

Scott County Delivers – Topic Overview
Scott County Drug Court
August 18, 2016



Result Map:

- Safe Communities – Prevent criminal behavior
- Healthy – Quality and affordable mental health services are available

Joint Program Focus:

- Implementation of Adult Drug Court serving felony level chemically dependent and dual diagnosed (chemically dependent/mentally ill) offenders residing in Scott County. Drug Court is an intensive 14 to 20 month sentencing alternative focusing on treatment of those who commit substance related crimes. Key components of Drug Court are as follows:
 - Frequent court hearings
 - Frequent probation contact
 - Frequent, observed, random drug testing
 - Long-term, intensive chemical dependency treatment
 - Screening and services for mental health
 - Cognitive skills programming
 - Recovery support group involvement
 - Referral for assistance with housing, education, job placement or training and other services as deemed necessary
 - Immediate incentives recognizing participant achievements
 - Immediate sanctions and treatment responses to get participants back on track

Joint Program Goal:

- Development and implementation of a Scott County Adult Drug Court with the goal of breaking the cycle of crime and addiction by providing high risk, high need adult offenders a multidisciplinary strategic response consisting of treatment, wraparound services, support and legal accountability. This is done with the expectation that for program participants:
 - Recidivism (future crimes) will be lowered
 - Reduction in the use of jail/prison
 - Overdose deaths prevented
 - Costs to the criminal justice system and community will be reduced
 - Addicts will become productive, responsible members of their families and community

Scott County Departments Involved:

- **Community Corrections:** Tim Cleveland, Keri Lorenz, Betsie Niebes
- **First Judicial District:** Judge Wilton, Judge Stacey, Judge Lennon
- **County Attorney's Office:** Ron Hocevar, Michael Budka
- **Court Administration:** Vicky Carlson, Shannon Meyer
- **Chemical Dependency:** Sandy Mader, Steve Brown
- **Mental Health Center:** Terry Raddatz
- **Health and Human Services:** Evan Cole, Suzanne Arntson
- **Sheriff - Jail Administration:** Doug Schnurr

Community Partners:

- **Prior Lake Police/Law Enforcement:** Mark Elliot
- **The Haven/Treatment Program:** Al Johnson
- **Public Defender:** Michelle Barley

Program Background / Outcome / Key Indicator: To be developed:

- Re-Conviction Rate from Drug Court Entry – Comparison Group to Drug Court Participants
- Employment Status – At Entry and Discharge – All Discharged Drug Court Participants
- With Diploma/GED – At Entry and Discharge – All Discharged Drug Court Participants
- Rent/Own – At Entry and Discharge – All Discharged Drug Court Participants
- Valid Driver’s License – At Entry and Discharge – All Discharged Drug Court Participants
- Paying Child Support – At Entry and Discharge – All Discharged Drug Court Participants
- Number of Days Jail/Prison – Comparison Group to Drug Court Participants
- Completion of treatment 18 months after court disposition - Comparison Group to Drug Court Participants

Areas of Service Integration Contributing to Joint Program Goal:

All listed staff from the various county departments and community partners have been meeting on a regular basis since January of 2016 and share the common goal and objective of developing a researched based best-practices adult drug court model to produce better outcomes for high-risk, high-need felony level offenders whose crime (s) appears directly related to their drug addiction or drug addiction and mental illness. During the past 7 months this collaborative team has:

- Applied for National Drug Court Implementation training (approved)
- Completed multi-team Drug Court Planning Initiative Training Program through Bureau of Justice Assistance, National Drug Court Institute
- Completion of participant handbook and program brochure
- Agreed on target population, eligibility requirements, and all required components for five phase drug court program
- Applied for Federal Adult Drug Court Discretionary Grant
- Applied for Minnesota Drug Court Implementation Grant
- Allied for and got approval to start new Problem Solving Court in Minnesota through State Judicial Council
- Completed site visits to Dakota and Ramsey Adult Drug Court Programs

