ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This report was prepared by Debra Pinals, Brian Case and Cassandra Lee of Policy Research Associates, Inc., for SAMHSA’s GAINS Center for Behavioral Health and Justice Transformation. SAMHSA’s GAINS Center wishes to thank the Lansing Police Operations Center for hosing this event. SAMHSA’s GAINS Center thanks Ericanne Spencer for opening the workshop on August 29, 2017

RECOMMENDED CITATION

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Introduction

Since 1995 SAMHSA’s GAINS Center for Behavioral Health and Justice Transformation, operated by Policy Research Associates, has worked to expand community-based services and reduce justice involvement for adults with mental and substance use disorders in the criminal justice system. The GAINS Center is supported by the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration to focus on five areas:

- Criminal justice and behavioral health systems change
- Criminal justice and behavioral health services and supports
- Trauma-informed care
- Peer support and leadership development
- Courts and judicial leadership

On August 29-30, 2017, Debra Pinals and Brian Case of SAMHSA’s GAINS Center facilitated a Sequential Intercept Model Mapping Workshop in Lansing, MI. The workshop was hosted by the Lansing Police Department’s Operations Center. Ericanne Spence for opening the workshop on August 29, 2017. Approximately 39 representatives from Clinton, Eaton and Ingham Counties participated in the 1½-day event.
Background

The Sequential Intercept Model, developed by Mark R. Munetz, M.D. and Patricia A. Griffin, Ph.D., has been used as a focal point for states and communities to assess available resources, determine gaps in services, and plan for community change. These activities are best accomplished by a team of stakeholders that cross over multiple systems, including mental health, substance abuse, law enforcement, pretrial services, courts, jails, community corrections, housing, health, social services, peers, family members, and many others.

A Sequential Intercept Mapping is a workshop to develop a map that illustrates how people with behavioral health needs come in contact with and flow through the criminal justice system. Through the workshop, facilitators and participants identify opportunities for linkage to services and for prevention of further penetration into the criminal justice system.

The Sequential Intercept Mapping workshop has three primary objectives:

1. Development of a comprehensive picture of how people with mental illness and co-occurring disorders flow through the criminal justice system along six distinct intercept points: (0) Mobile Crisis Outreach Teams/Co-Response, (1) Law Enforcement and Emergency Services, (2) Initial Detention and Initial Court Hearings, (3) Jails and Courts, (4) Reentry, and (5) 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.

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Agenda

GAINS Sequential Intercept Mapping

AGENDA

Clinton, Eaton, & Ingham Counties, MI
Day 1: August 29, 2017

8:15  Registration and Networking

8:30  Openings
■ Welcome and Introductions
■ Overview of the Workshop
■ Workshop Focus, Goals, and Tasks
■ Collaboration: What’s Happening Locally

What Works!
■ Keys to Success

The Sequential Intercept Model
■ The Basis of Cross-Systems Mapping
■ Five Key Points for Interception

Cross-Systems Mapping
■ Creating a Local Map
■ Examining the Gaps and Opportunities

Establishing Priorities
■ Identify Potential, Promising Areas for Modification Within the Existing System
■ Top Five List
■ Collaborating for Progress

Wrap Up
■ Review
■ Setting the Stage for Day 2

4:30  Adjourn

There will be a 15 minute break mid-morning and mid-afternoon.

There will be break for lunch at approximately noon.
GAINS Sequential Intercept Mapping

AGENDA

Clinton, Eaton, & Ingham Counties, MI
Day 2: August 30, 2017

8:30 Registration and Networking

8:45 Opening
- Remarks
- Preview of the Day

Review
- Day 1 Accomplishments
- Local County Priorities
- Keys to Success in Community

Action Planning
Finalizing the Action Plan

Next Steps
Summary and Closing

12:00 Adjourn

There will be a 15 minute break mid-morning.
Sequential Intercept Model Map for Clinton, Eaton and Ingham Counties, MI
Resources and Gaps at Each Intercept

The centerpiece of the workshop is the development of a Sequential Intercept Model map. As part of the mapping activity, the facilitators work with the workshop participants to identify resources and gaps at each intercept. This process is important since the criminal justice system and behavioral health services are ever changing, and the resources and gaps provide contextual information for understanding the local map. Moreover, this catalog can be used by planners to establish greater opportunities for improving public safety and public health outcomes for people with mental and substance use disorders by addressing the gaps and building on existing resources.
INTERCEPT 0 AND INTERCEPT 1

RESOURCES

- The Sparrow Emergency Department can connect with the Access Team to address patients with mental disorders (internal service).

- Emergency department case managers provide substance use disorder treatment assessments.

- Crisis services (CMH) is a free-standing walk-in service. Hospital emergency departments will triage to crisis services.

- Community Mental Health employs 15 peer support specialists.

- Sparrow hospital is launching the hiring of recovery coaches to assist with substance use treatment. Sparrow Emergency Department’s Access Team already employs a recovery coach.

- Each county has a unified dispatch center and 911 system rather than an agency specific dispatch.

- CIT training has been offered to officers in Clinton, Eaton and Ingham agencies. There are 120 officers trained to date with the 40 hours of CIT training.
  
  - The next training is in November, 2017 (40 officers are being trained)

- Lansing and East Lansing have 24/7 officer coverage.
CIT was initiated 12 months ago.

Agencies have MOUs for CIT officer support.

The fire department, EMS, and 911/dispatchers will be CIT trained in the future.

- Treatment courts, shelter courts and CIT trained officers all have access to naloxone kits.
- NAMI CEI offers programming across 3 counties.

GAPS

- Additional mental health and substance use treatment is needed from primary care providers.
- There are no adult mental health mobile crisis outreach teams for CEI counties. CRT does not operate during business hours.
- Crisis Services (CMH) has 6 beds for up to 23 hour stays available. Some individuals stay longer in the emergency room due to psychiatric boarding factors.
- There are gaps in care coordination across providers and hospitals.
- CEI counties each have their own dispatch center.
- Eaton County Sheriff’s office is facing a 50% cut to their staff.
- Smaller law enforcement agencies have less CIT and officer coverage compared to larger agencies.
- Most municipal police departments have 1-2 trained officers and those officers will continue to participate in periodic 40 hour CIT trainings.
- There is a lack of secure units at both crisis services and emergency departments.
INTERCEPT 2 AND INTERCEPT 3

RESOURCES

- Each county maintains their own jail.
- Only 2 local police departments maintain lockups: Lansing Police Department and East Lansing Police Department.
- Arraignment takes place seven days per week in the Ingham courts.
- There are 5 courts within the 3 counties. The Michigan DOC mandates some elements of the booking software however, jails can also add their own elements to the software to include screenings.
- Crisis workers are staffed in each jail from the CMH (during business hours). These workers are supported by county dollars.
- Ingham County Circuit Court: pre-trial screening can be done pre or post arraignment (3 FTE) for felonies.
  - The recommend bond setting is based on a validated tool.
- There are psychiatrists in the 55th District court -mental health court (MHC) through MSU.
- East Lansing has a Veterans Treatment Court.
There are several specialist courts in Ingham County:

- Felony only MHC
- 55th district court MHC
- Veterans Treatment Court
- Sobriety Court
- Adult Drug Court
- Swift and Sure Court

Courts in Clinton City

- MHC, Swift and Sure Courts, Sobriety Courts
- CMH works with Sobriety Court in Clinton

Eaton City

- Domestic Violence Court
- Treatment Court, Drug Court
- Drunk Driving Court
- Swift and Sure

Eaton County also has COMPAS.

The counties have the ability to transfer jurisdiction to Ingham MHC.

Ingham and Eaton counties have family Dependency Courts

There are SUD treatment services within the Ingham County Jail.

The courts and jails are working with state hospitals to decrease time for admission.

GAPS

- Ingham County is the only county that has pretrial services.
- Pretrial services are not associated with CMH.
- There is no formal screening at or before arraignment by parties.
- There is no coordination across counties and no flow within CMH services.
- CMH/Ingham staff are not always cognizant of the various specialty courts.
- There is a duplication of efforts in specialty courts related to substance use disorders.
- There is no shared data collection for offenders that have both a mental health and substance use disorders in the jail.
- Case management resources are limited for discharge planning.
- Medical departments do not align all appointments in coordination with CMH.
INTERCEPT 4 AND INTERCEPT 5

RESOURCES

- Eaton County has a 30 day medicine supply when released from incarceration. On release, Eaton signs people up for Healthy Michigan.
  - In Eaton County, inmates are released from incarceration at 9:00 AM.
- Ingham is examining changing their release times to midnight, which would allow for better linkage to services.
  - In Ingham, psychiatric medical supplies are given upon release
- There are CMH staff assigned to each jail.
- Michigan Department of Corrections provides care coordination for reentry.
- Pre-release is permitted for people with mental health needs:
  - 30 days of medication, housing, benefits, employment
- CMH staff goes into prison or state hospital for release planning.
- Parole:
- D47 specialized agents for people with serious mental illness
- 40-60: 1 supervision ratios
- 11 agents in Ingham
- 4 agents in Clinton (probation and parole)
- 9 agents in Eaton (probation and parole)
- Gatekeeper-> referral to provide residential treatment

- Probation: (District Court)
  - Probation receives training from Michigan Association of Treatment Court Professionals (MATCP).
    - Specialized training for mental health and treatment courts caseloads.
    - Eaton uses DSM5 and ASAM assessments.
  - Probation: (Department of Corrections)
    - 80:1 supervision ratio.

**GAPS**

- Upon release, there is a waitlist for a psychiatry appointment.
- Correctional staff do notify medical staff that an inmate is being released.
- There are some early hour releases in Ingham County.
- In the Michigan Department of Corrections, there is limited release planning for people that are maxing out of prison with no parole option.
- Ingham County does not have sufficient release planning.
  - The county does not provide a 30 day supply on medication.
- Parole agents do not receive mental health training.
- People without insurance or Medicaid have easier access to residential substance use disorder treatment than people with private coverage.
Priorities for Change

The priorities for change are determined through a voting process. Workshop participants are asked to identify a set of priorities followed by a vote where each participant has three votes. The voting took place on August 30, 2017. The top three priorities are highlighted in italicized text.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>Priority</th>
<th>Votes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Restoration center crisis services with secure unite and police friendly policies</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Peer support expansion to jail and emergency department</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Enhanced jail reentry services of Ingham County</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>First responder training</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Education and training for law enforcement</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Emergency room alternatives</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Medication Assisted Treatment</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Expedited medical clearance</td>
<td>5</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Data dashboards</td>
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<td>---</td>
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<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td><strong>Standardization of terminology</strong></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td><strong>Stigma/ bias of criminal justice involvement</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| 8. | **Pre-booking assessment**  
|   |   - **Washtenaw**  
|   |   - **Improved screening** |
| 8. | **Substance use disorder treatment options that are immediate (203 days)** |
| 9. | **Programming for non-violent offenders** |
| 10. | **Recognize substance use disorder as a behavioral health condition** |
| 10. | **Alignment of judiciary, probation and parole on treatment of an individual** |
| 10. | **Trauma-informed and motivational interviewing training** |
Parking Lot

The designation of a “Parking Lot” is used during the mapping process to make note of those items that the community identifies as needing attention but requiring the involvement of people and resources beyond the scope of the local community. Often these items need to be addressed by state level policy makers.

