



NDCI
NATIONAL DRUG
COURT INSTITUTE

LAW SCHOOL 101 FOR TREATMENT COURT PROFESSIONALS

**Hon. Gregory G. Pinski
Kathy Hankes, Coordinator
Montana Eighth Judicial District
Treatment Courts**

**10th Annual TLPI Enhancement
Training
September 28, 2020**



Disclaimer

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Before We Begin...

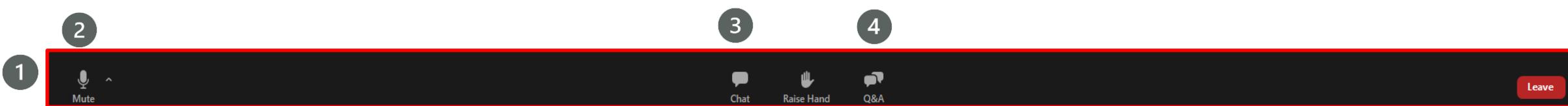
Here are some friendly housekeeping reminders

- 1 Your control panel will appear at the bottom of your user screen. (As shown below)
- 2 All attendees will be muted during the presentation.
- 3 Use the Chat box to submit a comment to “All Presenters” or “Presenters & Everyone”
- 4 If you have a question, please type it in the Q&A box

Please complete the CE Sign-in form, when the link is dropped in the chat box.

Please complete a workshop session evaluation.

This session will be recorded. Recordings will be available on this platform and EnhancementTraining.org.



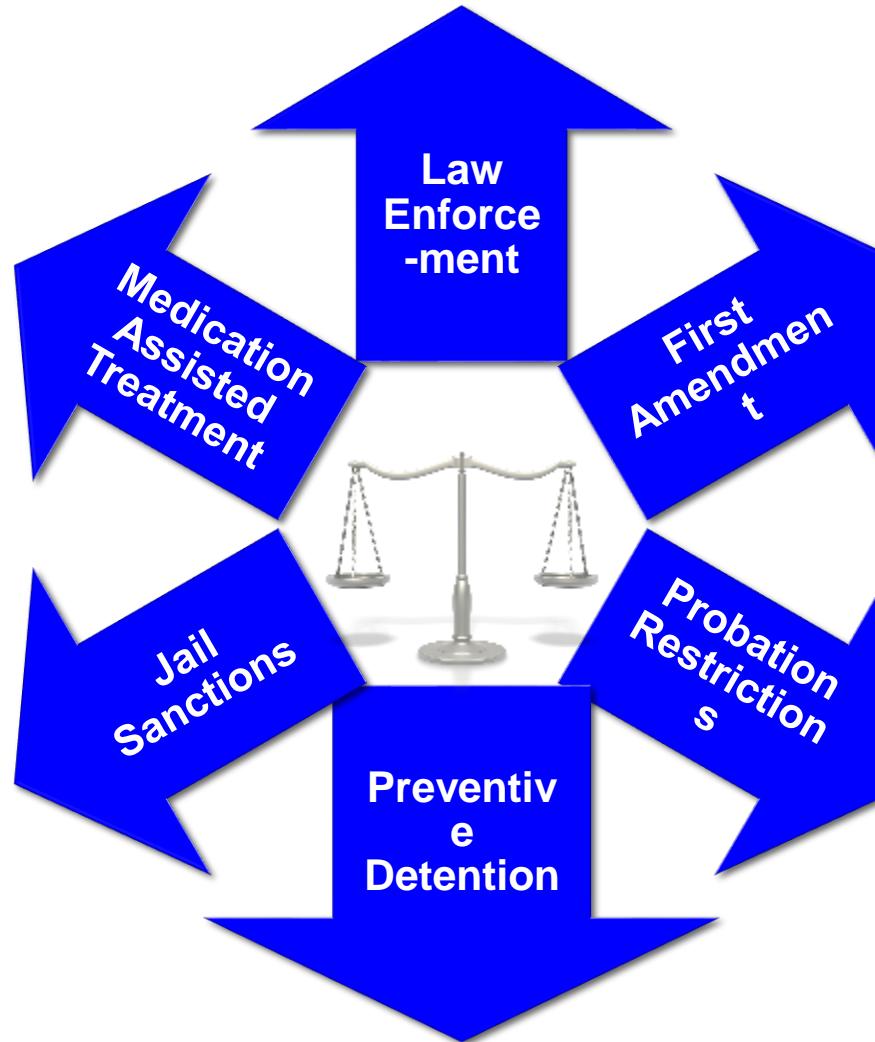
Soverne (frz. -värme), frz.
Sovern, Thomas, einer
in der Erfindung der Dampfmaschine
zu Schaden in Devonport, g
mächtige Geschäftsführer,
Sowd, hinter lat. Tier und
deutet auf Sowd, einen Ital
1544 als Brescian in Bist; et
reichen sozleg. und botan. Abhandlungen, «Orna
thologia toscana» (4 Bde., Bist 1527–31).

