The Future is Now:
Enhancing Drug Court Operations Through Technology

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Justice reform through:

- Demonstration projects
- Expert assistance
- Original research
Demonstration Projects
Original Research

Expanding Access to Drug Court
An Evaluation of Brooklyn’s Centralized Drug Screening and Referral Initiative

BY SARA PICHARD-FITZGERALD
MAY 2010

A Statewide Evaluation of New York’s Adult Drug Courts
Identifying Which Policies Work Best

BY AMANDA E. CLEINER, MICHAEL KEMP, AND ALYSON WALKER FRANKLIN
CENTER FOR COURT INNOVATION

JOHN E. KOWAN AND DANIEL MILLER
THE URBAN INSTITUTE

KOFIN CIVEN AND CAROLYN E. CARBONE
NEW YORK STATE OFFICE COURT SYSTEM
JUNE 2013
Expert Assistance
Drug Court Training
and Technical Assistance

BJA’s “statewide” drug court T/TA provider

Statewide strategic planning
Statewide training strategy
Evidence-based practices
Online Learning System
Peer assessment and peer-facilitated learning
Teleservices pilot projects

Center for Court Innovation
TELESERVICES
“Teleservices” in the drug court context is the use of technology for...

1. Treatment and other services
2. Compliance monitoring
3. Staff training
1. TREATMENT AND OTHER SERVICES
“Telehealth” uses communications technology to facilitate the delivery of services or exchange of information between patients and providers.
telehealth

- technology-assisted care
- tele-medicine
- mHealth
- e-health
Telehealth was first developed by NASA to track astronauts’ physiological data while on space missions
The first known reference to telehealth?
Telehealth is a growing field

- COPD
- Asthma
- Heart disease
- Neurology
- Medication management
- Dermatology
- Mental health
- Substance use disorders
- Prenatal care
- Brain injuries
Telephones
Smartphones
Computers
Video teleconferencing equipment
Email
Text messaging
How can telehealth benefit drug courts and other criminal justice programs?

- Delivery of evidence-based substance abuse treatment, and other supportive services
- Especially useful for rural/remote courts
- Saves travel time and money
- Overcomes other barriers to treatment
- Expands the arsenal of available services and specialties
- Can alleviate strain on provider caseloads
Some evidence-based treatment interventions

► CBT4CBT (www.cbt4cbt.com)
  ▪ “Computer-Based Training for Cognitive Behavioral Therapy”
  ▪ Web-based program
  ▪ Uses movies and examples
  ▪ 7 modules (approx. 1 hour each)
  ▪ Self-guided/self-paced
  ▪ Must be enrolled in a clinical program
  ▪ Proven as a treatment enhancer, not as a substitute
Some evidence-based treatment interventions

► TES (sudtech.org)
  ▪ “Therapeutic Education System”
  ▪ Interactive web-based program rooted in the Community Reinforcement Approach.
  ▪ Includes 65 interactive multimedia modules
  ▪ Self-directed, includes skills training, interactive exercises, and homework
  ▪ Electronic reports of patient activity available
  ▪ Contingency Management Component tracks earnings of incentives
Some evidence-based treatment interventions

▶ Matrix Model

- Intensive outpatient treatment
- Developed in the 1980s; rigorously tested
- Uses a number of evidence-based practices in a “package” approach
  - Individual counseling
  - Early Recovery Skills Groups
  - Relapse Prevention Groups
  - Family Education Groups
  - 12-Step meetings
  - 16 Urine/breath tests
  - Relapse Analysis
  - Social Support
Some of the available evidence-based treatment interventions (cont.)

► Sobriety support and psychoeducation
  - **Step Away iPhone app**: guides users through cravings and high-risk situations ([http://stepaway.biz/](http://stepaway.biz/))
  - **SMART Recovery**: in-person and online meetings ([http://www.smartrecovery.org/](http://www.smartrecovery.org/))
  - **MyStrength**: “Health Club for Your Mind” helps people manage depression, anxiety, and substance use disorders ([https://www.mystrength.com/](https://www.mystrength.com/))
  - **Courage Beyond**: online classes and support groups for veterans ([http://couragebeyond.org/](http://couragebeyond.org/))
  - **Alcoholics Anonymous Online Intergroup**: online meetings ([http://www.aa-intergroup.org/](http://www.aa-intergroup.org/))
2. CLIENT SUPERVISION AND MONITORING
Teleservices can enhance a court’s ability to...

**Monitor participant compliance**
- Remote BAC devices “fill the gaps” of traditional UA
- Specialized apps and devices track offender location
- Video compliance hearings between participant and probation

**Facilitate communication between team members**
- Staffing meetings
- Conduct dockets remotely
Learning from the medical field: Remote Patient Monitoring

In the world of health care, providers use “remote patient monitoring” technology to collect, track, and transmit patient health data, sometimes on an ongoing basis.

