

Justice Speakers Institute

PROMOTING JUSTICE WORLDWIDE



The Recovery Court Team Is Integral To The Program

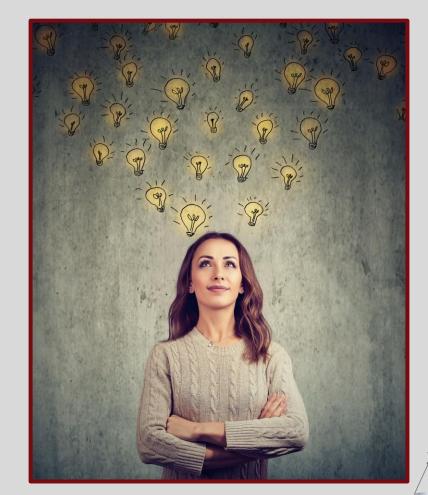
Chief Mack Jenkins (Ret.)

Judge Brian MacKenzie (Ret.)

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Objectives

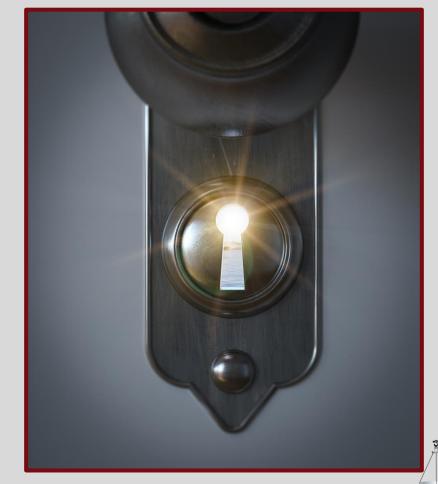
- Review basic concepts of recovery court team functioning;
- Discuss the stages of team development;
- Review barriers to team functioning and identify strategies to address them;
- Review court team roles; and,
- Discuss Collaborative Case
 Management/Staffing fundamentals.



Goals Of Recovery Courts

Recovery courts have become an important part of the criminal justice system:

- Recovery courts offer a non-traditional approach to integrating treatment provision and criminal justice case processing;
- Rely on close collaboration by multidisciplinary teams, including members from the judicial and treatment communities; and,
- Provide both accountability and treatment and services to justice involved to reduce substance use and recidivism.



In the Recovery court model, rather than abandoning traditional roles, the involved disciplines expand them. The disciplines collaborate on a single mission to collectively protect and serve the community, and improve outcomes for a justice involved populations



The core team





The Recovery Court Team—Justice Speakers Institute

Each member of the team is crucial to the success of the Drug Court





The Recovery Court Team—Justice Speakers Institute

Core Team Structure



- Manageable number;
- Common purpose;
- Common approach;
- Enabling structure;
- Mutual accountability;
 and,
- Agreement.



Coordinator



- Oversees budget and grant writing;
- Compiling of statistical data;
- Participates in team meetings and program evaluation; and,
- Solicits community support to enhance services available to the participant.



Treatment/Counselor



- Provides treatment directly to the participant;
- Constructs treatment plans;
- Provides complete information about participant progress; and,
- Participates in the staffing meeting.



Probation officer

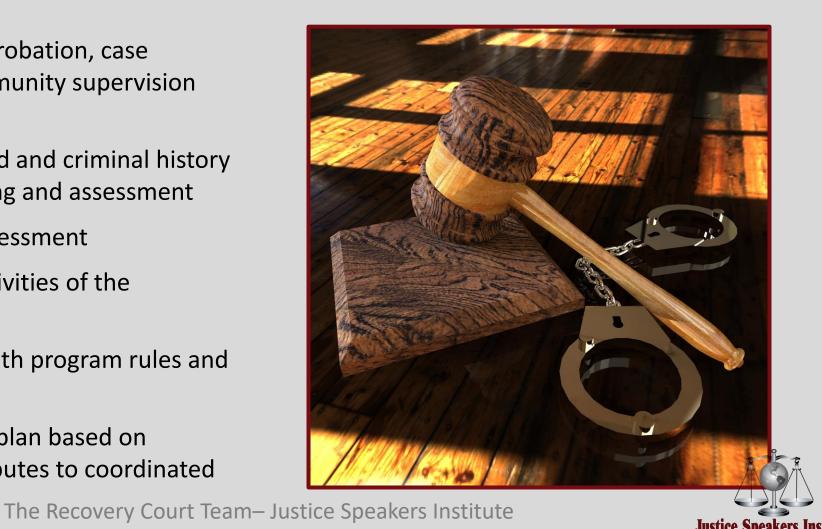


- Responsible for the direct supervision of the participant, including referrals to treatment agencies;
- Monitoring participant 's day-today activities; and,
- Provides the basic information about the participant at the team meeting.

