

Supervision

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Learning objectives:

- Assessment driven case plans using Risk-Needs-Responsivity
- Field service issues:
 - Assessing recovery environment
 - Looking for contraband.
 - Officer safety
- Using intermediate *and immediate* responses to detected behavior.
- Working in partnership with treatment and the team
- Working with law enforcement partners.

What professions are in the room?

- What are your tasks if supervision?
- What is your caseload? Is this an exclusive caseload?
- What is your target population?
- Are you sworn peace officers?
 - Do you do field services?
 - Do you exercise the powers of arrest?
 - Do you search?
- What are you hoping to learn from this session , or each other?

We use evidence based practices to improve outcomes for participants.

- This refers to assessments, re-assessments, and responses (in sequential order) based on the needs defined by the assessments.
- We use assessments validated for the population (including specialized screens and assessments for impaired drivers)
- We spend time modeling and working in a positive manner with probationers.
- Research says dosage matters. That includes dosage of Judges, treatment, AND probation officers.
- We use evidence based, validated intervention models such as Seeking Safety, or Moral Reconciliation Therapy. (As assessed).

Assess for the whole picture, and re-assess.

- Look for anxiety, trauma and depression. They will need to be treated. ASSUME they are there and rule them out, not in. Check again with a subsequent screen.
- ASSUME poly substance abuse.
- ASSUME criminal thinking errors. Rule them out. Check again.
- KEEP UP with information on where to look.....
 - <http://www.basisonline.org/2015/12/what-influences-driving-under-the-influence.html>
 - <http://www.basisonline.org/2015/12/ashes-vol-1113-co-occurring-cannabis-and-nicotine-dependence-increases-the-odds-for-duit.html>
- NDCI has released a compendium of instruments. Keep updating.

For non-corrections folks: What is “risk”?

- Risk to fail probation without more structure.
 - It does NOT refer to the ultra high risk public safety folks.
(Nor do these recommendations)
- Risk to repeat impaired driving-different assessment instruments are required.

Definitions:

Community Supervision is:

- The effort to monitor the offender's behavior and program compliance outside of the court room and to support change by addressing good and bad target behaviors quickly.

Who Can Do Community Supervision?

Badges-extend to 24/7

Do NOT send unsafe and untrained people into the field to do home visits and searches. Do NOT do it.



FOCUS here for public safety

QUADRANT MODEL

High Risk

Low Risk

High Needs

Low Needs

<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Accountability• Treatment• Pro-social habilitation• Adaptive habilitation• 300 hours of tx (combo)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Treatment• (Pro-social habilitation)• Adaptive habilitation• 200 hours of tx (combo)
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Accountability• <u>NO TREATMENT!</u>• Pro-social habilitation• (Adaptive habilitation)• 150 hours of criminal thinking	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Secondary prevention• Diversion• 12-20 hours of Ed

Purpose of Community Supervision

1. Protect public safety
2. Provide accountability
3. Protect internal and external program integrity
4. Support the progress of the participant
5. Provide early intervention
6. As an adjunct to treatment
7. Extend the team into the community
8. Address criminal thinking.

What is the probationer doing?

- How many hours a week does the team spend with the probationer in meetings, treatment, Court, etc.?
- What are they doing the rest of the time?
- What are the most difficult times for persons under treatment court supervision? When they are with us? NOPE!
 - Nights and weekends and holidays. That is when the disease calls them.

What the heck is the ASAM Recovery Environment?

- The American Society of Addiction Medicine patient placement instrument which sets level of care for SUD patients discusses “recovery environment”
- Who is looking at this? Treatment only gets self report. Are you looking at this?
- What does the term “recovery environment” mean to your probationer? (Hint: not what it means to you!)

Field visits:

- Work
- Home “where I put my head at night”
- Places where “I hang out”, both good and bad.
- Community events that attract concerns
- Banned locations
- Remove surveillance.

How? Get a full 4th A. waiver as a condition of probation or program entry.

- Be certain it covers electronic items as well. (Samples at the end of the presentation)
- Look at social media, cell phones, computers, internet caches, texts, phone photos.
 - Drug test info, drug orders, hook ups, photos of criminal activity, etc.
- *The more you look, the more you see, and the more you can intervene or prevent.*

What are we looking for?

