

Sandusky County
Ohio

Sequential Intercept Mapping
Final Report

October 7-8, 2013

Facilitators

Mark R. Munetz, M.D., Margaret Clark Morgan Endowed Chair, Department of Psychiatry, Northeast Ohio Medical University

Paul Lilley, BSSW, MoD, Quality Improvement Coordinator, Century Health Inc.

Douglas Powley, BS, MA, JD, Retired, City of Akron Chief Prosecutor

Ruth H. Simera, M.Ed., LSW, Program Administrator, Criminal Justice Coordinating Center of Excellence



OHIO CRIMINAL JUSTICE
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Sequential Intercept Mapping

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Sandusky County, Ohio

Sequential Intercept Mapping

Introduction

The purpose of this report is to provide a summary of the *Sequential Intercept Mapping and Taking Action for Change* workshops held in Sandusky County, Ohio on October 7 & 8, 2013. The workshops were sponsored by the Ohio Criminal Justice Coordinating Center of Excellence Cross-Systems Mapping Initiative, funded by Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant No. 2012-JG-C01-6963 through the Ohio Office of Criminal Justice Services and hosted by NAMI Seneca, Sandusky, and Wyandot Counties. This report includes:

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

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

Background

NAMI Seneca, Sandusky, and Wyandot Counties and multiple other local stakeholders, requested the *Sequential Intercept Mapping and Taking Action for Change* workshops to provide assistance to Sandusky County with:

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

The participants in the workshops included 33 individuals representing multiple stakeholder systems including mental health, substance abuse treatment, human services, corrections, county jail, county commissioners, legal aid, advocates, consumers, law enforcement, courts, prosecutors, hospital and EMS, college, vocational, reentry and social services. A complete list of participants is available in the resources section of this document. Mark R. Munetz M.D. from Northeast Ohio Medical University, Paul Lilley from Century Health Inc., Douglas Powley, Retired City of Akron Chief Prosecutor, and Ruth H. Simera from the Criminal Justice Coordinating Center of Excellence, facilitated the workshop sessions.

Objectives of the Sequential Intercept Mapping Exercise

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

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

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

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

Existing Cross-Systems Partnerships

- Sandusky County has a Community Corrections Board, Re-entry Coalition, Crisis Intervention Team Steering Committee, W.S.O.S. (Community Action Coalition), Faith Based Organization, and Mental Health Coalition. The local Planning Team for the Sequential Intercept Mapping workshops was drawn from members of these groups.
- The group that convened for the Sequential Intercept Mapping Workshop will merge with the Mental Health Coalition to assume the task force role in Taking Action for Change based on priorities that were established during the workshops.
- Additional efforts to collaborate in providing services for people with mental illness and co-occurring disorders in the criminal justice system have been limited to churches providing treatment options, attendance and participation in local and regional trainings, and prevention partnerships.
- Agencies do not have dedicated staff or staff time to work with this population. Resources in Sandusky County are generally limited, and further limited for services for chronic severe mental illness. The county does not have local mental health and recovery tax levy dollars, and most jail diversion programs that existed in the past were funded by grant dollars which have since terminated.

Consumer Involvement

Two consumers participated in Day 1 of the workshop – Sequential Intercept mapping, but only one consumer participated in Day 2 – Taking Action for Change. The consumer who participated in both days had a fair amount of difficulty participating in large group discussion due to a hearing impairment which was not easily accommodated. NAMI representatives were also present both days of the workshops.

Recommendations:

- Continue interaction with consumers and family members who have shown interest in collaborating to improve the continuum of criminal justice and behavioral health services. Obtain more targeted information from consumers regarding the lived experience across the two systems.

Representation from Key Decision Makers

- The group composition provided good cross-system representation. Key decision makers were not present across all systems, but were actively engaged in selecting representatives for the workshop who either were empowered to make decisions or were prepared to identify key issues and avenues for making future decisions. Some participants were unable to accommodate the full 1.5 days of the workshops; as a result, several attendees dropped off throughout the workshop. Prosecutor's office staff was only able to participate in the first half of Day 1.
- Key players that were missing at the workshops: adult parole, probation and S.A.N.C.O. Department of Developmental Disabilities.

Data Collection

- The Sandusky County Planning Team compiled the following items for trainers to review and/or to be included in the participant manual for the Sequential Intercept Mapping workshops:
 - Sandusky County Jail Statistical "snapshot" Report based on the 83 individuals incarcerated as of 7:30 a.m. on 8/13/13
 - Reentry Grant Statistics for 2/1/13 – 8/7/13
 - Sandusky County Reentry Collaboration Board roster
 - First Call for Help 2012 Annual Report
 - Community Corrections Board distribution list
- Data collection forms are utilized in the Juvenile Detention Center but were not reviewed or incorporated into this workshop, given the focus on adult systems.
- The Sheriff's Department implemented a CIT stat sheet in August 2013. This form and any associated CIT data were not available at the time of the workshops.
- Additional data provided by the Criminal Justice Coordinating Center of Excellence included:
 - Sandusky County Crisis Intervention Team Training Data, updated 9/1/13
 - Ohio CIT Map – status of Crisis Intervention Team Development in Ohio, 9/1/13
 - Sandusky, Seneca, Wyandot County Community Collaboration Focus Group Summary Table, 5/25/12

Recommendations:

- At all stages of the Intercept Model, data should be developed, shared and analyzed to document the involvement of people with severe mental illness and often co-occurring disorders in the Sandusky County criminal justice system.
- Be strategic in collecting data. Identify clearly what data will help to inform the mental health and criminal justice systems of needs within the systems and needs of persons being served.
- An opportunity exists for Sandusky County to broaden the use of the CIT stat sheet which is currently being used by the Sheriff's Department, to other law enforcement agencies around the county. This will enable more targeted communication with mental health providers, as well as a