Clinton, Eaton and Ingham Counties identified one “Parking Lot” issue:

- Private insurance does not cover the same level of services for substance use disorders
Quick Fixes

While most priorities identified during a Sequential Intercept Model mapping workshop require significant planning and resources to implement, quick fixes are priorities that can be implemented with only minimal investment of time and little, if any, financial investment. Yet quick fixes can have a significant impact on the trajectories of people with mental and substance disorders in the justice system.

- Medicated Assisted Treatment for opioids in residential settings already available where individuals are linked to prescribers and providers can outreach to local providers
- List review and reconciliation between county jails and state hospitals
- Eaton County will reach out to MSU to inquire about psychiatry residents who might work in additional settings
Coalitions & Task Forces

During the CEI SIM, a variety of coalitions and task forces were discussed among the stakeholders. These coalitions and task forces should be utilized as a resource to the counties and stakeholders when strategizing and developing their action steps.

- Capital Area Take Back Meds located in Mason
- CIT steering Committee
- Sparrow Behavioral Health Task Force which includes CMH, LPD and other agencies
- Ingham Health Department Opioid Task Force
- Ingham Health Plan of Care Committee
- Volunteers of America Interdisciplinary team/ Super-utilizer (“familiar faces”)
- Prevention Coalitions at Counties
- Mental Health Court Advisory/ Team management
- Mental Health Planning Conference
- CHIP process Community Health improvement plan
Recommendations

RECOMMENDATION 1
EXPLORE MENTAL HEALTH CRISIS CO-RESPONSE MODELS

Explore alternative crisis response models, such as the Colorado Springs model, to reduce reliance on emergency department services to improve use of available mental health crisis services. The Colorado Springs Community Response Team places a law enforcement officer, a paramedic, and a social worker in a vehicle where they respond to mental health crisis calls as a team.

RECOMMENDATION 2
PRE-RELEASE BENEFITS ENROLLMENT

Inmates with mental disorders should be enrolled in Medicaid prior to release from jail to reduce gaps in health care coverage following the transition back to the community.
RECOMMENDATION 3
EXPAND EXPOSURE TO BASIS MENTAL HEALTH TRAINING

Partner with the state Mental Health Diversion Council initiative to offer basic training in managing mental health crises for in-service as an addition to CIT training.

RECOMMENDATION 4
REFINE CIT TEAM STRUCTURE

Capitalize on existing CIT training in accordance with CIT International to establish policies and procedures for specific response by CIT trained officers and define a CIT team that would provide specialized responses (with or without a co-responder being available).

RECOMMENDATION 5
RECONSIDER LATE NIGHT/EARLY MORNING RELEASES

For jails that have late night/early morning releases, re-examine policies and cross walk with the jails that have moved away from these practices to help establish tighter linkages to services for individuals who are being released. Consider peer bridgers to help with these linkages.
# Strategic Action Plans

## Priority Area 1: Create Tri-County Restoration Center

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Objective</th>
<th>Action Step</th>
<th>Who</th>
<th>When</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Define patient population</td>
<td>- Discuss a work group</td>
<td>Workgroup</td>
<td>Today</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Define ideal facility</td>
<td>- Discuss a work group</td>
<td>Workgroup</td>
<td>Today</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Define stakeholders</td>
<td>- Expand list</td>
<td>Workgroup</td>
<td>Today and TBD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Identify existing expenditures</td>
<td>- Obtain from each stakeholder</td>
<td>Workgroup or designees</td>
<td>Today and TBD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Research applicable statutes, governing bodies, regulations, etc.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Tour Common Good</td>
<td></td>
<td>Work group or designees</td>
<td>TBD (CMH staff coordinating within 2 months)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Obtain previous Sparrow SIM report</td>
<td>- Request from Sparrow</td>
<td>Teri</td>
<td>Today</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Convene future workgroups</td>
<td>- Contact stakeholders to invite</td>
<td>Workgroup and designees</td>
<td>Today and TBD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Objective</td>
<td>Action Step</td>
<td>Who</td>
<td>When</td>
</tr>
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<td>-----------</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
| 1. Support new initiatives to bring Peer Recovery/SBIRT to EDS and collect outcomes. | - Shadow ED Project Assert Programs  
- Funding for pilot secured from MSHN to start November 1, 2017  
- Create detailed implementation plan with ED involvement.  
- Communication/promotion plan – kick off and end of pilot results | Wellness Inx./IHP, MSHN, and EDs | 2017-2019 |
<p>| 2. Bring together SUD Peer Recovery and MI Peer Support from across agencies and locations for cross training/learning community | - CMHA-CEI, Wellness Inx, SUD treatment providers, and courts representatives to plan a learning community to assess needs of staff and sites and create detailed plan | CMHA-CEI and Wellness Inx. | 2017-2018 |
| 3. Utilize peers for preparing for reentry from jails | - Bring jail representatives across tri-county to assess needs, create plan for pilot, and secure funding | CMHA-CEI, Wellness Inx., &amp; MSHN | 2017-2018 |
| 4. Build capacity in local agencies to understand the value and utilize peers | - Create a communications plan to promote role and value of peer support – outcome focused | ROSC Committees, Learning communities | 2018 |
| 5. Define target populations that can benefit from peer support (Recovery Coach and PSS) | - Build into planning and implementation for all pilots | ROSC Committees, Learning Communities | 2017-2018 |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Objective</th>
<th>Action Step</th>
<th>Who</th>
<th>When</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 1 | Establish FACT jail reentry team across the tri-county area. | - Research a variety of funding sources.  
- Identify stakeholders (workgroup, political, FACT team members, jail staff, coalition of interest, policy makers)  
- Research best practices, cost-benefit analysis, comparative programs (cost savings)  
- Identify outcome goals  
- Data collection and tracking | - Workgroup  
- CMH-CEI rep  
- Wellness  
- MDOC rep  
- Jail rep  
- County commissioner  
- Community corrections  
- Providers (PC-FQHC, medical, behavioral health)  
- Courts  
- Peers  
- Churches  
- MAT providers | - Initial meeting, November 2017  
- By January 1st |
| 2 | Create mechanism whereby individuals are screened, assessed, assigned for jail reentry services (e.g., GAINS reentry checklist) | - Create levels with list of services available based on need (e.g., Venn diagram)  
- Create flow-chart |  
- Program commencement goal,  
- October 2018 |
| 3 | Assist with successfully transitioning eligible incarcerated individuals to the community  
- Stable in recovery  
- Stable and desired housing  
- Financially solvent | - Establish eligibility criteria of services  
- Identify all community services available |
| - Access to healthcare (PCP, MH/SUD, specialty) |
| - Consistent transportation |
| - Familial/perceived supports |
| - Food, clothing, etc. |
## Priority Area 4: First responder and law enforcement training

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Objective</th>
<th>Action Step</th>
<th>Who</th>
<th>When</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 Identify the need/subject to be provided/education to the target professions (CIT/Mental Health First Aid)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Identify the persons to be trainers in the professions.</td>
<td>Identify participants willing to collaborate</td>
<td>First responders - law enforcement - correction staff - probation/parole - trainers</td>
<td>Next Chief meeting 911 board meeting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 Continuing education</td>
<td>Identify potential funding sources (grants)</td>
<td>Multi-agency - Tri-County mental health court - CIT organization</td>
<td>Within the next 30 days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Reviewing policies</td>
<td>Feedback</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Trainings related to debriefing</td>
<td>- Line staff</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- De-escalation techniques</td>
<td>- Jail exit survey</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Priority Area 6a:** Data driven/performance management focused on prevalence, utilization, and recidivism in individuals involved in criminal justice system and on emergency departments with substance use disorders and/or mental illness

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Objective</th>
<th>Action Step</th>
<th>Who</th>
<th>When</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 1 | ID current data sources, gather data, and analyze (jail and EDs) | - Form task force or committee  
- Need assessment  
- Resource and outcomes -> make the ask based on SIM prep and other best practice models | Health department  
Task force  
IHP in collaboration with county jails, CMHA-CEI, health department, EDs, and prosecutors office | January – October 2018 |
| 2 | ID gaps | What is needed and plan to get it | " " | October 2018 – January 2019 |
| 3 | Standardize collection of common indicators | - National data to ID possible data sets to collect locally – annually and prioritize key sets  
- ID champion in each venue to secure data | " " | October 2018 – January 2019 |
| 4 | 3 sets of data needed -> long term  
- Prevalence  
- Patient outcomes  
- Utilization of services  
- ROI or cost-benefit  
- Other considerations | Refine (data set) and expand/reduce as needed | " " | January – October 2019 |
### Priority Area 6b: Access and coordination of medication assisted therapy

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Objective</th>
<th>Action Step</th>
<th>Who</th>
<th>When</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Identifying appropriate public and private providers</td>
<td>Inform public and stakeholders of existing resources</td>
<td>MSHN kickoff campaign for awareness; possibly in conjunction w/ICHDD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Establish continuity of care for MAT patients</td>
<td>Coordinate primary care with specialized care and correctional settings</td>
<td>Local PCPs, ED doctors, NPs, SUD providers, jail administration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Expanding or better utilizing MSHN’s MAT workgroup</td>
<td>MSHN MAT workgroup doing outreach/coordination</td>
<td>MSHN MAT workgroup</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Ensure that therapy remains a significant part of MAT/not replaced by MAT</td>
<td>Engagement of MAT patients and providers and securing correctional support for MAT</td>
<td>Incarcerated MAT patients, their providers, and the correctional facilities’ administration <em>Community corrections offices?</em></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Resources

COMPETENCY EVALUATION AND RESTORATION

- SAMHSA’s GAINS Center. *Quick Fixes for Effectively Dealing with Persons Found Incompetent to Stand Trial*.

CRISIS CARE, CRISIS RESPONSE, AND LAW ENFORCEMENT

- Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration. *Crisis Services: Effectiveness, Cost-Effectiveness, and Funding Strategies*.
- International Association of Chiefs of Police. *Building Safer Communities: Improving Police Responses to Persons with Mental Illness*.
- Suicide Prevention Resource Center. *The Role of Law Enforcement Officers in Preventing Suicide*.
- International Association of Chiefs of Police. *One Mind Campaign*.
- Optum. *In Salt Lake County, Optum Enhances Jail Diversion Initiatives with Effective Crisis Programs*.

\[28\]
The Case Assessment Management Program is a joint effort of the Los Angeles Department of Mental Health and the Los Angeles Police Department to provide effective follow-up and management of selected referrals involving high users of emergency services, abusers of the 911 system, and individuals at high risk of death or injury to themselves.

- National Association of Counties. Crisis Care Services for Counties: Preventing Individuals with Mental Illnesses from Entering Local Corrections Systems.
- CIT International.

