



# Beyond CIT: Development of Mental Health Response Team with a system-wide response to mentally ill individuals

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#### **Learning Objectives:**

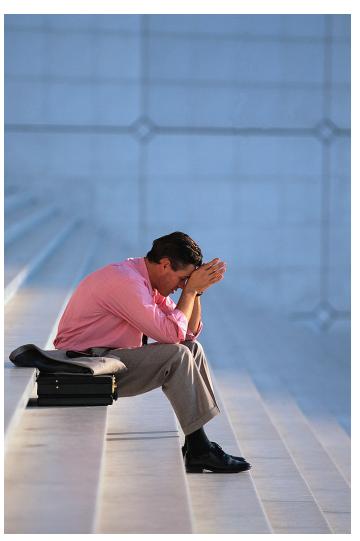
- Be able to name key elements for a successful partnership between MH and LE
- Identify how building partnerships between Mental Health and Law Enforcement can save the system money
- Identify how the Sequential Intercept Model can be utilized to develop a system to help mentally ill individuals connect to treatment and decrease contact with law enforcement





# Beginning of Case Examples:

- Mr. Doe
  - Paranoid
  - Believed deceased wife was still alive
  - Significant concern of violence
- Mr. Smith
  - Seen by LE after making threats toward children
  - Went to ED voluntarily
  - Treated for headache in ED

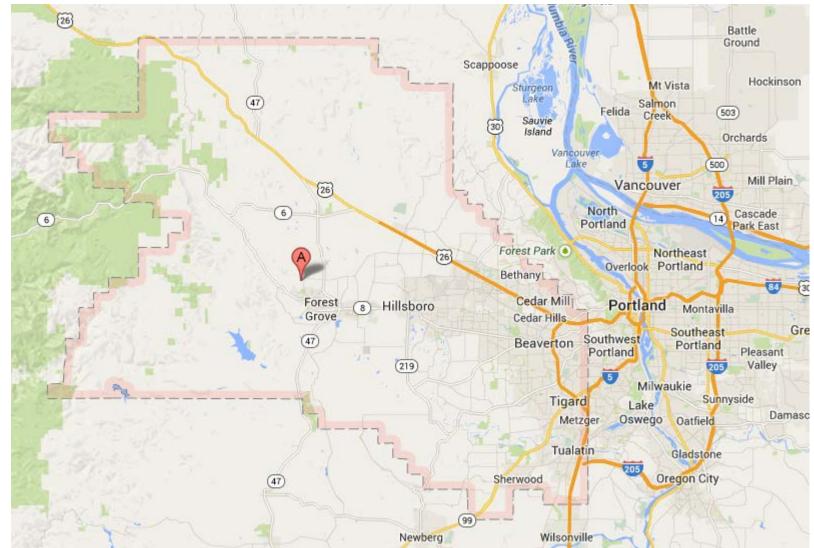
















- Suburban/rural county
- 726 square miles with a population of 562,998 (2014)
- Approximately half of the population served by the Washington County Sheriff's Office
- Most educated (39.4 BAC) and highest household income (\$64,180) in the state
- Professionals to migrant farm workers
- Main industries are farming, sportswear and high tech











#### Washington County Sheriff's Office:

- Third largest law enforcement agency in Oregon
  - 247 sworn enforcement deputies
  - 138 corrections deputies
  - 161 civilian staff
- Operates the county jail with 572 beds
- CALEA Accredited since 2004
  - Gold standard achieved in last review in 2013





#### Washington County Mental Health:

- Provides system oversight, development and safety net services
- Funding includes:
  - OHP Medicaid funds
  - State general fund
  - County general fund
- Contract with community mental health agencies for treatment services
- Approximately 8,500 clients served in 2013







Historically the county has had some elements in place to attend to the unique needs of mentally ill individuals:

