

The Family Solution Finder
Study Guide & Workbook w/video's
“Certificate of Completion Course”



PHASE III

“Getting Organized”

Seminar # 13

12 Key Issues a Family Faces in Substance use Disorders

Issue # 4 of 12 key issues: The Police Intervention

Introduction

The family will be traveling on a path that many before them have taken. Each family is different and the circumstances they face are rarely identical. However, there are many aspects by category which remain common to all. So, it is reasonable to assume, the family would benefit to know what is likely to happen prior to it coming up in their journey. We know what will happen, but there is no one to bill for taking the time to tell the family. This is why, to date the family has been left out of the dialog. These seminars are created to fill this GAP of KNOWLEDGE. These are the 12 key issues a family is likely to face and need to prepare for in their journey. We will present them in three parts: 1. The Issue (define it clearly), 2. The issues obstacle, things that will likely come up when the family addresses the issue, 3. Solution to both the issue and its obstacle. The issues are presented in the Study Guidebook, the Obstacle and Solutions are presented in the Workbook. Please read both and watch the assigned video.

An Example: The Legal System will likely be a part of the family journey, and the issue that will come up is “Drug Court”. The Drug Court has a specific process which each family will follow, and this information can be presented and learned in advance. By learning this information in advance, the result for the family is EMPOWERMENT THROUGH KNOWELDGE.

Learning these issues in advance reduces stress of the unknown, saves time, allows the family to budget their expenses, and gives them room to gather the needed resources.



THESE 12 KEY ISSUES ARE A “CERTIFICATE OF COMPLETION COURSE SEMINARS.

They are essential to a family members knowledge base in becoming empowered to address each issue in their journey with substance use disorders.

The next 12 seminars will address each of the 12 key issues a family faces in their journey with addiction. It is our goal to break these issues into three parts for each issue:



Issues the Family Faces

This will clearly explain the issue and by using the F.T.R. model allow the family to break it down into a solution.



Obstacle the Family Faces

These are obstacle the family faces when trying to address each issue.



Solutions to Issues & Obstacles

Each of these will be presented in the 12 Key Family Issues.

The 12 Key Issues a Family Faces

ISSUE # 1. Enabling vs. Consequences

GOAL: To use this seminar content as a foundation towards *building denial techniques* that do not enable substance misuse. Also learn the consequences of enabling and denial that disables the positive habits of successful recovery. How communication makes a safe place for the family.

ISSUE #2. Addiction Behavior

GOAL: To learn the *behavior traits of substance use disorder*. To understand how boundaries work to create change over time. Also, learn how to responds to these behaviors.

ISSUE #3. Family Intervention

GOAL: Gain a practical understanding of the *5 Stages of Change* theory. Be able to apply the motivational interview (family level) work sheet for each stage.

ISSUE #4. The Police Intervention

GOAL: To learn the typical steps needed when the police intervene. Create a *missing person's report* in advance. Learn the options and paths this intervention might take. Be able to bridge from the police intervention to the next level of intervention.

ISSUE #5. The Emergency Medical Services Intervention

GOAL: Learn what to do in the case of a medical emergency. Understand what to expect at an Emergency Room. Be prepared to make the needed decisions required at this part of the journey.

ISSUE #6. The Legal System Intervention

GOAL: Learn how to navigate the court system. What is the requirement for drug court and other options?

ISSUE #7. The Treatment Center Intervention

GOAL: Learn what the treatment center will do and what it will not do. How to select the right treatment center using a criterion check list.

ISSUE #8. The County, State, Federal Agencies

GOAL: Learn how to create a family Resources Plan by using a *Family Resources Plan of Action Work Sheet*. Using the list of available agencies to properly match the agency with the needs of the family.

ISSUE #9. Relapse

GOAL: Learn how to create a *Getting Back to Work Plan*. Using the Getting Back to Work Planning Guide match each step with the proper agency or program.

ISSUE #10. Successful Lifelong Recovery

GOAL: Learn how to create a supportive and safe space for the family and the loved one in recovery.

