



**THE FIRST REPORT
OF THE
DRUG COURT PLANNING
COMMITTEE**

PILOT PROJECT

BAILE ATHA CLÍATH
ARNA FHOILSIÚ AG OIFIG AN tSOLÁTHAIR
Le ceannach díreach ón
OIFIG DHÍOLTA FOILSEACHAN RIALTAIS,
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Dr. Brion Sweeney, Eastern Health Board

The Garda National Drug Unit

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CHAPTER 1

Introduction & Caveat

In February 1998, the fifth report of the Working Group on a Courts Commission, under the chairmanship of Mrs. Justice Denham, was published and it recommended, *inter alia*, the setting up of a Drug Court Planning Committee. This Committee was established, in February 1999, by Mr. John O'Donoghue T.D., the Minister for Justice, Equality and Law Reform and this report should be read in conjunction with, and continuance of, the "Denham Report".

The establishment of a Drug Court is a new departure for the Criminal Justice System, with the key focus being the link between drug misuse and criminal behaviour and the extent to which the offender's social, educational, housing and other needs may contribute to such criminal behaviour. The success rate may depend on the extent to which all of these needs can be addressed.

Even a successful Drug Court cannot, in isolation, eradicate or expect to dramatically reduce drug misuse and its related crime. It is an incontrovertible fact, particularly in the Dublin area, that social exclusion, poverty, unemployment, lack of adequate recreational and other facilities, and other deprivation are prime driving factors in drug misuse and criminal behaviour. The ultimate success of an overall anti-drug strategy will depend greatly on the extent to which resources are made available by Government to address these difficulties and all the relevant agencies must work in partnership with or alongside the Drug Court and treatment services if any substantial long term benefits are to accrue.

Recognising the potential of the Drug Court Programme to significantly alter the behaviour of, and the crime associated with, drug misusers, all of the agencies and service providers represented on the Planning Group are prepared to allocate and target dedicated resources to the Drug Court Programme for the duration of the pilot project.

In doing so, agencies and service providers emphasise that it will be only possible for them to do so for the pilot project and that in the event of it being successful and proven to be so following evaluation, additional resources will be required to extend the programme more generally than that provided for in the pilot programme.

Accordingly, arrangements must be put in place to have the programmes evaluated from the outset and to ascertain the cost implications, both for the Courts and the service providers, of extending the programme on a broader basis. This should result in more soundly based costings being made available for the possible extension of the programme in the event that the evaluation process proves that the programme has been successful in meeting the objectives set out elsewhere in this report.

The Committee is deeply appreciative of the commitments given by the agencies and the service providers to the pilot programme and strongly endorses the view that their existing resources will not be sufficient for expansion of the programme beyond the scope of the pilot. The Committee wishes to emphasise that this unique contribution by the service providers could not be replicated and continued beyond the 18 month pilot period unless and until the resources quantified by the evaluation are put in place.

Accordingly, the Committee is of the strong view that if the pilot project is successful, public demand for a continuation of and expansion of the programme will be very strong and to enable the programme to be expanded and extended, will involve considerable investment by the Government in the agencies and service providers to meet the service demands of an extended programme. The Committee wishes to emphasise the importance of this fact and is anxious that the commitment of the agencies and service providers not be interpreted in their having capacity to develop the project beyond and outside the parameters established for the pilot programme. The Committee is strongly of the view that the resources required for any expansion of the programme in terms of treatment, rehabilitation, education, probation services, etc. will be very substantial and the Committee is confident that it will be possible to accurately quantify the additional resources that will be required as the pilot project progresses and in line with the evaluation process and arrangements described in this report.

People should not be deprived of the treatment services because of the needs of the Drug Court and therefore it is important that a comprehensive range of services be developed to ensure that the “ordinary drug user” have immediate access to treatment and rehabilitation. It is highly desirable that this type of person who is not within the ambit of the Drug Court and who voluntarily submits for a treatment programme should have options available to him/her while so motivated.

The strengths and successes of the American model clearly show that the court’s direct access to treatment and rehabilitation services under the direction of the court is essential, and consequently the Drug Court will only be as strong and successful as the resources provided to it.

The Committee, other than in a speculative way, could not reach definitive conclusions on points 1 & 2 of the terms of reference before the establishment of the pilot project. The purpose of the pilot project is to provide the information necessary to address these terms and to this end it is recommended that the duration of the pilot project should not exceed 18 months. The focus of this report is to deal with the requirements of point 3 of the terms of reference. This Committee will reconvene as soon as an evaluation of the pilot project is available, to address all outstanding matters from the terms of reference and report promptly thereon.