DATA ANALYSIS AND MATCHING

- Data-Driven Justice Initiative. Data-Driven Justice Playbook: How to Develop a System of Diversion.
- New Orleans Health Department. New Orleans Mental Health Dashboard.
- Corporation for Supportive Housing. Jail Data Link Frequent Users: A Data Matching Initiative in Illinois (See Appendix 3)

HOUSING

- Alliance for Health Reform. The Connection Between Health and Housing: The Evidence and Policy Landscape.
- Economic Roundtable. Getting Home: Outcomes from Housing High Cost Homeless Hospital Patients.
- 100,000 Homes. Housing First Self-Assessment.
- Corporation for Supportive Housing. NYC FUSE – Evaluation Findings.
- Corporation for Supportive Housing. *Housing is the Best Medicine: Supportive Housing and the Social Determinants of Health.*

**INFORMATION SHARING**

- Legal Action Center. *Sample Consent Forms for Release of Substance Use Disorder Patient Records.*

**JAIL INMATE INFORMATION**

- NAMI California. *Arrested Guides and Inmate Medication Forms.*

**MEDICATION ASSISTED TREATMENT (MAT)**

- Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration. *Federal Guidelines for Opioid Treatment Programs.*
- Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration. *Medication for the Treatment of Alcohol Use Disorder: A Brief Guide.*
- Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration. *Clinical Guidelines for the Use of Buprenorphine in the Treatment of Opioid Addiction (Treatment Improvement Protocol 40).*

**MENTAL HEALTH FIRST AID**

- Mental Health First Aid.
- Pennsylvania Mental Health and Justice Center of Excellence. *City of Philadelphia Mental Health First Aid Initiative.*

**PEERS**

- SAMHSA’s GAINS Center. *Involving Peers in Criminal Justice and Problem-Solving Collaboratives.*
- SAMHSA’s GAINS Center. *Overcoming Legal Impediments to Hiring Forensic Peer Specialists.*
- NAMI California. *Inmate Medication Information Forms*
- Keya House.
- Lincoln Police Department Referral Program.

**PRETRIAL DIVERSION**

- CSG Justice Center. *Improving Responses to People with Mental Illness at the Pretrial State: Essential Elements.*
- Laura and JohnArnold Foundation. *The Hidden Costs of Pretrial Diversion.*

**PROCEDURAL JUSTICE**

- Legal Aid Society. *Manhattan Arraignment Diversion Program.*

**REENTRY**

- SAMHSA’s GAINS Center. *Guidelines for the Successful Transition of People with Behavioral Health Disorders from Jail and Prison.*
- Community Oriented Correctional Health Services. *Technology and Continuity of Care: Connecting Justice and Health: Nine Case Studies.*
SCREENING AND ASSESSMENT

- Center for Court Innovation. Digest of Evidence-Based Assessment Tools.
- SAMHSA’s GAINS Center. Screening and Assessment of Co-occurring Disorders in the Justice System.

SEQUENTIAL INTERCEPT MODEL


SSI/SSDI OUTREACH, ACCESS, AND RECOVERY (SOAR)

Increasing efforts to enroll justice-involved persons with behavioral disorders in the Supplement Security Income and the Social Security Disability Insurance programs can be accomplished through utilization of SSI/SSDI Outreach, Access, and Recovery (SOAR) trained staff. Enrollment in SSI/SSDI not only provides automatic Medicaid or Medicare in many states, but also provides monthly income sufficient to access housing programs.

- Information regarding SOAR for justice-involved persons.
- The online SOAR training portal.

TRANSITION-AGED YOUTH

- National Institute of Justice. Environmental Scan of Developmentally Appropriate Criminal Justice Responses to Justice-Involved Young Adults.
- Roca, Inc. Intervention Program for Young Adults.
- University of Massachusetts Medical School. Transitions RTC for Youth and Young Adults.

TRAUMA-INFORMED CARE

- SAMHSA, SAMHSA’s National Center on Trauma-Informed Care, and SAMHSA’s GAINS Center. Essential Components of Trauma Informed Judicial Practice.
- SAMHSA’s GAINS Center. Trauma Specific Interventions for Justice-Involved Individuals.
- SAMHSA. SAMHSA’s Concept of Trauma and Guidance for a Trauma-Informed Approach.

VETERANS

- SAMHSA’s GAINS Center. Responding to the Needs of Justice-Involved Combat Veterans with Service-Related Trauma and Mental Health Conditions.
- Justice for Vets. Ten Key Components of Veterans Treatment Courts.
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Crisis Services

The Department of State Health Services (DSHS) funds 37 LMHAs and NorthSTAR to provide an array of ongoing and crisis services to individuals with mental illness. Laws and rules governing DSHS and the delivery of mental health services require LMHAs and NorthSTAR to provide crisis screening and assessment. Newly appropriated funds enhanced the response to individuals in crisis.

The 80th Legislature
$82 million was appropriated for the FY 08-09 biennium for improving the response to mental health and substance abuse crises. A majority of the funds were divided among the state’s Local Mental Health Authorities (LMHAs) and added to existing contracts. The first priority for this portion of the funds was to support a rapid community response to offset utilization of emergency rooms or more restrictive settings.

Crisis Funds

- **Crisis Hotline Services**
  - Continuously available 24 hours per day, seven days per week
  - All 37 LMHAs and NorthSTAR have or contract with crisis hotlines that are accredited by the American Association of Suicidology (AAS)

- **Mobile Crisis Outreach Teams (MCOT)**
  - Operate in conjunction with crisis hotlines
  - Respond at the crisis site or a safe location in the community
  - All 37 LMHAs and NorthSTAR have MCOT teams
  - More limited coverage in some rural communities

$17.6 million dollars of the initial appropriation was designated as community investment funds. The funds allowed communities to develop or expand local alternatives to incarceration or State hospitalization. Funds were awarded on a competitive basis to communities able to contribute at least 25% in matching resources. Sufficient funds were not available to provide expansion in all communities served by the LMHAs and NorthSTAR.

Competitive Funds Projects

- **Crisis Stabilization Units (CSU)**
  - Provide immediate access to emergency psychiatric care and short-term residential treatment for acute symptoms
  - Two CSUs were funded

- **Extended Observation Units**
  - Provide 23-48 hours of observation and treatment for psychiatric stabilization
  - Three extended observation units were funded

- **Crisis Residential Services**
  - Provide from 1-14 days crisis services in a clinically staffed, safe residential setting for individuals with some risk of harm to self or others
  - Four crisis residential units were funded

- **Crisis Respite Services**
• Provide from 8 hours up to 30 days of short-term, crisis care for individuals with low risk of harm to self or others
  • Seven crisis respite units were funded
  
  **Crisis Step-Down Stabilization in Hospital Setting**
  ○ Provides from 3-10 days of psychiatric stabilization in a psychiatrically staffed local hospital setting
  ○ Six local step-down stabilization beds were funded

  **Outpatient Competency Restoration Services**
  ○ Provide community treatment to individuals with mental illness involved in the legal system
  ○ Reduces unnecessary burdens on jails and state psychiatric hospitals
  ○ Provides psychiatric stabilization and participant training in courtroom skills and behavior
  ○ Four Outpatient Competency Restoration projects were funded

**The 81st Legislature**

$53 million was appropriated for the FY 2010-2011 biennium for transitional and intensive ongoing services.

  **Transitional Services**
  ○ Provides linkage between existing services and individuals with serious mental illness not linked with ongoing care
  ○ Provides temporary assistance and stability for up to 90 days
  ○ Adults may be homeless, in need of substance abuse treatment and primary health care, involved in the criminal justice system, or experiencing multiple psychiatric hospitalizations

  **Intensive Ongoing Services for Children and Adults**
  ○ Provides team-based Psychosocial Rehabilitation services and Assertive Community Treatment (ACT) services (Service Package 3 and Service Package 4) to engage high need adults in recovery-oriented services
  ○ Provides intensive, wraparound services that are recovery-oriented to address the child's mental health needs
  ○ Expands availability of ongoing services for persons entering mental health services as a result of a crisis encounter, hospitalization, or incarceration
Appendix 3
Overview of the Initiative

The Corporation for Supportive Housing (CSH) has funded the expansion of a data matching initiative at Cook County Jail designed to identify users of both Cook County Jail and the State of Illinois Division of Mental Health (DMH).

This is a secure internet based database that assists communities in identifying frequent users of multiple systems to assist them in coordinating and leveraging scarce resources more effectively. Jail Data Link helps staff at a county jail to identify jail detainees who have had past contact with the state mental health system for purposes of discharge planning. This system allows both the jail staff and partnering case managers at community agencies to know when their current clients are in the jail. Jail Data Link, which began in Cook County in 1999, has expanded to four other counties as a result of funding provided by the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority and will expand to three additional counties in 2009. In 2008 the Proviso Mental Health Commission funded a dedicated case manager to work exclusively with the project and serve the residents of Proviso Township.

Target Population for Data Link Initiatives

This project targets people currently in a county jail who have had contact with the Illinois Division of Mental Heath.

- **Jail Data Link – Cook County**: Identifies on a daily basis detainees who have had documented inpatient/outpatient services with the Illinois Division of Mental Health. Participating agencies sign a data sharing agreement for this project.

- **Jail Data Link – Cook County Frequent Users**: Identifies those current detainees from the Cook County Jail census who have at least two previous State of Illinois psychiatric inpatient hospitalizations and at least two jail stays. This will assist the jail staff in targeting new housing resources as a part of a federally funded research project beginning in 2008.

- **Jail Data Link – Expansion**: The Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority provided funding to expand the project to Will, Peoria, Jefferson and Marion Counties, and the Proviso Mental Health Commission for Proviso Township residents.

Legal Basis for the Data Matching Initiative

Effective January 1, 2000, the Illinois General Assembly adopted Public Act 91-0536 which modified the Mental Health and Developmental Disabilities Administrative Act. This act allows the Division of Mental Health, community agencies funded by DMH, and any Illinois county jail to disclose a recipient's record or communications, without consent, to each other, for the purpose of admission, treatment, planning, or discharge. No records may be disclosed to a county jail unless the Department has entered into a written agreement with the specific county jail. Effective July 12, 2005, the Illinois General Assembly also adopted Public Act 094-0182, which further modifies the Mental Health and Developmental Disabilities Administrative Act to allow sharing between the Illinois Department of Corrections and DMH.

Using this exception, individual prisons or jails are able to send their entire roster electronically to DMH. Prison and jail information is publicly available. DMH matches this information against their own roster and notifies the Department of Corrections Discharge Planning Unit of matches between the two systems along with information about past history and/or involvement with community agencies for purposes of locating appropriate aftercare services.

Sample Data at a Demo Web Site

DMH has designed a password protected web site to post the results of the match and make those results accessible to the Illinois Department of Corrections facility. Community agencies are also able to view the names of their own clients if they have entered into a departmental agreement to use the site.

In addition, DMH set up a demo web site using encrypted data to show how the data match web site works. Use the web site link below and enter the User ID, Password, and PIN number to see sample data for the Returning Home Initiative.

