

Ensuring Fidelity to the Drug Court Model

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Drug Court Fidelity Strategies

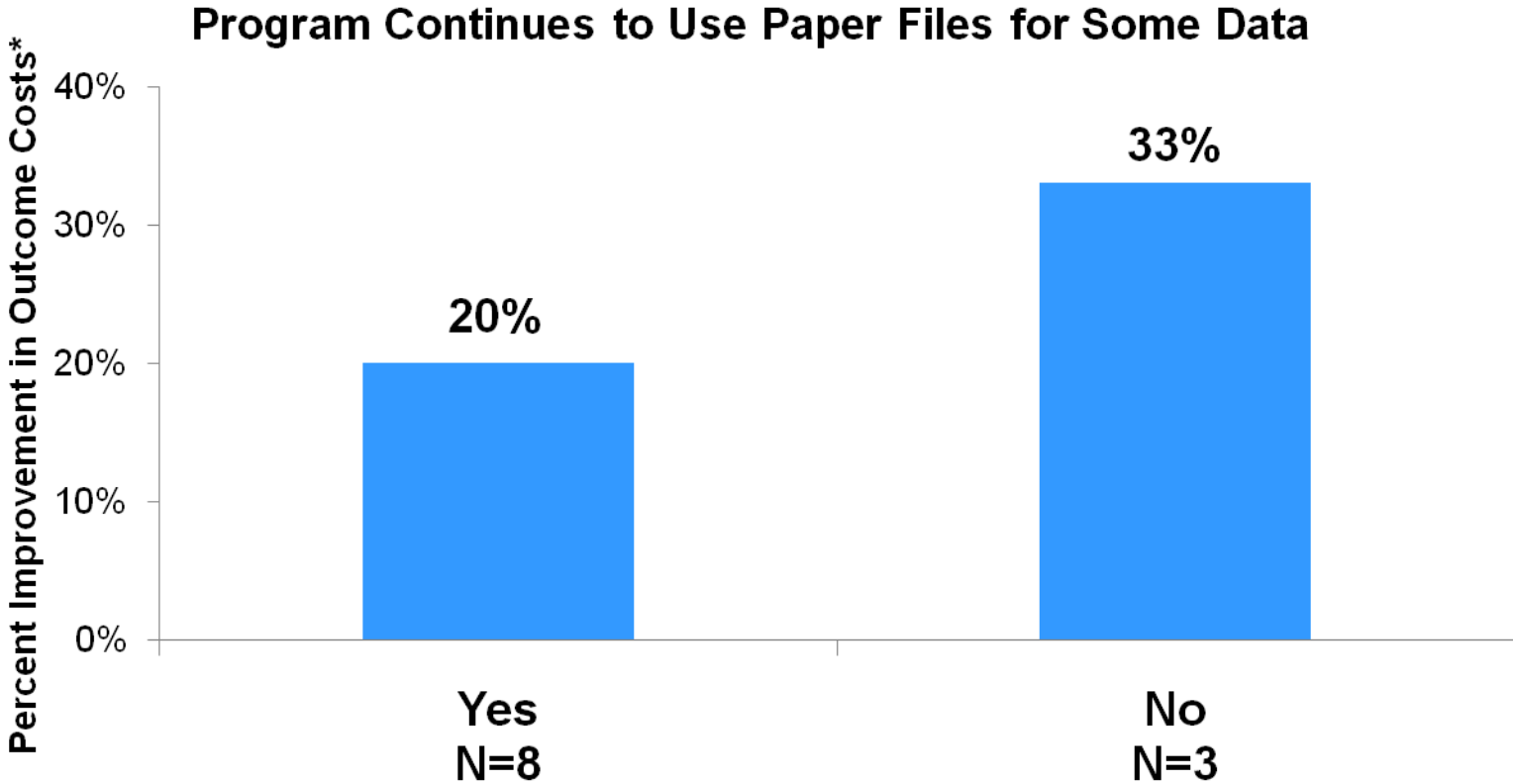
- ▶ **Management Information Systems**
- ▶ **Process and Outcome Evaluation**
- ▶ **Certification**
- ▶ **Peer Review**
- ▶ **Evidence Based Practice Implementation**
- ▶ **Technical Assistance**
- ▶ **Training**

