

RICHLAND COUNTY
DETENTION CENTER AD HOC
COMMITTEE

AGENDA



TUESDAY SEPTEMBER 26, 2023

3:00 PM

COUNCIL CHAMBERS

Richland County Council 2023



Deirek Pugh
District 2



Jason Branham
District 1



Gretchen Barron
District 7



Yvonne McBride
District 3



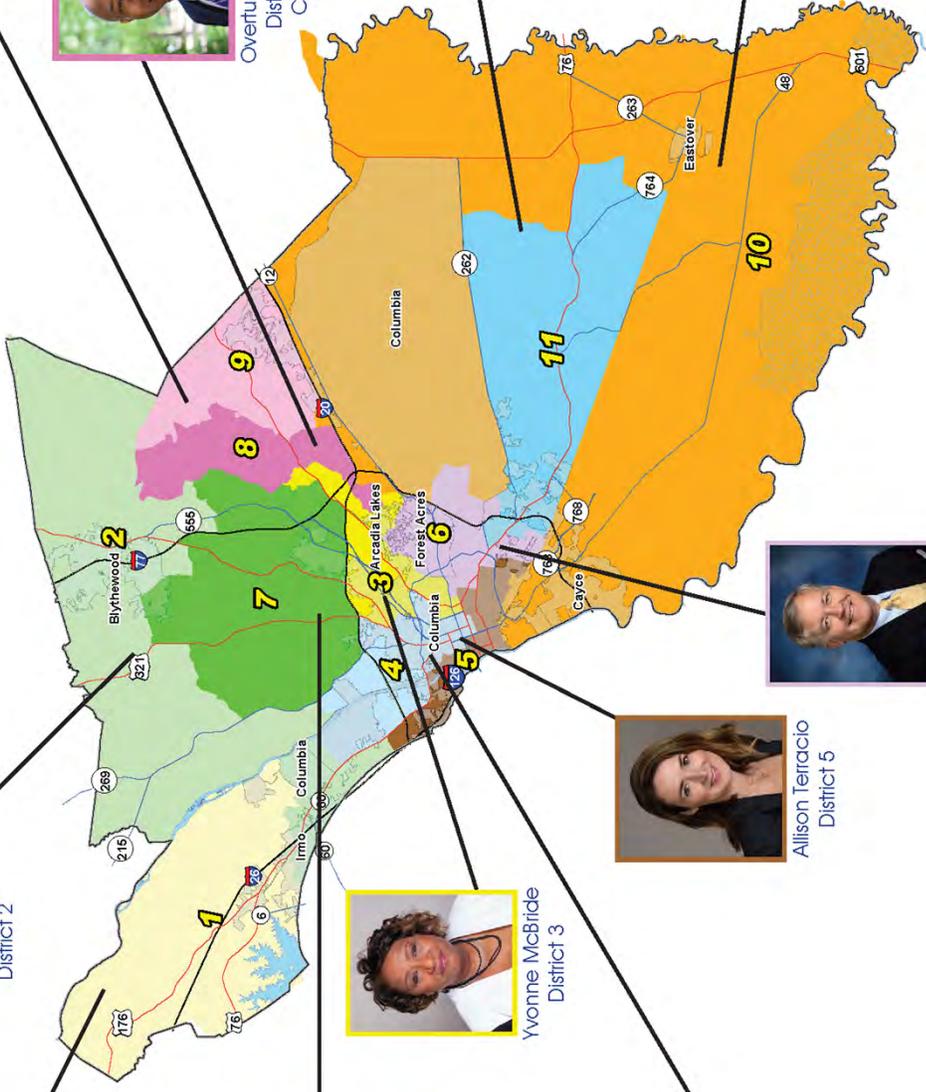
Paul Livingston
District 4



Allison Terracio
District 5



Don Weaver
District 6



Overture Walker
District 8
Chair



Chakisse Newton
District 11



Cheryl English
District 10



**Richland County
Detention Center Ad Hoc Committee**

AGENDA

September 26, 2023 - 3:00 PM
2020 Hampton Street, Columbia, SC 29204

The Honorable Derrek Pugh, Chair	The Honorable Overture Walker	The Honorable Cheryl English
County Council District 2	County Council District 8	County Council District 10

1. **Call to Order** The Honorable Derrek Pugh

2. **Approval of Minutes** The Honorable Derrek Pugh
 - a. July 25, 2023 [\[PAGES 5-8\]](#)

3. **Adoption of Agenda** The Honorable Derrek Pugh

4. **Discussion Items** The Honorable Derrek Pugh
 - a. ASGDC Progress updates:
 1. Compliance Director
 2. Infrastructure

 - b. 2023 SCJAA Conference Oct. 1st – Oct. 4th
[\[PAGES 9-10\]](#)

 - c. Fifth and Eleventh Judicial Circuits - SC Courts Mental Health Initiative [\[PAGES 11-44\]](#)

 - d. Statewide Mental Health Summit Oct. 30th

5. **Adjournment** The Honorable Derrek Pugh



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Richland County Council
Detention Center Ad Hoc Committee
MINUTES
July 25, 2023 – 4:00 PM
Council Chambers
2020 Hampton Street, Columbia, SC 29204

COUNCIL MEMBERS PRESENT: Derrek Pugh, Chair, Overture Walker, and Cheryl English (arrived at 4:13pm)

OTHERS PRESENT: Anette Kirylo, Tamar Black, Michelle Onley, Leonardo Brown, Crayman Harvey, Kyle Holsclaw, Angela Weathersby, Ashiya Myers, Chelsea Bennett, Lori Thomas, Patrick Wright, Dale Welch, Jennifer Wladischkin, Wayne Thornley, Thomas Gilbert, Aric Jensen, and Venyke Harley

1. **CALL TO ORDER** – Councilman Derrek Pugh called the meeting to order at approximately 4:00 PM.

2. **APPROVAL OF MINUTES**

a. March 21, 2023 – Mr. Walker moved to approve the minutes as distributed, seconded by Mr. Pugh.

In Favor: Pugh and Walker

Not Present: English

The vote in favor was unanimous.

3. **ADOPTION OF THE AGENDA** – Mr. Walker moved to adopt the agenda as published, seconded by Mr. Pugh.

In Favor: Pugh and Walker

Not Present: English

The vote in favor was unanimous.

4. **DISCUSSION ITEMS**

a. Alvin S. Glenn Detention Center – Status Update

1. *Director Hiring Process*

Mr. Brown stated in the State of South Carolina, if the Sheriff does not run the detention facility, the facility reports to the County Administrator (i.e., Facility Administrator). The Facility Administrator is tasked with hiring a Facility Manager. This has not always been the practice of the County. Previously, an Assistant County Administrator reported to the County Administrator, and that Assistant County Administrator had the Detention Center under their purview.