This report represents the majority view of the Committee. There were a number of issues to which some members of the Committee could not subscribe.

CHAPTER 2

Terms of Reference

The terms of reference were set out as follows;

1. To initiate, develop and oversee a Drug Courts Planning Programme with clearly defined goals and objectives, which would include an integrated cross service strategic plan co-ordinating the services of agencies both within and outside the criminal justice system, involving court supervised treatment programmes as an alternative to custodial sentences, aimed at reducing drug based crime and other sociological problems arising from the drug abuse, on the basis of a reallocation of resources (both budgetary and staffing) from other programmes, including programmes in the criminal justice area.
2. To assess the adequacy of service provision available to support a successful drug courts programme; identify the resources necessary to support the programme including the support personnel, training needs, infrastructure requirements and additional facilities which may be required; develop a project plan fully defining resource implications, setting out likely costs and savings and identifying the scope for diverting resources arising from savings generated or likely to be generated in other programme areas through shifts in programme expenditure, in the short, medium and longer terms.
3. To plan, establish and monitor a Pilot Drug Court Project, setting out the court procedures and treatment options and commencing in the Dublin Metropolitan District Court; define the goals and outputs of the Pilot Project against which success can be measured; maintain and report on statistics relating to the relevant traditional court process and the new drug courts procedure as it develops which will allow for the assessment, development and expansion of the service if required.

4. To have investigative, advisory and recommendatory functions and to report to the Minister for Justice, Equality and Law Reform on the above matters.

Working Arrangements

Immediately subsequent to its formation and having met in plenary session and having regard to the individual knowledge and expertise of its members, the Committee was divided into four sub-groupings with individual terms of reference, with the objective of speedily reporting to the Committee as a whole. On the presentation of the reports further plenary meetings of the Committee took place to discuss and develop these reports. Arising from these discussions, it was deemed necessary that two further subgroups be established and to report in the manner of the previous groups.

In addition, the various sub-committees sought further information and advice from the following bodies:

- Coolmine Therapeutic Community
- Merchant's Quay Project
- Garda National Drug Unit
- Drugs & Alcohol Services, Southern Health Board.

The Situation as Exists as to Court Enforcement and Punishment of Drug Related Crime in the Present System

The jurisdiction of the District Court extends to offences which are triable summarily or indictable offences where the Judge accepts jurisdiction to hear the case summarily after election by the accused or at the direction by the Director of Public Prosecutions (D.P.P.). The maximum sentence the District Court may impose on any one charge cannot exceed 12 months imprisonment and an overall total of 24 months on a combination of more than one offence.

One possible result of the present shortcomings in the prison system, which admittedly is being addressed by the Government, in what has become popularly referred to as the "Revolving Door system" – whereby prisoners are discharged prematurely (because of lack of prison spaces) with little or no rehabilitation — is that there may be consequent and repeated offending, which is a common characteristic of crimes related to the drug misuse of the offender.

From the statistics available, set out below, and after discussion with all parties practising in these courts, it is the opinion of the Committee that the vast majority of, inter alia, indictable crime dealt with in the District Court is drug related and that a Drug Court holds out the best possible solution for breaking the cycle of re-offending.

Dublin Metropolitan District Case (Chancery Street) Profile 1995 – 1998

GARDA STATIONS	COURT NO.	*1995	*1996	*1997	*1998
BALLYMUN	46	1,300	1,200	2,100	2,062
BLANCHARDSTOWN	46	760	820	1,020	1,294
BRIDEWELL	44	1,400	1,750	2,500	2,592
CABRA	44	430	420	540	517
CLONTARF	44	960	800	740	690
COOLOCK	44	900	800	1,000	1,110
CRUMLIN	46	630	800	1,020	1,058
DONNYBROOK	46	700	800	900	1,017
FITZGIBBON STREET	44	2,070	2,080	2,240	2,353
FINGLAS	46	1,000	1,050	1,150	1,426
HARCOURT STREET	46	1,420	1,600	2,100	1,917
HOWTH	44	340	400	430	389
IRISHTOWN	46	900	900	900	649
KEVIN STREET	46	1,600	1,750	2,000	1,916
MOUNTJOY	44	1,000	900	850	1,380
PEARSE STREET	46	3,700	4,200	5,000	5,106
RAHENY	44	640	640	440	536
RATHMINES	46	900	1,200	1,550	1,547
SANTRY	44	800	800	730	887
STORE STREET	44	4,650	4,800	4,920	6,360
SUNDRIVE	46	800	900	1,130	1,183
TERENURE	46	500	420	300	483
WHITEHALL	44	300	320	340	304
TOTAL		27,700	29,350	33,900	36,776

A perusal of the above statistics and the apparent increase in crime being dealt with in the centre city Dublin Criminal District Courts strongly suggest that the pilot scheme for the Drug Court be based in the North Inner City. In addition, this locality has a relatively well developed treatment infrastructure.