Missing Links in Service Integration:

- Affordable and accessible (to felons) housing
- Limited sober housing options
- No shelters
- Connection to employers willing to hire participants
- Connection to support network in community
- Public transportation

Factors Supporting Goal Achievement:

- Strong partnership and commitment of team members
- Support of County Administration and County Board to fund pilot program for three years
- Integration of chemical health and mental health services

Factors Inhibiting Joint Work:

- All Inpatient Treatment programs outside county
- Limited staff resources for various departments

Best Ideas to Increase Potential to Reach Joint Program Goal:

- **Data to Support Need:**
 - 85% increase in felony drug case filing in Scott County between 2011 and 2015
 - 35 to 40% of offenders on probation/parole have a substance use disorder

- Of those offenders with substance abuse disorders, 21% have a co-occurring serious mental health disorder
- 30 to 40% of drug court participants across the country have a diagnosable mental illness
- The primary illicit drug of abuse in Scott County is opiates (heroin and other opiates) representing 27% of treatment admissions in 2014, followed by methamphetamines at 21% of treatment admissions (DAANES report)
- Most high-risk, high-need chemically dependent and dual diagnosed offenders fail on traditional probation resulting in long stays in county jail, many ending up in prison
- Nationally, 76.9 percent of released prisoners who were drug offenders were rearrested within three years of release (under the traditional system)
- **Best Practice Research:**
 - Nationwide, 75% of drug court graduates remain arrest-free at least two years after leaving the program
 - Best designed drug courts reduce crime by as much as 35 to 40%
 - Drug courts have been shown to be highly cost effective, having a direct benefit to the criminal justice system in terms of return on investment of an average of \$3.36 for every dollar invested (reduction in crime, law enforcement, use of jail, prosecution, court costs)
 - Drug courts where all team members attend staffings had 50% greater reductions in recidivism
 - Drug courts that accepted participants with non-drug charges had 98% greater reductions in recidivism
 - Drug courts that exclude participants with serious mental health problems had over 50% less cost savings
 - Drug courts in which participants entered the program within 50 days of arrest had 63% greater reductions in recidivism
 - Drug courts that included a phase focusing on relapse prevention had over 3 times greater savings
 - Drug courts where participants are expected to have greater than 90 days consecutive days clean before graduation had 164% greater reductions in recidivism

Resources:

Resource Type	Title	Location
Measure Snapshots	Number of Felony Drug Case Court Filings	Drug Court Performance Measures, Snapshot #1
Measure Snapshots	Primary Drug or Alcohol Abuse Concern for Patients in Treatment	Drug Court Performance Measures, Snapshot #2
Measure Snapshots	Percentage of Adult Felony Offenders Remaining Free of New Felony Convictions within 3 years of Discharge	Community Corrections Performance Measures, Snapshot #7
Measure Snapshots	Percentage of Cases Successfully Discharged from Probation	Community Corrections Performance Measures, Snapshot #1
Measure Snapshots	Percentage of Adult Offenders Successfully Completing Restorative Sanctions (Sentence to Service)	Community Corrections Performance Measures, Snapshot #12
Measure Snapshots	Number of Repeat CD Assessments within 12 Months from Initial Assessment Date	Chemical Dependency Performance Measures, Snapshot #7
Measure Snapshots	Percentage of Diagnostic Assessments and Psychological Evaluations Completed within 30 days of Last Client Contact	Mental Health Center Performance Measures, Snapshot #7

Resource Type	Title	Location
Measure Snapshots	Percentage of Clients Who Agree or Strongly Agree They are Satisfied with MHC Services	Mental Health Center Performance Measures, Snapshot #3