Supervision

- May be performed by probation, case manager position, community supervision officer, etc.
- May provide background and criminal history information for screening and assessment
- Conducts risk needs assessment
- Monitors day to day activities of the participant
- Monitors compliance with program rules and supervision terms
- Develops a supervision plan based on assessment, and contributes to coordinated case plan

 The Recovery Court Telegraphics



Supervision

- Pursuant to assessed needs and the case plan, makes referrals to appropriate programs/services, facilitates enrollment/engagement and monitors progress
- Conducts random drug testing
- Conducts periodic home visits to asses home environment and monitor progress pursuant to case plan.
- Attends staffing to discuss; 1) evaluation, 2)
 participant progress, 3) response to behavior, 4)
 phase advancement, 5) communicant, termination
- Works to achieve program mission and goals



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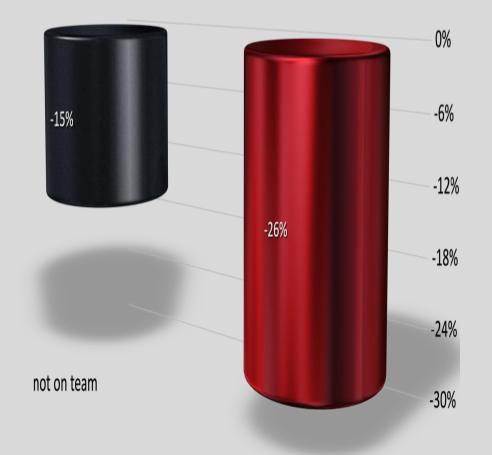
Treatment

- May include LCSWs, psychologists, addiction counselors, etc...
- Conducts SUD/MI screening
- Conducts clinical assessment/determines diagnosis
- Creates and shares treatment plan, contributes to developing a coordinated case plan
- Responsible for direct service intervention to address, substance use disorder (SUD), serious mental illness (SMI), co-occurring disorders, etc..
- Provides updates and information to the team sufficient inform and influence; 1) evaluation, 2) participant progress, 3) responses to behavior, 4) phase advancement, 5) commencement, termination
- Works to achieve program mission and goals



Law Enforcement

Recidivism



- Is responsible for follow-up on bench warrants issued by the Court;
- Checks on participant compliance through unannounced house visits; and,
- Acts as a liaison with their respective department.

On team

Defense Attorney



- Assists with negotiation of plea agreements;
- Facilitates participant entry;
 and,
- Advocates for the participant during staffing meeting and court proceedings.



Prosecutor



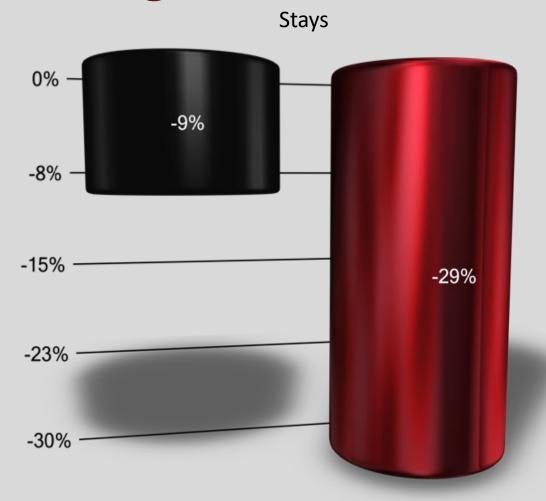
- Reviews potential participant's eligibility; and,
- Participates in staffing of cases, addressing revocations, pleas and application of incentives and sanctions as they apply to the participant.

The Team Requires a Leader





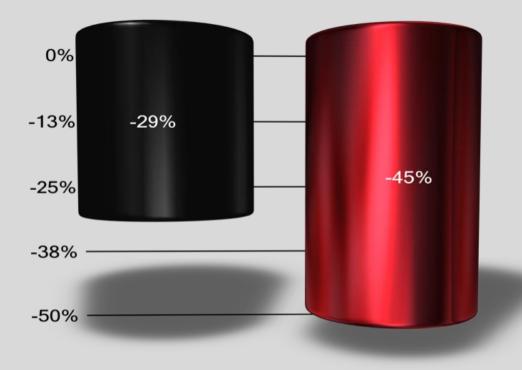
Judge



- Reduction in recidivism improved dramatically during the judge's second year;
- Judges require time and experience to learn how to perform their jobs effectively; and,
- For this reason, annually rotating assignments is contraindicated.