- Under limited supervision, the purpose of this position is to plan, coordinate and direct all detention center personnel programs, operations, and activities of the County Detention Center; to oversee daily jail administration and operations; to ensure the safety and security of detainees/inmates, staff, and the citizens of Richland County; and to ensure compliance with standards established by the South Carolina Department of Corrections and all governing regulations; and to perform related law enforcement as required. This position plans, organizes, and implements programs

within major organizational policies, reporting program progress to the County Administrator through reports and meetings. Prepares and oversees the departmental budget and provides accurate and clear records on facility incidents. This position reports directly to the County Administrator.

- Requires a Bachelor's degree in criminal justice, law enforcement, social science, or a closely related field from an accredited institution with a graduate degree preferred.
- Preferably 10 years of progressively responsible management experience in law enforcement. Experience serving as a Jail Administrator or Assistant Jail Administrator is highly desirable.
- Must also meet the following qualifications:
 - Minimum of 21 years of age;
 - Citizen of the United States or a legal resident of this country;
 - No convictions of crimes of moral turpitude, felonies, or any offense that carries a sentence of one year or more;
 - NO DUI, DWI, or DUS convictions within the last five years;
 - An acceptable psychological assessment;
 - A favorable background investigation that includes:
 - Criminal history check
 - Credit history check
 - Polygraph examination
 - Employment history
 - Driving history
 - Medical/Physical examination, including drug testing
- Must possess and maintain Jail Officer and Jail Management certification from the SC Criminal Justice Academy.
- Must possess a valid state driver's license.
- Must meet other requirements as set forth in applicable South Carolina statutes and regulations.

Mr. Brown indicated they have received a number of applicants for the Director's position, which led him to speak with a few individuals. Now that we are discussing the next steps, it becomes more personnel-specific.

Mr. Walker moved to go into Executive Session, seconded by Mr. Pugh.

In Favor: Pugh and Walker

Not Present: English

The vote in favor was unanimous.

***The Committee went into Executive Session at approximately 4:07 PM
and came out at approximately 4:21 PM***

Mr. Walker moved to come out of Executive Session, seconded by Mr. Pugh.

In Favor: Pugh, Walker, English

The vote in favor was unanimous.

2. Infrastructure Updates

- Summit Food Service has been the food provider for 16 years, managing and operating the detention center kitchen.
- Most recently, Alvin S. Glenn Detention Center's food service operation was audited by DHEC on July 19, 2023, and received a satisfactory grade of "A."
- Alvin S. Glenn Detention Center has maintained an "A" rating from DHEC since February 2023.
- Another routine inspection will take place in six (6) months.
- Kitchen Renovations:
 - Before Renovations: <https://my.matterport.com/show/?m=HaTQ9VRHDVK>
 - After Renovations: <https://my.matterport.com/show/?m=8WVg9f7W6G4>

Mr. Pugh inquired as to what the County was doing to address the aesthetics of the facility grounds.

Mr. Brown indicated they are focused on taking care of everything on the inside and have not started to address the facility's exterior.

Mr. Pugh inquired if we are utilizing the detainees to assist with maintaining the facility grounds. He maintained that when you are talking about changing the Detention Center's culture and mindset, the aesthetics have a lot to do with it.

Mr. Brown expressed that the County has been properties and has not always kept up with the maintenance personnel necessary to have all of these properties. We have to get staff or funding for outside parties to address the maintenance of the properties.

Mr. Pugh indicated when you pull up to a facility and the grass is overgrown, and the property is not being maintained, you assume everything on the inside is in turmoil.

Mr. Crayman Harvey, Interim Director, asserted detainees are allowed to assist with maintaining the property. He expressed they are cautious about the type of detainee utilized because all of the detainees are pre-trial.

3. Security Updates

Mr. Brown briefly overviewed the dormitories' sink/toilet replacement. The combo insert requires some demolition before the insert can be installed. In addition, there are door flaps that will allow food distribution and for a detainee to be prepared to be removed from the cell without entering the cell. This will mitigate the potential for detainees to throw feces and urine on officers. The new toilet fixture can be programmed to minimize the number of flushes within a specific timeframe, reducing the chance of detainees flooding their cells. The provider must fabricate the inserts and ship them to us. We then have to replumb the cell to install the insert. This is a timely process due to breaking up brick and shifting detainees to make the changes.

Mr. Pugh inquired if we are behind or on schedule installing these inserts.

Mr. Harvey responded that we are on schedule. Yankee Unit will be online in August. He noted that the new combo insert would help prevent detainees from pulling the toilets out of the walls.

Mr. Pugh requested Mr. Harvey to detail how the unit broadcast on social media was offline at the time.

Mr. Harvey maintained that every cell that is unsafe for a detainee is taken offline, preventing a detainee from entering the cell or unit. The problem is that some detainees know how to bypass the system by comprising the locking system, which happened in the situation broadcast on social media.

Mr. Brown detailed that the Special Housing Unit (SHU) is being renovated. The flooring and interior, including lighting, are being upgraded. We expect all units to have a new look, feel, and design when completed.

For clarification, Mr. Pugh stated that the current renovations will be mirrored across the facility. As we complete one area, we will relocate the detainees from another area and begin renovations in that area.

Mr. Brown acknowledged there has been an update to the security within the courtrooms, where there is now a natural separation.

4. Other Updates

Mr. Brown gave a brief overview of the detainee count in June 2022 (643) and again in June 2023 (706).

It was noted there is contraband entering detention facilities statewide. Some contraband has been introduced through detention officers who made bad decisions and break the law. Mr. Brown asserted these detention officers will be arrested and detained. There are also individuals who invest in drones and attempt to drop contraband at the detention center.

Mr. Walker inquired if the County has officers who patrol the perimeter of the facility to try to stave off the attempts to introduce contraband into the facility.

Mr. Brown responded that staff tries to patrol, which is how the items in the agenda packet were intercepted. He expressed that the volume and frequency with which it happens is part of the issue. There are individuals who are constantly doing this, and we do not have the personnel to have 24/7 patrol around the perimeter. He stated it is surprising how adaptive these individuals are in finding ways to compromise what has been put into place.

RECAP

- The County Administrator & County Council have approved critical areas of the jail to receive upgrades to ensure staff and detainees are safe and are receiving the services required by law.
- The Kitchen was one of the first infrastructure projects that was approved for renovation. The kitchen project is substantially complete. The renovation of all the housing units was the second approved project, and most recently, the new cell door locking system project was approved.
- The housing unit renovations have started, and the locking system project is scheduled to start in August.

ALVIN S. GLENN DETENTION CENTER IS A LONG-TERM CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROJECT

The County has taken immediate and significant steps to address needed improvements:

Long-term problems and improvements require long-term strategies and solutions.

- We are still very early in our journey to reshape the culture within and surrounding the facility, as well as the physical structure of the facility itself.

There is no quick fix to the problems that are being addressed.