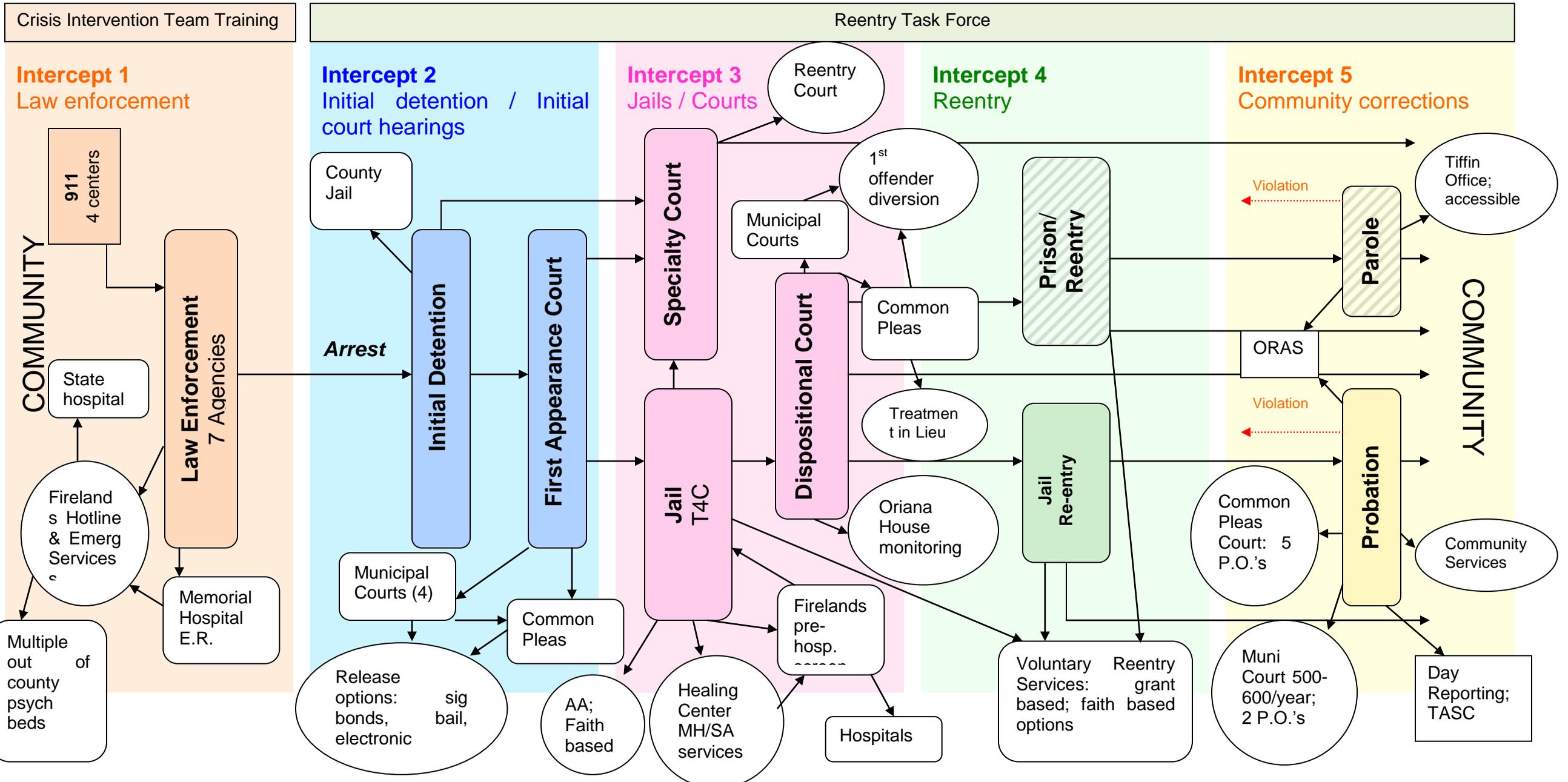
means for evaluating law enforcement strategies and outcomes when interacting with persons in crisis who have a mental illness.

Sequential Intercept Mapping

Sandusky County, Ohio

Sandusky County, Ohio -- Sequential Intercepts for Change: Criminal Justice - Mental Health Partnerships

October 2013



Sandusky County Sequential Intercept Map Narrative

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

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

The gaps and opportunities identified in this report are the result of “brainstorming” during the workshop and include a broad range of input from workshop participants. These points reflect a variety of stakeholder opinions and are therefore subjective rather than a majority consensus.

Intercept I: Law Enforcement / Emergency Services

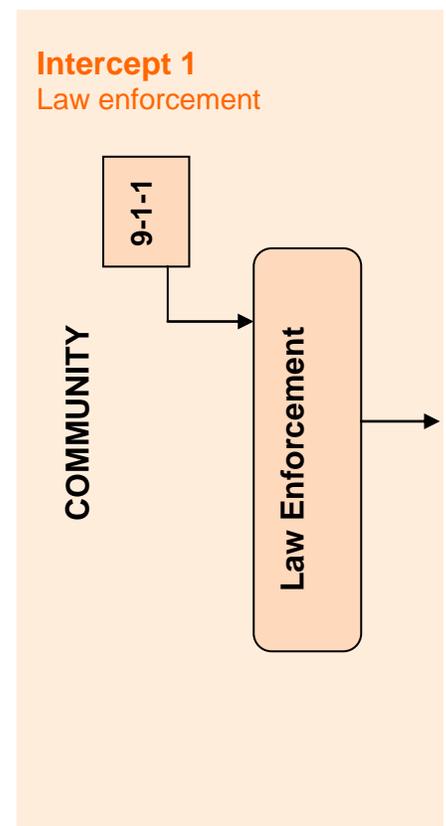
In Sandusky County, law enforcement is accomplished by the County Sheriff’s Department, Ohio State Highway Patrol, and local law enforcement in various towns or cities. Due to a lack of formal diversion alternatives, law enforcement officers have limited options for responding to people with mental illness. Therefore, most people with mental illness in contact with law enforcement end up being arrested and transported to county jail or transported to an area hospital. There is no formal crisis stabilization unit, and law enforcement in Sandusky County do not pink slip; this function is provided by The Link. By hospital policy, the corresponding city is billed for patients brought by police with a pink slip.

Dispatch / 9-1-1

- Dispatch is not centralized. There are 4 dispatch centers in Sandusky County, operated by the County Sheriff’s Office, Fremont Police Department, Clyde Police Department, and Bellevue Township Police Department.
- Dispatch provides initial screening and then refers callers.
- The first dispatcher CIT training is planned for November 2013.
- Data on calls involving mental illness / suicide / intoxication is not yet available.