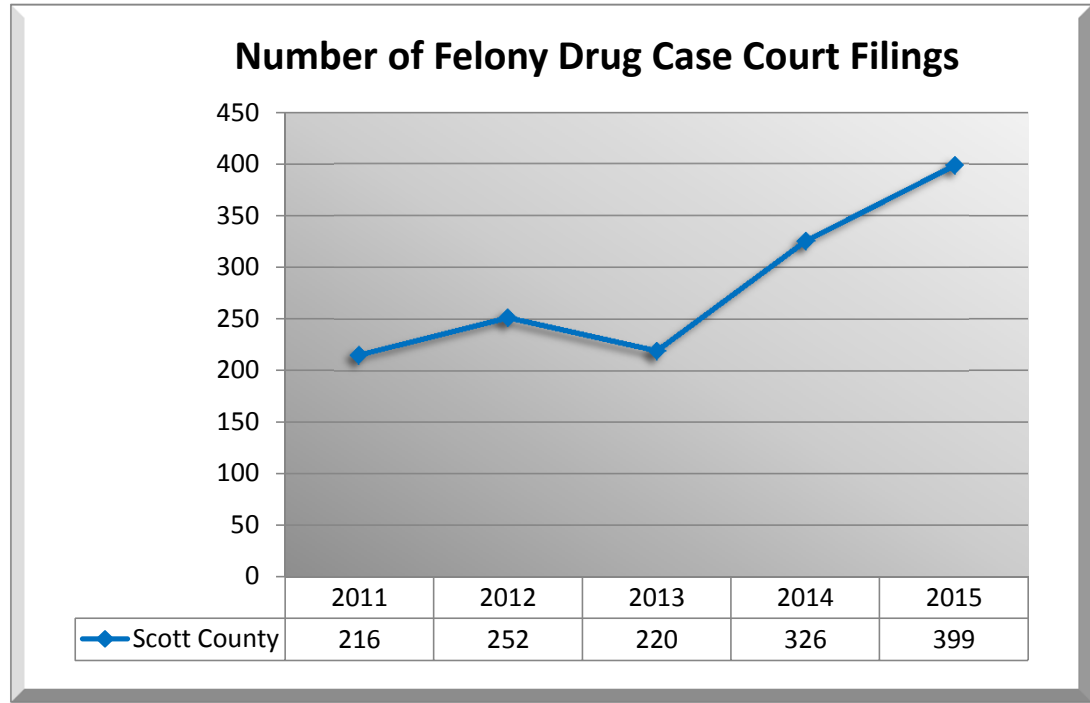


Delivering What Matters Drug Court



About this measure:

This measure shows the number of new adult case filings for felony drug cases for 2011 through 2015 in Scott County. Information comes from the State Court Administrator's office and is used to determine workload and Judges needed across all counties and judicial districts.



Source: Minnesota Judicial Branch

Why does this matter?

One of the goals of the Scott County Drug Court is to break the cycle of crime and addiction among non-violent adult offenders residing in Scott County. There has been an 85% increase in felony drug case filings in Scott County between 2011 and 2015. This dramatic increase in new drug cases is far higher than any other category of crimes in Scott County for the same time period. This data was used in the decision to develop and implement a Drug Court in Scott County.

