



**Impaired  
Driving Solutions**

# Connection in the Court

Understanding the roles and interplay  
of the judge, supervision, and treatment



A Quick Dive into Treatment

# Substance Use Disorder Treatment



# Principles of Effective Treatment



No single treatment is effective for everyone



Readily available



Multidimensional



Program length



Treatment/services plan continually assessed and adjusted

# Who is it for?



## SAMHSA National Survey on Drug Use and Health:

- 21.2 million people aged 12 or older needed treatment
- Only 3.7 million of those that needed treatment, received any substance use treatment
- Of those, about 2.4 million received treatment in specialty treatment programs

# Misconceptions

## THEN

- “Minnesota Model”
- Developed in the 1950’s
- Abstinence-based
- Blending of professional and trained non-professional staff around principles of Alcoholics Anonymous
- 28 day- inpatient and participation AA meetings

## NOW

- Multiple pathways to recovery
- Complex and interrelated
- Many patients need long-term or repeated care to reach recovery
- No fixed length of stay
- Tailored to the individual
- Special populations

# Barriers

- Stigma
- Access
- Siloed services from the general health care system
- Funding/insurance
- Fixed lengths of stay
- Lingering bias in some treatment centers/systems against medications
- Justice system

# The Treatment Representative's Duties

- Provides clinical case management
- Develops therapeutic alliances with clients
- Appraises direct care providers
- Fills treatment gaps

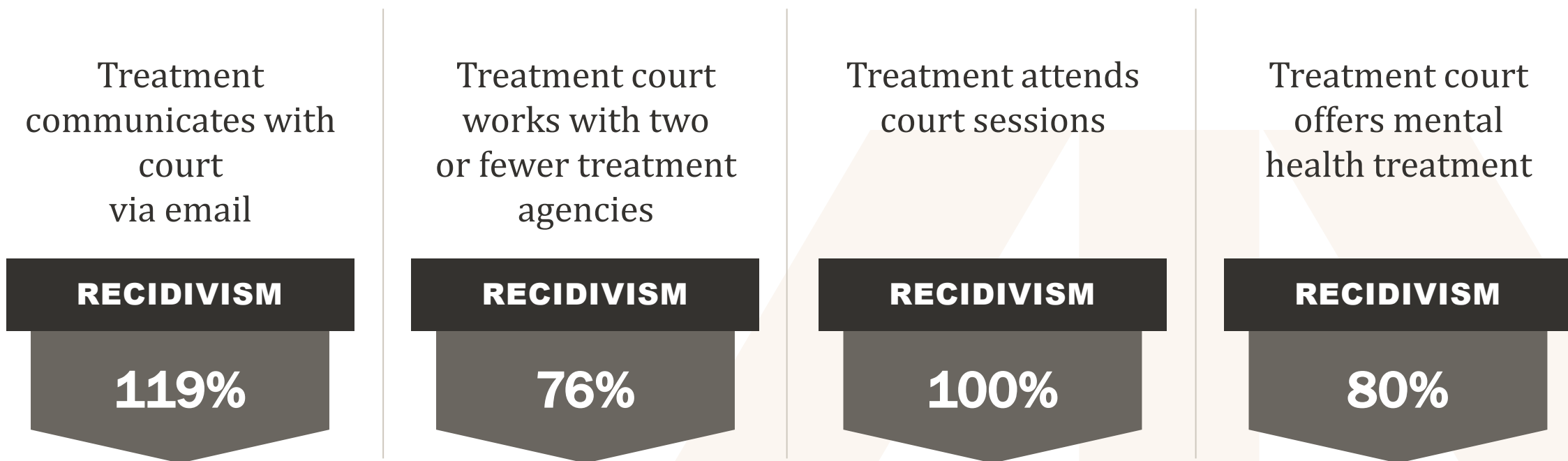




# The Treatment Representative's Duties

- Assesses psychosocial stability, clinical stability, and early remission
- Avoids ineffective and harmful sanctioning practices
- Ensures proficient treatment

# Treatment Representative – The Research Shows:



**3X GREATER SAVINGS WHEN TREATMENT INCLUDES A PHASE ON RELAPSE PREVENTION**

Recidivism reduction and cost savings relative to courts that do not follow these practices.  
NPC Research Key Components Study 2008