Sovigliano (frz. -wülf), Stadt im Kreis Sa
lufo des ital. Provinz Cuneo in Piemont, reicht
an der Maira, an den Laien Carnaginalo Gaves
und S. Salice (18 km des Mittelmeernetzes), in
fruchtbarem Klima, in regelmäßiger gebaut und von
Bauern und Tätern umgeben, hat (1851) 9932
als Gemeinde 17.150 E. in Garnison ein Bataillon
des 8. Infanterieregiments, das 17. Ravelierie
regiment (außer 2 Galionen), eine Schule mit
Gemälden des ber. gebr. Bellini (gest. 1640),
genannt Carraccine, eine Bibliothek, große
mit Säulenbalken umgachsen Marktplatz, schön
Triumphbogen (Stadtber); Land-, Seehandels- und
Seidenwaren und Handel mit Vieh und Baum
Am 4. und 5. Nov. 1799 fingen hier Russen und
Österreicher unter Melas über die Alpen (s. Kap
190). S. ist überwiegend der Katholischen Konfession.
reis und Maria Milles.

Savignano di Romagna (frz. -wimja
-manja), Stadt im Kreis Cesena der ital. Provinz
Forlì, an der Via Aemilia und der Linie Bologna
Rimini des Adriatischen Meeres, hat (1851) 2126
als Gemeinde 4561 E. und wurde von dem hier ge
borenen Altertumsforscher Giac. Scipione (i. d.) ge
gründete Akademie mit Bibliothek von 18.000 Bänden
und Museum.

Savigny (fr. -wimjib), Friedr. Karl von,
Zürich geb. 21. Febr. 1779 in Frankfurt a. M., be
1803 1789 die Universität Marburg. Außerdem er
auch universitär Göttingen, Leipzig und Halle
seine Jena besucht und einige Reisen gemacht hatte,
begann er 1800 in Marburg jurist. Vorlesungen, zu
erst als Privatdozent, seit 1802 als auktord. Pro
fessor. Auf mehrjährigen Reisen durch Deutschland
und Frankreich widmete er sich der Ausbildung un
bekannter Quellen des röm. Rechts und der Rechts
geschichte. 1808 wurde er Professor der Rechte in
Landsberg und 1810 bei Gründung der Universität
in Berlin einer der ersten Lehrer für Rechtswissenschaft. 1817
Mitglied des Staatsrats, 1819 Reth. des für die
ihren Brüder vertriebenen Revolutionsverbands und
endlich 1812 preuß. Minister für die Rechten der
Gesetzgebung. Er trat im März 1845 ins Auslandste
hen und starb 25. Okt. 1861 in Berlin. S. gehörte
zu den führenden der sog. Historischen Schule der
Rechtsgelehrten, obwohl man ihn, ohne Haup und
Schlesier Umreise zu ihm, nicht den Gründern ver
sehen kann. Innerhalb dieser Stellung
trat S. zur Zeit der Befreiungskriege den Ver
schlagn von Thüringia, Sachsen, Hannover u. a. wider
ein vorläufiges Gefüge, von der Herrschaft der fremden
Rechte befreit. S. war am ersten Zeit für
Belagerung Schaffhausen «Von Berlin umrecess. Zeit für
Belagerung und Nachkommenshaft» (Heidelb.
1815; Neudr. Freib. i. Br. 1892) entgegen. Die
Hauptbedeutung S. war in den hies. Unter
suchungen jugendlicher, denen man keine «Geschäfts
reden vom Recht im Mittelalter» (6 Bde., Heidelberg
1860–65).

CONSTITUTIONALITY OVERVIEW



CONSTITUTIONALITY ~ STAFFING LAW ENFORCEMENT ISSUES

Law enforcement participation in staffing is important

- Build community support
- Build participant rapport
- Contribute valuable information
- Reduce recidivism and save taxpayer costs

CONSTITUTIONALITY ~ STAFFING LAW ENFORCEMENT ISSUES

Law enforcement may not participate in staffing and then investigate and charge participants with new crimes based on confidential information they learn in staffing.

◦ *State v. Plouffe*, 329 P.3d 1255 (Mont. 2014) – the prosecutor cannot charge treatment court participant with a new crime based on confidential information learned in staffing.

Saverno (frz. -vèrno) franz. Name von Savern, Thomas, e
in der Erfindung der Sav
zu Schiften in Decoupage
machende, Geschäftsführer.
Saxel, hinter ist. Ver
deutl. Paul Saxel, einen
1844 als Professor in Bresl
reichen phys. und botan.
thologie tätig war (4 Dec.).