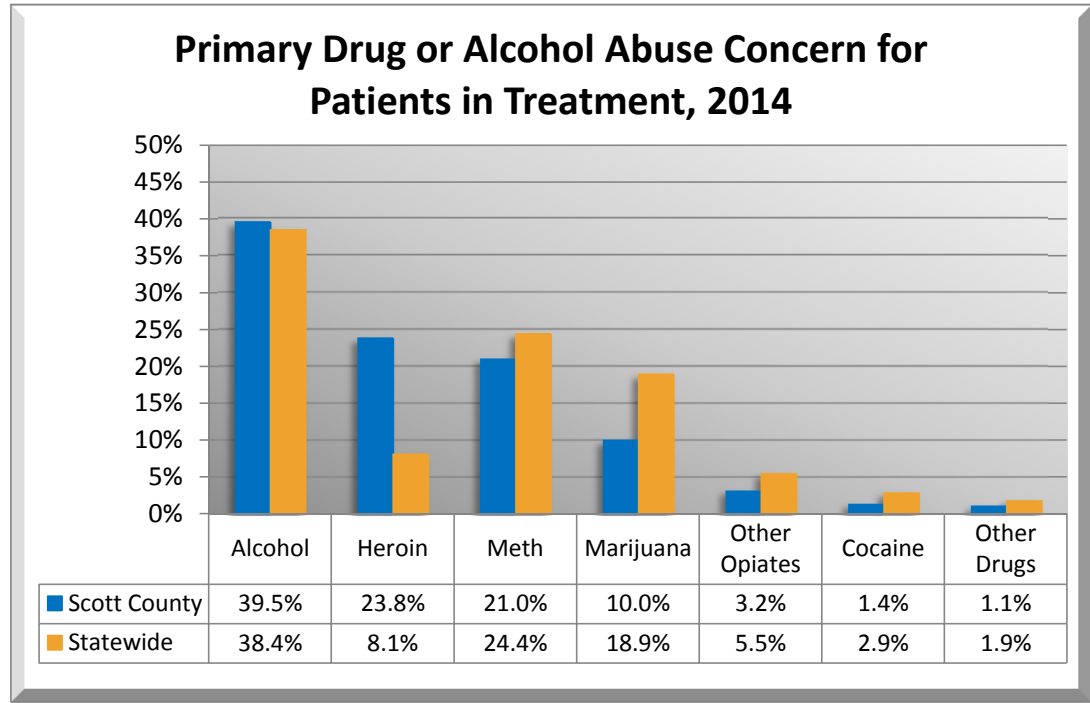


Delivering What Matters Drug Court



About this measure:

The Alcohol and Drug Abuse Division of the Minnesota Department of Human Services (DHS) provides treatment outcome measures for patients whose treatment was funded by the Consolidated Chemical Dependency Treatment Fund. The chart shows the primary reason for treatment for these patients. The 2014 statewide data includes information on 20,754 patients, and Scott County data includes 281 patients.



Source: Drug and Alcohol Abuse Normative Evaluation System (DAANES)

Why does this matter?

Information from the 2014 DAANES report (Drug and Alcohol Abuse Normative Evaluation System) which is administered by the Alcohol and Drug Abuse Division of the Department of Human Services confirms the belief by our justice partners in Scott County that the abuse of heroin is much higher in Scott County than compared to the statewide average. The abuse of methamphetamine is the second highest illicit drug of abuse in Scott County representing 21% of treatment admissions in 2014.



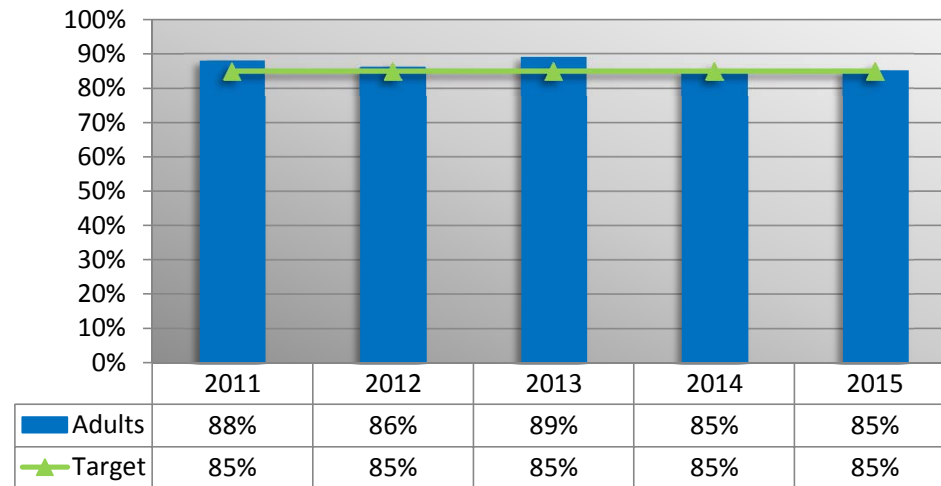
Delivering What Matters Community Corrections Field Office



About this measure:

This measure shows, of the adult felony offenders who were discharged from probation on the year shown, what percentage were successful in remaining free of a new felony conviction within three years of discharge.