Goals of a Drug Court Management Information System

- ▶ **Enhancing Case Processing**
- ▶ **Informed Decision-Making**
- ▶ **Litigant Accountability**
- ▶ **Promoting Collaboration**
- ▶ **Tracking Results for Evaluation**

Courts that Continue to Use Paper Files have 13% less Savings

-NPC Research 2008, 2012



* "Percent improvement in outcome costs" refers to the percent savings for drug court compared to business-as-usual

Data Collection and Evaluation Questions

- ▶ **Do drug courts reduce recidivism and drug use?**
- ▶ **Do drug courts save money and for whom?**
- ▶ **How do drug courts work?**
- ▶ **For whom do they work?**
- ▶ **For how many people do they work?**
- ▶ **Are there other societal benefits to participation?**

Drug Court Minimum Data Set

CENTER FOR COURT INNOVATION Statewide Technical Assistance

Specifications for a Statewide Drug Court Database

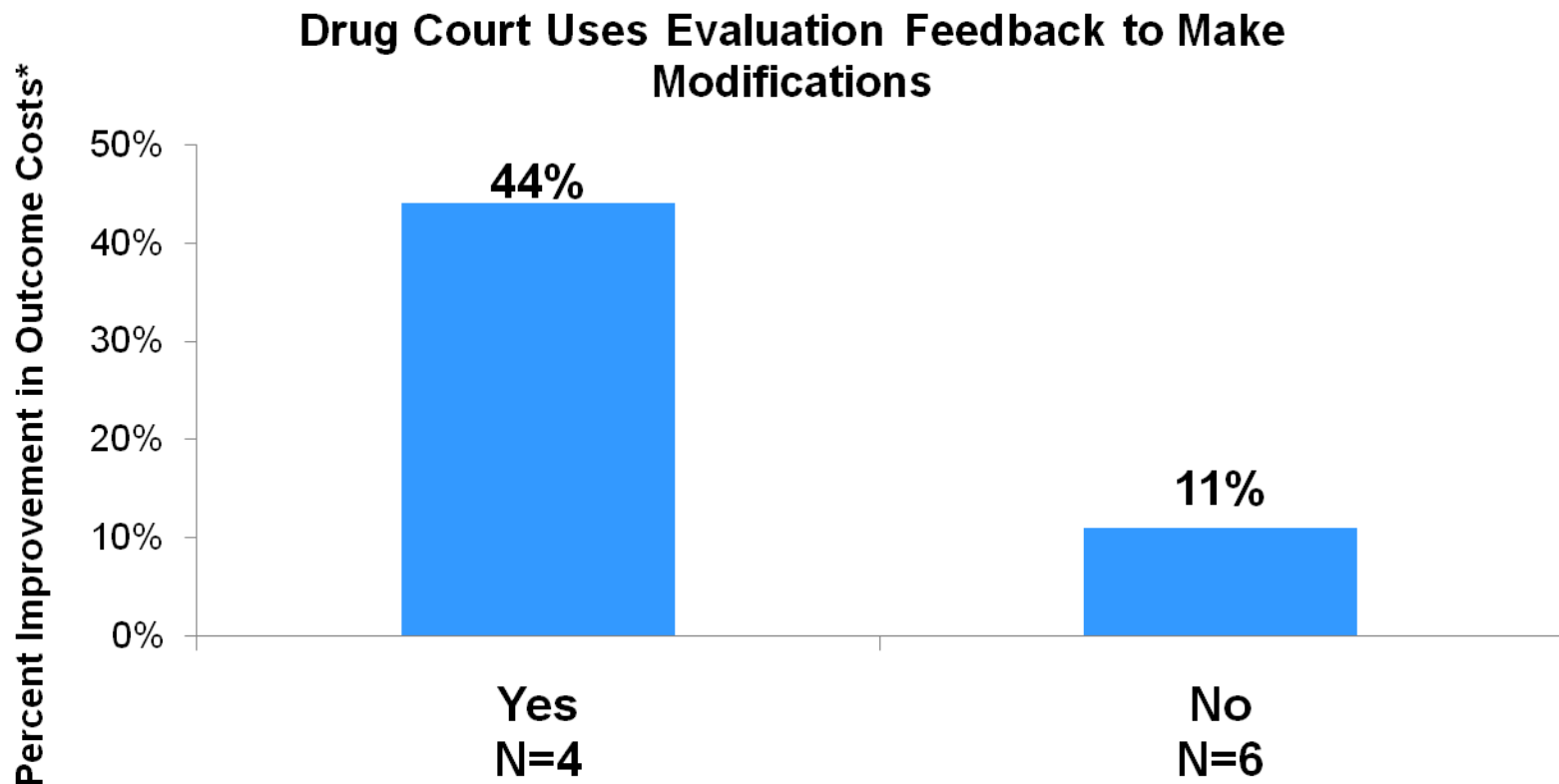
- 1) Participant Profile at Intake
 - Sex: male, female, transgender
 - Date of birth
 - Ethnicity: /African-American, Hispanic/Latino, Caucasian, Asian/Pacific Islander, Native-American, Alaskan Native, Multi-racial, Other
 - Primary drug: marijuana, alcohol, crack cocaine, cocaine , methamphetamine, heroin, opiates, benzodiazepines, steroids, barbiturates, Club Drugs, Hallucinogens, Inhalants, Poly Drug, Sedative/Hypnotics, Other
 - Any drug use in past 30 days (series of yes/no fields):
 - Any alcohol use
 - At least 4 alcoholic drinks in the same day
 - Marijuana
 - Crack
 - Cocaine (powder)
 - Heroin
 - Methamphetamine
 - Other with text field
 - Attained high school degree or GED (yes/no)