- It will take Commitment, Steadfastness, Resiliency, and the continued infusion of Resources to make Alvin S. Glenn Detention Center a facility we can be proud of.
- There is no such thing as a one-time fix when you operate a detention facility.

Ms. English and Mr. Walker thanked the staff for their efforts in taking on the onus of this task.

6. **ADJOURNMENT** – Ms. English moved to adjourn the meeting, seconded by Mr. Walker.

In Favor: Pugh, Walker, English.

The vote in favor was unanimous.

The meeting adjourned at approximately 5:00 PM.



2023 SCJAA Conference Agenda

“It’s Your M.O.V.E. – Motivating Others through Voices of Experience”

Sunday, October 1, 2023

- 1:00 – 4:00 Vendor Registration
- 3:00 – 5:00 Participant Registration
- 1:00 – 5:00 American Jail Association Testing (CJM, CJO & CJS) Proctored by Major Dorothy Harris
(Osprey Room – Lower Level)
- 3:30 – 3:45 Vendor – Executive Board Meeting *(Atlantic 5-8)*
- 4:00 – 4:45 Jail Administrator Business Meeting *(Tides 1)*
- 5:00 – 5:15 **Opening Ceremony** *(Atlantic 1-3)*
Honor Guard TBD
- Opening Comments from Chief John Hicks (SCJAA President)
 - Sheriff Thompson, Horry County Sheriff’s Office
- 5:30 – 7:00 **Vendors Reception – Beverages & Light Hors D’oeuvres** *(Atlantic 5-8)*

Monday, October 2, 2023

- 8:00 – 8:30 Participant Registration / Vendor Hall
- 8:30 – 8:45 Welcome / Recognition
- 8:45 – 10:00 Keynote Speaker – Sheriff Mark Lamb (Moderator - Chief John Hicks) *(Atlantic 1-3)*
- 10:00 – 10:30 **Break and Vendor Hall**
- 10:30 – 12:00 The We Gear – Presenter Lance Loya (Moderator - Chief John Hicks) *(Atlantic 1-3)*
- 12:00 – 1:30 **Lunch (on your own) / Vendor Appreciation Luncheon (Jail Administrator’s Only)**
(Oleander Ballroom – Lower Level)
- 1:30 – 3:00 Leadership Development – Presenter Tony Taylor (Moderator – Sgt. Melissa Flowers)
(Atlantic 1-3)
- 3:00 – 5:00 **Vendor Hall Open (Door Prizes between 3:30-4:30)**
- 6:30pm **Dinner/Scholarship Auction Theme “Tailgate Party”** *(Atlantic 1-4)*



Tuesday, October 3, 2023

Time	Atlantic 1	Atlantic 2	Atlantic 3
8:00 – 8:30	VENDOR HALL OPEN		
8:30 – 10:00	Drug Trends, Fads, and Identification Alyson Teberio Moderator – Lt. Jeffery Walker	Financial Literacy Shane Roberts Moderator – Sgt. Melissa Flowers	Games Inmates Play Lt. Daryl Moyd Moderator – Director Tonia Capers
10:00 – 11:00	BREAK AND VENDOR HALL – Door Prizes 10:30-11:00		
11:00 – 12:30	Mental Wellness / Stress Management 1st presentation Delynn Morgan Moderator – Director Marcus Rhodes	Benefits of Inmate Education in Jails Lakeisha Adams Moderator - Captain Shane Kitchen	Communication / Dealing with Inmates Lt. Brian Duval Moderator – Stephanie Lipsey
12:30 – 2:00	AWARDS LUNCHEON (<i>Oleander Ballroom – Lower Level</i>)		
2:00 – 3:30	Mental Wellness / Stress Management 2nd presentation Delynn Morgan Moderator – Director Marcus Rhodes	Mock Deposition and Legal Updates Presented by: Daniel Plyler Esp. Moderator – Lt. Dickert Lominick	Games Inmates Play Lt. Daryl Moyd Moderator – Director Tonia Capers
3:30 – 3:45	BREAK		
3:45 – 5:00	The Dylann Roof Story Lauren Knapp Moderator – Lt. Jeffery Walker	Mock Deposition and Legal Updates – Continued Moderator – Lt. Dickert Lominick	Communication / Dealing with Inmates Lt. Brian Duval Moderator – Stephanie Lipsey

Dinner - On Your Own

Wednesday, October 4, 2023

- 8:00 – 9:15 Breakfast Buffet (*Oleander Ballroom – Lower Level*)
- 9:15 – 10:30 Agency Updates (*Atlantic 6-8*)
- 10:30 – 10:45 Break/Check Out
- 10:45 – 11:30 Business Meeting / Conference Wrap-Up (*Atlantic 6-8*)
- 11:30 – 12:00 Door Prizes / Closing Remarks

Improving Court and Community Responses to Behavioral Health



South Carolina Court and Community Mental Health Convening
Fifth and Eleventh Judicial Circuits
Friday, August 25, 2023



Welcome

Tonnya Kohn, State Court Administrator



Introductions

Patti Tobias

Principle Court Management Consultant

National Center for State Courts

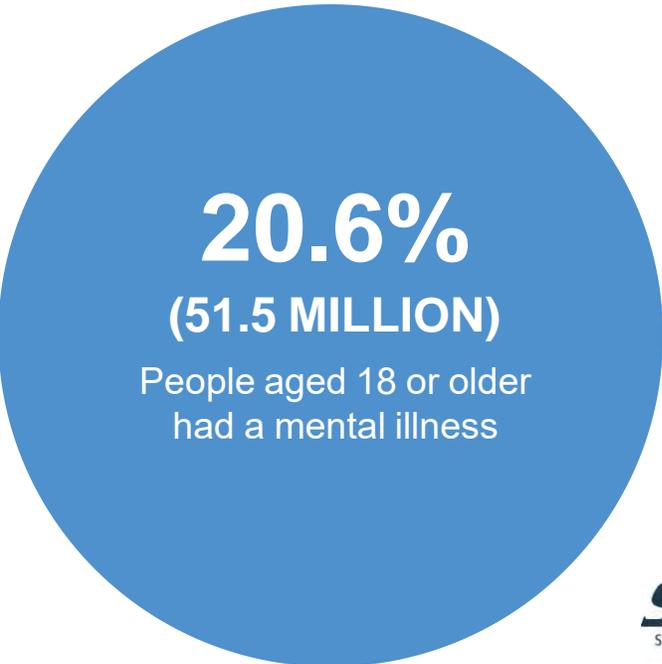
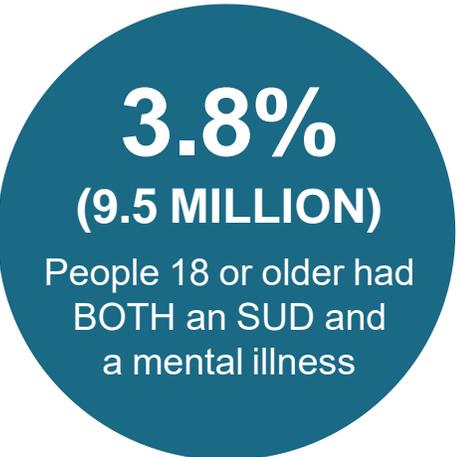
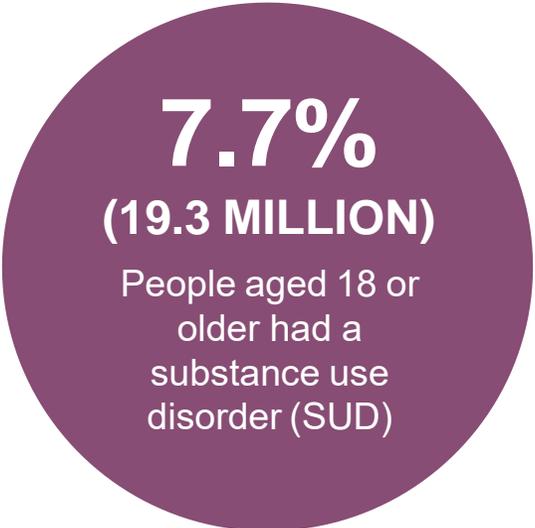
ptobias@ncsc.org



