Dane County, WI Sequential Intercept Mapping Follow-Up

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Ashley Krider, MS Regina Huerter, MA



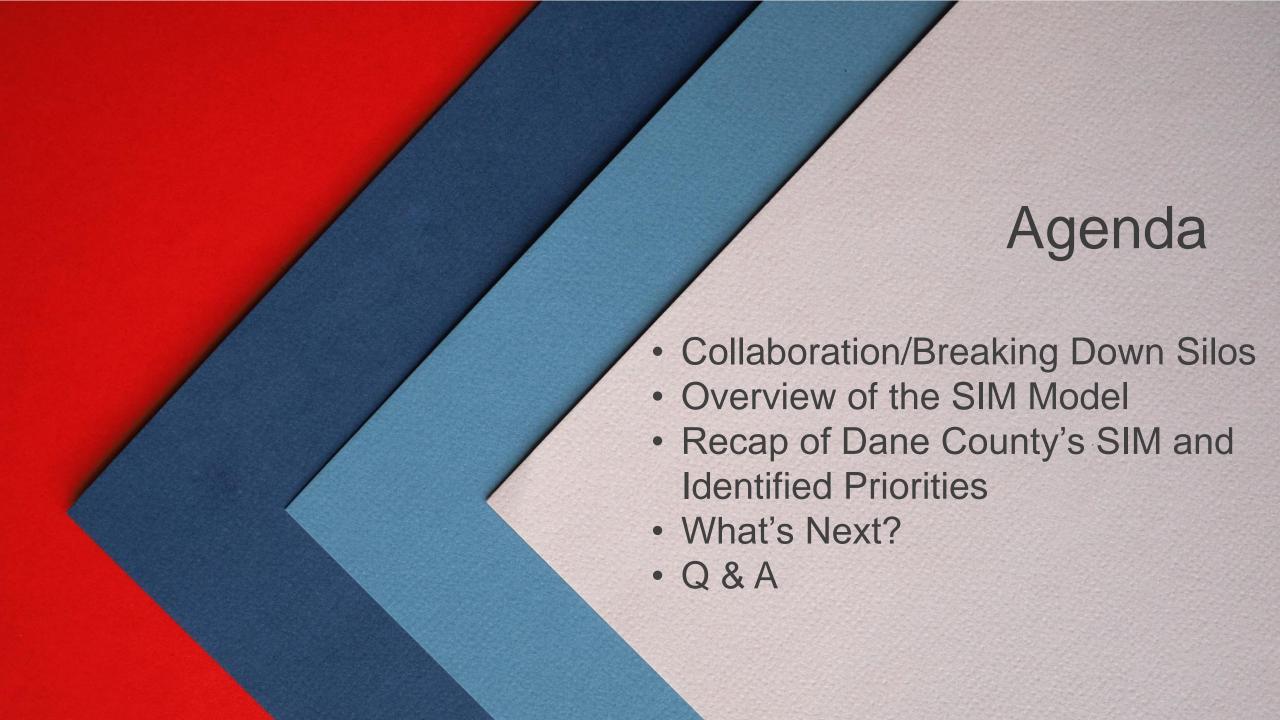


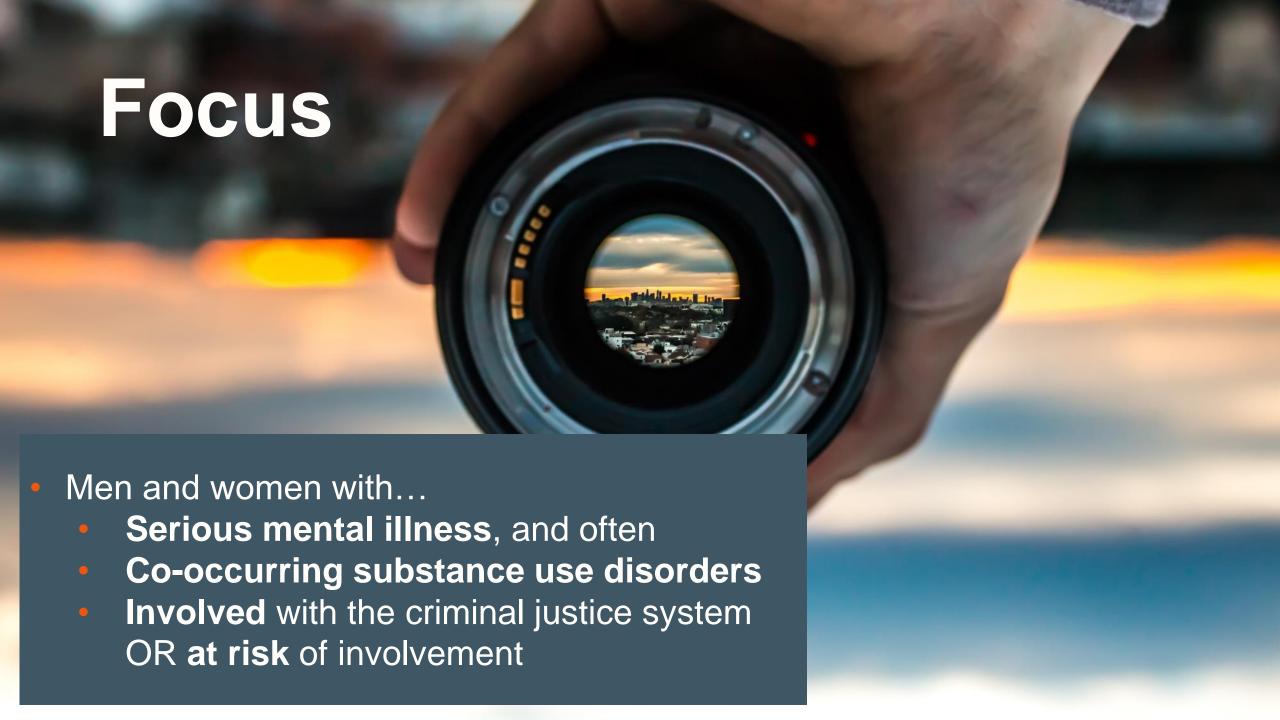
Policy Research, Inc. & SJC

- The MacArthur SJC Challenge Network sites represent 51 cities and counties, across 32 states, that are modeling and inspiring reform.
- Policy Research has been awarded funding from the MacArthur Foundation to provide intensive technical assistance to the SJC Network surrounding issues of reducing the over-incarceration of individuals with behavioral health disorders across their jurisdictions.













Enhancing Collaboration

- Cross-training
- Interagency agreements
 - Coordinate services
 - Communicate
 - Share data and information