Law Enforcement

- The typical police contact with persons with mental illness involves transport to Sandusky County Jail, Firelands Mental Health Center, or Memorial Hospital Emergency Room. Typically the daytime choices for transport are Firelands and County Jail, while afternoon and overnight choices are Memorial Hospital and County Jail. The Sheriff’s Office tries to persuade voluntary transport. Officers sometimes need to wait with the consumer in the hospital emergency room in order to avoid flight. In the case of juveniles, detention officers stay in the E.R. until disposition is complete.



- Firelands Mental Health Center - Transport to Firelands is an option during the day shift. Firelands has a hotline, and officers can refer to the hotline. Firelands will talk with intoxicated persons if able to hold a conversation.
 - Sandusky County Jail – some individuals are arrested and taken to jail pending court activity.
 - Memorial Hospital Emergency Room is often used after-hours, 4:30 pm – 8:00 am, but is an option 24 hours/day. The hospital provides acute stabilization for alcohol and drugs before contacting Firelands Mental Health Center. Hospital personnel report that during after-hours shifts, Firelands staff will not talk with clients until they are below .1 blood alcohol content. This is not consistent with the protocol reported by Firelands administration and needs clarified between the two organizations. There is no formal, longer term detox available within the county.
- According to the Ohio Peace Officer Training Commission County Agency Report issued March 1, 2013, Sandusky County has 7 Law Enforcement Agencies: Clyde PD, Fremont PD, Sandusky County Sheriff's Office, Bellevue Township PD, Gibsonburg PD, Sandusky County Park District Ranger Department, and Woodville PD. Green Springs PD is dispatched by both Sandusky and Seneca counties depending on the address.
 - Sandusky County participates in Crisis Intervention Team training. Police departments with CIT trained officers include Clyde PD, Fremont PD, and Sandusky County Sheriff's Office. There are trained CIT officers on all Sheriff's Department shifts and most Fremont PD shifts. Clyde PD, which currently has one trained officer, is on schedule to attend January 2014 CIT training. CIT data collection was implemented last fall by the Sheriff's Office, but compiled data is not yet available.

Crisis Services

- There is not a designated law enforcement drop-off site or procedure. Law Enforcement Departments can transport to crisis services @ Firelands Counseling and Rehab Services Monday through Friday, 7am – 4:30pm.
- Firelands staff does all pink slipping. Money is a significant factor. Response time is typically under one hour. Mobile outreach is provided to "safe sites" such as jail and hospital. After hours one person covers all three 3 counties encompassed by the Board area (Seneca, Sandusky, Wyandot). Firelands Counseling and Rehab Services serve multiple areas, and two people cover 6 counties after-hours; however, there is protocol in place to handle high volumes.
- Sandusky County does not have a local tax levy, so the cost of uninsured beds falls to Firelands Counseling and Rehab Services. The majority will go to Firelands MH Center, Rescue Crisis, or a state hospital. Firelands Counseling and Rehab Services will pay for transportation for hospitalization. There is always a delay in ambulance transportation because the ambulance comes from Tiffin, 40 minutes away.
 - Firelands Medical Center is in Erie County and has psychiatric beds.
 - Rescue Crisis is in Toledo and has control over access to psychiatric beds, which cost \$1200/day.
 - State operated psychiatric hospitals
- Crisis hotline and pre-screen data are available, but were not provided during the workshops.
- First Call for Help data is available.

Hospitals / Emergency Rooms

- Memorial Hospital does not have a psychiatric unit.
- Law enforcement transports to Memorial and some officers wait until disposed because of flight risk, since law enforcement in Sandusky County does not pink slip; others will drop off.

- There is not a designated law enforcement drop-off site or procedure, and protocol used by Emergency Room physicians is not consistent across personnel.

Inpatient Psychiatric Centers

- There are no psychiatric hospital beds in Sandusky County. Beds are accessed out of county and usually only for those who have a 3rd party payer.
- Rescue Crisis tends not to require the labs and medical clearance information that state psychiatric hospitals require. State psychiatric hospitals require blood work and lab results for medical clearance.

Detoxification

- There are no formal detox services in Sandusky County.
- Options for detox include crisis stabilization at Memorial Hospital, jail, release, or out of county detox services for persons with a 3rd party payer.

Intercept I Gaps

- ▣ CIT Dispatch training.
- ▣ Access to psychiatric beds .
- ▣ Clarification of Emergency Room and Firelands after-hours protocols, including those for intoxicated individuals.
- ▣ At night Firelands Counseling and Rehab Services only has one worker for the Board 3-county area. This has a ripple effect on busy nights. However, as noted earlier, Firelands does have a protocol to handle high volume.
- ▣ There is no Crisis Center with assessment beds or drop off site.
- ▣ Medical clearance requirements vary by providers. This process needs clarified.
- ▣ Police do not pink slip. Local interpretation of the process is limiting local options.
- ▣ Data and information sharing – need to clarify ability to share in emergency and non-emergency situations.
- ▣ Detox for people without 3rd party payer.
- ▣ Temporary shelter is limited to non-offenders. Immediate housing needs.
- ▣ Options to address transportation.
- ▣ More intense case management.

Intercept I Opportunities

- ▣ CIT training is sponsored locally and plans exist to incorporate dispatch training in Nov. 2013.
- ▣ Plans for Clyde P.D. to participate in CIT training in January 2014.
- ▣ Use of probate process for civil commitment could be greatly enhanced. Probate Court was not represented at workshop. NAMI reported that the probate commitment process does not work very well. There is often a delay in serving, and serving can result in arrest if not handled well.

Recommendations:

- Implement a procedure for collecting and analyzing data on mental health calls and share data on law enforcement encounters.
- Consult with Pro Medica as an alternate option for medical transport.
- Identify a common policy or strategy to be used at the Emergency Room when law enforcement transport persons in crisis to the E.R.
- Convene a work group to address the very limited options for law enforcement to manage crisis situations, including drop off site, consistent protocols, and pink slipping.

