

Treatment Court 101

Facilitators:

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Objectives

01

IDENTIFY THE
KEY
COMPONENTS
OF TREATMENT
COURTS

02

DISCUSS TEAM
MEMBER ROLES

03

DISCUSS
TRAINING
RESOURCES

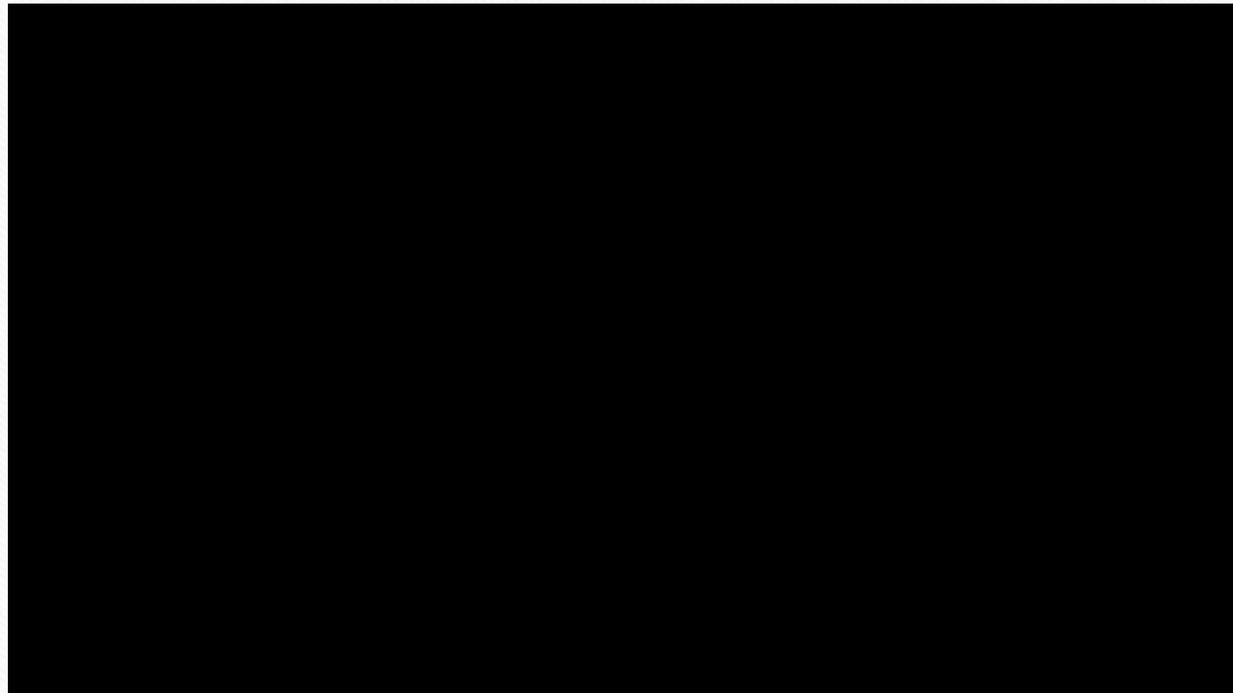
Bienvenido 歡迎
स्वागतम्

Welcome

환영합니다 **Bienvenue**

ਜੀ ਆਇਆਂ ਤੂੰ **ようこそ**

How do drug courts work?



