



10-8 Metro

A look at Law Enforcement in Treatment Court

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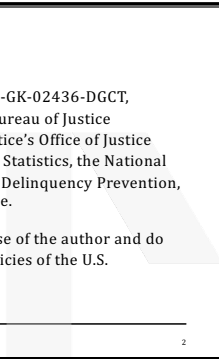
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Learning Objectives

- Understand target populations in treatment court.
- Recognize the importance of law enforcement as part of a treatment court program including roles and responsibilities.
- Understand the impact that law enforcement engagement has on a treatment court program and supporting research.

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Cornerstone Beliefs of Treatment Court

How does this translate through the lens of law enforcement?

- Addiction is a **disease** of the brain.
- Recurrence** is a part of the **treatment** process.
- Dealing with participant **trauma** is a big part of the work we do.
- Co-occurring **mental health** disorders are common.
- The **multidisciplinary team** approach is the key to success, especially the relationships between treatment, probation and law enforcement.
- Practicing **equity** and **inclusion** are critical.

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Treatment Court Statistics

- 4000+ treatment courts in operation
- 150,000+ individuals served by treatment courts each year
- 58% reduction in crime
- \$6,000 tax dollars saved per participant

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Types of Treatment Courts

- Adult Drug Court
- Impaired Driving Treatment Courts
- Family Treatment Court
- Juvenile Treatment Court
- Tribal to Wellness Court
- Veterans Treatment Court
- Reentry Courts
- Mental Health Court

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Community Policing

- As a community policing strategy, drug court draws on the distinctive expertise and experience of law enforcement
- Unique resources and insights of the community in which it serves
- Treatment court affirms that law enforcement and the community can work together successfully

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Policing Approach

- Two major trends with powerful impact
 - Institutionalization of community policing
 - Helps to suppress criminal activity
 - Rapid development of drug court programs
 - New way of doing business
 - addresses the underlying cause of criminality associated with drug use
 - Model of community policing

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Drug Court as COPS Model

- Prevention
- Empowerment
- Collaboration
- Cooperative Problem Solving
- Law Enforcement is CRITICAL

Decision point options matter!

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Introduction to Drug Court Role

- Referrals and Identification of clients
- Ongoing program involvement
- Field service assistance
- Limited drug testing
- Participant Accountability
- Liaison Officer

Why am I here?
(asked by every
law enforcement)

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Barriers to Collaboration

- Police Culture
 - Stigma
- Roles and Responses
 - Advocacy
 - Engagement
- Communication
- Trauma
 - Lack of understanding
 - Personal Trauma Conflict



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Community Policing and Treatment Courts

- Law enforcement expertise
- Linkages
- Resources and community insight
- Improve community outcomes



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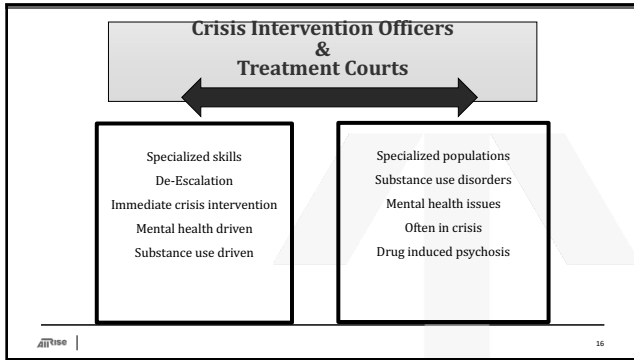
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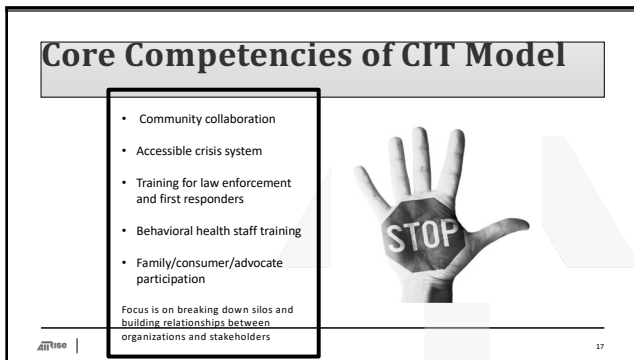
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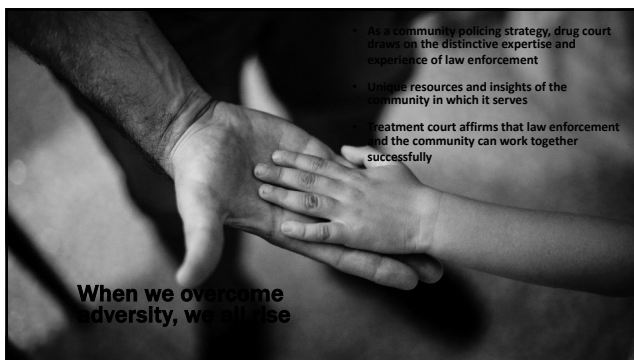
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Disorder (Substance Use or Mental Health) Ques

Common signs and symptoms

- Disconnected or unhealthy support system
- Couch surfing/homeless/shelter
- Unemployed or sporadic employment
- Unmet medical needs
- Multiple instances of non-compliance with regular probation, including status violations

Small quantities of drugs and paraphernalia

Sometimes enough to sell and keep some back for themselves

Pipes, needles, broken spoons, ripped up aluminum soda cans,

Roach clips, cotton balls, steel wool

Small glass bottles, rolling papers

Disorder medications in possession but not med compliant

Drug driven criminal activities (larceny, false declaration to pawn and related white-collar crimes)

