

INTERAGENCY COUNCIL ON INTERMEDIATE SANCTIONS (ICIS) Newsletter



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Links to ICIS

<http://cpja.ag.state.hi.us/icis>

Other Links

<http://www.nic.org>

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What is ICIS

The Interagency Council on Intermediate Sanctions (ICIS) was formed by Chief Justice Ronald T.Y. Moon in a cooperative interagency agreement between the Judiciary, Department of Public Safety, Department of Health, and the State Attorney General in 2003.

Who makes up ICIS

The Department of the Attorney General, The State Department of Health, The Department of Public Safety, and the Hawaii State Judiciary.

Current ICIS efforts and updates:

Risk Principle updates:

1. Assessing Actuarial Risk/Need:

Besides the Level of Service Revised (LSI-R) and Adult Substance User Survey (ASUS) mentioned in the first newsletter, ICIS has adopted "trailer" screens and assessments. Trailer is a term used to describe supplemental assessments that are used for special offender populations like substance abuse, domestic violence and sex offender.

With respect to substance abuse the primarily trailer is the ASUS which is conducted with the LSI-R. Research indicates at least 80% of offenders have a substance use problem. The ASUS may be applied separately should there be indications of a substance problem. Dr. Kenneth Wanberg provided updated training on the ASUS, September 15 and 16 to treatment providers and criminal justice staff in its the use for case planning and strategies for treatment needs.

Management of our Domestic Violence (DV) offenders not only involves the use of the LSI-R, but also two assessments called the Domestic Violence Spousal Inventory (DVSI) and the Spousal Abuse Risk Assessment (SARA). The DVSI is applied to all intimate partner DV cases regardless if the LSI-R Proxy requires an LSI-R to be done. The DVSI screens for propensity of risk, and is used to determine the need for therapeutic services and if risk is sufficient to conduct a SARA.

A score of 6 or more on the DVSI should prompt the completion of a SARA. The SARA usually requires the offender's outlook about personal abusive behavior and the victim's view about the abusive behaviors. Based on the two observations in different areas of SARA, an assessment can be drawn regarding possible treatment strategies.

**Cog. Training Participant
Feedback – Wayne Matsuda,
Maui Intake Service Center -
Manager**

Jean - I wanted to make a comment at the debriefing at the close of the workshop, but my thoughts were unorganized because my brain was shorted. Please allow me to share my thoughts here.

I would like to thank you and your colleagues for preparing the workshop material and for planning and putting on the workshop. I felt that the workshop was well thought out, and the material was presented in a direct and concise way. I know that even if workers use only a small portion of the material presented, the criminal justice system will benefit greatly.

In a way, I envy the workers who are just starting out as P.O's because they are being provided with a wide array of skills and techniques that will help them to achieve improved outcomes. For over two decades, I worked with clients by using only the limited and unproven techniques that I could think of. Obviously, given the recidivism rate, the methods I had used weren't very effective. I can honestly say that I have gained far more practical and relevant information from the ICIS workshops than I have from the combination of all other workshops I have attended.

I hope that the training staff did not perceive my comments and questions as being too disruptive. The reason I ask the questions is that I would truly like to become proficient in using the skills that are being taught. Admittedly, I have a selfish reason for wanting to learn the skills as I try to use MI and

Management of Sex Offenders also involves the use of trailers. Included are the Static 99 for predator offense behaviors and the SONAR, a more dynamic assessment tool. With respect to SONAR, the Sex Offender Management Team (SOMT) has elected to use a revised version of the SONAR, which is now divided into two assessments, the Acute and Stable.

In mid July, Dr. Patricia Van Voorhis of the University of Cincinnati and Anne McDermott of the National Institute of Corrections provided a preliminary review of recent findings about women offenders as it related to developing an assessment tool. While the LSI-R is predictive for women, results from the LSI-R may not be reflective of the female population's specific needs. Hawaii was one of several states that participated in a National Institute of Corrections study of women offenders and the use of assessment tools. See <http://www.nicic.org/> for more information.

The use of Evidence Based assessment tools provides the criminal justice system with offender classification in terms of risk management and treatment needs. Principle three of the eight principles is Targeted Interventions which is the offender treatment related to the outcomes of assessments described here.

2. Enhancing Intrinsic Motivation:

In the first phase of training with the LSI-R, criminal justice staff were introduced to Motivational Interviewing (MI) and learned to conduct balance interviewing by using open ended questions, affirmations, reflections and summarizations.