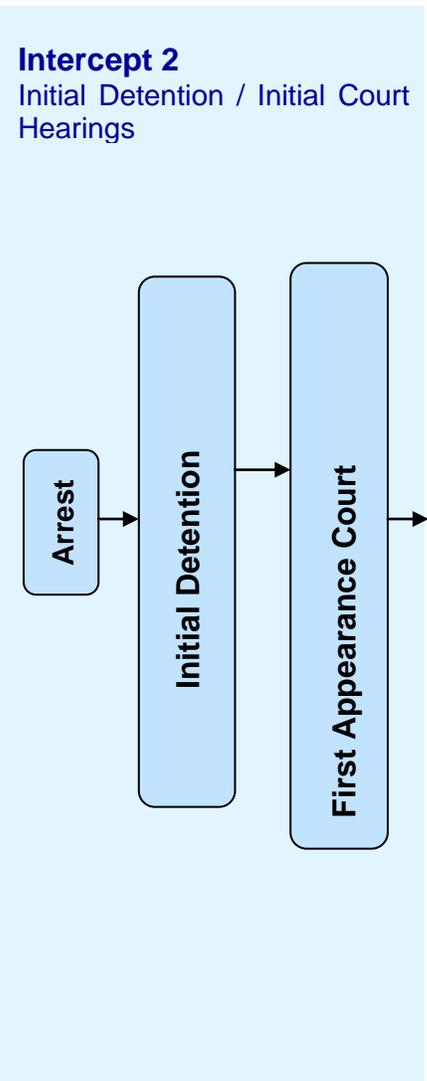
Intercept II: (*Following Arrest*) Initial Detention / Initial Court Hearing

Initial Detention

- Sandusky County Jail in Fremont is the only holding facility.
- The jail uses isolation cells for suicide watch and may refer inmates to The Healing Center.
- Standard physical health interview, as required by the state, is completed at booking.
- Medical services consist of 24 hour nursing staff at the jail and contracted physician services.

Arraignment

- Arraignment hearings are conducted in Clyde, Fremont, Woodville, and Bellevue.
- Surrounding townships go to corresponding municipal courts.
- There is no formal pre-trial screening. Judge asks screening questions from the bench.
- Release or diversion options include signature bonds, Release on Recognizance, and electronic house monitoring. Currently, Reentry grant funds are available to pay for those who are indigent.
- Electronic house monitoring devices cost \$13/day for alcohol and \$10/day for house arrest. The municipal prosecutor's office covers these costs.
- Pre-trial release supervision is available at the Common Pleas Court.
- Reentry services are available at any point in the system. There is no need to wait for reentry from incarceration. On occasion, defense attorney will advise against clients engaging in services at the earlier stages.
- If staff at the court are familiar with a client and identify potential mental health issues, then those issues may be addressed; however, there is no screening built in to the system.



Veterans

- There is no special screening for Veterans, although the jail does ask about veteran status during the booking process.

Intercept II – Identified Gaps

- No screening for mental illness
- No pre-trial screening before court appearance (only standard investigation)
- Clarify assessment services that Healing Center and Firelands Counseling and Rehab Services provide, especially as it relates to use of the Emergency Room

Intercept II – Identified Opportunities

- No opportunities were specifically identified by the group

Recommendations

- Establish a screening protocol at court before arraignment.

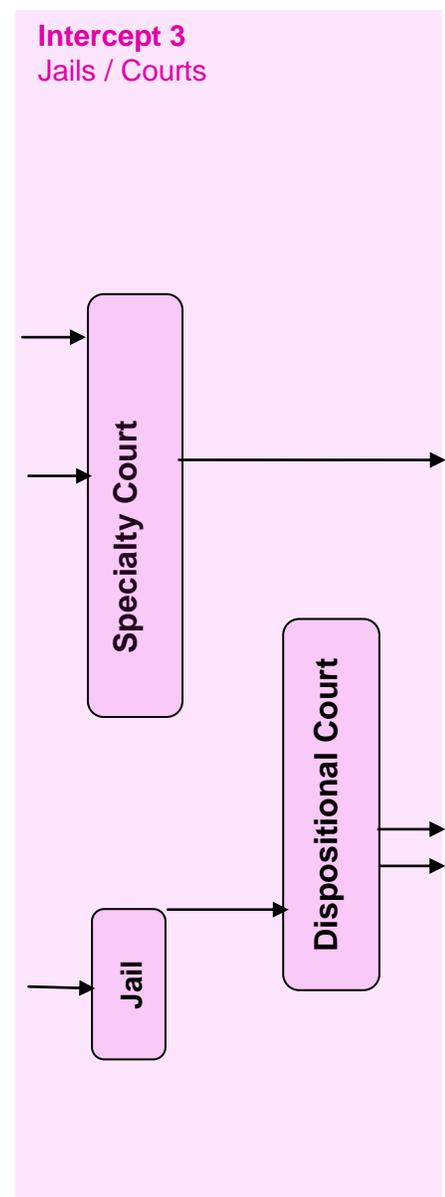
Intercept III: Jails / Courts

Jail

- Prevalence of co-diagnosis was estimated at 16-17% mental illness and 40% substance abuse.
- Nearly 100% Corrections Officers have completed CIT training. Use of restraint chair in the jail has declined since inception of CIT. Advanced training (PTSD in officers and others) is being offered Nov. 5, 2013.
- Screening in the jail consists of a checklist for suicide, mental health issues, and trauma that corrections officers can use or an inmate can request.
- The Healing Center provides Substance Abuse and Mental Health counseling and assessment services in the jail. These services are contracted through grant funds, which will end this year. Healing Center is not able to complete pre-hospitalization screening; this service is limited to Firelands Mental Health Center.
- Inmates can access previously prescribed medications if non-narcotic and they can be filled by a family member or other outside person. If medications are filled by the jail, inmates are limited to the jail formulary. If an inmate is a known client, the jail nurse will contact the Firelands nurse to coordinate care.
- Services in the jail currently include AA, faith-based programs, individual counseling, a women's group, Cognitive Behavioral Therapy (CBT) and Moral Reconciliation Therapy (MRT).
- Participants from the juvenile system noted that in Sandusky County Juvenile Detention Center, there are no treatment services, no access to medications, and no transportation.

Court

- Prosecutor's office has proactive attitude about using Treatment in lieu of conviction in Common Pleas Court.
- There is a tendency for city probation to stay away from diversion in heroine cases.