Savigliano (frz. -sivijano)
Lido der ital. Provinz Cuneo
an der Poja, an den Etsch
und S. Talvio (12 km v
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als Gemeinde 17.500 E. in
des 8. Infanterieregiments
zu Trient (auser 2 Gefesten)
Gemeinde des bis geborenen
genannt Corazzino, eine Ber
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Mitglied des Staatsrats, 1819 Rat des für die
reine Provinz errichteten Revisionsschöps und
endlich 1819 preuß. Minister für die Revision des
Gesetzgebungs-Exzess im März 1818 ins Preußischen
gerichtet und dort 25. Okt. 1861 in Berlin. S. gehörte
zu den führenden der 19. Österreichischen Schule der
Rechtsgelehrten, obwohl man ihn, ohne Hugo und
Scheler's Urteil zu thun, nicht den Gründer der
selben nennen kann. Jungermann dieser Richtung
nach S. zur Zeit der Befreiungskriege den Ver
folgungen von Bubast, Schönig, Görner u. a., welche
ein vorstehendes Gelehrte befürworteten, in den viel
bedrohten Schriften "Dem Beruf unserer Zeit zu
Gelehrten und Rechtsgelehrten" (Berlin
1815; Nachdruck, Freib. 1. Br. 1822) entgegneten. Die
Haupttheorie S.s war, inden ein hohes Unter
suchungen angewendet, denen man keine "Geschäfte"
des röm. Rechts im Mittelalter (6 Dec., Heidelberg).

CONSTITUTIONALITY MEDICATION ASSISTED TREATMENT

Can a treatment court prohibit Medication
Assisted Treatment (MAT) because it
substitutes one addiction for another?



CONSTITUTIONALITY

MEDICATION ASSISTED TREATMENT GRANT REQUIREMENTS

Beginning in 2015, treatment courts receiving federal funding must attest in writing that they will not deny an otherwise eligible participant's use of MAT and they will not require discontinuance of medications as a condition of graduation.



CONSTITUTIONALITY MEDICATION ASSISTED TREATMENT NADCP POSITION



Best Practice Standard I(E): "...numerous controlled studies have reported significantly better outcomes when addicted offenders received medically assisted treatments including opioid antagonist medications such as naltrexone, opioid agonist medications such as methadone, and partial agonist medications such as buprenorphine."

Board Position Statement: Treatment court professionals must:

- Learn about MAT
- Consult with experts on MAT options
- Eliminate blanket prohibitions of MAT
- Recognize that MAT decisions are based on medical evidence
- Impose consequences for abuse or unlawful use of MAT medications

CONSTITUTIONALITY MEDICATION ASSISTED TREATMENT VALID PROHIBITIONS

When can a treatment court prohibit MAT and retain federal funding?

The client is not receiving the medications as part of treatment for a diagnosed substance use disorder; or

A licensed prescriber, acting within the scope of their practice, has not examined the client and determined the medication is an appropriate treatment for their substance use disorder; or

The medication was not appropriately authorized through prescription by a licensed prescriber.



CONSTITUTIONALITY MEDICATION ASSISTED TREATMENT LEGAL CHALLENGES

MAT prohibitions are invalid under:

Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA)

Rehabilitation Act of 1973

Fourteenth Amendment due process guarantees

Eighth Amendment cruel and unusual punishment

CONSTITUTIONALITY

FIRST AMENDMENT – ALCOHOLICS ANONYMOUS

Treatment courts can *refer* participants to deity-based programs such as Alcoholics Anonymous®, but courts cannot *require* participation in such programs without violating the First Amendment.

WARNING

CONSTITUTIONALITY

FIRST AMENDMENT – ALCOHOLICS ANONYMOUS

Why does *requiring* attendance at deity-based programs violate the First Amendment?

The First Amendment Establishment Clause prohibits the government from establishing or requiring religious practices.

Deity-based programs like Alcoholics Anonymous® require:

- Confess to God “the nature of our wrongs” (Step 5)
- Appeal to God to “remove our shortcomings” (Step 7)
- By “prayer and meditation” make “contact” with God to achieve the “knowledge of the will” (Step 11)

CONSTITUTIONALITY

FIRST AMENDMENT – ALCOHOLICS ANONYMOUS

IT DOESN'T MATTER:

- Treatment court is voluntary
- AA doesn't require belief in God, just a higher power
- It's just a reference to God
- Treatment providers require AA, not the treatment court

*Courts have uniformly held that requiring attendance
at AA/NA violates the First Amendment*

CONSTITUTIONALITY

FIRST AMENDMENT – ALCOHOLICS ANONYMOUS

Recommendations:

- Courts have held that if a secular alternative is available, there is no First Amendment violation by referring to AA/NA.
- Secular alternatives include, among others, LifeRing Secular Recovery®, Rational Recovery®, Smart Recovery®



CONSTITUTIONALITY

FIRST AMENDMENT – AREA RESTRICTIONS

Despite the absence of an express guarantee, state and federal courts have recognized the right to travel as a fundamental right entitled to constitutional protection.

Although requirements vary by state, courts can impose reasonable place and area restrictions if the restriction is:

- Related to offender or the underlying offense
- Narrowly drawn
- Related to rehabilitation needs of the offender

CONSTITUTIONALITY

FIRST AMENDMENT – ASSOCIATION RESTRICTIONS

The First Amendment encompasses the right of association.