Most challenging has been to get away from too many close ended questions which are looking for black and white answers. Using the balance interview process tries to move the interview into a working relationship of understanding where the client is coming from and sharing accurate information. The more the client is willing to volunteer information, the more likely the information will be accurate from the client's point of view. This process allows for an opportunity to view the client's attitudes and values about situations and his/her motivation to address situations.

In the second phase of criminal justice training, MI sought to increase staff skills in assessing stages of change with their clients as it relates to the criminogenic issues identified by the LSI-R and trailer assessments. Based on the stages of change from lack of awareness, to thinking about it, to doing something about it, through maintenance of new behavior(s), the professional needs to work on the change stage to prepare and motivate the client for treatment, or while the client is in treatment motivate him/her to move from one stage to another. MI techniques and the recognition of the stages of change becomes part of the artistic skills of the professional. Most criminal justice staff had undergone MI training in 2003-04. New staff receive ongoing training in MI as needed.

3. Target Interventions:

While most of us in every day life look at a problem and determine a solution, which may be construed as targeted intervention, trying to target interventions specific to a clients needs is much more difficult.

In criminal justice the actuarial risk/needs described in Risk Principle one helps determine the targeted intervention. In Risk Principle two, we look at acceptance of the problem, and the level of motivation to do something about it. The level of intervention is then based on the severity of problem. Cost issues, availability of treatment services and skills application by both the treatment source as well as the client, all become part of the intervention process. Recent considerations are "does it really work" and what is the supporting evidence to show its effectiveness.

cognitive thinking skills at home and outside of work situations. Even with my limited skills, many potentially volatile situations have resulted in positive outcomes both in and out of the workplace.

While on Oahu, I spoke with two individuals who had attended the cog. workshops in July. Both stated that after attending the workshop, they are now able to better understand the ICIS overall plan, and they are now able to see how all the components are integrated into the overall plan. I totally agree with them. When I first learned about the ICIS plan, my initial thought was, "Now here comes the State with another plan to spend thousands of dollars on something that is going nowhere." Based on what I have seen thus far, the ICIS plan has violated one of my core beliefs - the State can't carry out any long term plans. Because of your work, I am hopeful that outcomes will improve for workers and clients. (mini thinking report)

My last thought is that I am thankful that you and your colleagues are bringing much needed change to an old and stagnated system. The work you are doing is making a big difference in the way business is conducted. I firmly believe your work will have a profound and positive impact on the Criminal Justice system for many years to come. Keep it up!

The new paradigm on targeted interventions with criminal justice clients is the notion of partnership between the client and the criminal justice professional. The assessment professional and the treatment practitioner form partnerships with the client to address the targeted issue. The case planning process requires an understanding of the assessment results by the client and treatment professional to determine what is to be worked on. Each has a part to bring about agreement in a contractual relationship to fulfill the common mission.

Previous strategies have involved "leading the horse to water" and wondering why the horse failed to drink. I guess no one asked the horse if he was thirsty or explain why he needs to drink. Dictatorial compliance, be it a parent to child, employer to employee or justice system has been traditions that have worked part of the time. More civil disobedience and lack of compliance in our society is reflective of the lack of partnership in correcting a wrong with restorative ideals by all concerned. Targeted intervention seeks to develop client skills in addressing criminogenic issues in a pro-social way with the help of the criminal justice professionals.

What are targeted interventions? Once criminogenic issues are identified by assessments, application of treatment is considered with the process of readiness for change, partnership and the use of effective evidence based intervention.

4. Skill Train with Direct Practice:

While the initial newsletter talked about staff training in relation to Cognitive Behavioral Treatment (CBT), Case Planning and the use of Evidence Based Practices (EBP), the effort is actually focused on getting these skills into practice by the offenders. Criminal Justice professionals need the above training/skills in order to deliver effective intervention strategies to skill their clients to address their problem/issues. To refine the CBT training offered to supervisors and line staff in August, a pilot using both the case planning process along with the stages of change in Motivational Interviewing is currently underway from August to November. With the help of these individuals, a better training curriculum and practice should result in better staff training next year.

As treatment services utilize EBP as a common strategy to improve services, continual follow up and sharing of experiences and strategies would promote effective services within the communities. Regular follow ups are being planned to bring about this environment through video conferencing. More training activities will be planned in the future.

