

# Athens County, Ohio

## *Sequential Intercept Mapping* FINAL Report

May 9 – 10, 2017

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OHIO CRIMINAL JUSTICE  
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# *Sequential Intercept Mapping*

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# Athens County, Ohio

## *Sequential Intercept Mapping*

### Introduction

The purpose of this report is to provide a summary of the *Sequential Intercept Mapping* and *Taking Action for Change* workshops held in Athens County, Ohio on May 9 & 10, 2017. The workshops were sponsored by the Athens-Hocking-Vinton Alcohol Drug Addiction and Mental Health Services Board (317 Board), who provided staff to coordinate the effort along with a local planning team comprised of representatives from behavioral health and criminal justice agencies and the community. This report includes:

- A brief review of the origins and background for the workshop
- A summary of the information gathered at the workshop
- A *sequential intercept map* as developed by the group during the workshop
- An action planning matrix as developed by the group
- Observations, comments, and recommendations to help Athens County achieve its goals

Recommendations contained in this report are based on information received prior to or during the *Sequential Intercept Mapping* workshops. Additional information is provided that may be relevant to future action planning.

### Background

The 317 Board and the Athens City Police Department requested the *Sequential Intercept Mapping* and *Taking Action for Change* workshops in August 2016 following a community leaders' meeting with retired Justice Evelyn Stratton to discuss opportunities under the *Stepping Up Initiative* and subsequent attendance at the Ohio *Stepping Up* Summit. The purpose of the request was to provide assistance to Athens County with:

- Creation of a map indicating points of interface among all relevant local systems
- Identification of resources, gaps, and barriers in the existing systems
- Development of a strategic action plan to promote progress in addressing the criminal justice diversion and treatment needs of adults with mental illness in contact with the criminal justice system

The participants in the workshop included 27 individuals representing multiple stakeholder systems including mental health, substance use treatment, human services, corrections, consumers and consumer support/advocacy, law enforcement, and the courts. A complete list of participants is available in the resources section of this document. David Brown, Teri Gardner and Ruth H. Simera from the Criminal Justice Coordinating Center of Excellence facilitated the workshop sessions.

### Values

Those present at the workshop expressed commitment to open, collaborative discussion regarding improving the cross-systems response for justice-involved individuals with mental illness and co-occurring disorders. Participants agreed that the following values and concepts were important components of their discussions and should remain central to their decision-making: *Hope, Choice, Respect, Compassion, Abolishing Stigma, Using Person-First Language, Celebrating Diversity, and the belief that Recovery is Possible.*

## Objectives of the Sequential Intercept Mapping Exercise

The *Sequential Intercept Mapping* Exercise has three primary objectives:

1. Development of a comprehensive picture of how people with mental illness and co-occurring disorders flow through the Athens County criminal justice system along five distinct intercept points: Law Enforcement and Emergency Services, Initial Detention/Initial Court Hearings, Jails and Courts, Reentry, and Community Corrections/Community Support.
2. Identification of gaps, resources, and opportunities at each intercept for individuals in the target population.
3. Development of priorities for activities designed to improve system and service level responses for individuals in the target population.

The Athens County Sequential Intercept Map created during the workshop can be found in this report on page 6.

### **Keys to Success: Cross-System Task Force, Consumer Involvement, Representation from Key Decision Makers, Data Collection**

#### Existing Cross-Systems Partnerships

Athens County stakeholders and service providers have been involved in a variety of collaborative relationships and initiatives over the years. There are currently four primary cross-system collaborative teams/coalition: Reentry Task Force, CIT Steering Committee, Multi-disciplinary Diversion Team/Board and the Crisis Admission Workgroup. Athens County Board of Commissioners also recently passed a Stepping Up resolution, a commitment on the part of the county's governmental offices to address the issue of over-representation of individuals with mental illness in the county criminal justice system.

#### Consumer Involvement

The local planning team included one peer support individual and the Vice President of the local NAMI Chapter; both participated in the full workshop.

#### Representation from Key Decision Makers

- The group composition provided reasonable cross-system representation with key decision makers present for the court system, jail, and mental health system.
- Key players that were missing at the workshops: dispatch services, victim advocacy, and Municipal Court leadership.

#### Data Collection

- The Athens County Planning Team compiled the following items to be reviewed by facilitators in preparation for the workshops and to be included in the workshop manual:
  - Completed Community Collaboration Questionnaire

- Southeast Regional Jail Data for January 2016 – December 2016
- Additional data provided by the Criminal Justice Coordinating Center of Excellence included:
  - Athens County Crisis Intervention Team Cumulative Training Report, with Ohio CIT Map – status of Crisis Intervention Team Development in Ohio, May 1, 2017
  - Athens County CIT Officers Roster Project Summary Report, September 2015