- Threats to the recovery environment
- Signs of negative changes
- Signs of pending lapse
- Signs of unhealthy or good relationships
- Signs of LLPOF
- ALL CONCERNS FOR FAST INTERVENTION!
- **AND-to catch them doing something right, and build on that. Always use incentives and sanctions as quickly and effectively as possible.**

Supervision: you are the eyes of treatment and the Court!

- Your information sharing with treatment should be ultra high speed
- Your communication with treatment and the team should be constant
- Your application of sanctions and incentives should be rapid and effective
- Your activities improve outcomes and prevent disasters.

Common tasks at field visits

- Breath test, drug test
- Assess for dimensions of recovery-engage family, friends, participant.
- Develop problem solving skills, and incentivize good stuff.
- Search for signs of substance abuse
 - Garbage cans, drawers, bags, cars, 'fridges, garages, ice chests, grocery and convenience store receipts,etc.
- Search for signs of driving or criminal conduct
 - Check & mark tires, odometer readings, locks on storage areas, etc.
- **ELECTRONICS**

Checking the recovery environment:

- Is the shelter safe?
- Is there food? Water? Plumbing?
- Is there heat if it is cold and unsafe?
- Does the team need to locate other housing?
- Are there problems which the client does not understand IS a problem?
- Is someone else there who is (1) dangerous? (2) using?

Examples of challenging recovery environments:

Where are people hiding things?

Recovery is not for wimps!

- **It is hard work.**
- **Folks want to quit**
- **It takes a LONG time**
- **It hurts**
- **Folks have tried to quit before**
- **They need help from you.**
- **It takes lots of time and work to change brains.**

This means:

- Extreme risk for trigger based relapse
- Alcohol is a disinhibitor, making it a primary cause of relapse on drug of choice (NIJ-20 times more likely to relapse if you use alcohol)
- Remember: just because you caught them with one or two drugs, that may not really be the drug of choice...
- They will change drugs to defeat your efforts.

Your participants:

- Are working on other issues than you
 - How can they use...and not get caught
 - Who knows the secrets of how to beat the system
- That is called “addiction”. It is expected at first.
- So they consult “friends” and they check the internet for advice....

Consider this....

- There is great benefit in knowing that your probation officer may show up without notice at any time
- That your probation officer cares and wants you to succeed
- That your probation officer will hold you accountable and will acknowledge good work.
- That your probation officer might be a little crazy.....😊

This is all about....

- Public safety
- Treatment
- Recovery- helping them succeed and learn
- Proximal and distal behaviors
- Detecting desired and undesired behaviors
- Addressing critical issues consistently using evidence based interventions.
- Applying incentives and sanctions as close to real time as possible.

Never forget:

- Field services protect the public
- Field services support recovery
- Field services provide help with refusal skills.
- Field services protect the integrity of the Court process.
- Probation makes a difference.

Supervision Staff Competencies Essential for Drug Court

- No rookies:
Experienced
supervision officers !
 - Most effective
 - Maintain balanced
view
 - Apply RNR and CCP.

Effective Community Supervision

Resources:

- Dosage Probation: <https://nicic.gov/dosage-probation-rethinking-structure-probation-sentences>
- RNR: <https://www.prainc.com/risk-need-responsivity/>
- Assessments: <https://www.ndci.org/resources/selecting-and-using-risk-and-need-assessments/>

Sample 4th A. waivers (as examples)

- Submit to search of your person, property, residence, vehicle, or any container under your control or in which you have an interest at any time, night or day, by any peace officer with or without a warrant of arrest, search warrant, reasonable or probable cause, your then presence or your then consent, for the purpose of determining compliance with the conditions of probation.
- You provide specific consent to any law enforcement agency seeking information provided by the ~~California Electronic Communication Protection Act~~. This includes consent to seize and examine call logs, texts and voicemail messages, photographs and emails, contained on any device or cloud or internet connected storage owned, operated, or controlled by you, including but not limited to cell phones, computers, computer hard drives, laptops, gaming consoles, mobile devices, tablets, storage media devices, thumb drives, Micro SD cards, external hard drives, or any other electronic storage devices, by whatever law enforcement agency is seeking the information. You shall also disclose any and all passwords, passcodes, password patterns, fingerprints, or other information required to gain access into any of the aforementioned devices.