Courts can impose restrictions on associating with other felons, drug users, etc.

Restrictions interfering with the fundamental constitutional right of marriage require heightened consideration.

CONSTITUTIONALITY

FOURTH AMENDMENT ~ SEARCHES

The Fourth Amendment guarantees freedom from unreasonable searches and seizures.

Probationers have greatly diminished expectations of privacy and warrantless searches are permitted.

Mandatory search waivers are constitutional and totally suspicionless searches are permitted.

Source: *Samson v. California*, 547 U.S. 843 (2006)



CONSTITUTIONALITY

WHAT IS DUE PROCESS?

Before depriving a citizen of life, liberty, or property, the government must follow fair procedures.



CONSTITUTIONALITY

DUE PROCESS ~ TERMINATION

A hearing is required before terminating a participant from treatment court.



CONSTITUTIONALITY

DUE PROCESS ~ REQUIREMENTS

What fair procedures are required?

- Probable cause determination
- Written notice
- Right to appear
- Cross-examine and call witnesses
- Burden of proof
- Independent magistrate
- Reasons for decision
- Right to counsel (state-by-state determination)



CONSTITUTIONALITY DUE PROCESS ~ WAIVER

A treatment court cannot require participants to waive a termination hearing as a condition of participation.

Source: *State v. LaPlace*, 27 A.3d 719 (N.H. 2011); *Staley v. State*, 851 So. 2d 805 (Fla. Ct. App. 2003).

Waiver

X John Doe

CONSTITUTIONALITY

DUE PROCESS ~ JUDICIAL IMPARTIALITY

Can a treatment court judge preside over a participant's termination hearing and probation revocation hearing?

Oklahoma Supreme Court: Requiring the district court to act as treatment court team member, evaluator, monitor, and final adjudicator in a termination proceeding could compromise the impartiality of a district court judge assigned the responsibility of administering a treatment court participant's program.

Minnesota Court of Appeals: If probation is revoked based on treatment court termination, the defendant is entitled to a judge other than the treatment court judge to preside over the probation revocation proceedings.

CONSULT STATE ETHICS OPINIONS!

CONSTITUTIONALITY

DUE PROCESS ~ JUDICIAL IMPARTIALITY

Recommendations

Ask a participant whether he or she wants the treatment court judge to recuse from the termination hearing

Provide an opportunity to consult with counsel

Notify the participant of their rights at the hearing



CONSTITUTIONALITY

DUE PROCESS ~ JAIL SANCTION

YES!

If a treatment court participant denies misconduct, is a hearing required before a jail sanction is imposed?

CONSTITUTIONALITY DUE PROCESS ~ JAIL SANCTIONS



The Constitution GUARANTEES Due Process!

Key Component 2: “Using a nonadversarial approach, prosecution and defense counsel promote public safety while protecting participants’ due process rights.”

Courts require evidentiary hearings when jail is a possible sanction and the participant denies the factual basis for the sanction.

An evidentiary hearing with basic procedural protections is required because the participant may suffer a loss of a liberty or property right.

CONSTITUTIONALITY

DUE PROCESS ~ JAIL SANCTIONS

Besides violating a participant's constitutional rights, YOU can be sanctioned too!

A Mississippi judge was removed from office for:

- Jailing a participant for 24 days for unspecified violations
- Keeping participants in treatment court indefinitely, some for over four years
- Refusing to conduct jail sanction hearings

“We agree that Judge Thompson’s lack of understanding and appreciation for basic legal principles ... of due process safeguards cannot be overlooked.”

– Mississippi Supreme Court

Source: Mississippi Comm'n on Jud. Perf. v. Thompson, 169 So. 3d 857 (2015).

CONSTITUTIONALITY

DUE PROCESS ~ PREVENTIVE DETENTION

It is lawful to place a participant with a substance use disorder in jail while you are waiting for a placement bed to become available?



CONSTITUTIONALITY

DUE PROCESS ~ PREVENTIVE DETENTION

“But, if I release her, she will OD...”



Preventive detention is **UNCONSTITUTIONAL!**

Treatment courts **CANNOT** jail participants because they need inpatient treatment and a bed is not available without basic due process protections.

CONSTITUTIONALITY

DUE PROCESS ~ PREVENTIVE DETENTION

Why Is Preventive Detention Wrong?

- The Sixth Amendment guarantees the right to a speedy and public trial and arrested persons cannot be detained for extended period without a trial.
- The Eighth Amendment allows for reasonable bail and prohibits cruel and unusual punishment.
- Jail is not treatment.
- There is no evidence that preventive detention reduces crime, treats substance use disorders or instills fear.