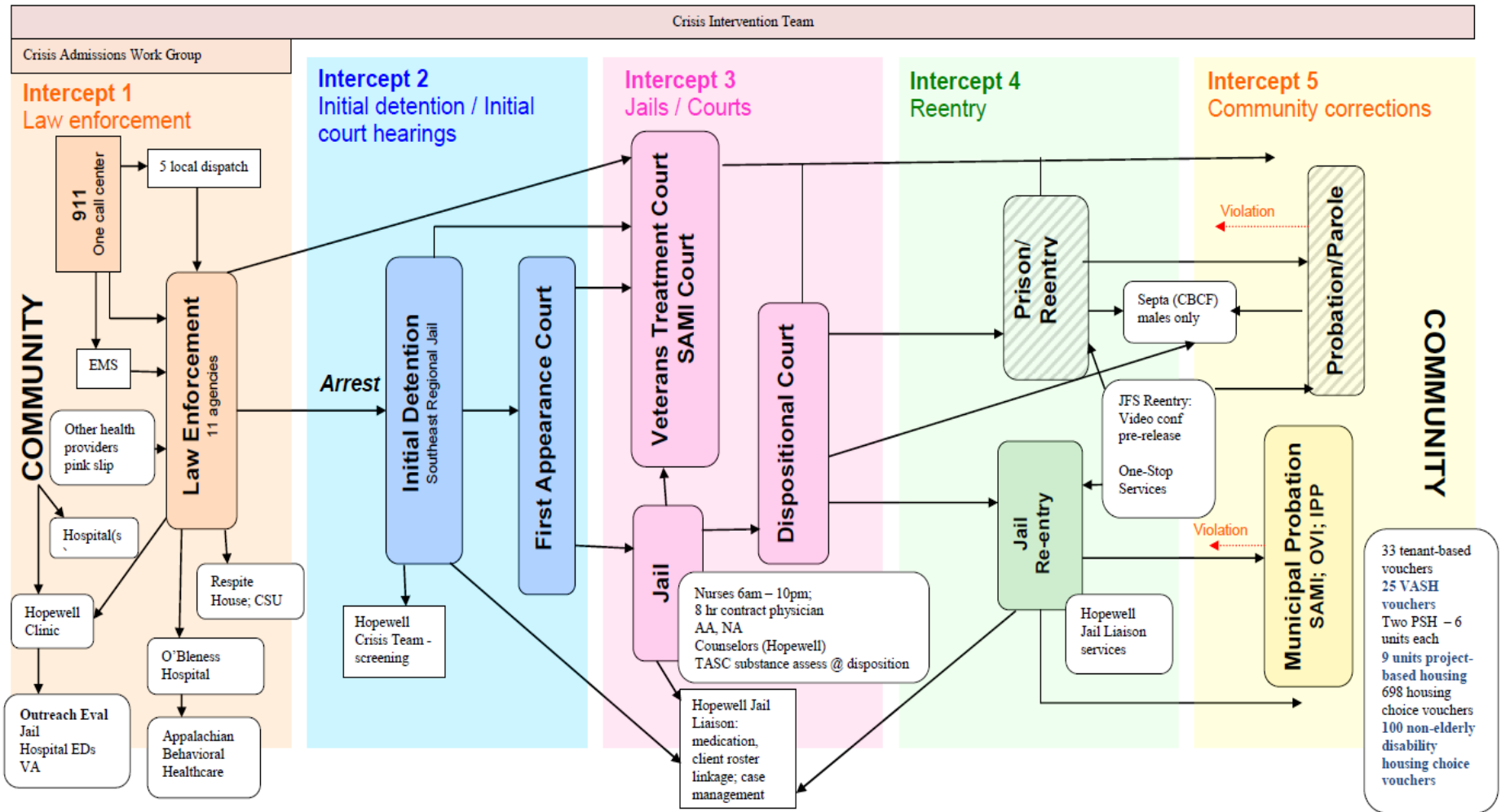
**General Recommendations:**

- At all stages of the Intercept Model, seek opportunities to utilize and share data and information across systems, both public and private, that will aid in identifying and documenting the involvement of people with severe mental illness and often co-occurring disorders in the Athens County criminal justice system and promoting use of alternatives.
- Be strategic in collecting data. Identify and clearly define across systems the population being addressed so that a specific data set can be tracked to gauge improvement and inform the mental health and criminal justice systems of needs within the systems and needs of persons being served.

# Sequential Intercept Mapping

## Athens County, Ohio

# Sequential Intercepts for Change: Criminal Justice - Mental Health Partnerships – Athens County May 2017



## Athens County Sequential Intercept Map Narrative

The *Sequential Intercept Mapping* exercise is based on the Sequential Intercept Model developed by Mark Munetz, MD and Patty Griffin, PhD in conjunction with the National GAINS Center (Munetz & Griffin, 2006). During the exercise, participants were guided to identify gaps in services, resources, and opportunities at each of the five distinct intercept points.

This narrative reflects information gathered during the *Sequential Intercept Mapping* Exercise. It provides a description of local activities at each intercept point, as well as gaps and opportunities identified at each point. This narrative may be used as a reference in reviewing the Athens County Sequential Intercept Map. The cross-systems local planning team may choose to revise or expand information gathered in the activity.

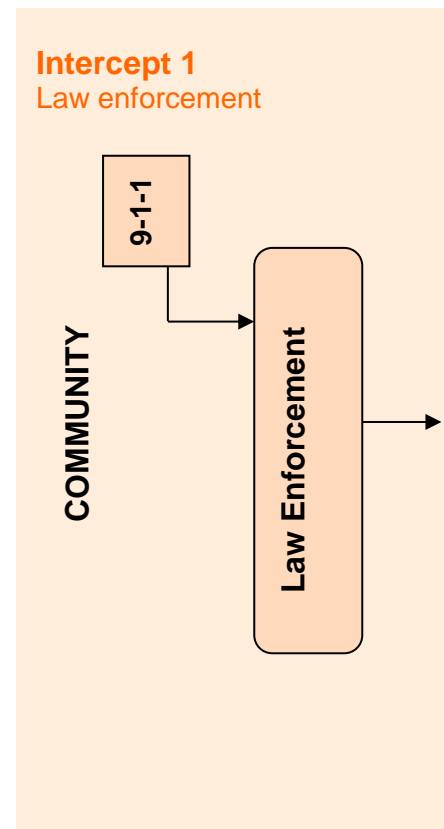
The gaps and opportunities identified in this report are the result of “brainstorming” during the workshop and include a broad range of input from workshop participants. These points reflect a variety of stakeholder opinions and are therefore subjective rather than a majority consensus. In some instances, the local task force may need to seek further information from participants to clarify the context or scope of the comments.

### Intercept I: Law Enforcement / Emergency Services

In Athens County, law enforcement is accomplished by the County Sheriff’s Office, Ohio State Highway Patrol, and local law enforcement agencies in various towns or cities. Law enforcement options for responding to people with mental illness include advise, summons, arrest, transport to regional jail, referral to provider agencies, involuntary civil commitment (pink slip/blue slip), referral to hospital emergency departments, or a combination of these options.

#### Dispatch / 9-1-1

- Athens County has one call center, the 911 Emergency Communications Center operated by the Athens County Commissioners, which is responsible for dispatching Fire and EMS for the county, and Law Enforcement for the county, except for Ohio University, Highway Patrol, Athens City and Hocking College Police Departments. The 911 Center transfers callers to these dispatch centers.
- Those present at the workshop noted that community members often call their local non-emergency number, which can prevent a delay in dispatching local officers, but can also necessitate a transfer to the 911 Emergency Communications Center if something other than local law enforcement response is required.
- There is currently no formal training of dispatchers re: mental illness and/or CIT, although six dispatchers from Ohio University have completed the full 40-hour CIT course.
- NAMI provides information on CIT in their Family-to-Family training but without dispatcher training and knowledge of CIT, the ability to request CIT officers may be somewhat limited.
- Dispatch utilizes mental health codes; however, if a mental health concern is discovered on scene codes are not revised, but Law Enforcement will make a notation in the remarks.
- There is currently no formal data collection process re: mental illness and/or CIT.



