
Memorandum

To: Mark Whitmore
From: Sarah Giammo
Re: Mental Health Courts in Arkansas
Date: September 26, 2016

INTRODUCTION

As the prison population in Arkansas increasingly exceeds the capacity of Arkansas' correctional facilities and the cost of housing inmates soars, county governments need to find ways to divert people who have committed minor offenses away from state prisons and county jails. One way to help cut costs and reduce recidivism rates is to implement programs that help people who may need treatment and rehabilitation rather than incarceration, such as mental health courts. A mental health court is a problem solving court in which criminal defendants with a mental illness participate in a judicially supervised treatment plan developed by mental health professionals. To understand how to create a mental health court one should examine other states' mental health court systems, the legal framework in place in Arkansas, and the example set by the Craighead and Crittenden County Mental Health Court.

QUESTIONS PRESENTED

How have other states configured their mental health courts? What is the legal framework for establishing a mental health court in Arkansas? How have Craighead and Crittenden Counties set up their mental health court?

SUMMARY

Overall there are two noticeable similarities between Arkansas' legal framework and that of its sister states. First, there is a high degree of flexibility in how mental health courts are set up. The courts themselves can determine the population they serve, including, for example, whether they serve participants that have only committed a misdemeanor, a nonviolent felony, or both. Additionally, the treatment plans offered to participants are individualized to each participant, so there is no one-size-fits-all solution. Second, many of the court programs are at least partially grant funded.

There is also one noticeable difference between Arkansas' legal framework and that of its sister states. In Tennessee and Texas, the courts that are designated mental health courts are typically at the county or municipal level and are courts of limited jurisdiction, which means that they only have the authority to hear certain matters. In Arkansas, however, circuit courts—which have general jurisdiction and can hear any matter—or district courts—which have limited jurisdiction, have the authority to establish a mental health court.

The Craighead and Crittenden County Mental Health Court setup is consistent with these observations. Moreover, the administrative plan for the Second Judicial Circuit, which encompasses Craighead and Crittenden counties, provides valuable insight into the more detailed day to day operations of a mental health court.

DISCUSSION

I. Legal Framework for Mental Health Courts in Neighboring States

Examining how some of Arkansas' sister states have implemented mental health courts can provide insight on how best to establish mental health courts in Arkansas counties.

A. Tennessee

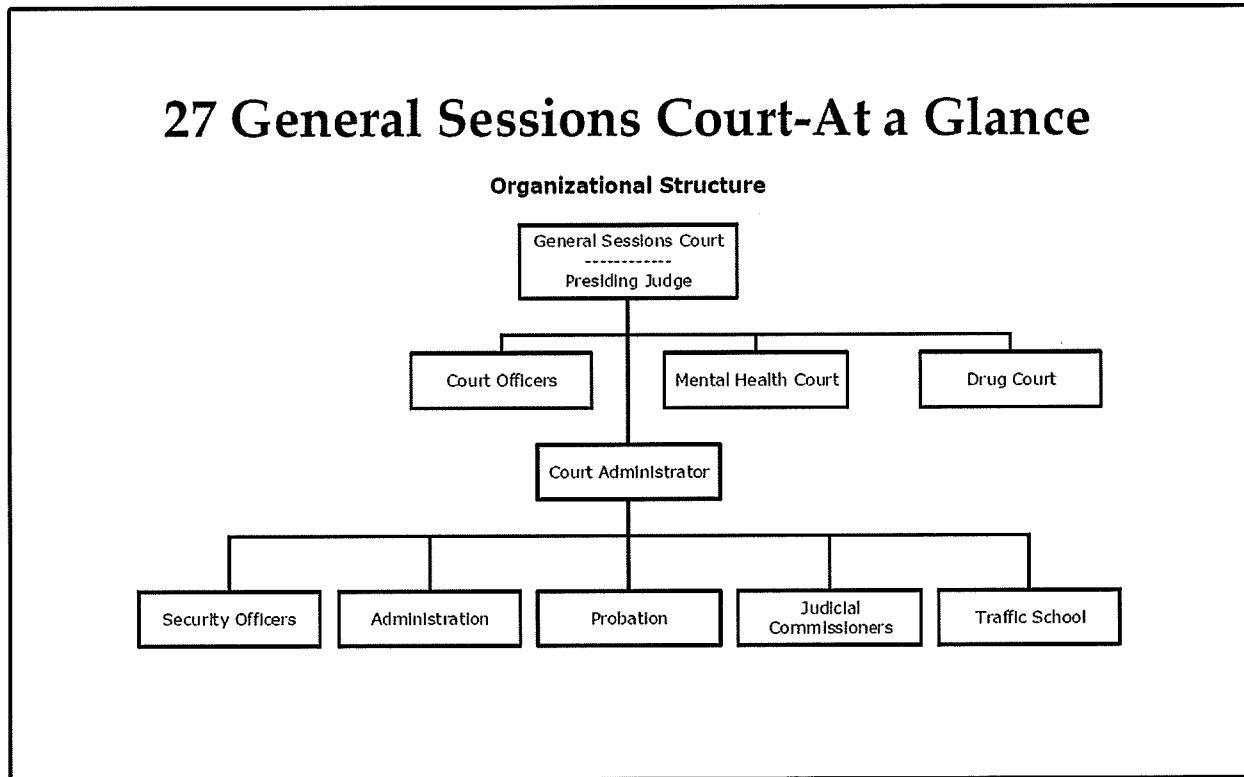
Tennessee has three types of courts of limited jurisdiction: general sessions courts, municipal courts, and juvenile courts. General sessions courts have the authority to hear mental health cases per TENN. CODE ANN. § 16-15-5013 (2004). Mental health cases include any petition filed under the mental health law compiled in title 33, and mental health commitments. TENN. CODE ANN. § 16-15-5013(b) (2004). Juvenile courts also have the authority to hear mental health cases concerning minors. The goal of the mental health court under Tennessee law is to “strive to identify and provide treatment and services to persons who are mentally ill, developmentally disabled or dually diagnosed, or persons who have a history of alcohol and drug abuse.” TENN. CODE ANN. § 16-15-5013(c) (2004).

Tennessee has established four mental health courts to date:

- (1) Davidson County Mental Health Court – established in 2000. It hears cases concerning adults charged with violations or felonies.
- (2) Hawkins County Recovery Court – established in 2013. It hears cases concerning adults with substance use, mental health, and company-occurring disorders (which means that the person suffers from mental illness and substance abuse) who have been charged with violations, misdemeanors, or nonviolent felonies.
- (3) Shelby County Mental Health Court – established in 2016. It specializes in nonviolent, misdemeanor cases.
- (4) Washington County Mental Health Court – established in 2007. It hears cases concerning adults charged with misdemeanors.

Adult Mental Health Treatment Court Locator, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (Sept. 23, 2016), available at http://www.samhsa.gov/gains-center/mental-health-treatment-court-locator/adults?field_gains_mhc_state_value=TN.

Here is an example of how the Davidson Mental Health Court is structured; Davidson County encompasses the City of Nashville:



1 This is the organizational structure of the General Sessions Court in Davidson County, Tennessee. *Metropolitan Nashville/Davidson County FY 2016 Operating Budget, City’s Guide to the Metro Budget (Sept. 23, 2016)*, available at <http://www.nashville.gov/Finance/Management-and-Budget/Citizens-Guide-to-the-Budget.aspx>.

B. Texas

Texas has established more mental health courts than Tennessee, and its statutory provisions are more detailed than those found in Tennessee’s code.

Texas counties are permitted to establish to mental health courts for persons who: (1) have been arrested for or charged with a misdemeanor or felony; and (2) are suspected by a law enforcement agency or a court of having a mental illness or mental retardation. TEX. GOV. CODE § 125.002 (2003). Texas currently has more than twelve mental health courts operating at the county level. *Adult Mental Health Treatment Court Locator*, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (Sept. 23, 2016), available at http://www.samhsa.gov/gains-center/mental-health-treatment-court-locator/adults?field_gains_mhc_state_value=TX.

Texas mental health court programs are required to have certain features to help achieve their goals. Some of these features include: (1) the integration of mental illness treatment services in the processing of cases in the judicial system; (2) the use of a nonadversarial approach involving prosecutors and defense attorneys to promote public safety and to protect the due process rights of program participants; (3) early identification and placement of eligible participants in the program; and (4) access to mental illness treatment services, among others.

TEX. GOV. CODE § 125.001 (2003). These required characteristics, in addition to the others listed in the statute, are derived from the Bureau of Justice Assistance's "Key Components" that help make drug courts and other specialty court programs successful. John Ashcroft, Deborah J. Daniels, Domingo S. Herraiz, *Defining Drug Courts: The Key Components*, Bureau of Justice Assistance (Sept. 23, 2016), available at <http://www.courts.ca.gov/documents/DefiningDC.pdf>. The idea is that the best approach for providing assistance for people who suffer from mental illnesses in the criminal justice system is fostering team work across mental health and legal professions, and to come up with options for the participants other than incarceration.

Texas mental health courts are voluntary programs. Participants are permitted to choose whether they would rather proceed through the mental health court program or be adjudicated through the traditional criminal justice system. TEX. GOV. CODE § 125.003(a)(2)(B) (2003). Moreover, the mental health courts are obligated to provide participants legal counsel and court-ordered individualized treatment plans indicating the services that will be provided to the participant. TEX. GOV. CODE § 125.003(a)(2)(A), (D) (2003).

II. Arkansas' Legal Framework and the Craighead and Crittenden County Mental Health Court's Administrative Plan

A. Specialty Court Statute

Under a statute enacted in 2015, Arkansas circuit courts and district courts are permitted to establish specialty courts, including mental health courts, to serve at-risk populations such as those diagnosed with a mental or behavioral health issue. ARK. CODE ANN. §16-10-139(a) (2015).

All specialty courts have to be operated by a circuit court or district court and must be approved by the Supreme Court. ARK. CODE ANN. §16-10-139(b) (2015). Specialty courts obtain Supreme Court approval by submitting an administrative plan per Supreme Court Order Number 14. *Id.*

B. Administrative Plans per Arkansas Supreme Court Order 14

Administrative plans for a judicial circuit that detail its operations have to be submitted to the Supreme Court for approval by July 1 of each year following the year in which the general election of circuit judges is held. Ark. Sup. Ct. Order No. 14 (2001). In a judicial circuit with more than one judge, one of the judges must be selected to serve as the administrative judge, who supervises the operations of the judicial circuit. *Id.*

Administrative plans have to include a description of the assignment and allocation of cases. *Id.* There has to be a procedure in place to allow for the random assignment of cases that apportions an equal number of cases to each judge in a judicial circuit. *Id.* Cases of a certain subject matter may be exclusively assigned to a particular judge, but that judge cannot be precluded from hearing cases concerning other subject matter. *Id.* Thus, if a circuit court decides to establish a mental health court, the administrative judge can assign all of the mental health cases to a particular judge, so that no other judge hears mental health matters.