CONSTITUTIONALITY

DUE PROCESS ~ PREVENTIVE DETENTION

Unlawful Preventive Detention Exposes Treatment Courts to CLASS ACTION LAWSUITS

Recently, the Seventh Circuit Court of Appeals made this observation about a treatment court in Indiana:

“Unfortunately, the drug treatment court in Clark County was not one of the success stories. Under the stewardship of Judge Jerome Jacobi, the court ran roughshod over the rights of participants who frequently languished in jail for weeks and even months without justification. The jail stays imposed as sanctions for noncompliance [and awaiting placement in treatment facilities] were arbitrary and issued without due process.”

Source: Hoffman v. Knoebel, 894 F.3d 836 (7th Cir. 2018)



CONSTITUTIONALITY DUE PROCESS ~ PREVENTIVE DETENTION

Recommendations

- Hold a hearing with testimony by a treatment provider concerning the participant's substance use or mental health needs.
- Document the efforts taken to secure a treatment bed placement.
- Make a probable cause determination.
- Set bail.
- Exhaust other less restrictive alternatives (e.g. house arrest, halfway house, GPS monitoring, etc.)
- Rely on other non-compliance issues to justify the sanction (e.g. missing appointments, curfew, etc.)



CONSTITUTIONALITY

DUE PROCESS ~ PREVENTIVE DETENTION

Recommendations

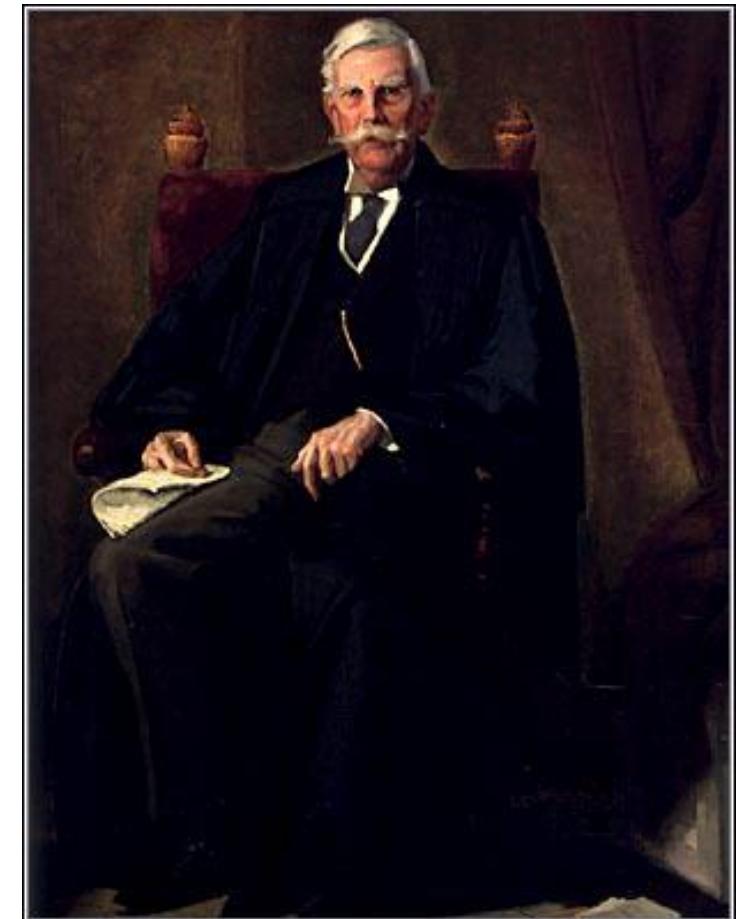
- Rely on treatment provider recommendations for alternatives.
- Allow consultation with an attorney.
- Set review dates, as well as an automatic release condition when a treatment bed is available.
- Explore a civil commitment proceeding.

CONSTITUTIONALITY

A FINAL THOUGHT

Whatever disagreement there may be as to the scope of due process, there is no doubt that it embraces the fundamental concepts of fairness and opportunity to be heard.

--- Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes,
Frank v. Mangum, 237 U.S. 309 (1915)



CONSTITUTIONALITY RESOURCES FOR TREATMENT COURTS

The screenshot shows the homepage of the National Drug Court Institute (NDCI) website. At the top, there is a navigation bar with links for "ABOUT NDCI", "RESOURCES", and "CONTACT". To the right of the navigation bar is a search bar with the placeholder "SEARCH THIS WEBSITE" and a green "SEARCH" button. Below the navigation bar, the URL "Home / Resources / Law" is displayed. A green header bar contains the word "LAW". Underneath this, a section titled "Legal Guidance from the Experts" is visible, featuring a bio for Hon. William G. Meyer (ret.) and a list of four categories related to constitutional law.

LAW

Legal Guidance from the Experts

NDCI understands how important it is for treatment court professionals to remain informed about the latest statutes, case authority and how treatment courts are impacted. We maintain an up-to-date webliography of the relevant case law pertaining to treatment court operations to help guide court professionals as they navigate the ever-shifting legal landscape.