#### Law Enforcement and Crisis Intervention Team model

According to the Ohio Peace Officer Training Commission (OPOTC) County Agency Report issued April 21, 2017, Athens County has 11 Law Enforcement Agencies: Albany Police Department, Amesville Police Department, Appalachian Behavioral Healthcare Police Department, Athens County Sheriff’s Office, Athens City



Police Department, Buchtel Police Department, Coolville Police Department, Glouster Police Department, Hocking College Police Department, Nelsonville Police Department, and Ohio University Police Department, with an estimated 95 full-time officers.

- As of July 1, 2017, the Athens County CIT program has held 15 courses, with annual CIT training averaging 25-30 participants. Most Law Enforcement agencies have participated in CIT training, which is a 40-hour course composed of lectures, interactions with mental health consumers and services, and scenario-based roleplays including practice of de-escalation skills. Records indicate that 150 full-time officers have completed CIT training. Three law enforcement agencies have not participated in CIT training; Amesville, Buchtel and Coolville Police Departments.
  - Seven EMS have completed the full 40-hour CIT course.
- Law Enforcement can drop off individuals at Hopewell Health Center's Respite House for crisis stabilization and/or the agency's outpatient clinic for assessments. Respite House does not have a written policy and officers are often turned away.
- Law Enforcement and local health providers utilize blue slips and pink slips respectively to initiate a civil commitment process and differentiate between the two authorities. Health providers may contact law enforcement for transport to local hospitals under civil commitment procedures; however, based on protocols worked out by the Crisis Admissions Work Group, OhioHealth O'Bleness Hospital will expect a "blue-slip" be provided by police officers to drop off at the hospital for evaluation.
- Law Enforcement estimated that 20% of encounters result in arrest and transport to Southeastern Ohio Regional Jail. If demand for space at the jail exceeds capacity, individuals are transported to Washington or Ross County jails.
- Typically, Ohio University does not incarcerate their students; however, students may be detained at a six-hour holding facility while local law enforcement complete booking procedures.
- Police typically provide transportation to local services and hospitals.
- EMS normally co-responds for suicide attempts and threats or other situations involving harm or potential harm.
- There is currently no formal or widespread collection of CIT data.

## **Crisis Services**

- Hopewell Health Centers operates a 24-hour crisis hotline, outpatient clinic, and the Respite House a 24-hour voluntary eight-bed drop-off Crisis Stabilization Unit.
- In 2018, the Adam-Amanda Mental Health Rehabilitation Center will open. This 17-bed facility will provide four-beds for Crisis Stabilization, four-beds for long-term residents/diversion and nine-beds for individuals leaving Appalachian Behavioral Healthcare. Participants at the workshop were not clear on how this center will affect the Respite House.
- Mental Health First Aid is offered to local crisis services and community residents.
- The Crisis Admission Workgroup meets quarterly and consists of mental health, law enforcement, Southeastern Ohio Regional Jail, and OhioHealth O'Bleness representation. The workgroup shares information and troubleshoots issues pertaining to mental health crisis response and services. Participants indicated the Workgroup has helped a lot over the years, particularly with improving and clarifying communications and procedures.
- Ohio University has a multi-disciplinary group that performs early identification and linkage to treatment and other services functions.

## **Hospitals / Emergency Rooms / Inpatient Psychiatric Centers**

- The state hospital is Appalachian Behavioral Healthcare (ABH). ABH staff in attendance at the workshop indicated that Athens County is doing an excellent job with how they access the hospital services (blue slip, medical screening process), and that there are not many findings for competency restoration and minimal use of placement for individuals found Not Guilty by Reason of Insanity (NGRI).
- The only hospital in Athens County is OhioHealth O'Bleness. Occasionally individuals are transported to Hocking Valley Regional Hospital in Hocking County. Both hospitals have Emergency Departments which serve as the typical after-hours access to mental health care.

- OhioHealth O’Bleness has a 17-bed Emergency Department that receives the majority individuals transported for mental health services, and averages six to- nine prescreens a day; however due to the proximity of ABH they receive patients from several counties.
- Hospital staff will conduct a medical and substance use screen. After medical clearance, the hospital will contact Hopewell Health Centers for pre-screening. Average time in the ER for admission to the next service is three to six hours. Three days after discharge, Hopewell Health Centers conducts a follow-up to discuss referral follow-through.
- If inpatient care is needed, staff will contact ABH. If a bed is not available at ABH, individuals will wait at the local hospital until a bed becomes available; however, there is not a locked unit, and someone is assigned to sit with patients while waiting.
- Although there were differing experiences with officer wait time at the hospital ER, it was noted that typically the responding officer is not required to stay at the hospital unless hospital security is unable to manage the individual; however, officers have been requested to return to make an arrest.
- Hocking Valley Regional Hospital staff will conduct initial screening. After screening, the hospital will contact Hopewell Health Centers for pre-screening.

### **Detoxification**

- Currently there are no detoxification units in Athens County. ABH and the jail both indicated a high incidence of individuals needing withdrawal management. ABH reported over half the hospital population has an opioid use disorder.
- Outpatient services exist; however, there are no community services available for meth, heroin, or benzos.

### **Probate**

- Assisted Outpatient Treatment is not utilized.

### **Veterans**

- Chillicothe VA Medical Center operates during business hours but does not accept emergent patients.
- Both OhioHealth O’Bleness and Hopewell Health Centers screen for veteran status.
- Law Enforcement can refer to Veterans Treatment Court.