- **https://sisonline.dhs.state.il.us/JailLink/demo.html**
  - UserID: cshdemo
  - Password: cshdemo
  - PIN: 1234
Program Partners and Funding Sources

- **CSH's Returning Home Initiative**: Utilizing funding from the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation, provided $25,000 towards programming and support for the creation of the Jail Data Link Frequent Users application.
- **Illinois Department of Mental Health**: Administering and financing on-going mental health services and providing secure internet database resource and maintenance.
- **Cermak Health Services**: Providing mental health services and supervision inside the jail facility.
- **Cook County Sheriff's Office**: Assisting with data integration and coordination.
- **Community Mental Health Agencies**: Fourteen (14) agencies statewide are entering and receiving data.
- **Illinois Criminal Justice Authority**: Provided funding for the Jail Data Link Expansion of data technology to three additional counties, as well as initial funding for three additional case managers and the project's evaluation and research through the University of Illinois.
- **Proviso Township Mental Health Commission (708 Board)**: Supported Cook County Jail Data Link Expansion into Proviso Township by funding a full-time case manager.
- **University of Illinois**: Performing ongoing evaluation and research

Partnership Between Criminal Justice and Other Public Systems

Cook County Jail and Cermak Health Service have a long history of partnerships with the Illinois Department of Mental Health Services. Pilot projects, including the Thresholds Justice Project and the Felony Mental Health Court of Cook County, have received recognition for developing alternatives to the criminal justice system. Examining the systematic and targeted use of housing as an intervention is a logical extension of this previous work.

Managing the Partnership

CSH is the primary coordinator of a large federal research project studying the effects of permanent supportive housing on reducing recidivism and emergency costs of frequent users of Cook County Jail and the Illinois Department of Mental Health System. In order to facilitate this project, CSH funded the development of a new version of Jail Data Link to find the most frequent users of the jail and mental health inpatient system to augment an earlier version of Data Link in targeting subsidized housing and supportive mental health services.

About CSH and the Returning Home Initiative

The Corporation for Supportive Housing (CSH) is a national non-profit organization and Community Development Financial Institution that helps communities create permanent housing with services to prevent and end homelessness. Founded in 1991, CSH advances its mission by providing advocacy, expertise, leadership, and financial resources to make it easier to create and operate supportive housing. CSH seeks to help create an expanded supply of supportive housing for people, including single adults, families with children, and young adults, who have extremely low-incomes, who have disabling conditions, and/or face other significant challenges that place them at on-going risk of homelessness. For information regarding CSH's current office locations, please see [www.csh.org/contactus](http://www.csh.org/contactus).

CSH's national *Returning Home Initiative* aims to end the cycle of incarceration and homelessness that thousands of people face by engaging the criminal justice systems and integrating the efforts of housing, human service, corrections, and other agencies. *Returning Home* focuses on better serving people with histories of homelessness and incarceration by placing them to supportive housing.
Appendix 4
Introduction

Seventeen percent of people currently incarcerated in local jails and in state and federal prisons are estimated to have a serious mental illness. The twin stigmas of justice involvement and mental illness present significant challenges for social service staff charged with helping people who are incarcerated plan for reentry to community life. Upon release, the lack of treatment and resources, inability to work, and few options for housing mean that many quickly become homeless and recidivism is likely.

The Social Security Administration (SSA), through its Supplemental Security Income (SSI) and Social Security Disability Insurance (SSDI) programs, can provide income and other benefits to persons with mental illness who are reentering the community from jails and prisons. The SSI/SSDI Outreach, Access and Recovery program (SOAR), a project funded by the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, is a national technical assistance program that helps people who are homeless or at risk for homelessness to access SSA disability benefits.

SOAR training can help local corrections and community transition staff negotiate and integrate benefit options with community reentry strategies for people with mental illness and co-occurring disorders to assure successful outcomes. This best practices summary describes:

- The connections between mental illness, homelessness, and incarceration;
- The ramifications of incarceration on receipt of SSI and SSDI benefits;
- The role of SOAR in transition planning;
- Examples of jail or prison SOAR initiatives to increase access to SSI/SSDI;
- Best practices for increasing access to SSI/SSDI benefits for people with mental illness who are reentering the community from jails and prisons.

Mental Illness, Homelessness, and Incarceration

In 2010, there were more than 7 million persons under correctional supervision in the United States at any given time. Each year an estimated 725,000 persons are released from federal and state prisons, 125,000 with serious mental illness. More than 20 percent of people with mental illness were homeless in the months before their incarceration compared...
with 10 percent of the general prison population. For those exiting the criminal justice system, homelessness may be even more prevalent. A California study, for example, found that 30 to 50 percent of people on parole in San Francisco and Los Angeles were homeless.

Mental Health America reports that half of people with mental illness are incarcerated for committing nonviolent crimes, such as trespassing, disorderly conduct, and other minor offenses resulting from symptoms of untreated mental illness. In general, people with mental illnesses remain in jail eight times longer than other offenders at a cost that is seven times higher. At least three-quarters of incarcerated individuals with mental illness have a co-occurring substance use disorder.

Homelessness, mental illness, and criminal justice involvement create a perfect storm, requiring concerted effort across multiple systems to prevent people with mental illness from cycling between homelessness and incarceration by providing them the opportunity to reintegrate successfully into their communities and pursue recovery.

To understand the interplay among mental illness, homelessness, and incarceration, consider these examples:

- In 2011 Sandra received SSI based on her mental illness. She was on probation, with three years remaining, when she violated the terms of probation by failing to report to her probation officer. As a result, Sandra was incarcerated in a state prison. Because she was incarcerated for more than 12 months, her benefits were terminated. Sandra received a tentative parole month of September 2012 contingent on her ability to establish a verifiable residential address. The parole board did not approve the family address she submitted because the location is considered a high crime area. Unfortunately, Sandra was unable to establish residency on her own as she had no income. Thus, she missed her opportunity for parole and must complete her maximum sentence. Sandra is scheduled for release in 2013.

- Sam was released from prison after serving four years. While incarcerated, he was diagnosed with a traumatic brain injury and depression. Sam had served his full sentence and was not required to report to probation or parole upon release. He was released with $25 and the phone number for a community mental health provider. Sam is 27 years old with a ninth grade education and no prior work history. He has no family support. Within two weeks of release, Sam was arrested for sleeping in an abandoned building. He was intoxicated and told the arresting officer that drinking helped the headaches he has suffered from since he was 14 years old. Sam was sent to jail.

- Manuel was arrested for stealing from a local grocery store. He was homeless at the time of arrest and had a diagnosis of schizophrenia. He was not receiving any community mental health services at the time. Manuel has no family. He was sent to a large county jail where he spent two years before being arraigned before a judge. His periodic acute symptoms resulted in his being taken to the state hospital until he was deemed stable enough to stand trial. However, the medications that helped Manuel’s symptoms in the hospital weren’t approved for use in the jail, and more acute episodes followed. Manuel cycled between the county jail and the state hospital four times over a two-year period before being able to stand before a judge.

Based on real life situations, these examples illustrate the complex needs of people with serious mental illnesses who become involved with the justice system. In Sandra’s and Sam’s cases, the opportunity to apply for SSI/SSDI benefits on a pre-release basis would have substantially reduced the period of incarceration, and in Manuel’s case, access to SSI immediately upon release would have decreased the likelihood he would return to jail. But how do we ensure that this happens?
Incarceration and SSA Disability Benefits

Correctional facilities, whether jails or prisons, are required to report to SSA newly incarcerated people who prior to incarceration received benefits. For each person reported, SSA sends a letter to the facility verifying the person’s benefits have been suspended and specifying the payment to which the facility is entitled for providing this information. SSA pays $400 for each person reported by the correctional facility within 60 days. If a report is made between 60 and 90 days of incarceration, SSA pays $200. After 90 days, no payment is made.

The rules for SSI and SSDI beneficiaries who are incarcerated differ. Benefits for SSI recipients incarcerated for a full calendar month are suspended, but if the person is released within 12 months, SSI is reinstated upon release if proof of incarceration and a release are submitted to the local SSA office. SSA reviews the individual’s new living arrangements, and if deemed appropriate, SSI is reinstated. However, if an SSI recipient is incarcerated for 12 or more months, SSI benefits are terminated and the individual must reapply. Reapplication can be made 30 days prior to the expected release date, but benefits cannot begin until release.

Unfortunately, people who are newly released often wait months before their benefits are reinstated or initiated. Few states or communities have developed legislation or policy to ensure prompt availability of benefits upon release. Consequently, the approximately 125,000 people with mental illness who are released each year are at increased risk for experiencing symptoms of mental illness, substance abuse, homelessness, and recidivism.

SSDI recipients are eligible to continue receiving benefits until convicted of a criminal offense and confined to a penal institution for more than 30 continuous days. At that time, SSDI benefits are suspended but will be reinstated the month following release.

Role of Transition Services in Reentry for People with Mental Illness

Since the 1990s, the courts have increasingly acknowledged that helping people improve their mental health and their ability to demonstrate safe and orderly behaviors while they are incarcerated enhances their reintegration and the well-being of the communities that receive them. Courts specializing in the needs of people with mental illness and or substance use disorders, people experiencing homelessness, and veterans are designed to target the most appropriate procedures and service referrals to these individuals, who may belong to more than one subgroup. The specialized courts and other jail diversion programs prompt staff of various systems to consider reintegration strategies for people with mental illness from the outset of their criminal justice system involvement. Transition and reintegration services for people with mental illness reflect the shared responsibilities of multiple systems to insulate continuity of care.

Providing transition services to people with mental illness within a jail or prison setting is difficult for several reasons: the quick population turnover in jails, the distance between facilities and home communities for people in prisons, the comprehensive array of services needed to address multiple needs, and the perception that people with mental illness are not responsive to services. Nevertheless, without seriously addressing transition and reintegration issues while offenders remain incarcerated, positive outcomes are far less likely upon release and recidivism is more likely.

Access to Benefits as an Essential Strategy for Reentry

The criminal justice and behavioral health communities consistently identify lack of timely access to income and other benefits, including health insurance, as among the most significant and persistent barriers to successful community reintegration and recovery for people with serious mental illnesses and co-occurring substance use disorders.
Many states and communities that have worked to ensure immediate access to benefits upon release have focused almost exclusively on Medicaid. Although access to Medicaid is critically important, focusing on this alone often means that needs for basic sustenance and housing are ignored. Only a few states (Oregon, Illinois, New York, Florida) provide for Medicaid to be suspended upon incarceration rather than terminated, and few states or communities have developed procedures to process new Medicaid applications prior to release.

The SOAR approach to improving access to SSI/SSDI. The SSI/SSDI application process is complicated and difficult to navigate, sometimes even for professional social service staff. The SOAR approach in correctional settings is a collaborative effort by corrections, behavioral health, and SSA to address the need for assistance to apply for these benefits. On average, providers who receive SOAR training achieve a first-time approval rate of 71 percent, while providers who are not SOAR trained or individuals who apply unassisted achieve a rate of 10 to 15 percent.\(^9\) SOAR-trained staff learn how to prepare comprehensive, accurate SSI/SSDI applications that are more likely to be approved, and approved quickly.

SOAR training is available in every state. The SOAR Technical Assistance Center, funded by SAMHSA, facilitates partnerships with community service providers to share information, acquire pre-incarceration medical records, and translate prison functioning into post-release work potential. With SOAR training, social service staff learn new observation techniques to uncover information critical to developing appropriate reentry strategies. The more accurate the assessment of factors indicating an individual’s ability to function upon release, the easier it is to help that person transition successfully from incarceration to community living.