Veterans

- The book-in process at the jail asks if the person is a Veteran.

Intercept III – Identified Gaps

- ▣ More substance abuse treatment in jail
- ▣ Money for medication services for juvenile and adults
- ▣ Timeliness of services; wait time for non-crisis services
- ▣ Jail screen is only self-report
- ▣ Juveniles lose benefits and lose medication access if they are incarcerated 30 days or more
- ▣ Service availability for people who have not complied with treatment in recent past
- ▣ Communication of policies associated with available services

Intercept III – Identified Opportunities

- ▣ States may have some discretion on funding medication access
- ▣ New grant may expand treatment and electronic monitoring for juveniles
- ▣ Firelands Mental Health Center eliminated the policy requiring 90 day wait for clients who did not comply with treatment in past
- ▣ Brief Jail Mental Health Screen

Recommendations:

- It appears that many persons with serious mental illness do not have access to appropriate psychotropic medications in a timely fashion, and the limited formulary further restricts that access. The county could explore opportunities to work with the state central pharmacy, or compare other available options for improvement.
- Revised Ohio jail standards, including new standards which integrate health and mental health, have been drafted and are currently under review. New standards could go into effect in the early part of 2014. Jail staff should review the drafted standards as early as possible and begin to plan for required changes as well as identify additional opportunities for improvements.
- Consider implementing the Brief Mental Health Jail Screen. (*Post workshop note: the Brief Mental Health Jail Screen was implemented within two weeks of completion of the workshops.*)

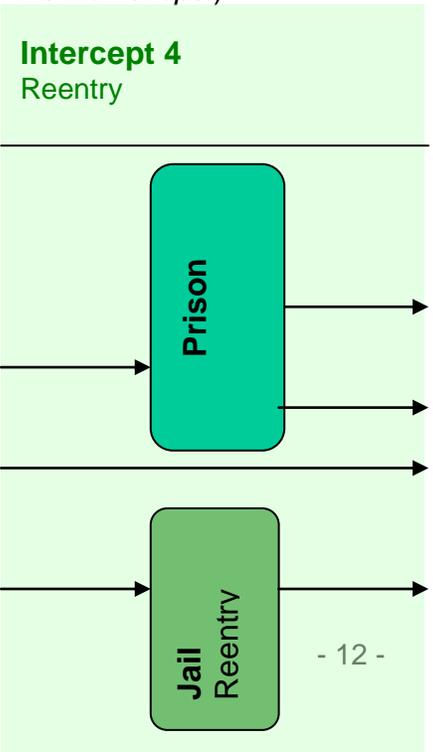
Intercept IV: Prisons / Reentry

Prisons

- There are no prisons located in the county.
- Approximately 100 individuals are sent to prison each year. Roughly 25 are released to the community each year.

Reentry

- Reentry services are supported through grant funding, therefore are temporary. Participation in Reentry services is voluntary. Many people fall through the cracks, although in-reach is used at the county jail to begin addressing barriers to successful reentry as soon as possible.
- There is a Memorandum of Understanding in place among



agencies participating in Reentry Services. The general consensus is that most agencies have stepped up to the plate and done a phenomenal job. It was noted that other MOU's exist among criminal justice and treatment providers but these are not always utilized.

Individuals released from prison often just appear back in the community and service providers become aware of them at times of crisis.

- There was some confusion regarding the roles of the Healing Center and Firelands when it comes to treatment services and access to treatment services for the target population coming from the jail/prison.
- Reentry Court is new. First hearings started in March 2013. Graduated sanctions are beginning to be used, but jail time has not yet been used as a sanction, so the consequences for not following through with reentry program requirements are without teeth. This issue of sanctions needs addressed. The perception is that probation has been hands-off with the reentry program. Team meetings have been limited to the same couple of people each time.
- There is limited cooperation between reentry court and common pleas.
- There is no temporary or transitional housing for offenders in Sandusky County. For those lacking stable housing, shelter is available in neighboring counties, specifically in Toledo and Sandusky.

Veterans

- The county recently received a Veterans grant for housing. Work on this project will occur collaboratively with Veteran Services.

Intercept IV – Identified Gaps

- ▣ Protocol for addressing non-compliance of consumers involved in reentry court and related programming - currently no mechanism to enforce sanctions for not following through with reentry program requirements.
- ▣ Sustainability plan for grant funded re-entry.
- ▣ Housing.
- ▣ Employment.
- ▣ Transportation is limited in range and requires significant advanced planning. With many services out of county, this is an issue.
- ▣ Need more Mentoring services for adults and male juveniles.
- ▣ AA for teens.
- ▣ Dependent on grants – programmatic silos and restrictions.
- ▣ No systematic case management or ACT for reentry of people with severe mental illness.

Intercept IV – Identified Opportunities

- ▣ New juvenile reentry grant

Recommendations:

- Create a structured graduated sanctions procedure for the reentry program. Voluntary programs can be contingent upon a participant's signed agreement to abide by program rules and expectations.
- Include representative of the Veterans housing grant program in future task force meetings to enable discussion of cooperative efforts.
- Contact Adult Parole Authority. Include on task force and work together to define release notification procedures.

- A MOU can be established between the treatment agencies to address continuity of care and medications for clients receiving in-jail treatment who need services from Firelands once they are released.
- Develop more formal contacts with the OhioMHAS community linkage program and the Adult Parole Authority to identify and leverage more resources and advanced information on re-entry clients coming back to Sandusky County.
- Explore ways to enhance the “bridge medication” when a person reenters the community from the jail so there is not a lapse in treatment.
- Systemically expedite access to Medical Assistance, Social Security, and other benefits to facilitate successful reentry to the community.

Intercept V: Community Corrections / Community Support

Probation

- Screening & assessment of mental illness is the role of the court. The pre-sentence investigation report is used by the Judge, although judges do not typically order to services.
- Municipal Court places 500-600 individuals on probation each year. There are only 2 probation officers to manage this caseload. Both have completed CIT training. The Ohio Risk Assessment System (ORAS) is used to help determine level of supervision and services, and there is heavy reliance on community agencies for services and reports. Target 60 offenders/year for Intensive Supervised Probation.
- Common Pleas Court has five Probation Officers. One has completed CIT training. Of the five, two have intensive supervision caseloads, two have female caseloads, and one performs pre-sentence investigations (PSI).
- The behavioral health system reports excellent effort and cooperation with probation.