### **Intercept I Gaps**

- CIT training for call-takers and dispatchers
- Dispatch underutilizes mental health codes, resulting in under-reporting of the number of arrested individuals with mental illness
- Supportive housing for individuals with serious mental illness
- Respite House not utilized to full capacity due to lack of communication with law enforcement
- OhioHealth O’Bleness does not have a secure area
- Data re. mental illness/CIT
- VA Medical Center location
- Lack of one stop drop off for law enforcement
- Resource hand-out for law enforcement
- Psychiatric bed availability
- Detox services
- Funding for long lasting injectable medications

### **Intercept I Opportunities**

- Dispatcher handoff without involving law enforcement
- Mental Health First Aid offered to local crisis services and community residents

## ■ Education regarding the Adam-Amanda Mental Health Rehabilitation Center

### Recommendations:

- Athens County has a long-standing and robust CIT training program with local champions who have contributed to the state's success in CIT dissemination. Further development of additional core elements of a CIT program could improve the county's front-line response for individuals with mental illness. Specifically,
  - - The county has a Crisis Admissions Work Group, and yet there seem to be ongoing challenges related to law enforcement use of the local crisis stabilization unit. It's possible that low utilization of the crisis services is feeding a higher rate of arrest of individuals with mental illness. Perhaps the work group could address these challenges and outline mutually agreeable, consistent and beneficial protocols.
    - Dispatchers/call-takers can add value to a CIT program, including de-escalation strategies and referrals to community services, which can save officer time and potentially reduce hospital ED visits. The county should consider adding companion courses to the routine CIT training offerings. These courses, often for dispatchers, EMS and fire, range in length but are typically shorter than the 40-hour course. The average length of dispatcher CIT companion training in other Ohio communities is 8-16 hours.
    - Following dispatcher/call-taker training, jurisdictions should consider how best to utilize CIT officers, i.e., scheduling shifts to ensure CIT coverage and promoting the use of CIT officers on mental illness crisis calls.
    - Also following dispatcher training, jurisdiction should be encouraged to establish mental illness/CIT data collection and reporting
    - CIT training should include routine offerings of refresher and advanced training for existing CIT officers. It can be helpful to ask CIT officers to provide input on these topics.
    - With appropriate county-wide representation, the CIT Steering Committee could guide the implementation of an encounter form to be used by all Law Enforcement agencies and work toward a consistent procedure across all law enforcement agencies for collecting and analyzing law enforcement data on mental health calls.

## Intercept II: (*Following Arrest*) Initial Detention / Initial Court Hearing

### Initial Detention

- Southeastern Ohio Regional Jail is the only full-service detention facility for Athens County. The jail serves Athens, Hocking, Morgan, Perry and Vinton Counties and serves as an overflow facility for other counties.
- The jail pre-screens all potential inmates before acceptance into the facility. The intake process includes a 25-question medical screening that includes mental health questions. All inmate personal information is entered into the XJail jail management software system.
  - During the pre-screening process, if an individual is in crisis or suicidal, staff will contact Hopewell Health Centers and jail nursing staff while maintaining the individual on suicide watch in the booking cell. The screening for suicide was created in-house by jail staff.
  - After the pre-screen, if an individual is in withdrawal, staff may provide necessary medications up to 72-hours.
- Jail medical staffing consists of four full-time nurses, and one part-time nurse. Nursing staff is on-site 112 hours/week (6am – 10pm daily) and on-call at other times. Team Health contracts one physician eight hours/week. Referrals to mental health are made as needed, in-house or to external providers.
- Individuals may have access to outside medications once the medications are verified, and family may be contacted to get medications if needed. Inmates are segregated during the medication validation process to ensure no abuse is occurring. Via an Innovation Grant, Hopewell Health Centers provides a liaison that performs daily booking reports. If an inmate with mental illness does not have medication, the liaison will contact the inmate's provider and request a prescription. If medications are not available via the jail formulary, the liaison will utilize jail funds to use an external pharmacy. Hopewell Health Centers' clients may contact their psychiatrist who will contact the jail physician to discuss medications.

## Arraignment

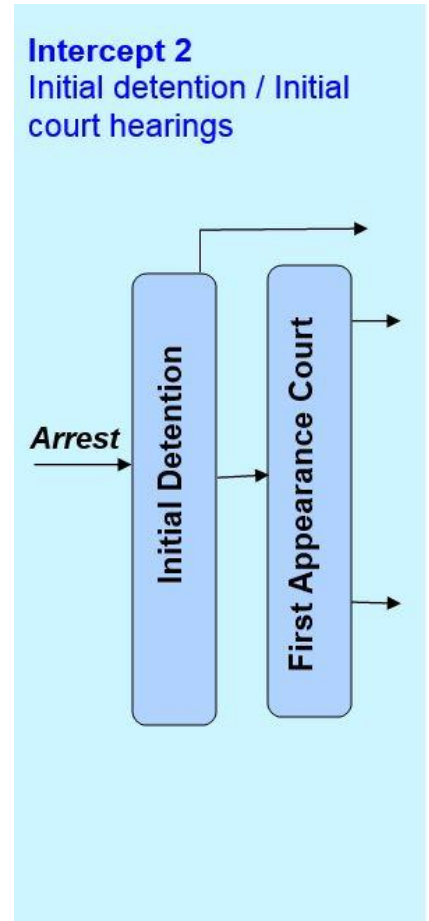
- Athens County has one Municipal Court located in Athens. All felony and misdemeanor initial hearings take place in this court, most by video and within 72 hours, barring a holiday or long weekend. Direct indictment may take 4-5 days.
- Specialty court referral does not occur at initial hearing.
- The Public Defender's office represents both misdemeanor and felony cases; typically, individuals do not have legal representation at the initial hearing in Municipal Court; nor is the prosecutor's office present. If obtained for a felony case, the Public Defender can request a substance use screening at this stage. If mental health concerns are discovered the judge will instruct the individual to obtain legal representation after the initial hearing.
- There are no formal pretrial services at the Municipal level. Release decisions are made by the Judge, with law enforcement providing recommendations or observations in roughly 50% of cases.
- Once in Common Pleas Court, the prosecutor and public defender are both present in arraignment. The felony prosecutor makes bond recommendations based on charges and may order a substance use assessment and adherence to recommendations as a term and condition of bond.
- Individuals with mental illness are not typically eligible for diversion programs, which are primarily first-time offender programs.

### Intercept II – Identified Gaps

- ▣ Validated screening tools are not used by jail or courts to identify possible mental illness, substance use disorder, trauma, or criminogenic risk
- ▣ Pretrial services
- ▣ Currently no eligibility screening for diversion programs i.e. prior offense
- ▣ Comparison of jail formulary to 317 Board formulary
- ▣ Cross-walk of jail roster to agencies other than Hopewell

### Intercept II – Identified Opportunities

- ▣ Collaboration with jail physician and Hopewell Health Centers psychiatrist for medications.