National Judicial Task Force Overview

In 2019, **61.2M** Americans had a Mental Illness and/or Substance Use Disorder –

AN INCREASE OF **5.9%** OVER 2018 COMPOSED ENTIRELY OF INCREASES IN MENTAL ILLNESS



Of the 51.5 Million with a Mental Illness

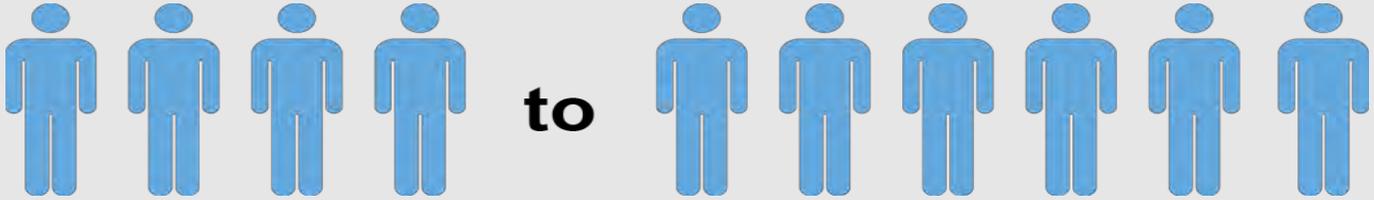


1 IN 4

(25.5% or 13.1M)

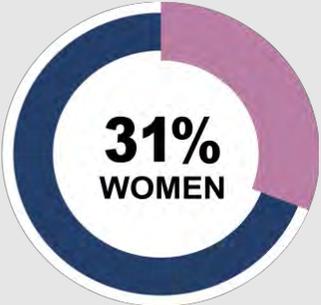
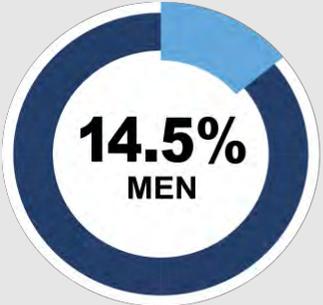
had a serious mental illness

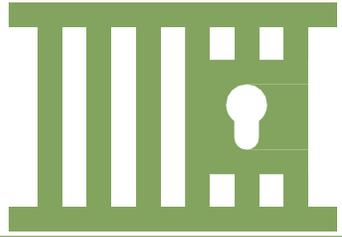
Mental Illness is Overrepresented in the Courts



serious mental illness is **four to six times higher** in jail than in the general population*

*14.5% of men and 31% of women in jails





SMI in U.S. Jails

General Population

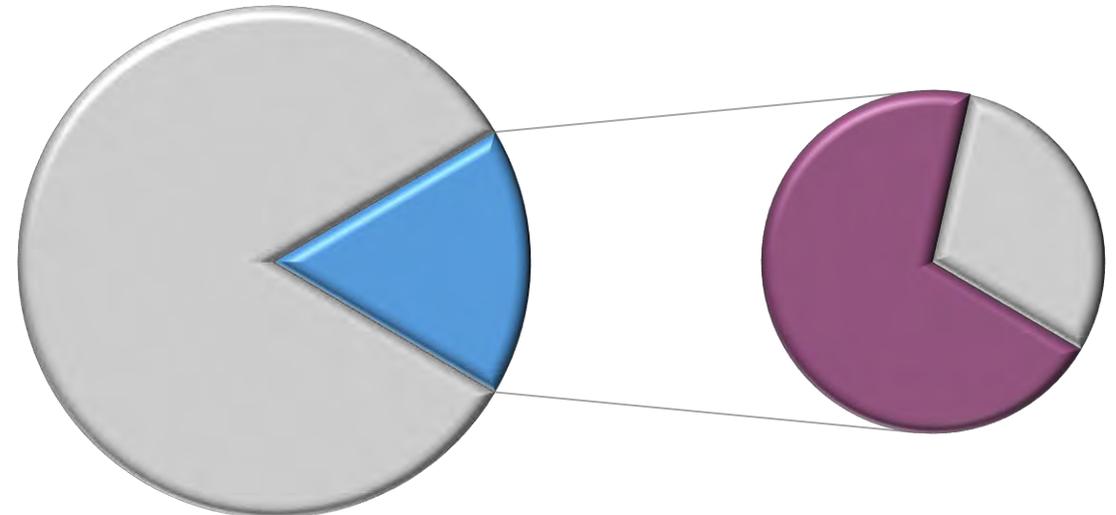
4% Serious Mental Illness



Jail Population

17% Serious Mental Illness

72% Co-Occurring Substance Use Disorder



Of the 19.3 Million with a Substance Use Disorder



2 IN 5

(38.5% or 7.4M)

**Struggled with
illicit drugs**



3 IN 4

(73.1% or 14.1M)

**Struggled with
alcohol use**

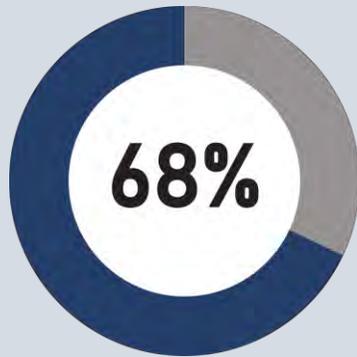


1 IN 9

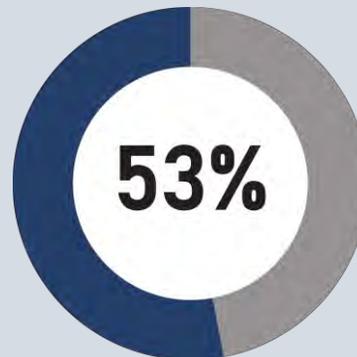
(11.5% or 2.2M)

