



JUDICIAL SUMMIT ON MENTAL HEALTH

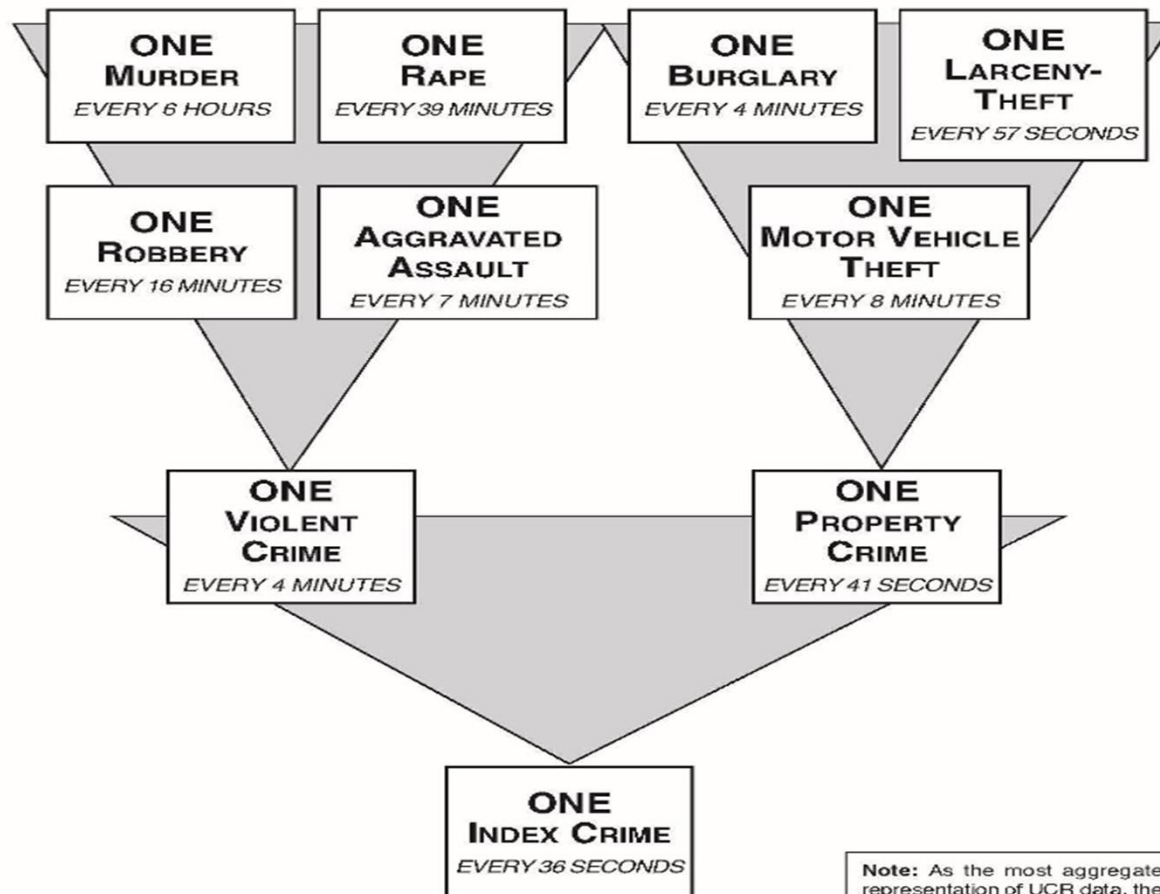
Specialty Courts & Dockets

Presented by: Judge Ruben Reyes
72nd District Court
Lubbock & Crosby Counties

October 22, 2018



TEXAS CRIME CLOCK, 2016



Note: As the most aggregate representation of UCR data, the Crime Clock should be viewed with care. The Crime Clock conveys the relative frequency of Index Crimes. This display does not imply any regularity in the commission of crimes, but rather, the clock represents the annual ratio of crimes to fixed time intervals.