The positive outcomes produced by SOAR pilot projects within jail and prison settings around the country that link people with mental illness to benefits upon their release should provide impetus for more correctional facilities to consider using this approach as a foundation for building successful transition or reentry programs.\(^10\) Below are examples of SOAR collaborations in jails (Florida, Georgia, and New Jersey) and prison systems (New York, Oklahoma, and Michigan). In addition to those described below, new SOAR initiatives are underway in the jail system of Reno, Nevada and in the prison systems of Tennessee, Colorado, Connecticut, and the Federal Bureau of Prisons.

SOAR Collaborations with Jails

Eleventh Judicial Circuit Criminal Mental Health Project (CMHP). Miami-Dade County, Florida, is home to the highest percentage of people with serious mental illnesses of any urban area in the United States - approximately nine percent of the population, or 210,000 people. CMHP was established in 2000 to divert individuals with serious mental illnesses or co-occurring substance use disorders from the criminal justice system into comprehensive community-based treatment and support services. CMHP staff, trained in the SOAR approach to assist with SSI/SSDI applications, developed a strong collaborative relationship with SSA to expedite and ensure approvals for entitlement benefits in the shortest time possible. All CMHP participants are screened for eligibility for SSI/SSDI.

From July 2008 through November 2012, 91 percent of 181 individuals were approved for SSI/SSDI benefits on initial application in an average of 45 days. All participants of CMHP are linked to psychiatric treatment and medication with community providers upon release from jail. Community providers are made aware that participants who are approved for SSI benefits will have access to Medicaid and retroactive reimbursement for expenses incurred for up to 90 days prior to approval. This serves to reduce the stigma of mental illness and involvement with the criminal justice system, making participants more attractive “paying customers.”

In addition, based on an agreement established between Miami-Dade County and SSA, interim housing assistance is provided for individuals applying for SSI/SSDI during the period between application and

\(^9\) Dennis et al., (2011). *op cit.*

approval. This assistance is reimbursed to the County once participants are approved for Social Security benefits and receive retroactive payment. The number of arrests two years after receipt of benefits and housing compared to two years earlier was reduced by 70 percent (57 versus 17 arrests).

Mercer and Bergen County Correctional Centers, New Jersey. In 2011, with SOAR training and technical assistance funded by The Nicholson Foundation, two counties in New Jersey piloted the use of SOAR to increase access to SSI/SSDI for persons with disabilities soon to be released from jail. In each county, a collaborative working group comprising representatives from the correctional center, community behavioral health, SSA, the state Disability Determination Service (DDS), and (in Mercer County only) the United Way met monthly to develop, implement, and monitor a process for screening individuals in jail or recently released and assisting those found potentially eligible in applying for SSI/SSDI. The community behavioral health agency staff, who were provided access to inmates while incarcerated and to jail medical records, assisted with applications.

During the one year evaluation period for Mercer County, 89 individuals from Mercer County Correction Center were screened and 35 (39 percent) of these were deemed potentially eligible for SSI/SSDI. For Bergen County, 69 individuals were screened, and 39 (57 percent) were deemed potentially eligible. The reasons given for not helping some potentially eligible individuals file applications included not enough staff available to assist with application, potential applicant discharged from jail and disappeared/couldn’t locate, potential applicant returned to prison/jail, and potential applicant moved out of the county or state. In Mercer County, 12 out of 16 (75 percent) SSI/SSDI applications were approved on initial application; two of those initially denied were reversed at the reconsideration level without appeal before a judge. In Bergen County which had a late start, two out of three former inmates assisted were approved for SSI/SSDI.

Prior to this pilot project, neither behavioral health care provider involved had assisted with SSI/SSDI applications for persons re-entering the community from the county jail. After participating in the pilot project, both agencies remain committed to continuing such assistance despite the difficulty of budgeting staff time for these activities.

Fulton County Jail, Georgia. In June 2009, the Georgia Department of Behavioral Health and Developmental Disabilities initiated a SOAR pilot project at the Fulton County Jail. With the support of the facility’s chief jailer, SOAR staff were issued official jail identification cards that allowed full and unaccompanied access to potential applicants. SOAR staff worked with the Office of the Public Defender and received referrals from social workers in this office. They interviewed eligible applicants at the jail, completed SSI/SSDI applications, and hand-delivered them to the local SSA field office. Of 23 applications submitted, 16 (70 percent) were approved within an average of 114 days.

SOAR benefits specialists approached the Georgia Department of Corrections with outcome data produced in the Fulton County Jail pilot project to encourage them to use SOAR in the state prison system for persons with mental illness who were coming up for release. Thirty-three correctional officers around the state received SOAR training and were subsequently assigned by the Department to work on SSI/SSDI applications.

SOAR Collaborations with State and Federal Prisons

New York’s Sing Sing Correctional Facility. The Center for Urban and Community Services was funded by the New York State Office of Mental Health, using a Projects for Assistance in Transition from Homelessness (PATH) grant, to assist with applications for SSI/SSDI and other benefits for participants in a 90-day reentry program for persons with mental illness released from New York State prisons. After receiving SOAR training and within five years of operation, the Center’s Community Orientation and Reentry Program at the state’s Sing Sing Correctional Facility achieved an approval rate of 87 percent on 183 initial applications, two thirds of which were approved prior to or within one month of release.

Oklahoma Department of Corrections. The Oklahoma Department of Corrections and the Oklahoma Department of Mental Health collaborated
to initiate submission of SSI/SSDI applications using SOAR-trained staff. Approval rates for initial submission applications are about 90 percent. The Oklahoma SOAR program also uses peer specialists to assist with SSI/SSDI applications for persons exiting the prison system. Returns to prison within 3 years were 41 percent lower for those approved for SSI/SSDI than a comparison group.

**Michigan Department of Corrections.** In 2007 the Michigan Department of Corrections (DOC) began to discuss implementing SOAR as a pilot in a region where the majority of prisoners with mental illnesses are housed. A subcommittee of the SOAR State Planning Group was formed and continues to meet monthly to address challenges specific to this population. In January 2009, 25 DOC staff from eight facilities, facility administration, and prisoner reentry staff attended a two-day SOAR training. The subcommittee has worked diligently to develop a process to address issues such as release into the community before a decision is made by SSA, the optimal time to initiate the application process, and collaboration with local SSA and DDS offices.

Since 2007, DOC has received 72 decisions on SSI/SSDI applications with a 60 percent approval rate in an average of 105 days. Thirty-nine percent of applications were submitted after the prisoner was released, and 76 percent of the decisions were received after the applicant’s release. Seventeen percent of those who were denied were re-incarcerated within the year following release while only two percent of those who were approved were re-incarcerated.

**Park Center’s Facility In-Reach Program.** Park Center is a community mental health center in Nashville, Tennessee. In July 2010, staff began assisting with SSI/SSDI applications for people with mental illness in the Jefferson County Jail and several facilities administered by the Tennessee Department of Corrections, including the Lois M. DeBerry Special Needs Prison and the Tennessee Prison for Woman. From July 2010 through November 2012, 100 percent of 44 applications have been approved in an average of 41 days. In most cases, Park Center’s staff assisted with SSI/SSDI applications on location in these facilities prior to release. Upon release, the individual is accompanied by Park Center staff to the local SSA office where their release status is verified and their SSI/SSDI benefits are initiated.

**Best Practices for Accessing SSI/SSDI as an Essential Reentry Strategy**

The terms jail and prison are sometimes used interchangeably, but it is important to understand the distinctions between the two. Generally, a jail is a local facility in a county or city that confines adults for a year or less. Prisons are administered by the state or federal government and house persons convicted and sentenced to serve time for a year or longer.

Discharge from both jails and prisons can be unpredictable, depending on a myriad of factors that may be difficult to know in advance. Working with jails is further complicated by the fact that they generally house four populations: (1) people on a 24-48 hour hold, (2) those awaiting trial, (3) those sentenced and serving time in jail, and (4) those sentenced and awaiting transfer to another facility, such as a state prison.

Over the past several years, the following best practices have emerged with respect to implementing SOAR in correctional settings. These best practices are in addition to the critical components required by the SOAR model for assisting with SSI/SSDI applications. These best practices fall under five general themes:

- Collaboration
- Leadership
- Resources
- Commitment
- Training

**Collaboration.** The SOAR approach emphasizes collaborative efforts to help staff and their clients navigate SSA and other supports available to people with mental illness upon their release. Multiple collaborations are necessary to make the SSI/SSDI application process work. Fortunately, these are the same collaborations necessary to make the overall transition work. Thus, access to SSI/SSDI can become

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a concrete foundation upon which to build the facility’s overall discharge planning or reentry process.

- **Identify stakeholders.** Potential stakeholders associated with jail/prisons include:
  - Judges assigned to specialized courts and diversion programs
  - Social workers assigned to the public defenders’ office
  - Chief jailers or chiefs of security
  - Jail mental health officer, psychologist, or psychiatrist
  - County or city commissioners
  - Local reentry advocacy project leaders
  - Commissioner of state department of corrections
  - State director of reintegration/reentry services
  - Director of medical or mental health services for state department of corrections
  - State mental health agency administrator
  - Community reentry project directors
  - Parole/probation managers

- **Collaborate with SSA to establish prerelease agreements.** SSA can establish prerelease agreements with correctional facilities to permit special procedures when people apply for benefits prior to their release and will often assign a contact person. For example, prerelease agreements can be negotiated to allow for applications to be submitted from 60 to 120 days before the applicant’s expected release date. In addition, SSA can make arrangements to accept paper applications and schedule phone interviews when necessary.

- **Collaborate with local SOAR providers to establish continuity of care.** Given the unpredictability of release dates from jails and prisons, it is important to engage a community-based behavioral health provider to either begin the SSI/SSDI application process while the person is incarcerated or to assist with the individual’s reentry and assume responsibility for completing his or her SSI/SSDI application following release. SOAR training can help local corrections and community transition staff assure continuity of care by determining and coordinating benefit options and reintegration strategies for people with mental illness. Collaboration among service providers, including supported housing programs that offer a variety of services, is key to assuring both continuity of care and best overall outcomes post-release.

- **Collaborate with jail or prison system for referrals, access to inmates, and medical records.** Referrals for a jail or prison SOAR project can issue from many sources – intake staff, discharge planners, medical or psychiatric unit staff, judges, public defenders, parole or probation, and community providers. Identifying persons within the jail or prison who may be eligible for SSI/SSDI requires time, effort, and collaboration on the part of the jail or prison corrections and medical staff.

Once individuals are identified as needing assistance with an SSI/SSDI application, they can be assisted by staff in the jail or prison, with a handoff occurring upon release, or they can be assisted by community providers who come into the facility for this purpose. Often, correctional staff, medical or psychiatric staff, and medical records are administered separately and collaborations must be established within the facility as well as with systems outside it.