Judge

< Recidivism</p>
Core Team is given a copy of the sanction guidelines



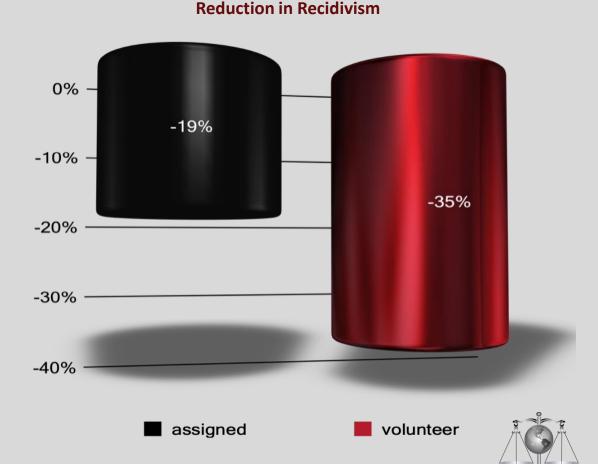
- Drives creation;
- Champions improvements;
 and,
- Broadens collaboration.



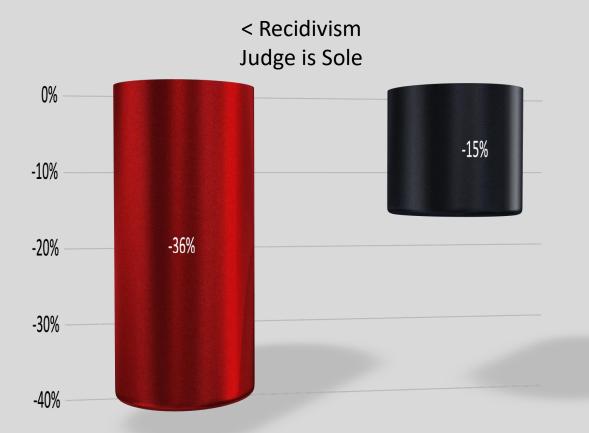
have does not have

Judge volunteers

Greater reductions in recidivism were found in courts where the judges oversaw the drug court on a voluntary basis.



Judge



- Ensures EBPs;
- Encourages information sharing;
- Overcomes challenges; and,
- Commits to the long term.

Judge sole provider

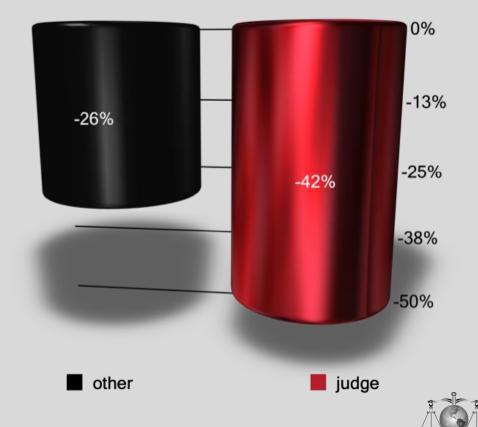
Judge not sole provider



Sanctions

When team members other than the judge can impose sanctions there is a smaller reduction in recidivism. Don't allow that to become part of the design.

Judge not sole provider of sanctions



Sanctions

Sanctions are imposed immediately after non-compliant behavior. Court imposes sanctions in advance of a client's regularly scheduled court hearing.

-28% -37% - -20% -30% -40% Not immediately **Immediately**

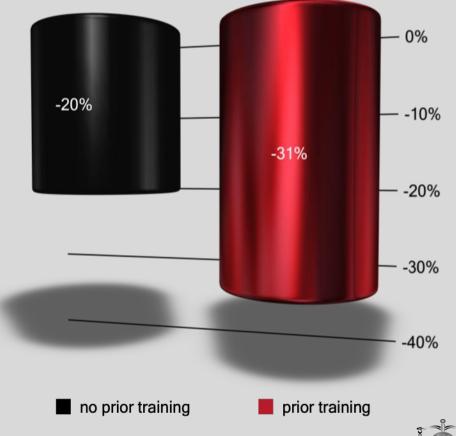
Reduction in recidivism



Education

- Judge attends treatment training on judicial ethics, evidence-based practices, substance abuse and mental health treatment, behavior modification, and community supervision;
- As judge has such a substantial impact on outcomes, continued training is especially important; and,
- Judge ensure all team members get training.