A Quick Dive into Supervision

# Community Supervision



# Importance of Community Supervision



- Protects public safety
- Protects internal and external program integrity
- Provides early intervention
- Supports the progress and recovery capital of the participant
- Provides guidance on incentives, sanctions and service adjustments, as well as goal setting

# Community Supervision's Duties

- Performs drug and alcohol testing
- Conducts home and/or employment visits
- Provides case management as the participant goes through the program
- Delivers cognitive-behavioral interventions that are criminogenic risk- and need-focused

# Core Correctional Practices



## SKILL SETS WOVEN INTO INTERACTIONS WITH PROBATIONERS

1. Effective reinforcement
2. Effective disapproval
3. Effective use of authority
4. Interpersonal relationships
5. Anti-criminal modeling
6. Cognitive restructuring
7. Structured skill-building
8. Role clarification
9. Problem-solving

# Law Enforcement



- Primary job function is prevention, detection, or investigation of any violation of criminal law
- May also assist with home checks and/or alcohol and drug testing
- Unlimited powers of arrest, warrant execution
- Searches only limited by terms of program waivers, and unlimited with probable cause
- Information and resource sharing
- 24/7 agency availability

# Relationships Matter

- Relationship quality between probation officers and client predicated on rule compliance
- Officers who use a combination of caring, fairness, trust, and authoritativeness with clients are the **most** likely to influence reductions in offender recidivism
- Research shows that when probation officers spend at least **16** minutes with supervisees employing behavioral techniques and focusing on criminogenic needs, recidivism rates drop significantly



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**16**  
**MINUTES**

Bonta, Rugge, Scott, Bourgon, & Yessine, 2008

# Caseload Sizes



## **BENEFITS OF 30:1 CASELOADS**

- More frequent and longer contacts
- More specialized services designed to reduce risk to public safety
- Significantly lower recidivism rates lasting for at least 2½ years, including fewer new arrests for drug, property, and violent crimes



# Use Validated Risk and Need Assessment Tools Normed for Your Population

- Provide feedback to clients
- Identify supports and strengths
- Too much or too little supervision may do harm
- Shared with team
- Shapes the supervision plan and case plan



# Roles and Responsibilities of the Judge



# Role of the Judge

The treatment court judge stays abreast of current law and research on best practices in treatment courts and carefully considers the professional observations and recommendations of other team members when developing and implementing program policies and procedures. The judge develops a collaborative working alliance with participants to support their recovery while holding them accountable for abiding by program conditions and attending treatment and other indicated services.

# Role of the Judge

- A. Judicial Education
- B. Judicial Term
- C. Pre-court Staff Meetings
- D. Status Hearings
- E. Judicial Decision Making



# Role of the Judge

## Judicial Education

- Judge attends training annually
  - Legal standards and ethics
  - Behavior modification
  - Communication with clients
  - SUD treatment
  - Drug and alcohol testing



# Role of the Judge

## Judicial Term

- Judge serves voluntarily
- Judge presides for at least two years
- Judge presides consistently
- New treatment court judges receive training before starting





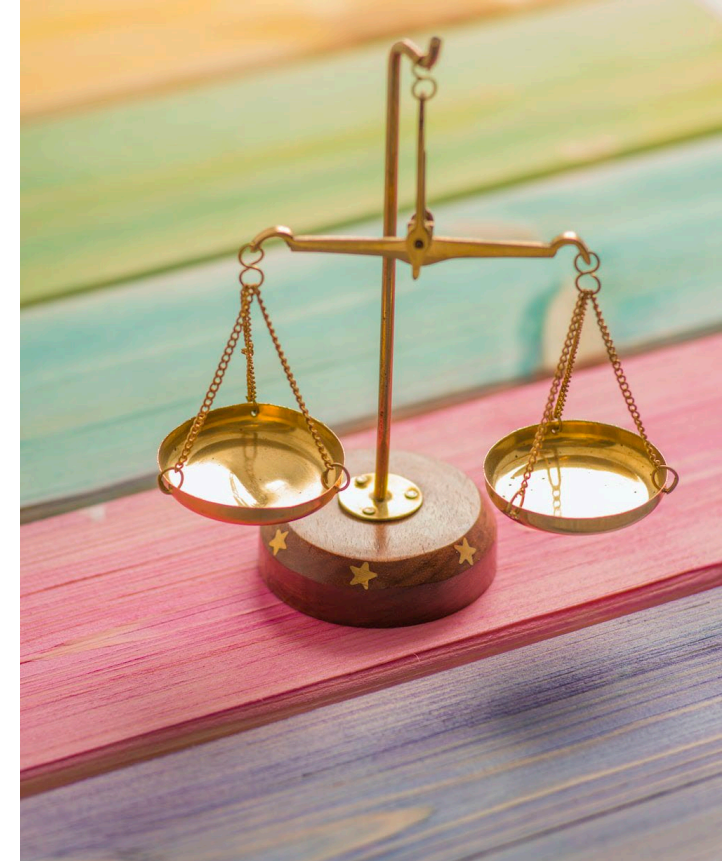
- Participants appear in court every 1-2 weeks until clinically stable
- Judge interacts with participants in procedurally fair manner
- Interactions with participants are 3-7 minutes long