Constitutional and Other Legal Issues in Drug Court:

Hon. William G. Meyer (ret.)
Senior Judicial Fellow
National Drug Court Institute
Updated: June 7, 2018
Click on each section to see relevant cases.

▲ I. Cases holding that mandating individual to Alcoholics Anonymous/Narcotics Anonymous (AA/NA) is a violation of the First Amendment

▲ II. Cases discussing providing a secular alternative as an option will validate a referral to religious based programs like AA/NA as a component of treatment

▲ III. Cases holding that attendance at AA/NA does not establish a cleric-congregant relationship subject to protection by an evidentiary privilege

▲ IV. Cases holding that place restrictions on the Drug Court participant are constitutional, when reasonably related to rehabilitative needs.

<https://www.ndci.org/resources/law/>

Native American Treatment Court Cultural Program



WHY ESTABLISH A NATIVE AMERICAN TREATMENT COURT DOCKET?

- Ensure equal opportunity for everyone to participate and succeed regardless of race, ethnicity, or gender.
- Take affirmative steps to detect and correct disproportionate census, inequitable services, and disparate outcomes involving those who have historically faced discrimination.
- Courts are responsive to the cultural differences within their population.



WHY ESTABLISH A NATIVE AMERICAN TREATMENT COURT DOCKET?

- Native American Racial Disparities Exist
 - 6.6% of Montana population
 - 20% of Montana State Prison population
 - 34% of Montana Women's Prison population
 - 81% of Native Americans were incarcerated on a technical or compliance probation violation, compared to 5% of Caucasians

MISSOURIAN

MONTAN.

Native Americans are over-represented in Montana's prisons. What can be done?

PHOEBE TOLLEFSON
ptollefson@billingsgazette.com

BILLINGS — American Indians are overrepresented in Montana's correctional system, and lawmakers hope to do something about it.

Members of the State-Tribal Relations Committee toured the Montana Women's Prison and participated in an offender re-entry simulation Tuesday. The lawmakers also heard from state officials about challenges American Indian offenders face while serving probation or parole. The interim committee is tasked with improving access to tribal resources for tribal offenders on community supervision.

While American Indians make up a little more than 6 percent of the state population, and they account for 21 percent of the state's inmates and 27 percent of the state's arrests for failures to appear in court or for probation or parole violations.

One reason for this discrepancy is lifestyle differences, said state Sen. Jason Small, R-Busby.

Small said many of his constituents don't have a landline in their home, and some areas in his district began getting cell service only in the past year or two.

"Lots of people are sort of detached from the outside world," Small said. So requirements like regular communication with probation and parole officers can be tough to comply with.

And because Small's district, which covers the Northern Cheyenne Reservation and part of the Crow Reservation, is so rural, it's not feasible for people to walk or bike to meetings.

Victims of crime

It's not just that Montana's Native population is committing crimes, failing to appear in court and violating probation and parole at a higher rate than other groups. They're also too often the victims of crimes, lawmakers are learning.

Of the 92 Montana children entered on the National Crime Information Center's missing persons list, 36 — or 39 percent — are Native American.

In the past two years, one-fifth of tribal law enforcement agencies across the country reported they'd investigated human trafficking cases, according to a Government Accountability Office study. The study was done because human trafficking involves vulnerable populations, and Native Americans are considered a vulnerable population due to high rates of poverty and abuse, the study said.

Sometimes probation and parole officers travel to the offenders instead.

Poverty comes into play,

too. Small said he's heard of people committing crimes in order to get put in jail, "just to have somewhere to winter out," he said.

Rep. Rae Peppers, D-Lame Deer, said most of her constituents are unable to afford their own attorneys and instead rely on the public defender system. That puts them at a disadvantage,

she believes, because public defenders manage high caseloads and can't devote the same amount of time to each case that private attorneys can.

Roughly 65 percent of American Indians or Alaskan Natives have abused prescription drugs within their lifetime and 27 percent had within the previous year, according to a consultation the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services did in 2014 on prescription drug abuse in Indian Country.

Someone from a reservation might also choose to serve their supervision off-reservation in order to be closer to things like mental health care providers and job search services.

Finding housing and employment is another chal-

lenge for offenders. Lots of reservations have Indian Housing Authority placements, but Trombley said long lines and criminal records can make it hard to secure that housing.

Models for change

Corrections officials point to a few things going well in Montana for tribal offenders that they'd like to see more of.

On the Flathead Reservation, a re-entry program coordinated out of the public defender office helps offenders secure drivers licenses or other photo identification. It connects them with job hunting assistance, and it uses elders as mentors.

"I think it is helpful be-

cause as Native Americans,

we are taught to respect our

elders," Trombley said. "So I think by having guidance from an elder, it will help a person be successful."

Officials with the Flathead re-entry program have offered to help other reservations start similar programs, sharing information on grants and other key components of the program.

