Impaired Driving Solutions

Reimaging Responses to Impaired Driving

Where's the call for Justice Reform?

Disclosure



 This project was supported by Grant Number DCT9924C0001-00, which was awarded by the Office of National Drug Control Policy (ONDCP) of the Executive Office of the President. Points of view or opinions in this document are those of the author and do not necessarily represent the official position of the Executive Office of the President.



A SECOND-TIME IMPAIRED DRIVER AT .38 BAC WITH HIS 2-YO DAUGHTER IN THE CAR WAS SENTENCED TO





A THIRD-TIME IMPAIRED DRIVER WAS SCREENED AND SENTENCED TO





A SECOND-TIME IMPAIRED DRIVER AT .17 BAC WAS SENTENCED TO



Impaired Driving Solutions

AllRise.org





A seven-time impaired driver whose offense included 100 mph chase & crash into parked car and home (no injuries) was sentenced to a misdemeanor

364 days of work release due to his business /work situation

Obtain an ignition interlock device

Previous convictions in 1993, 1994, 1999, 2004, 2006, 2011, and 2013.



2011 charge was dismissed after participating in DUI court.



WWJD?

Would you have handled any of those cases differently?





Which statement best describes how your jurisdiction handles impaired driving cases?

- A. We have a series of possible sentences that are based primarily on the level of offense.
- B. We utilize screening and assessments to inform decisions on sentencing.

C. Both



Impaired Driving Cases

- 1. What is your intended or ideal outcome on an impaired driving case?
- 2. Is the goal influenced by the offense, person, or both?

3. If so...

a) What offense factors impact your decisions?b) What person factors impact your decisions?



Harmonious or Conflicting

Do your intended goals and how you handle impaired driving cases mesh with how the jurisdiction ultimately processes them?



Justice-topia

- All impaired drivers are screened and, if warranted, undergo further assessment within days after arrest.
- If a need for treatment is determined, the person is placed immediately.
- Cases are resolved within 50 days (30 for over-achievers).
- Sentencing is informed by assessments... there are no arbitrary requirements.
- Interventions are determined by risk and need.



High-Risk



HIGH RISK

Refers to the likelihood that an individual will not succeed adequately on standard supervision and will continue to engage in the same behavior that got him or her into trouble in the first place.

What Do We Measure to Determine Criminogenic Risk?

CONDITIONS OF AN INDIVIDUAL'S BEHAVIOR THAT ARE ASSOCIATED WITH RISK OF COMMITTING A CRIME

Static FactorsDynamic FactorsUnchanging conditionsConditions that change
over time and are amendable to
treatment interventions

Prognostic Risk



Current age	Delinquent onset	Substance use onset	
< 25 years	< 16 years	< 14 years	
Prior rehabilitation	History	Antisocial Personality	
failures	of violence	Disorder	
Familial history of crime or substance use disorder	Psychopathy	Criminal or substance use associations	



Risk for Impaired Driving

- Prior involvement in the justice system specifically related to impaired driving
- Prior non-DWI involvement in the justice system
- Prior involvement with alcohol and other drugs
- Mental health and mood adjustment disorders
- Resistance to and non-compliance with current and past involvement in the justice system



What is Clinical Need?



CLINICAL NEED

Diagnosed

- = Substance Use Disorder (Mod to Severe)
- = Mental Health Disorder

= Both

NEED

What level and type of drug and alcohol/mental health treatment is required for recovery?

Is it life threatening?

Can they be treated safely in the community?

Clinical Assessment



The **ongoing** process for defining the nature of the problem, determining a diagnosis, and developing specific treatment recommendations for addressing the problem or diagnosis

ASI (Addiction Severity Index) TCU DSII (Texas Christian University Drug Screen II) GAIN (Global Appraisal of Individual Needs) ASAM