# Role of the Judge

## Judicial Decision Making

- Judge must make final decisions after considering team input
- Judge relies on qualified treatment professionals
- Judge does **NOT** order, deny, or alter treatment conditions independent of expert clinical advice



# Judge – The Research Shows:

**36%**

**COST SAVINGS**

The judge spends an average of 3 minutes or more per participant during status review hearings.

**RECIDIVISM**

**153%**

**4%**

**COST SAVINGS**

The judge was assigned to treatment court on a voluntary basis

**RECIDIVISM**

**84%**

**17%**

**COST SAVINGS**

The judge's term is indefinite

**RECIDIVISM**

**35%**

Recidivism reduction and cost savings relative to courts that do not follow these practices.  
NPC Research Key Components Study 2008

High-functioning teams

# Collaboration and Communication

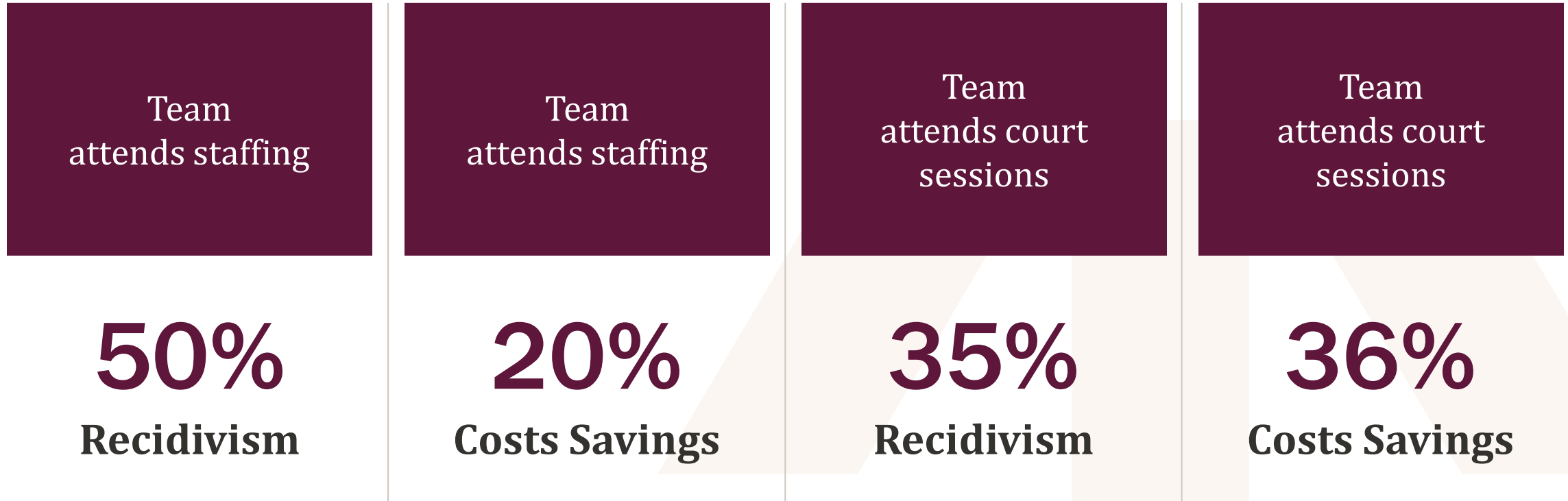


# Benefits of Collaboration



- Understanding where the participant is at and meeting their needs in real-time
- Addressing behaviors and barriers to decrease risk factors
- Integrated case planning to facilitate change