Percent of Adult Felony Offenders Remaining Free of New Felony Convictions within 3 Years of Discharge



Source: MN Data Definition Team Statewide Probation and Supervised Release Outcomes

Why does this matter?

One of the main objectives of Community Corrections is to ensure public safety by reducing recidivism (re-offense) of offenders placed on supervision to the department. Community Corrections continues to implement programs and strategies which research has shown to be effective in reducing offender recidivism. It is important to measure this outcome to determine the ongoing and lasting effects of our efforts once an offender has completed their supervision.



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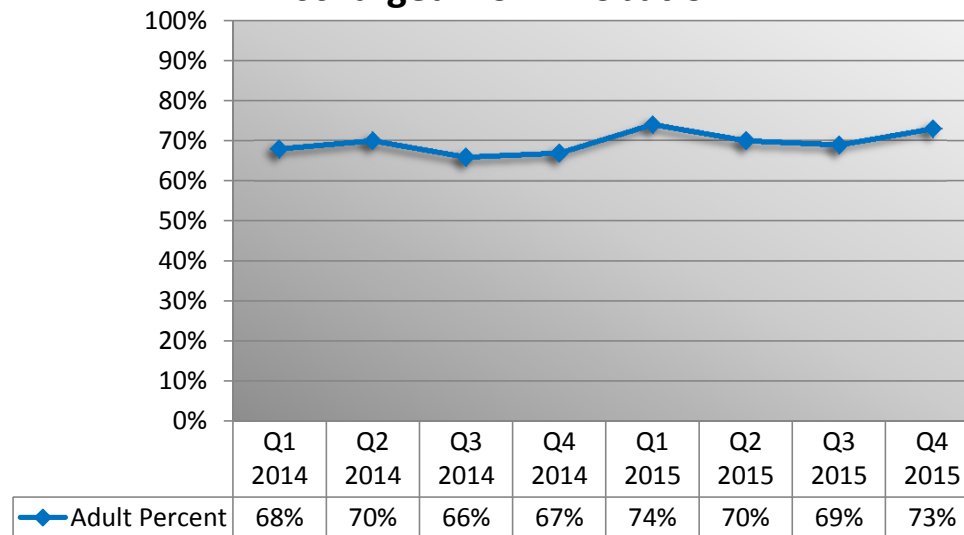
Community Corrections Field Office



About this measure:

This measure tells us what percentage of offenders who are placed on probation, have their cases successfully discharged from probation. Those offenders who are not successful on probation are committed to prison or serve the remainder of their sentence in jail.

Percent of Cases Successfully Discharged from Probation



Source: Manual Review of Sample Cases

Why does this matter?

Offenders who are placed on probation and successfully complete court ordered conditions such as paying back restitution, completing treatment, and remaining law abiding are taking responsibility for their actions and demonstrating a change in their behavior. Offenders who remain law abiding during supervision and reduce their risk factors are less likely to commit new offenses in the future, thus making the community safer.