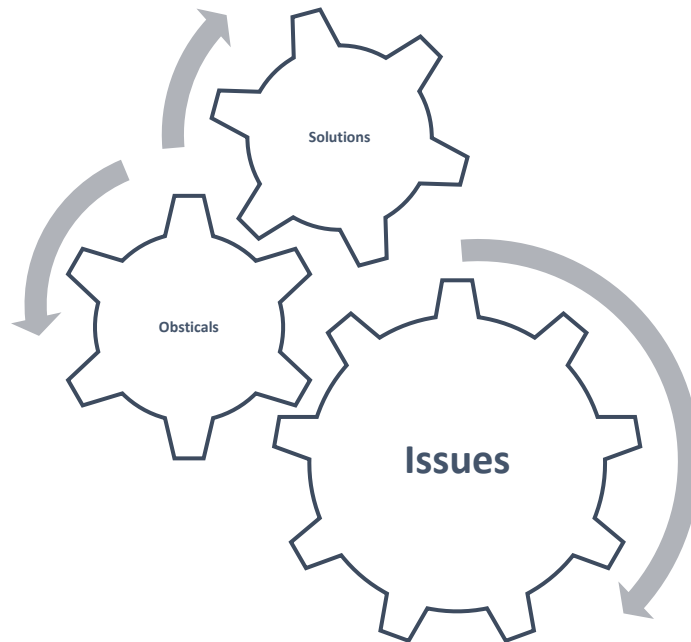
ISSUE #11. Bereavement

GOAL: Learn how to navigate the journey of grief and all that life give us in these times.

ISSUE # 12. Faith, Spiritual Practices

GOAL: How to create a new State Certified Addiction Counselor position at your place of worship.
Open Doors to Open Hearts May 5th call for universal inter-faith prayer across NE Ohio. 2-4pm

An Issue has obstacles, before the solution can be obtained



Plan to Address All Three

Sequence (consider relapse occurrences)

The 12 Key Issues a Family Faces

#1 Enabling vs Disabling

#2 Addiction Behavior

#3 Family Intervention

#4 The Police

#5 Emergency Medical Services

#6 Legal Court System

#7 Treatment Centers

#8 Support Agencies

#9 Getting Back to Work

#10 Successful Lifelong Recovery

#11 Bereavement (Learning how to move forward)

#12 Faith, Spiritual Practices (It's His will first and in all ways)

Family Transformational Response Model (F.T.R.)

Instruction: Take the issue and in clear details define what the issue is, then state how this issue will impact the family, then identify what steps your family can take to prepare or respond to this issue, then find those organizations/professionals who can help the family in dealing with this issue. **This model creates a known expectation for the outcome. This model/tool is part of the family's empowerment response.**

The F.T.R. Model:

- I. Define the Issue?
- II. How does this issue impact the family?
- III. What steps can the family take to prepare and respond to this issue?
- IV. Creates of list of who can help and assist the family in their response?
- V. What should the family expect as their outcome?

The F.T.R. Model Worksheet

I. Define the Issue?

- ❖ Clearly State what happened or will happen.

- ❖ Identify who is involved or should be involved.

- ❖ What would you like to have happened, or like to see happen?

II. How does the issue impact the family?

- ❖ Who in the family?

- ❖ In what way?

- ❖ What is needed to move forward?

III. What steps can the family take to prepare and then respond to the issue?

- ❖ What needs to be done, prioritize the list.

- ❖ Who needs to be involved?

- ❖ What will it look like when completed?

IV. Who can help and assist the family in their response?

- ❖ How to search for an organization to help.

- ❖ What to ask from them?

- ❖ What to expect?

V. What should the family expect as their outcome?

- ❖ Timeline.

- ❖ The expenses/cost involved in this issue.

- ❖ Required changes to successful respond to this issue.

Use the F.T.R. model for every issue, to find your best solution.

The Family Solution Finder

Study Guide



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Issue # 4 of 12 key issues: [The Police Intervention](#)

The 12 Key Issues a Family Faces

#1 Enabling vs Consequences

#2 Addiction Behavior

#3 Family Intervention

#4 The Police



#5 Emergency Medical Services

#6 Legal Court System

#7 Treatment Centers

8 Support Agencies

9 Getting Back to Work

#10 Successful Lifelong Recovery

#11 Bereavement (Learning how to move forward)

#12 Faith, Spiritual Practices (It's His will first and in all ways)

The Police Intervention

There is not much one can say to the prolog of an addict being arrested. When the police call, come to your door or ask you to come to the station, there has mostly likely been a crime committed or associated with one. The next step is to find the person or persons who committed the crime and start the process of arrest.

This seminar will address two areas to inform and build knowledge of the family members about the police intervention: 1. The Arrest process and 2. The missing persons process. In a different seminar (The Legal System Intervention) the legal system and its process will be reviewed.