# Team Presence



**Recidivism reduction and cost savings relative to courts that do not follow these practices**

NPC Research Key Components Study 2008

# Effective Teams



**WHO IS ON THE TEAM MATTERS LESS THAN  
HOW THE TEAM WORKS TOGETHER**

## IMPORTANT FACTORS

1. Psychological safety
2. Dependability
3. Structure and clarity (of individual roles within the team and goals)
4. Meaning (having a sense of purpose)
5. Impact (of one's work)

# Effective Teams



## FACTORS NOT SIGNIFICANTLY CONNECTED TO EFFECTIVENESS

1. Co-location of teammates
2. Consensus-driven decision making
3. Extroversion of team members
4. Individual performance of team members
5. Workload size
6. Seniority
7. Team size
8. Tenure



How Treatment Uses Data for Better Outcomes

# What Works in Treatment



# Therapeutic Alliance



The therapeutic alliance was consistently a predictor of outcome for all the measures of treatment outcomes.

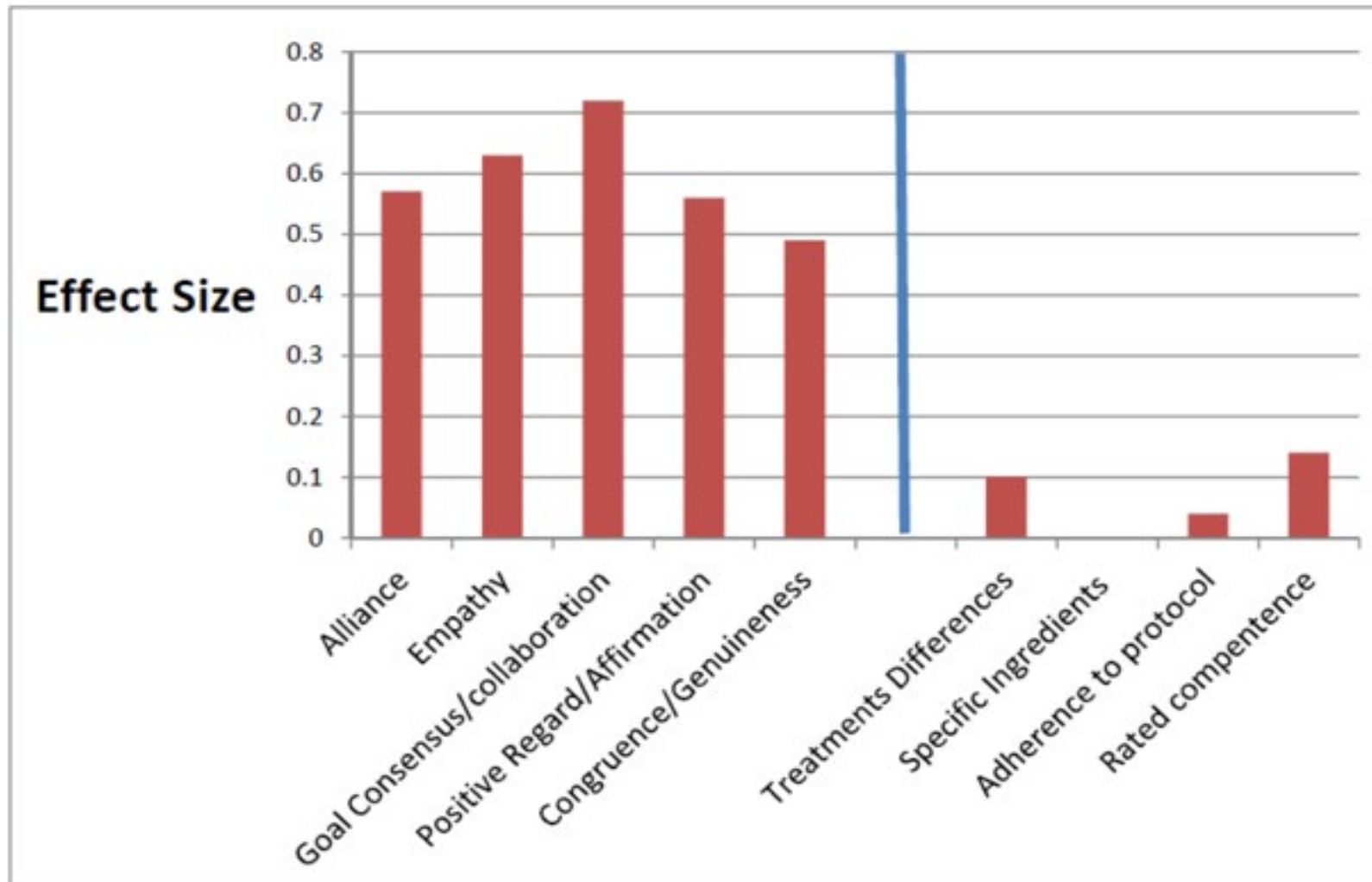


# Client-Centered Measures



- The risks, needs or strengths, skills and resources, identified by a practitioner in a multidimensional assessment should not determine the service planning alone.
- The more that priority dimensions can be matched to or interpreted through the patient's personal goals, the more patient-centered the plan can be.

