

Briefings: Patrol Essentials for Treatment Court



Law Enforcement Operationalized Justice Related Responses

Module 3 – Connecting the Dots

Disclosure

1. This project was supported by Grant No. 2016-DC-BX-K007 awarded by the Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA).
2. BJA is a component of the Department of Justice's Office of Justice Programs, which also includes the Bureau of Justice Statistics, the National Institute of Justice, the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, the Office for Victims of Crime and the SMART Office.
3. Points of views or opinions in this document are those of the author and do not necessarily represent the official position or policies of the U.S. Department of Justice.

Briefings Training Series Goal

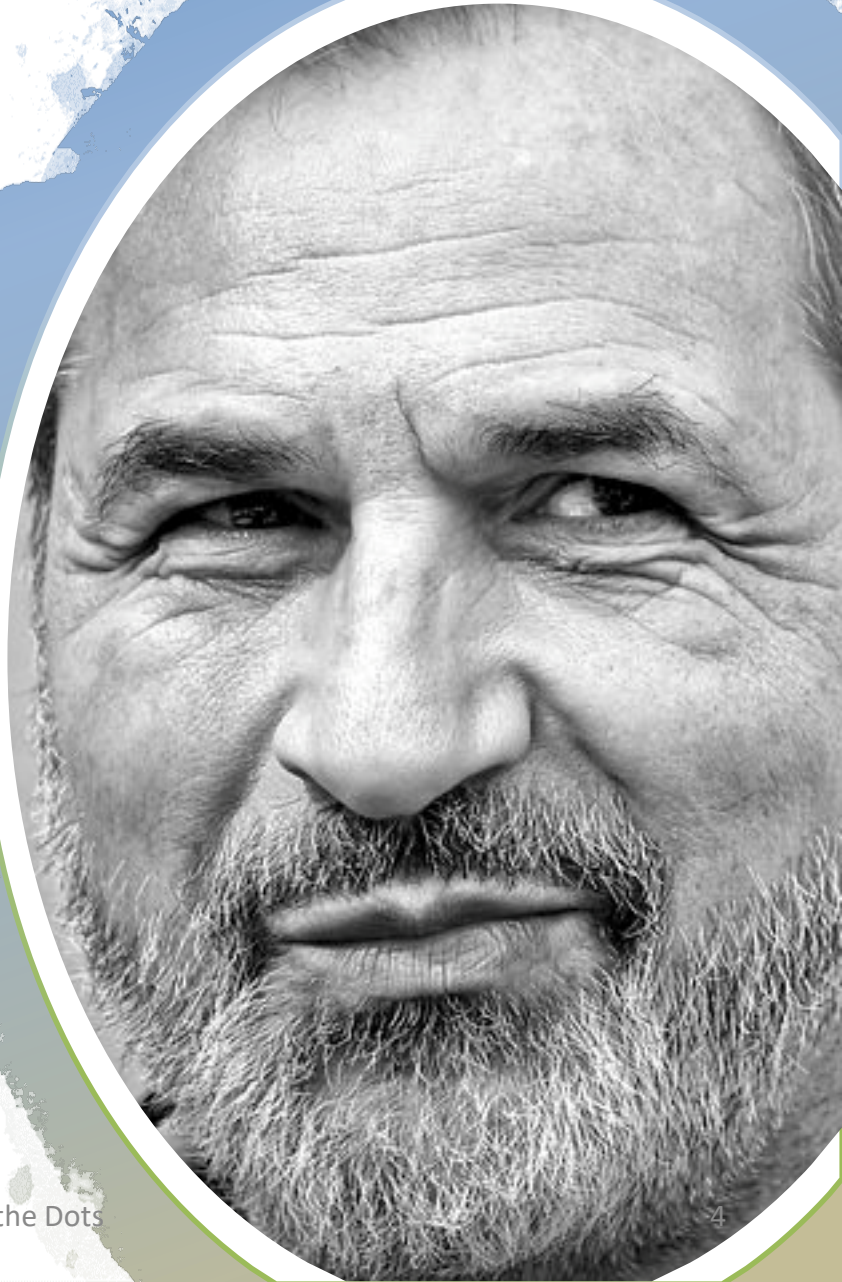
The overall purpose for this series of four virtual trainings is to:

- help participants gain an understanding of the importance of law enforcement involvement in treatment courts.