CHAPTER 3

Drug Court Defined

A Drug Court, while being similar to all courts in the State, shall have as its primary aim, the reduction of crime through rehabilitation of the offender but not excluding punishment should the circumstances so warrant. The purpose of the proposed Drug Court is to provide a scheme for rehabilitation, under the auspices and control of the court, of persons who are convicted of, or who have pleaded guilty to, drugs offences, relating to possession for own use or for supply to others on a minor scale, and crimes triable in the District Court which are related to the drug misuse of the offender.

In this definition the Committee is of the opinion that emphasis should be laid, firstly, on rehabilitation, as many of the offenders are from grievously disadvantaged backgrounds and on the application, enforced or otherwise, of structured supervision to help them escape the cycle of offending and in so doing cease criminal activity.

Who Gets to the Drug Court?

A person, seventeen or over, who having pleaded guilty or having been convicted in the District Court of a drug or drug related offence which would warrant a prison sentence shall be deemed eligible for Drug Court provided certain criteria apply.

How Will the Drug Court Operate?

While suitable places remain available within the pilot project, an offender having expressed a wish to be admitted to the Drug Court and at the recommendation of either the Gardai, the Probation Service, a Drug Treatment Professional or the defending solicitor, the case will be transferred to the Drug Court, via the Drug Court Co-ordinator, and the offender will be assessed as to suitability for the Drug Court. The assessment, including if necessary urinalysis, will be carried out, promptly, by a designated court probation officer in consultation with the treatment providers.

Following the initial assessment, if the offender is deemed to be suitable for the Drug Court programme, he/she will be required to enter into a Drug Court bail bond which will contain conditions specific to the Drug Court, arising from the assessment and relevant to the offender, e.g. to attend, in the interim, for treatment and/or testing and to sign on daily at a Garda station. The purpose of the conditions is to reduce the possibility of further crime being committed prior to the actual commencement of the Drug Court programme and also to ensure that the offender keeps in constant communication with the court.

On Acceptance into the Drug Court Programme

1. The offender will be required, personally, to give formal undertakings to the court e.g. abide by the conditions of the bail bond, comply with the requirements of the treatment programme, undertake to cease criminal activity etc.
2. The offender will be advised of the consequences of non compliance or breach of court objectives, following which he/she shall be remanded to a further date. In the interim period a comprehensive treatment programme will be devised by a multidisciplinary team to suit the individual requirements of each client.
3. Appearance before the Drug Court will be frequent until the offender's lifestyle has stabilised and his/her commitment to the treatment program is evident.

Both medical assessment and treatment programmes will be carried out by the Eastern Health Board, either directly or by their nominated agency, at the discretion of and under the supervision of the court, with once again, the emphasis being laid on the quick formulation of the programme and the rapid commencement thereof.

CHAPTER 4

Treatment

As a pilot project, the services required for a treatment programme can be supplied to the court by the Eastern Health Board and other agencies. The Health Boards are the primary suppliers of health care in the Republic of Ireland, and, as such, implement policy in the area of drug treatment. Reflecting the demographics of the drug problem, the Eastern Health Board (E.H.B.) has the largest expenditure on drug treatment of all the Health Boards. This year its budget for drug treatment was £17 million. By comparison, the drug treatment expenditure of the Southern Health Board, whose population is 30% of the E.H.B.'s, is £1 million, highlighting the scope of the problem that exists in the E.H.B. region.

In the last decade the amount expended on drug treatment in the E.H.B. region has increased from £1 million in 1991 to its present figure of £17 million and the treatment infrastructure will continue to grow. The goal of the E.H.B. is to provide services to addicts within their own community, where this is possible. These services are provided by general practitioners or at E.H.B. clinics and consist largely of methadone maintenance/reduction treatment and community based detoxification. The E.H.B. aims to provide as comprehensive a range of services as is possible and while community treatment is its main focus of operation, it also provides in-patient residential care units when needed. There is also a wide range of community and voluntary organisations working in partnership with the Health Board to provide treatment, counselling, rehabilitation and aftercare programmes.