Action Research Goals

- ▶ **Access to data and reporting allows practitioners to get timely and useful feedback about program performance to modify operations and seek funding**
- ▶ **Statewide administrators gain the ability to compare sites, and identify trends and promising practices to develop resources, to identify training needs and to promote interagency buy in**

Courts That Used Evaluation Feedback to Make Modifications to the Drug Court Program Had 4 Times Greater Cost Savings

-NPC Research 2008, 2012



* "Percent improvement in outcome costs" refers to the percent savings for drug court compared to business-as-usual

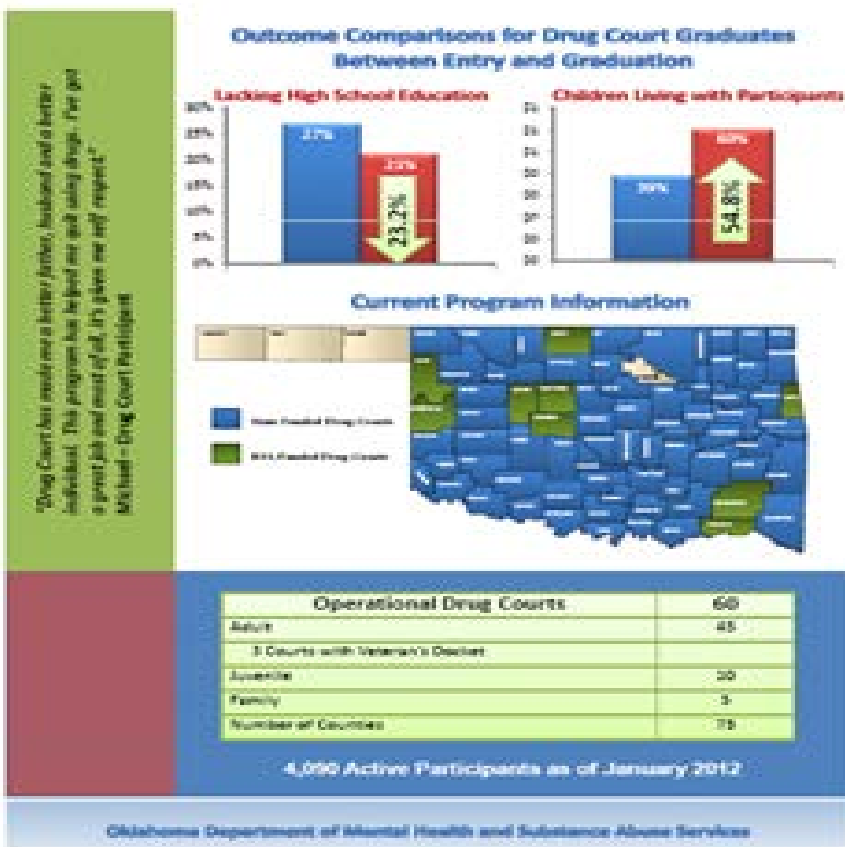
Cost-benefit Analysis

- ▶ Move beyond “cutting costs”
- ▶ Analyze decisions like a business
- ▶ Return on Investment
- ▶ A ratio of expected crime avoided per dollar
- ▶ Outcome is maximized crime reduction for dollars invested

