Michigan Association of Treatment Court Professionals



The first drug court in Michigan was started in Kalamazoo County Circuit Court. Michigan now has 185 problem-solving courts: 127 drug/solthety; 25 veterans; and, 33 mental health. These courts are accessible to 9% of Michigan's population.

The Michigan Association of Treatment Court Professionals (MATCP) was founded in 1996 and held its 1st annual conference for treatment court personnel in 1999.

MATCP is a 501c4 nonprofit, founded by the first drug and sobriety court members.

In 2018, MATCP's 19th Annual Conference in Grand Rapids, Michigan attracted 980 treatment court professionals from across the state.

MATCP provides educational training to individual teams one-on-one and at its conference; serves as a voice for treatment courts in the state and federal legislature; and, works with the private sector and general public on educating and advancing treatment courts.

MISSION

The mission of MATCP is to provide leadership to treatment courts in the State of Michigan

GOALS

To advance the cost savings and life savings philosophies of treatment courts; this new model of justice succeeds where traditional probation and jail sentences have not.

OFFICERS

President: Barbara Hankey, Oakland County Community Corrections Manager Secretary: Hon. Jocelyn Fabry, Sault St. Marie Chippewa Tribal Court Vice President : Alma Valenzuela, Asst. Director of Probation/Community Corrections, Ottawa County reasurer: David Wallace, Asst. Prosecuting Attorney, Huron County tast President: Hon. Geno Salomone, 23rd District Sobriety Court residing Judge, Wayne County

MEMBERS-AT-LARGE

John Andrews, Michigan Association of Substance Abuse Coordinating encies (reitried) necy Becker Bennett, Division Director, Grants & Community Services ision, Michigan State Police xandra Black, Court Administrator, 52-1 District Court, Oakland County n, Patrick Bowler, SCAO Judicial Liaison; Kent Courty District Court

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MATCP

Board of Directors

Hon. Susan Jonas, 58th District Sobriety Court Presiding Judge, Hon. Karen Khalil, 17th District Veterans Court Presiding Judge, Wayne County Hon. Mark E. Luoma, 93rd District Sobriety Court Presiding Judge, Alger County Hon. Laura Mack, 29th District Mental Health Court Presiding Judge, Wayne County Hon. Phyllis McMillen*, 6th Circuit Drug Court Presiding Judge, Hon. Ronald Schafer, 8th Circuit Drug Court Presiding Judge, Ionia County Hon. Patrick Shannon, Chief Judge, Saginaw Chippewa Indiar Sourt Smith, Clinical Services Director, Catholic Human Services Vitte, Executive Director, Allegan County Community Menta

* Former Board President

Treatment Court

Types - Drug - Sobriety - Adult Mental Health - Juvenile Drug - Juvenile Mental Health - Tribal Healing-to-Wellness

Veterans Treatment Courts (VTCs) started in 2008. started in 2008. 1 in 5 veterans has symptoms of a mental disorder or cognitive impairments. 1 in 6 veterans from Operation Enduring Freedom and Operation Iraqi Freedom suffers from a substance abuse issue. VTCs evolved out of a growing need for a treatment court model designed specifically for justice-involved veterans with diagnosed

- Veterans

substance abuse and/or mental health issues Michigan leads the nation in number of Veterans Treatment Courts - Family Dependency

Family reunification rates are 50% higher for family dependency treatment court participants.

TREATMENT COURTS SAVE LIVES. REDUCE CRIME, AND **SAVE MONEY**

SAVE LIVES The average success rate for treatment courts addressing alcohol abuse is 70%.

Drug/Sobriety Court graduates achieved an average of 369 consecutive days of sobriety at the time of their discharge

On average, 36% of drug court participants were able to improve their education level while in a drug court.

REDUCE CRIME

75% of Drug Court graduates across the nation remain arrestfree at least 2 years after leaving the program.

SAVE MONEY

Drug Courts save as much as \$27 for every \$1 invested.

About Treatment Courts in Michigan





*from State Court Administrative Office FY17 Annual Report

> Support for these courts is part of MSC's "driving change" initiative to measure performance, implement best practices, and improve outcomes.

Problem-solving courts save lives through strict supervision and treatment. They



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NUMBERS AS OF

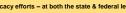
JAN. 1, 2018:

Improve the quality of life for both graduates and for the community at large. They also reduce criter and make communities safer Secause graduates are much less likely problem solving courts are money by availing courty incrementation. If will provide the second second second second second availing courts incrementation second second second gan's population.