**Struggled with illicit
drugs and alcohol**

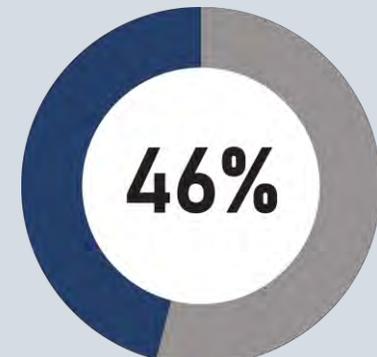
Substance Use Disorders are Overrepresented in Jails and Prisons



of people in custody



of people in custody in state prisons



of people in custody in federal

The National Judicial Task Force



The National Judicial Task Force to Examine State Courts' Response to Mental Illness

<https://www.ncsc.org/behavioralhealth>

What We Have Learned

Those with SMI stay longer in jail	Access to care is often scarce or non-existent	SMI impacts all court dockets	Thousands are languishing in jails due to findings of incompetency
Pandemic has exacerbated challenges and deficiencies	Problem-solving courts are just one piece of the solution to our mental health and substance use crisis	Mental illness is not a crime	Mental health and substance use disorders are diseases so let's treat them as such

By Hon. Steve Leifman, Associate Administrative Judge, Miami-Dade County Court, 11th Judicial Circuit of Florida



What We Must Do

Promote robust
community health
systems

Support model crisis
response systems
and the new 988

Develop seamless
systems of care

Develop continuum
of diversion options

Promote person-
centered
collaborative case
management

Limit use of
competency
restoration to most
serious offenses

By Hon. Steve Leifman, Associate Administrative Judge, Miami-Dade County Court, 11th Judicial Circuit of Florida





NATIONAL JUDICIAL TASK FORCE TO EXAMINE STATE COURTS' RESPONSE TO MENTAL ILLNESS

www.ncsc.org/behavioralhealth



State Goals to Improve the Court and Community Response to Mental Illness

State Goals

- Circuit Convenings
 - Educate stakeholders on the Sequential Intercept Model
 - Identify team members
 - Identify available resources
 - Identify opportunities for improvement
- State Summit
 - Establish a shared knowledge
 - Identify priorities
 - Develop action plan



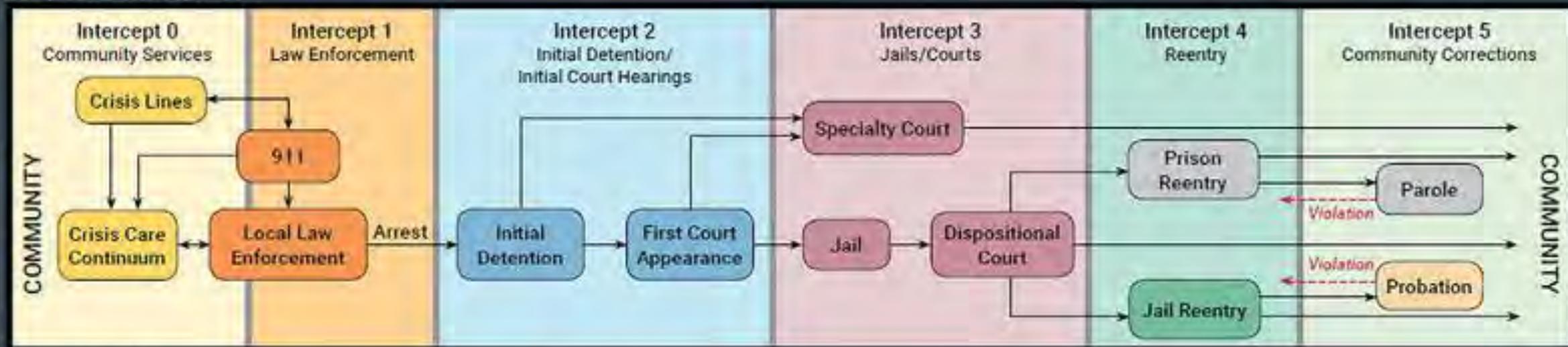


Sequential Intercept Model Overview and Diversion Opportunities

Goals of Sequential Intercept Model (SIM)

- Detail how individuals with mental health and substance use disorders come into contact with and move through the criminal justice system
- Identify resources and practices, identify system and resource gaps, establish priority protocols, and create a strategic and sustainable action plan
- Improve the court and community response to persons with behavioral health disorders through multidisciplinary community collaborations implemented with appropriate resources
- Ensure an inclusive list of stakeholders participate in the mapping workshop
- Use data to define the issues

The Sequential Intercept Model



Key Issues at Each Intercept

Intercept 0	Intercept 1	Intercept 2	Intercept 3	Intercept 4	Intercept 5
<p>Mobile crisis outreach teams and co-responders. Behavioral health practitioners who can respond to people experiencing a behavioral health crisis or co-respond to a police encounter.</p> <p>Emergency Department diversion. Emergency Department (ED) diversion can consist of a triage service, embedded mobile crisis, or a peer specialist who provides support to people in crisis.</p> <p>Police-friendly crisis services. Police officers can bring people in crisis to locations other than jail or the ED, such as stabilization units, walk-in services, or respite.</p>	<p>Dispatcher training. Dispatchers can identify behavioral health crisis situations and pass that information along so that Crisis Intervention Team officers can respond to the call.</p> <p>Specialized police responses. Police officers can learn how to interact with individuals experiencing a behavioral health crisis and build partnerships between law enforcement and the community.</p> <p>Intervening with super-utilizers and providing follow-up after the crisis. Police officers, crisis services, and hospitals can reduce super-utilizers of 911 and ED services through specialized responses.</p>	<p>Screening for mental and substance use disorders. Brief screens can be administered universally by non-clinical staff at jail booking, police holding cells, court lock-ups, and prior to the first court appearance.</p> <p>Data matching initiatives between the jail and community-based behavioral health providers.</p> <p>Pretrial supervision and diversion services to reduce episodes of incarceration. Risk-based pre-trial services can reduce incarceration of defendants with low risk of criminal behavior or failure to appear in court.</p>	<p>Treatment courts for high-risk/high-need individuals. Treatment courts or specialized dockets can be developed, examples of which include adult drug courts, mental health courts, and veterans treatment courts.</p> <p>Jail-based programming and health care services. Jail health care providers are constitutionally required to provide behavioral health and medical services to detainees needing treatment.</p> <p>Collaboration with the Veterans Justice Outreach specialist from the Veterans Health Administration.</p>	<p>Transition planning by the jail or in-reach providers. Transition planning improves reentry outcomes by organizing services around an individual's needs in advance of release.</p> <p>Medication and prescription access upon release from jail or prison. Inmates should be provided with a minimum of 30 days medication at release and have prescriptions in hand upon release.</p> <p>Warm hand-offs from corrections to providers increases engagement in services. Case managers that pick an individual up and transport them directly to services will increase positive outcomes.</p>	<p>Specialized community supervision caseloads of people with mental disorders.</p> <p>Medication-assisted treatment for substance use disorders. Medication-assisted treatment approaches can reduce relapse episodes and overdoses among individuals returning from detention.</p> <p>Access to recovery supports, benefits, housing, and competitive employment. Housing and employment are as important to justice-involved individuals as access to behavioral health services. Removing criminal justice-specific barriers to access is critical.</p>

