

final minutes

State Drug Treatment Court Advisory Committee Meeting

10:00 a.m. • Tuesday, April 18, 2017

Legislative Council Conference Room • 3rd Floor Boji Tower Building

124 W. Allegan Avenue • Lansing, MI

Members Present:

Judge Amy Ronayne Krause, Chair
Judge William Ervin, Vice Chair (via teleconference)
Judge Louise Alderson
Heidi Cannon
Judge Susan L. Dobrich
Andrew Konwiak (via teleconference)
Douglas Lloyd
Sheriff Michael Main
Judge Frederick Mulhauser
Mark Risk
Judge Geno Salomone
Gary Secor
Judge Raymond Voet
Mark Witte (via teleconference)

Members Excused:

Jesse Billings
Dr. Jessica Parks
Stacy Salon

I. Call to Order

The Chair called the meeting to order at 10:00 a.m.

II. Roll Call

The Chair asked the clerk to take the roll. A quorum was present and absent members were excused.

III. Reappointments

The Chair noted there are two members whose terms will be expiring in June—Judge Ervin and Judge Salomone. Judge Ervin will retire from the bench and will not seek reappointment to the State Drug Treatment Court Advisory Committee and he agreed to give some thought about a possible candidate the Commission may want to consider recommending to leadership. Judge Salomone will continue to serve on the Committee and a letter recommending his reappointment will be sent to the Speaker of the House and the Senate Majority Leader. The Chair also shared that Judge Mulhauser has announced his retirement from the bench and a candidate for his position is needed as well.

IV. Approval of the Minutes of the January 31, 2017 Meeting

The Chair directed attention to the proposed minutes of the January 31, 2017 meeting and asked if there were any changes. There were none. **Judge Voet moved, supported by Judge Dobrich, to approve the minutes of the January 31, 2017 State Drug Treatment Court Advisory Committee meeting as presented. There was no objection. The motion was unanimously approved.**

V. Proposed 2016 SDTCAC Annual Report

The Chair directed attention to the proposed 2016 State Drug Treatment Court Advisory Committee Annual Report and asked if there were any changes. There were none. **Judge Mulhauser moved, supported by Ms. Cannon, to approve the 2016 SDTCAC Annual Report as proposed. There was no objection. The motion was unanimously approved.** The Chair noted that the report will be distributed to the members of the Legislature and the Michigan Supreme Court pursuant to MCL 600.1082.

VI. Subcommittee Updates

The Chair called on each subcommittee chair for an update.

Affordable Health Care Act Impact Subcommittee: Mr. Witte reported on the potential for substantial changes at the federal level to the affordable health care act with the current administration. He noted that his subcommittee will continue to monitor the policy environment and will be prepared to act as appropriate, if necessary.

Best Practices and Certification Subcommittee

Judge Alderson shared that Dr. Jessica Parks provided her with a copy of the best practices manual created by the State Court Administrative Office (SCAO) and the Michigan Association of Treatment Court Professionals. She reported that the subcommittee met on March 29 and discussed needed legislation dealing with certification efforts and legislative

initiatives for specialty courts in general and reviewed the violent offender and juvenile drug court definitions. The subcommittee will work with the SDTCAC Legislative Subcommittee on any proposed statute changes.

Defense Attorney Participation Subcommittee:

Mr. Risk reported that he plans to contact each sobriety and treatment court in the State to identify which courts have a defense attorney as part of the drug court team and to determine if funding is available for that position. Judge Dobrich suggested Mr. Risk contact Patrick Bowler for information on this issue. A discussion of additional resources for Mr. Risk to contact and the issue of defense attorney participation in the drug court process followed.

Family Dependency Court Subcommittee:

Judge Dobrich reported that the primary focus has been on the certification efforts being made by the State Court Administrator's Office (SCAO). She noted that more training sessions will be scheduled and work continues on efforts to secure more Department of Human Services (DHS) involvement and commitment.

Juvenile Issues Subcommittee:

Judge Mulhauser presented an executive summary he prepared and information on the Juvenile Drug Treatment Court Guidelines Report recently released by the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP). For more details, the information is attached to these minutes beginning on page 3. A discussion of the issues of applying the 10-key components and the use of measurement tools followed.