# How Change Happens



# It Takes Time

- More than half of individuals that go through treatment for addiction need multiple episodes.
- Progress in recovery is often cyclic, with episodes of abstinence, recurrence, and treatment.



# It Takes Time

By some estimates, it can take 8-9 years for an individual to reach full recovery and it usually includes 3-4 treatment episodes.



# Change Happens When...



Compassion



Empathy



Acceptance

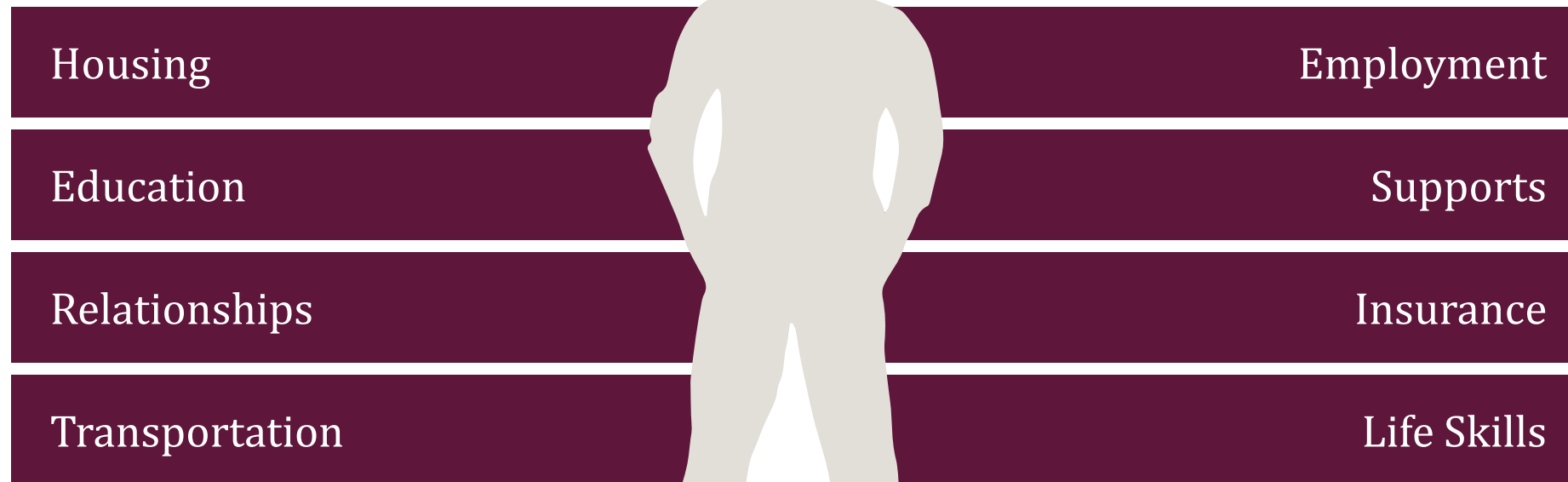
# Bringing it All Together

How can data be integrated and coordinated as a basis for performance measures across treatment settings and across systems?





# Holistic Approach



## BUILDING RECOVERY CAPITAL

# Wraparound & Habilitation Services are Key



- Treatment court programs that focus on providing participant supports have better outcomes.
- Programs that provide wraparound services avert re-arrest and save taxpayer money.

## WRAPAROUND SERVICES

- Recurrence prevention, gender-specific services, mental health treatment, parenting classes, family counseling, anger management classes, health & dental services, residential care.

# Putting the Data to Work

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- Integrated behavioral health systems change; moving away from silos
- Moving from an acute care model to a long-term care approach
- Recognizing many pathways to recovery
- Treatment courts