Specialty courts, such as mental health courts, have to be particularly described in the administrative plan. “The plan shall: (A) describe the program and how it is operated; (B) provide the statutory or legal authority on which [the program] is based; (C) certify that the program conforms to all applicable sentencing laws, including fines, fees, court costs, and probation assessments; (D) describe the program’s use of court resources, including without limitation, prosecuting attorneys or public defenders, and the availability of such resources and how they will be provided; and (E) provide the source of funding for the programs.” Ark. Sup. Ct. Order No. 14 (2001).

After reviewing the legal framework in Arkansas, it is helpful to see how one judicial district has set up its mental health court.

C. Craighead and Crittenden County Mental Health Court’s Administrative Plan

Craighead and Crittenden Counties are two of the six counties encompassed in the Second Judicial Circuit of Arkansas. Ark. Sup. Ct. Order No. 14 (2001). There are eleven circuit judges, one for each of the eleven divisions of the Second Circuit. Judge Victor Hill is the sixth division judge and presides over the Craighead and Crittenden County Mental Health Court. *Id.*

The Craighead and Crittenden County Mental Health Court has a team in place that includes mental health counselors, a prosecutor, a public defender, a probation officer, and the circuit judge. Amended Plan of the 2nd Judicial Circuit § VII(B)(5)(a) (2016). The team has staffing sessions at 8:00 am every Wednesday in Marion and every Thursday in Jonesboro. *Id.* at § VII(B)(5)(d). The team discusses the progress of the participants, whether the court needs to address any infractions or needed reminders concerning the rules, and any new referrals. *Id.* Although the treatment providers and other team members can offer recommendations, the circuit judge has the final say regarding continued treatment or sanctions.

The process for the participant starts with a referral from a team member. *Id.* at § VII(B)(5)(a). Candidates for referral typically have a history of mental illness and a criminal record. *Id.* If the candidate has a mental illness that is treatable and he or she is competent to enter a plea, the candidate will enter a plea – misdemeanors in district court, felonies in circuit court – and commence treatment immediately. *Id.*

The treatment program lasts for one year, or longer depending on the nature of the offense and the progress of the participant. Amended Plan of the 2nd Judicial Circuit § VII(B)(5)(a) (2016). Once admitted to the program, participants must comply with doctor’s orders for prescribed medications, attend intensive daily group and individual counseling sessions, meet with probation officers, and submit to random drug screenings. *Id.* Team members assist with arranging benefits and housing for participants. There are four requirements for a participant to graduate from the program: (1) the participant must remain drug and alcohol free, (2) pay any fines and costs that have not been waived, (3) complete any court-ordered community service, and (4) keep a curfew and call in every night to a designated team member. *Id.*

Craighead and Crittenden Counties have partnered with Mid-South Health Systems to administer the treatment portion mental health court program. The program was established in 2009 and was initially funded by a grant from the Bureau of Justice Assistance (“BJA”). The grant provided funding for the first two years of the operation, starting in 2010. For the first year the program received an award of \$103,908, and the second year it received \$94,471. The largest expense provided the salary for the project coordinator. The grant budget also included travel and training for program administrators, as well as consultation and contracts to help facilitate program planning and evaluation. (See attached document entitled, “*Project Intercept*, Budget Detail Worksheet and Narrative” for detailed budget allocation information.)

The grant from the BJA has since expired, but this year Craighead County received another grant from the Accountability Court Funding Adult Specialty Courts Program from Arkansas Community Corrections (“ACC”). CRAIGHEAD COUNTY, ARK. APPROPRIATION ORDINANCE NO. 2016-4 (2016). \$30,938.00 of the grant fund from ACC has been designated for the Mental Health Court of Craighead County, and \$30,935.00 of the grant fund has been designated to the Mental Health Court of Crittenden County. *Id.* The bulk of the treatment process for participants from Crittenden County is carried out in Craighead County. *Id.*

According to the Project Director, Shadun Duncan, at Mid-South Health Systems (“MSHS”), treatment costs are largely covered by Medicaid or private insurance plans. For participants that do not have insurance, treatment providers work to help them obtain coverage. Duncan reported that one challenge the mental health court program has been unable to meet thus far, is helping participants who are currently homeless. As Duncan noted, it is difficult to provide treatment for someone whose basic needs are not being met, and neither the court nor MSHS have the resources to provide housing at this point.

As of June 30, 2016, the Craighead and Crittenden County Mental Health Court program has conducted 54 intake interviews, 25 follow-up interviews, and 13 discharge interviews (which means that the participant was either sent to jail or was non-compliant with the program requirements). The interviews are conducted before, during, and after treatment to mark participants’ progress. Results of the interviews demonstrate that the program has experienced some indicators of success thus far. For example, within 30 days prior to intake, 41% of participants reported the use of alcohol 33% reported the use of illegal drugs. For those who gave a six-month follow-up interview, only 8% reported using alcohol or drugs within the prior 30 days. Moreover, reported incidence of participants experiencing significant mental health issues decreased between the initial intake interview and six-month follow-up interviews. (See attached documents entitled “CATCC Data Update, May 18, 2016”; and “CATCC Data Update, June 30, 2016.”)

CONCLUSION

To replicate a successful mental health court in other Arkansas counties, it can be helpful to review other states’ provisions regarding mental health courts because states like Tennessee and Texas have already established successful mental health court programs that have been operating for several years. It is a good way to evaluate some of the features of mental health courts that transcend state boundaries. It is perhaps even more helpful to see Arkansas’ legal

framework and how a county in Arkansas has already set up a successful mental health court. Mental health court programs can greatly reduce costs of housing inmates, reduce the overall prison population, and reduce recidivism rates.

Tenn. Code Ann. § 16-15-5013

Current through the 2016 Session

Tennessee Code Annotated > Title 16 Courts > Chapter 15 Courts of General Sessions > Part 50 Compensation and Qualifications of Judges -- Jurisdiction

16-15-5013. Designation of division of general sessions court as mental health court.

- (a) The county commission of any county having a population of eight hundred thousand (800,000) or more, according to the 2000 federal census or any subsequent federal census, may designate a division of the county's general sessions court as the mental health court. The mental health court shall be staffed using existing general sessions court staff members.
- (b) The mental health court is granted the power to hear cases involving petitions filed under the mental health law, compiled in title 33, and mental commitments.
- (c) The mental health court shall strive to identify and provide treatment and services to persons who are mentally ill, developmentally disabled or dually diagnosed, or persons who have a history of alcohol or drug abuse.
- (d) The mental health court shall also strive to create a single point of contact for persons governed by this section and shall seek to provide case management, forensic alternative community treatment and community-based services.

History

Acts 2004, ch. 703, § 1.

TENNESSEE CODE ANNOTATED

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Tex. Gov't Code § 125.001

This document is current through the 2015 regular session, 84th Legislature.

Texas Statutes & Codes Annotated by LexisNexis® > Government Code > Title 2 Judicial Branch > Subtitle K Specialty Courts > Chapter 125 Mental Health Court Programs

Sec. 125.001. Mental Health Court Program Defined.

In this chapter, "mental health court program" means a program that has the following essential characteristics:

- (1) the integration of mental illness treatment services and mental retardation services in the processing of cases in the judicial system;
- (2) the use of a nonadversarial approach involving prosecutors and defense attorneys to promote public safety and to protect the due process rights of program participants;
- (3) early identification and prompt placement of eligible participants in the program;
- (4) access to mental illness treatment services and mental retardation services;
- (5) ongoing judicial interaction with program participants;
- (6) diversion of potentially mentally ill or mentally retarded defendants to needed services as an alternative to subjecting those defendants to the criminal justice system;
- (7) monitoring and evaluation of program goals and effectiveness;
- (8) continuing interdisciplinary education to promote effective program planning, implementation, and operations; and
- (9) development of partnerships with public agencies and community organizations, including local mental retardation authorities.

History

Enacted by Acts 2003, 78th Leg., ch. 1120 (H.B. 2609), § 1, effective September 1, 2003; am. Acts 2013, 83rd Leg., ch. 747 (S.B. 462), § 1.06, effective September 1, 2013 (renumbered from Tex. Health & Safety Code Sec. 616.001).

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Tex. Gov't Code § 125.002

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Sec. 125.002. Authority to Establish Program.

The commissioners court of a county may establish a mental health court program for persons who:

- (1) have been arrested for or charged with a misdemeanor or felony; and
- (2) are suspected by a law enforcement agency or a court of having a mental illness or mental retardation.

History

Enacted by Acts 2003, 78th Leg., ch. 1120 (H.B. 2609), § 1, effective September 1, 2003; am. Acts 2005, 79th Leg., ch. 1130 (H.B. 2518), § 1, effective June 18, 2005; am. Acts 2013, 83rd Leg., ch. 747 (S.B. 462), § 1.06, effective September 1, 2013 (renumbered from Tex. Health & Safety Code Sec. 616.002).

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Tex. Gov't Code § 125.003

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Sec. 125.003. Program.

- (a) A mental health court program established under Section 125.002:
- (1) may handle all issues arising under Articles 16.22 and 17.032, Code of Criminal Procedure, and Chapter 46B, Code of Criminal Procedure; and
 - (2) must:
 - (A) ensure a person eligible for the program is provided legal counsel before volunteering to proceed through the mental health court program and while participating in the program;
 - (B) allow a person, if eligible for the program, to choose whether to proceed through the mental health court program or proceed through the regular criminal justice system;
 - (C) allow a participant to withdraw from the mental health court program at any time before a trial on the merits has been initiated;
 - (D) provide a participant with a court-ordered individualized treatment plan indicating the services that will be provided to the participant; and
 - (E) ensure that the jurisdiction of the mental health court extends at least six months but does not extend beyond the probationary period for the offense charged if the probationary period is longer than six months.
- (b) The issues shall be handled by a magistrate, as designated by Article 2.09, Code of Criminal Procedure, who is part of a mental health court program established under Section 125.002.

History

Enacted by Acts 2003, 78th Leg., ch. 1120 (H.B. 2609), § 1, effective September 1, 2003; am. Acts 2005, 79th Leg., ch. 1130 (H.B. 2518), § 2, effective June 18, 2005; am. Acts 2013, 83rd Leg., ch. 747 (S.B. 462), § 1.06, effective September 1, 2013 (renumbered from Tex. Health & Safety Code Sec. 616.003).

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A.C.A. § 16-10-139

Current through the 2016 Second Extraordinary Session, 2016 Fiscal Session, and 2016 Third Extraordinary Session of the 90th General Assembly.

Arkansas Code Annotated > Title 16 Practice, Procedure, And Courts > Subtitle 2. Courts and Court Officers > Chapter 10 General Provisions > Subchapter 1-- General Provisions

16-10-139. Specialty court program evaluation and approval.