Learning of Your Rights During an Arrest

In 1966, the U.S. Supreme Court ruled in *Miranda v. Arizona*, that individuals who are under arrest for suspicion of having committed a crime have certain rights that must be explained to them before any questioning may occur. The rights are designed to protect your Fifth Amendment right to be free from self-incrimination and are read in a warning as follows:

You have the right to remain silent and to refuse to answer questions.

Anything you say may be used against you in a court of law.

You have the right to consult an attorney before speaking to the police and to have an attorney present during questioning now or in the future.

If you cannot afford an attorney, one will be appointed for you before any questioning if you wish.

If you decide to answer questions now without an attorney present, you will still have the right to stop answering at any time until you talk to an attorney.

Note: Miranda rights must only be read when an individual is in police custody and under interrogation which would not apply to situations like traffic stops.

Police Actions During an Arrest and Booking

If you're stopped by the police, they may frisk you by performing a "pat-down" of your outer clothing to see whether you're concealing a weapon. Later, if you're arrested, they can perform a full-blown search of your person and immediate surroundings to ensure that you don't have any weapons, stolen items, contraband, or evidence of a crime. If the police take possession of your car, it may be searched as well.

The police may take and secure any personal property or money that you have with you after performing an inventory. The police will ask you to sign the inventory, but you should only do so if you agree with the contents of the inventory.

Once arrested, you'll be booked. During this part of the arrest process, the police will ask for basic information about yourself (such as your address and birthdate), and fingerprint and photograph you. You may also be asked to participate in a line-up or provide a handwriting sample.

If you're detained but not booked within a reasonable period (usually several hours, or overnight) your attorney may go to a judge and obtain a writ of habeas corpus. This is an order issued by the court instructing the police to bring you before the court to determine if you're being lawfully held.

The Post-Booking Process:

Once you're arrested and booked, your case is provided to the appropriate prosecutor's office where an independent decision is made as to what charges should be filed, if any. You have the right to a speedy trial, which usually means that the prosecutor must file any charges within 72 hours (48 hours in some states). A prosecutor is not bound by the initial charge decision and can later change the crimes charged once more evidence is obtained.

Next is your arraignment. At this point, the charges against you are read in court and you'll be asked whether you plead guilty or not guilty. You can also plead "nolo contendere" or "no contest," which aren't technically pleas, but indicate that you don't contest the charges. The plea of nolo contendere cannot be used in other aspects of the criminal trial as an admission of guilt but can be used in the indictment phase as an implied confession of the specific offense charged and an admission of the facts in the indictment. A plea of nolo contendere is only accepted by a judge if made voluntarily and intelligently.

You may be able to get out of jail after your arrest and before trial by posting bail. During this process, you pay money to the court to ensure that you'll make future court appearances. If you do, the bail is refunded to you, but if not, the court keeps the money and can issue a warrant for your arrest.

No one looks forward to an arrest, but if it does happen, it's good to understand the process. It's also important to understand that you have rights throughout the arrest process. If you've been arrested and charged with a crime, you may want to contact a qualified criminal defense attorney to discuss your rights and what your legal options are going forward.

What Happens During a Criminal Case?

This process when not known in advance may be confusing to a victim, witness or family members. The following summary will explain how a case generally progresses through Michigan's criminal justice system. Specific procedures may be modified by local courts or judges in other states.

Step 1: Crime Committed / Police Notified

Step 2: Police Investigate

Step 3: Police Make an Arrest (or Request a Warrant)

Step 4: Warrant/Charging Request Reviewed by Prosecuting Attorney

Step 5: Warrant Issued

Step 6: Suspect Arrested

Step 7: District Court Arraignment

Step 8: Trial (Jury or Bench/Judge)

Step 9: Pre-Sentence Investigation and Report

Step 10: Sentence

Step 11: Appeals

Police Investigate --- Investigation may include interviewing victim, witnesses, suspects; collecting physical evidence; visiting, viewing, photographing, measuring crime scene; identifying suspects; through line-ups ... etc.

Police Make an Arrest (or Request a Warrant)

When a crime is committed in a police officer's presence --- or the officer has probable cause to believe that certain misdemeanors or any felony was committed that the officer did not see happen --- an officer may arrest a suspect on the spot without an arrest warrant. The officer will later submit a charging/warrant request to the Prosecuting Attorney, suggesting potential charges to be authorized.