 - Build partnerships

- Success involves:
 - Task forces
 - People with lived experiences
 - Boundary spanners/champions





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There shall be 11 members to include:

- The Sheriff or his or her designee
- The City of Madison Chief of Police or designee
- Chiefs of Police Association designee
- The Director of the Department of Human Services or designee
- The Director of Public Safety Communications (911) or designee

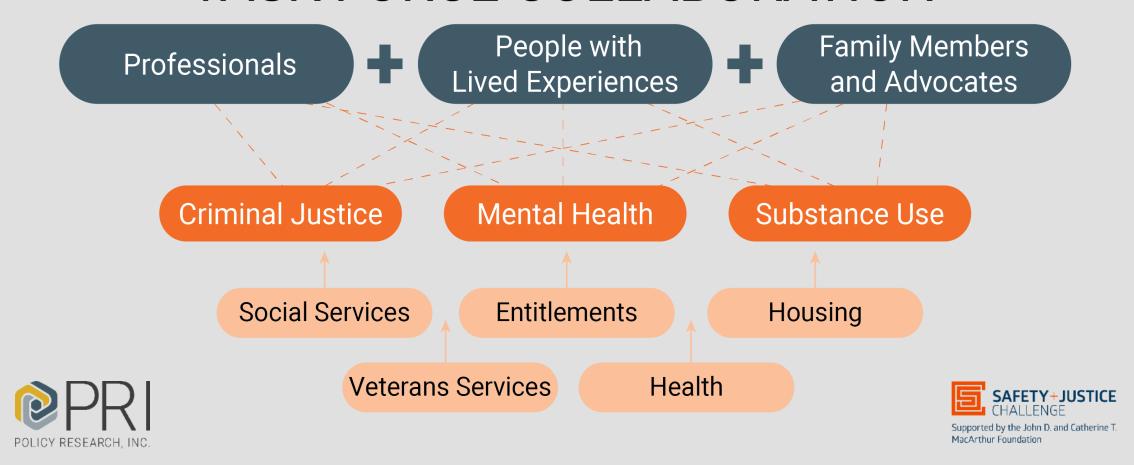
- The Director of NAMI Dane County or designee
- The District Attorney or designee
- The Public Defender or designee
- The Presiding Judge of Dane County Circuit Court or designee
- Department of Corrections designee
- The Director of Corporation Counsel or designee