Total and DUI (Alcohol) Fatal and Injury Crashes Comparison

2017

RURAL CRASHES

TOTAL

	Number of Crashes	% of Total Crashes
Fatal Crashes	1,684	1.29%
Suspected Serious Crashes	5,438	4.16%
Non-Incapacitating Crashes	15,199	11.62%
Possible Injury Crashes	17,397	13.30%

	Number of Persons	% of Total Persons
Fatalities	1,950	0.61%
Suspected Serious Injuries	5,212	2.00%
Non-Incapacitating Injuries	15,199	5.22%
Possible Injury Crashes	17,397	6.37%

DUI fatalities represent 27% of total fatalities

DUIs represent 27% of total fatal crashes

DUI

	Number of Crashes	% of Total DUI Crashes
Fatal DUI Crashes	459	5.97%
Suspected Serious DUI Crashes	800	10.41%
Non-Incapacitating DUI Crashes	1,493	19.43%
Possible Injury DUI Crashes	990	12.89%

	Number of Persons	% of Total DUI Persons
DUI Fatalities	528	3.68%
Suspected Serious DUI Injuries	1,076	7.49%
Non-Incapacitating DUI Injuries	2,226	15.50%
Possible DUI Injuries	1,583	11.02%

The Washington Post

Transportation

Drugged driving eclipses drunken driving in tests

For the first time, statistics show that drivers killed in crashes are more likely to be on drugs than drunk.

By Ashley Halsey III April 26

For the first time, statistics show that drivers killed in crashes are more likely to be on drugs than drunk.

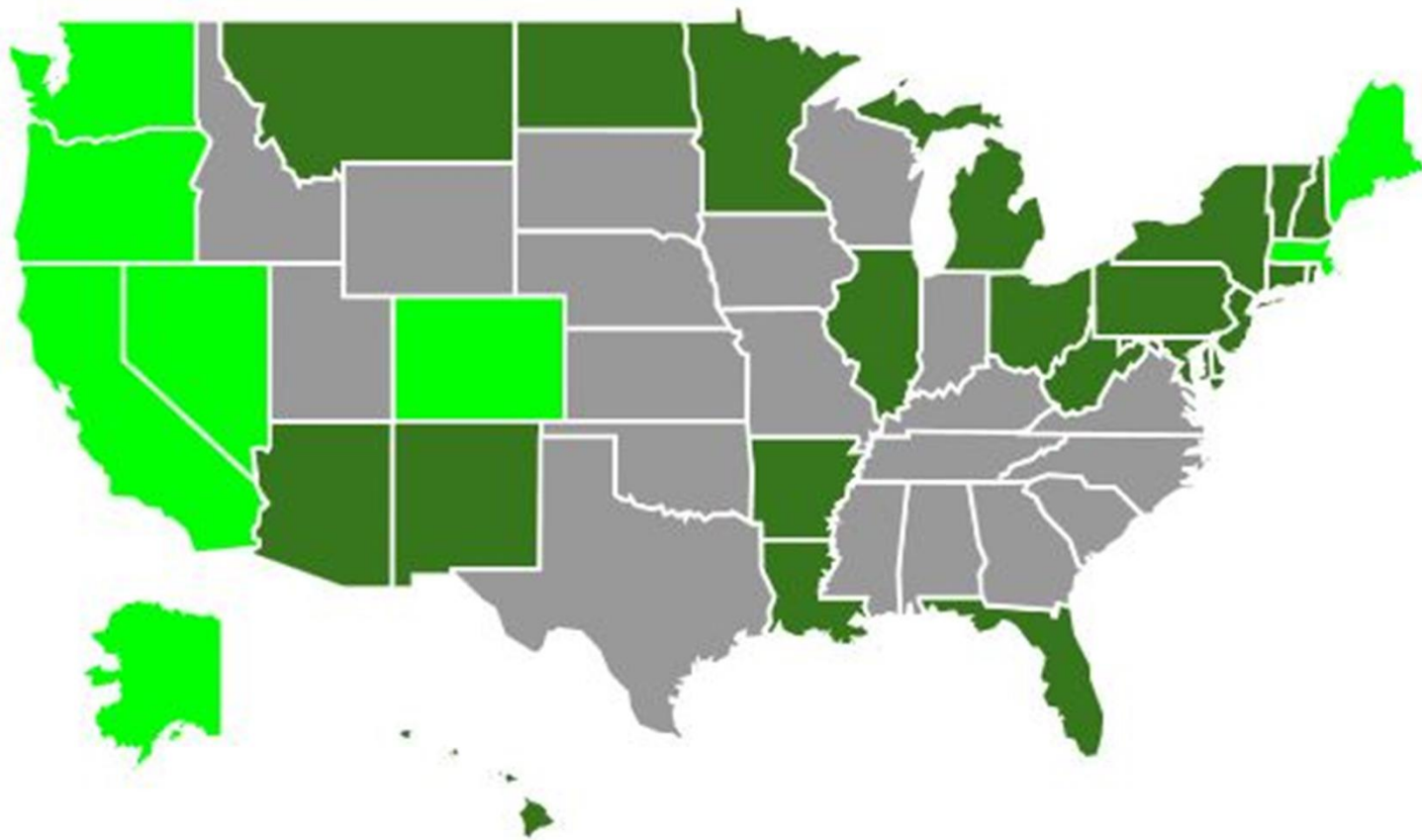
Forty-three percent of drivers tested in fatal crashes in 2015 had used a legal or illegal drug, eclipsing the 37 percent who tested above the legal limit for alcohol, according to a report released Wednesday by the Governors Highway Safety Association (GHSA) and the Foundation for Advancing Alcohol Responsibility.