Warrant/Charging Request Reviewed by Prosecuting Attorney

Most cases begin with a warrant request. This is generally the first time that the Prosecuting Attorney's office is involved in a case, unless a prosecutor reviewed a search warrant or visited the crime scene. At this stage, the Prosecutor determines whether a person should be charged with a crime and, if so, what the

crime should be. The Prosecutor must thoroughly review all reports and records concerning the case, including witness statements. The Prosecutor also reviews the suspect's prior criminal or traffic record. Occasionally, the reviewing Prosecutor sends the case back to the police to conduct additional investigation.

Warrant Issued

The Prosecutor can issue a charge if he or she reasonably believes that probable cause exists that the suspect committed the offense. But most reviewing Prosecutors apply a higher standard --- whether the charge can be proved beyond a reasonable doubt at trial with the information known at that time.

Suspect Arrested (if not already in custody)

The delay between the crime date and the defendant's arrest on an authorized charge can take any length of time (e.g., if the defendant's whereabouts are unknown, or if the defendant has left the State of Michigan).

District Court Arraignment

This is the first court appearance for any misdemeanor or felony. Once arrested and charged with a felony, the suspect appears in District Court for arraignment. The defendant is told what the charge(s) is (are) and the maximum penalty if convicted, and is advised of his constitutional rights to a jury or bench trial, appointed attorney, presumption of innocence, etc. The charging document is called a Complaint. The conditions and amount of bond are determined by the judge. In some cases --- generally based on the nature of the charge --- the Judge imposes conditions on the bond, such as no contact with the victim. Bond is set in almost every case, but it is up to the defendant's own resources to post the bail money, which allows him to be released.

All further pre-trial procedures are determined by whether the defendant is charged with a felony or misdemeanor:

Misdemeanor

At a misdemeanor arraignment, the defendant will be given a chance to enter a plea to the charge: plead guilty, plead not guilty, or stand mute (i.e., remain silent, which is treated by the court as if the defendant pled not guilty). If the defendant pleads guilty or no contest, the Judge may sentence the defendant on the spot or may reschedule the case for a sentencing date, which will give the probation department time to prepare a pre-sentence report including background information about the defendant and the crime, make a sentencing recommendation, etc. If the defendant stands mute or pleads not guilty, the case will be scheduled for a pre-trial conference.

Pretrial Conference --- All misdemeanor cases are scheduled for a meeting between an Assistant Prosecuting Attorney and the defendant (or his attorney) to determine whether the case will go to trial or be resolved with a plea. These meetings focus on resolving the case short of trial. The Judge and witnesses are not directly involved in misdemeanor pre-trial conferences. If a plea bargain is going to be offered by the Prosecutor, it is done here.

Felony

At a felony arraignment in District Court, the defendant does not plead guilty or not guilty. He is advised of his right to a preliminary examination within 14 days of the arraignment. The arraigning judge may also consider a defendant's request for a court-appointed attorney at this time.

Pre-Exam Conference --- Some courts schedule a "Pre-Exam Conference" several days before the scheduled Preliminary Examination. The Pre-Exam Conference operates like a misdemeanor pre-trial conference, as a meeting between the Prosecutor and defendant (or his attorney) to see if the case can be resolved without the need to subpoena witnesses for the "Prelim".

Felony Preliminary Examination --- This is a contested hearing before a District Court Judge, sometimes called a "probable cause hearing", held within 14 days after arraignment. The Prosecutor presents witnesses to convince the Judge that there is at least probable cause to believe that the charged crime(s) was (were) committed and that the defendant committed the crime(s). Because the burden of proof is much less than at a trial, the Prosecutor generally does not call all potential witnesses to testify at the "prelim"; generally, the victim and some eyewitnesses plus some of the police witnesses testify. The defendant, through his attorney, can cross-examine the witnesses and present his own evidence (including witnesses). If probable cause is established, the defendant is "bound over" (i.e., sent to) Circuit Court for trial. If the Judge decides that there is not probable cause that the defendant committed the charged crime(s), the judge can bind the case over on different charges, can reduce the charges to misdemeanors for trial in District Court, or can dismiss charges. A defendant can give up his right to a Preliminary Examination. Most felonies arrive in Circuit Court after such a "waiver".

Circuit Court Arraignment --- After the case is sent to Circuit Court, the defendant is again arraigned (given formal notice of the charges against him or her). The charging document is called an Information. He or she is again advised of his/her constitutional rights, and enters a plea to the charge (guilty, not guilty or stand mute).

Pre-Trial Conference --- The Circuit Court may schedule a meeting between an Assistant Prosecuting Attorney and the defendant's attorney to determine whether the case will go to trial or be resolved with a plea.