- (a) As used in this section, "specialty court program" means one of the following:
- (1) A pre-adjudication program under § 5-4-901 et seq.;
 - (2) An approved drug court program under the Arkansas Drug Court Act, § 16-98-301 et seq.;
 - (3) The Swift and Certain Accountability on Probation Pilot Program under § 16-93-1701 et seq.; and
 - (4) Any other specialty court program that has been approved by the Supreme Court, including without limitation specialty court programs known as:
 - (A) A DWI court;
 - (B) A mental health court;
 - (C) A veteran's court;
 - (D) A juvenile drug court;
 - (E) A "HOPE" court;
 - (F) A "smarter sentencing" court; and
 - (G) A mental health crisis intervention center.
- (b) A specialty court program operated by a circuit court or district court must be approved by the Supreme Court in the administrative plan submitted under Supreme Court Administrative Order No. 14.
- (c)
- (1) The Specialty Court Program Advisory Committee shall evaluate and make findings with respect to all specialty court programs operated by a circuit court or district court in this state and refer the findings to the Supreme Court.
 - (2) An evaluation under this section shall reflect nationally recognized and peer-reviewed standards for each particular type of specialty court program.
 - (3) The Specialty Court Program Advisory Committee shall also:
 - (A) Establish, implement, and operate a uniform specialty court program evaluation process to ensure specialty court program resources are uniformly directed to high-risk and medium-risk offenders and that specialty court programs provide effective and proven practices that reduce recidivism, as well as other factors such as substance dependency, among participants;
 - (B) Establish an evaluation process that ensures that any new and existing specialty court program that is a drug court meets standards for drug court operation under § 16-98-302(b); and
 - (C) Promulgate rules to be approved by the Supreme Court to carry out the evaluation process under this section.
- (d) A specialty court program shall be evaluated under the following schedule:
- (1) A specialty court program established on or after April 1, 2015, shall be evaluated after its second year of funded operation;

A.C.A. § 16-10-139

- (2) A ***specialty court*** program in existence on April 1, 2015, shall be evaluated under the requirements of this section prior to expending resources budgeted for fiscal year 2017; and
- (3) A ***specialty court*** program shall be reevaluated every two (2) years after the initial evaluation.

History

Acts 2015, No. 895, § 15.

Arkansas Code of 1987 Annotated Official Edition

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ARKANSAS JUDICIARY

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Order 14. Administration of Circuit Courts

1. Divisions.

a. The circuit judges of a judicial circuit shall establish the following subject-matter divisions in each county of the judicial circuit: criminal, civil, juvenile, probate, and domestic relations. The designation of divisions is for the purpose of judicial administration and caseload management and is not for the purpose of subject-matter jurisdiction. The creation of divisions shall in no way limit the powers and duties of the judges to hear all matters within the jurisdiction of the circuit court.

b. For purposes of this order, "probate" means cases relating to decedent estate administration, trust administration, adoption, guardianship, conservatorship, commitment, and adult protective custody. "Domestic Relations" means cases relating to divorce, annulment, maintenance, custody, visitation, support, paternity, and domestic abuse. Provided, however, the definitions of "probate" and "domestic relations" are not intended to restrict the juvenile division of circuit court from hearing adoption, guardianship, support, custody, paternity, or commitment issues which may arise in juvenile proceedings.

c. Specialty dockets or programs, typically, employ a problem-solving approach with the judge supervising a treatment plan for a defendant that is designed and implemented by a team of court staff and health professionals. Examples include "drug courts," "mental health courts," "veterans courts," "DWI courts," "Hope courts," "smarter sentencing courts," and "swift courts." Specialty dockets or programs may be established within a subject-matter division of a circuit court if they are described in the circuit's administrative plan and approved by the supreme court.

2. Administrative Judges. In each judicial circuit in which there are two or more circuit judges, there shall be an administrative judge.

a. Means of Selection. On or before the first day of February of each year following the year in which the general election is held, the circuit judges of a judicial circuit shall select one of their number by secret ballot to serve as the administrative judge for the judicial circuit. In circuits with fewer than ten judges the selection must be unanimous among the judges in the judicial circuit. In circuits with 10 or more judges the selection shall require the approval of at least 75% of the judges. The name of the administrative judge shall be submitted in writing to the Supreme Court. If the judges are unable to agree on a selection, they shall notify the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court in writing and furnish information detailing their efforts to select an administrative judge and the results of their balloting. The Supreme Court shall then select the administrative judge. An administrative judge shall be selected on the basis of his or her administrative skills.

b. Term of Office. The administrative judge shall serve a term of two years and may serve successive terms. The administrative judge shall be subject to removal for cause by the Supreme Court. If a vacancy occurs in the office of the administrative judge prior to the end of a term, then within twenty days of such vacancy, the circuit judges in office at the time of such

vacancy shall select an administrative judge to serve the unexpired term, and failing to do so, the Supreme Court shall select a replacement.

c. **Duties.** In addition to his or her regular judicial duties, an administrative judge shall exercise general administrative supervision over the circuit court and judges within his or her judicial circuit under the administrative plan submitted pursuant to Section 3 of this Administrative Order. The administrative judge will be the liaison for that judicial circuit with the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court in matters relating to administration. In addition, the duties of the administrative judge shall include the following:

(1) **Administrative Plan.** The administrative judge shall insure that the administrative plan and its implementation are consistent with the requirements of the orders of the Supreme Court.

(2) **Case Assignment.** Cases shall be assigned under the supervision of the administrative judge in accordance with the circuit's administrative plan. The administrative judge shall assure that the business of the court is apportioned among the circuit judges as equally as possible, and cases may be reassigned by the administrative judge as necessity requires. A circuit judge to whom a case is assigned shall accept that case unless he or she is disqualified or the interests of justice require that the case not be heard by that judge.

(3) **Information Compilation.** The administrative judge shall have responsibility for the computation, development, and coordination of case statistics and other management data respecting the judicial circuit.

(4) **Improvements in the Functioning of the Court.** The administrative judge shall periodically evaluate the effectiveness of the court in administering justice and recommend changes to the Supreme Court.

d. **One-judge circuit.** A circuit judge in a one-judge circuit is an administrative judge. An administrative plan shall be submitted to address specialty court programs (see subsection (3)(c)(2) of this administrative order), state district judges (see subsection (3)(c)(3)), or district court plans (see subsection (3)(c)(4)) of this order.

3. **Administrative Plan.** The circuit judges of each judicial circuit by majority vote shall adopt a plan for circuit court administration. The administrative judge of each judicial circuit shall submit the administrative plan to the Supreme Court. The purpose of the administrative plan is to facilitate the best use of the available judicial and support resources within each circuit so that cases will be resolved in an efficient and prompt manner. The plan shall include the following:

a. **Case Assignment and Allocation.**

(1) The plan shall describe the process for the assignment of cases and shall control the assignment and allocation of cases in the judicial circuit. In the absence of good cause to the contrary, the plan of assignment of cases shall assume (i) random selection of unrelated cases; (ii) a substantially equal apportionment of cases among the circuit judges of a judicial circuit; and (iii) all matters connected with a pending or supplemental proceeding will be heard by the judge to whom the matter was originally assigned. For purposes of subsection 3(a)(1)(i), "random selection" means that cases assigned to a particular subject-matter division shall be randomly distributed among the judges assigned to hear those types of cases. For purposes of subsection 3(a)(1)(ii), "a substantially equal apportionment of cases" does not require that the judges among whom the cases of a division are assigned must hear the same percentage of such cases so long as the judges' overall caseloads are substantially equal.

(2) Cases in a subject-matter division may be exclusively assigned to particular judges, but such assignment shall not preclude judges from hearing cases of any other subject-matter division.

b. **Caseload Estimate.** The plan shall provide a process which will apportion the business of the circuit court among each of the judges within the judicial circuit on as equal a basis as possible. The plan shall include an estimate of the projected caseload of each of the judges based upon previous case filings. If, at any time, it is determined that a workload imbalance exists which is affecting the judicial circuit or a judge adversely, the plan shall be amended subject to the provisions of Section 4 of this Administrative Order.

c. **Other Provisions.**

(1) **Recusals.** The plan shall provide the process for handling recusals, the reassignment of a case, and requests for the assignment of a judge by the Supreme Court. This process shall be consistent with the requirements of Administrative Order Nos. 1 and 16 and may address the use of state district court judges.

(2) **Specialty Dockets or Programs.** The plan shall describe any special programs, dockets, or proceedings, including such things as the operation of a specialty docket or court program (see subsection (1)(c) of this administrative order). The plan shall: (A) describe the program and how it is operated; (B) provide the statutory or legal authority on which it is based; (C) certify that the program conforms to all applicable sentencing laws, including fines, fees, court costs, and probation assessments; (D) describe the program's use of court resources, including without limitation, prosecuting attorneys or public defenders, and the availability of such resources and how they will be provided; and (E) provide the source of funding for the programs.

(3) **State District Court Judges.** If state district court judges preside over circuit court matters pursuant to the provisions of Administrative Order No. 18, the plan shall (A) describe the cases or matters included; (B) state the judges participating and the assignment and allocation of cases to them; and (C) if specialty dockets or programs are included, provide the information required by subsection (3)(c)(2) of this administrative order.

(4) **District Court Plans.** Administrative plans prepared by State District Judges or Local District Judges pursuant to Administrative Order No. 18, section 9, shall be appended to the circuit court's administrative plan for submission to the supreme court under section (4) of this administrative order. The administrative judge and other circuit judges may endorse, object to, or otherwise comment on the district court's administrative plan.

(3) The Administrative Office of the Courts shall as soon as practical develop and make available to each judicial circuit a computerized program to assure (i) random assignment of cases where appropriate and (ii) a substantially equal apportionment of cases among the judges.

b. **Caseload Estimate.** The plan shall provide a process which will apportion the business of the circuit court among each of the judges within the judicial circuit on as equal a basis as possible. The plan shall include an estimate of the projected caseload of each of the judges based upon previous case filings. If, at any time, it is determined that a workload imbalance exists which is affecting the judicial circuit or a judge adversely, the plan shall be amended subject to the provisions of Section 4 of this Administrative Order.

4. **Supreme Court.**

a. The administrative plan for the judicial circuit shall be submitted by the administrative judge to the Supreme Court by July 1 of each year following the year in which the general election of circuit judges is held. The effective date of the plan will be the following January 1.

Until a subsequent plan is submitted to and published by the Supreme Court, any plan currently in effect shall remain in full force. Judges who are appointed or elected to fill a vacancy shall assume the caseload assigned to the judge they are replacing until such time a new administrative plan is required or the original plan is amended. Upon approval, the Supreme Court shall publish the administrative plan and a copy shall be filed with the clerk of the circuit court in each county within the judicial circuit and the Clerk of the Supreme Court. The process for the amendment of a plan shall be the same as that of the plan's initial adoption.

b. In the event the administrative judge is unable to submit a plan consistent with the provisions of this Administrative Order, the Supreme Court shall formulate a plan for the equitable distribution of cases and caseloads within the judicial circuit. The Supreme Court shall set out the plan in an order which shall be filed with the clerk of each court in the judicial circuit and the Clerk of the Supreme Court. The clerk shall thereafter assign cases in accordance with the plan.

c. In the event an approved plan is not being followed, a judge may bring the matter to the attention of the Chief Justice of the Arkansas Supreme Court by setting out in writing the nature of the problem. Upon receipt of a complaint, the Supreme Court may cause an investigation to be undertaken by appropriate personnel and will take other action as may be necessary to insure the efficient operation of the courts and the expeditious dispatch of litigation in the judicial circuit.