Parole

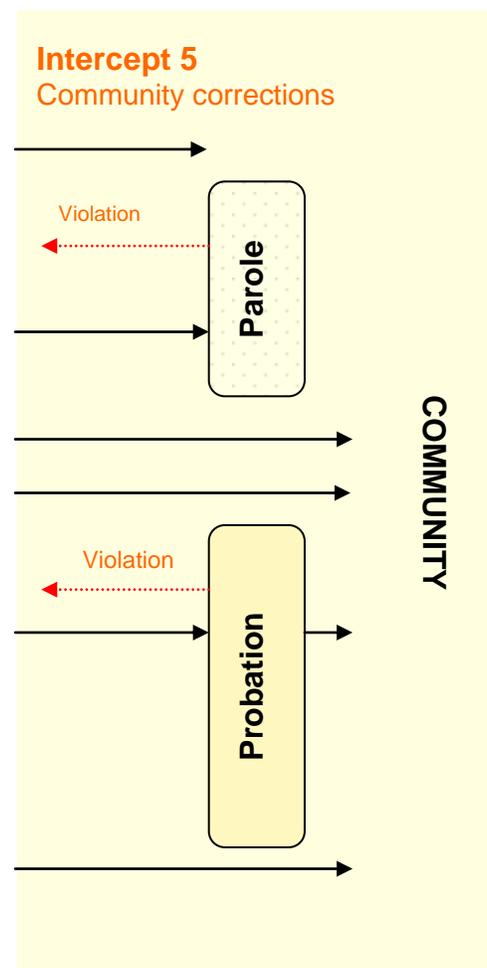
- Parole was not represented at the workshop.
- The Parole office is located in Tiffin.
- Good interaction is reported by multiple agencies and Municipal Court.

Community Supports

- Firelands Counseling and Rehab Services has a dual diagnosis program.
- No Bars Day Reporting has 2 case managers.
- TASC has 2 case managers.

Intercept V – Identified Gaps

- Number of Municipal probation officers to serve clientele is inadequate.



- ▣ Do not have data on county probation caseload
- ▣ Need improved communication and understanding between re-entry program and probation, regarding services and data.
- ▣ Court records are not on line.
- ▣ No specialized services for veterans.

Intercept V – Identified Opportunities

- ▣ Reentry owns a server on which a web based database is housed and can be used as a repository for other databases.

Priorities for Change

**Sandusky County,
Ohio**

Sandusky County Priorities

Upon completion of the *Sequential Intercept Mapping*, the assembled stakeholders reviewed identified gaps and opportunities across the intercepts and then proposed priorities for collaboration in the future. After discussion, each participant voted for their top two priorities. Listed below are the results of the voting and the priorities ranked in order of voting preference, along with issues and information associated with each priority as brainstormed by the large group and to be considered by each sub-committee.

Top Priorities

- 1. Better Communication and understanding around Reentry program, services, data, etc... (## votes)**
 - “No Wrong Door” publications exist in the county
 - Need to clarify each entity and their services
 - Access to Information
 - Availability of Health Survey (needs assessment). Scheduled to be release Spring 2014
 - Cross Intercept Data
- 2. Crisis Drop Off Site (13 votes)**
 - Legal Liability
 - Funding
 - Small initial steps to alleviate immediate needs
 - Maximize existing resources
- 3. Clarifying Pink Slip Process (7 votes)**
 - Clarifying roles
 - Legal Liability
 - Costs
 - Flow Chart
 - Local Interpretation
- 4. Data Sharing (7 votes)**
 - Identify who is collecting data and what data exists
 - Identify what data is needed, by whom and how to share
- 5. Emergency Room – Firelands Access Protocol, including after-hours (5 votes)**
 - Clarification of procedures and process
 - Agreed-upon, consistent protocol that includes Law Enforcement

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

- ▣ Access to psychiatric beds (2 votes)
- ▣ Immediate housing needs (4 votes)
- ▣ More intense case management (2 votes)
- ▣ Review utility of brief jail screen or other more formalized screening for mental illness or substance abuse issues (1 vote)
- ▣ No protocol or mechanism to enforce sanctions for not following through with reentry program requirements (1 vote)
- ▣ Sustainability plan for grant funded re-entry (1 vote)

- ▣ Housing (1 vote)
- ▣ Mentoring (1 vote)

Parking Lot: items identified as issues of concern, separate from the recorded gaps and opportunities, recorded for future consideration.

- ▣ 12-step attendance verification by jail and/or probation staff
- ▣ Youth detention treatment contract

Transforming Services for Persons with Mental Illness in Contact with the Criminal Justice

Additional Resources

CIT International	citinternational.org
Coalition on Homelessness and Housing in Ohio	http://cohhio.org/
Corporation for Supportive Housing	40 West Long Street, PO Box 15955, Columbus, OH 43215-8955 Phone: 614-228-6263 Fax: 614-228-8997
Council of State Governments Justice Center Mental Health Program	http://csgjusticecenter.org/mental-health/
Lutheran Metropolitan Ministry Community Re-entry	http://www.lutheranmetro.org/Community-re-entry/
National Association of Pretrial Services Agencies	NAPSA.org
National Alliance on Mental Illness (NAMI) NAMI Ohio	www.nami.org www.namiohio.org
National Center for Cultural Competence	http://nccc.georgetown.edu/
National Center for Trauma Informed Care	www.samhsa.gov/nctic
National Clearinghouse for Alcohol and Drug Information	http://store.samhsa.gov/home
National Criminal Justice Reference Service	https://ncjrs.gov/
National GAINS Center/TAPA Center for Jail Diversion	http://gainscenter.samhsa.gov/
National Institute of Corrections	http://nicic.gov/
National Institute on Drug Abuse	www.drugabuse.gov
Office of Justice Programs	www.ojp.usdoj.gov
Ohio Criminal Justice Coordinating Center of Excellence	www.neomed.edu/cjccoe
Ohio Department of Rehabilitation and Correction Ohio Reentry Resource Center	http://www.drc.ohio.gov/web/reentry_resource.htm