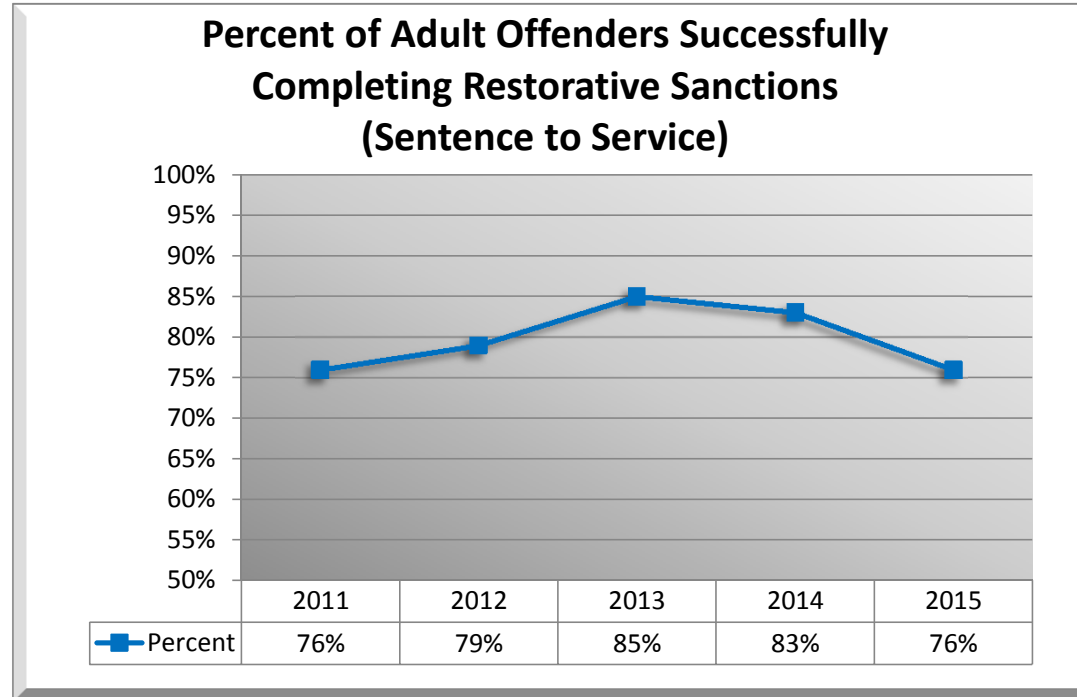
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Community Corrections Field Office



About this measure:

This measure shows, of offenders ordered by the court to perform Sentence to Service (STS), those who successfully completed this condition of probation.



Source: Court Services Tracking System (CSTS)

Why does this matter?

Sentence to Service is a cost effective sentencing alternative for low risk offenders. By ordering an offender to complete Sentence to Service in lieu of doing jail time, the court is holding them accountable for their behavior and allowing them to repair some of the harm they have caused in the community by giving back in the form of work service. This chart provides an insight into the success rate of probationers under supervision.