THE PROBLEM

- More than 80% of crime is drug or alcohol fueled
- What if we just put them in prison?
 - 50% are rearrested within 1-year
 - 66% are rearrested within 3-years
- 50% of offenders have a moderate to severe substance use disorder (SUD)
- 75% of persons referred to treatment either never enter or leave prematurely



The Impact of Law Enforcement Attendance on Success of the Team

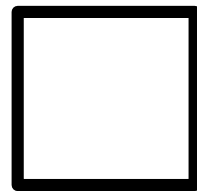
Pre-court Meeting/Staffing

- 50% more effective at **reducing recidivism** when all team members consistently attend

Status Hearings

- With regular law enforcement attendance, over 80% **reduction in crime** and 60% more **cost-effective**

What is the goal of Treatment Courts?



Sobriety

or



Recovery





MODULE 3: CONNECTING THE DOTS

Terminal Performance Objective (TPO): As law enforcement professionals the students will learn the characteristics of a good working relationship with team members from probation, treatment and the participants themselves.



Briefing

Briefings: M3 Connecting the Dots

Module 3: Enabling Performance Objectives (EPO)

- EPO#1 - Define** the roles of probation, treatment, law enforcement, and participant in treatment court.
- EPO#2 - Identify** the characteristics of a good working relationship with probation.
- EPO#3 - Identify** the characteristics of a good working relationship with treatment.
- EPO#4 - Identify** the characteristics of a good working relationship with treatment court participants.
- EPO#5 - Identify** other relationships important to LEOs in order to conduct effective community policing.
- EPO#6 - Demonstrate** at least two communication skill techniques that will help build relationships



Multidisciplinary Team

- Team Composition
- Pre-court Staff Meetings
- Sharing Information
- Team Communication & Decision Making
- Status Hearings
- Team Training

Poll #1: LEO & Probation

- In a treatment court what is *the most important* characteristic of a good working relationship between law enforcement and **probation**:
 1. Good communication
 2. Understanding each other's role
 3. Respect
 4. Trust

Role of Probation (Community Supervision Officer)



- **Completes Risk Assessments**
- **Develops supervision plans**
- **Develops case management plan**
- **Determines/Enforces travel restrictions**
- **Delivers cognitive-behavioral interventions**
- **Determines/Enforces Curfew monitoring**
- **Ankle monitoring and accountability**
- **Conducts home/employment visits**
- **Performs drug and alcohol testing**
- **Information Sharing**
- **Work collaboratively with other team members**

Poll #2: LEO & Treatment

- In a treatment court what is the *most important* characteristic of a good working relationship between law enforcement and **treatment**:
 1. Good communication
 2. Understanding each other's role
 3. Respect
 4. Trust

Role of Treatment Provider

- Manages delivery of treatment services
- Administers behavioral or cognitive-behavioral treatments that are documented in manuals and have been demonstrated to improve outcomes
- Provides clinical case management – at least one individual session per week during the first phase of the program
- Provides relapse prevention and continuing care
- Develops a continuing care plan with participants

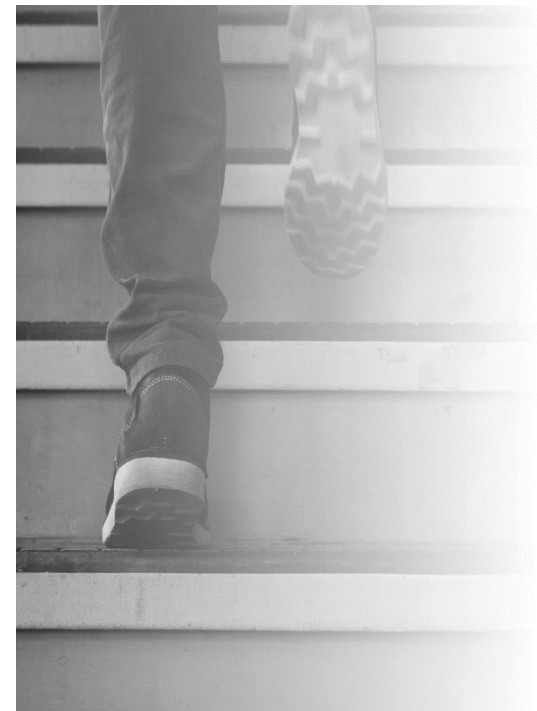


Poll #3: LEO & Participant

- In a treatment court what is *the most important* characteristic of a good working relationship between law enforcement and the **participant**:
 1. Participant has healthy fear of law enforcement.
 2. The participant trusts the LEO
 3. Both demonstrate respect
 4. LEOs treat all participants equally.