Legislative Subcommittee:

Judge Voet brought forward Mr. Witte's suggestion that a change is needed to the drug court statute to replace the term "coordinating agency" to "department-designated community mental health entity". **Mr. Witte moved, supported by Judge Voet, that the Chair send a letter to encourage the Legislature update the term "coordinating agency" in the drug court statute with the term that exists in Public Act 500 of 2012. There was no objection. The motion was unanimously approved.**

Marijuana Subcommittee:

Judge Voet noted that Michigan has moved to centralize medical marijuana regulation under LARA. He also reported that it looks like the recreational marijuana legalization efforts continue and a ballot proposal is likely in 2018.

Program Standardization and Alternative Funding Subcommittee:

Judge Salomone reported that SCAO and MADCP have teamed up to assist in developing best practices and a certification process to address rogue courts. A discussion the effect Opioid addiction is having on drug court resources and recidivism rates followed. His subcommittee will also continue to monitor budget courts.

Veterans Treatment Court Subcommittee:

Judge Voet had no update to report.

Vision Subcommittee:

Prosecutor Lloyd had no update to report.

VII. Funding Update

Dr. Parks was not present. No report was given.

VIII. Medication Assisted Treatment Services in Jails

Sheriff Main reported that the Michigan Sheriffs' Association is supportive of using medication-assisted treatment (MAT) services in jails. Mr. Secor added that his local sheriff provides some MAT services, but his county is seeking legal counsel regarding liability issues.

IX. Public Comment

The Chair asked for public comment. There was none.

X. Next Meeting Date

The Chair announced that the date of the next meeting is **July 18, 2017 at 10:00 a.m.**

XI. Adjournment

There was no further business. The Chair adjourned the meeting at 11:03 a.m.

(Minutes approved at the July 18, 2017 SDTCAC meeting.)

Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention
Released
Juvenile Drug Treatment Court Guidelines
December 2016

5-year initiative

- **Phase 1:** Develop and release the JDTC Guidelines
- **Phase 2:** Testing phase and updating the JDTC Guidelines

JDTC Guidelines are

- Treatment-oriented to focus on substance use disorders and mental health)
- Evidence-based to support JDTCs identifying the strategies most likely to result in positive outcomes
- Guided by adolescent development and family engagement

JDTC Guidelines

The seven JDTC Guidelines will replace the Sixteen Strategies

Have juvenile drug courts worked?

- Overall, evaluations regarding the effectiveness of juvenile drug courts has been inconclusive. There is a lack of rigorous research and consistent implementation

Based on the Research, Some Things Really Are More Important Than Others for Example...

- Using validated risk/need and substance abuse screening and assessment instruments
- Adhering to a target population of youth who are 14-17, moderate to high risk, with a substance use disorder
- Incorporating a school representative on the steering Committee
- Police need to have a belief in the
- Engaging families
- Recovery high schools provide safe learning environments within larger schools to provide peer support in small groups, and are effective in supporting recovery and enhancing academic performance

Website for the Juvenile Drug Treatment Court Guidelines

<http://www.ojjdp.gov/Juvenile-Drug-Treatment-Court-Guidelines.html>

Research Evidence: Substance Abuse Disorder

– Youth who have a substance use disorder have higher rates for successfully completing JDTCs than those who use drugs or alcohol but do not have a substance use disorder

Research Evidence: Address Criminogenic needs

- Reductions in recidivism are greater when programming addresses the criminogenic needs of system-involved youth

Research Evidence: Mental Health

- 60 percent to 90 percent of youth who come in contact with the juvenile justice systems have at least one diagnosable mental health disorder
- when co-occurring mental health disorders are not addressed, youth will be less likely to consistently abstain from using alcohol, drugs, and other substances

Research Evidence: Screen for Trauma

- Failure to “carefully consider trauma in developmental formulation, differential diagnosis, and functional assessment” may lead to errors in identifying mental health needs as they relate to trauma exposure and thus jeopardize the proper alignment of treatment with need

Research Evidence: Youth Development

- Programs focusing on positive youth development produced evidence of significant changes in youth’s personal health management, assertiveness, sociability, problem-solving, interpersonal skills, and regulation of emotions