DSM 5 Criteria



ASAM 6 Dimensions

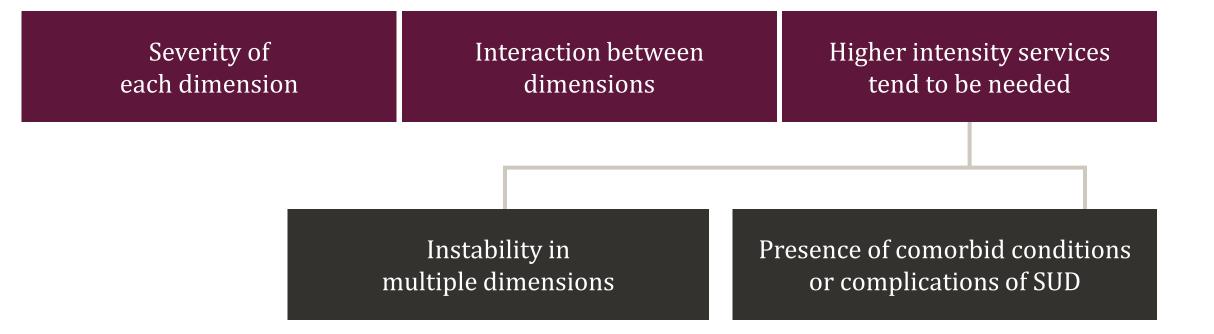


- Intoxication and withdrawal potential
- Biomedical conditions/complications of SUD
- Emotional, behavioral, or cognitive conditions/complications
- Readiness to change
- Relapse/continued use potential
- Recovery/living environment

ASAM 6 Dimensions 4th Edition

- Intoxication, withdrawal, and Addiction Medications
- Biomedical Conditions
- Psychiatric and Cognitive Conditions
- Substance Use-Related Risks
- Recovery Environment Interactions
- Person-Centered Considerations NEW

Determine Risks and Prioritize Needs







Applying the wrong intervention may have undesirable effects

Treatment alone	Intensive supervision		
Frequent testing	Ignition interlock		
Incarceration	DWI courts		



Use Risk-Need-Responsivity Principles

MODEL AS A GUIDE TO BEST PRACTICES

Risk

WHO

Match the intensity of the individual's intervention to their risk of reoffending

Deliver more intense intervention to higher-**risk** offenders

Need

WHAT

Target criminogenic needs: antisocial behaviors and attitudes, SUD, and criminogenic peers

Target criminogenic **needs** to reduce risk of recidivism

Responsivity

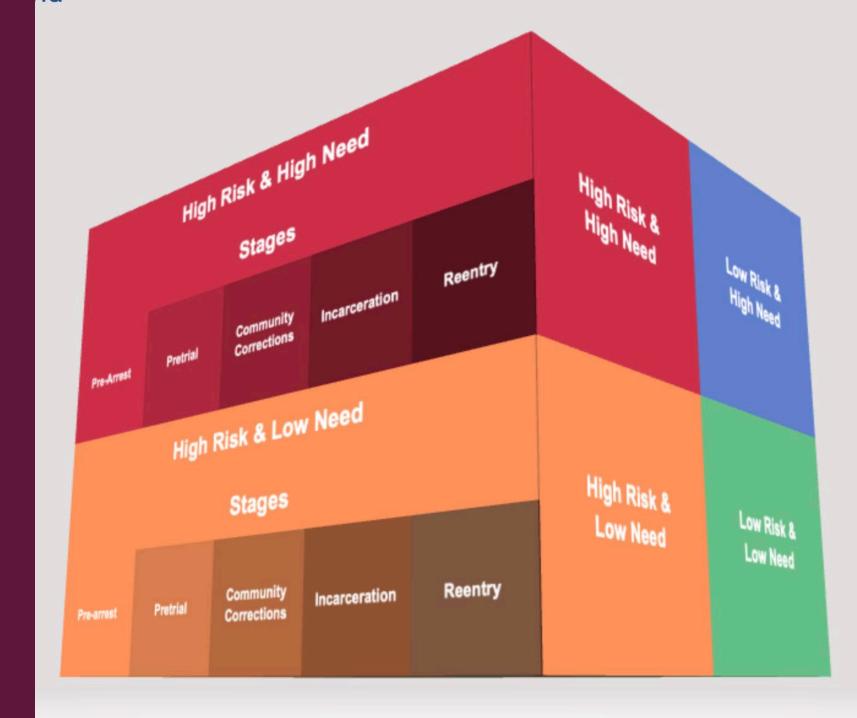
HOW

Tailor the intervention to the learning style, motivation, culture, demographics, and abilities of the offender