**Leadership.** Starting an SSI/SSDI initiative as part of transition planning requires leadership in the form of a steering committee, with a strong and effective coordinator, that meets regularly. The Mercer County, New Jersey SOAR Coordinator, for example, resolves issues around SSI/SSDI applications that are brought up at case manager meetings, oversees the quality of applications submitted, organizes trainings, and responds to concerns raised by SSA and DDS.

The case manager meetings are attended by the steering committee coordinator who serves as a liaison between the case managers and steering committee. Issues identified by case managers typically require additional collaborations that must be approved at the steering committee level. Leadership involves frequent, regular, and ad hoc communication among all parties to identify and resolve challenges that arise.

It is essential that the steering committee include someone who has authority within the jail or prison system as well as someone with a clinical background who can assure that the clinical aspects of implementation are accomplished (e.g., mental status
exams with 90 days of application, access to records, physician or psychologist sign off on medical summary reports).

**Resources.** Successful initiatives have committed resources for staffing at two levels. First, staff time is needed to coordinate the overall effort. In the Mercer County example above, the steering committee coordinator is a paid, part-time position. If there is someone charged with overall transition planning for the facility, the activities associated with implementing assistance with SSI/SSDI may be assumed by this individual.

Second, the staff who are assisting with SSI/SSDI applications need to be trained (typically 1-2 days) and have time to interview and assess the applicant, gather and organize the applicant’s medical records, complete the SSA forms, and write a supporting letter that documents how the individual’s disability or disabilities affect his or her ability to work. Full-time staff working only on SSI/SSDI applications can be expected to complete about 50-60 applications per year using the SOAR approach. Assisting with SSI/SSDI applications cannot be done efficiently without dedicated staffing.

Finally, our experience has shown that it is difficult for jail staff to assist with applications in the jail due to competing demands, staffing levels, skill levels of the staff involved, and staff turnover. Without community providers, there would be few or no applications completed for persons coming out of jails in the programs with which we have worked. Jail staff time may be best reserved for: (1) identifying and referring individuals who may need assistance to community providers; (2) facilitating community provider access to inmates prior to release from jail; and (3) assistance with access to jail medical records.

**Commitment.** Developing and implementing an initiative to access SSI/SSDI as part of transition planning requires a commitment by the jail or prison’s administration for a period of at least a year to see results and at least two years to see a fully functioning program. During the start up and early implementation period, competing priorities can often derail the best intentions. We have seen commitment wane as new administrations took office and the department of corrections commissioner changed. We have seen staff struggle without success to find time to assist with applications as part of the job they are already doing. We have seen many facilities, particularly state departments of corrections, willing to conduct training for staff, but unwilling or unable to follow through on the rest of what it takes to assist with SSI/SSDI applications.

**Training.** Training for staff in jails and prisons should include staff who identify and refer people for assistance with SSI/SSDI applications, staff who assist with completing the applications, medical records staff, and physicians/psychologists. The depth and length of training for each of these groups will vary. However, without the other elements discussed above in place, training is of very limited value.

Training in the SOAR approach for jail and prison staff has been modified to address the assessment and documentation of functioning in correctional settings. Training must cover the specific referral and application submission process established by the steering group in collaboration with SSA and DDS to ensure that applications submitted are consistent with expectations, procedures are subject to quality review, and outcomes of applications are tracked and reported. It is important that training take place after plans to incorporate each of these elements have been determined by the steering committee.

**Conclusion**

People with mental illness face extraordinary barriers to successful reentry. Without access to benefits, they lack the funds to pay for essential mental health and related services as well as housing. The SOAR approach has been implemented in 50 states, and programmatic evidence demonstrates the approach is transferable to correctional settings. Acquiring SSA disability benefits and the accompanying Medicaid/Medicare benefit provides the foundation for reentry plans to succeed.

**For More Information**

To find out more about SOAR in your state or to start SOAR in your community, contact the national SOAR technical assistance team at soar@prainc.com or check out the SOAR website at http://www.prainc.com/soar.
Housing First Self-Assessment
Assess and Align Your Program and Community with a Housing First Approach

HIGH PERFORMANCE SERIES
The 100,000 Homes Campaign team identified a cohort of factors that are correlated with higher housing placement rates across campaign communities. The purpose of this High Performance Series of tools is to spotlight best practices and expand the movement’s peer support network by sharing this knowledge with every community.

This tool addresses Factor #4: *Evidence that the community has embraced a Housing First/Rapid Rehousing approach system-wide.*

The full series is available at: [http://100khomes.org/resources/high-performance-series](http://100khomes.org/resources/high-performance-series)
A community can only end homelessness by housing every person who is homeless, including those with substance use and mental health issues. Housing First is a proven approach for housing chronic and vulnerable homeless people. Is your program a Housing First program? Does your community embrace a Housing First model system-wide? To find out, use the Housing First self-assessments in this tool. We’ve included separate assessments for:

- Outreach programs
- Emergency shelter programs
- Permanent housing programs
- System and community level stakeholder groups

**What is Housing First?**
According to the National Alliance to End Homelessness, Housing First is an approach to ending homelessness that centers on providing homeless people with housing as quickly as possible – and then providing services as needed. Pioneered by Pathways to Housing (www.pathwaystohousing.org) and adopted by hundreds of programs throughout the U.S., Housing First practitioners have demonstrated that virtually all homeless people are “housing ready” and that they can be quickly moved into permanent housing before accessing other common services such as substance abuse and mental health counseling.

**Why is this Toolkit Needed?**
In spite of the fact that this approach is now almost universally touted as a solution to homelessness and Housing First programs exist in dozens of U.S. cities, few communities have adopted a Housing First approach on a systems-level. This toolkit serves as a starting point for communities who want to embrace a Housing First approach and allows individual programs and the community as a whole to identify where its practices are aligned with Housing First and what areas of its work to target for improvement to more fully embrace a Housing First approach. The toolkit consists of four self-assessments each of which can be completed in under 10 minutes:

- **Housing First in Outreach Programs Self-Assessment** (to be completed by outreach programs)
- **Housing First in Emergency Shelters Self-Assessment** (to be completed by emergency shelters)
- **Housing First in Permanent Supportive Housing Self-Assessment** (to be completed by supportive housing providers)
- **Housing First System Self-Assessment** (to be completed by community-level stakeholders such as Continuums of Care and/or government agencies charged with ending homelessness)
How Should My Community Use This Tool?

- **Choose the appropriate Housing First assessment(s)** – Individual programs should choose the assessment that most closely matches their program type while community-level stakeholders should complete the systems assessment.
- **Complete the assessment and score your results** – Each assessment includes a simple scoring guide that will tell you the extent to which your program or community is implementing Housing First.
- **Share your results with others in your program or community** – To build the political will needed to embrace a Housing First approach, share with other stakeholders in your community.
- **Build a workgroup charged with making your program or community more aligned with Housing First** - Put together a work plan with concrete tasks, person(s) responsible and due dates for the steps your program and/or community needs to take to align itself with Housing First and then get started!
- **Send your results and progress to the 100,000 Homes Campaign** – We’d love to hear how you score and the steps you are taking to adopt a Housing First approach!

Who Does This Well?

The following programs in 100,000 Campaign communities currently incorporate Housing First principles into their everyday work:

- **Pathways to Housing** – [www.pathwaystohousing.org](http://www.pathwaystohousing.org)
- **DESC** – [www.desc.org](http://www.desc.org)
- **Center for Urban Community Services** – [www.cucs.org](http://www.cucs.org)

Many other campaign communities have also begun to prioritize the transition to a Housing First philosophy system-wide. Campaign contact information for each community is available at [http://100khomes.org/see-the-impact](http://100khomes.org/see-the-impact)

Related Tools and Resources

This toolkit was inspired the work done by several colleagues, including the National Alliance to End Homelessness, Pathways to Housing and the Department of Veterans Affairs. For more information on the Housing First efforts of these groups, please visit the following websites:

- **National Alliance to End Homelessness** – [www.endhomelessness.org/pages/housingfirst](http://www.endhomelessness.org/pages/housingfirst)
- **Pathways to Housing** – [www.pathwaystohousing.org](http://www.pathwaystohousing.org)

For more information and support, please contact Erin Healy, Improvement Advisor - 100,000 Homes Campaign, at [ehealy@cmtysolutions.org](mailto:ehealy@cmtysolutions.org)
Housing First Self-Assessment for Outreach Programs

1. Does your program receive real-time information about vacancies in Permanent Supportive Housing?
   - **Yes** = 1 point
   - **No** = 0 points
   
   Number of Points Scored:

2. The entire process from street outreach (with an engaged client) to move-in to permanent housing typically takes:
   - More than 180 days = 0 points
   - Between 91 and 179 days = 1 point
   - Between 61 and 90 days = 2 points
   - Between 31 and 60 days = 3 points
   - 30 days or less = 4 points
   - Unknown = 0 points
   
   Number of Points Scored:

3. Approximately what percentage of chronic and vulnerable homeless people served by your outreach program goes straight into permanent housing (without going through emergency shelter and transitional housing)?
   - More than 75% = 5 points
   - Between 51% and 75% = 4 points
   - Between 26% and 50% = 3 points
   - Between 11% and 25% = 2 points
   - 10% or less = 1 point
   - Unknown = 0 points
   
   Number of Points Scored:
4. Indicate whether priority consideration for your program’s services is given to potential program participants with following characteristics. Check all that apply:

- Participants who demonstrate a high level of housing instability/chronic homelessness
- Participants who have criminal justice records, including currently on probation/parole/court mandate
- Participants who are actively using substances, including alcohol and illicit drugs
- Participants who do not engage in any mental health or substance treatment services
- Participants who demonstrate instability of mental health symptoms (NOT including those who present danger to self or others)

Checked Five = 5 points
Checked Four = 4 points
Checked Three = 3 points
Checked Two = 2 points
Checked One = 1 point
Checked Zero = 0 points

Total Points Scored:

To calculate your Housing First Score, add the total points scored for each question above, then refer to the key below:

Total Housing First Score:

If you scored: 13 points or more
  ✓ Housing First principles are likely being implemented ideally
If you scored between: 10 – 12 points
  ✓ Housing First principles are likely being well-implemented
If you scored between: 7 – 9 points
  ✓ Housing First principles are likely being fairly well-implemented
If you scored between: 4 - 6 points
  ✓ Housing First principles are likely being poorly implemented
If you scored between: 0 – 3 points
  ✓ Housing First principles are likely not being implemented
Housing First Self-Assessment
For Emergency Shelter Programs

1. Does your program receive real-time information about vacancies in Permanent Supportive Housing?
   • Yes = 1 point
   • No = 0 points
   Number of Points Scored:

2. Approximately what percentage of chronic and vulnerable homeless people staying in your emergency shelter go straight into permanent housing without first going through transitional housing?
   • More than 75% = 5 points
   • Between 51% and 75% = 4 points
   • Between 26% and 50% = 3 points
   • Between 11% and 25% = 2 points
   • 10% or less = 1 point
   • Unknown = 0 points
   Number of Points Scored:

3. Indicate whether priority consideration for shelter at your program is given to potential program participants with following characteristics. Check all that apply:
   Participants who demonstrate a high level of housing instability/chronic homelessness
   Participants who have criminal justice records, including currently on probation/parole/court mandate
   Participants who are actively using substances, including alcohol and illicit drugs Participants who do not engage in any mental health or substance treatment services
   Participants who demonstrate instability of mental health symptoms (NOT including those who present danger to self or others)
   Checked Five = 5 points
   Checked Four = 4 points
Checked Three = 3 points
Checked Two = 2 points
Checked One = 1 point
Checked Zero = 0 points

Total Points Scored:

To calculate your Housing First Score, add the total points scored for each question above, then refer to the key below:

Total Housing First Score:

If you scored: 10 points or more
✓ Housing First principles are likely being implemented ideally

If you scored between: 6 – 9 points
✓ Housing First principles are likely being fairly well-implemented

If you scored between: 3 - 5 points
✓ Housing First principles are likely being poorly implemented

If you scored between: 0 – 2 points
✓ Housing First principles are likely not being implemented
Housing First Self-Assessment for Permanent Housing Programs

1. Does your program accept applicants with the following characteristics:

   a) Active Substance Use
   • Yes = 1 point
   • No = 0 points

   b) Chronic Substance Use Issues
   • Yes = 1 point
   • No = 0 points

   c) Untreated Mental Illness
   • Yes = 1 point
   • No = 0 points

   d) Young Adults (18-24)
   • Yes = 1 point
   • No = 0 points

   e) Criminal Background (any)
   • Yes = 1 point
   • No = 0 points

   f) Felony Conviction
   • Yes = 1 point
   • No = 0 points

   g) Sex Offender or Arson Conviction
   • Yes = 1 point
   • No = 0 points

   h) Poor Credit
   • Yes = 1 point
   • No = 0 points

   i) No Current Source of Income (pending SSI/DI)
   • Yes = 1 point
   • No = 0 points
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<td>Untreated Mental Illness</td>
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<td>Young Adults (18-24)</td>
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<td>Criminal Background (any)</td>
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<td>Felony Conviction</td>
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<td>Sex Offender or Arson Conviction</td>
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<td>Poor Credit</td>
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<td>No Current Source of Income (pending SSI/DI)</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total Points Scored in Question #1:</strong></td>
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</table>

2. **Program participants are required to demonstrate housing readiness to gain access to units?**
   - No – Program participants have access to housing with no requirements to demonstrate readiness (other than provisions in a standard lease) = **3 points**
   - Minimal – Program participants have access to housing with minimal readiness requirements, such as engagement with case management = **2 points**
   - Yes – Program participant access to housing is determined by successfully completing a period of time in a program (e.g. transitional housing) = **1 point**
   - Yes – To qualify for housing, program participants must meet requirements such as sobriety, medication compliance, or willingness to comply with program rules = **0 points**

   **Total Points Scored:**

3. **Indicate whether priority consideration for housing access is given to potential program participants with following characteristics. Check all that apply:**
   - Participants who demonstrate a high level of housing instability/chronic homelessness
   - Participants who have criminal justice records, including currently on probation/parole/court mandate
   - Participants who are actively using substances, including alcohol and illicit drugs (NOT including dependency or active addiction that compromises safety)
   - Participants who do not engage in any mental health or substance treatment services
   - Participants who demonstrate instability of mental health symptoms (NOT including those who present danger to self or others)

   **Checked Five = 5 points**
Checked Four = 4 points
Checked Three = 3 points
Checked Two = 2 points
Checked One = 1 point
Checked Zero = 0 points

Total Points Scored:

4. Indicate whether program participants must meet the following requirements to ACCESS permanent housing. Check all that apply:

- Complete a period of time in transitional housing, outpatient, inpatient, or other institutional setting / treatment facility
- Maintain sobriety or abstinence from alcohol and/or drugs
- Comply with medication
- Achieve psychiatric symptom stability
- Show willingness to comply with a treatment plan that addresses sobriety, abstinence, and/or medication compliance
- Agree to face-to-face visits with staff

Checked Six = 0 points
Checked Five = 1 points
Checked Four = 2 points
Checked Three = 3 points
Checked Two = 4 points
Checked One = 5 point
Checked Zero = 6 points

Total Points Scored:

To calculate your Housing First Score, add the total points scored for each question above, then refer to the key below:

Total Housing First Score:

If you scored: 21 points or more
✓ Housing First principles are likely being implemented ideally

If you scored between: 15-20 points
✓ Housing First principles are likely being well-implemented

If you scored between: 10 – 14 points
✓ Housing First principles are likely being fairly well-implemented

If you scored between: 5 - 9 points
✓ Housing First principles are likely being poorly implemented

If you scored between: 0 – 4 points
✓ Housing First principles are likely not being implemented
Housing First Self-Assessment
For Systems & Community-Level Stakeholders

1. Does your community set outcome targets around permanent housing placement for your outreach programs?
   - Yes = 1 point
   - No = 0 points

   Number of Points Scored: 

2. For what percentage of your emergency shelters does your community set specific performance targets related to permanent housing placement?
   - 90% or more = 4 points
   - Between 51% and 89% = 3 points
   - Between 26% and 50% = 2 points
   - 25% or less = 1 point
   - Unknown = 0 points

   Number of Points Scored: 

3. Considering all of the funding sources for supportive housing, what percentage of your vacancies in existing permanent supportive housing units are dedicated for people who meet the definition of chronic and/or vulnerable homeless?
   - 90% or more = 4 points
   - Between 51% and 89% = 3 points
   - Between 26% and 50% = 2 points
   - 25% or less = 1 point
   - Unknown = 0 points

   Number of Points Scored: 

4. Considering all of the funding sources for supportive housing, what percentage of new supportive housing units are dedicated for people who meet the definition of chronic and/or vulnerable homeless?
   • 90% or more = 4 points
   • Between 51% and 89% = 3 points
   • Between 26% and 50% = 2 points
   • Between 1% and 25% = 1 point
   • 0% (we do not dedicate any units to this population) = 0 points
   • Unknown = 0 points

Number of Points Scored: 

5. Does your community have a formal commitment from your local Public Housing Authority to provide a preference (total vouchers or turn-over vouchers) for homeless individuals and/or families?
   • Yes, a preference equal to 25% or more of total or turn-over vouchers = 4 points
   • Yes, a preference equal to 10% - 24% or more of total or turn-over = 3 points
   • Yes, a preference equal to 5% - 9% or more of total or turn-over = 2 points
   • Yes, a preference equal to less than 5% or more of total or turn-over = 1 point
   • No, we do not have an annual set-aside = 0 points
   • Unknown = 0 points

Number of Points Scored: 

6. Has your community mapped out its housing placement process from outreach to move-in (e.g. each step in the process as well as the average time needed for each step has been determined)?
   • Yes = 1 point
   • No = 0 points

Number of Points Scored: 
7. Does your community have a Coordinated Housing Placement System or Single Point of Access into permanent supportive housing?
   - Yes = 1 point
   - Partial = ½ point
   - No = 0 points

   Number of Points Scored:

8. Does your community have a Coordinated Housing Placement System or Single Point of Access into permanent subsidized housing (e.g. Section 8 and other voucher programs)?
   - Yes = 1 point
   - Partial = ½ point
   - No = 0 points

   Number of Points Scored:

9. Does your community have different application/housing placement processes for different populations and/or different funding sources? If so, how many separate processes does your community have?
   - 5 or more processes = 0 points
   - 3-4 processes = 1 point
   - 2 processes = 2 points
   - 1 process for all populations = 3 points

   Number of Points Scored:

10. The entire process from street outreach (with an engaged client) to move-in to permanent housing typically takes:
   - More than 180 days = 0 points
   - Between 91 and 179 days = 1 point
   - Between 61 and 90 days = 2 points
   - Between 31 and 60 days = 3 points
   - 30 days or less = 4 points
   - Unknown = 0 points
11. Approximately what percentage of homeless people living on the streets go straight into permanent housing (without going through emergency shelter and transitional housing)?

- More than 75% = 5 points
- Between 51% and 75% = 4 points
- Between 26% and 50% = 3 points
- Between 11% and 25% = 2 points
- 10% or less = 1 point
- Unknown = 0 points

Number of Points Scored:

12. Approximately what percentage of homeless people who stay in emergency shelters go straight into permanent housing without first going through transitional housing?

- More than 75% = 5 points
- Between 51% and 75% = 4 points
- Between 26% and 50% = 3 points
- Between 11% and 25% = 2 points
- 10% or less = 1 point
- Unknown = 0 points

Number of Points Scored:

13. Within a given year, approximately what percentage of your community’s chronic and/or vulnerable homeless population who exit homelessness, exits into permanent supportive housing?

- More than 85% = 5 points
- Between 51% and 85% = 4 points
- Between 26% and 50% = 3 points
- Between 10% and 24% = 2 points
- Less than 10% = 1 point
- Unknown = 0 points
14. In a given year, approximately what percentage of your community’s chronic and/or vulnerable homeless population exiting homelessness, exits to Section 8 or other long-term subsidy (with limited or no follow-up services)?

- More than 50% = 4 points
- Between 26% and 50% = 3 points
- Between 10% and 25% = 2 points
- Less than 10% = 1 point
- Unknown = 0 points

15. Approximately what percentage of your permanent supportive housing providers will accept applicants with the following characteristics:

   a) Active Substance Use
      - Over 75% = 5 points
      - 75%-51% = 4 points
      - 50%-26% = 3 points
      - 25%-10% = 2 points
      - Less than 10% = 1 point
      - Unknown = 0 points

   b) Chronic Substance Use Issues
      - Over 75% = 5 points
      - 75%-51% = 4 points
      - 50%-26% = 3 points
      - 25%-10% = 2 points
      - Less than 10% = 1 points
      - Unknown = 0 points

   c) Untreated Mental Illness
      - Over 75% = 5 points
      - 75%-51% = 4 points
      - 50%-26% = 3 points
      - 25%-10% = 2 points
      - Less than 10% = 1 points
      - Unknown = 0 points
d) Young Adults (18-24)
  - Over 75% = 5 points
  - 75%-51% = 4 points
  - 50%-26% = 3 points
  - 25%-10% = 2 points
  - Less than 10% = 1 point
  - Unknown = 0 points

e) Criminal Background (any)
  - Over 75% = 5 points
  - 75%-51% = 4 points
  - 50%-26% = 3 points
  - 25%-10% = 2 points
  - Less than 10% = 1 point
  - Unknown = 0 points

f) Felony Conviction
  - Over 75% = 5 points
  - 75%-51% = 4 points
  - 50%-26% = 3 points
  - 25%-10% = 2 points
  - Less than 10% = 1 point
  - Unknown = 0 points

g) Sex Offender or Arson Conviction
  - Over 75% = 5 points
  - 75%-51% = 4 points
  - 50%-26% = 3 points
  - 25%-10% = 2 points
  - Less than 10% = 1 point
  - Unknown = 0 points

h) Poor Credit
  - Over 75% = 5 points
  - 75%-51% = 4 points
  - 50%-26% = 3 points
  - 25%-10% = 2 points
  - Less than 10% = 1 point
  - Unknown = 0 points

i) No Current Source of Income (pending SSI/DI)
  - Over 75% = 5 points
To calculate your Housing First Score, add the total points scored for each question above, then refer to the key below:

**Total Housing First Score:**

- If you scored: 77 points or more
  - ✓ Housing First principles are likely being implemented ideally

- If you scored between: 57 – 76 points
  - ✓ Housing First principles are likely being well-implemented

- If you scored between: 37 – 56 points
  - ✓ Housing First principles are likely being fairly well-implemented

- If you scored between: 10 – 36 points
  - ✓ Housing First principles are likely being poorly implemented

- If you scored under 10 points
  - ✓ Housing First principles are likely not being implemented
Appendix 6:
Virtual Crisis Response
When Nebraska law enforcement officials encounter people exhibiting signs of mental illness, a state statute allows them to place individuals into emergency protective custody. While emergency protective custody may be necessary if the person appears to be dangerous to themselves or to others, involuntary custody is not always the best option if the crisis stems from something like a routine medication issue.