Limitations of CBA in criminal justice

- ▶ Requires investment of dollars
- ▶ Requires time for benefit to accrue
- ▶ Requires data on costs and programs
- ▶ Risk Adverse Investors on 2 year cycle
- ▶ “Past performance does not guarantee future results”

GARNERING SUPPORT THROUGH THE DATA



Drug Court Certification

- ▶ **Certification is a structure and process for assessing drug court programs according to a standard set of state or national criteria**
- ▶ **Common measures tie information together from courts that service different populations in different communities**

Drug Court Certification

- ▶ **Promotes fidelity to the drug court model which results in better participant outcomes**
- ▶ **Ensures that courts meet legislative guidelines and funding requirements**
- ▶ **Promotes quality programming and facilitates quality improvement**
- ▶ **Helps to engage interagency partners and encourage shared funding**

How does certification work?

- ▶ **Involves review by a state body (Administrative Office of the Courts, Dept. of Behavioral Health, Supreme Court, Task Force or Commission) in coordination with local programs**
- ▶ **Some states use the NADCP Adult Best Practice standards**
- ▶ **Some states have developed state standards and utilize those for certification**

How does certification work? (cont.)

- ▶ **Certification process may range from a review of policy and procedures, to online questions and document review, to site visits with reviewers observing program activities and interviewing team members**
- ▶ **State agency reviews and scores materials and provides feedback to the program**
- ▶ **The process can take a few months, and states have developed individualized strategies to respond to deficiencies in operational practice**

What resources are necessary to conduct state certification?

- ▶ **State resource support for administrative office staffing**
- ▶ **Political support to generate and approve state standards or incorporate national standards**
- ▶ **Staff time and technical support to develop a state certification system, to conduct reviews, and to provide technical support for programs and identify broader state training and technical assistance needs**
- ▶ **Local court support to participate in the certification and training process**

What is Peer Review?

- ▶ **The State of Idaho sought BJA technical assistance**
- ▶ **Engaged NPC Research in Oregon to modify their process evaluation for use by peers**
- ▶ **Drug court team members assess another program and provide feedback about that program's alignment with research based best practices and State standards**

How does Peer Review work?

- ▶ **Drug court peers from nearby jurisdictions are trained in best practices and how to conduct a court review**
- ▶ **The peers compile the results of the court review into a simple report that includes suggestions for changes in practice**

Elements of Peer Review

- ▶ **Online Self Assessment**
- ▶ **Automated Assessment Report**
- ▶ **Site visit to observe court hearings and staffing with practice checklists**
- ▶ **Guides for interviews with team members**
- ▶ **Instructions on how to work with peers and conduct the visit**
- ▶ **Pre-populated report structure for ease of completion**

What is the impact for peers?

- ▶ **Evidence-based practice education impacts both those being reviewed, and those doing the reviewing**
- ▶ **Collegial identification of practice deficiencies is less threatening**
- ▶ **Peer courts can share creative approaches to resolving operational problems based upon local resource and political realities**

What is the impact for state administrators?

- ▶ **Allows for fidelity reviews to be conducted using existing staff at a low administrative cost**
- ▶ **Helps to identify training needs, resource issues and the need for technical assistance**
- ▶ **Creates a learning community statewide amongst drug court teams**

The National Treatment Court Online Learning System

www.treatmentcourtonline.org

System Curricula:

- ▶ Adult Drug Court Course
- ▶ Veterans Treatment Court Course
- ▶ Juvenile Drug Court Course
- ▶ Tribal Healing to Wellness Course

Components:

- ▶ Taped Videos of Expert Presentations
- ▶ Virtual tours of operating Drug Courts
- ▶ Practitioner Interviews
- ▶ Quizzes and Surveys
- ▶ Resource Library/Web Links

The Blended Learning Approach to the Treatment Court Online Learning System

How to use the system in a facilitated team environment

- ▶ Utilizes trained local facilitators
- ▶ Provides team interaction
- ▶ Maintains cost-effectiveness of web training
- ▶ Focus on targeted needs for drug court teams
- ▶ Only use portions of the site, as needed