Role of Participant

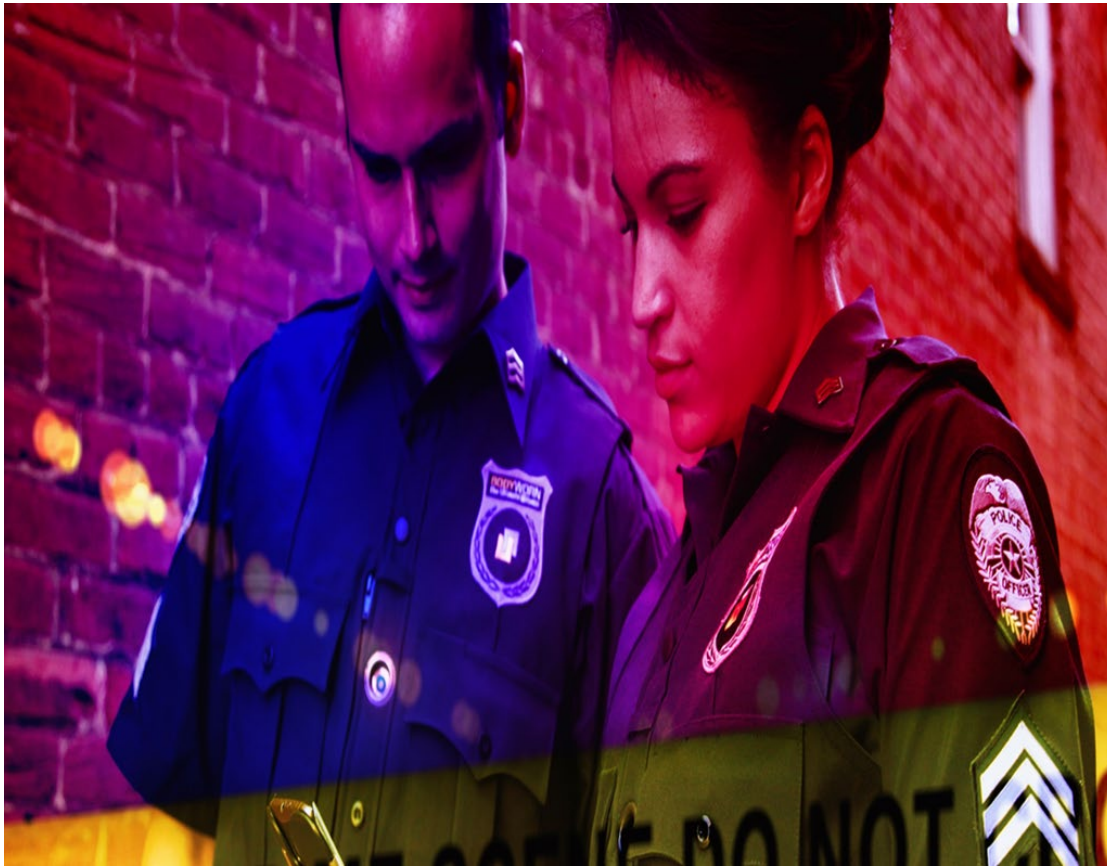
- Objective eligibility criteria – access is equitable
- Be honest
- Show up
- Comply with Court, supervision and treatment requirements
- No criminal activity
- Change people, places and things
- Drug-Free and engage in prosocial activities
- Attend all appointments
- Random drug testing as ordered
- Engage in recovery network
- Address any ancillary medical, dental, mental health needs





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



Warning

- Drug Court is not a tool to strengthen law enforcement cases
- Law enforcement officers should not use participants as confidential informants



Communication: Sharing of Information

- Participants receive consistent messages
- Compliance with supervision requirements that treatment professional may be aware of (e.g., electronic monitoring, home curfews, travel limitations, stay aways, etc.)
- Participant accountability greatly increased
- Promotes positive interactions with law enforcement
- Resource sharing
- Exposure to each other's roles opens lines of communication and promotes understanding of one functional system