Pretrial Proceedings --- The Circuit Court Judge may be called upon to resolve various pre-trial issues, some of which determine whether the case will continue to a trial, be resolved with a plea, or be dismissed; whether evidence will be admissible at trial; etc.

Trial (Jury or Bench/Judge)

A trial is an adversary proceeding in which the Prosecutor must present evidence to prove the defendant's guilt beyond a reasonable doubt. The defendant is not required to prove his or her innocence or to present any evidence but may challenge the accuracy of the Prosecutor's evidence.

Both the defendant and the Prosecutor (representing the People of the State of Michigan) have the right to a trial by a jury. Sometimes, both sides agree to let a Judge listen to the evidence and decide the case without a jury; this is called a "bench trial". In a jury trial, the jury is the "trier of fact"; in a bench trial, the judge is. After the evidence is presented, the judge or a jury will determine whether the evidence proved that the defendant committed the crime.

General outline of the steps in a jury trial:

Residents of the local county are randomly selected from a Secretary of State list of licensed drivers, and are summoned to the Court as potential jurors;
a blind draw selects twelve people from that group in felonies (six in District Court misdemeanors);

Voir Dire: The Judge, Prosecutor and defense attorney question the jurors about their backgrounds and beliefs;

the attorneys are permitted a limited number of "peremptory" challenges to various jurors (or an unlimited number of challenges for good cause);

after twelve (or six) acceptable jurors remain, the Judge administers an oath to the jury and reads basic instructions about the trial process, etc.;

- The Prosecutor gives an opening statement to outline the People's case and evidence to the jury;
- The defense may give a similar opening statement, or wait until later in the trial;
- The Prosecutor calls witnesses, which the defense may cross examine;
- The People close their proofs;
- The defense may call witnesses, if it wants, and the Prosecutor may cross-examine them;
- The defense rests;
- The Prosecutor may present "rebuttal" witnesses/evidence to challenge evidence presented by the defendant during his proofs;
- The Prosecutor rests;
- occasionally, the trial judge will let the defense present "sur-rebuttal" witnesses to respond to the Prosecutor's rebuttal witnesses' testimony;
- The Prosecutor presents a closing summary to the jury;
- The defense attorney presents a closing summary to the jury;
- The Prosecutor may present a rebuttal argument to the jury to respond to the defendant's attorney's closing summary;
- The judge gives the jury detailed legal instructions about the charged crimes, the deliberation process, etc.;
- The jury deliberates and returns a verdict.
- A criminal case jury verdict must be unanimous.
- Pre-Sentence Investigation and Report
- The court's probation department prepares a report for the judge summarizing the crime, and the defendant's personal and criminal backgrounds.

Generally, the victim is contacted for a recommendation of sentence. The probation officer concludes the report with a recommended sentence.

Sentence

Sentencing in Michigan varies with the crime and can be the most confusing part of the criminal process. Most often, sentences are at the judge's discretion. The judge will consider the information in the pre-sentence report (subject to factual corrections by the parties), additional evidence offered by the parties, comments by the crime victim, and other information relevant to the judge's sentencing decision. For felonies, the Circuit Court judge will consult "sentencing guidelines" (originally established by the Michigan Supreme Court, but now applicable by recent "Truth in Sentencing" laws). The sentencing guidelines factor in aspects of the defendant's criminal conduct and his prior record, to determine the minimum jail/prison sentence. The judge may consider different alternatives, such as a fine, probation, community service, a sentence to jail or prison, or a combination. The judge must also order the defendant to make restitution to any victims who have suffered financial harm.

Appeals

Appeals from the District Court are heard in the Circuit Court. Appeals from a Circuit Court or Probate Court order are heard in the Michigan Court of Appeals. Appeals from Court of Appeals decisions are heard in the Michigan Supreme Court.

There are three kinds of appeals: (1) interlocutory, (2) of right, and (3) by leave.

Interlocutory appeal: occurs when a party tries to appeal a judge's decision before the case has come to trial or before a trial is finished.

Appeal of Right: occurs after a final order has been entered by the trial court (either a sentencing order, or an order dismissing the charge). A recent amendment to the Michigan Constitution has eliminated most appeals of right when a defendant pleads guilty. Most appeals of right now focus on the sentence imposed.

Appeal by Leave of the Court: occurs when an appeal of right is not available (e.g., because an available appeal of right was not filed on time). The appellate court has the discretion to reject the appeal or can "grant leave".