Of the drivers who tested positive for drugs, more than a third had used marijuana and more than 9 percent had taken amphetamines.

Drugged driving has increased dramatically, and many of today's

Forty-three percent of drivers tested in fatal crashes in 2015 had used a legal or illegal drug, eclipsing the 37 percent who tested above the legal limit for alcohol

Beyond that, however, it draws on other studies and statistics that create a complicated portrait of legal and illegal drug use nationwide. Every state bans driving under the influence of drugs or alcohol.



Marijuana Legalization Status

- Medical marijuana broadly legalized
- Marijuana legalized for recreational use
- No broad laws legalizing marijuana

VIII. SUBSTANCE ABUSE: Provide information regarding the defendant's reported use of drugs. Indicate the type and frequency of drug(s) used by placing an "X" in the appropriate space.

	Daily	Weekly	Monthly	Occasionally	Age First Used	Date Last Used	Denied Use
Alcohol/Beer	<u>X</u>				<u>12</u>	<u>2/10/16</u>	
(How many drinks - shots or beers- do you have in one sitting?				<u>1 -4 drinks</u>	<u>X</u>	<u>5-8 drinks</u>	<u>9 or more)</u>
Cocaine				<u>X</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>2/2016</u>	
Crack							<u>X</u>
Heroin							<u>X</u>
Marijuana				<u>X</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>2015</u>	
Amphet/Methamphetamines							<u>X</u>
LSD							<u>X</u>
PCP							<u>X</u>
Inhalants							<u>X</u>
Other Drugs:							<u>X</u>

Substance Abuse screening/evaluation (SASSI, ASI, etc): NONE

If yes, tool and score: _____

Were any of the drugs noted above taken intravenously?: NO

Indicate the type and number of incidents of drug counseling or treatment received:

<u>NO</u>	DWI education	<u>NO</u>	AA/NA, etc.
<u>NO</u>	individual counseling	<u>NO</u>	drug education classes
<u>NO</u>	out-patient group counseling	<u>NO</u>	residential treatment

Was the defendant under the influence of drugs or alcohol at the time the offense was committed? YES

Did the defendant commit the offense in order to obtain funds for the purchase of drugs /alcohol?: NO

Source of information: DEFENDANT

Statistics to Ponder

The U.S. has 5% of the World's population yet we imprison almost 25% of the World's prison population at an annual cost of \$80 BILLION.

1 in 100 U.S. citizens is now confined in jail or prison.

80% of offenders abuse drugs or alcohol.

50% of jail and prison inmates are clinically addicted.

Imprisonment has little effect on drug abuse.

After Release from prison:

- 60% to 80% of drug abusers commit a new crime (typically a drug-driven crime).
- Approximately 95% return to drug abuse.