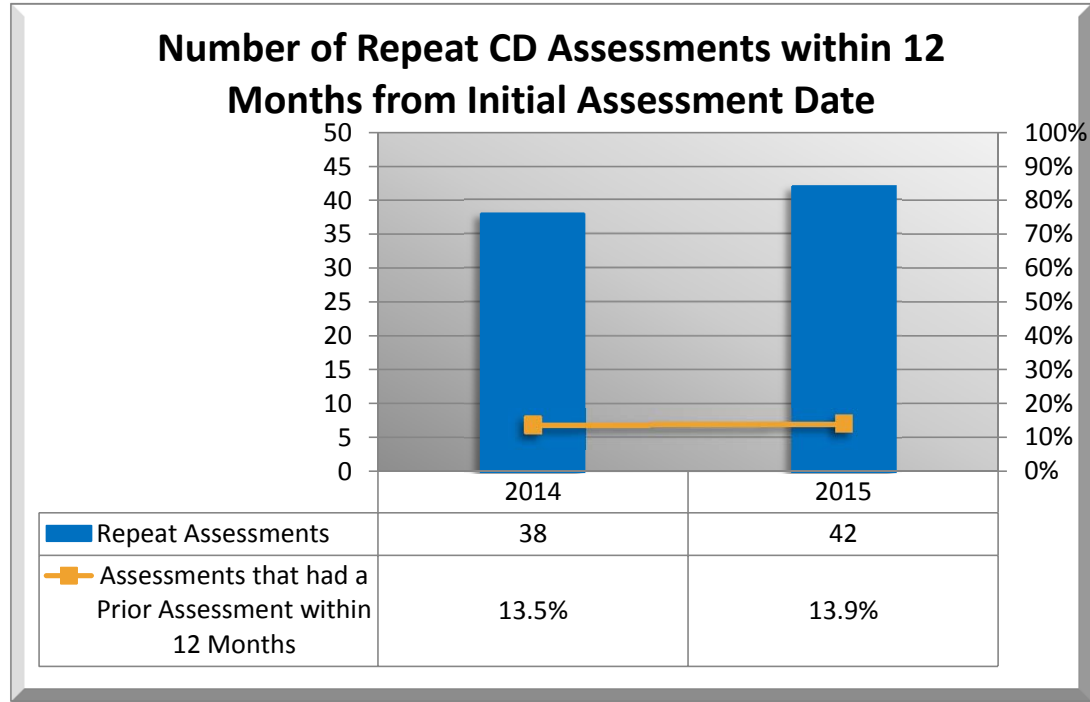


Delivering What Matters Chemical Dependency



About this measure:

This data informs us of the number of individuals who have received two assessments or more in a rolling 12 month period. A repeat assessment tells us the individuals did not successfully address the chemical abuse problem after receiving the initial assessment. In this chart, the repeat assessments occurred in calendar year shown.



Source: Social Service Information System (SSIS)
Case List report

Why does this matter?

Individuals who continue to abuse chemicals experience many problems including legal, health and financial. These individuals tax community resources by being in jail, court and emergency rooms/hospitals. They also require more county financial assistance. Helping individuals address chemical dependency earlier will help individuals become self-sufficient and productive while saving valuable resources.



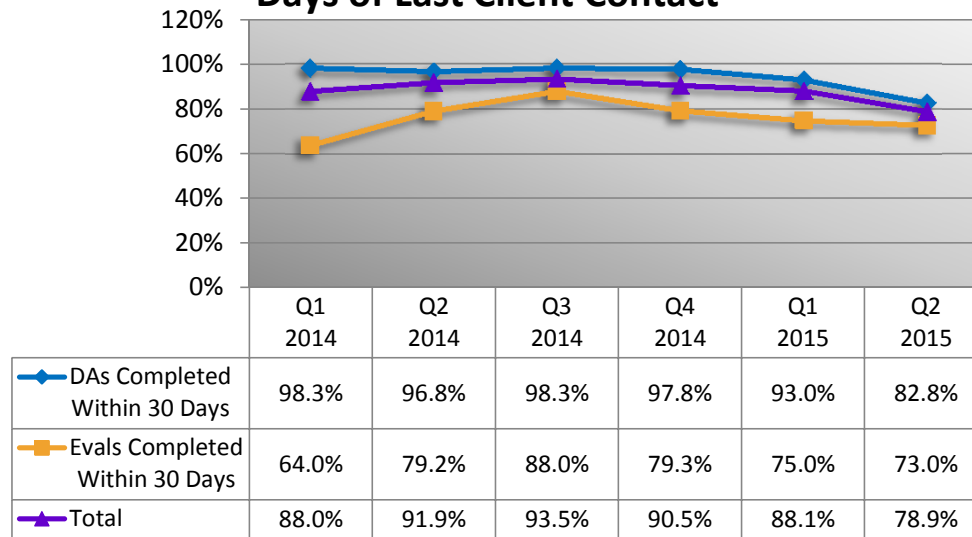
Delivering What Matters Mental Health Center



About this measure:

The Scott County Mental Health Center (SCMHC) has a goal of 30 days from the last time the client is seen to complete Diagnostic Assessments (DAs) and Psychological Evaluations. 223 DAs were completed in 2014, compared to 128 Psychological Evaluations. In 2015, there were 144 DAs and 69 Psychological Evaluations.