The Michigan Supreme Court recognizes the many judges across the state who voluntarily take on these additional dockets to truly solve problems and save lives.



ADVOCACY



- We engage in a variety of advocacy efforts at both the state & federal levels, ranging from:
 Testifying at committee hearings;
 Assisting in the drafting of legislation;
 Working in partnership with SCAO Problem-Solving Courts division on certification, best practices, funding issues;
 Meeting with legislators who introduce bills that affect treatment courts;
 Collaborate and communicate with others on broader criminal justice and health initiatives;
 And more!
- And more!

- Working letters and submitting comments to LARA and DHHS on policy changes that would impact licensing for SUD providers and the provider enrollment fitness criteria (e.g., peer recovery coaches); Working with the Governor's Office and MSHDA on a housing pilot for opiate addicts in treatment courts the 14 site is slatet to break ground in Jackson in 2019
 Advocating for the preservation of treatment funding under the ACA and Medicaid programs.









In 2018, we had 980 attendees at our annual conference in Grand Rapids.

This year, during our 2-day conference at the Lansing Center, we will host over 40 different workshops & general sessions drug testing, medication-assisted treatment, mental health evaluations, and much, much

Including, a presentation from the MI Indigent Defense Commission on "Identification of Potential Treatment Court Participants During Arraignment" & "Why We Ask "Why?" - The Dual Roles of Defense Attorneys In Treatment Courts from Ingham County 30th Circuit Mental Health Court Defense Attorneys

EDUCATION



In addition to our Annual Conference, MATCP has traveled to the U.P. the last 2 years to present to treatment court professionals from the U.P. and upper-lower peninsula in Escanaba, MI.

We have also done trainings at the request of courts in Mt. Pleasant, Saginaw, and more ...

We are available for informal meetings, community presentations, or a more structured training.

Role of Defense Counsel in Treatment Courts

"Since the inception of the drug court more-ment in hearing, arguably on Japaren also ang const taum. In Underge more dur-torney, probation officer or treatment provider has strugged nurve with his or her own tilon in and offenc outfield role than the defonse autorney." - Critical Sassue for Defonse Attorney in Drug Court, Monograph Series

"All Drug Court participants are com-pletely informed of their rights and the onsequences they face in Drug Court not only as they enter the program but also during the entire time they participate." NADCP Position

Drug Court Defense Counsel Core Competencies Participates fully as a drug court te works as a full partner to ensure their am member, committing him or herself to the program 2. Evaluates the offender's legal situation and enres that the offender's legal rights are p er while i

 While in drug court, participates as a team member, operating in a non-adversarial m ng a sense of a unified team presence. Effectively advises the defendants on their legal rights, legal options, treatr sentencing outcomes while developing a relationship with the offender that pr

Monitors client progress to support full participation and ensure the approp chabilitative services.

community service.
6.8 As part of the drug court team, in appropriate non-court settings (i.e. staffing), defense court tive incentives and sanctions for program compliance or lack thereof.
7. Is knowledgeable of gender, age and cultural issues that may impact the offender's success.

Is knowledgeshe about addiction, alcoholism and plannar do the second sec

From National Drug Court Resource Center – "The Role of Defen Counsel in Drug Courts" Fact Sheet, 2016



Role of Defense Counsel in Treatment Courts

Being a member of the team in a non-adversarial manner, though, does not mean that defense counsel relinquishes their professional duty and ethical responsibility to their cilent. It is essential that defense counsel and all team members recognize and actualize this element of defense counsel's representation of individual cilents. It should be noted that while a member of the team, defense counsel's primary obligation is to represent and advocate for individual clients, protect their constitutional rights, and represent them zaelously and individually, not collectively on behaft



Individual clients. It should be noted that while a member of the team, defense counsel's primary obligation is to represent and advocate for individual clients, protect beir constitutional rights, and represent them zealously and individually, not collectively on behalt of a program. Commitment to the program, defense attorney is ensuring the client's Skth Amendment right to counset: a before the court or interacts with the prosecutor. The program, and therefore it is critical that a defense attorney is present at all hearings to provide effective representation and protect the record and the client's constitutional rights throughout the duration of the program. From National Drug Court Resource Center – "The Role of Defense Coursel in Drug Courts" Fact Sheet, 2016 https://ndcrc.org/topic/defense/