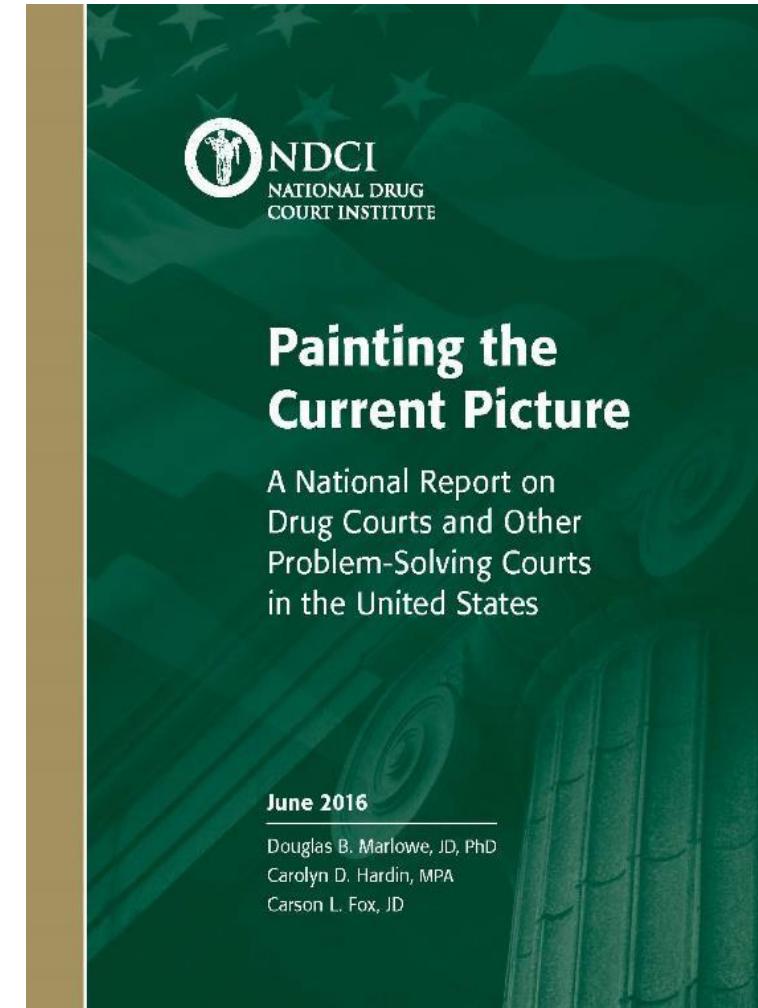
"I think every reservation needs to start a re-entry program similar to theirs," Trombley said.

Billings also has an offender re-entry task force that officials say is making a difference, and has piloted projects to kickstart job searching with offenders even before they leave prison.

The State-Tribal Relations Committee is also studying Indian student achievement, economic development in Indian Country and health care for American Indians.

WHY DO NATIVE AMERICANS STRUGGLE IN TREATMENT COURTS?

- National data is lacking
- In Montana, Native American treatment court successful completion rates are 32.2% less than other participants
- Why?
 - Lack of cultural awareness
 - Lack of treatment options
 - Social and geographic isolation
 - Lack of transportation
 - Lack of housing
 - Lack of employment
 - Lack of care
 - Inaccessible health care



KEY COMPONENTS OF A NATIVE AMERICAN TREATMENT COURT DOCKET

- Adhere to NADCP Ten Key Components of Treatment Courts and Best Practice Standards
- Involve Native American Participants in Creating the Program
- Partner with Indian Family Health Clinic
- Engage Community Treatment Providers in Establishing Native American Treatment Options and Support Groups
- Integrate Native American Culture and Traditions