History Text:

History. Adopted April 6, 2001; amended November 1, 2001; amended July 11, 2002; amended January 30, 2003; amended January 22, 2004; amended May 27, 2010; section 3(a)(2) amended April 21, 2011; amended and effective December 13, 2012.

"(1) The administrative plans submitted by the following judicial circuits are approved: 1st, 4th, 8th-N, 8th-S, 11th-W, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th-E, 19th-W, 20th, 22nd, and 23rd.

"(2) The plan adopted by the majority of the circuit judges and submitted by the administrative judge in the 10th judicial circuit is approved.

"(3) The administrative plans submitted by the 7th, 9th-W, 13th, and 21st judicial circuits are approved conditioned upon these plans being modified to provide for the computerized random assignment of cases. (See Administrative Order Number 14 (3)(a)(3)).

"(4) Administrative Order Number 14 (3)(a)(2) provides that 'except for the exclusive assignment of criminal and juvenile division cases, cases in other subject-matter divisions should not be exclusively assigned to particular judges absent extraordinary reasons which must be set out in the circuit's administrative plan.' The plans submitted by the 2nd, 5th, 6th, and 12th judicial circuits provide for particular judges to exclusively hear domestic relations and probate cases, but the plans fail to set out the extraordinary reasons for such assignments. Accordingly, these plans are remanded, and the above listed circuits are directed to furnish the Court with the required explanation or to submit a modified plan.

"(5) The plan submitted by the 3rd judicial circuit provides that one judge 'will primarily hear equity cases.' We have made clear that cases cannot be assigned based upon a law/equity dichotomy; consequently, this plan is remanded with directions to correct this flaw.

"The plans submitted by the 1st judicial circuit and the 6th judicial circuit as it relates to case assignments in Perry County have a troubling feature. Each provides for the open assignment of certain cases as opposed to the assignment of each case to a particular judge. We understand the reasons for this practice, but these judicial circuits should work toward assigning each case to a judge. In the future, plans may not be approved with this open

assignment feature.

"Finally, we announce that it is the Court's belief that rotation of judges in those instances where judges are exclusively assigned to criminal or juvenile cases may be desirable. The possibility of 'burn-out,' as well as a desire to diversify, are factors worthy of consideration. Administrative judges and all circuit judges should be cognizant of this consideration as plans are prepared in the future. Hopefully, the wishes of colleagues will be addressed, but the Court will consider the possible need for rotation in specific instances, as well as any necessary amendment to Administrative Order Number 14.

"Pursuant to Administrative Order Number 14, approved plans shall be effective January 1, 2004."

Associated Court Rules:

Administrative Orders

Source URL: <https://courts.arkansas.gov/rules-and-administrative-orders/court-rules/order-14-administration-circuit-courts>

**AMENDED 2016 PLAN OF THE 2ND JUDICIAL CIRCUIT PURSUANT TO
ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER No. 14**

I. INTRODUCTION

The Circuit Judges of the Second Judicial Circuit of the State Arkansas, acting in compliance with Administrative Order No. 14 of the Supreme Court of Arkansas adopted April 6, 2001, as amended, hereby adopt this Plan for submission to the Supreme Court for the effective administration of justice in the 2nd Judicial Circuit of the State of Arkansas. The 2nd Judicial Circuit consists of six (6) counties and nine (9) courthouses. The six (6) counties are Clay, Craighead, Crittenden, Greene, Mississippi and Poinsett. Three of these counties have two (2) county seats: Craighead County with seats in Jonesboro and Lake City; Clay County with seats in Corning and Piggott; and Mississippi County with seats in Blytheville and Osceola.

There are currently eleven (11) Circuit Judges serving this area. The present judges of the 2nd Judicial Circuit and the division they hold are as follows:

Judge Pam Honeycutt	Division 1
Judge Thomas Fowler	Division 2
Judge Brent Davis	Division 3
Judge Cindy Thyer	Division 4
Judge Ralph Wilson	Division 5
Judge Victor Hill	Division 6
Judge Barbara Halsey	Division 7
Judge John N. Fogleman	Division 8
Judge Melissa Richardson	Division 9
Judge Dan Ritchey	Division 10
Judge Randy Philhours	Division 11

II. ADMINISTRATIVE POLICY

The case management and administrative procedures to be used within the 2nd Judicial Circuit to administer this plan and any subsequent plan will be determined by a majority vote of the Circuit Judges of the 2nd Judicial Circuit. One of the circuit judges shall serve as the Administrative Judge (AJ). The AJ shall take any and all actions necessary to implement this plan and the administrative procedures established by the Circuit Judges of this Circuit. Judge Ralph Wilson currently

serves as AJ and will continue in that capacity **until January 31, 2017**. Thereafter, the AJ shall be selected and serve a term as provided in Section 2 of Administrative Order No. 14 as amended. This Plan, if approved by the Supreme Court, will take effect **January 1, 2016**, and be effective until replaced by any subsequently approved plan.

III. CASE ASSIGNMENT AND ALLOCATION

A) Of the eleven (11) circuit judges, ten (10) shall be assigned to the Domestic Relations and Probate Divisions.

B) **Juvenile Delinquency and FINS cases.** The Circuit Judge elected to Division 2 shall be randomly assigned 50% of the Juvenile Delinquency and FINS cases. The Circuit Judge elected to Division 4 shall be randomly assigned 25% of the Juvenile Delinquency and FINS cases. The Circuit Judge elected to Division 7 shall be randomly assigned 25% of the Juvenile Delinquency and FINS cases.

Dependency-Neglect Cases. The Division 4 Circuit Judge shall be randomly assigned 60% of the Craighead County Dependency-Neglect cases which is 24% of the D-N cases in the Second Judicial Circuit. The Division 5 Circuit Judge shall be assigned 100% of the Crittenden County Dependency-Neglect cases, 100% of the Mississippi County (Chickasawba and Osceola Districts) Dependency-Neglect cases, and 100% of the Poinsett County Dependency-Neglect cases, which is 31% of the D-N cases in the Second Judicial Circuit. The Division 7 Circuit Judge shall be assigned 100% of the Greene County Dependency-Neglect cases, which is 24% of the D-N cases in the Second Judicial Circuit. The Division 9 Circuit Judge shall be randomly assigned 40% of the Craighead County Dependency-Neglect cases and 100% of the Clay County Eastern and Western Districts) Dependency-Neglect cases, which is 21% of the D-N cases in the Second Judicial Circuit.

C) All Eleven (11) Circuit Judges shall be randomly assigned all Criminal and Civil Division cases as described in subsection IV. **CIVIL AND CRIMINAL ASSIGNMENTS.** The Circuit Judges elected to Divisions 4, 5, 7 and 9 shall have a reduced Criminal and Civil Division caseload because of their Dependency-Neglect caseload.

D) This assignment of the respective Circuit Judges to a particular division shall not preclude any Circuit Judge from hearing any and all routine and uncontested matters irrespective of the division assignments. Motions for continuance and motions to be relieved as counsel are to be heard by the judge to whom the case is assigned.

IV. CIVIL AND CRIMINAL DIVISION ASSIGNMENTS

The Circuit Clerks of the respective counties will be responsible for the random assignment of civil, juvenile and criminal cases pursuant to this plan. Pending development of the computer program referred to in paragraph 2.b.(2) of Administrative Order No. 14, this random assignment shall be accomplished by the clerk placing into a container eighteen (18) chips for civil division cases and twenty-four (24) chips for criminal division cases. These chips shall be marked with the appropriate division number for the respective judges who will be assigned cases within that county and for that subject matter division. There shall be an equal number of chips for each judge assigned to hear cases within that county (or district in the case of dual county seats). As each case is filed, the Clerk shall draw a chip. The case shall be assigned to the Judge whose chip is drawn. The chip shall then be placed into a second container. Once the first container's chips are entirely used, the process shall begin anew with the chips in the second container. All matters connected with a pending or supplemental proceeding shall be automatically assigned by the clerk to the Judge to whom the matter was originally assigned. In such a case, the clerk shall manually retrieve a chip for the assigned judge and transfer it to the used chip box.

In the Eastern District of Clay County, all criminal and civil cases shall be assigned to judges elected to Divisions 1 and 10. In the Western District of Clay County, all criminal and civil cases shall be assigned to judges elected to Divisions 5 and 11.

In the Western District of Craighead County, all criminal cases shall be assigned to judges elected to Divisions 2, 3, 4 and 6. All cases referred to drug court for disposition shall then be reassigned to the judge elected to Division 9. All civil cases filed in this district shall be assigned to judges elected to Divisions 1 and 8.

Because of the comparatively small caseload in the Eastern District of Craighead County and in view of speedy trial considerations and judicial efficiency, all civil and criminal cases will be assigned to a single Circuit Judge within that district. All civil and criminal cases shall be assigned to the judge elected to Division 8.

In Crittenden County, all criminal cases shall be assigned to judges elected to Divisions 5, 8 and 11. All cases referred to drug court for disposition shall then be reassigned to the judge elected to Division 4. All civil cases filed in Crittenden County shall be assigned to judges elected to Divisions 1, 2 and 6.

In Greene County, all criminal cases shall be assigned to judges elected to Divisions 1, 3 and 7. All cases referred to drug court for disposition shall then be

reassigned to the judge elected to Division 3. All civil cases filed in Greene County shall be assigned to judges elected Divisions 9 and 11.

In Poinsett County, all criminal cases shall be assigned to judges elected to Divisions 7, 8 and 10. All civil cases filed in Poinsett County shall be assigned to judges elected to Divisions 1 and 11.

In the Chickasawba District of Mississippi County, all criminal cases shall be assigned to judges elected to Divisions 4, 5 and 9. All cases referred to drug court for disposition shall then be reassigned to the judge elected to Division 5. All civil cases filed in the Chickasawba District of Mississippi County shall be assigned to judges elected to Divisions 2, 3 and 11.

In the Osceola District of Mississippi County, all criminal cases shall be assigned to judges elected to Divisions 6 and 10. All cases referred to drug court for disposition shall then be reassigned to the judge elected to Division 5. All civil cases filed in the Osceola District of Mississippi County shall be assigned to judges elected to Divisions 4 and 7.