Blended Learning Strategy Goals

- ▶ To support a replicable, economical, and sustainable training strategy for problem solving courts
- ▶ To enhance the use of online education by providing peer facilitation to support team learning and strategic planning
- ▶ To have peers help teams translate national drug court standards into local practice

Components of the Drug Court Learning Plan

- ▶ Identify **Learning Goals** for drug court improvement
- ▶ Describe the existing **Current Operational Status** regarding the issue
- ▶ Define preliminary **Strategies** for improvement or enhancement of operations or court structure
- ▶ Identify online and other drug court **Resources** that the team should review before discussion and development of a drug court improvement or enhancement plan.
- ▶ List **the Facilitators/Barriers** to achieving the targeted operational or structural improvements or enhancements

The Drug Court Judicial Benchbook

EDITORS

Douglas B. Marlowe, J.D., Ph.D.

Judge William G. Meyer (Ret.)

February, 2011

A Model for Judicial Leadership

COMMUNITY RESPONSES TO JUVENILE SUBSTANCE ABUSE

by

Hon. Michael Anderegg

FAMILY DIVISION OF THE MARQUETTE COUNTY CIRCUIT COURT

Hon. Thomas E. Bamberger

NEW HAMPSHIRE DISTRICT COURT

Hon. Anthony Capizzi

MONTGOMERY COUNTY JUVENILE COURT

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Constitutional and Other Legal Issues in Drug Court

Constitutional and Other Legal Issues in Drug Court:

a weblibliography

Updated 12/5/15

William G Meyer

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National Drug Court Institute

Cases holding that mandating individual to Alcoholics Anonymous/Narcotics Anonymous (AA/NA) is a violation of the First Amendment

Jackson v. Nixon, 747 F. 3d 537 (8th Cir. 2014) (Concluding that based on the allegations in the complaint, Randall Jackson has pled facts sufficient to state a claim that a parole stipulation requiring him to attend and complete a substance abuse program with religious content in order to be eligible for early parole violates the Establishment Clause of the First Amendment.)

https://scholar.google.com/scholar_case?case=4167135450736042917&q=747+F.+3d+537+&hl=en&as_sdt=4006

Hazle v. Crofoot, 727 F.3d 983 (9th Cir. 2013) (noting with approval the granting of summary judgment for plaintiff on his claim that forcing him into a 12 step religious based treatment program, when he was an atheist, was a violation of the First Amendment and granting a new trial on Plaintiffs' request for compensatory damages. Instead of a retrial, the matter was reportedly settled with the state paying \$1M and the treatment agency \$925K, see <http://www.sacbee.com/news/local/crime/article2768782.html>)

http://scholar.google.com/scholar_case?case=11927802176043308693&q=+Hazle+v.+Crofoot&hl=en&as_sdt=4006

Hazle v. Crofoot, 2:08-cv-02295-GEB-KJM (E. D. Calif. 4-6-2010) (granting summary judgment for plaintiff on his claim that forcing him into a 12 step religious based treatment program, when he was an atheist, was a violation of the First Amendment)

<http://lifering.org/2010/05/another-first-amendment-case-hazle-v-crofoot-2010/>

Norton v. Kootenai County, CV09-58-N-EJL (D. Idaho 9-11-2009) (where claimant originally asked to go to facility that used AA, and never notified his probation officer of his religious objection to going to AA meetings. no First Amendment violation) http://scholar.google.com/scholar_case?

Ethical Considerations for Judges and Attorneys in Drug Court

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Critical Issues for Defense Attorneys in Drug Court

Judge Karen Freeman-Wilson (ret.)
Executive Director

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April 2003

Drug Court Case Management

ROLE, FUNCTION, AND UTILITY

MONOGRAPH SERIES 7

screening • assessing • planning • linking • monitoring
advocating • engaging • motivating • goal setting • guiding

DRUG COURTS, CHIEFS OF POLICE AND SHERIFFS: A BROADER LOOK AT LAW ENFORCEMENT



Presented in partnership by the National Association of Drug Court Professionals and the U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Community Oriented Policing Services.