Providing treatment without holding offenders accountable for their performance in treatment is ineffective.

Unless they are regularly supervised by a judge, 60% to 80% drop out of treatment prematurely.

Why Specialty Courts?

The problem of drugs and crime is too broad for any single agency to tackle alone.

Specialty courts bring judges, prosecutors, defense attorneys, court personnel, probation officers, Child Protective Services, and treatment providers together to address the problem.

New Problems Need New Solutions



**Drug
Court:**

Court dockets for non-violent drug addicted individuals. Participants receive treatment and other services. They are required to stay clean and to lead productive lives.

Team:

Judge, court administrator, clerk, prosecutor, defense attorney, treatment providers, probation officers and any other person the team deems necessary.

Court:

Must appear regularly. Participants rewarded for doing well and sanctioned for not living up to their obligations.

Types of Specialty Courts

*Adult Drug Court

*Family Drug Court

*Juvenile Drug Court

*Veterans Treatment Court

*DWI Court

*Federal District Drug Court

*Reentry Drug Court

*Tribal Drug Court

*Back on **TRAC**: Treatment, Responsibility,
Accountability on Campus

Terms of Art

Drug Courts

Specialty Courts

Problem Solving Courts

Therapeutic Courts

Texas Costs*

Probation: \$1,250 per year

Parole: \$1,600 per year

Prison: \$22,500 per year

Juvenile: \$162,500 per year

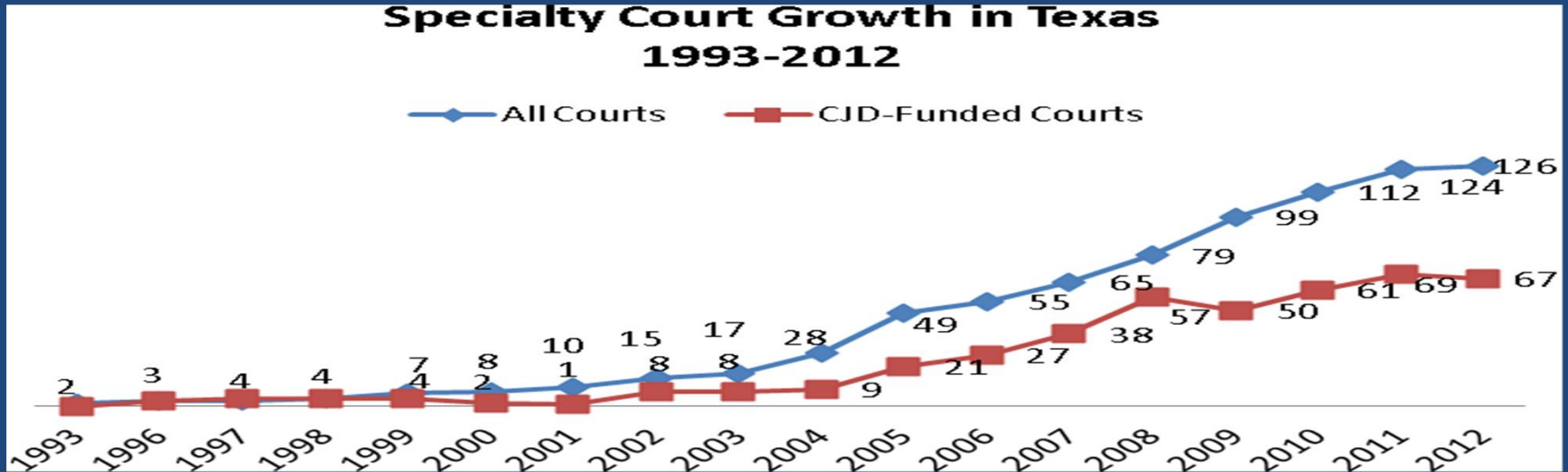
Do Specialty Courts Save Tax Dollars?

In 2001, drug offenders accounted for 20.4% of all Texas inmates sentenced to prison.

“Crack babies” cost society \$250,000 each.