V. DOMESTIC RELATIONS AND PROBATE DIVISION ASSIGNMENTS

For the purposes of this plan, "Domestic Relations" shall mean cases relating to divorce, annulment, separate maintenance, child custody, visitation, child support, paternity and domestic abuse. "Probate" means cases relating to decedent's estates, trust administration, adoption, guardianship, conservatorship, commitment, change of name and adult protective custody. All cases filed in the Domestic Relations and Probate Divisions of the Circuit Court of the various counties within the 2nd Judicial District shall be assigned to the Judges elected to Divisions 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10 and 11. Case assignment in the Domestic Relations and Probate Divisions shall be randomly done and assigned in the following percentages:

Division 1 - 11.90%
Division 2 - 1.10%
Division 3 - 8.50%
Division 4 - 3.00%
Division 5 - 5.90%
Division 6 - 13.40%
Division 7 - 2.70%
Division 8 - 0%
Division 9 - 22.80%
Division 10 - 19.60%
Division 11 - 11.10%

The Clerks of the Circuit Court shall, on a monthly basis, prepare and forward to a trial court administrator designated for the purpose, a list of cases filed complete with the case numbers assigned and the name and address of the attorneys and/or pro se litigants filing any pleading in such case, if known. Case assignment is to be made by the Clerks of the Court on a random basis. The initial temporary hearing can be heard by any Circuit Judge at a regularly scheduled Domestic Relations/Probate Chambers Day. Thereafter, all communication regarding such case shall be forwarded to the judge to whom the case is assigned, or to his/her trial court administrator as may be needed or necessary. All matters connected with a pending proceeding shall be heard by the judge to whom the matter is assigned. Following an adjudication on the merits, if a subsequent proceeding to re-open a case is filed, case assignment is to be made by the Clerks of the court on a random basis. [*Amendment approved by Supreme Court, March 10, 2016.*]

VI. CASELOAD ESTIMATES

The judges of the 2nd Judicial Circuit, in developing this plan, relied on caseload statistics prepared by the AOC for the calendar year 2010-2013. The Judges elected to divisions 1, 2, 3, 6, 10 and 11, would have a caseload of approximately 2267 cases per judge. The Judge elected to Divisions 4 and 7 would have a caseload of approximately 2118 cases per judge. The Judge elected to Division 5 would have a caseload of approximately 2073 cases. The Judge elected to Division 8 would have a case load of approximately 2281 cases. The Judge elected to Division 9, would have a caseload of approximately 2136 cases. In the event this assignment system results in a workload imbalance which adversely affects the judge or the judicial circuit, the AJ shall take steps to correct this imbalance by proposing an amended plan to correct any problem.

VII. OTHER PROVISIONS

A. Recusals. Consistent with the requirements of Administrative Order No. 1 and No. 16, the Circuit Judges for the Second Judicial District provide the following process for the handling of recusals, the reassignment of a case, and requests for the assignment of a judge by the Supreme Court.

A judge recusing or the trial court administrator in behalf of the judge recusing from a case shall notify in writing (including electronic mail) the Circuit Clerk and Administrative Judge. The Clerk shall then draw another chip to reassign that case to another judge. If that judge shall then recuse, he or she shall

notify in writing the Circuit Clerk and Administrative Judge. The Clerk shall then draw another chip to reassign that case to another judge. If that judge also recuses and if the Clerk depletes chips for that subject matter division, the Clerk shall notify in writing the Administrative Judge who shall notify all other judges (from other subject matter divisions and geographic assignments) to request a judge without a conflict or recusal issue to preside over that case. The Administrative Judge will then reassign that case to another judge within the Second Judicial District. If all judges in the Second Judicial District recuse, the Administrative Judge shall write a letter to the Chief Justice requesting that an assignment be made in compliance with Administrative Order No. 16.

B. Specialty Dockets or Programs.

1. Craighead County Drug Court, Judge Melissa Richardson presiding.

a. Defendants, by plea bargain, who qualify, plead guilty to charges and are transferred into drug court for "last chance" of rehabilitation and avoidance of long term incarceration. The program lasts 16-24 months and participants pay for treatment, fees, etc., as they go. (Five phases must be completed in order to graduate and be entitled to dismissal of charges.) Those who are unsuccessful are sentenced out to RCF or ADC. In order to graduate, they must have maintained, immediately prior to graduation, at least 6 months sobriety/clean time and completed GED, been regularly employed, and completed a community service project.

b. Established pursuant to the Drug Court Act, Arkansas Code Annotated Sections 16-98-301—307.

c. Certification of full compliance with laws regarding sentencing, fines, sanctions, court costs and probation assessments, as well as drug court treatment fees.

d. Court is conducted on Tuesdays at 8:30 a.m. Court resources are fully utilized: Craighead Courthouse Annex Courtroom used; prosecutors/defendant attorneys/public defenders attend sessions where dispositive action occurs—sentencing out, primarily, but other occasions as well.

e. There is no charge for courtroom or services of prosecutors or defense attorneys.

2. Crittenden County Drug Court, Judge Cindy Thyer presiding.

a. Defendants, by plea agreement, who qualify, plead guilty to charges and are transferred into drug court for "last chance" of rehabilitation and avoidance of long term incarceration. Program last 16-24 months and participants pay for treatment, fees, etc., as they go. (5 phases must be completed in order to graduate and be entitled to dismissal of charges). Those who are unsuccessful in our drug court are sentenced to ADC. RPF is used as a sanction within the program along with other sanctions contained in our drug court handbook such as jail time, community service work. Rehabilitation is also required when needed as determined by the mental health assessments conducted and also based upon the history of the violations of the program. In order to graduate, each participant must have completed all of the phases of the program including obtaining GED, regular employment or in school, and maintaining a lengthy period of sobriety.

b. Established pursuant to the Drug Court Act, Arkansas Code Annotated Sections 16-98-301--307.

c. We are in full compliance with laws regarding sentencing, fines, sanctions, court costs and probation assessment - as well as drug court treatment fees.

d. Court is designed to be held weekly but may occur less frequently if other court assignments conflict. It is the goal to hold drug court no less than twice each month. Court resources are fully utilized: Crittenden Court Circuit Courtroom is used; a deputy prosecutor and public defender attend all staffings and all sessions where sentencing occurs.

e. No charge to court for courtroom or for services of prosecutors or defense attorneys.

3. Greene County Drug Court, Judge Brent Davis presiding.

a. Defendants, by plea agreement, who qualify, plead guilty to charges and are transferred into drug court for "last chance" rehabilitation and avoidance of long term incarceration. The program lasts 16-24 months and participants pay for treatment, fees, etc. as they go. (Five phases must be completed in order to graduate and be entitled to dismissal of charges.) Those who are unsuccessful are sentenced out to RCF or ADC. In order to graduate, one must have maintained, immediately prior to graduation, at least 5 months sobriety/clean time and

completed GED, been regularly employed or in school, and completed community service project.

b. Established pursuant to The Drug Court Act, Arkansas Code Annotated Section 16-98-301—307.

c. Certification of full compliance with laws regarding sentencing, fines, sanctions, court costs and probation assessments, as well as drug court treatment fees.

d. Court is conducted after hours (5:30-7:00pm). Court resources are fully utilized: Greene County Circuit Courtroom is used; prosecutors/defendant attorneys/public defenders attend sessions where dispositive action occurs—sentencing out, primarily, but other occasions as well.

e. There is no charge for courtroom or services of prosecutors or defense attorneys.

4. Mississippi County Drug Court, Judge Ralph Wilson presiding.

a. Defendants, by plea bargain, who qualify, plead guilty to charges and are transferred into drug court for “last chance” of rehabilitation and avoidance of long term incarceration. The program lasts 16-24 months and participants pay for treatment, fees, etc., as they go. (Five phases must be completed in order to graduate and be entitled to dismissal of charges.) Those who are unsuccessful are sentenced out to RCF or ADC. In order to graduate, they must have maintained, immediately prior to graduation, at least 6 months sobriety/clean time and completed GED, been regularly employed, and completed a community service project.

b. Established pursuant to the Drug Court Act, Arkansas Code Annotated Sections 16-98-301—307.

c. Certification of full compliance with laws regarding sentencing, fines, sanctions, court costs and probation assessments, as well as drug court treatment fees.

d. Court is conducted after hours (6:00-7:00pm). Court resources are fully utilized: Mississippi County Detention Center Courtroom used;

prosecutors/defendant attorneys/public defenders attend sessions where dispositive action occurs—sentencing out, primarily, but other occasions as well.

e. There is no charge for courtroom or services of prosecutors or defense attorneys.

5. Craighead and Crittenden Counties Mental Health Court, Judge Victor Hill presiding.

a. The process begins with a referral to one of the members of our mental health team. These referrals might come from defense attorneys, law enforcement officers or prosecutors. If it is determined that the person has a mental illness that is treatable, and it is determined that the accused is competent to enter a plea, he/she will enter a plea in district court in the case of misdemeanors, or circuit court in the case of felonies. Typically, participants have a history of mental illness and a history of involvement with the criminal justice system. Upon the entry of the plea, treatment begins immediately. There are intensive and daily group and individual counseling sessions. The participants must meet with their probations officers and submit to drug screening as well. They must remain compliant with doctor's orders as to prescribed medications. The team members assist with arranging benefits, acquiring housing, budgeting, etc. The program is for at least one year. It could be longer depending on the nature of the offense and the progress of the participant. There are four (4) phases that must be completed before the person is eligible for graduation. They must remain drug free and alcohol free, pay on fines and costs (unless they have been waived), complete any court-ordered community service, keep a curfew and call in every night to a designated team member. Those who decide not to complete the program, or who are removed because of serious or repeated violations will be sentenced. In misdemeanor cases, they might be sentenced to jail, probation or suspended imposition of sentence, usually with the requirement to continue out-patient treatment for the period of probation or suspension. In felony cases, the matter is placed on the court's docket for a sentencing hearing. The defendant might be sent to the Regional Correctional Facility, or the Arkansas Department of Correction, or might be placed on probation or suspended imposition of sentence.

b. I find the statutory authority for this program at Arkansas Code Annotated Sections 5-4-303(a), (c) (4), (c) (5), (c) (10), and (d).

c. I certify that the program conforms to all applicable sentencing laws, including fines, court costs, and probation assessments to the very best of my knowledge and belief.

d. We have staffing sessions at 8:00 a.m. on Wednesdays in Marion in the small ("Chancery") courtroom and on Thursdays in Jonesboro in the Jonesboro District Courtroom. These are held with the team members present, which might consist of the mental health counselors, a prosecutor, a public defender, and a probation officer, and of course the circuit judge. In Jonesboro, the Clerk is usually present as well. We discuss the progress of the participants, whether the court needs to address any infractions of the rules, or to give reminders as to what the rules require of them. We also discuss other referrals. Court begins at 8:30 a.m. immediately following staffing.

e. The program was initially funded by a grant from the Department of Justice, which has now expired. We proceed now with the resources available to us.