Percentage of Diagnostic Assessments and Psychological Evaluations Completed within 30 Days of Last Client Contact



Source: Manual Spreadsheet

Why does this matter?

Diagnostic Assessments and Psychological Evaluations are the key which opens the door to all mental health and many other services. The diagnoses and recommendations in these assessments are required for eligibility determination for case management and other services.

In addition, these assessments are required for documentation of medical necessity in order to receive services and reimbursement for mental health and other services. Clients and other partners and agencies including courts, probation, county attorney, HHS units, disability, and housing are dependent on timely completion of these assessments to direct treatment/planning, determine eligibility for services, and access reimbursement.



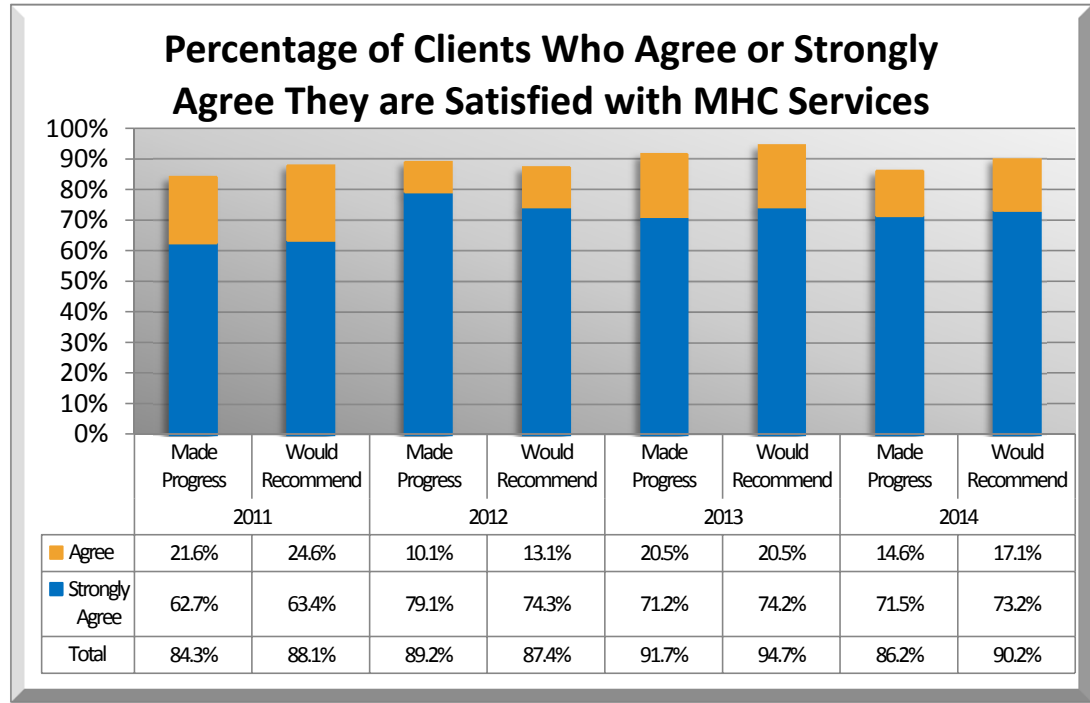
Delivering What Matters Mental Health Center



About this measure:

This measure indicates the percentage of clients who receive mental health services at Scott County Mental Health Center (SCMHC) who indicated on a satisfaction survey that they agree or strongly agree that they:

1. Made progress on their goals, and
2. Would recommend SCMHC to others.



Source: Mental Health Center Client Survey

Why does this matter?

It is important that individuals who seek services for their mental health issues receive effective services and experience progress toward their individualized treatment goals of reduced symptoms and improved functioning. Scott County Mental Health Center seeks input from our clients regarding the quality and effectiveness of our services by providing a confidential survey during and at the end of their services. Two of the questions on this survey were chosen as measures of overall quality and effectiveness of SCMHC services.