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EXPERTISE

- This is where the expertise of law enforcement shines as part of the multidisciplinary team process or as a patrol officer that has been trained on the treatment court model.
- When law enforcement expertise is at the front end of the criminal justice engagement (Intercept 0 and 1) it puts individuals in a position to be diverted to the model of services to best meet their needs
- Collaboration and cross-training is key
 - Law enforcement knows
 - criminal history factors
 - Family dynamics
 - Neighborhood interactions
 - Current charges

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STAFFING

Judge, prosecutor, defense attorney, treatment, program coordinator, and probation attend staffing
Recidivism ↓ 50% Costs Savings ↑ 20%

Defense attorney attends staffing
Recidivism ↓ 21% Costs Savings ↑ 93%

Treatment attends staffing
Recidivism ↓ 105%

Coordinator attends staffing
Recidivism ↓ 58% Costs Savings ↑ 41%

Law enforcement is a member of the team
Recidivism ↓ 87% Costs Savings ↑ 44%

Law enforcement attends staffing
Recidivism ↓ 67% Costs Savings ↑ 42%

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

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HEARINGS

Judge, prosecutor, defense attorney, treatment, program coordinator, and probation attend court sessions
Recidivism ↓ 35% Costs Savings ↑ 36%

Treatment attends court sessions
Recidivism ↓ 100% Costs Savings ↑ 81%

Participants have status review sessions every two weeks in first phase
Recidivism ↓ 48% Costs Savings ↑ 23%

Law enforcement attends court sessions
Recidivism ↓ 83% Costs Savings ↑ 64%

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

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"The opposite of addiction is not sobriety. It's connection."

-Johann Hari



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Community Policing and Treatment Courts

- Law enforcement expertise
- Linkages
- Resources and community insight
- Improve community outcomes



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Introduction to Drug Court Role

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Why am I here?
(asked by every law enforcement)

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Role of Law Enforcement Officer

- Primary job function is prevention, detection, or investigation of any violation of criminal law
- Assist in identification of potential treatment court clients
- Unlimited powers of arrest
- Search and Warrant execution
- 24/7 agency availability
- Real-time communication of what is happening in the community
- Assist probation with home/employment visits
- Assist probation with drug and alcohol testing
- Information Sharing
- Investigates suspect criminal activity
- Support public safety and program integrity

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Introduction to Drug Court Role

- Referrals and Identification of clients
 - Best Practice Standard – Target Populations
 - identifying offenders early and enrolling them quickly
 - Familiar with the high risk/high need offenders
 - Familiar with the cross between criminal justice and substance abuse in jurisdiction
 - Initial Screener at arrest
 - Criminal History, associates, gang involvement of referrals

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Introduction to Drug Court Role

- Drug Testing
 - Supplemental testing (breath, saliva)
 - Keeps offenders honest and accountable
 - Provide additional information for the team to make treatment and court response adjustments

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Introduction to Drug Court Role

- Liaison Officer
 - Time assignment usually depends on staffing levels
 - Larger jurisdictions will assign officer's full time
 - Smaller jurisdictions can work to support the program
 - Participate in Staffing
 - Attend court sessions
 - Liaison between team and other law enforcement

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Monitor and Refer

Law enforcement officers who work in the community are in the best position to engage, identify, and refer individuals

- Treatment court program
- Diversion programs
- Ancillary services



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Time Commitment...Well it depends

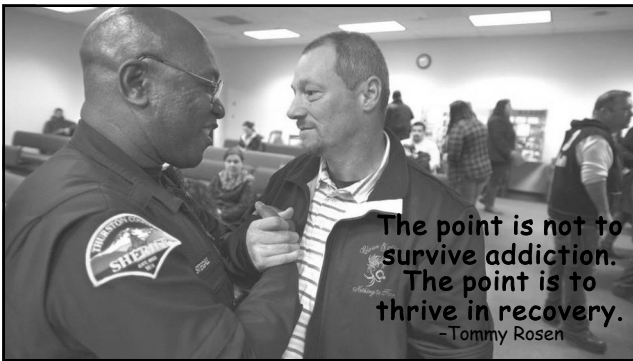
- What is the staffing impact for your agency?
- What is the flexibility to engage in the program?
- Identify and refer
- Compliance Officer
- Team Member
- Liaison
- Advocate



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Evaluations

- INSERT QR CODE FOR EVALUATION

1. On your compatible phone or tablet, open the built-in camera app.
2. Point the camera at the QR code.
3. Tap the banner that appears on your phone or tablet.
4. Follow the instructions on the screen to complete the evaluation.
5. After completion, you will be provided with a certificate that can be saved and printed.

Survey Link: insert survey link

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Ask the Expert

<https://allrise.org/trainings/ask-the-expert/>

Office Hours

Scheduled times with experts on various key topics

Submit a Question

Submit a question to the All Rise team

Schedule a Consultation

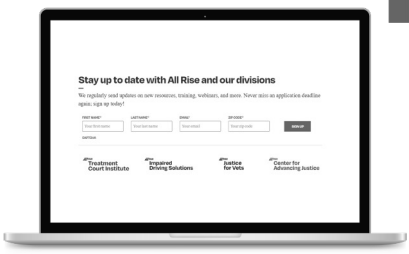
Schedule a consultation with the All Rise team


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Thank You

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