Officers may request that counselors evaluate at-risk individuals to help them determine the most appropriate course of action. While in-person evaluations are ideal when counselors are readily available, officers often face crises in the middle of the night and in remote areas where mental health professionals are not easily accessible.

The Targeted Adult Service Coordination program begun in 2005 to provide crisis response assistance to law enforcement and local hospitals dealing with people struggling with behavioral health problems. The employees respond to law enforcement calls to provide consultation, assistance in recognizing a client’s needs and help with identifying resources to meet those needs.

Six months ago, the program offered select law enforcement officials a new crisis service tool: telehealth. The Skype-like technology makes counselors available 24/7, even in remote rural parts of the state. Officers can connect with on-call counselors for face-to-face consultations through secure telehealth via laptops, iPads or Toughbooks in their vehicles.

The technology, which is in use in select jails and police and sheriff departments, is proving to be a win-win for both law enforcement officers and clients. Officers no longer have to wait for counselors to arrive for consultations. In rural communities, it is too common for officers to wait for up to two hours for counselors traveling from long distances.

Telehealth also supports the Targeted Adult Service Coordination program’s primary goal of preventing individuals from being placed under emergency protective custody. The program maintains an 82 percent success rate of keeping clients in a home environment with proper supports. The technology promotes faster response times that mean more expedient and more appropriate interventions for at-risk individuals, particularly those in rural counties.

So far, the biggest hurdle has been getting law enforcement officers to break out of their routines and adopt the technology. Some officers still want in-person consultations, a method that is preferable when counselors are available and nearby. But when reaching a counselor is not expedient and sometimes not even possible, telehealth can play an invaluable role.

Police officers’ feedback on telehealth has been mainly positive. Officers often begin using the new tool after hearing about positive experiences from colleagues. As more officers learn that they can contact counselors with a few keystrokes from their cruisers, telehealth will continue to grow.

The Targeted Adult Service Coordination program plans to expand the technology next year by making it available to additional police and sheriff departments.

Telehealth has furthered the Targeted Adult Service Coordination program’s goal of diverting people from emergency protective custody and helping them become successful, contributing members of the community. This creative approach to crisis response provides clients with better care and supports reintegration and individual autonomy.
Appendix 7:
KEY ISSUE: REENTRY

REENTRY RESOURCES FOR INDIVIDUALS, PROVIDERS, COMMUNITIES, AND STATES

LEARN ABOUT SAMHSA REENTRY RESOURCES FOR:
- Behavioral Health Providers & Criminal Justice Practitioners
- Individuals Returning From Jails & Prisons
- Communities & Local Jurisdictions
- State Policymakers

AT A GLANCE

Individuals with mental and substance use disorders involved with the criminal justice system can face many obstacles accessing quality behavioral health service. For individuals with behavioral health issues reentering the community after incarceration, those obstacles include a lack of health care, job skills, education, and stable housing, and poor connection with community behavioral health providers. This may jeopardize their recovery and increase their probability of relapse and/or re-arrest. Additionally, individuals leaving correctional facilities often have lengthy waiting periods before attaining benefits and receiving services in the community. Too often, many return to drug use, criminal behavior, or homelessness when these obstacles prevent access to needed services.

The Office of National Drug Control Policy reports:

- More than 40% of offenders return to state prison within 3 years of their release.
- 75% of men and 83% of women returning to state prison report using illegal drugs.

Behavioral health is essential to health. Prevention works. Treatment is effective. PEOPLE RECOVER.
SAMHSA efforts to help meet the needs of individuals with mental and substance use disorders returning to the community, and the needs of the community include:

- Grant programs such as the Offender Reentry Program (ORP) that expand and enhance substance use treatment services for individuals reintegrating into communities after being released from correctional facilities.
- Actively partnering with other federal agencies to address the myriad of issues related to offender reentry through policy changes, recommendations to U.S. states and local governments, and elimination of myths surrounding offender reentry.
- Providing resources to individuals returning from jails and prisons, behavioral health providers and criminal justice practitioners, communities and local jurisdictions, and state policymakers.

At federal, state and local levels, criminal justice reforms are changing the landscape of criminal justice policies and practices. In 2015, federal efforts focused on reentry services and supports for justice-involved individuals with mental and substance use disorders have driven an expansion of programs and services.

Reentry is a key issue in SAMHSA’s Trauma and Justice Strategic Initiative. This strategic initiative addresses the behavioral health needs of people involved in - or at risk of involvement in - the criminal and juvenile justice systems. Additionally, it provides a comprehensive public health approach to addressing trauma and establishing a trauma-informed approach in health, behavioral health, criminal justice, human services, and related systems.

**SAMSHA RESOURCES**

This key issue guide provides an inventory of SAMHSA resources for individuals returning from jails and prisons, behavioral health providers and criminal justice practitioners, communities and local jurisdictions, and states.

**RESOURCES FOR BEHAVIORAL HEALTH PROVIDERS AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE PRACTITIONERS**

**GAINS Reentry Checklist for Inmates Identified with Mental Health Needs (2005)**


**Quick Guide for Clinicians: Continuity of Offender Treatment for Substance Use Disorder from Institution to Community**

Helps substance abuse treatment clinicians and case workers to assist offenders in the transition from the criminal justice system to life after release. Discusses assessment, transition plans, important services, special populations, and confidentiality. [http://store.samhsa.gov/product/Continuity-of-Offender-Treatment-for-Substance-Use-Disorder-from-Institution-to-Community/SMA15-3594](http://store.samhsa.gov/product/Continuity-of-Offender-Treatment-for-Substance-Use-Disorder-from-Institution-to-Community/SMA15-3594)

**Trauma Informed Response Training**

The GAINS Center has developed training for criminal justice professionals to raise awareness about trauma and its effects. “How Being Trauma-Informed Improves Criminal Justice System Responses” is a one-day training for criminal justice professionals to:

- Increase understanding and awareness of the impact of trauma
- Develop trauma-informed responses
- Provide strategies for developing and implementing trauma-informed policies
This highly interactive training is specifically tailored to community-based criminal justice professionals, including police officers, community corrections personnel, and court personnel. http://www.samhsa.gov/gains-center/criminal-justice-professionals-locator/trauma-trainers

SOAR TA Center
Provides technical assistance on SAMHSA’s SSI/SSDI Outreach, Access and Recovery (SOAR), a national program designed to increase access to the disability income benefit programs administered by the Social Security Administration (SSA) for eligible adults who are experiencing or are at risk of homelessness and have a mental illness, medical impairment, and/or a co-occurring substance use disorder. http://soarworks.prainc.com/

RESOURCES FOR INDIVIDUALS RETURNING FROM JAILS AND PRISONS

SAMHSA’s Behavioral Health Treatment Locator
Search online for treatment facilities in the United States or U.S. Territories for substance abuse/addiction and/or mental health problems. https://findtreatment.samhsa.gov/

Self-Advocacy and Empowerment Toolkit

Obodo
Find resources and information and make connections in your community. Users set up profiles, add photos, bookmark resources and interests, and can email other members. https://obodo.is/

SecondChanceResources Library
Find reentry resources and information. http://secondchanceresources.org/

Right Path
Resources and information for persons formerly incarcerated, and the people who help them [parole officers, community service staff, family and friends]. http://rightpath.meteor.com/

RESOURCES FOR COMMUNITIES AND LOCAL JURISDICATIONS

Establishing and Maintaining Medicaid Eligibility upon Release from Public Institutions
This publication describes a model program in Oklahoma designed to ensure that eligible adults leaving correctional facilities and mental health institutions have Medicaid at discharge or soon thereafter. Discusses program findings, barriers, and lessons learned. http://store.samhsa.gov/product/Establishing-and-Maintaining-Medicaid-Eligibility-upon-Release-from-Public-Institutions/SMA10-4545

Providing a Continuum of Care and Improving Collaboration among Services
This publication examines how systems of care for alcohol and drug addiction can collaborate to provide a continuum of care and comprehensive substance abuse treatment services. Discusses service coordination, case management, and treatment for co-occurring disorders. http://store.samhsa.gov/product/Providing-a-Continuum-of-Care-Improving-Collaboration-Among-Services/SMA09-4388

A Best Practice Approach to Community Reentry from Jails for Inmates with Co-occurring Disorders: The APIC Model (2002)
This publication provides an overview of the APIC Model, a set of critical elements that, if implemented, are likely to improve outcomes for persons with co-occurring disorders who are released from jail. http://homeless.samhsa.gov/resource/a-best-practice-approach-to-community-re-entry-from-jails-for-inmates-with-co-occurring-disorders-the-apic-model-24756.aspx
Guidelines for the Successful Transition of People with Behavioral Health Disorders from Jail and Prison (2013)

This publication presents guidelines that are intended to promote the behavioral health and criminal justice partnerships necessary to successfully identify which people need services, what services they need, and how to match these needs upon transition to community-based treatment and supervision. https://csgjusticecenter.org/wp-content/uploads/2013/12/Guidelines-for-Successful-Transition.pdf

SAMHSA’s Offender Reentry Program

Using grant funding, the program encourages stakeholders to work together to give adult offenders with co-occurring substance use and mental health disorders the opportunity to improve their lives through recovery. http://www.samhsa.gov/grants/grant-announcements/ti-15-012

Bridging the Gap: Improving the Health of Justice-Involved People through Information Technology

This publication is a review of the proceedings from a two-day conference convened by SAMHSA in 2014. The meeting aimed to address the problems of disconnected justice and health systems and to develop solutions by describing barriers, benefits, and best practices for connecting community providers and correctional facilities using health information technology (HIT). http://www.vera.org/samhsa-justice-health-information-technology

RESOURCES FOR STATE POLICYMAKERS

Behavioral Health Treatment Needs Assessment for States Toolkit

Provide states and other payers with information on the prevalence and use of behavioral health services; step-by-step instructions to generate projections of utilization under insurance expansions; and factors to consider when deciding the appropriate mix of behavioral health benefits, services, and providers to meet the needs of newly eligible populations. http://store.samhsa.gov/shin/content//SMA13-4757/SMA13-4757.pdf

Medicaid Coverage and Financing of Medications to Treat Alcohol and Opioid Use Disorders


All publications are available free through SAMHSA’s store http://store.samhsa.gov/