Address the issues that affect responsivity



Annals of Research & Knowledge (ARK)



Strategies for Immediate Intervention

Timeliness

26

Screening, Brief Intervention, and Referral to Treatment

EARLY INTERVENTION FOR PERSONS WITH RISKY ALCOHOL USE

Screening

To identify people at risk for developing substance use disorders

Brief Intervention

To raise awareness of risks and consequences, motivate for change, and help set healthier goals

Referral to Treatment

To aid access to treatment and coordinate service for people with high risk and/or dependence



Goals of SBIRT with Impaired Drivers

Alter risky substance use behavior

Understand the paradigm shift

Find opportunities for intervention



SBIRT: Duluth, MN Pilot

PROCESS

- Team Approach
- First-time impaired drivers go through process within a few weeks of arrest
- Screen/Assessment

RESULTS

- System Improvements
- Clients receive information, selfawareness, and treatment when appropriate
- Self-reported appreciation
- None have committed a 2nd DWI

What We Do Know





SBIRT is evolving with justice-involved individuals

Platte County, MO Prosecutor's Office

- Developed a flagging system to identify potential DUI court participants
- DA files a notice to expedite the case
- Triggers the bench to set for faster sentencing and not grant automatic continuances
- Early in implementation but seeing a reduction in time... shaving 30 days off many of the cases



El Paso, TX SMART Praxis



- Developed own pretrial risk assessment (EPPRA-R)
- Categorizes offenses into level categories
- Matches risk level with supervision level according to offense level category
- Provides supervision level as well as the activities involved

El Paso, TX SMART Praxis

- Divides DUI into 5 categories
 - Non-aggravated (1st or under .15)
 - 1st over .15
 - DWI subsequent or with child
 - DWI 3rd or more
 - DWI drugs
- Provides supervision requirements
- Provides additional considerations



El PASO Pretrial Smart Praxis April 2, 2019 1'2

(SMART = SUPERVISION MATRIX ASSESSMENT & RECOMMENDATION TOOL)

	1	2	3	4	5	
Risk Assessment Level of Risk	Including Felony Crimes of Violence	Including Misd. Crimes of Violence Terroristic Threats. VPO, and Other Sex Crimes	Including Drugs Crimes Manufacture & Delivery, POM over 50 pounds & Controlled substance over 4 gms	Including Drugs Crimes POM under 50 pounds \$ controlled substance under 4 grams	Including other Non- Violent Felony Crimes & Other Misdemeanors (excluding DWI's)	
Level 1	Enhanced	Standard	Administrative	Administrative	Administrative	
Level 2	Intensive	Standard	Standard	Administrative	Administrative	
Level 3	Intensive	Intensive	Standard	Standard	Administrative	
Level 4	Intensive	Intensive	Intensive	Intensive	Enhanced	

Offense Level Category (See below for DWI Guidelines)

El PASO Pretrial Smart Praxis April 2, 2019 1'2

(SMART = SUPERVISION MATRIX ASSESSMENT & RECOMMENDATION TOOL)

		Pretrial Supervision Levels			
Pretrial Supervision Description	Admin	Standard	Enhanced	Intensive	
Risk Assessment	\checkmark	\checkmark	\checkmark	\checkmark	
Criminal History & Background Information	\checkmark	\checkmark	\checkmark	\checkmark	
Documentation of Residence and Contact Information	\checkmark	\checkmark	\checkmark	\checkmark	
Court Reminders before each Pretrial Court Date	\checkmark	\checkmark	\checkmark	\checkmark	
Intake advisement within 24 hours of receiving bond	\checkmark	\checkmark	\checkmark	\checkmark	
Orientation with Intake Staff	\checkmark	\checkmark	\checkmark	\checkmark	
Notification of New Arrest	\checkmark	\checkmark	\checkmark	\checkmark	
Check-in the Day Before Court by phone or email	\checkmark	\checkmark	\checkmark	\checkmark	
Treatment evaluation by court order or client request		\checkmark	\checkmark	\checkmark	
Orientation with Pretrial Staff			\checkmark	\checkmark	
Call-in to Pretrial Office minimum of Ix p/month		\checkmark			
Physical Check-in to Pretrial Office minimum of 1x p/month			\checkmark		
Physical Check-in to Pretrial Office minimum of 2x p/month				\checkmark	
Client Meetings as Needed Only		\checkmark			
*Minimum of one Client Meeting p/Month			\checkmark		
*Minimum of two Client Meetings p/Month				\checkmark	