Research Evidence: Incentives

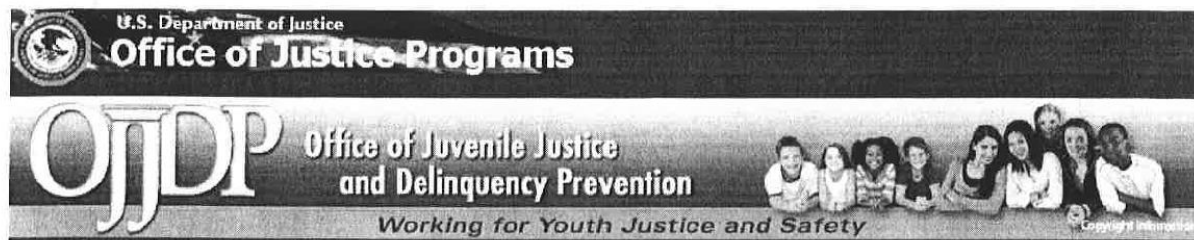
- Contingency management strategies are often implemented in less than optimal ways because of challenges in training staff to understand and use these principles
- Common theme in the research literature that JDTCs would like to expand the number and variety of incentives used
- Research suggests that praise can be a powerful behavioral motivator when applied under the proper conditions
- A balance is needed between incentives and sanctions in the JDTC—research shows that there should be four incentives for every sanction
- Increasing incentives can improve graduation rates

Research Evidence: Factors for successful completion

- The strongest predictors for successfully completing or leaving a JDTC have been shown to be factors related to process, such as the use of incentives and sanctions, the consistency of implementing behavioral contingencies with each participant, and youth’s retention in community-based substance treatment programs

Research Evidence: Factors affecting graduation

- Girls were more likely to complete the program and had lower recidivism rates than boys
- Older youth had better outcomes than those who were younger



- About OJJDP
- E-News
- Topics
- Funding
- Programs
- State Contacts
- Publications
- Statistics
- Events
- Tools

Home > Juvenile Drug Treatment Court Guidelines

| Search | FAQs | Contact Us

Juvenile Drug Treatment Court Guidelines

The Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) has released the **Juvenile Drug Treatment Court Guidelines**.

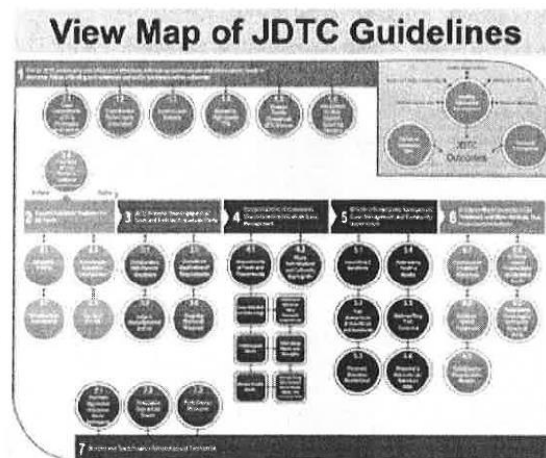
Juvenile drug treatment courts (JDTC) are designed for youth with substance use disorders who come into contact with the juvenile justice system. The new guidelines provide juvenile courts with an evidence-based, treatment-oriented approach that emphasizes family engagement, and addresses the substance use and often co-occurring mental health disorders experienced by the youth.

OJJDP partnered with a research team, experts in the field, and other federal agencies to develop the guidelines to support judges and professional court staff, young people with substance use disorders, and their families.