Ohio Ex-Offender Reentry Coalition	http://www.reentrycoalition.ohio.gov/
Partners for Recovery	www.partnersforrecovery.samhsa.gov
Policy Research Associates	www.prainc.com
The P.E.E.R. Center	http://thepeercenter.org/
Pretrial Justice Institute Diversion Programs	http://pretrial.org/DiversionPrograms
SOAR: SSI/SSDI Outreach and Recovery	www.prainc.com/soar
Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration	www.samhsa.gov
Summit County Reentry Network	http://summitcountyreentrynetwork.org
Supreme Court of Ohio Specialized Dockets Section	http://www.supremecourt.ohio.gov/JCS/specdockets/
Treatment Advocacy Center	www.treatmentadvocacycenter.org
University of Memphis CIT Center	http://cit.memphis.edu/
Veterans Justice Outreach	http://www.va.gov/HOMELESS/VJO.asp

Sequential Intercept Mapping

Sandusky County, Ohio | October 7 & 8, 2013

Participant List

 Criminal Justice Coordinating Center of Excellence				Dates of training:	October 7-8, 2013	
Sandusky County Sequential Mapping Participants				County of training:	Sandusky	
				Submitted by: (name)	Melanie A. white	
				(email)	mawhite@namissw.org	
Participant Name	Agency	Title	Address	City, ST. ZIP	Participant Email	Participant Telephone #
Mirceau Handru **	Mental Health & Rec. Ser. Bd of SSW	Deputy Director	600 N. River Rd.	Tiffin, OH 44883	mhrsbsw@bright.net	419-448-0640
Helen Murphy	Pontifex		416 W. State	Fremont, OH 43420	helenmurphy911@yahoo.com	
Jim Seaman	Sandusky County Jail	Reentry Supervisor	2323 Countryside Dr.	Fremont, OH 43420	jfseam@yahoo.com	(419) 707-1534
Angie Snell **	Sandusky County Reentry	Reentry Court Coordinator	2511 Countryside Dr.	Fremont, OH 43420	asnell29@yahoo.com	(567) 201-2206
Tim Wise **	Firelands Counseling & Recovery Ser.	Site Director, Sandusky County	675 Bartson Rd	Fremont, OH 43420	wiset@firelands.com	(419) 265-6701
Corey Leber	Memorial Hospital -	Emergency Room	715 S. Taft Ave.	Fremont, OH 43420	Corey.Leber@memorialhcs.org	419-332-7321
Jeff Vogel	Memorial Hospital	Director, Mental Health	715 S. Taft Ave.	Fremont, OH 43420	Jeff.Vogel@memorialhcs.org	419-334-6619
Rachel Sorg	FCFC Wrap Around	Coordinator	1001 Castalia Rd	Fremont, OH 43420	rsorg@scbdd.org	419-332-9296, ext140
Cindi Welty **	Sandusky County Common Pleas Courts	Magistrate	100 N. Park Ave.	Fremont, OH 43420	doss_cindi@co.sandusky.oh.us	419-334-6170
Sarah Lewis	Sandusky Cty Juvenile Court	Director of Court Programming	100 N. Park Ave.	Fremont, OH 43420	lewis_sarah@co.sandusky.oh.us	419-333-9643

Dori Dalton **	Terra State College	Coordinator, Couns. & Dis. Ser. /NAMI Board of Trustee	2830 Napoleon Rd.	Fremont, OH 43420	ddalton01@terra.edu	(419) 559-2342
Matt Damschroder	Sandusky County	Commissioner	332 S. Main St.	Lindsey, OH 43442	Matt@Rootspoultry.com	(419) 680-2459
Kerrie Carte **	Planning & Development Specialist	WSOS, CAC	109 S. Front St.	Fremont, OH 43420	klcarte@wsos.org	(419) 332-8263
Tom Fligor	Sandusky County Jail	Administrator/ Major	2323 Countryside Dr.	Fremont, OH 43420	fligor_tom@co.sandusky.oh.us	(419) 334-6446
Jeff Jackson	Sandusky County EMS	Director	2100 Countryside Dr.	Fremont, OH 43420	jackson_jeff@co.sandusky.oh.us	419-332-7313
Kay Hofacker	Sandusky Cty Reentry	Workforce Development Specialist	2511 Countryside Dr.	Fremont, OH 43420	sancoreentry@yahoo.com	(567) 201-2206
Chief Tim Wiersma	Fremont City Police	Chief of Police	1141 W. State St.	Fremont, OH 43420	twiersma@fremontohio.org	419) 332-6464
Dean Bliss	Fremont City Police		1141 W. State St.	Fremont, OH 43420	dbliss@fremontohio.org	419) 332-6464
Pete Hamilton	Sandusky County Sherriff's Dept.	Captain, CIT Coordinator	2323 Countryside Dr.	Fremont, OH 43420	topgun211@frontier.com	419-332-2613
Dan Polter	Sandusky County	Commissioner	622 Croghan St.	Fremont, OH 43420	Polter_Dan@co.sandusky.oh.us	(419) 334-6100
Carol Wattly	Sandusky County Court of Common Pleas	Court Administrator	100 N. Park Ave.	Fremont, OH 43420	wattley_carol@co.sandusky.oh.us	419-334-6175
Jim Ellis	City of Fremont	Mayor	323 S. Park Ave.	Fremont, OH 43420	jellis@fremontohio.org	(419) 334-5900
Daniel Sanchez	Fremont Municipal	Chief Probation Officer	323 S. Front St.	Fremont, OH 43420	dsanchez@fremontohio.org	(419) 552-5020
Jarett Roesch	Oriana House	Program Coordinator	101 S. Front St.	Fremont, OH 43420	jarettroesch@orianahouse.org	(419) 706-5383
Brock Kimmet	Sandusky Co. Common Pleas	Court Administrator	100 N. Park Ave.	Fremont, OH 43420	Kimmet_brock@co.sandusky.oh.us	(419) 334-6167
Lee Waggoner	NAMI of SSW	Consumer/Facilitator	535 Fourth St.	Fremont, OH 43420	christosmom@yahoo.com	(567) 201-5356
Lois Waggoner **	NAMI of SSW	Consumer/Facilitator	535 Fourth St.	Fremont, OH 43420	christosmom@yahoo.com	(567) 201-5356