Current Programs

Adult Drug Court - 37

Family Treatment Court - 7

Hybrid Courts - 11

Mental Health Courts - 5

OWI Courts - 17

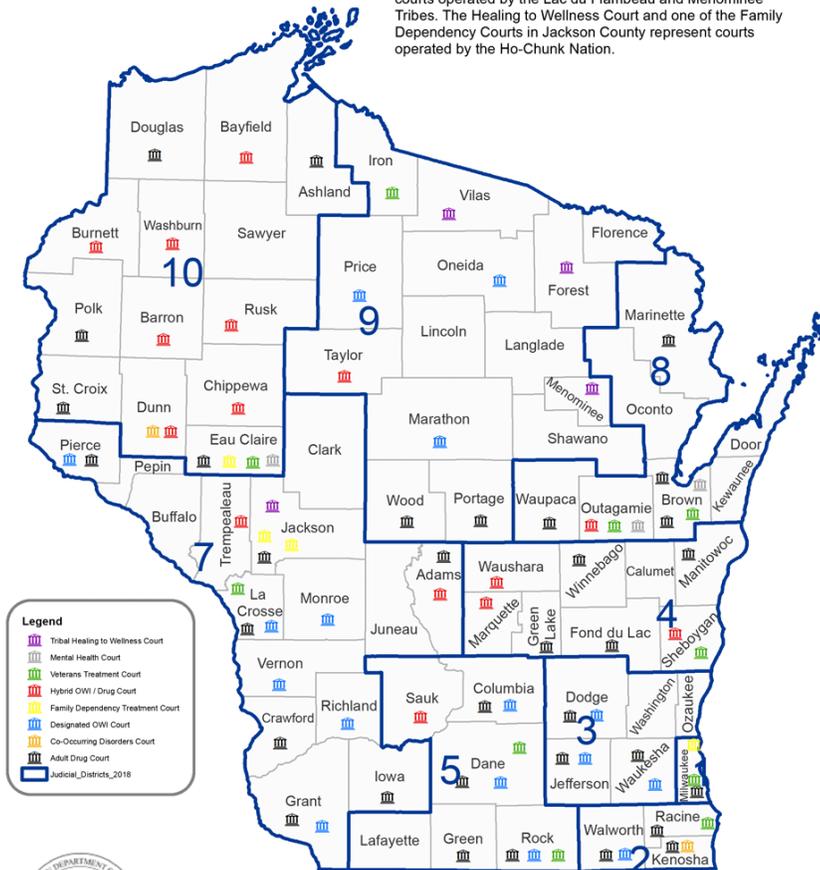
Veteran Treatment Courts - 9

Tribal Healing to Wellness Court - 4

Total= 90

Wisconsin Treatment Courts

The courts in Vilas and Menominee counties represent courts operated by the Lac du Flambeau and Menominee Tribes. The Healing to Wellness Court and one of the Family Dependency Courts in Jackson County represent courts operated by the Ho-Chunk Nation.



Wisconsin Department of Justice
Updated: 08/10/2018

New Programs – 2020

Barron Family Treatment Court

Door Adult Drug Court

Eau Claire Family Treatment Court

Iowa OWI

Juneau Adult Drug Court

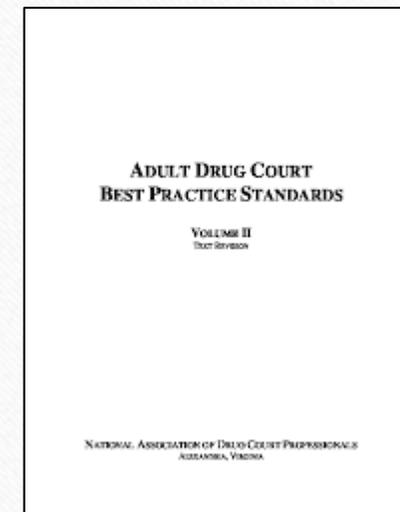
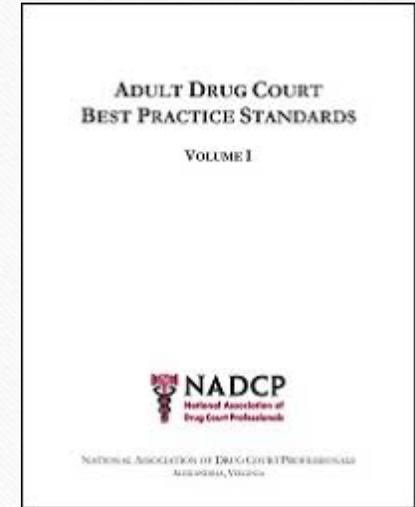
Lafayette OWI

Washington Adult Drug Court

National Association of Drug Court Professionals – National Standards

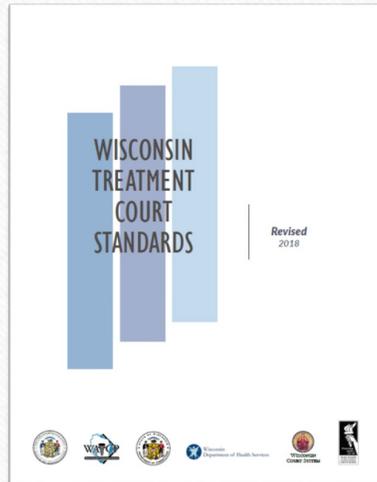
In 2015, NADCP published Volume 2 of its standards, adding language specific to:

- Complimentary Treatment and Social Services
- Drug and Alcohol Testing
- Multidisciplinary Team
- Census and Caseloads
- Monitoring and Evaluation



Wisconsin Treatment Court Standards

- Published by the Wisconsin Association of Treatment Court Professionals and vetted by state and national stakeholders.
- Volume 1 released in 2014
- Revised standards released in 2018
- Provides guidance to local jurisdictions when planning, implementing and maintaining a treatment court program



WISCONSIN TREATMENT COURT STANDARDS

Revised | 2018

1	Demonstrated Commitment to Evidence-Based Practices
2	Equity & Inclusion
3	Planning Process
4	Teams
5	Judicial Interaction & Role
6	Balancing the Non-Adversarial Approach with Due Process Concerns
7	Recordkeeping & Confidentiality
8	Target Population, Eligibility & Referral
9	Screening & Initial Assessment
10	Case Planning
11	Treatment
12	Program Phases
13	Drug & Alcohol Testing
14	Applying Incentives, Sanctions & Therapeutic Adjustment
15	Training
16	Community Outreach
17	Performance Measures & Evaluation

Treatment Court Team

- Judge
- Prosecutor
- Defense Attorney
- Probation Agent
- Law Enforcement
- Treatment Provider (Mental Health and SUD)
- Coordinator
- Case Manager



