The 3 Legged Stool

BALANCING COMMUNITY SUPERVISION, TREATMENT AND TECHNOLOGY TO REDUCE DWI RECIDIVISM
Presenters

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Learning Objectives

• Identify 3 ways in which alcohol DETECTION technologies can be matched with offender risk

• Understand how assessment tools impact decision making for treatment

• Identify at least 3 strategies to promote effective collaboration among supervision, technology and treatment providers
The Impact Drunk Driving Has On All
The Realities of Drunk Driving.....

• 2015: 67% of the 10,265 alcohol-impaired driving fatalities had at least one driver with a BAC of .15 g/dL or higher

• 2014-2015: 3.2% increase in alcohol-impaired driving fatalities

• 2015: largest increase in traffic deaths since 1966, and

• 2016: estimates for the first half of year show an increase of about 10.4% compared to the number of fatalities in the first half of 2015
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Alcohol-Impaired Driving Fatalities (BAC=.08+)</th>
<th>2011</th>
<th>2012</th>
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<td>212</td>
<td>230</td>
<td>221</td>
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<td>(26%)</td>
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2011: 212 (26%) fatalities
2012: 230 (28%) fatalities
2013: 221 (26%) fatalities
2014: 200 (26%) fatalities
2015: 272 (30%) fatalities

Arizona DWI Fatalities
Arizona DWI Fatalities by County
Other Arizona Statistics

DWI fatalities represent 33% of all traffic fatalities in Arizona. National average is 29%

36% increase in total traffic fatalities from 2014

DWI Arrests- 22,367

Percent of Alcohol-Impaired Driving Fatalities Involving high BAC drivers (.15+)-73.1
4,708,100 individuals under community supervision in 2014

15% of this probation population have been convicted of DWIs

8% of the probation population have been convicted of multiple DWIs

Approximately two thirds of individuals under community supervision are drug or alcohol-involved
Good News!

Americans’ roads are safer today as a result of the massive public awareness and enforcement campaigns that begun in the early 1980’s

- Alcohol-related traffic fatalities has declined by 1/2 since 1982
- Recidivism rate for drunk drivers declined from 33% to 25% from 1995 to 2011

NHTSA Traffic Safety Facts Research Note (March 2014)
What about the remaining 33%?

What are the unique challenges to supervising the other 1/3 of impaired drivers?
The Three Essential Elements of Effective Supervision

1. **Monitor** supervisee behavior and compliance
2. **Enforce** conditions of supervision
3. **Assist** supervisees to change their behavior
Sentencing the Impaired Driver

“Controlling and preventing drunk driving is complex, requiring a variety of interrelated alcohol and therapeutic activities that are often directed toward the behavioral and cultural attributes of alcohol consumption.”

What Works in the Assessment and Supervision of Impaired Drivers?
Who is Most Likely to Reoffend?
Major Risk Areas of DWI Recidivism

1. Prior involvement in the justice system specifically related to impaired driving
2. Prior non-DWI involvement in the justice system
3. Prior involvement with alcohol and other drugs (AOD)
4. Mental health and mood adjustment problems
5. Resistance to and non-compliance with current and past involvement in the justice system
Supervision That...

• Places focus on the person, not the charge

• Addresses criminogenic needs
  • The Big Four
  • The Next Four
Assessments

- ADS (Alcohol Dependence Scale)
- ASUDS-R (Alcohol Substance Use and Driving Survey – Revised)
- ASI (Alcohol Severity Index)
- AUDIT (Alcohol Use Disorders Identification Test)
- IDTS (Inventory Drug-Taking Situations)
- DAST (Drug Abuse Screening Test)
- LSI-R (Level of Service Inventory-Revised)
- MAST (Michigan Alcoholism Screening Test)
- SASSI (Substance Abuse Subtle Screening Inventory)
- RIASI (Research Institute on Addiction Self Inventory)
- IDA (Impaired Driver Assessment)
- CARS (Computerized Assessment and Referral System)
Supervision—What works?

Guideline 4

Where possible, develop partnerships with programs, agencies, and organizations in the community that can enhance and support the supervision and treatment of DWI offenders.
Supervision That Includes Technology
What Do We Know or Need to Know About Technology?

• Alcohol monitoring tools are truly situation-based as to which ones should be in your toolbox

• If we aren’t using alcohol monitoring with our clients, how do we know they are staying sober?

• Supervision + Treatment + Tools work with appropriate tools based on risk level of client

• Budgetary constraints play a factor

• What efforts will have an impact on recovery as well as recidivism?
What is Important to You?

• Are **Reporting and Monitoring** equally as important for you to do your job effectively?