Recognising the variety of problems individuals may have, services are flexible to ensure that the treatment corresponds to the clients' requirements. Because the effects of drug addiction are many, varied and particular to each addict, the treatment programme must be tailor-made for each individual thereby stretching existing resources to the limit. A detailed list of treatment services presently available in the E.H.B. region and those which are at the planning stage is set out in

Appendix A. It is anticipated that the development of these services will cater for the people on existing waiting lists.

What Happens After Detoxification/Stabilisation

Experience now shows that after a program of detoxification/stabilisation the user may remain psychologically dependant unless he/she can be engaged in further rehabilitation. It is then essential that the court, in order to bring the work already started to final satisfactory conclusion, have the use of the services of

- A. FAS;
 - B. Department of Education & Science;
 - C. Probation & Welfare Service;
- on a dedicated basis.

FAS

FAS, by virtue of its many and varied courses, detailed in Appendix B, and by having already made some of its courses available to ex-prisoners, is ideally suited to provide an appropriate range of development/employment supports, aimed at helping the offender to reintegrate into society by providing him/her with personally tailored courses, which will enable him/her to make well informed choices and ultimately obtain employment.

As it is anticipated that the majority of offenders, both in themselves and in their families, will be disadvantaged and many may have literacy problems, a substantial development in the area of basic education will be required by the court as a platform to enable offenders access mainstream education/training. The types of courses which have been identified of highest value to the Drug Court are:

- Literacy/numeracy/communication
- Personal development
- Personal planning
- Personal care
- Information on re-integration/welfare/housing supports available
- Employment, which is community based
- Reintegration Programmes (inclusive of ED support initiative for reintegration of ex-prisoners)

Department of Education & Science

The Department of Education and Science in conjunction with the City of Dublin Vocational Education Committee will provide appropriate educational programmes during the pilot phase following an assessment of the offenders educational needs. In addition, the City of Dublin Vocational Education Committee will provide a person to assess an offender's educational needs either at stabilisation or otherwise.

The type of educational programmes that will be required by the court to be provided by the Department of Education & Science will be;

- a. Integrated literacy,
- b. Numeracy,
- c. Personal development,
- d. Confidence building,
- e. A range of vocational options leading to NCVA (National Council for Vocational Awards) certification,
- f. Options under Junior Certificate, Leaving Certificate.

These educational programmes, depending on the recommendation of the educational assessment, will be provided under the Youthreach Programme and Vocational Training Opportunities Scheme (VTOS).

However, in the opinion of the Department of Education and Science, there will be a number of offenders whose special needs cannot be met from within existing resources and therefore guaranteed. Providing for these needs will be conditional upon the necessary additional resources being made available to the Department. For a detailed list of services see Appendix C.

Probation and Welfare Service

(a) General

By virtue of its experience of working in courts and the confidence already established with offenders, the liaison role between the Drug Court Co-ordinator and the court treatment services can best be carried out by the Probation & Welfare Service, both to maintain and keep in contact with the offender and to monitor his/her progress, beginning at the commencement of the programme and continuing until he/she is discharged by the court. Having regard to other Drug Courts at present in operation it appears that, inter alia, one of the most important roles

that the Probation and Welfare Service can have, is at the post stabilisation stage. This entails counselling/supporting, supervising and advising offenders concerning their criminal behaviour, to reduce the risk of recidivism and to report to court on all aspects of the offender's progress.

(b) Monitoring and Communication

Because of the plethora of services that, of necessity, must be attendant on the court, it is imperative that for the success of its programmes, the court will require that a person be appointed by each of the agencies, immediately on commencement of the court, to monitor the progress of the offender through his/her programme and report back to the court probation officer who in turn will be required to communicate with the Drug Court Co-ordinator and the court.

CHAPTER 5

Implementation Requirements for the Pilot Project

Should the government agree to adopt this report;

(A) Services

- (1) The Health Board must guarantee that dedicated treatment services will be available for the duration of the pilot (including residential treatment, detoxification/stabilisation and maintenance). It is to be noted that **the Eastern Health Board will not be able to dedicate adequate services until the end of this year/start of next year and therefore the Drug Court should not commence until those services are available to it.**
- (2) Similarly, the services required of FAS and by the Department of Education & Science and the Probation & Welfare Service must be available on a dedicated basis and the Drug Court should not commence until these services are also available to it.
- (3) Access to a Day Centre be made available for the use of participants in the Drug Court.