Sauk County Adult Drug Court Team, 2016

Some treatment courts might also include:

- Peer Support Specialist
- Recovery Coach
- Drug Court Alumni
- Mentors
- Psychiatry
- Medical Physician
- Vocational Rehabilitation Specialist
- Evaluator
- County Board Member
- Child Protective Services
- Comprehensive Community Services

Role of the Defense Attorney Team Member

- Advocate Procedural Fairness
- Advocate Adherence to Best Practices
- Non adversarial approach in treatment court
- Collaborate with treatment court team members

Stay tuned for more information.... Break Out Session at 3:30 PM in Executive A/B room with Catherine Dorl and Emily Nolan-Plutchak

Target Population

- Diagnosed with a moderate to severe substance use disorder
- Substantial risk for reoffending or failing to complete less intensive treatment and supervision
- MUST be evaluated using evidence-based assessment tools and procedures, including specific criteria for treatment court eligibility

According to national and state standards, mixing risk levels is contraindicated and may harm participants.

		<i>RISK</i>	
		High	Low
<i>NEED</i>	High	Supervision Treatment Prosocial habitation Adaptive habitation	Treatment (Prosocial habitation) Adaptive habitation
	Low	Supervision Prosocial habitation (Adaptive habitation)	Prevention Diversion

Equity and Inclusion

- Equal opportunity to participate and succeed in drug court.
- Eligibility criteria is nondiscriminatory in intent and impact
- Regular monitoring to insure fair treatment across groups

Incentives, Sanctions and Therapeutic Adjustments

- Rewards or consequences for participant behavior are predictable, fair and consistent
- Administered in accordance with evidence-based principles
- Therapeutic adjustments are utilized to address relapse behavior and other treatment needs as assessed by the treatment provider



Incentives, sanctions, and therapeutic adjustments

- Promotion criteria based upon realistic and well defined behavioral objectives
- A range of progressive incentives and sanctions
- Jail sanctions are used judiciously and sparingly
- Program termination occurs when the participant can no longer be managed safely in the community or repeatedly fails to comply with treatment/supervision requirements (not for continued substance abuse)
- Therapeutic adjustments may be combined with incentives or sanctions as assessment by the treatment provider

Treatment Services

- A continuum of care is available to participants
- Treatment agencies must be represented on the team
- Participants receive sufficient dosage and duration of services to achieve long term sobriety and recovery
- Address timing and frequency of referrals and participation in treatment services
- Treatment plan and case plan shall be utilized and shared with the team to insure appropriate treatment goals are being met

Treatment Services

- Certified per Department of Health Services DHS 75 Certified Substance Abuse Standards
- One or two agencies are used for most treatment services
- Communication protocol is developed if more than two providers serve treatment court participants.

Components of Comprehensive Drug Addiction Treatment



The best treatment programs provide a combination of therapies and other services to meet the needs of the individual patient.

- Examples of evidence-based programming include MATRIX, Cognitive Behavioral Therapy, 12-step facilitation therapy, Dialectal Behavioral Therapy, Seeking Safety, contingency management...just to name a few

Phase Structure

- Treatment Courts have significantly better outcomes when they have clearly defined phases and specific behavioral requirements for advancement through phases. (NADCP, Vol. 1)
- Minimum Length of a treatment court program is 12-14 months
- Phase requirements reflect proximal and distal goals of the high risk/high need participant

Phase Structure

- Phase 1: Acute Stabilization
- Phase 2: Clinical Stabilization
- Phase 3: Pro-Social Habilitation
- Phase 4: Adaptive Habilitation
- Phase 5: Continuing Care

Accountability

- Drug/Alcohol Testing – Minimum 2 random tests per 7 day period (includes afterhours, holidays and weekends)
- Office and home visits
- Regular court appearances

TRUST But VERIFY!

How are Wisconsin's Treatment Courts Funded?

Local Financial Support

- County tax levy
- Service organizations & non-profits



State & Federal Grants

- Wisconsin Treatment Alternative and Diversion Grant Funding (TAD)
- Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA) Federal Adult Drug Court Grant
- National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (OWI Courts only)
- Substance Abuse Mental Health Service Administration (SAMHSA)

Training

- Promote effective treatment court planning, implementation, and ongoing operations, treatment courts must assure continuing education of team members
- Programs that ignore best practices and fail to attend training conferences are more likely to produce ineffective or harmful results (Carey et al., 2012; Shaffer, 2006; van Wormer, 2010)

Training

Local/State Opportunities

- Wisconsin Association of Treatment Court Professionals (WATCP) State Conference – April 29-May 1st 2020, Kalahari Resort, Wisconsin Dells
- WATCP Coordinator Conference – October 7-8th, 2020, Green Bay, WI
- National Rural Institute on Alcohol and Drug Abuse, June 21-25th 2020, UW Stout
- Office of Court Operations, Wisconsin DOJ – personalized training

National Opportunities

- National Association of Drug Court Professionals – May 27- May 30th, Anaheim CA
- American University
- Tribal Law and Policy Institute
- Center for Court Innovations

Questions....

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