6. Craighead County Juvenile Division Drug Court, Judge Thomas Fowler presiding.

a. Juveniles charged with delinquency or who are members of a Family in Need of Services (FINS), by plea bargain, who qualify, plead guilty to delinquency charges or admit to FINS are transferred into juvenile drug court after being screened by the drug court treatment counselor. Program lasts approximately 12 months and participants pay for fees, etc. as they go. (4 phases must be completed in order to graduate and be entitled to release from the program) Those who are unsuccessful are transferred back to regular juvenile probation or FINS supervision. In order to graduate must have maintained, immediately prior to graduation, at least 6 mos. sobriety/clean time and be recommended by the drug court treatment team.

b. Craighead County Juvenile Drug Court was established pursuant to The Drug Court Act (ACA 16-98-301/307).

c. Certification of Full compliance with laws re: sentencing, fines, sanctions, court costs and probation assessments-as well as drug court treatment

fees. Participants are provided with intensive outpatient supervision. Referrals are made as necessary for short term and long term facilities for drug treatment.

d. Court is conducted after regular juvenile court one day a month on Wednesday. Court resources are fully utilized: Circuit Court courtroom used; prosecutors/defendant attorneys/public defenders attend sessions where dispositive action occurs-sentencing out, primarily, but other occasions as well.

e. No charge to court for courtroom or for services of prosecutors or defense attorneys.

C. State District Court Judges.

State District Court Judges in the Second Circuit preside over selected circuit court matters pursuant to the provisions of Administrative Order No. 18.

1. The cases or matters included in State District Court Judges' concurrent jurisdiction fall under the "Other Matters" section of Administrative Order No. 18, 6(b)(4): matters of an emergency or uncontested nature pending in the civil, domestic relations, or probate divisions of circuit court (including but not limited to *ex parte* emergency involuntary commitments, uncontested decedent estate administration, uncontested divorces, and defaults) within the territorial/geographic jurisdiction of the state district courts in their respective counties or judicial district of a county.

2. The participating judges are Judges Keith Blackman and Curt Huckaby in Craighead County; Judge Fred Thorne in Crittenden County; Judge Dan Stidham in Greene County; Judge Shannon Langston in the Chickasawba District of Mississippi County; and Judge Ron Hunter of Poinsett County. These judges do not have specific circuit court cases assigned or allocated to them under this Plan.

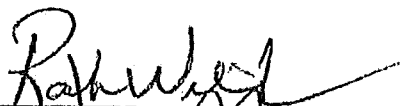
3. There is a DWI Court in Craighead County State District Court.

VIII. CONCLUSION

The 2nd Judicial Circuit consists of six (6) counties and nine (9) courthouses. It includes the larger cities of Jonesboro, West Memphis, Blytheville and Paragould. This district has approximately 250 attorneys living in this judicial circuit who

practice in its courts. Prior to the legislature authorizing an eleventh circuit judge effective July 1, 2007, this judicial circuit had one of the heaviest caseloads per judge in the State. The Judges of the 2nd Judicial Circuit submit that this plan provides an efficient method for the administration of justice in the 2nd Judicial Circuit, taking into consideration the size of this judicial district, the number of courthouses, speedy trial considerations in criminal cases, the need to provide numerous opportunities in each county for judges assigned to hear civil cases in that courthouse and Administrative Order No. 14 as amended.


Dated this 19th day of June, 2015.

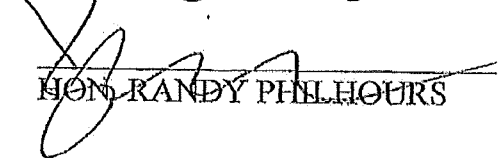

HON. RALPH WILSON

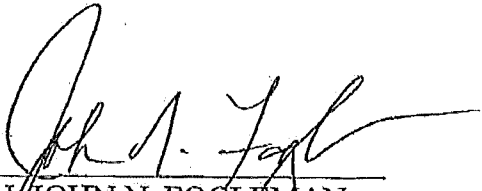

HON. VICTOR HILL


HON. LEE FERGUS

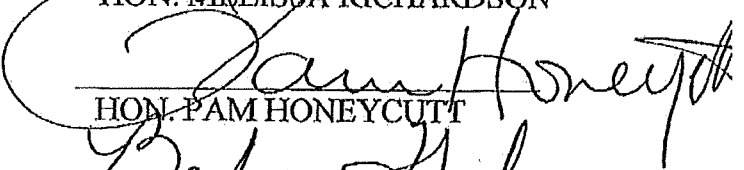

HON. DAN RITCHEY

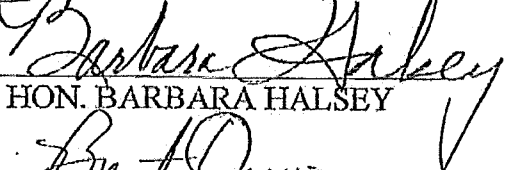

HON. CINDY THYER


HON. RANDY PHILHOURS


HON. JOHN N. FOGLEMAN


HON. MELISSA RICHARDSON


HON. PAM HONEYCUTT


HON. BARBARA HALSEY


HON. BRENT DAVIS



HON. THOMAS FOWLER

APPROPRIATION ORDINANCE NO. 2016-4

**BE IT ENACTED BY THE QUORUM COURT OF CRAIGHEAD COUNTY,
ARKANSAS; AN ORDINANCE TO BE ENTITLED:**

An Ordinance amending the 2016 Annual Operating Budget to add Funds 3558, 3560, 3562, 3564, and 3566, Departments 409 and 422, to include Accountability Court Grant monies that have become available to Craighead County through the Administrative Office of the Courts, Division of Drug Court Programs administered through the Arkansas Community Corrections Grant Program for drug, DWI, and mental illness related treatment.

SECTION 1. That these grant monies are considered to be special revenue and will be established in separate funds and will be administered according to grant guidelines pertaining to each grant. These grants will allow for necessary treatment of persons as related to type of treatment needed in Craighead County as well as Crittenden County, as the bulk of the treatment process for Crittenden County is conducted in Craighead County.

SECTION 2. That these new funds will be created in the Annual Operating Budget to allow for accurate receiving, tracking, disbursing, and accounting of these funds and will be included in projected revenues and budget totals as described below.

	Special Revenue Projections	\$30,938.00	\$30,938.00	\$0.00
Fund 3558	Accountability Court Grant Mental Health Court Fund	<u>New</u>	<u>Change</u>	<u>Old</u>
Dept 422	Mental Health Court Craighead County	\$30,938.00	\$30,938.00	\$0.00
<u>Acct. #</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>New</u>	<u>Change</u>	<u>Old</u>
2001	General Office Supplies	\$2,200.00	\$2,200.00	\$0.00
2002	Small Equipment	\$2,403.00	\$2,403.00	\$0.00
3030	Travel	\$4,294.00	\$4,294.00	\$0.00
3100	Other miscellaneous	\$19,741.00	\$19,741.00	\$0.00
3101	Training	\$2,300.00	\$2,300.00	\$0.00
	Total Amount		\$30,938.00	

	Special Revenue Projections	\$27,435.00	\$27,435.00	\$0.00
Fund 3560	Accountability Court Grant Veterans Diversion Fund	<u>New</u>	<u>Change</u>	<u>Old</u>
Dept 422	Veterans Diversion Program	\$27,435.00	\$27,435.00	\$0.00
<u>Acct. #</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>New</u>	<u>Change</u>	<u>Old</u>
2001	General Office Supplies	\$2,200.00	\$2,200.00	\$0.00
3030	Travel	\$4,294.00	\$4,294.00	\$0.00
3100	Other miscellaneous	\$19,741.00	\$19,741.00	\$0.00
3101	Training	\$1,200.00	\$1,200.00	\$0.00
	Total Amount		\$27,435.00	

FILED
MAR 29 2016
KADE HOLLIDAY
COUNTY & PROBATE COURT CLERK

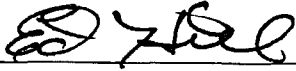
		<u>New</u>	<u>Change</u>	<u>Old</u>
	Special Revenue Projections	\$24,458.96	\$24,458.96	\$0.00
Fund 3562	Accountability Court Grant DWI Fund	<u>New</u>	<u>Change</u>	<u>Old</u>
Dept 409	DWI Court	\$24,458.96	\$24,458.96	\$0.00
<u>Acct. #</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>New</u>	<u>Change</u>	<u>Old</u>
1001	Project Director (20% Effort of a full-time position)	\$9,600.00	\$9,600.00	\$0.00
	Total Salaries	\$9,600.00	\$9,600.00	
1006	Social Security Match	\$734.40	\$734.40	\$0.00
1007	Retirement Match	\$1,392.00	\$1,392.00	\$0.00
1009	Health Insurance Match	\$2,506.00	\$2,506.00	\$0.00
1010	Workmen's Compensation	\$82.56	\$82.56	\$0.00
1011	Unemployment	\$144.00	\$144.00	\$0.00
2001	General Office Supplies	\$50.00	\$50.00	\$0.00
3030	Travel	\$950.00	\$950.00	\$0.00
3100	Other miscellaneous	\$9,000.00	\$9,000.00	\$0.00
	Total Amount	\$24,458.96	\$24,458.96	

		\$64,000.00	\$64,000.00	\$0.00
	Special Revenue Projections			
Fund 3564	Accountability Court Grant Adult Drug Court Fund	<u>New</u>	<u>Change</u>	<u>Old</u>
Dept 422	Adult Drug Court	\$64,000.00	\$64,000.00	\$0.00
<u>Acct. #</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>New</u>	<u>Change</u>	<u>Old</u>
3009	Other Professional Services	\$63,000.00	\$63,000.00	\$0.00
3100	Other miscellaneous	\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00	\$0.00
	Total Amount	\$64,000.00	\$64,000.00	


		\$30,935.00	\$30,935.00	\$0.00
	Special Revenue Projections			
Fund 3566	Accountability Court Grant Mental Health Court Fund	<u>New</u>	<u>Change</u>	<u>Old</u>
Dept 422	Mental Health Court Crittenden County	\$30,935.00	\$30,935.00	\$0.00
<u>Acct. #</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>New</u>	<u>Change</u>	<u>Old</u>
2001	General Office Supplies	\$2,197.00	\$2,197.00	\$0.00
2002	Small Equipment	\$2,403.00	\$2,403.00	\$0.00
3030	Travel	\$4,294.00	\$4,294.00	\$0.00
3100	Other miscellaneous	\$19,741.00	\$19,741.00	\$0.00
3101	Training	\$2,300.00	\$2,300.00	\$0.00
	Total Amount	\$30,935.00	\$30,935.00	

There is hereby appropriated funding into Funds 3558, 3560, 3562, 3564, and 3566 as outlined above with departments, line items, dollar amounts, for the intent and purposes as described above, from special revenue unappropriated funds. These funds shall be established in the chart of accounts by the County Treasurer and entered into the accounts payable appropriations journal by the County Clerk as describe, upon passage of this appropriation ordinance.

Dated this 28th of March, 2016

Approved: 

Ed Hill
Craighead County Judge

Attest: 

Kade Holliday
Craighead County Clerk

**Project Intercept
Budget Detail Worksheet and Narrative**

**Year One
October 1, 2010 – September 30, 2011
12 Months**

A. Personnel

Name/Position	Computation	Cost
Principal Investigator for Project Intercept*	5% time x \$45,000 annual salary	\$2,250*
Total Personnel		\$2,250*

* Denotes State or Local Match Funding

*The Principal Investigator will oversee Project Intercept and ensure grant program compliance. The Principal Investigator's time will count as match for the grant.