Best Practices Across the Intercepts

<p> Cross-systems collaboration and coordination of initiatives. Coordinating bodies improve outcomes through the development of community buy-in, identification of priorities and funding streams, and as an accountability mechanism.</p>	<p> Routine identification of people with mental and substance use disorders. Individuals with mental and substance use disorders should be identified through routine administration of validated, brief screening instruments and follow-up assessments as warranted.</p>	<p> Access to treatment for mental and substance use disorders. Justice-involved people with mental and substance use disorders should have access to individualized behavioral health services, including integrated treatment for co-occurring disorders and cognitive behavioral therapies addressing criminogenic risk factors.</p>	<p> Linkage to benefits to support treatment success, including Medicaid and Social Security. People in the justice system routinely lack access to health care coverage. Practices such as jail Medicaid suspension vs. termination and benefits specialists can reduce treatment gaps. People with disabilities may qualify for limited income support from Social Security.</p>	<p> Information-sharing and performance measurement among behavioral health, criminal justice, and housing/homelessness providers. Information-sharing practices can assist communities in identifying super-utilizers, provide an understanding of the population and its specific needs, and identify gaps in the system.</p>
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Intercept 0 Overview



- Connects people who have mental health and substance use disorders with services before they encounter the criminal justice system.
- Supports law enforcement in responding to both public safety emergencies and mental health crises.
- Enables diversion to treatment before an arrest takes place.
- Reduces pressure on resources at local emergency departments and inpatient psychiatric beds/units for urgent but less acute mental health needs.

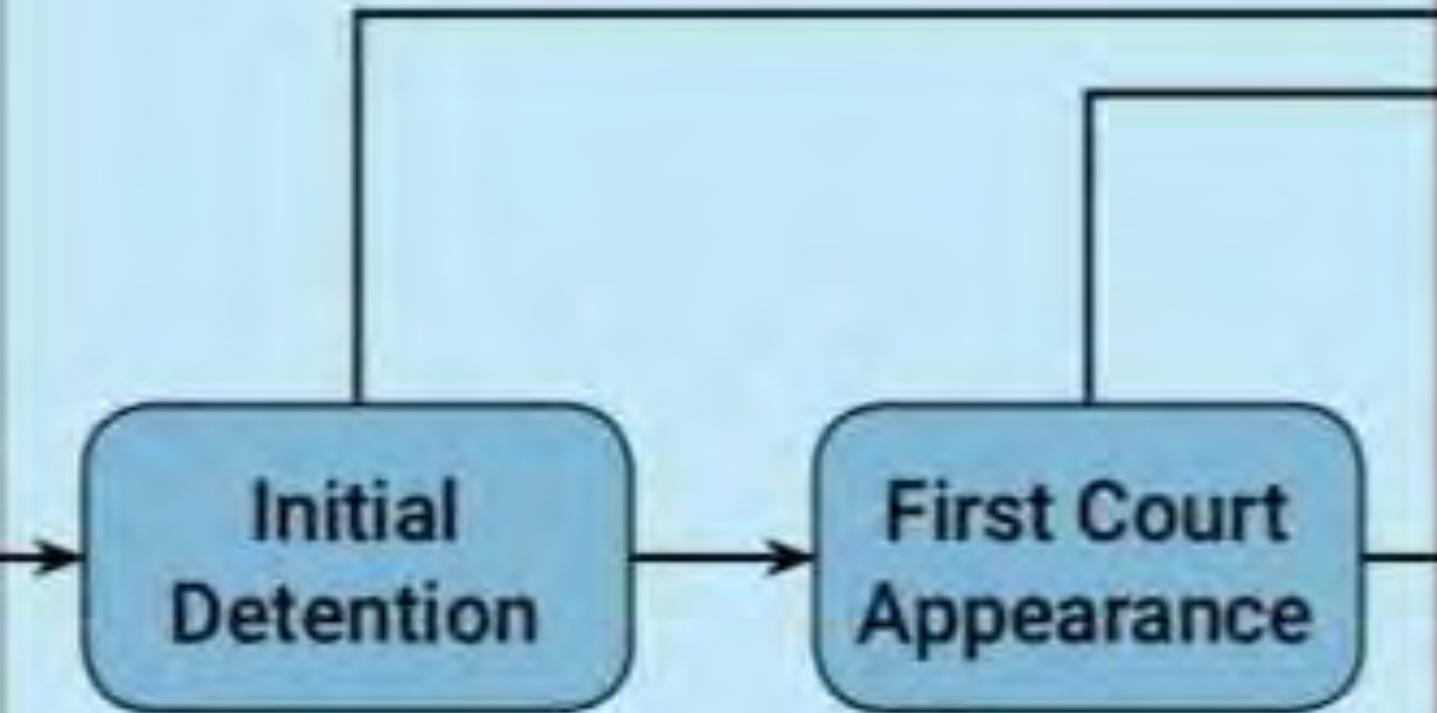
Intercept 1 Overview

- The primary activity at Intercept 1 is law enforcement and emergency services responses to people with mental health and substance use disorders.
- Begins when law enforcement responds to a person with mental health or substance use disorders.
- Ends when the individual is arrested or diverted into treatment.
- Is supported by trainings, programs, and policies that help behavioral health providers and law enforcement to work together.