## Recommendations

- Consider ways to increase early access to legal counsel for individuals with mental illness. Legal counsel is important as early as possible in the criminal justice process, ideally at first court appearance, especially for individuals with serious mental illness. Addressing issues related to rights, bond, bail, negotiations with law enforcement and prosecutors and collateral consequences of plea decisions are best addressed early on and with appropriate counsel. Contra Costa County, California provides access to counsel pre-arrest. Paralegals at the Public Defender's Office engage in a screening interview with individuals to assess dynamic risk factors. Their assessment report is sent to the probation department, where a screening of static factors is performed. The two assessment reports are combined in a report to the court. The Constitution Project National Right to Counsel Committee issued a report in March 2015, "Don't I Need a Lawyer: pretrial Justice and the Right to Counsel at First Judicial Bail Hearing", which will be included in the Community Packet from the CJ CCoE, along with other resources and publications.

## Intercept III: Jails / Courts

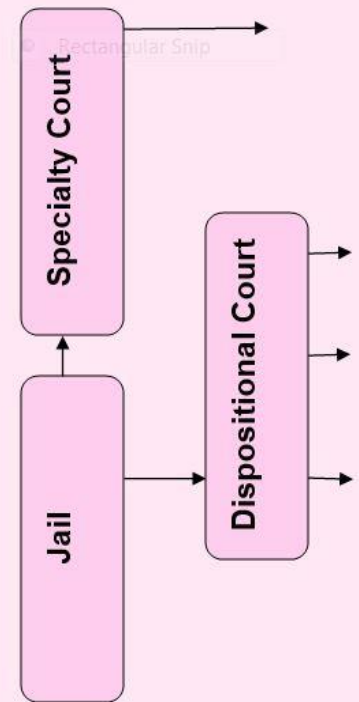
### Jail

- The Southeastern Ohio Regional Jail rated capacity is 224 and average length of stay across all counties and all populations is eight days. The average daily population was 220 for the two months preceding the workshop; an estimated 40% are pretrial and 30% probation detainees for violations associated with drug use, non-reporting, etc...
- Fifty-Five Correction Officers have completed CIT training.
- The jail does not currently capture data on individuals with mental illness; as a result, recidivism and length of stay information is not available for this target population.
- Hopewell Health Centers provides a counselor 20 hours/week through a grant to offer programming 3-4 days/week. The counselor can also do diagnostic assessments. In addition, a counselor is on site three hours/week, which offers acute mental health services and referral. Hopewell's jail liaison tracks inmates with serious mental illness by running a booking report Monday through Friday and comparing it to the agency's mental health roster. As noted above, the liaison assists in obtaining medication, contacts community providers for assistance with medications if needed and if client status is known and may attend court hearings with clients. Jail staff can also refer to the liaison based on screenings and other collateral information. Funding for the liaison position is through an OMHAS Innovation Grant and currently due to end June 30, 2017.
- Treatment Alternatives to Street Crime (TASC) provides substance use screening and assessments at the jail, primarily post-disposition.
- The jail has the following additional services available to individuals: AA, NA, and faith-based programming.
- All services offered in the jail are self-initiated; at times jail staff may recommend an inmate.

### Court

- Municipal Court evaluations are completed by private providers, often Dr. David Malawista and Greg Janson. Competency is not typically raised as an issue for municipal cases.
- Common Pleas competency and sanity evaluations are completed by the Forensic Diagnostic Center in Guernsey County.
- Municipal and Common Pleas' judges will recommend treatment; however, this typically only occurs when public defenders are proactive.

### Intercept 3 Jails / Courts



## Specialty Courts

- According to the Supreme Court of Ohio Specialized Dockets Certification Status Sheet, as of June 9, 2017, Athens County has the following specialized dockets:

Judge Name	Jurisdiction	Docket Type	Status June 9, 2017
George P. McCarthy	Common Pleas	Veterans Treatment	Certified
William Allan Grim (pending transfer to Judge Todd Grace)	Municipal	OVI	Certified
William Allan Grim (pending transfer to Judge Todd Grace)	Municipal	SAMI	Certified

- Typically, specialty court referral is completed by the judge, prosecutor or public defender.
- The SAMI Court has a capacity of 25 with a current caseload of 16-18 assigned to one probation officer. Hopewell Health Centers provides the assessments and individual and group treatment services. Goals of SAMI Court involvement include six-months stabilization, housing, medication, and no new charges. The total time between enrollment and graduation is about 1 ½ years.
- OVI Court has a current caseload of 25-30.
- There are no formal screening processes for any docket.

## Veterans

- TASC provides a liaison to the jail for veterans.
- The Veterans Treatment Court has a current caseload of five. Eligibility requirements are currently flexible as the court builds the caseload, and most referrals are coming through the Public Defender's Office. The total time between enrollment and graduation is about a year.
- There is an existing partnership with the VJO.

## Intercept III – Identified Gaps

- ▣ Jail data collection
- ▣ Data to determine the need for a mental health court
- ▣ Communication between jail and the courts
- ▣ Veterans Treatment Court at the Municipal level – more programming needed with an increase in Veterans coming through the municipal court system

## Intercept III – Identified Opportunities

- ▣ On-going need to educate/train judges re: understanding the nature of psychopathology
- ▣ There is a growing interest in mental illness related issues by the public defender, prosecutor's office and judiciary. All three judges are new to the court in the past two years.

## Recommendations

- Collect data in the municipal court system to determine possible need for specialty dockets – mental health court and/or Veterans treatment court
- Implement an evidence-based screening instrument for mental illness at booking at the regional jail. The Brief Jail Mental Health Screen could easily be inserted into the existing medical screening and replace similar but untested questions.



## Intercept IV: Prisons / Reentry

### Prison

- Community Linkage referrals from OMHAS regarding individuals returning from prison to the community are sent to Hopewell Health Centers. In the past year, OHMHAS completed five referrals to Athens County. A placement plan is coordinated, and when applicable, probation officers visit the placement site in advance.
- Probation and Parole does not receive information regarding judicial release.
- Athens County Job & Family Services (JFS) receives a list of upcoming releases and provides reentry services via video conferences. Hopewell Health Centers often participates in the video conference.
- The One-Stop Benefit Bank is available upon release.
- The county utilizes the Southeastern Probation Treatment Alternative (SEPTA) Correctional Facility in Nelsonville as its primary Community-based Correction Facility (CBCF).
  - SEPTA can house 112 males, has a separate case management staff, and is an option for placement for post-release control, as well as referral from probation in lieu of incarceration for violations of probation.
  - While individuals with mental illness are eligible and SEPTA has some financial support to help with medication in some cases, the population remains a high drug-treatment caseload.
  - Twenty-One Correction Officers have completed CIT training.