B. Fringe Benefits

Name/Position	Computation	Cost
Principal Investigator for Project Intercept*	24.2% fringe benefit rate x \$2,250	\$545*
Total Personnel		\$545*

* Denotes State or Local Match Funding

C. Travel

Purpose of Travel	Location	Item	Computation	Cost
BJA New Grantee Orientation Meeting	Washington, DC	Airfare	\$550 x 4 people	\$2200
		Hotel	\$200/night x 4 people x 2 nights	\$1600
		Meals	\$45/day x 4 people x 2 days	\$360
		Ground transportation	\$25/day x 4 people x 2 days	\$200
BJA National Meeting	Washington, DC	Airfare	\$550 x 4 people	\$2200
		Hotel	\$200/night x 4 people x 2 nights	\$1600
		Meals	\$45/day x 4 people x 2 days	\$360
		Ground transportation	\$25/day x 4 people x 2 days	\$200
National GAINS Conference	Washington, DC	Airfare	\$600 x 1 person	\$600
		Hotel	\$200/night x 1 person x 3 nights	\$600

		Meals	\$45/day x 1 person x 3 days	\$135
		Ground transportation	\$25/day x 1 person x 3 days	\$75
Total Travel				10,130

Four project team members will attend the grantee orientation meeting to be held in Washington, D.C.

Four project team members will attend a national BJA meeting to be held in Washington, D.C.

Funds will be used for the Mental Health Court Judge to attend the National GAINS Conference. This conference has a specific track for the Judges' Leadership Initiative.

D. Equipment

None

E. Supplies

Description	Computation	Cost
Laptop, software, & portable printer for Program Coordinator	Laptop/software \$1400 + printer \$250	\$1,650
Total Supplies		\$1,650

Funds will be used to purchase a laptop and portable printer for the program coordinator. The coordinator will be traveling between two counties and will utilize the laptop and printer for staffing notes, client updates, emailing partners, and printing forms and documents necessary to the court.

F. Construction

None

G. Consultants/Contracts

Name of Consultant	Service Provided	Computation	Cost
Mid-South Health Systems, Inc/ Counseling Services of Eastern Arkansas	Project Intercept Coordinator Salary-Crittenden & Craighead County	1 FTE x \$50,000 annual salary = \$50,000	\$75,662
	Project Intercept Coordinator fringe benefits	33.3% fringe x \$50,000= \$16,650	
	Travel for Coordinator	1000mi/mo x .50/mi x 12 mo. =\$6,000	

	<p>Administrative Costs: 4.146% x \$72,650 (Program Coordinator Costs) = \$3,012</p> <p>General Office Supplies for Coordinator (printer ink, paper, etc.)</p> <p>Office Space for Coordinator (office space, utilities, & housekeeping)</p> <p>Meeting Room for Advisory Board Meetings (meeting space, utilities, & housekeeping)</p> <p>Advisory Board Meetings- 12 to 15 various professionals/occupations represented</p> <p>Meeting Room for NAMI Support Groups at two locations (meeting space, utilities, & housekeeping)</p> <p>ACT Team Physician- unbillable weekly client staffing</p>	<p>\$50/mo x 12 mo.= \$600*</p> <p>144 sq. ft. x \$10.50/sq. ft.= \$1,512*</p> <p>400 sq. ft. x \$10.50/sq. ft x .05 time use = \$210*</p> <p>10 meetings x 12 attendees x \$17.67/hr x 2 hr . = \$4,241*</p> <p>400 sq. ft. x \$10.50/sq. ft x 2 locations x .10 time use=\$840*</p> <p>1 hr./wk x 26 wk x \$110.33/hr= \$2,869*</p>	
Criminal Justice Institute	Mental health training for local law enforcement, jail personnel, court staff and judges	<p>Program Development: Salary #2,705.00 Fringe Benefits: \$703.00 Telephone: \$100.00 Travel: \$437.00 (300 miles x 3 @ \$.485/mile) Lodging: \$285.00 (\$95.00/night x 3) Meals: \$162.00 (\$54.00/day) Subtotal:</p>	\$8,769

		<p>\$4,392.00</p> <p>Program Delivery: 2 classes</p> <p>Travel: \$291.00 (300 miles x 2 @ \$.485/mile)</p> <p>Lodging: \$190.00 (\$95.00/night x 2)</p> <p>Meals: \$108.00 (\$54.00/day x 2)</p> <p>Instruction: Salary: \$1,082.00</p> <p>Fringe Benefits: \$282.00</p> <p>Printing: \$100.00</p> <p>Ed. Material: \$300.00</p> <p>Subtotal: \$2,353.00</p> <p>Administration Costs: \$2,024.00</p> <p>20 attendees x \$17.67 x 8 hr. x 2 trainings = \$5,654*</p>	
Office of Behavioral Research and Evaluation (OBRE)	Program evaluation	8% x \$96,211 project costs = \$7,697	\$7,697
National Alliance on Mental Illness (NAMI) Arkansas	Support group/family support group facilitator training	\$1,200/person x 2 attendees = \$2,400* (3-DAY TRAINING, TRAINER FEES and MATERIAL- \$850/person x 2 attendees=\$1700, HOTEL- \$95/night x 2 nights= \$190 x 2 attendees= \$380, MILEAGE- 320 mi x .50/mi= \$160 x 2 attendees= \$320. Total = \$2,400)	
2 nd Judicial Circuit	Meeting Room for Court	400 sq. ft. x \$10.50/sq. ft	

	Staffings at two locations (meeting space, utilities, & housekeeping)	x 2 locations/2 (half year) x .15 time use = \$630*	
	Court proceedings – staff time for judge and court staff	2 MHC/wk x 2 hr/MHC x 26 wk x 23.12= \$2,404* + 2 MHC/wk x 2 hr/MHC x 26 wk x \$12.01= \$1,249*	
Total Consultants/Contracts			\$92,128

* Denotes State or Local Matching Funding

The Northeast Arkansas Community Mental Health Center d/b/a Mid-South Health Systems (MSHS) and d/b/a Counseling Services of Eastern Arkansas (CSEA) are the community mental health centers partnering with Craighead County to implement Project Intercept. MSHS is the managing agent for CSEA. The Division will contract with the Northeast Arkansas Community Mental Health Center (MSHS/CSEA) for one full time program coordinator. The Program Coordinator will be a licensed mental health professional with experience in crisis intervention and management. The Program Coordinator will manage the day-to-day activities of the project by responding to referral calls, maintaining and attending staffings, attending and participating in court proceedings, working with the evaluators, maintaining and submitting reports to the advisory board and principal investigator, etc. A small administration fee of 4.146% of the Program Coordinator costs is also incorporated to cover administrative costs, which includes time that is spent by the Administrative Assistant, Program Development Coordinator, CFO and Accounts Receivable Personnel to administer the grant and track expenses used in grant related billing.

*The Northeast Arkansas Community Mental Health Center (MSHS/CSEA) is allocating resources toward office supplies, office space for the program coordinator, meeting space for the advisory board and NAMI support groups and physician time. This is counted as match to the grant. Professional staff time is counted toward the match at the average hourly rate of \$17.66 per the U.S. Department of Labor.

The Criminal Justice Institute (CJI) is the state law enforcement training center. Craighead County will contract with CJI to develop and deliver mental health training for law enforcement, jail personnel, court staff and judges in the two program counties. Program development and two one-day training workshops are budgeted for Year 1. *Time for the training attendees (law enforcement, jail personnel, etc.) is counted as match to the grant.

The Office of Behavioral Research and Evaluation (OBRE) is the evaluation partner for Project Intercept. OBRE will provide evaluation oversight, direct process and outcome evaluation services, and evaluation systems consultation and training to all partners involved in data tracking and collection. Approximately 8% of total grant funds are allocated for evaluation services.

*The National Alliance on Mental Illness (NAMI) provides support group/family support group facilitator training each year. NAMI anticipates training two support group members during Year 1. This is counted as a match to the grant.

*The 2nd Judicial Circuit (Craighead County Courthouse and Crittenden County Courthouse) will provide a meeting room for weekly mental health court staffings. This is counted as a match to the grant. Mental Health Court staff time (judge at DOL average rate of \$23.12/hr and court clerk at DOL average rate of \$12.01/hr) during court proceedings is counted as a match to the grant.

H. Other Costs

None

I. Indirect Costs

None

Budget Summary – Year 1

Category	Federal	Non-Federal	Total
A. Personnel	0	2,250	2,250
B. Fringe Benefits	0	545	545
C. Travel	10,130	0	10,130
D. Equipment	0	0	0
E. Supplies	1,650	0	1,650
F. Construction	0	0	0
G. Consultants/Contracts	92,128	22,609	114,737
H. Other	0	0	0
Total Direct Costs	103,908	25,404	129,312
I. Indirect Costs	0	0	0
Total Project Costs – Year 1			
Federal Request	\$103,908 (80%)		
Non-Federal Match	\$25,404(20%)		
Total Year 1 Budget	\$129,312 (100%)		

Year Two
October 1, 2011 – September 30, 2012
12 Months

A. Personnel

Name/Position	Computation	Cost
Principal Investigator for Project Intercept*	5% time x \$45,000 annual salary	\$2,250*
Total Personnel		\$2,250*

*Denotes State or Local Match Funding

*The Principal Investigator will oversee *Project Intercept* and ensure grant program compliance. The Principal Investigator's time will count as match for the grant.

B. Fringe Benefits

Name/Position	Computation	Cost
Principal Investigator for Project Intercept*	24.2% fringe benefit rate x \$2,250	\$545*
Total Personnel		\$545*

*Denotes State or Local Match Funding

C. Travel

Purpose of Travel	Location	Item	Computation	Cost
National GAINS Conference	Washington, DC	Airfare	\$600 x 1 person	\$600
		Hotel	\$200/night x 1 person x 3 nights	\$600
		Meals	\$45/day x 1 person x 4 days	\$180
		Ground transportation	\$25/day x 1 person x 4 days	\$100
National Association of Drug Court Professionals	To Be Determined	Airfare	\$600 x 1 person	\$600
		Hotel	\$200/night x 1 person x 3 nights	\$600
		Meals	\$45/day x 1 person x 4 days	\$180
		Ground transportation	\$25/day x 1 person x 4 days	\$100
Total Travel				\$2,960

Funds will be used for Mental Health Court Judge to attend the National GAINS Conference in Year 2 of the program. This conference has a specific track for the Judges' Leadership Initiative.

Funds will be used for the program coordinator to attend the National Association of Drug Court Professionals annual conference. This conference has developed mental health court/co-occurring disorders educational tracts which may be beneficial to the project.