(B) The Court

(1) Its Requirements,

- i. That all services must be in place before the first sitting of the court;
- ii. That all services be dedicated services for the sole use of the court;
- iii. That the court immediately have access to the facility of random drug testing through the Eastern Health Board or its nominated agent;
- iv. That a direction from the appropriate authority that any warrants issued from the court be executed promptly;

- v. That in the event of the offender being remanded in custody, it is essential that, while so detained, he/she be maintained free of illicit drugs and that appropriate treatment should be provided to him/her;
- vi. That in the event of the ultimate sanction of imprisonment being imposed by the Court, it is essential that the defendant so sentenced will not have the benefit of temporary release, save for special reasons;
- vii. That in the interim period, between adoption of the report and establishment of the court, priority be given to the education and familiarisation of the court and its officers with the operation of Drug Courts.

(2) Its Staff

For the duration of the pilot scheme the present secretariat appointed to the Drug Court Planning Committee should suffice, to be reviewed at the end of the pilot scheme as provided for hereunder. Office accommodation and equipment to be provided along with a suitable computer software package.

(3) Venue

As the North Inner City is the recommended area for the pilot scheme the Drug Court should sit in the Richmond Courthouse Complex.

(4) Judges

In the course of the Committee's research, it has become apparent from the experience of other jurisdictions that continuity, in respect of the judiciary, is important and to ensure this and to facilitate the evaluation of the pilot project, a small panel of judges should be formed to sit in the Drug Court.

(C) The Pilot

(1) Numbers

Having regard to the fact that the court, for its services, is drawing on already overburdened resources pledged at the generosity and the goodwill of the service providers, the Committee recommends that, at any one time, a maximum of a hundred people be inducted into the Drug Court on a phased basis for the duration of the pilot project, having regard to the dedicated services available.

(2) Evaluation

By virtue of its terms of reference, the Committee is required to cost the establishment of the Drug Court. The Committee deem it essential that an evaluator be employed, prior to commencement of the pilot, to work in conjunction with the court but independent of it. His/her terms of reference to include, inter alia, the recommendation for and assessment of any additional services required during the course of the pilot project, the monitoring and costing of the court's systems and the court's services, and a projection as to costs for the full Drug Court based on the experience of the first 12 months. The mere fact that the private sector has not been mentioned in this report should not be seen as excluding its services when more accurate costings become available on the completion of the pilot project evaluation.

(3) Steering Committee

After adoption of the report a small steering Committee should be set up to fine tune the services already offered to the pilot scheme and to monitor the running of those services.

CHAPTER 6

Recommendations

- The Report recommends that a Pilot Project commence in early 2000 and operates for a duration not exceeding 18 months.
- The Pilot Project should cater for the drug misusing residents of Dublin's North Inner City. This decision reflects the level of criminal activity in the locality and the relatively well developed treatment infrastructure that exists in the area.
- The Pilot Project should be available, on a voluntary basis, to persons aged 17 years or over who have pleaded guilty to or been found guilty of a drug or drug related offence that would ordinarily warrant imprisonment.
- The Report recommends that, at any one time, a maximum of a hundred people be inducted into the Drug Court on a phased basis for the duration of the pilot project, having regard to the dedicated services available.
- The Report recommends that a person or agency be appointed, prior to the commencement of the Pilot Project, to monitor and evaluate the operation of the Drug Court. That this Evaluator should report on the experience of the first 12 months of the Pilot Project and make recommendation where appropriate.
- The provision of services, from which a rehabilitation programme capable of being tailored to meet the individual needs of each offender, will be, primarily, provided by the Eastern Health Board, the Probation & Welfare Service, FAS and the Department of Education & Science, with further services sought from other agencies, as and when necessary.
- The Report recommends that these services be available on a dedicated basis under the auspices and control of the Drug Court.
- Due to the ongoing evaluation of the Pilot Project, the Committee recommends that a Steering Committee be established to implement and monitor the Pilot Project and the function of the Committee should

be, inter alia, to ensure that the project operates successfully and, when necessary, provide fine tuning to the pilot to achieve this result.

Conclusion

The Pilot Project, once established, will be a work in progress from which a true picture of the merits of a Drug Court in an Irish context will be gleaned. This project is a new departure for the Criminal Justice System in Ireland and represents a seed change in attitude to dealing with criminal drug misusers. Experience from the American model shows that the level of success achieved by the court relates to the resources provided to it. Consequently, the importance of this issue should not be underestimated.