A Comprehensive Drug Court system typically costs < \$3,500 per offender per year.

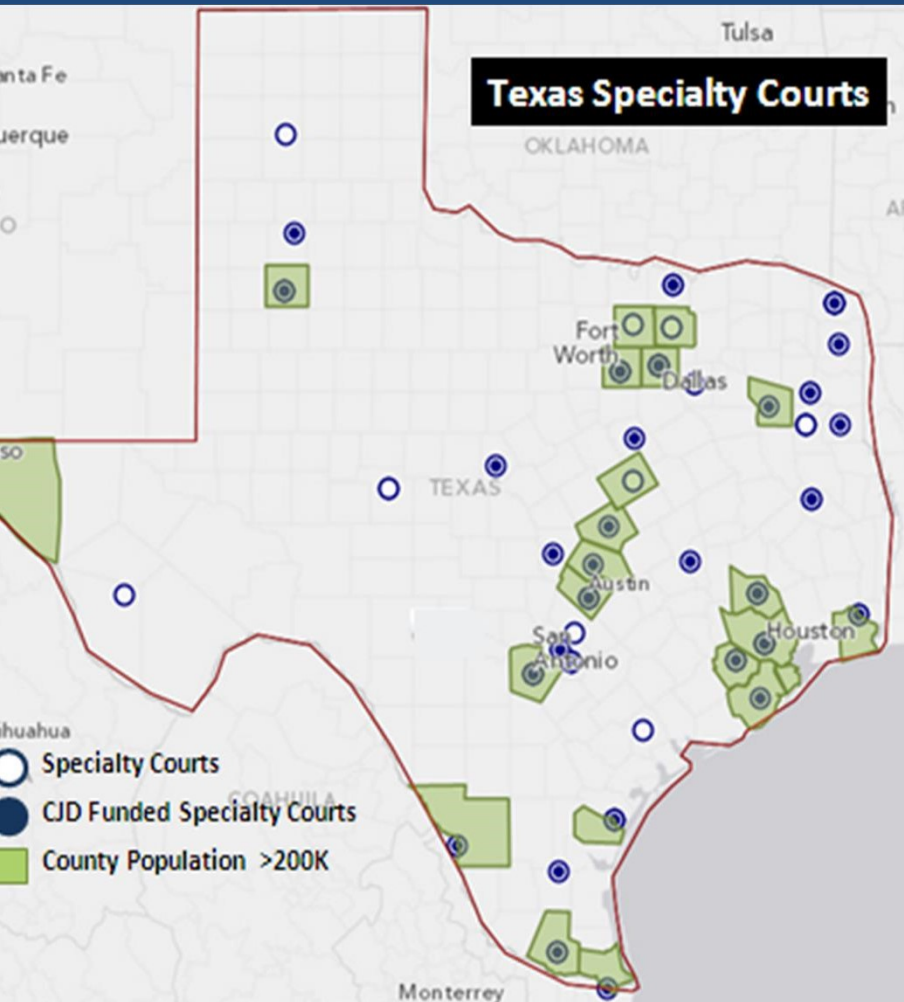
Specialty Court Growth



The first drug court in Texas began operation in 1993.

2018: 198 specialty/problem courts in Texas.

Statewide Effort



- The 77th Legislature, Regular Session, 2001 passed legislation requiring counties with a population of over 550,000 to create such courts within those counties and authorizing them to be created in all other counties.
- The 80th Legislature, Regular Session, 2007 passed legislation requiring these courts be created in counties with a population of over 200,000 and created a \$50 court fee, payable by the defendant, to fund the courts. The 81st Legislature, Regular Session, 2009, increased the court fee to \$60.