D. Equipment

None

E. Supplies

None

F. Construction

None

G. Consultants/Contracts

Name of Consultant	Service Provided	Computation	Cost
Mid-South Health Systems, Inc. / Counseling Services of Eastern Arkansas	Project Intercept Coordinator salary – Crittenden & Craighead County	1 FTE x \$50,000 annual salary x 3% cost of living increase = \$51,500	\$77,745
	Project Intercept Coordinator fringe benefits	33.3% fringe x \$51,500 = \$17,150	
	Travel for Coordinator	1000 mi/mo x .50/mi x 12 mo. = \$6,000	
	General Office Supplies (printer ink, paper, etc.)	Administration Costs: 4.146% x \$74,650 (Program Coordinator Costs) = \$3,095	
	Office Space for Coordinator (office space, utilities, & housekeeping)	\$50/mo x 12mo = \$600*	
	Meeting Room for Advisory Board Meetings (meeting space, utilities, & housekeeping)	144 sq. ft. x \$10.50/sq. ft = \$1,512*	
	Advisory Board Meetings– 12 to 15 various professionals/occupations represented	400 sq. ft. x \$10.50/sq. ft x .05 time use = \$210*	
	Advisory Board Meetings– 12 to 15 various professionals/occupations represented	4 meetings x 12 attendees x \$17.66/hr x 2 hr. = \$1,695*	

	Meeting Room for NAMI Support Groups at two locations (meeting space, utilities, & housekeeping) ACT Team Physician – un-billable weekly client staffing	400 sq. ft. x \$10.50/sq. ft x 2 locations x .10 time use = \$840* 1 hr./wk x 52 wk x \$110.33/hr = \$5,737*	
Criminal Justice Institute	Mental health training for local law enforcement, jail personnel, court staff and judges	Program Delivery: 4 classes: Travel: \$582.00 (300 miles x 4 @ \$.485/mile) Lodging: 380.00 (\$95.00/night x 4) Meals: 216.00 (\$54.00/day x 4) Instruction: Salary: 2,185.00 Fringe Benefits: 568.00 Printing: 175.00 Ed. Material: 600.00 Subtotal: \$ 4,706.00 Administration Costs: \$ 1,412.00	\$6,118
Office of Behavioral Research and Evaluation (OBRE)	Program evaluation	8% x \$87,473 project costs = \$6,998	\$6,998
National Alliance on Mental Illness (NAMI) Arkansas	Support group/family support group facilitator training	\$1,200/person x 2 attendees = \$2,400* (3-DAY TRAINING, TRAINER FEES and MATERIAL- \$850/person x 2 attendees=\$1700, HOTEL- \$95/night x 2 nights= \$190 x 2	

		attendees= \$380, MILEAGE- 320 mi x .50/mi= \$160 x 2 attendees= \$320. Total = \$2,400)	
2 nd Judicial Circuit	Meeting Room for Court Staffings at two locations (meeting space, utilities, & housekeeping) Court proceedings – staff time for judge and court staff	400 sq. ft. x \$10.50/sq. ft x 2 locations x .15 time use = \$1,260* 2 MHC/wk x 2 hr/MHC x 52 wk x \$23.12 = \$4,809* + 2 MHC/wk x 2 hr/MHC x 52 wk x \$12.01 = \$2,498*	
Total Consultants/Contracts			\$90,861

* Denotes State or Local Match Funding

Craighead County will continue to contract with the Northeast Arkansas Community Mental Health Center (MSHS/CSEA) for one full-time program coordinator. The Program Coordinator will be a licensed mental health professional with experience in crisis intervention and management. A three percent salary increase is included in year 2 for the program coordinator. A small administration fee of 4.146% of the Program Coordinator costs is also incorporated to cover administrative costs, which includes time that is spent by the Administrative Assistant, Program Development Coordinator, CFO and Accounts Receivable Personnel to administer the grant and track expenses used in grant related billing.

*MSHS/CSEA are allocating resources toward office supplies, office space for the program coordinator, meeting space for the advisory board and NAMI support groups and physician time. This is counted as a match to the grant. Professional staff time is also counted toward the match at the average hourly rate of \$17.66 per the U.S. Department of Labor.

Craighead County will continue to contract with CJI to deliver mental health training for law enforcement, jail personnel, court staff and judges in the two program counties. Four one-day training workshops to be held in Crittenden and Craighead Counties are budgeted for Year 2.

OBRE will continue to provide evaluation oversight, direct process and outcome evaluation services, and provide evaluation systems consultation and training to all partners involved in data tracking and collection. Approximately 8% of total grant funds are allocated for evaluation services.

*The National Alliance on Mental Illness (NAMI) provides support group/family support group facilitator training each year. NAMI anticipates training two support group members during Year 1. This is counted as a match to the grant.

*The 2nd Judicial Circuit (Craighead County Courthouse and Crittenden County Courthouse) will provide a meeting room for weekly mental health court staffings. This is counted as a match to the grant. Mental Health Court staff time (judge at DOL average rate of \$23.12/hr and court clerk at DOL average rate of \$12.01/hr) during court proceedings is counted as a match to the grant.

H. Other Costs

Purpose	Item	Computation	Cost
National Association of Drug Court Professionals	Registration	\$650 x 1 person	\$650

I. Indirect Costs

None

Budget Summary – Year 2

Category	Federal	Non-Federal	Total
A. Personnel	0	2,250	2,250
B. Fringe Benefits	0	545	545
C. Travel	2,960	0	2,960
D. Equipment	0	0	0
E. Supplies	0	0	0
F. Construction	0	0	0
G. Consultants/Contracts	90,861	21,561	112,422
H. Other	650	0	650
Total Direct Costs	94,471	24,356	118,827
I. Indirect Costs	0	0	0
Total Project Costs – Year 1			
Federal Request			\$94,471 (80%)
Non-Federal Match			\$24,356 (20%)
Total Year 2 Budget			\$118,827 (100%)

Project Budget Summary			
	Year One	Year Two	Total
Federal Request	\$103,908	\$94,471	\$198,379
Non-Federal Match	\$25,404	\$24,356	\$49,760
Project Total	\$129,312	118,827	\$248,139

CATCC Data Update ~ May 18, 2016

Based on GPRA Interviews through May 11, 2016

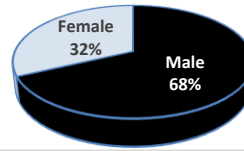
INTERVIEWS CONDUCTED BY COURT

Type of Interview	Court			TOTAL
	Mental Health Court	DWI Court	Veteran's Court	
Intake	24	8	15	47
6-Month Follow-up*	11	5	5	21
Discharge	3	1	3	7

*The current 6-Month Follow-Up Rate is 81%. Three have been missed and 1 is still open. One Follow-Up was done after May 11 and not included here.

DEMOGRAPHICS OF THOSE INTERVIEWED (N=47)

GENDER



Ages of those interviewed ranged from 18 to 62, with an average age of 35

Race/Ethnicity**

Hispanic	2%
Black/African American	26%
American Indian	15%
White	81%

**Participants were allowed to choose more than 1 answer, so the total is greater than 100%

REPORTED SUBSTANCE USE & CRIMINAL ACTIVITY BY DISCHARGE STATUS

Current = Still in the Program

Discharged = Let go from the Program (e.g., jailed, non-compliant)

SUBSTANCE USE	Discharge Status Group†	At Intake	At Follow-Up	
		USED ALCOHOL ON 1+ DAYS DURING THE PREVIOUS 30 DAYS	CURRENT	44%
	DISCHARGED	60%	0%	
USED ILLEGAL DRUGS ON 1+ DAYS DURING THE PREVIOUS 30 DAYS	CURRENT	40%	13%	
	DISCHARGED	40%	0%	
CRIMINAL ACTIVITY	BEEN ARRESTED AT LEAST 1 TIME DURING THE PREVIOUS 30 DAYS	CURRENT	25%	0%
		DISCHARGED	40%	40%
	COMMITTED A CRIME AT LEAST 1 TIME DURING THE PREVIOUS 30 DAYS	CURRENT	50%	13%
		DISCHARGED	40%	20%

†CURRENT = 16 participants with Intake & Follow-Ups ; DISCHARGED = 5 participants with Intake & Follow-Ups

REPORTED MENTAL HEALTH ISSUES BY DISCHARGE STATUS:

NUMBER OF DAYS MENTAL HEALTH ISSUES HAVE BEEN EXPERIENCED IN THE PAST 30 DAYS

Current = Still in the Program

Discharged = Let go from the Program (e.g., jailed, non-compliant)

MENTAL HEALTH ISSUES	GROUP†	MEAN # of DAYS AT INTAKE	MEAN # OF DAYS AT FOLLOW-UP
SERIOUS DEPRESSION	CURRENT	11.75	8.81
	DISCHARGED	8.20	5.40
ANXIETY OR TENSION	CURRENT	15.06	9.44
	DISCHARGED	8.80	7.00
HALLUCINATIONS	CURRENT	2.50	0
	DISCHARGED	9.00	1.00
TROUBLE UNDERSTANDING, CONCENTRATING, OR REMEMBERING	CURRENT	9.25	6.06
	DISCHARGED	6.40	1.60
TROUBLE CONTROLLING VIOLENT BEHAVIOR	CURRENT	4.38	2.25
	DISCHARGED	6.00	0
ATTEMPTED SUICIDE	CURRENT	0	.06
	DISCHARGED	0	0

†CURRENT = 16 participants with Intake & Follow-Ups ; DISCHARGED = 5 participants with Intake & Follow-Ups

CATCC Data Update ~ June 30, 2016

Additional Evaluation Findings/Outcomes:

As of June 30, 2016, we have conducted 54 GPRA intake interviews, 25 follow-up GPRA interviews, and 13 discharge GPRA interviews. Below are a few highlights from the data to this point based on the 54 intake interviews and 25 follow-up interviews.

- **CATCC participants experience significant mental health issues when they come into the program and at follow-up.** *72% of participants report that they have been bothered by psychological or emotional problems 30 days prior to their intake interview (43% were bothered “considerably” or “extremely”). Sixty percent of those with a follow-up interview report that they have been bothered by psychological and emotional problems 30 days prior to their 6-month follow up interview (20% of whom report being bothered “considerably” or “extremely”).*
- **CATCC participants report using drugs or alcohol upon entry to the program.** *41% of participants reported the use of alcohol and 33% reported the use of illegal drugs 30 days prior to their intake interview. For those with a 6-month follow-up interview, only 8% reported using alcohol or drugs in the prior 30 days.*
- **The majority of CATCC participants are unemployed.** *At intake, 70% of participants report that they are unemployed. Of those that completed follow up interviews, 56% report that they are unemployed (36% report that they are unable to work due to disability).*
- **CATCC participants come to the court with prior traumatic experiences.** *78% of participants say they have experienced violence or trauma in their lifetimes. This trauma has caused the vast majority of the individuals to have nightmares or unwanted thoughts (65%), have feelings of numbness or detachment from others or activities (67%), and feel constantly on guard, watchful, or easily startled (61%).*