• Does it matter to you that you receive immediate violation notifications to impose a sanction?

• Would you prefer to not have involvement in client testing so you can be more productive each day?
Alcohol Monitoring Technologies

• Continuous Alcohol Monitoring
• Portable Alcohol Monitoring
• Random Alcohol Monitoring
Continuous Alcohol Monitoring

• Automated tests every 30 minutes, 24/7

• Reports only when client downloads via a variety of options
  • Base
  • Wireless Base
  • Direct Connect
  • Ethernet

• No immediate violation notification

• Optional house arrest/RF monitoring in one device

• Passive device

• Cannot remove without tampering
Portable Alcohol Monitoring

• Customized test windows and random tests
• Monitors all risk levels based on number of tests
• Immediate violation notification
• Uploads data after each scheduled test
• Alcohol-specific fuel cell
• User actively engages with device
• Photo verification via facial recognition/detection
• GPS tracking of scheduled tests
Random Alcohol Monitoring

Lab-Based: EtG Testing
- Direct metabolite of alcohol (ethanol)
- Can be detected up to 24-48 hours after ingestion
- Confirm EtG by LC/MS/MS
- Fast results (48 hours - negative; 48-72 hours - positive)
Random Alcohol Monitoring

Onsite Saliva-Based Testing

- Easy and rapid preliminary method via saliva alcohol concentration (greater than 0.02%)
- Gender-neutral, observed collection
- Results in two minutes
- Indicates recent alcohol usage
- Semi-quantitative interpretations at 0.0%; 0.02%; 0.08%; and 0.03%
Random Alcohol Monitoring

Breathalyzer
- Rapid and precise breath alcohol analysis
- Fuel-cell technology
- Handheld instrument
- Real-time clock
- Roadside or random testing
- Displays BAC reading numerically
- Approved DOT screener
Ignition Interlock

- Fuel-cell technology
- Separates drinking from driving
- Regulatory agencies vary by state
- Fail rates (BAC level) determined by state
- Rolling retests
- Camera technology
Ignition Interlock

• Monthly calibrations
• Monthly downloads of data
• Optional – real-time reporting via modem
• GPS tracking
• Violations/lock-outs
• Terms vary based on state regulations
A California pilot program requires interlocks for all convicted DUI offenders in four counties.
Noah’s Law

- May 19, 2016 – an all-offender interlock law was signed
- October 1, 2016 – Noah’s Law went into effect
Foundation:

EVIDENCE-BASED PRINCIPLES FOR EFFECTIVE INTERVENTIONS
To Be or Not to Be?

• How do you know if the treatment approach is an EBP model?

• SAMHSA – NREPP

• Treatment is manual-based
  • Specific to a particular intervention
  • Indicate how the intervention should be structured and delivered
  • Include background and theoretical information

• Beware of counterfeits
  • Not every intervention that is manualized is EBP
Cognitive Behavioral Therapy (CBT)

Analyzes thoughts, feelings and actions (behavior)
From Good to GREAT!

Analyzes thoughts, feelings, actions (behavior), learn new skills
Medication-Assisted Treatment (MAT)

- Best when complimented with counseling and other behavioral therapies
- Provides relief from withdrawal symptoms
- Prevent drugs from working (antagonist)
- Reduce cravings
- Provide replacement chemicals (agonist)
- Provide aversive reactions
Types of MAT

• Naltrexone/Vivitrol – interrupts actions of alcohol
• Acamprosate – reduces alcohol cravings
• Disulfiram/Antabuse – produces adverse reactions with alcohol use
AA or N/A?

- Voluntary
- Coerced
- Options
So What Could Possibly Go Wrong?
What Treatment and Alcohol Technology Vendors Need to Know About Community Supervision

- Blended caseloads mean lack of DWI expertise
- DWI cases one of many...
- Time constraints
- Don’t know what I don’t know
- Develop a department S.M.E.
- Have a seat at the table
- What would you add to the list?
What Community Supervision and Treatment Needs to Know About Alcohol Technology

• Match technologies to risk and behaviors of client
• Technology is worthless if you don’t monitor the results
• Immediate violation notifications allow you to impose sanctions and change behavior
• Client accountability is enforced when the responsibility is on the client
• Partnerships with vendors are critical
• What would you add to the list?
What Community Supervision and Technology Providers Need to Know About Treatment

• Treatment should be based on results of assessment
• Client confidentiality
• Effective Case/Treatment Plan - Lack of information from community supervision hampers treatment success
• Not all treatment is alike
• DWI convictions don’t always mean DWI treatment
• Alcohol technology without treatment shows limited results
• What would you add to the list?
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