Intercept 2

Initial Detention/ Initial Court Hearings

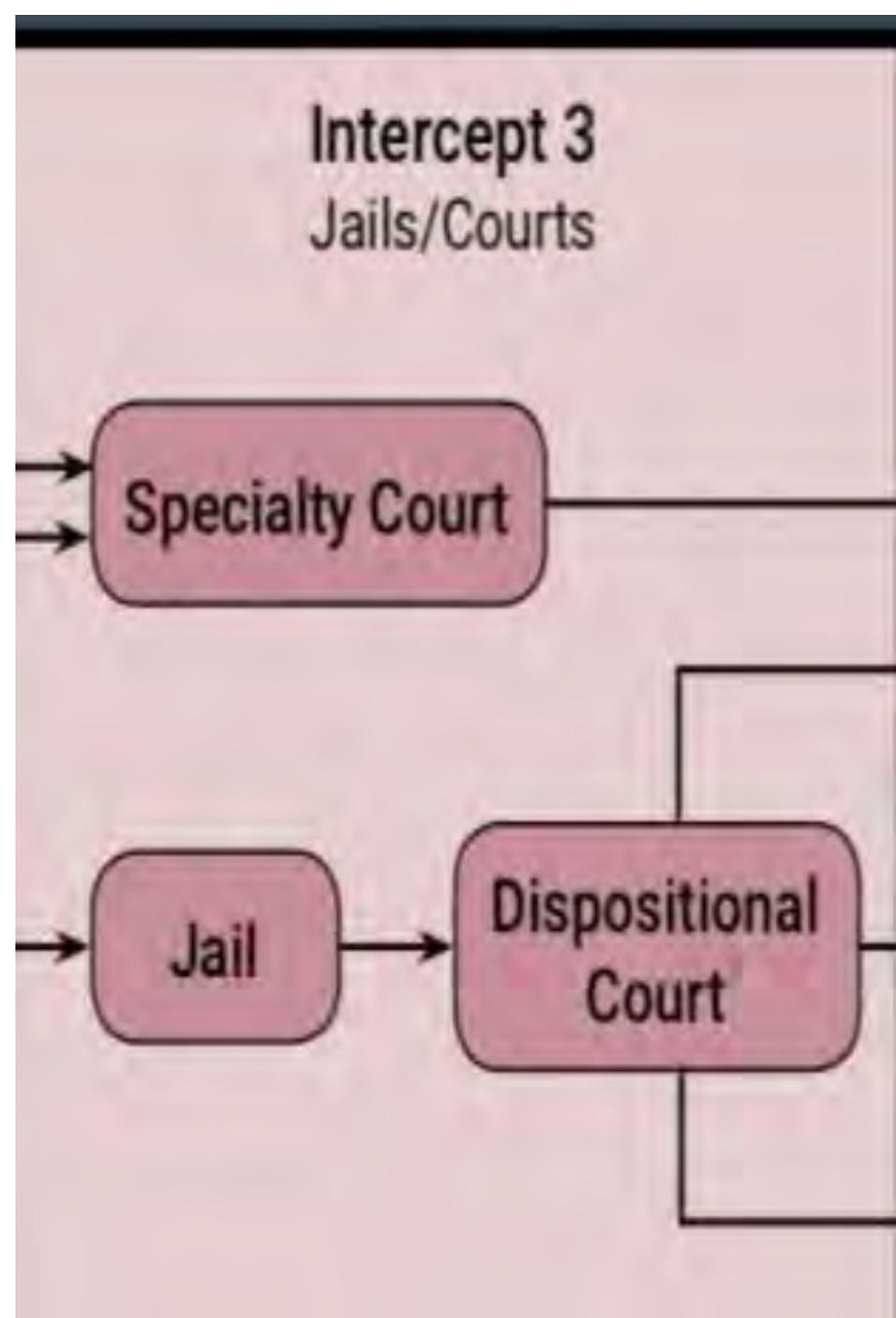


Intercept 2 Overview

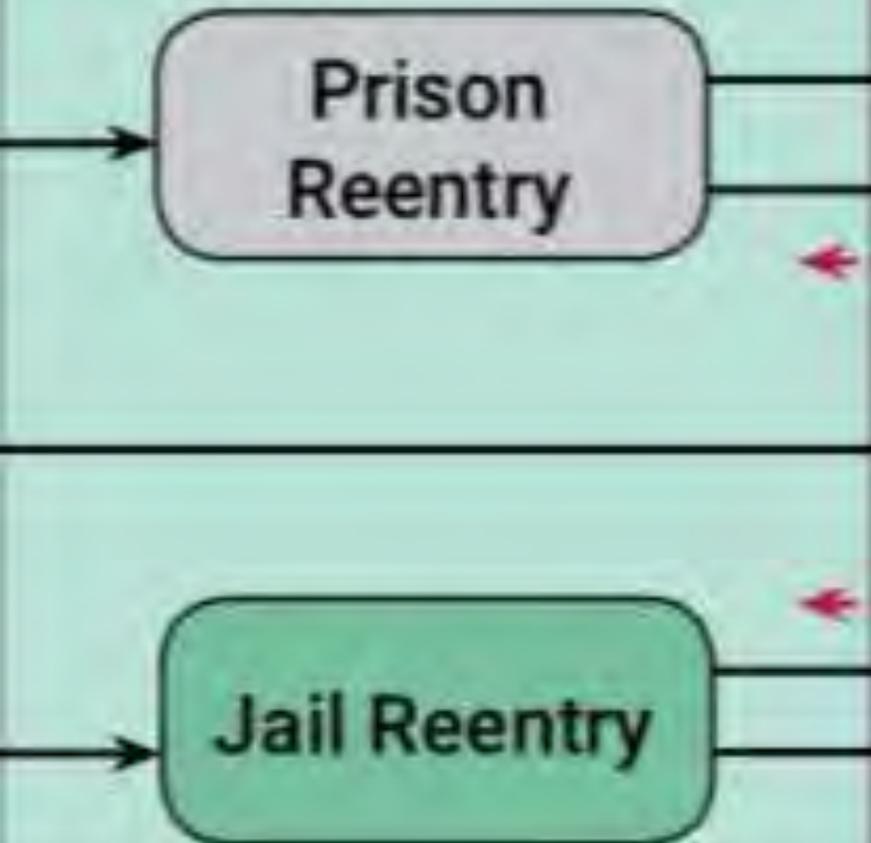
- At Intercept 2, an individual is detained and faces an initial hearing presided over by a judge or magistrate.
- Involves people with mental health and substance use disorders who have been arrested and are going through intake, booking, and an initial hearing with a judge.
- Supports policies that allow bonds to be set to enable diversion to community-based treatment and services.
- Includes post-booking release programs that route people into community-based programs.

Intercept 3 Overview

- During Intercept 3, people with mental health and substance use disorders who have not yet been diverted at earlier intercepts may be held in pretrial detention at a local jail while awaiting the disposition of their criminal cases.
- Involves people with mental health and substance use disorders who are held in jail before and during their trials.
- Includes court-based diversion programs that allow the criminal charge to be resolved while addressing the defendant's behavioral health needs in the community.
- Includes services that prevent the worsening of a person's mental health or substance use symptoms during their incarceration.