Through the goodwill of the service providers resources will be allocated and dedicated to the Drug Court programme for the duration of the pilot but this cannot be extended beyond the piloting period. If the Pilot Project proves successful the Committee will have at hand, through the office of the Evaluator, a complete picture of the resourcing requirements necessary to expand the operation of the Drug Court.

This report does not purport to be a definitive statement on the formation of a Drug Court as envisaged in the Terms of Reference. In the opinion of the Committee, to plan a full nationwide Drug Court without the information that shall be derived from the Pilot Project seems premature. The objective of this document is to establish an efficient and effective Pilot Project thereby laying the foundations for a fully operational Drug Court whilst testing and perfecting the model which the Committee recommends be used.

APPENDIX A

The Eastern Regional Health Authority

Residential Services:

Beaumont Hospital	:	10 detoxification/stabilisation beds
Cuan Dara (Cherry Orchard Hospital)	:	17 detoxification beds
High Park (Drumcondra, Merchant's Quay Project)	:	12 bed post detoxification /rehabilitation unit
Coolmine Therapeutic Community	:	75 bed drug free residential community
Cuan Mhuire, Athy	:	21 bed drug free residential community
Rutland	:	12 places for Eastern Region

Development Plans – 2000:

Cherry Orchard Hospital	:	12 bed stabilisation unit
St. Mary's Hospital, Phoenix Park	:	20 bed post detoxification /rehabilitation unit.

Treatment in Primary Care

1. General Practitioners: managing drug misusers within practice and providing prescriptions for methadone.	:	125 @ 29.02.00
2. Number in treatment by general practitioners.	:	1,367 @ 29.02.00
3. Number of pharmacists dispensing methadone in their own premises.	:	154 @ 29.02.00

Development Plans – 2000:

To continue to expand the number of general practitioners and pharmacists in the scheme.

Extent of progress to date

•	At beginning of 1996:	GPs	:	15
		Pharmacists	:	35

Other Community Based Treatment Services

This covers:	(1)	Outpatient detoxification;
	(2)	Methadone maintenance;
	(3)	Methadone reduction.

Central Patient Treatment List as at 29th February 2000

Aisling Clinic	299	ARC Project (Crumlin)	72
Ballymun Clinic (Domville House)	216	Ballywaltrim Project	25
Barry Satellite Clinic (Finglas)	29	Blanchardstown Satellite Clinic	43
Bonnybrook Satellite Clinic	30	Brookfield Project	19
Baggot Street Satellite Clinic	74	Bride St. Satellite Clinic	23
Clondalkin Addiction Support Programme	32	Cabra Satellite Clinic	5
Coolock Health Centre	14	City Clinic	265
Cork Street Clinic	38	Corduff Satellite Clinic	19
Darndale Project	45	Cuan Dara (in-patient only)	7
Dun Laoghaire Clinic	100	Deansrath Project	11
Edenmore Satellite Clinic	20	Dundrum Satellite Clinic	9
Fettercairn Project	33	Fassaroe Project (Bray)	16
Jobstown Project	37	Fortune House	44
Irishtown Satellite Clinic	12	Kilbarrack Project	52
The Mews, North Circular Rd.	90	Killinarden Project	76
Millbrook Lawns (Tallaght)	36	Mobile Clinic	86
Mounttown Project (Bray)	7	Merchant's Quay Project	32
Mulhuddart Project	13	Newgate, Castle Street	139
Rathmines Satellite Clinic	12	Rialto Project	63
Sallynoggin Satellite Clinic	19	St. James's Clinic	31
St. Aengus Project	38	Sean MacDermott St. Project	22
Swords Health Centre	15	St. Cronin's Project (Bray)	26
Wellmount Clinic (Finglas)	47	Thompson Centre	137
Young Persons Project (CCA 2)	27	Drug Treatment Centre, Trinity Court	481
TOTAL			2,986

Development Plans – 2000:

It is planned to develop services in the following locations:

Finglas

Tallaght

Arklow

Inchicore

Blanchardstown

Crumlin (x2)

Loughlinstown

Rathfarnham

APPENDIX B

FAS

Placement Support Services

Placement support for job-seekers includes the provision of information on employment, education and training opportunities, vocational counselling and job placement. FAS Placement Services are available through a network of 134 Placement Service locations including 54 full time Offices. A new Local Employment Service (LES) has been established in 25 areas of high disadvantage to provide a gateway for long term unemployed persons to access the full range of labour market supports.