Juvenile Probation Officers Call for a New Response

TO TEEN DRUG AND ALCOHOL USE AND DEPENDENCY

by

Reclaiming Futures Justice Fellowship

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PHYLIS YELLOW EAGLE CADUE

KIT ENNISS

WILLIAM M. HEFFRON

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Tools for Planning and Improving
Your Juvenile Drug Court's
Referral and Acceptance Process





NATIONAL COUNCIL OF
JUVENILE AND FAMILY COURT JUDGES

www.ncjfcj.org



SEVEN DEADLY SINS SERIES

Juvenile Drug Court
Practices that Can Lead
to Poor Outcomes

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Luigi Villanova, Ph.D.

ENGAGE, INVOLVE, EMPOWER:

Family Engagement in Juvenile Drug Treatment Courts

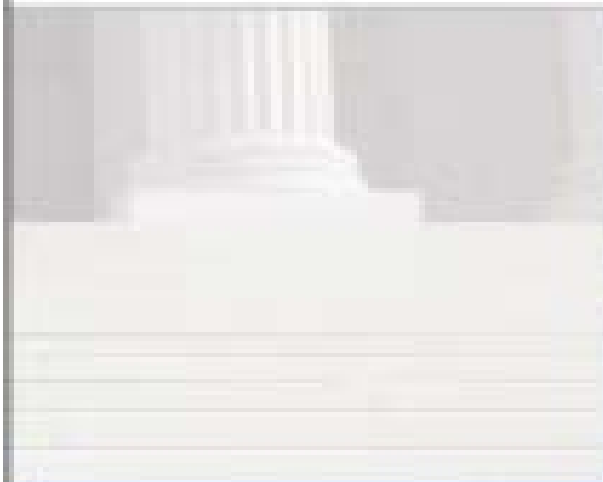
Brent Harris, DPH; Erik Exton, MPH; Nicole Vincent-Roller, MPH; Brooke Keefer, BS

Juvenile drug treatment courts have emerged as a viable alternative to traditional justice system processing for youth with substance use disorders. While research on the treatment and recidivism outcomes of these programs indicates mixed results, it also suggests several avenues toward achieving greater success. One of these is the subject of this technical assistance brief: family engagement.

Family impacts every part of a young person's life, and a youth's substance use treatment in the juvenile justice context is no exception. Successful family involvement in a youth's juvenile drug treatment court program may play a central role in achieving a positive program outcome, but until now there has been no overarching set of recommendations on how to effectively engage families in the juvenile drug treatment court program.

This technical assistance brief provides the first comprehensive set of recommendations for successful engagement of families in the juvenile drug treatment court process based on the results of a nationwide survey of professionals with youth-serving drug treatment courts, mental health courts, and hybrid courts.

The key findings of the survey—which measured court practices and staff perceptions related to family engagement—are presented in this brief, along with essential information on substance use and addiction among young people. Finally, this brief offers a self-assessment tool to assess a court's current practices and descriptions of four juvenile drug treatment courts that demonstrate a strong commitment to family engagement.



Components of the Drug Court Action Plan

- ▶ Identify program **Goals and Objectives** for drug court improvement or enhancement
- ▶ Define **Activities** that need to take place to accomplish the goals and objectives
- ▶ Identify **Persons Responsible** and **Time Frame** for completion
- ▶ Define **Measurable Outcomes** to that confirm that the goals and objectives have been achieved

Evidence Based Practice Implementation

- ▶ Competence Drivers – selection, training, coaching
- ▶ Organizational Drivers – conducive environment, facilitative administration, decision support data
- ▶ Leadership Drivers – implementation teams that know the innovation, know implementation science, use improvement cycles

Implementation Stages

Exploration

Installation

**Initial
Implementation**

**Full
Implementation**

- **Assess needs**
- **Examine intervention components**
- **Consider Implementation Drivers**
- **Assess Fit**

- **Acquire Resources**
- **Prepare Organization**
- **Prepare Implementation Drivers**
- **Prepare Staff**

- **Adjust Implementation Drivers**
- **Manage Change**
- **Deploy Data Systems**
- **Initiate Improvement Cycles**

- **Monitor & Manage Implementation Drivers**
- **Achieve Fidelity & Outcome Benchmarks**
- **Further Improve Fidelity & Outcomes**

2 - 4 Years

BJA Training and Technical Assistance Providers for Drug Courts

- ▶ Center for Court Innovation
- ▶ Justice Programs Office, American University
- ▶ National Association of Drug Court Professionals
- ▶ National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges
- ▶ National Center for State Courts
- ▶ Children and Family Futures
- ▶ Tribal Law & Policy Institute

Presenter Contact Information

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