Collaboration

TASK FORCE COLLABORATION



Sequential Intercept Model (SIM)

- People move through the CJS in predictable ways
- Illustrates key points, or intercepts, to ensure:
 - Prompt access to treatment
 - Opportunities for diversion
 - Timely movement through the CJS
 - Engagement with community resources



Use of the Sequential Intercept Model as an Approach to Decriminalization of People With Serious Mental Illness

The Sequential Intercept Model provides a conceptual framework for communities to use when considering the interface between the criminal sotice and mental health systems as they address concerns also mental disorders (personal continuity criminalization of people with mental illness. The model envisions a series of points of interception at which an intervention can be made to prevent individuals from entering or penetrating deeper into the criminal justice system. Ideally, most people will be intercepted at early points, with decreasing numbers at each subsequent point. The inter-ception points are law enforcement and emergency services; initial de-tention and initial hearings; jail, courts, forensie evaluations, and forensic commitments; reentry from jails, state prisons, and forensic hospitalization; and community corrections and community support. The model provides an organizing tool for a discussion of diversion and linkage alternatives and for systematically addressing criminalization. Us-ing the model, a community can develop targeted strategies that evolve over time to increase diversion of people with mental illness from the criminal justice system and to link them with community treatment. (Psychiatric Services 57:544-549, 2006)

tation, or "criminalization," of people with mental illness in the local criminal justice system (1,2). As part of that effort, the Summit County Alco-Health Services Bourd obtained technical assistance consultation from the tion, a conceptual model based on "penetrate" the criminal justice sys-

r the past several years, public health principles has emerged immit. County (greater to address the interface between the criminal justice and mental health sys-tems. We believe that this model—Sequential Intercept Model—can help other localities systematically develop tion of people with mental illness in

> Model: ideals and description We start with the ideal that people

Dr. Munetz is chief clinical officer of the Summit County Alcohol, Drug Addiction, and Mental Health Services Board, 100 West Codar Street, Suite 300, Akron, Ohio 45207 (e-unit), naturate Greenecom sulu). He is also affiliated with the department of psychiatry at Northeastern Ohio Universities Callege of Medictine in Revisions. Dr. Griffin is sentur consultant for the National CAINS Center for People 18th Co-couring Disorders in the Justice System and the Philadelphia Department of Behecteral Health.

matic mental illness shou with mental illness should "points of interception" or a dividuals with mental illne

be considered a filter (Figure 1). In health and criminal justice systems intercepted early, and more people with mental illness will move through all levels of the criminal justice system. As systems and collaboration de-