Employment Programmes

The main FAS Employment Programme is Community Employment (CE).

There are two main Options on Community Employment which are as follows ;

- A Integration Option** – with employment up to one year. Persons eligible for participation include those one year or more on Live Register.

- B Part-time Work Option** – with employment up to three years. Persons eligible for participation include those over three years on the Live Register.

Time spent in Prison can count as part of the qualifying eligibility period. There are currently around 450 participants on Drug related CE projects within the thirteen Drug Task Force areas. These are aimed at both providing services related to the rehabilitation of persons with drug related problems and the provision of temporary employment and development opportunities for such persons.

Employment Supports

Two new labour market programmes were launched in May 1996. These are Jobstart, which is a one-year job-subsidy where the employer receives £80 per week to recruit an eligible participant and Workplace, which is a five weeks work trial with an employer.

The normal eligibility requirement for Jobstart is that a person must be on the Live Register for three years and for Workplace for 6 months. However, an ex-offender referred by the Probation & Welfare Services/Department of Justice, Equality and Law Reform is eligible for both these supports without having to meet the normal eligibility criteria. Ex-offenders need not be signing on the Live Register at time of application.

Job Clubs

Job Clubs are being set up which will provide specific job seeking supports for unemployed persons to move into the job market. Job Clubs provide formal training modules over a three week period and a support service and facility which persons can use as a resource for job-seeking and application.

Training Courses

Through a network of 20 Training Centres and external training programmes, FAS provides around 150 different training programmes. A Bridging Training Programme has been introduced to provide foundation training modules to bring participants up to the standard required for entry onto mainline training programme. FAS Training Courses are available to ex-prisoners when their content is relevant to the current circumstances and needs of the applicant. No special entry requirements are imposed on ex-prisoners.

Specific Programmes for ex-prisoners in Dublin Region receiving FAS support

In the Dublin Region there are a number of programmes, which have a special relevance to ex-prisoners who are under the supervision of the Probation & Welfare Services. These projects have been initiated by the Probation & Welfare Services funded by the Department of Justice, Equality & Law Reform and supported by FAS and the Dept of Education and Science. Most projects have Management Committees

which are representative of the Statutory, Voluntary, Private and Community Sectors. Centres which are supported by FAS are outlined as follows;

- In Clondalkin, Dublin West, there is the Tower Programme, which is an EU initiative for young persons in trouble with the law or in danger of becoming so. Jointly financed by FAS and Probation & Welfare Service with County Dublin VEC providing teaching hours. There were nine persons on this programme.
- The Candle Community Trust is a FAS Community Training Workshop catering for those who are at risk of becoming involved in crime, or out of prison. In the case of those out of prison, only those originally from Ballyfermot are catered for. The age group is aged 15-25 years and an integrated approach is adopted with an educational day centre in addition to the Community Training Workshop. The Workshop is funded jointly by FAS, Department of Justice, Equality and Law Reform (Probation & Welfare Services), Comhairle le Leas Oige and VEC. It is a 15 person Workshop.
- The Matt Talbot Trust in Dublin West consists of a FAS Community Employment Scheme and works in conjunction with Candle Community Trust.
- In Santry, Dublin North, the PACE special Workshop set up through the Department of Justice, Equality and Law Reform and funded and supported by FAS is a special initiative aimed at assisting prisoners further develop a range of skills to assist with further training opportunities and employment. Around 24 prisoners from all areas in Dublin attend the Workshop. Some attend on a one or two day release basis from prison. Others are residing in flats. The development includes literacy, numeracy, life and social skills, welding, metalwork and woodwork. Night courses are also run. Training is run to meet individual needs and there is support by Probation Officers. There is the possibility of progressing on to other mainline programmes.
- Treble R Industries in Dublin North is a special Workshop which is set up through the Department of Justice, Equality and Law Reform and supported and funded by FAS. The Workshop caters for people on probation and is managed by the Probation Services through the Department of Justice, Equality and Law Reform. Around 32 training places for young offenders are provided.

