must present a statement to their counselor outlining how they have improved, why they are ready to move on and how they plan to maintain their sobriety following graduation. This statement is given to the Judge and may be read in the courtroom during the ceremony.

During the ceremony, the Judge, treatment staff, Prosecutor and Defense Attorney make encouraging remarks about each graduate. The Judge also presents each graduate with a copy of his or her booking photo. The purpose of this is for graduates to see some physical evidence of positive changes in their lives as a result of their drug court participation. The graduate is also given an opportunity to make a verbal statement about his or her drug court experience. Cookies and juice are provided and each client is given a coin and shirt, along with a graduation certificate. Clients are encouraged to invite family and friends to celebrate their accomplishment. Statements from family members or friends are also encouraged and seem to have a strong, beneficial impact on Drug Court clients. Although clients may “graduate” when all treatment and sobriety requirements are met, they must pay all restitution in full before the State will dismiss their charge(s).

TREATMENT PROGRAM CHARACTERISTICS

Number of Provider Agencies

The Pierce County Alliance (PCA) is the sole treatment provider for Pierce County Adult Drug Court clients.

Although all Pierce County Drug Court clients are referred to PCA, the agency refers Drug Court clients to inpatient chemical dependency treatment if necessary. Such clients remain on the PCA caseload for the purpose of outpatient aftercare following inpatient treatment and remain with PCA for the remainder of their treatment program.

Funding

Treatment services are paid for by a variety of federal and state funding sources, private insurance and client contributions. OJP and Byrne grant monies have provided for some Drug Court treatment services. In addition, contributions from Pierce County and the City of Tacoma have been used for treatment services. Clients are required to contribute to the cost of their UAs and treatment services. This contribution is based on a client's funding source for treatment and his or her ability to pay.

Overall Services Provided by PCA

PCA is a private, non-profit social service agency and provides services in a variety of locations across the County. Services offered include assessment, outpatient chemical dependency treatment for adults and youth, mental health services for adults and youth, therapeutic foster care, services for homeless youth, TASC services and pregnancy outreach services. PCA serves both low income/indigent clients and private-pay clients.

Drug Court Treatment Program

Screening

Clients are initially screened by a PCA staff member either at the jail (if a defendant is in custody) or in the courtroom on a Thursday afternoon (prior to the hearing in which individuals are admitted into Drug Court). The screening consists of asking clients if they are clinically addicted, how many times they have been in treatment, what their criminal record includes, whether they have any mental health issues, what their employment status is, what their medical status is, et cetera. A formal chemical dependency evaluation is conducted once a client begins Drug Court participation.

Group Orientation

Drug Court clients are required to attend a two-session, group orientation. Originally, the orientation occurred in one session but it became apparent that there was too much information for this to occur in just one session. During the first session, the client is provided information on client rights, counselor disclosure information, rules, expectations of a Drug Court client, the random UA system, et cetera. Also at this time, clients are assigned a "UA" color (for the purpose of calling in to see if they are required to undergo a UA on any given day) and an evaluation appointment is scheduled. During the second orientation session, releases of confidential information are signed, rules are reiterated, the policy for "dilute" UAs is discussed and signed by the client as verification that he or she was informed of the policy, and clients are assigned to a counselor, group time, et cetera.

Evaluation

As soon as possible following entry into the Drug Court program, a PCA staff member conducts a comprehensive chemical dependency evaluation with each client. This biopsychosocial evaluation takes approximately 1 ½ to 2 hours and covers areas such as drug and alcohol use, family and social relationships, medical status, mental health status, legal history, et cetera. Whenever possible, the counselor who will be assigned to the client's case conducts this evaluation.

Treatment Philosophy

PCA views addiction as a bio-psycho-social disease. Treatment incorporates a variety of techniques, including behavioral modification, and clients are encouraged to utilize 12-step and other self-help resources.

Treatment Phases

Phase 1 (18 weeks)

Group Counseling	2/week
Individual Counseling	1/month
Twelve Step Groups	2/week
Urinalysis	5/month
Court Appearances	2/month

Phase 2 (18 weeks)

Group Counseling	1/week
Individual Counseling	1/month
Twelve Step Groups	3/week
Urinalysis	5/month
Court Appearances	1-2/month

Phase 3 (16 weeks)

Group Counseling	None
Individual Counseling	1/month
Twelve Step Groups	3/week
Urinalysis (1 st 8 weeks)	5/month
Urinalysis (2 nd 8 weeks)	6/month
Court Appearances	1-2/month

Inpatient clients generally complete 21 days of treatment. Upon discharge from inpatient treatment, these clients complete an outpatient phase similar to that described above for Drug Court Clients referred directly to outpatient treatment.

Housing Services

PCA has some funds available for short-term, clean and sober housing for Drug Court clients. This housing support may be offered at any time during a client's Drug Court participation and may extend for up to approximately three months. This resource has been available for some time but has been utilized more fully in the past 6 months. It is the opinion of PCA Drug Court staff that this resource has contributed greatly to the success of certain Drug Court clients.

Mental Health Issues

Although the PCA Drug Court program is not fully equipped to assist the dually diagnosed client, some with co-existing mental health issues may enter the program. PCA employs a certified mental health counselor who provides initial diagnosis information and referrals as necessary. Clients with co-existing conditions such as major depression, anxiety disorders or Attention-deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD) may be effectively treated in the Drug Court program. Clients with psychotic disorders such as schizophrenia are not admitted into the program.

Length of Treatment Program

Regardless of whether or not a client attends inpatient in addition to outpatient treatment, the PCA Drug Court Treatment Program lasts a minimum of one year. Most clients require 15 to 18 months to complete the program. A client progresses from one phase of treatment to the next only upon satisfactory completion of the requirements of each phase, regardless of length of time in that phase.

REFERENCES

Pierce County Office of Prosecuting Attorney. (Date not listed) Drug Court Notice to Defendants.

Pierce County Office of Prosecuting Attorney. (Date not listed) Drug Court Petition, Waiver and Agreement.

Pierce County Office of Prosecuting Attorney. (November 18, 1999). Drug Court Steering Committee Criteria for Drug Court Eligibility.

Urban Policy Institute. (1998) Evaluation Report. Pierce County Drug Court Program. Submitted to the Pierce County Drug Court, Tacoma, WA.