Cassandra Anderson **	NAMI of SSW	Facilitator	428 Croghan St	Fremont, OH 43420	canderson@namissw.org	(419) 463-8300
Lorrain Croy	Sandusky County	Assistant Prosecutor	100 N. Park Ave.	Fremont, OH 43420	Croy_lorrain@co.sandusky.oh.us	(419) 734-6222
Stacey Gibson	Sandusky Co. Health Dept	Director of Health a& Planning & Ed.	2000 Countryside Dr.	Fremont, OH 43420	sgibson@sanduskycohd.org	(419) 334-6377
Maria Zapiecki	ABLE Legal Aid	Clerk of Courts	525 Jefferson Ave.	Toledo, OH 43604	mzapiecki@lawolaw.org	(419) 930-2403
Melanie White **	NAMI of SSW	Executive Director	428 Croghan St.	Fremont, OH 43420	mawhite@namissw.org	(419) 334-8021
Jan Nowak	Pontifex	President	416 W. State	Fremont, Oh	Janis_nowak@yahoo.com	(419) 333-9667
Diana Clinebell	NAMI SSW	Board Member	1112 Bush St.	Fremont, OH	dclinebell@att.net	(419) 332-0789
Sara Sherick #	Sandusky Co. Common Pleas & Juvenile Court	Magistrate			Sherick_sara@co.sandusky.oh.us	(419) 334-6216

**** PLANNING TEAM MEMBERS**

PLANNING TEAM MEMBER NOT IN ATTENDANCE AT WORKSHOP



Action Planning Matrix for Sandusky County, Ohio

Priority Area 1: Better Communication				
Objective		Action Step	Who	When
1.	No Wrong Door publications and sub-categories	A. Contact Joyce Garvey and possible pdf files B. Lyn Barth – Reentry publication	Rachel Sorg Jim Seaman	10/25/13 10/25/13
2.	Web-based data software	A. Create implementation team: judges, probation, prosecutors, TASC, electronic monitoring, Firelands, Healing Center, Reentry Case Management, Wrap Around, Oriana House, Mental Health	Jim Seaman	10/22/13
3.	MOU – revisited and revised	A. Review examples from other counties	CJ CCoE	Ruth to email jfseam@yahoo.com
4.	Access to info	A. Create web based data, county-wide	Jim Seaman	October reentry meeting



Priority Area 2: Crisis Drop Off Site

Objective		Action Step	Who	When
1.	Need definition of "safe site"	A. Explore other community models – at least 3	Law Enforcement, consumers, hospital staff	December 12/5/13
2.	Decrease assessment time	B. Need data on numbers coming in for assessments	Cory	Mental Health Coalition
3.	Allow officers to get back on road			
4.	Observation beds			
5.	What characteristics do we want from safe site			
6.	Maximize use of Firelands			



Action Planning Matrix for Sandusky County, Ohio

Priority Area 3: Clarify Pink Slip Process

Objective	Action Step	Who	When
<p>To develop general guidelines for pink slip process in Sandusky County</p>	<p>A. Research state law</p> <p>B. Define alternatives to “pink slipping”</p> <p>C. Research other counties’ policy</p> <p>D. Provide results to all legal parties</p> <p>E. Develop flow chart and guideline summary and present at Mental Health Coalition</p>	<p>Major Fligor Tim Wise Dean Bliss Cory Leber Jeff Jackson Melanie White Jeff Vogel</p> <p>All above and CJ CCoE to provide information, including linkage to Wayne/Holmes for information on local interpretation process</p>	<p>10/8/13 – 11/1/13</p> <p>11/1/13</p> <p>12/5/13, 7:30 a.m.</p>



Action Planning Matrix for Sandusky County, Ohio

Priority Area 4: Data Sharing

Objective	Action Step	Who	When
1. Improve information sharing by intercept	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. Create sub-committee B. Host an in-service to share the re-entry M.I.S.system 	Angie Snell	Within month of November
2. Colerain Twp Resources City of Delaware	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. Attempt to schedule meeting to share resources 	Angie Snell	
3. ID who is collecting data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. Create survey to inventory what info is being collected and duplicated. B. Determine what info needs to be collected 	Angie Snell & Sarah Lewis	



Action Planning Matrix for Sandusky County, Ohio

Priority Area 5: E.R. – Firelands Access Protocol, including after-hours			
Objective	Action Step	Who	When
1. To clarify protocols of various agencies and standardize	Committee will meet on 11/15/13 to move forward	Mjr. Fligor Jeff Jackson Tim Wise Ch. Tim Wiersma Cory Leber Jeff Vogel Melanie White	11/15/13 at 9:00 a.m.



Action Planning Matrix for Sandusky County, Ohio

Priority Area 6: Moving Forward			
Objective	Action Step	Who	When
1. Provide documented record of Cross-Systems Mapping workshop to enable local task force and work groups to continue work on priorities	A. Final Sandusky County map to NAMI SSW	CJ CCoE	10/22/13
	B. Drafted Action Plans for Change for each identified priority – taken directly from work group notes of Day 2 – to NAMI SSW	CJ CCoE	10/22/13
	C. Rough draft report reflecting all components of 1.5 days workshop	CJ CCoE	1 st week November
2. Join forces with existing structures to enable mapping task force and sub-committees to move forward	A. Merge Mapping Workshop task force with Mental Health Coalition for monthly meetings	Mirceau and Melanie	Next meeting Dec. 5, 2013 @ 10:00 a.m. @ DJFS



Additional Recommendations

Cross-Intercepts Recommendations:

- Identify individuals who tend to cycle repeatedly through the mental health, substance abuse, and criminal justice systems without long-term improvement in order to address fragmentation and breaks in continuity of care; focus on improving current linkages and continuity of care to break the cycle of repeated admissions and high use of crisis/emergency services.
- Increase information sharing to enhance rapid identification of current mental illness and history of services so diversion can be immediately initiated.
- Establish formal collaboration with the Department of Veterans Affairs by including a VA representative in local planning groups.
- Develop a plan across and/or within intercepts to implement forensic peer counseling, support, and specialists to promote recovery.