Team Communication & Decision Making

- Non-adversarial process
- Staffing vs Courtroom theatre



Team Communication and Decision Making

- **Multidisciplinary team** serves essentially as a panel of **expert witnesses** providing legal and scientific expertise for the judge
- Assessment results pertaining to a participant's eligibility for treatment court and treatment and supervision needs
- Attainment of treatment program phase requirements
- Commission of or arrests for new offenses that treatment professionals may be aware of
- Discuss participant progress

Communication

- “In police-civilian interactions, members of the public tend to see the uniform and the badge rather than the individual behind them. However, studies show that police officers who are willing to take the time to show kindness, understanding and consideration when interacting with others--especially those who may be distrustful--will likely foster a more positive atmosphere”

- Valerie Barker





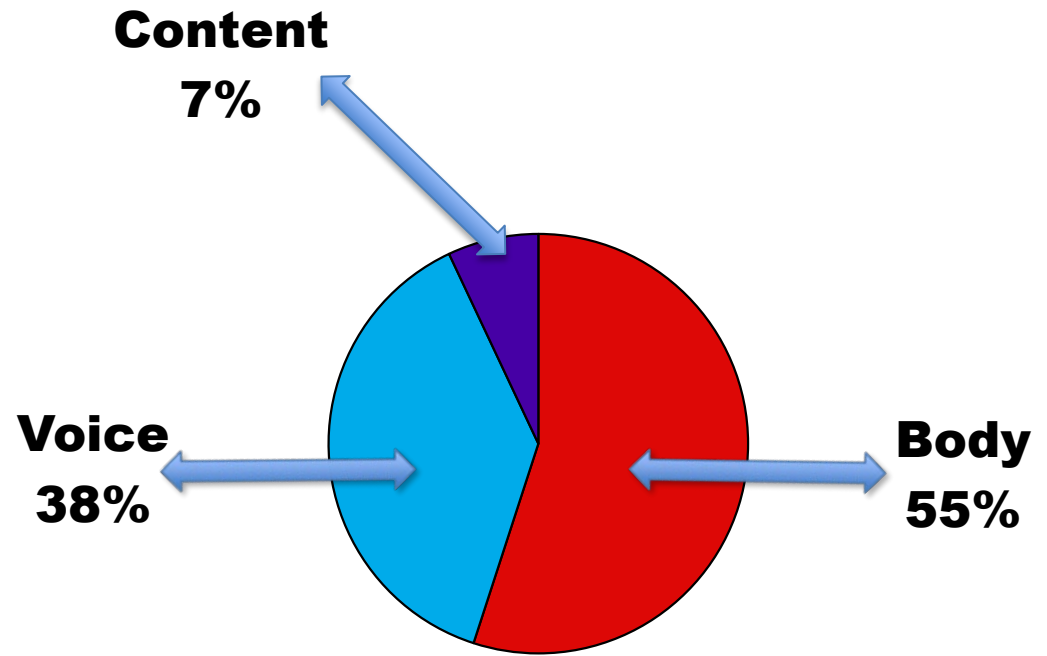
NIATx Communication Model Network for Improvement of Addiction Treatment

Increased job satisfaction and enhanced communication skills (ten court study, Melnick and Wexler 2014)

- Avoid Ego-Centered Communications
- Avoid Downward Communication
- Practice Attentive Listening
- Reinforce Others' Statements
- Find Common Ground
- Reframe Statements Neutrally
- Ensure Inclusiveness
- Show Understanding
- Engage in Empathic Listening
- Sum Up

Albert Mehrabian

The effectiveness of spoken communications...



Non-Verbal Communication

- Non-verbal
 - Body Language – open vs closed
 - Facial Expressions
 - Eye Contact
 - Proxemics & Touch





Verbal Communication

- Tone of Voice
- **Open-ended questions**
- **Affirming**
- **Reflection/Paraphrasing**
 - Demonstrate Active Listening
 - For understanding
 - To find common ground
- **Summarizing**

Trauma
exposure play a
significant role in
how people
communicate





Active Listening

Techniques

- Put away your phone and don't answer it
- Use non-verbal cues like nodding, eye contact, leaning forward
- Use verbal affirmations like I see, I know, Sure
- Paraphrase to show understanding
- Allow silence; don't rush to fill it
- Don't think of what you're going to say... listen



Questions & Answers

Thank you!