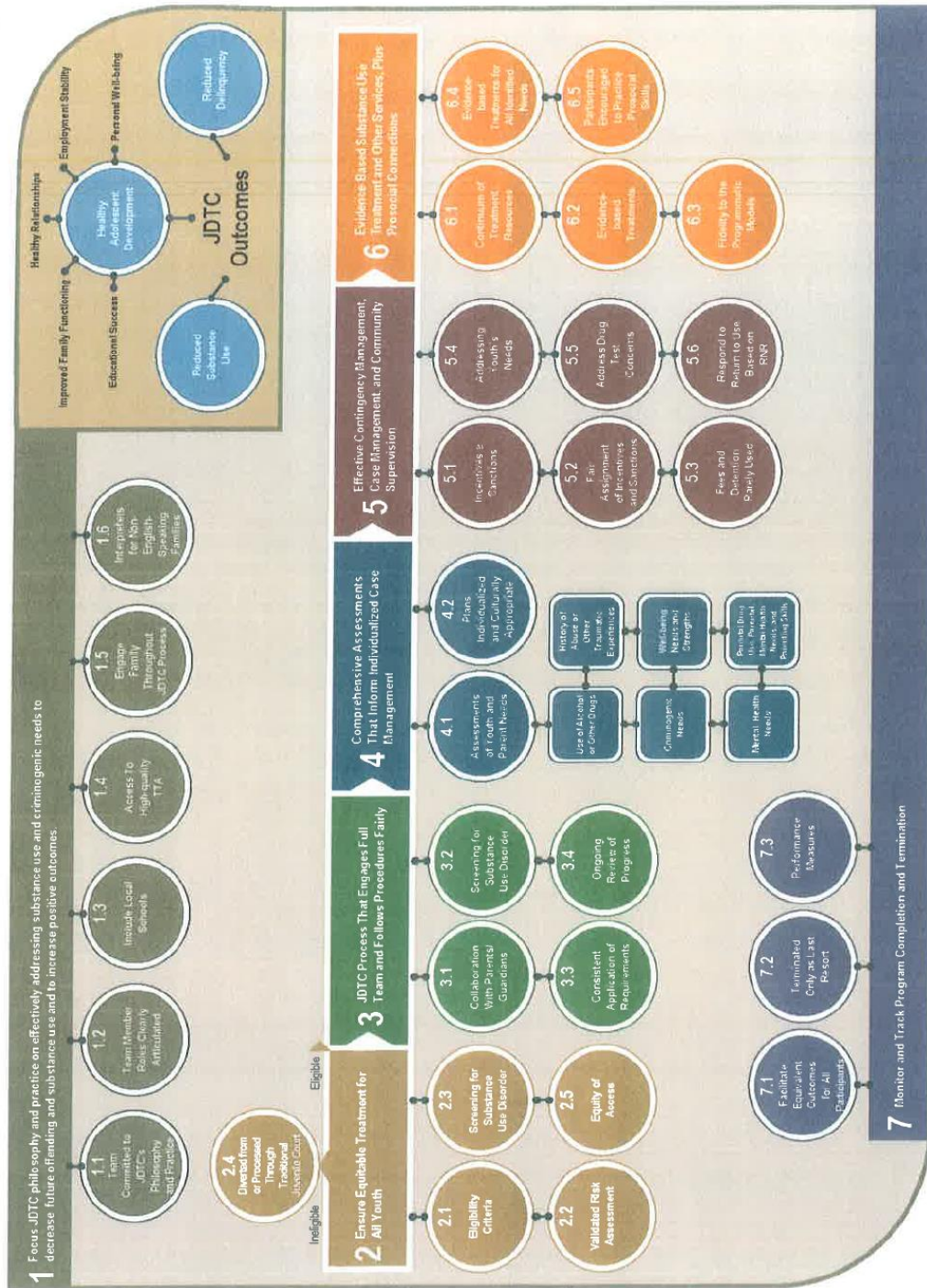
The guidelines are organized into key objectives with corresponding guideline statements, and include rigorous supporting research and considerations for implementation.

Additional research reports, the research translation process, the list of partners, and frequently asked questions can be accessed in the **Supporting Information**.

Click on the objectives in the graphic below to navigate through the content of the guidelines or review the complete Juvenile Drug Treatment Court Guidelines.



Objective 1. Focus the JDTC philosophy and practice on effectively addressing substance use and criminogenic needs to decrease future offending and substance use and to increase positive outcomes.



Office of Juvenile Justice Juvenile Drug Treatment Court Guidelines

-Published report text December 2016

<https://www.ojjdp.gov/pubs/250368.pdf?ed2f26df2d9c416fbddddd2330a778c6=nrphzhndzp-nzudobrx>

-Interactive site showing the Juvenile Drug Treatment Court Guidelines.

https://www.ojjdp.gov/Juvenile-Drug-Treatment-Court-Guidelines.html?utm_source=JUVJUST122016&utm_campaign=JUVJUST&utm_medium=email&utm_content=JDTCGuidelines&ed2f26df2d9c416fbddddd2330a778c6=fvaqfqrxfx-ffgxdjvm