*Client meeting may count as a check-in

DWI Courts

What is a DWI Court?



HIGH-RISK / HIGH-NEED

Change	Collaborative	Court	Holistic and	Accountability
Behavior	Team Approach	Monitoring	Comprehensive	
Frequent Alcohol And Drug Testing	Long-term Treatment	Recovery	Intensive Supervision	Non- adversarial

Why are DWI courts effective?



Why are DWI courts effective?





Fidelity to the Model

Research shows an increase in criminogenic factors in clients for programs that do not follow the Guiding Principles or Best Practices



High-Performing Courts

- 1. Fidelity to the model.
- 2. Early screening/assessment.
- 3. Treatment needs are identified, provided, and individualized.
- 4. Sentencing, program placement, and case planning utilizes the RNR model.
- 5. Entry occurs within 50 days... 30 days or less for overachievers.

- 6. Teams are high-functioning.
- 7. Holistic, wraparound approach.
- 8. Behaviors are identified and addressed immediately.
- 9. Incentives and therapeutic adjustments outweigh sanctions.
- 10.Individualization matters.

Determining Placement by Risk and Need

Developing Tacks

Quadrant Model



HIGH RISK



Standard Track

Accountability, treatment, and habilitation

Treatment Track

Treatment and habilitation

Supervision Track

Accountability and habilitation

Diversion Track

Secondary prevention

Quadrant Model

HIGH RISK

LOW RISK

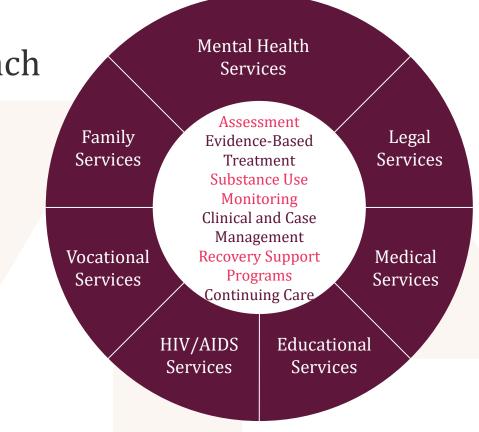
HIGH NEEDS	 Status calendar Treatment Prosocial & adaptive habilit Abstinence is distal 	 Positive reinforcement Self-help/alumni groups ~ 18–24 treatment court 9 to 12 mos. treatment ~200 hrs. 	 Noncompliance calendar Treatment (separate milieu) Adaptive habilitation Abstinence is distal 	 Positive reinforcement Self-help/alumni groups ~ 12–18 mos. program 9 to 12 mos. treatment ~200 hrs.
LOW NEEDS	 Status calendar Prosocial habilitation Abstinence is proximal 	 Negative reinforcement ~ 12–18 mos. program Criminal thinking ~100 hrs. 	 Noncompliance calendar Psycho-education Abstinence is proximal 	 Individual/stratified groups ~ 3-6 mos. Program Education ~ 12-26 hrs. or less