PSYCHATRIC SUBJECT + ps psychiatryoutine.org + April 2006 Not. 57 No. 4

SEQUENTIA CRIMINA JUSTICE

Promoting Community Alternatives for Individuals with Serious Mental Illness

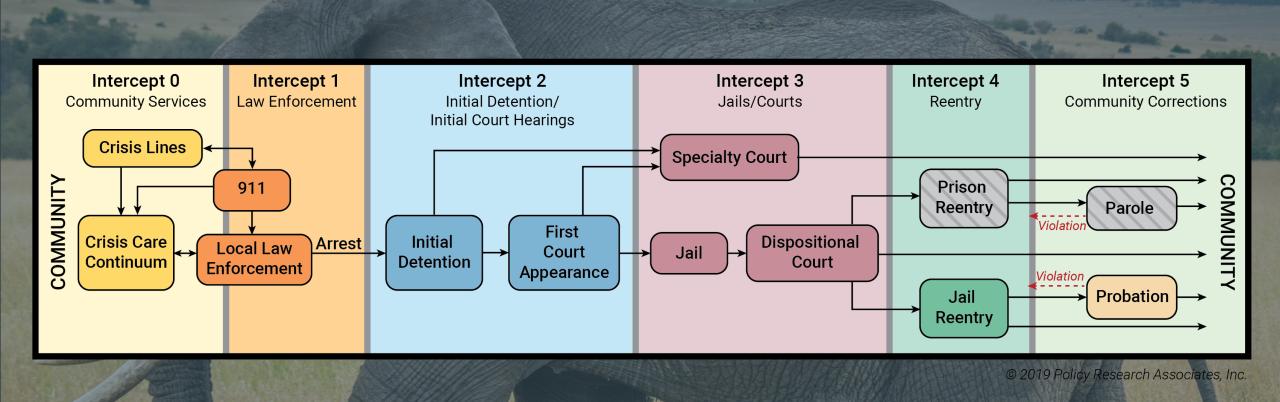
EDITED BY PATRICIA A. GRIFFIN, KIRK HEILBRUN. EDWARD P. MULVEY, DAVID DEMATTEO & CAROL A. SCHUBERT



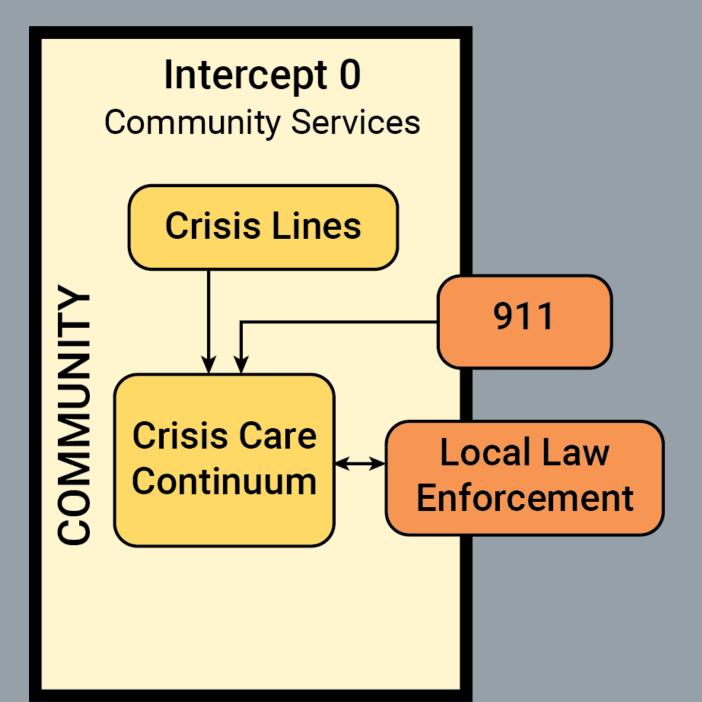
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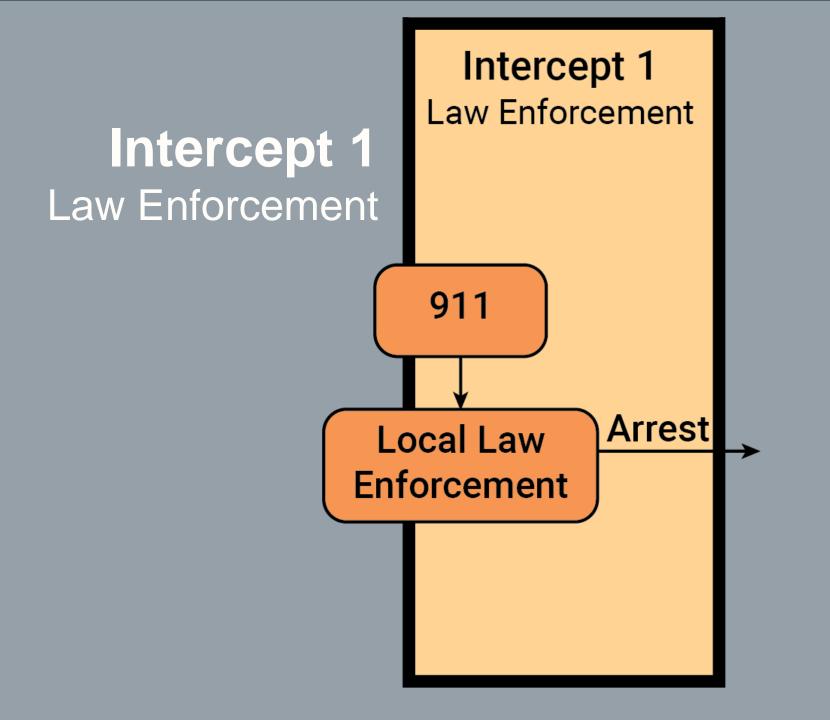
The "Unsequential" Model Community community Supervision Arrest Jail Initial Hearings Prison Reentry Mental Health Courts Substance Use