### Jail

- Individuals are released with their remaining medication only when a nurse is available, which varies depending upon release.
- The liaison provides reentry services and follow-up services with individuals prior to or upon release. Intakes for Hopewell services can be completed prior to release, and attempts are made to have appointments in place for other providers prior to release. Individuals on Probation and/or Parole may continue case management services through Hopewell Health Centers or can be transferred to another case manager as needed or requested.
- Job and Family Services (JFS) has a reentry specialist and utilizes Benefit Bank and other resources to facilitate reentry services.

### Intercept IV – Identified Gaps

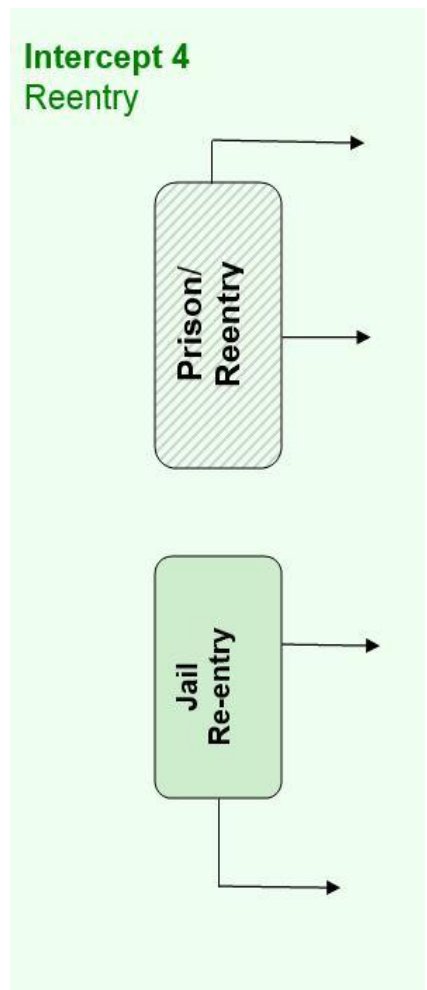
- Judicial release cases do not provide information back to the community
- Communication delay in courts regarding release
- Insufficient housing capacity
- Insufficient adult care facilities
- No use of peer supports

### Intercept IV – Identified Opportunities

- Judicial release with informed recommendations based on assessment for planning appropriate supervision and services

### Recommendations:

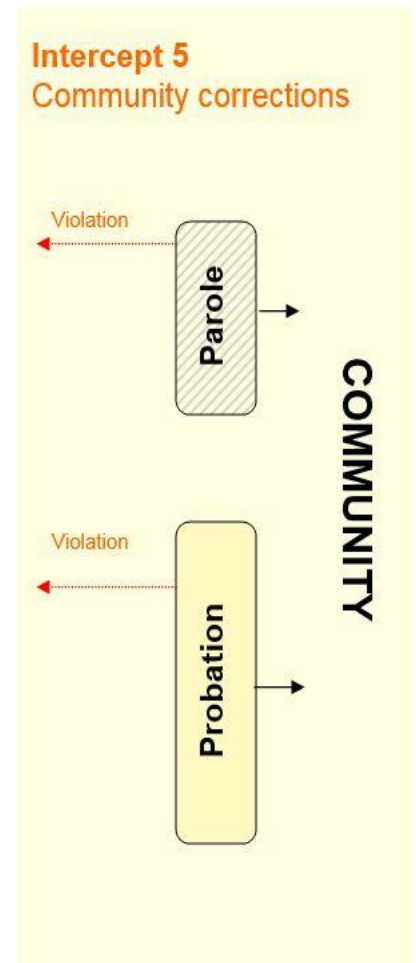
- See Cross-Intercept recommendation, re: Peer Support Services.



## Intercept V: Community Corrections / Community Support

### Probation/Parole

- Common Pleas has seven Probation/Parole Officers provided by the Adult Parole Authority (APA) through a contract with the county. The caseload average is 100 with 17% of caseloads on post-release control and the remainder on probation and judicial release. .
- Officers do not have specialized caseloads; however, three of the seven officers have completed CIT training, and all receive in-service training two - four **hours/year**. ORAS results are used to determine supervision level, Clients are linked with services through Hopewell Health Centers, Integrated Services and JFS, often based on ORAS results.
  - Electronic monitoring is used by Common Pleas, ordered by the court and monitored by constables, but not available to indigent individuals because of associated costs.
- Municipal Court has two Probation Officers; both have completed CIT training. Validated screening for criminogenic risk is not utilized; however, the officer designated for SAMI Court received specialized SAMI training through the Supreme Court of Ohio and has a current caseload of 16-18. The second officer is designated for OVI court with a current caseload of 25-30 and an additional caseload which also includes Intensive Probation.
- Participants discussed challenges for probation officers and clients resulting from varying rules across courts and caseloads. In some instances, a violation of probation or parole may result in mandatory return to prison for individuals with mental illness. In these cases, the county tries to limit the jail stay to two-three days to avoid the financial responsibility.



### Community Supports

The following represents services, agencies and programs that were highlighted during the workshop and is not meant to be an exhaustive or comprehensive roster of all community supports available in Athens County.

- JFS provides The Work Station program, which offers employment support.
- The Assertive Community Treatment (ACT) Team provides case management.
- NAMI provides Family-to-Family training twice a year.
- Peer and Recovery Support Providers offers peer drop-in centers to review local services.
- Hopewell Health Centers provides primary care services, case management, outpatient counseling, Cognitive Behavior Therapy (CBT), substance use outpatient treatment and transportation services.
- Housing was identified as a gap for Athens County. These existing services were highlighted:
  - One five-bed Project Based unit for single adults.
  - One four-bed Project Based unit for families.
  - Two six-unit Permanent Support Housing vouchers.
  - Thirty-three tenant-based vouchers through Hopewell Health Centers.
  - Twenty-Five Housing and Urban Development (HUD) Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing (VASH) vouchers.
  - 698 Housing Choice vouchers.
  - One hundred non-elderly disability Housing Choice vouchers.
- Other services that were listed as available in the community, but not specifically itemized included Recovery Housing programs, shelter services, and Continuing with Care.