If the appellate court grants leave to appeal, the defendant and Prosecutor file briefs that summarize the case facts, frame the legal issues to be decided, and present persuasive written arguments (supported by constitutional, statutory or prior case decision authority). Either party can request that the case be scheduled before the appellate court judges for oral argument. The appellate court will eventually issue a written opinion (or several opinions, if the justices disagree). Not all appellate opinions are "published" (i.e., printed in official "reporter" services, such as Michigan Reporter or Michigan Appellate Reporter). The legal analysis and conclusions in published opinions are given greater precedential authority than "unpublished" opinions.

NOTES:

The Family Solution Finder

Workbook



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Issues the Family Faces

The Police Intervention

The countdown to finding a missing person begins the moment someone concerned for his or her well-being alerts law enforcement. Investigators are essentially working against the clock, as with each passing hour decreases the likelihood that the subject will be found.

Protect the integrity of the evidence: One of law enforcement's first steps in investigating a missing person case is trying to prevent the loss of evidence, Dr. Michelle Jeanis, criminology professor at the University of Louisiana at Lafayette, told ABC News. And it isn't just the person's family who investigators are looking to speak to. Law enforcement will often seek information from the public, including people who may have happened to be going on with their daily lives but witnessed a crucial moment in the subject's disappearance, said former FBI Special Agent in Charge and ABC News contributor Steve Gomez.

The victim could be in grave danger. Those first few days are especially crucial if an individual is being transported or is in danger. Investigations on missing persons who authorities believe may be vulnerable - - such as children and those with a mental illness -- are expedited because time is of the essence to get the word out to the public to look for them. Although stranger kidnappings are "very, very rare," children are usually murdered quickly, sometimes within the first three hours but usually within the first two days.

The fact is people usually see something, so that period of time is absolutely vital in order to find the person right away,

In addition, it's important to generate as much awareness and as many leads as possible, Gomez said, adding that they tend to slow down after the 72-hour mark. "That's why it's just so important to try and move the investigation along and to get the public's help," he said.

The first 48 hours are also critical because that's when investigators have the best chance of following up on leads, before people's memories start to fade, Dr. Bryanna Fox, former FBI agent and criminology professor at the University of South Florida told ABC News. "The information that law enforcement gets tends to be a little more accurate, and they are able to act on the information and hopefully get that person who is missing quicker."

As soon as police get a call reporting that someone is missing, they'll begin to evaluate whether the case even involves a missing person at all. Law enforcement then chooses how they will allocate resources to missing persons cases on a "case-by-case basis." For adults who are reported missing, one of the things investigators look to first is whether the subject was displaying a-typical behavior.

Amber Alert: In "serious cases" of missing children, in which law enforcement has a reason to believe the child has been abducted or is in imminent danger, an Amber Alert may be issued. The Amber Alerts were designed "especially for those kids who are perceived to be in immediate danger," but there are specific criteria for the level of danger the case must meet to warrant the alert. For example, a runaway child would not qualify for an Amber Alert. The reason for the selectivity, in part, is to not desensitize the public. Law enforcement wants the public to be "alert and aware" when a message is sent out, and too many could cause people to ignore it.

Media coverage makes a difference in closing the case

Getting the word out to the public that someone is missing is "integral" to closing the case, "Every family wants that media attention" to help find their loved one. However, not all missing persons cases get the same media attention. Research suggests that there's a disparity in media attention, especially at the national level.

Women received nearly 12 times more media coverage, on average, than male victims, while white victims received nearly three times as much total media attention than minority victims, as well as higher word counts within articles. White, young, female victims -- often college co-eds or mothers -- "definitely get the most amount of attention. The phenomenon is known as "missing white woman syndrome."

In addition, the age of the victim correlated inversely with the word count within a story, with each additional year of age corresponding to a 4.4 percent decrease in the word count.

Social media now plays a vital role in missing persons cases

Social media has become a "huge asset to safely recovering people," purely due to the ease of spreading the message.



While people pay attention when seeing stories of missing persons on broadcast news, it "brings it a little closer to home" when they see someone they know or trust talking about it on Facebook or Twitter.

The social media awareness "energizes the public to help the family and law enforcement," which generates leads. Our law enforcement makes sure posting information on missing persons on their social media accounts increases the odds that they'll be able to find them sooner. Before social media, law enforcement would release BOLOs -- or "be on the lookout" notices -- that would be posted to various neighborhoods, It is now the standard practice for those BOLOs to be posted to the law enforcement agency's social media accounts.