Sequential Intercept Model



Intercept 0
Community
Services





Diversion Equation in Intercepts 0/1

What First Responders Do Differently



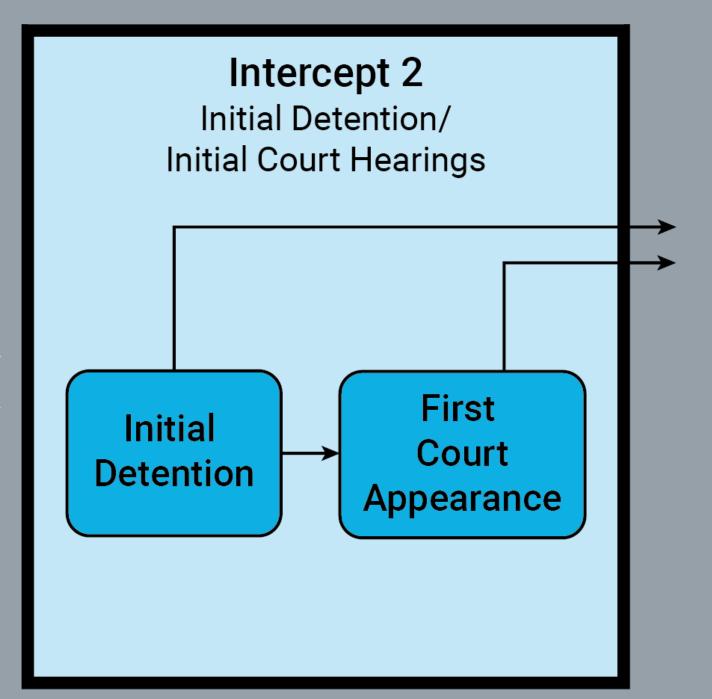
What Treatment
Providers Do
Differently

System Change They work together differently



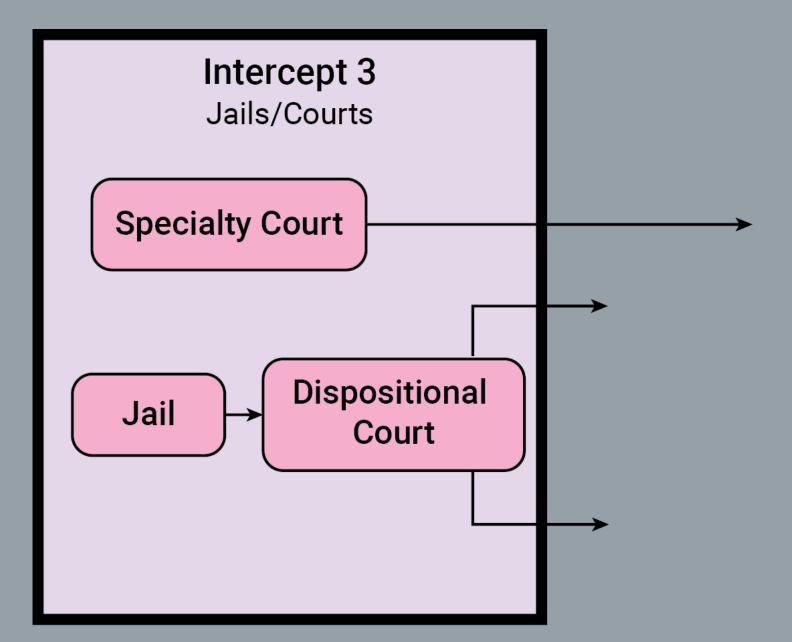


Intercept 2
Initial Detention/
Initial Court Hearings/
Pre-trial



Intercept 3

Jails/Courts



Intercept 4
Reentry

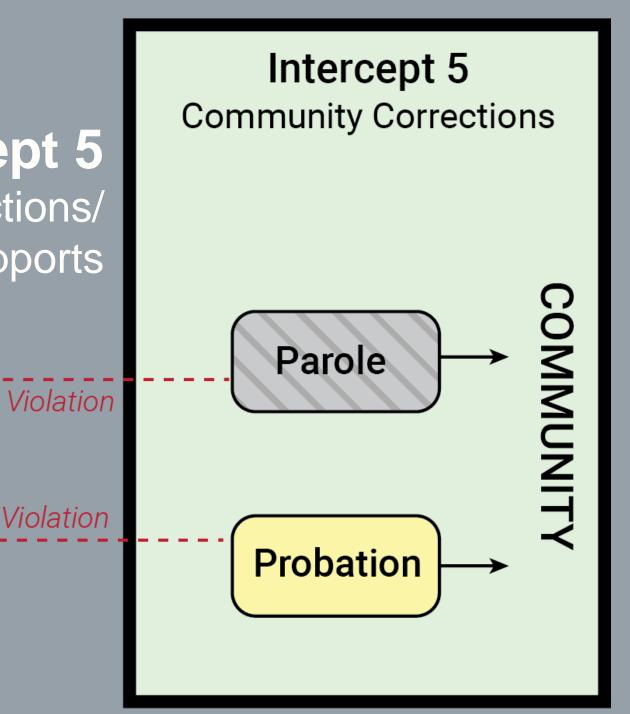
Intercept 4
Reentry

Prison Reentry

Jail Reentry

Intercept 5 Community Corrections/

Community Corrections/
Community Supports



Best Practices Across Intercepts

- Cross-systems collaboration and coordination of initiatives
- Routine identification of people with mental and substance use disorders
- Access to treatment/medication continuity
- Linkage to benefits to support treatment, including Medicaid and Social Security
- Information-sharing and performance measurement among BH, CJ, and housing/homeless providers





- Create a secure psychiatric center that is medically based
- 2. Increase access to affordable housing for justice-involved population
- 3. Create a voluntary crisis drop-off center and appropriate treatment services
- Use data to identify specific populations (high cost/high utilizers) and create appropriate treatment services
- 5. Create cross-Intercept treatment/resource data models/data points by race/ethnicity-program evaluation definitions/data dashboard, including payer sources