Measuring Effective Treatment

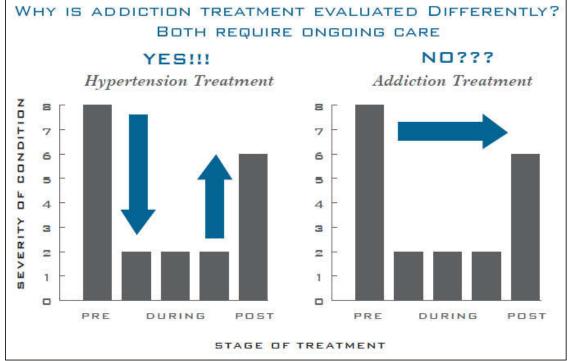
What Works n leatment

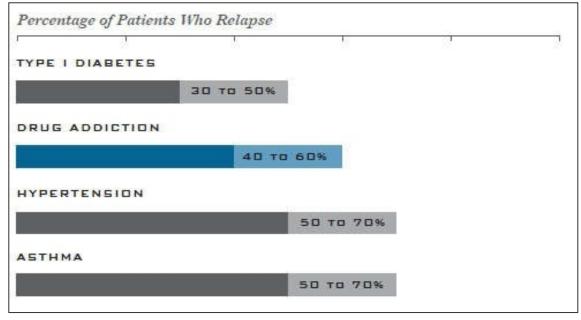
Treatment MUST

- Complex not a "one size fits all" approach
- Varied levels of care
 - Outpatient
 - Inpatient or residential treatment
- Behavioral therapies
- Medications
- Comprehensive approach



What About Outcomes?



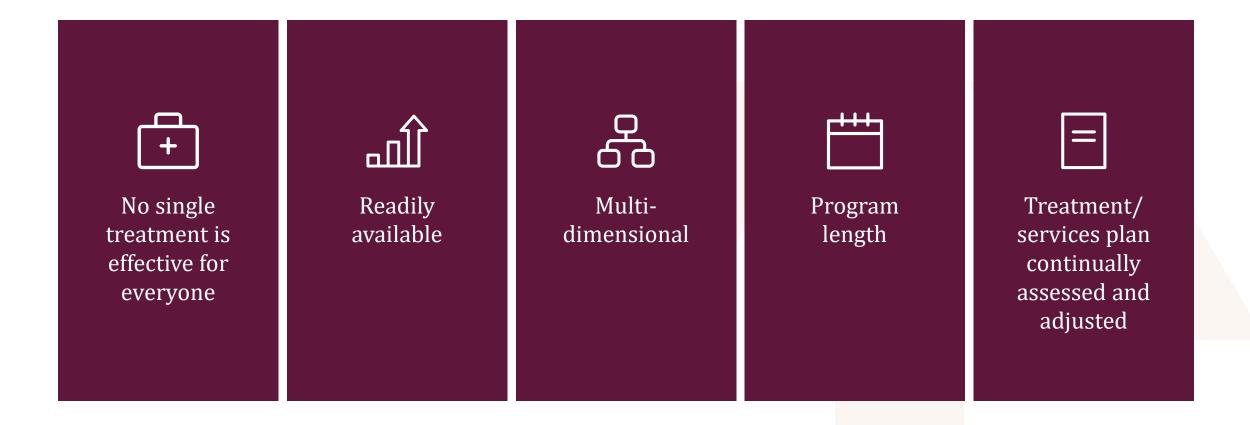


Change Happens When...



Impaired Driving Solutions

Principles of Effective Treatment



Barriers

- Stigma
- Access
- Siloed services from the general health care system
- Funding/insurance
- Fixed lengths of stay
- Lingering bias in some treatment centers/systems against medications
- Justice system

Putting the data to work

- Moving from an acute care model to a long-term care approach
- Recognizing many pathways to recovery
- Integrated behavioral health systems change; moving away from siloes
- Treatment courts

Getting to Justice-topia

- 1. What programs/interventions currently exist and what populations do they serve?
- 2. Where can we do better; e.g., missing interventions, impact timeliness, underserved populations?
- 3. What strengths do we have?
- 4. What challenges do we face?
- 5. Who needs to be at the table?
- 6. What is my role?

Evaluations



•Survey Link: <u>https://cvent.me/D1qxWA</u>



- 1. On your compatible phone or tablet, open the built-in camera app.
- 2. Point the camera at the QR code.
- 3. Tap the banner that appears on your phone or tablet.
- 4. Follow the instructions on the screen to complete the evaluation.
- 5. After completion, you will be provided with a certificate that can be saved and printed.

Questions?