Effectiveness of Specialty Courts

75% of Graduates remain arrest-free

45% reduction in crime compared to other sentencing options

\$1.00 = \$3.36 in avoided criminal justice costs alone

\$1.00 = \$27 when consider reduced use of healthcare services and victimization

Specialty Court Graduates

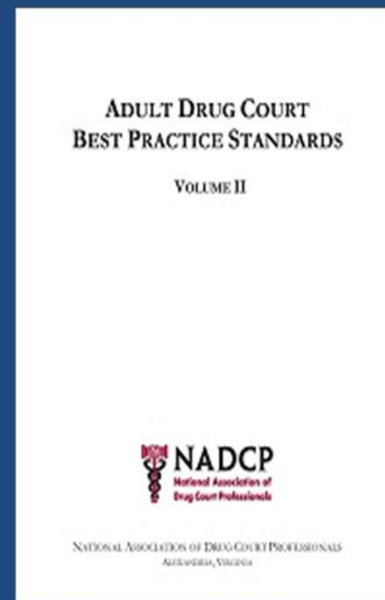
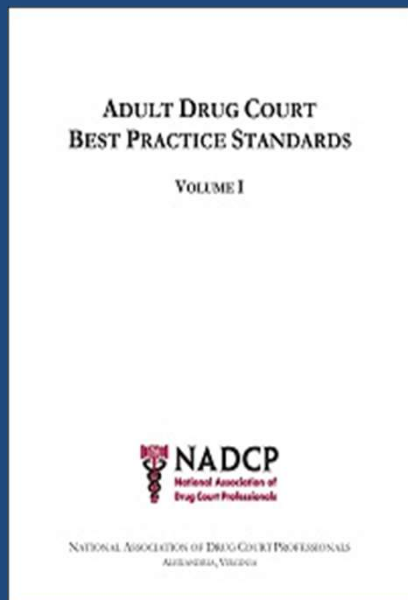
78% Obtained/Retained Employment

21% Obtained a High School Diploma or a GED

12% Enrolled in College

14% Enrolled in Vocational Training

ADULT DRUG COURT BEST PRACTICE STANDARDS VOLUME I & II



NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF DRUG COURT PROFESSIONALS
ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA



GOVERNOR GREG ABBOTT

MEMORANDUM

DATE: November 1, 2016

TO: Adult Drug Court Judges and Administrators

FROM: Camille Cain, Executive Director, Criminal Justice Division
Judge Ray Wheless, Chair, Specialty Courts Advisory Council

SUBJECT: Adoption of *Adult Drug Court Best Practice Standards* Vol. I & II

In Accordance with Texas Government Code, Sec. 772.0061, the Governor establishes the Specialty Court Advisory Council (SCAC) within the Governor's Criminal Justice Division (CJD) to evaluate grant applications and

Therefore, the Governor's Criminal Justice Division agrees and supports the SCAC's expert and responsible unanimous decision to recognize NADCP's *Adult Drug Court Best Practice Standards* to serve as the programmatic best practice standards for Texas Adult Drug Court programs. CJD requested concurrence and

to be replicated and adapted by local judicial jurisdictions in Texas.