### Intercept V – Identified Gaps

- Lack of specialized caseloads for Probation/Parole Department



- ▣ Lack of screening tool for criminogenic risk for Municipal Court and probation
- ▣ Screening for mental illness
- ▣ Housing for sex offenders, a few of which also have SMI
- ▣ Housing capacity – transitional and permanent supported housing
- ▣ Adult care facilities – no group homes in county (nearest are in Fairfield and Chillicothe)

### **Intercept V – Identified Opportunities**

- ▣ Recovery housing in development
- ▣ Hocking College recently joined the JED Foundation
- ▣ Team meeting to discuss mandatory/direct returns

### **Recommendations:**

- Given the inconsistency of screening for mental illness at earlier stages of the justice system, all probationers should be screened for potential mental health, substance use, and trauma related needs and referred for assessment and recommended services based on screening/assessment.

# Priorities for Change

Athens County,  
Ohio

## Athens County Priorities

Upon completion of the *Sequential Intercept Mapping*, the assembled stakeholders reviewed identified gaps and opportunities across the intercepts and then proposed priorities for collaboration in the future. After discussion, each participant voted for their top three priorities.

Listed below are the results of the voting and the priorities ranked in order of voting preference, along with issues or information associated with each priority as brainstormed by the large group which all agreed need to be considered by each sub-committee.

At the close of the workshop, it was agreed that the ADAMHS Board would serve as the convening entity for the stakeholder group and for the workgroups as needed.

### Top Priorities for Change

1. Detox Services
2. Secure Area at Hospital (local, O'Bleness)
3. Validated Screening
4. Improved Planning for Judicial Release

### Other Priorities – items receiving one or more votes during the prioritization process

- Supportive housing for individuals with serious mental illness (7 votes, Intercept 1)
- On-going need to educate/train judges re: understanding the nature of psychopathology (7 votes, Intercept 3)
- Lack of specialized caseloads for Probation/Parole Department (7 votes, Intercept 5)
- CIT training for call-takers and dispatchers (2 votes, Intercept 1)
- Eligibility for diversion programs i.e. prior offense (2 votes, Intercept 2)
- Communication between jail and the courts (2 votes, Intercept 3)
- Veterans Treatment Court at the Municipal level (2 votes, Intercept 3)
- Communication delay in courts regarding release (2 votes, Intercept 4)
- Dispatch underutilizes mental health codes and number of arrested individuals with mental illness (1 vote, Intercept 1)
- Respite House not utilized due to lack of communication with law enforcement (1 vote, Intercept 1)
- Mental Health First Aid offered to local crisis services and community residents (1 vote, Intercept 1)
- Jail data collection (1 vote, Intercept 3)
- Insufficient housing capacity (1 vote, Intercept 4)

### Additional Recommendations

#### Cross-Intercepts Recommendations:

- Consider establishing cross-system procedures and resources for responding to early warning signs of problems with individuals (decompensation).
- Consider developing Peer Recovery/Support Services that can be used at all intercept points, especially as part of the crisis response continuum and for reentry to the community.

#### Parking Lot Issues

- AoT (Assisted Outpatient Treatment)

## Additional Resources

Arnold Foundation	<a href="http://www.arnoldfoundation.org">www.arnoldfoundation.org</a>
BeST Practices in Schizophrenia Treatment Center (BeST Center)	<a href="http://www.neomed.edu/academics/bestcenter">http://www.neomed.edu/academics/bestcenter</a>
CIT International	<a href="http://www.citinternational.org">www.citinternational.org</a>
Coalition on Homelessness and Housing in Ohio	<a href="http://www.cohhio.org">www.cohhio.org</a>
Community Oriented Correctional Health Services	<a href="http://www.cochs.org">www.cochs.org</a>
Corporation for Supportive Housing	<a href="http://www.csh.org">www.csh.org</a> 40 West Long Street, Columbus, OH 43215-8955 <b>Phone:</b> 614-228-6263 <b>Fax:</b> 614-228-8997
Council of State Governments Justice Center Mental Health Program	<a href="http://www.csgjusticecenter.org/mental-health">www.csgjusticecenter.org/mental-health</a>
The Federal Bonding Program	<a href="http://www.bonds4jobs.com">www.bonds4jobs.com</a>
Lutheran Metropolitan Ministry Community Re-entry	<a href="http://www.lutheranmetro.org/Community-re-entry">www.lutheranmetro.org/Community-re-entry</a> <b>Phone:</b> 216-696-2715 <b>Email:</b> <a href="mailto:mail@lutheranmetro.org">mail@lutheranmetro.org</a>
National Association of Pretrial Services Agencies	<a href="http://www.NAPSA.org">www.NAPSA.org</a>
National Alliance on Mental Illness (NAMI) NAMI Ohio	<a href="http://www.nami.org">www.nami.org</a> <a href="http://www.namiohio.org">www.namiohio.org</a>
National Center for Cultural Competence	<a href="http://nccc.georgetown.edu">http://nccc.georgetown.edu</a>
National Center for Trauma Informed Care	<a href="http://www.samhsa.gov/nctic">www.samhsa.gov/nctic</a>
National Clearinghouse for Alcohol and Drug Information	<a href="http://www.store.samhsa.gov/home">www.store.samhsa.gov/home</a>
National Criminal Justice Reference Service	<a href="http://www.ncjrs.gov">www.ncjrs.gov</a>
National GAINS Center/TAPA Center for Jail Diversion	<a href="http://www.gainscenter.samhsa.gov">www.gainscenter.samhsa.gov</a>
National Institute of Corrections	<a href="http://www.nicic.gov">www.nicic.gov</a>
National Institute on Drug Abuse	<a href="http://www.drugabuse.gov">www.drugabuse.gov</a>
Office of Justice Programs	<a href="http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov">www.ojp.usdoj.gov</a>
Ohio Criminal Justice Coordinating Center of Excellence	<a href="http://www.neomed.edu/academics/criminal-justice-coordinating-center-of-excellence">www.neomed.edu/academics/criminal-justice-coordinating-center-of-excellence</a>
Ohio Department of Rehabilitation and Correction Ohio Reentry Resource Center	<a href="http://www.drc.ohio.gov/web/reentry_resource.htm">www.drc.ohio.gov/web/reentry_resource.htm</a>
Ohio Ex-Offender Reentry Coalition	<a href="http://www.reentrycoalition.ohio.gov">www.reentrycoalition.ohio.gov</a>
Partners for Recovery	<a href="http://www.partnersforrecovery.samhsa.gov">www.partnersforrecovery.samhsa.gov</a>
Partnership for Prescription Assistance	<a href="http://www.pparx.org">www.pparx.org</a>
Policy Research Associates	<a href="http://www.prainc.com">www.prainc.com</a>
The P.E.E.R. Center	<a href="http://thepeercenter.org">http://thepeercenter.org</a>
Pretrial Justice Institute	<a href="http://www.pretrial.org">www.pretrial.org</a>
SOAR: SSI/SSDI Outreach and Recovery	<a href="http://www.prainc.com/soar">www.prainc.com/soar</a>