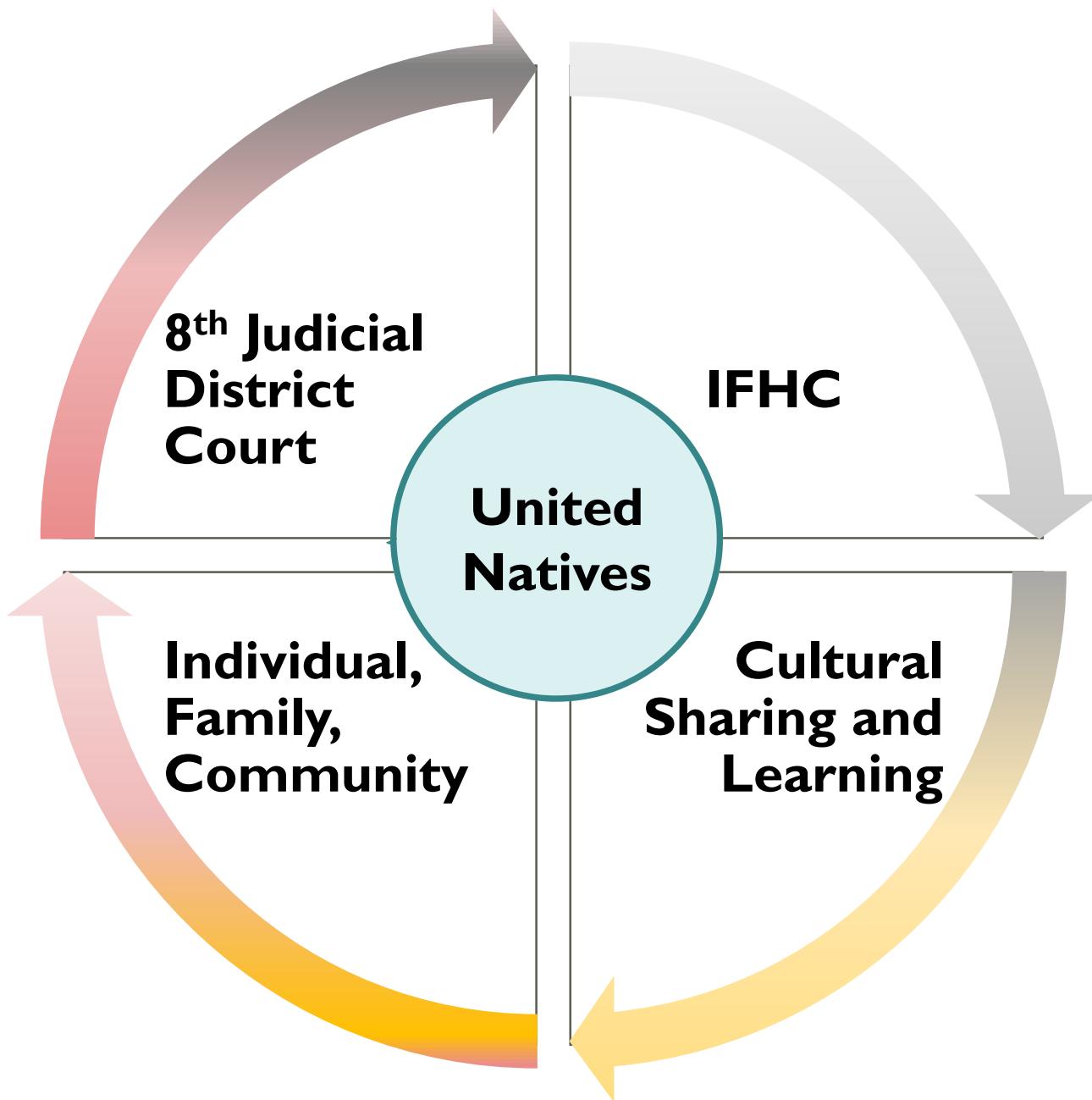




NATIVE AMERICAN PARTICIPANT INVOLVEMENT IN PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT

- Focus Group of Native American Participants and Community Members
- Phase Names
- Graduation Certificates
- Prosocial Activities
- Cultural Treatment Activities
- Graduation Ceremony
- Monitor Feedback
 - Cultural Speakers
 - Prepare Traditional Meals
 - Plan Pow Wow
 - Historical Education
 - Tribal Differences
 - Traditional Outings





Partnership with Judge Pinski and the Eighth District Drug Treatment Court and Veterans Treatment Court in the delivery of culturally relevant care in the form a Native American group:

United Natives

EXAMPLE: GROUP ACTIVITY



Building Your Own Drum



PHASE ADVANCEMENT



Awakening



Humility



Empathy



Strength

GRADUATION



How Are We Doing?

- **Drug Treatment Court Census** – 27% Native American
- 64% **increase** in Native American **enrollment**
- 51.5% **increase** in Native American **successful completion**
- 76.2% **increase** in average days of **retention** of unsuccessful Native American participants (average 171.66 days to 247.86 days)
 - Increase in 90 day retention (78% to 100%)
 - Increase in 180 day retention (44% to 57%)
 - Increase in 365 day retention (0% to 14%)



What's Next?

Tester visits Great Falls Vet Court



Veteran AJ White Cloud performs a dance to honor Senator Jon Tester's commitment to veterans. Veterans, mentors and community members gathered in the Great Falls Veterans Treatment Courtroom to honor the service of Native American veterans on Friday.

SKYLAR RISPENS/GREAT FALLS TRIBUNE

Skylar Rispens Great Falls Tribune
USA TODAY NETWORK

Veterans, mentors and community mem-

fluenced his life and made him stronger by helping him learn how to deal with his demons on the road to recovery. Since being involved in the local Veterans Treatment

diction after being discharged after being injured. He eventually wound up in prison, where he decided to focus on himself and his recovery. He found himself in the Veterans





Hon. Gregory G. Pinski, District Judge
gpinski@mt.gov 406.454.6894



Kathryn Hankes, Coordinator
kathryn.hankes2@mt.gov 406.604.7602



EVALUATIONS



Please remember to fill out the workshop evaluation.

Workshop Information:

Monday, September 28, 2020

11:00 AM - 12:15 PM

A4: Law School 101 for Treatment Court Professionals