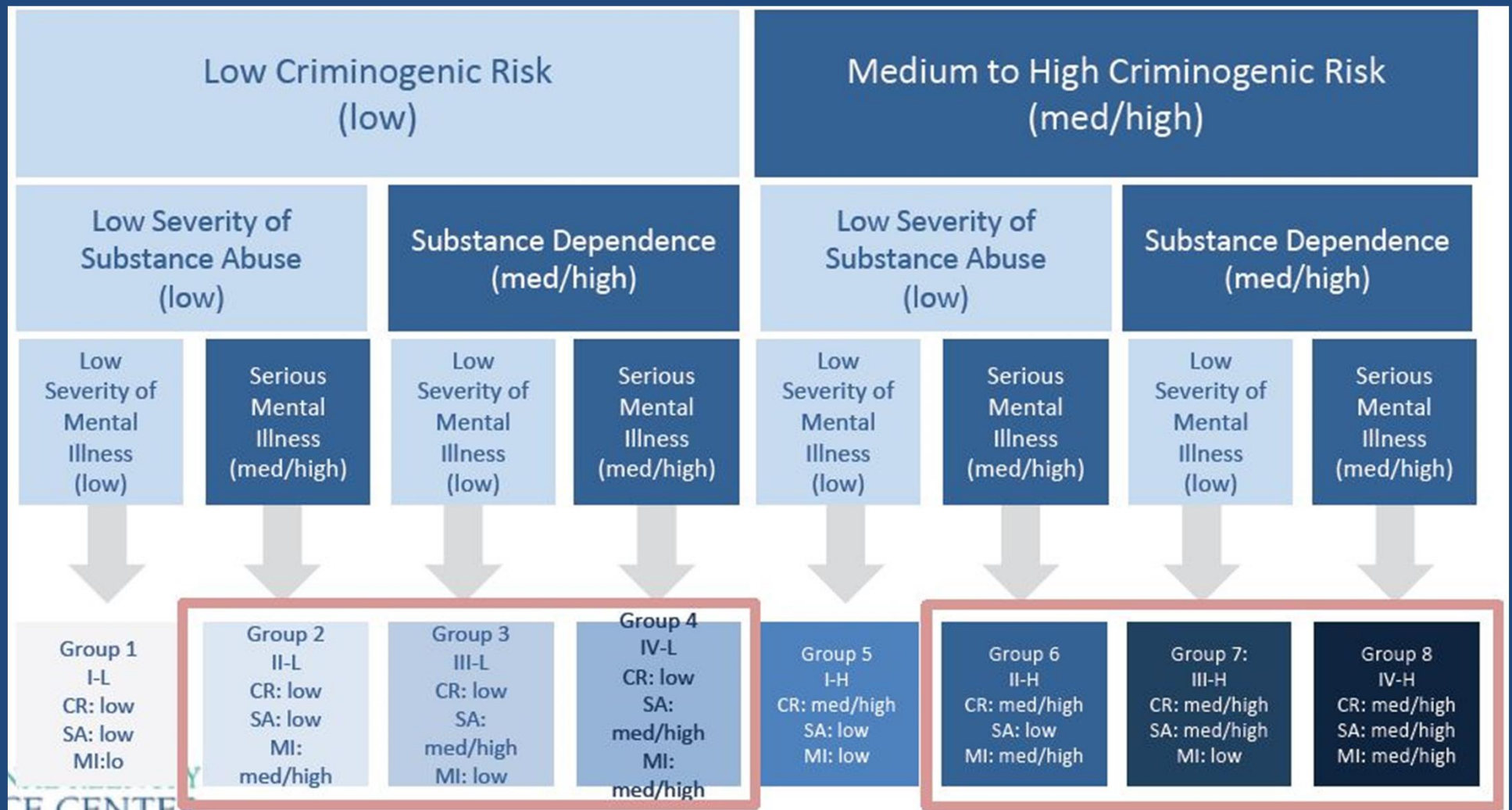
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Texas. Therefore, implementation of the standards will not be required by all such programs until no later than August 31, 2019.