5. Increase Positive Reinforcement:

On September 15, 16, 2005, Dr. Martin Iguchi provided evidenced based information on the effectiveness of Contingency Management. Findings indicate that shaping behavior using positive reinforcement is more effective than a combination of punishers and positive reinforcement.

The idea is to catch positive desired behavior and reinforce it verses looking to punish undesired behavior. The challenge for professionals is to build a contingency management design within the client based activities to increase desired behavior. A vouchering system was described where desired behavior was rewarded with a voucher that can accumulate to buy goods or services. Airline mileage, credit card purchase incentives, super market points, or punch cards are business applications of the same concept.

From a community environment perspective, positive reinforcement in aftercare and maintenance of on going positive behavior is part of the supportive community environment. Community building activities can result in pro-social rewards (volunteered community services - not under

any judicial requirement) and can support the offender in making positive change.

Research Update by: Jason Sanders, ICIS researcher

At the end of each month, the most recent descriptive analysis of the cumulative LSI-R and ASUS results is disseminated in the form of an 8-page report. In addition to basic demographic information (e.g., age, gender, race, education level, etc.), the report focuses on criminogenic needs (e.g., alcohol/drug problem, attitudes/orientation, etc.) as well as recommended treatment levels (based on LSI-R total and ASUS disrupt scores).

The data gives us a good measurement of the treatment needs of our adult offender population. For example, of the 5,572 offenders who have been assessed over the past two years, 25% required a treatment regimen of weekly therapy, 23% required intensive outpatient therapy, 20% required increased UA's and drug and alcohol education, 11% required residential treatment, and 5% required therapeutic community treatment. Sixteen percent, based on their LSI-R and ASUS scores, did not need treatment.



Spot Light: Department of Public Safety

The Department of Public Safety is a significant partner in the ICIS effort. Currently, Frank Lopez, Interim Director sits on the ICIS Policy Group, and is actively involved in ensuring DPS participation with the ICIS effort.

In addition to Mr. Lopez, the following DPS staff also share significant roles: Martha Torney, is the Co-Chair of the Working Group, Max Otani is the chairperson of the ICIS training committee, Wendell Murakawa is a key member of the ICIS Policy committee, Rhonda Sasaki sits as part of the ICIS training committee, and one of our newer Working Group members, Sandra Labuguen is finding her role in the ICIS effort.

Much thanks to the Department of Public Safety and their continued commitment to supporting the ICIS effort.

Training updates:

Cognitive Behavioral Treatment (CBT) training: See some pictures from the Cog training held in Honolulu during the month of August. Pictured here some of the Cog trainers: Jean Oshiro, Natalie Ornellas, Cheryl Inouye and Joe Amico in the order from left to right.





Supervisor/Line Staff Cog. Training – August 2005

Message from Martha Torney, Co-Chair, ICIS Working Group.

“Probation, corrections, and parole staff have chosen to serve the most challenging population in the field of human services – the reluctant and involuntary criminal client. The success of the ICIS effort is only possible through the success of our staff. It is gratifying to hear comments from line professionals that skills learned over the past two years have proven beneficial in working with and managing offenders. Thank you for your active participation in realizing the goal of reducing recidivism.”



Congratulations!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!

Sex Offender management training: On August 15-16, 2005, training was conducted by the Sex Offender Management Team regarding Sex Offender Risk Management. The training was conducted for criminal justice professionals who work directly with Sex Offenders, and was conducted by Dr. Andrew Harris. The training focused on Sex Offender risk and the use of assessment tools to manage this population, both the Stable 2000 and Acute 2000. Further work needs to be done to incorporate these instruments into day-to-day practices.

Upcoming ICIS events:

Statewide implementation of trailer assessment tools for Domestic Violence Offenders - ongoing

Statewide Workload Study - 2006

Statewide training for staff on Cognitive Behavioral Treatment and Case Planning – early 2006

ICIS Working Group meeting set for October 27, 2005. ICIS Policy Group meeting set for October 28, 2005.

Special Recognition:

On September 30, 2005, Vincent Borja and Sheri Shimabuku of the First Circuit, Adult Client Services Branch received a Certificate of Commendation for their work on developing and conducting a training program to help probation officers better communicate with adult offenders thereby reducing recidivism. This award was given during the annual Judiciary Employee Award Ceremony.