The sooner an announcement is made, the more likely the person will be safely recovered, Fox said.

How to Report a Missing Person

It's not necessary to wait 24 to 48 hours before filing a report, according to www.Findlaw.com.

When filing the report, give law enforcement a detailed description of the subject's physical appearance such as his or her height, weight and age, as well as any identifying markers such as a tattoo or birth mark. Be sure to include clear photos of the missing person.



Obstacle the Family Addresses

A Viable Option: Delivering your son or daughter into police custody is a severe but rational measure for distraught parents who've exhausted other options, addiction clinicians say. "I know parents [of people who went into treatment] who say if they hadn't turned their kids in to the police, their kids would be dead now," says Deni Carise, chief clinical officer at Recovery Centers of America, which has addiction treatment centers in four northeast states. "For a lot of parents, going to the police is a matter of getting their child off the street so he doesn't die."

For some parents of addicts, turning their child in to authorities is a matter of protecting themselves or others, says Tina Muller, program manager for the family wellness department at Mountainside Treatment Center in Canaan, Connecticut. "If an opiate addict is being abusive and creating safety issues, threatening or engaging in violence and bringing drugs into a home where younger siblings may find them, you need to call the police," Muller says. While opioid addiction gets the most attention because it's currently claiming the most lives, some parents of people addicted to cocaine and other drugs also turn their sons or daughters into police.

Though it's an agonizing step for parents, turning one's own child in to law enforcement to save his or her life makes sense in the context of the deadly opioid epidemic, clinicians say. In 2015, drug overdoses driven by the opioid scourge – including heroin, which is illegal, as well as prescription pain relievers such as oxycodone, hydrocodone, codeine, morphine and fentanyl – were the leading cause of accidental death in the U.S., according to the American Society of Addiction Medicine.

There were 20,101 fatal overdoses related to prescription painkillers and 12,990 stemming from heroin, according to ASAM.

Be sure you've exhausted every option. You may think you've tried everything, but before you call the police, make certain you've explored every potential resource to try to get your son or daughter help, Muller says. "I would definitely recommend that parents and families seek advice from local treatment centers," she says, as treatment clinicians may be aware of resources parents don't know about. If your child is a juvenile, check with local and state social services officials and authorities at the school your child attends, and ask if there are resources such as counseling or therapy for addicts, she says. Some school districts have alternative schools that can help students with addiction issues. If they haven't already tried one, parents can try to stage an intervention, in which relatives and friends confront a person to describe how his or her drug use is affecting them and urge them to seek help.

Explain to law enforcement officers why you are turning in your child. Once you've decided you have no other recourse, call the police to explain why you're about to turn your child in, says Howard Samuels, owner and chief executive officer of The Hills Treatment Center, an alcohol and drug rehabilitation facility in Los Angeles. "You want the police to know that you want the person arrested because he or she is out of control because of drugs," Samuels says. "That's the way to handle it. You don't want to call 911 and have the cops come in with guns drawn."

Don't assume your son or daughter will be in jail for long. The amount of time someone spends in jail varies depending on the charge, the person's prior criminal record, if any, and local statutes. Someone who's arrested for a first offense on a charge that doesn't involve violence, or a weapon may be incarcerated for a brief time, overnight or maybe even a matter of hours, Samuels says. Let your child's lawyer know what's going on and ask him or her what treatment resources the local criminal justice system provides, he says.

VIDEO ONE



ASSIGNMENT VIDEO: On www.youtube.com/

Search Title: Smart Justice - What Happens When You Get Arrested

Published on May 4, 2018

[Buncombe County Government](#)

Have you ever had a family member or friend arrested? It can be a very scary and confusing experience for everyone involved. In this video, we are going to take a tour of the arrest and pre-trial phase of the criminal justice system here in Buncombe County. If you ever find yourself in this situation, you will have the needed information for the best possible outcome.

Link: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Rwwx-YY5f0U>

Duration: 7:22 hrs.



Solutions to Issues & Obstacles

This approach is often more effective, than information that is meant to scare the patient into support service.