Reduction in Recidivism





Collaborative Case Management

- Collaborative case management is the process by which all members of the team join in the effort to manage the progress of the participants through the program
- The practices of assessment, planning, treatment, engagement, monitoring and advocacy are coordinated





Collaborative Case Management

The process involves:

- An assessment to identify, risk, needs, and diagnosis.
- The creation of a comprehensive case plan that includes both clinical/treatment and supervision goals (short/long term)
- Case plan also includes steps or activities to achieve the goalseam—Justice Speakers Institute





Stages and Cycles of a Team

Forming

Performing

Storming

Norming

Forming

- The team comes together, members may be polite and congenial time is spent getting to know each other.
- A 'feeling out stage"
- Communication may be guarded, cautious
- As the group starts to familiarize themselves, roles and responsibilities will begin to form. It is important for team members to develop relationships and understand the part each person plays.
- This stage focuses more on people that work, it
 may not be the most productive
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Storming

- Initial feelings of excitement and the need to be polite may wear off
- Personalities may clash.
- There may be confusion, disagreement and misinformation about team goals, and responsivities.
- Conflict and communication breakdowns may emerge or surface.
- "Mission creep" may occur by accident or design
- Productivity is adversely impacted.





Norming

- During the norming stage, members start to notice and appreciate and underset and their team members' strengths. Everyone is contributing and working as a cohesive unit.
- Members begin to settle into definitive roles (by design or accident)
- Ground rules become more clear and or are formed by agreement, or practice.
- Disagreements and conflicts may still
 occur, but are more efficiently resolved.
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Performing

- The highest level of the performance for a team.
- Each team members role is well defined, understood and respected by all members
- Effective communication practices are in place
- Effective conflict resolution practices are in place
- There is a good understanding of the team's goals and priorities.
- Productivity is high



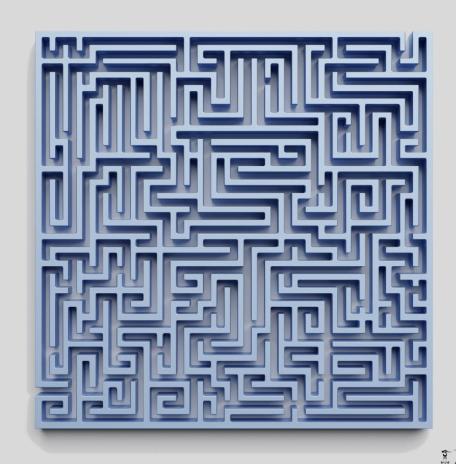


Improving Team Functioning



Barriers to Effective Collaboration

- Historical independence of operations
- Ineffective communication
- Lack of information or misunderstanding about the roles mission, limitation and duties of involved disciplines.
- "Old school thinking" "we have never done that before"
- Failure to expand
- Lack of clarity re goals
- Historical distrust between disciplines
- Frequent turnover of team members



Focus on Core Team Functions

- Be clear on and remain focused on program and goals
- Communicate: consistently, timely and with relevant information
- Know program policies procedure



Communication

- Communication Practices
 - Avoid Ego-centered Communications
 - Avoid downward communication
 - Practice active listening
 - Reinforce others statements
 - Find common ground
 - Reframe statements naturally
 - Ensure inclusiveness
 - Show understanding
 - Engage in empathetic listening
 - Sum-up



Staffing



Pre-Court Staffing Purposes

- Evaluate eligibility of Recovery Court candidates
- Develop initial case plan
- Review Progress on case plans/goals
- Consider phase advancement/termination/graduation



Pre-court staffing script

- Every staffing for progress reviews should address at a minimum;
 - Risk level
 - Targeted need areas (criminogenic/clinical)
 - Case plan goals Proximal Distal (immediate/long term)
 - Activities to achieve goals (updates)
 - Treatment/supervision update
 - Review phase level
 - Consider any behaviors or activities that may require a response.
 (incentives/sanctions/ therapeutic adjustments

Information Sharing

- Ensure appropriate releases are in place.
 - HIPPA
 - 42 CFR
 - CORI
 - MOU/MOA
- Identify/clarify information to be shared.
- Time frames for information sharing





Practices to Support Team Development and Functioning- Action Steps

- Develop a metrics to track team progress to goals and objectives and communicate regularly to team members.
- Commend and reward team members for exceptional work
- Formerly incorporate a new team member orientation process into team operations

Practices to Support Team Development and Functioning- Action Steps

- Collectively revisit program purpose, mission, and goals. Review at least annually
- Cleary establish and formalize team member roles and responsibilities, document include in manual and share
- Ensure each member is aware of individual agency purpose, statutory and administrative obligations and expectations.
- Dedicate time to team review functioning. Conduct a retreat at least annually



Teams work!







Thank you for your kind attention

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