- In Dun Laoghaire, the Tivoli Training Centre for young persons offers a range of training courses of up to one year duration. It is an approved centre for City & Guilds of London, FAS Integrated Assessment System, Cert and NCVA. It is funded by the Probation & Welfare Services and FAS and supported by Dun Laoghaire VEC.
- By special arrangement with the Governor of Wheatfield Prison, parole prisoners are taken on to FAS Community Youth Training Programme sites in Dublin West.
- There are a disproportionate number of ex-prisoners in the Dublin Inner City Area. A liaison arrangement exists between the Probation/Welfare Services and FAS Employment Services Office, D'Olier Street, to provide advice and guidance on employment and development opportunities.

EU Supported Initiatives for Re-Integration of ex-prisoners

- **Gaining Employment and Training for ex-offenders (TARGET)**
Deonach, which is the project promoter, was established in 1995 to meet the needs of a group of ex-offenders identified by the local community. The TARGET project is an initiative supported under the EU Employment Integra Programme up to December 1999 (£365,000) and piloted by the Probation & Welfare Services in partnership with FAS, Tallaght Partnership, EHB, VEC, Fettercairn Community Council, South Dublin Chamber of Commerce, Tallaght Youth Services and Garda Síochána. It will cater for a marginalised group of 30 offenders within a socially excluded area of high unemployment.

Along with the history of high intergenerational unemployment in the area is the problem that employers are reluctant to recruit persons with a criminal record. The aim of the project has been to facilitate access to mainstream education/training and employment through a system of mentoring, advocacy and personal/career counselling and guidance and the provision of core development modules including literacy/numeracy.

APPENDIX C

Department of Education and Science

Youthreach

The aim of Youthreach is to provide participants with the knowledge, skills and attitudes required to successfully make the transition to work and adult life. The programmes provide two years of integrated education, training and work experience, primarily aimed at young people. Youthreach is available in over 100 centres provided by VEC and a network of FAS funded community Training Workshops. Courses are full time (35 hours per week) and are available on a year round basis.

Youthreach Centres in Dublin City

Basin Lane, Old Secondary School, Basin St. Upper, Dublin 8
Ballymun, Virgin Mary National School, Shangan Road, Dublin 9
Georges St., 20 North Great Georges St., Dublin 1
CDVEC Training Centre, Pleasants St., 16 Pleasants St, Dublin 8
Ballyfermot, 49 Rossmore Ave., Dublin 10
Bonnybrook, Bunratty Drive, Dublin 17
Harmonstown, 142 Harmonstown Road, Artane, Dublin 5
Transition Centre, 34 Dominic Lane, Dublin 1

Youthreach Centres in Co. Dublin

Monastery Road, Clondalkin,
Old Vocational School, Esker Hill, Lucan
Brace Centre, Main Road, Blanchardstown
Sacred Heart Senior School, Killinarden, Tallaght
Convent Lane, Rush
North Street, Swords
Mountain View House, Meadow Park Avenue, Rathfarnham

Youthreach Centre In Dun Laoghaire

St. Joseph's, Pearse Park, Sallynoggin

Vocational Training Opportunities Scheme (VTOS)

The Vocational Training Opportunities Scheme is a special range of courses designed to meet the education and training needs of unemployed people, provided that they have been signing on for a minimum of 6 months and are aged 21 years or over. The aim of the scheme is to give unemployed people education and training opportunities which will enhance their employment options. These programmes involve 30 hours of course attendance per week.

VTOS Programmes are available in the following CDVEC Colleges:

Foundation Courses:

Colaiste Chonghaile, North Strand, Dublin 1
Liberties Vocational School, Dublin 8
Colaiste Dhulaigh, Coolock, Dublin 17

Two year Leaving Certificate Courses

Colaiste Chonghaile, North Strand, Dublin 1
Colaiste Eanna, Cabra, Dublin 7
Liberties Vocational School, Dublin 8
Colaiste Ide, Finglas, Dublin 11
Pearse College, Crumlin, Dublin 12
St. Peter's College, Killester, Dublin 5
Colaiste Dhulaigh, Coolock, Dublin 17
Ringsend Technical Institute, Dublin 4
Ballymun Comprehensive School, Dublin 11

Post Leaving Certificate Courses (PLCs)

Ballsbridge College of Business Ballyfermot Senior College Studies

Colaiste Chaoimhin	Colaiste Dhulaigh
Colaiste Eanna	Colaiste Ide
Crumlin College of Business & Technical Studies	Inchicore Vocational School
Kylemore College	Liberties Vocational School
Marino College, Marino Mart	Parnell Vocational School
Pearse College	Plunkett College
Rathmines Senior College	Ringsend Technical Institute
St. Peter's College	Whitehall House

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