Example: chronic respiratory failure patients
- Device monitors oxygen saturation of patient's blood and transmits vital statistics through the phone line
- Information sent to a receiving station where a nurse is available to provide a real-time remote consultation
► SCRAM bracelets: transdermal alcohol testing

► ERAM: remote sobriety detection through eye movement

► Call2Test: assists with randomizing and tracking UA

► Outreach Smartphone Monitoring: combines BAC device and GPS

► ACHESS: Addiction Comprehensive Health Enhancement Support System
3. STAFF TRAINING AND PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT
Why do drug courts need technology to help with staff training?

- Addiction treatment, as well as drug court best practices, are constantly evolving fields.
- Practitioners must stay current.
- It can be expensive and impractical to always attend in person training and conferences.
- The solution is to supplement with technology: online courses, recorded webinars, and live broadcasts.
U.S. Department of Education report found that students in online learning environments performed *better* than those receiving face-to-face instruction.
Center for Court Innovation’s National Drug Court Online Learning System

National Drug Court Online Learning System

Home > A. Lessons > 08. Sanctions and Incentives > Procedural Fairness (3:21)

Lesson material
- Lesson Overview
- Pre-Quiz
- Reliable Detection (6:56)
- Timing of Supervision (3:24)
- Magnitude of Sanctions (2:24)
- Procedural Fairness (3:21)
- Target Behaviors (5:09)
- Treat or Punish? (5:43)
- Carrot and Stick (3:04)
- Tangible Rewards
- Conclusion (4:42)
- Post-Quiz
- Evaluation

Lesson progress
- Progress: 7.69%
- Completion rules completed: 0 out of 1

Unit operations
1. Print unit
2. Open unit in popup window

Presented by: Doug B. Manlove
J.D., Ph.D.

Click here to download the PowerPoint slides for this course in PDF format.

Magnitude of Sanctions (2:35)
Set the unit as not completed
Target Behaviors (5:09)
National Drug Court Online Learning System
www.drugcourtonline.org
National Drug Court Institute

ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS OF ADULT DRUG COURTS

This self-paced online course is designed to build a sequential understanding of the Essential Elements of Adult Drug Courts. Whether you are planning a new Drug Court or you are a new Drug Court team member, you will learn the core knowledge, skills and information necessary to properly work within a Drug Court.

Click here to register for the Essential Elements Course

Contact Us
elearning@ndci.org
Webinars

► American University’s School of Public Affairs
► Tribal Law and Policy Institute
► Children and Family Futures (family drug courts)
► National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges (juvenile drug courts)
► SAMHSA/Center for Substance Abuse Treatment
► Individual state court drug association websites
CURRENT DRUG COURT INITIATIVES
Some drug courts are already using teleservices!
Oklahoma

► Extensive telehealth network to support the provision of substance abuse and mental health services across the state
► Drug courts capitalize on this capacity
► Counteracts clinician shortages and improves access to specialists, especially in rural areas
Nebraska

► Video conferencing kiosks at all courthouses
► Clients communicate with treatment providers and probation officers
► Teams conduct staffing meetings and training
► Expands access for participants in urban areas as well
Virtual World Counseling allows participants to use “avatars” to participate in group and individual counseling.

- Uses Skype to verify participants’ identities.
- Each participant provided with a laptop computer.
- Regularly scheduled meetings using same evidence-based treatment practices as face-to-face treatment.
Montana

- Videoconferencing technology in every courthouse
- Piloting CBT4CBT and Matrix Model
- Matrix Model supplements traditional treatment
  - Facilitator administers the intervention via video
  - “Therapeutic monitors” observe the participants locally
- Staffing meetings, hearings, and monthly professional development meetings
Coming next! New BJA funded TA projects:

► **Idaho**: expand the reach of DUI courts in North Central Idaho through technology and a partnership with the Nez Perce Indian Tribe.

► **Montana**: teleservices will be used to enable veterans court participants to appear for docket status hearings, probation appointments, and treatment.

► **Illinois**: teleservices will be used to link McHenry Country drug court participants who are in residential treatment to the court for weekly hearings
CONSIDERATIONS FOR TELESERVICES PLANNING
Potential barriers

Cost
Access to technology
Regulatory issues
Insurance coverage
Use comfort and experience with technology
Quality control
Fidelity to evidence-based practices
Legal and privacy issues
Recommendations

- EVALUATE the need for teleservices in the three key areas
- CHOOSE interventions and services that can be offered remotely
- ASSESS technology needed to implement the project
- IDENTIFY end users of the technology and assess their training needs
- BUILD necessary partnerships and identify funding sources
- CALCULATE the cost of implementing the project
- SELECT locations where users will access the technology
- EXPLORE and ADDRESS any regulatory barriers

Center for Court Innovation
Looking Ahead

► 2015 publication: The Future is Now
  ▪ Detailed examples
  ▪ Literature review
  ▪ Recommendations

► 3 pilot sites selected in December: Illinois, Montana, Idaho

► Training and technical assistance for other jurisdictions wishing to pursue teleservices
Thank you!
Questions? Technical assistance?

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