- 6. Increase utilization of forensic peers across Intercepts
- 7. Enhance communication and coordination of care plans
- 8. Create community-based teams at Intercept 2
- 9. Expand case management across Intercepts
- 10. Develop transportation resource coordination
- 11. Create rapid response at Intercepts 1 and 2

Dane County SIM Action Plans

- List the information/questions needed to inform the upcoming mental health study RFP
 - New 72-bed drop-off center from Strategic Behavioral Health (fall 2018) with secure/non-secure wings?
- 2. Data sharing between CJ/BH
- Improve system navigation through case management, care plans, and peer integration
 - Target population: those seeking help at Intercept 0; those who did not commit a crime/cannot be involuntarily held; and those at reentry
- 4. Housing- increase communication between providers





What's Next?

- SIM report/map as living documents
- Priorities may shift
- Intercept-specific vs. cross-intercept issues
- Expand network of stakeholders
- Engage support from local officials
- Develop mission/vision statements and guiding principles
- Integrate with other national initiatives
 - IACP's One Mind Campaign, CSG/NACo/APA's Stepping Up Initiative, NACo's Data-Driven Justice Initiative





Q&A?

Ashley Krider akrider@prainc.com Regi Huerter rhuerter@prainc.com 518-439-7415 x 5227

518-439-7415 x 5244