Putting an addict in jail may temporarily prevent him or her from becoming a grim statistic, but it won't guarantee immediate treatment. Throughout the U.S., there are more than 3,000 drug courts, which refer people to treatment instead of jail, according to the National Association of Drug Court Professionals. Drug courts put about 150,000 people annually into treatment. Meanwhile, there are about 650,000 people incarcerated in local jails at any given time, according to the Prison Policy Initiative, a nonprofit that produces research on the criminal justice system and advocates against mass incarceration. "We realize we're just scratching the surface of meeting the need," says Chris Deutsch, a spokesman for the NADCP. Seek support for yourself and other family members. Just as addicts in recovery need a support system, so do their loved ones. "This is an epidemic" that affects not only addicts, but those close to them, he says. Parents and other relatives need to know they are not alone, and they need to learn strategies for supporting the addict without enabling him or her, he says. Resources include clinical licensed therapists and support groups, such as Nar-Anon Family Groups, which is similar to the Alcoholics Anonymous model in that it uses 12 steps to help people deal with their feelings about their loved one's addiction. "Counselors can help, and being part of a group in which you hear from other people who are going through similar experiences is invaluable". "There's a feeling of fellowship.

Practical Exercise # One:

MISSING PERSON REPORT

Adult ____ **Child** ____

Date and Time of Report:

Date and Time of Last Contact:

Reported by: Name

Voluntary Missing Adult

Parental/Family Abduction

Drug Addiction Related Circumstances: Drugs Currently Taking, past rehabilitation center treatments: Name and phone.

Current or Past Drug Counselors:

Suspicious Circumstances:

Possible Stranger Abduction?

Prior Missing: Date, location

Sexual Exploitation:

At Risk, Medical or Mental Health Concerns

Missing Persons Name (Last, First, Middle):

Sex:

Race:

Corrective Lenses: Facial Hair: Eye Color:

Alias/Moniker/Nickname: DOB/Age: Height: Weight:

Scars/Marks/Tattoos:

Residence Phone Number:

Cell Phone Number:

Business Phone Number:

Employer: Name, Address Phone

Residence Address, City, State, Zip Code:

Social Security Number: Driver's License/ID Number: State:

Business Address, City, State, Zip Code:

Probation/Parole/Social Worker Name & Phone:

Social Networking Site(s) and Screen Name(s):

Email Address:

Clothing:

Piece of DNA: toothbrush, hair etc.

Last Known Location/Activity (Description or Address, City, State, Zip Code): Possible Destination (Description or Address, City, State, Zip Code):

Alcohol, Drug, Mental Health, or Medical Condition(s):

Jewelry:

Known Associates and Lifestyle:

Visible Dental Work:

Dentist Name, Address, Phone Number:

Medical Provider Name, Address, Phone Number:

Photo Available:

Fingerprints: Ever had taken?

Describe Tattoos:

Any Suspect Names of who might know him best: Name, Cell Phone.

Car Registered Owner Vin Number:

Type, Model, Make, Color, Condition markings

License Number: State/Province/Country: Reg. Year: Damage to Vehicle:

Primary Bank:

Friends Names:

Friends Cell Phone:

Common Area for Hanging Out:

Names of people they hang out with:

THE STORY

VIDEO TWO



ASSIGNMENT VIDEO: On www.youtube.com/

Search Title: How to file a missing person report: What to do when a person is missing

Search Link: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=yoepCbMfAzQ>

Published on Sep 28, 2018

[Justice for the Missing](#)

If you need to know what to do when someone goes missing, watch this video. I answer the question, "do i have to wait 24 hours to file a missing person report?" I talk about when to file a missing person report and how to file a police report to find your missing loved one. If you are looking for a missing person report example, contact you local authorities. We also talk about what to do if someone goes missing. Whether you are looking to find a missing person for free, how to track down a missing person, or missing person cases in general you will want to subscribe to this channel. We talk about missing person cases that are solved, police missing person procedures, solved missing person cases, and unsolved missing person cases Contact us at justicefordaniellebell@gmail.com Facebook: <https://www.facebook.com/missingdanie...> Twitter: @JusticefortheM2 Instagram: Justice for the missing Ensure your case is listed on these sites. <https://api.missingkids.org/missingki...> <http://charleyproject.org/> Search and Rescue Nonprofit <http://klaaskids.org/pg-leg/>

Duration: 7:41

MASTER FAMILY PLAN OF ACTION FOR: "FAMILY IS A SYSTEM"

Complete answers and move to "Master Family Plan of Action" found in back of workbook.

1. Our family will identify the characteristic of our loved one's behaviors and address them using the FTR model from the issues these behaviors cause.
2. Our Family will use the Clinicians Assessment of Behavior scales to determine what to expect.
3. As part of the Master Family Plan of Action we will complete the review of setting boundaries and seek professional counseling on how the family members can support setting an appropriate level of boundaries.