Stepping Up Initiative	<a href="http://www.stepuptogether.org">www.stepuptogether.org</a>
Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration	<a href="http://www.samhsa.gov">www.samhsa.gov</a>
Summit County Reentry Network	<a href="http://summitcountyreentrynetwork.org">http://summitcountyreentrynetwork.org</a>
Supreme Court of Ohio Specialized Dockets Section	<a href="http://www.supremecourt.ohio.gov/JCS/specdockets/default.asp">www.supremecourt.ohio.gov/JCS/specdockets/default.asp</a>
Treatment Advocacy Center	<a href="http://www.treatmentadvocacycenter.org">www.treatmentadvocacycenter.org</a>
University of Memphis CIT Center	<a href="http://www.cit.memphis.edu">www.cit.memphis.edu</a>
Vera Institute of Justice	<a href="http://www.vera.org">www.vera.org</a>
Veterans Justice Outreach	<a href="http://www.va.gov/HOMELESS/VJO.asp">www.va.gov/HOMELESS/VJO.asp</a>

**Sequential Intercept Mapping**  
Athens County, Ohio | May 9 – 10, 2017

**Participant Roster**

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Action Planning Matrix for Athens County, Ohio

Priority Area 1: Detox Services			
Objective	Action Step	Who	When
1. Rationale for detox	A. Data Collection	Jail – Josh Vanbibber ABH – Jane Riley/Mary Beth Holler, Amanda Ailiff HHC – Kate Jiggins, Chris Henry State Highway Patrol – Steve Daugherty Obleness – Chessie Rymer Prosecutor’s office- Reuben Kittle	10/1/17
2. Determining Best Practices	A. Who’s doing detox B. What kind of detox C. Client population	Fairfield Medical Center and King’s Daughters	10/1/17
3. Determine buy in from area agencies	A. Send out letter of support B. MOUs? C. Meetings	317 Board Law Enforcement Courts Elected officials NAMI HHC HRS Integrated Services Hospital/ABH	Undetermined

## Action Planning Matrix for Athens County, Ohio

Priority Area 2: Secure Area at Hospital (local, O'Bleness)			
Objective	Action Step	Who	When
1. Examine available data to determine actual need	B. Pull data May 2015 – Present C. ID ways to improve measurable data	Ohio Health, Hopewell and APD	10 June 2017
2. From data, ID what we actually need to accomplish	A. Review data in Crisis Admission Workgroup	C.A.W	Post June 2017
3. Investigate San Antonio and Cleveland Facilities	A. Depends on step 1 and 2		
4. Explore potential for combined services or virtual secure facility	A. Depends on step 1 and 2		
5. ID best location	A. ID most expensive discipline	Crisis Admission Workgroup	
6. ID funding - 2 years	A. Validate need (May 2015 – Present) with personnel volume (incident review)	Ohio Health, APD and Hopewell	June 1
7. ID best combined services	A. Inventory various needs across spectrum		
8. ID what we are trying to accomplish	A. Review old model from AMHC – review data		
9. Review San Antonio facility			
10. What are measurable data we are trying to improve	A. Pull Data	Chessie, Police	
11. Investigate Cleveland Facility	A. (Louelle Cusardin charge)		



Action Planning Matrix for Athens County, Ohio

Priority Area 3: Validated Screening				
Objective		Action Step	Who	When
1.	Determine baseline data	D. Collect crisis pre-screen data and Amanda referrals – by county, crime, referral source (booking, RN, self, police, etc.)	Margaret Amanda	Month of June
2.	Choose a tool	A. Get and review all validated tools B. Invite other people to have input C. Choose	Committee	Send out May meeting 6/9/17 JD Advisory Board
3.	Pilot tool	A. Implement tool in jail	Jail staff	Month of July and August
4.	Evaluate	A. Review data to see results and lessons learned B. Decide next steps	Committee	August JD meeting

Action Planning Matrix for Athens County, Ohio

Priority Area 4: Improved Planning for Judicial Release				
Objective	Action Step	Who	When	
1.	Information gathering and recruitment	E. APA to gather numbers on the amount of judicial release within the county	APA	June 1, 2017
		F. Schedule meeting with admin judge (notification of judicial release/motions)	Melissa Knopp	July 1, 2017
		G. Include re-entry coalition – Shawn Stover (assess ability to get into institutions prior to judicial release)	APA	June 1, 2017
		H. Include OMHAS – Tracy Holbert	APA	June 1, 2017
2.	Reviewing current practices	A. Judicial AT – Suzanne Brooks i. Release planning? ii. Can we mimic?	APA	October 1, 2017
		B. Hopewell/ABH Liaison (Charlene?) community linkage to J.R. i. Can we expand? ii. Follow-up and make sure appointments are attended	Amanda Ailiff	October 1, 2017
		C. Public Defenders/court processes i. 5 years?	Committee	October 1, 2017
3.	Expanding supportive services	A. Housing i. Shelter and care ii. Section 8 iii. Good Works waiting lists	Erica Flanders	Ongoing
		B. Education i. Hocking College – open enrollment ii. Ohio University - post incarceration program	Melissa Knopp	Ongoing
		C. Transportation i. Bus vouchers ii. Shawn Stover iii. Meeting with department of transportation and Drew Case – APA iv. Cab companies	APA	Ongoing
		D. Grant funding	Melissa Knopp	Ongoing