Intercept 4 Reentry

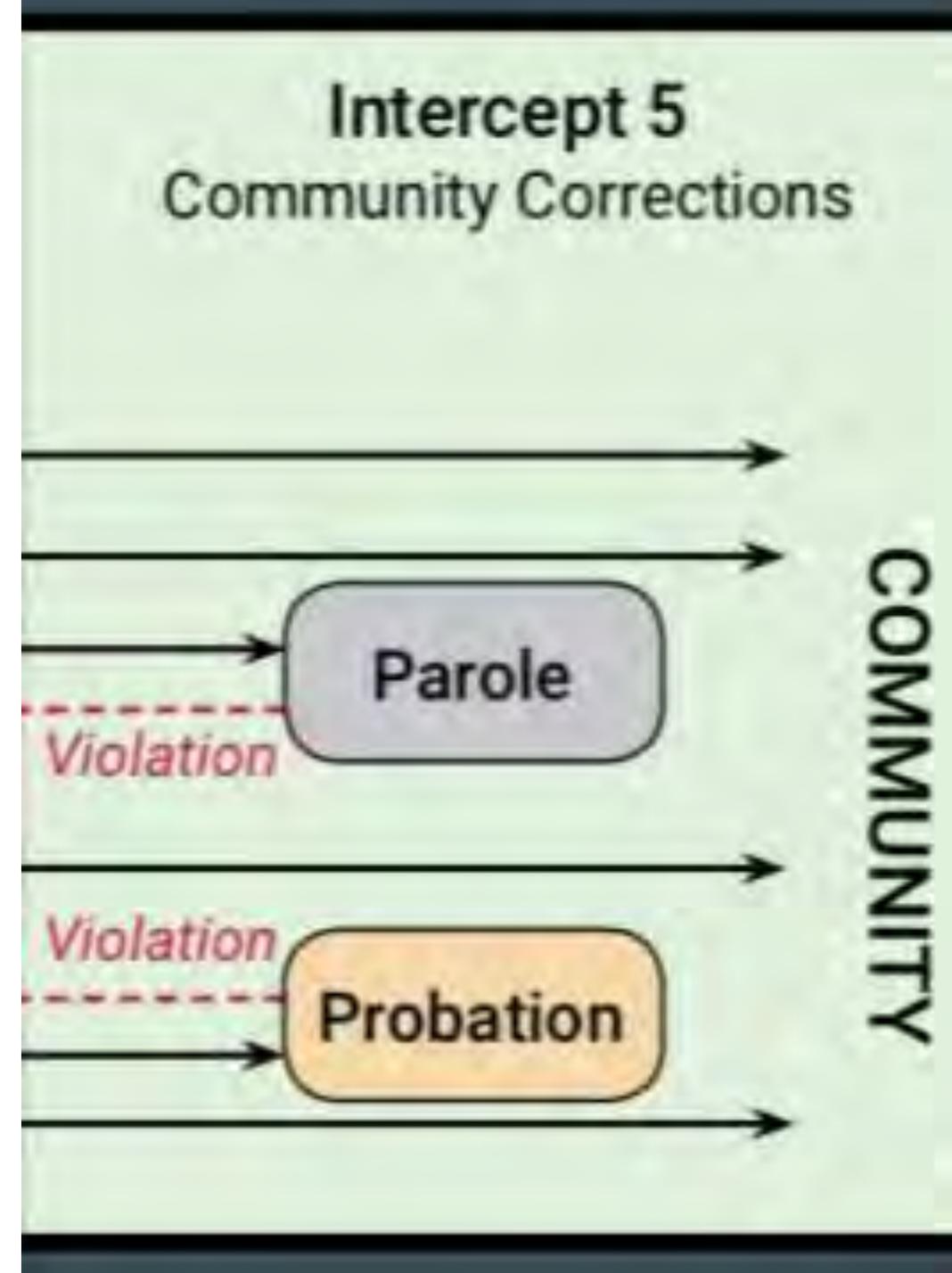


Intercept 4 Overview

- At Intercept 4, people plan for and transition from jail or prison back into the community.
- Provides transition planning and support to people with mental health and substance use disorders who are returning back to the community after incarceration in jail or prison.
- Ensures people have workable plans in place to provide seamless access to medication, treatment, housing, health care coverage, and services from the moment of release and throughout their reentry.

Intercept 5 Overview

- People under correctional supervision are usually on probation or parole as part of their sentence, as part of the step-down process from prison, or as part of other requirements by state statutes.
- Involves individuals with mental health or substance use disorders who are under community corrections' supervision.
- Strengthens knowledge and ability of community corrections officers to serve people with mental health or substance use disorders.
- Addresses the individuals' risks and needs.
- Supports partnerships between criminal justice agencies and community-based behavioral health, mental health, or social service programs.



Questions Across Intercepts

What happens when a person with a mental health or co-occurring disorder comes into contact with this intercept?

What screening and assessment tools are used to identify behavioral health needs? Are the screening and assessment tools validated for the population for whom they are being used? What happens when mental health needs are identified?

What resources are available to the individual and staff at this intercept?

What relationships (formal and informal) exist between justice, behavioral health, healthcare, and social services at each intercept?

What training do staff receive at this intercept regarding mental health, substance use disorders, and trauma?

Are peers and/or advocates engaged at this intercept?

Are community services identified in Intercept 0 available across all intercepts? Note if they are not available.

Who are the champions on these issues in the court and community?

Are there cross-sector task forces or coalitions working on behavioral health issues in your community?

What data collection and information sharing exists? What additional data collection and information sharing needs to occur? Do any information sharing protocols and agreements exist?

Key Topics to Improve Responses

- Collaboration
- Breaking Down Silos
- Coordination of Efforts
- Data Driven Decisions
- Education/Common Knowledge
- Early Identification and Diversion
- Prevention/Needs in the Community
- Considering the Entire Justice System





Circuit Convening Discussions

Initiatives

Discussion:

- What current initiatives support mental health improvements in our Circuit?
- Who are involved in these initiatives?
- Who needs to be part of these initiatives?

Resources

Discussion:

- What is working in our Circuit as it relates to mental health?

Opportunities

Discussion:

- What opportunities do we have for mental health improvements in our Circuit?

Commitment and Next Steps

- Continued commitment
- Set regular team meetings
- Continue discussions to further answer questions
- Collect data to bring to the Summit
- Identify potential funding for improvements
- Identify legislation or policies which exist around mental illness and where changes are needed
- Identify team for the Summit

The seal of the National Center for State Courts is visible in the background. It features a tree in the center, surrounded by the text "National Center for State Courts" and the motto "NULLI VENDEMUS NULLI NEGABIMUS". The year "1971" is also present.

Closing

Tonnya Kohn
State Court Administrator

Resources

- Sequential Intercept Model Brochure
<https://www.prainc.com/wp-content/uploads/2018/06/SIM-Brochure-2018-Web.pdf>
- Leading Change Guide for State Court Leaders
https://www.ncsc.org/_data/assets/pdf_file/0025/78073/Leading-Change-Guide-for-State-Court-Leaders.pdf
- Leading Change for Trial Court Leaders https://www.ncsc.org/_data/assets/pdf_file/0024/78072/Leading-Change-Guide-for-Trial-Court-Leaders.pdf
- State Courts Lead Change: Report and Recommendations
https://www.ncsc.org/_data/assets/pdf_file/0031/84469/MHTF_State_Courts_Leading_Change.pdf
- Collaborative Court and Community Diversion for Individuals with Behavioral Health Needs
https://www.ncsc.org/_data/assets/pdf_file/0024/66426/Court-and-Community-Diversion.pdf