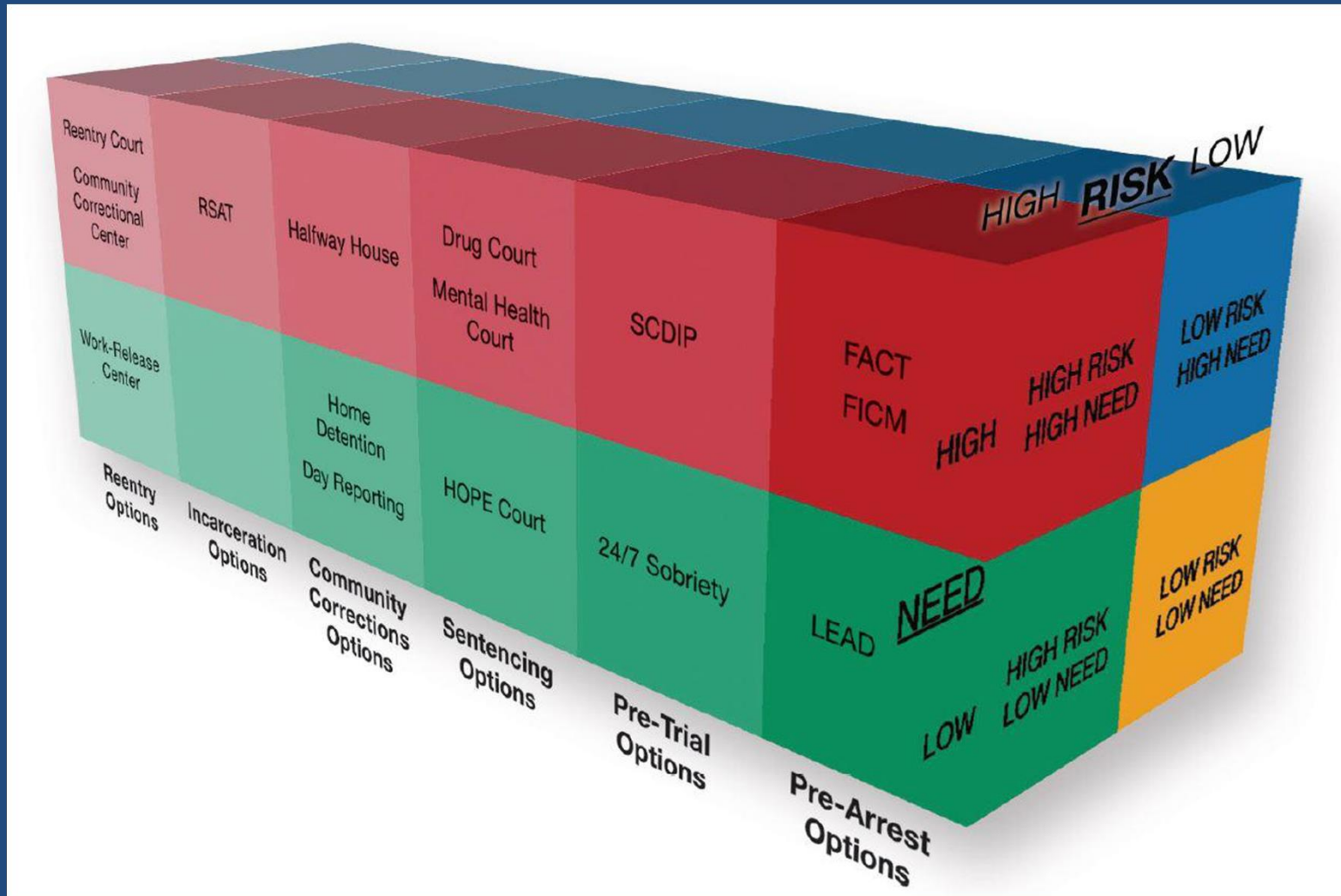
time and resources to fully integrate the newly established best practices into adult drug courts throughout Texas. Therefore, implementation of the standards will not be required by all such programs until no later than August 31, 2019.

The SCAC may also, on an individual basis, waive or allow additional time for compliance with certain practices if, in the opinion of the majority of the membership of the SCAC, there are legitimate obstacles to timely compliance or that the methodology used by a program is functioning equivalent to the practice as stated in the adopted standards.

Behavioral Health / Criminal Justice Framework



Annals of Research & Knowledge (ARK)





Multidisciplinary Team

Core Members:

Judge, Coordinator, Treatment,
Prosecutor, Probation,
Defense Attorney, Law Enforcement

+

Anyone Else Needed

Staffing – attendance affects effectiveness

Court -- attendance affects success

Helpful Websites

www.tasctx.org

www.nadcp.org

www.ndci.org

www.justiceforevets.org

www.dwicourts.org

Standards:

– www.ndci.org/resources/publications/standards/

DC Judicial Benchbook:

– www.ndci.org/wp-content/uploads/14146_NDCI_Benchbook_v6.pdf

Websites (cont.)

Council of State Governments Justice Center: csjusticecenter.org

Criminogenic Risk and Behavioral Health Needs Framework:

https://csgjusticecenter.org/wp-content/uploads/2013/05/9-24-12_Behavioral-Health-Framework-final.pdf

Collaborative Comprehensive Case Plan Web Tool:

<https://csgjusticecenter.org/nrrc/collaborative-comprehensive-case-plans/>

Developing Collaborative Comprehensive Case Plans:

<https://csgjusticecenter.org/nrrc/webinars/developing-collaborative-comprehensive-case-plans/>

Contact Information

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