
The Circuit Court

For
The Sixteenth Judicial Circuit of Michigan

Circuit Judges

RICHARD L. CARETTI, Chief Judge
JAMES M. BIERNAT, SR., Chief Judge, Pro Tempore
DONALD G. MILLER, Presiding, Civil/Criminal
ANTONIO P. VIVIANO, Presiding, Family
PETER J. MACERONI
MARY A. CHRZANOWSKI
MARK S. SWITALSKI
EDWARD A. SERVITTO, JR.
MATTHEW S. SWITALSKI
DIANE M. DRUZINSKI
TRACEY A. YOKICH
JOHN C. FOSTER
DAVID F. VIVIANO



Clerk of the Court CARMELLA SABAUGH

KEITH R. BEASLEY
Court Administrator

ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER 2009 - 01

ORDER FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A DRUG TREATMENT COURT

IT IS ORDERED:

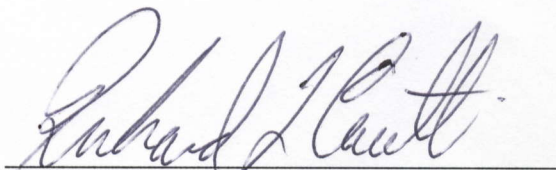
This Local Administrative Order is issued in accordance with MCL 600.1060 et seq. The purpose of this order is to establish drug treatment courts in the 16th Judicial Circuit upon approval by the State Court Administrative Office (SCAO). All policies and procedures comply with the statute and are consistent with the 10 Key Components of drug treatment courts promulgated by the National Association of Drug Court Professionals (see attachment A) as required by MCL 600.1060(c).

1. The court has entered into a Memorandum of Understanding with each participating county prosecuting attorney in the circuit or district court district, a representative of the criminal defense bar, a representative of community treatment providers and other key parties pursuant to MCL 600.1062. The Memoranda of Understanding shall describe the role of each party. The Memoranda of Understanding are attached.
2. The Court has established eligibility criteria consistent with MCL 600.1064 and 600.1068.
3. In compliance with MCL 600.1064(3), no participant shall be admitted until a complete preadmission screening and substance abuse assessment are completed.
4. All participants shall sign a voluntary written consent to participate in the program in conformance with MCL 600.1068(1)d.

5. The Court shall maintain case files in compliance with Trial Court General Schedule 16, the Michigan Case File Management Standards, and Part 2 of Title 42 of the Code of Federal Regulations to assure confidentiality of drug treatment court records.
6. The Court has established, as part of its program requirements, procedures to assure compliance with MCL 600.1072 and 600.1074.
7. Pursuant to MCL 600.1078, the court shall provide the SCAO with the minimum standard data established by the SCAO for each individual applicant and participant of the drug treatment court program.
8. The Court shall use the Drug Court Case Management Information System (DCCMIS) to maintain and submit the minimum standard data as determined by the SCAO while receiving grant money from the SCAO.
9. The Court acknowledges that case disposition information regarding drug treatment court participation is unavailable from the Department of State driving record and criminal history record, and failure to use the DCCMIS will result in the absence of a complete record of drug treatment court participation in Michigan courts.
10. The Court acknowledges that it has completed the federal Drug Court Planning Initiative (DCPI) training sponsored by the Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA), in compliance with MCL 600.1062(3).

Effective Date: Upon approval of SCAO

Date: 4/30/09

Chief Judge Signature: 

ATTACHMENT A

The 10 Key Components of Drug Treatment Courts as Promulgated by the National Association of Drug Court Professionals

Key Component #1: Drug courts integrate alcohol and other drug treatment services with justice system case processing.

Key Component #2: Using a non-adversarial approach, prosecution and defense counsel promote public safety while protecting participants' due process rights.

Key Component #3: Eligible participants are identified early and promptly placed in the drug court program.

Key Component #4: Drug courts provide access to a continuum of alcohol, drug, and other related treatment and rehabilitation services.

Key Component #5: Abstinence is monitored by frequent alcohol and other drug testing.

Key Component #6: A coordinated strategy governs drug court responses to participants' compliance.

Key Component #7: Ongoing judicial interaction with each drug court participant is essential.

Key Component #8: Monitoring and evaluation measure the achievement of program goals and gauge effectiveness.

Key Component #9: Continuing interdisciplinary education promotes effective drug court planning, implementation, and operations.

Key Component #10: Forging partnerships among drug courts, public agencies, and community-based organizations generates local support and enhances drug court program effectiveness.