- WCSO MH Deputy Liaison
- WCMH Jail Clinician
- CIT-type training of all Sheriff's Deputies
  - Not the full version (2-3 days)
  - Mandated for all deputies
- Special Needs Pod (jail)





# Despite having a number of things in place, there was no strategic plan or vision

Key events solidified our need to systematically evaluate our system and development of the response team:

- DOJ reports in Portland and Seattle highlighting use of force issues with mentally ill individuals
- Shooting death of a young suicidal man by Washington County Deputies (Lucas Glenn)





#### Key Issues Identified

- LE was having frequent contact with the same individuals without primary care providers being made aware or why it is important. What's a Benzo?
- Many mentally ill were not getting connected to treatment due to lack of LE knowledge and mental health unaware of contacts
- Lots of frustration by first responders (LE, EMS)
- A number of MI individuals were committing crimes but having charges dropped with few consequences





#### Key Strategies Developed

- Use Sequential Intercept Model/Needs Based Sentencing to connect folks to treatment and engage system partners
- Focus on developing interconnectivity and collaborative strategies between agencies
- Adopt a care coordinator approach to develop individualized responses
- Adopt shared responsibility for addressing the issues





## Key Strategies Developed

- The Sheriff's Office was the coordinator of getting all involved parties involved
- MHRT initial responses were to everything evolving to the involved and serious issues
- County wide resources to whoever called, building on little successes to large one
- Semi-annual training to all employees on importance of proper response to those in crisis

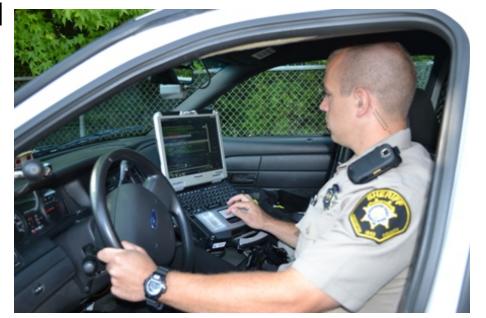




#### Timing was critical:

- New progressive command staff at the Sheriff's Office
- External pressure—a sense that something

needed to change and not wanting another organization to dictate those changes







#### Initial Beliefs Creating Barriers:

- Law Enforcement—belief that the mental health system is broken and unavailable
- Mental Health—belief that law enforcement wasn't willing to utilize the supports we were offering
- Hospitals—clients being dumped in their emergency departments rather than served in the community





#### The Sheriff's Office needed to learn:

- Mental health system is under-resourced, but not necessarily "broken"
- HIPAA and potential sanctions for violating HIPAA makes it challenging for MH to proactively coordinate with LE on specific clients who have a lot of contact with deputies
- Treatment is voluntary and only a judge can mandate compliance (and even that has limitations)





#### Mental Health needed to learn:

- First responders have a lot of pressure to wrap up a call and move on to the next...they often don't have the luxury of time to wait for a clinician to arrive and help address a crisis
- Conservative interpretations of HIPAA led the WC crisis line to not providing any information to Law Enforcement as they were not "treating providers." So even when a deputy tried to access health information during a crisis, they were often unable.
- Culture of Sheriff's Office



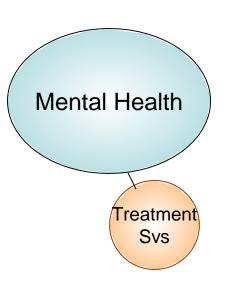


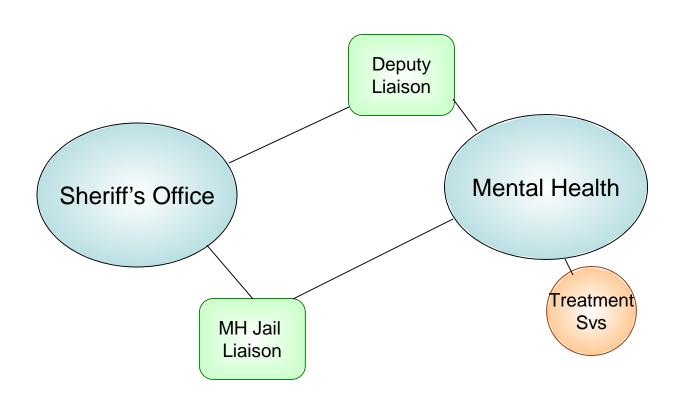
# Sheriff's Office and Mental Health Partnership:

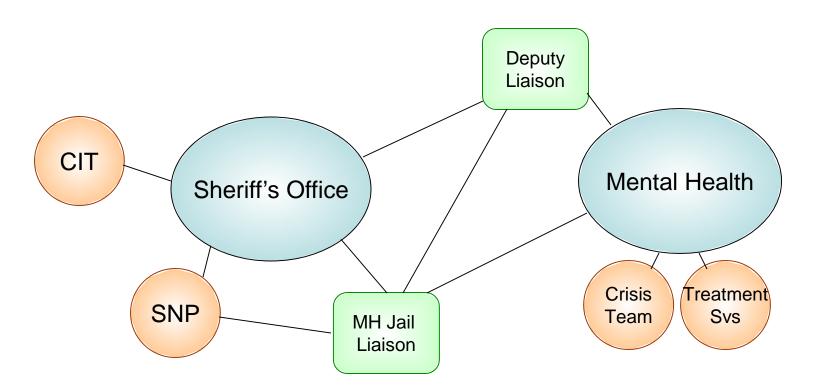
We have come a long way....

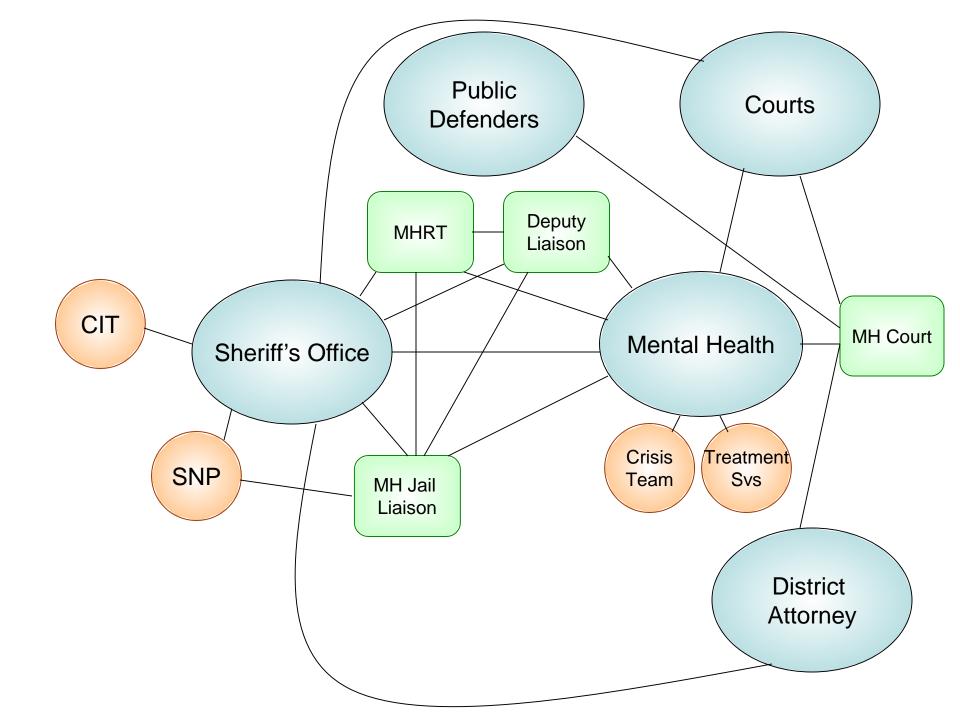
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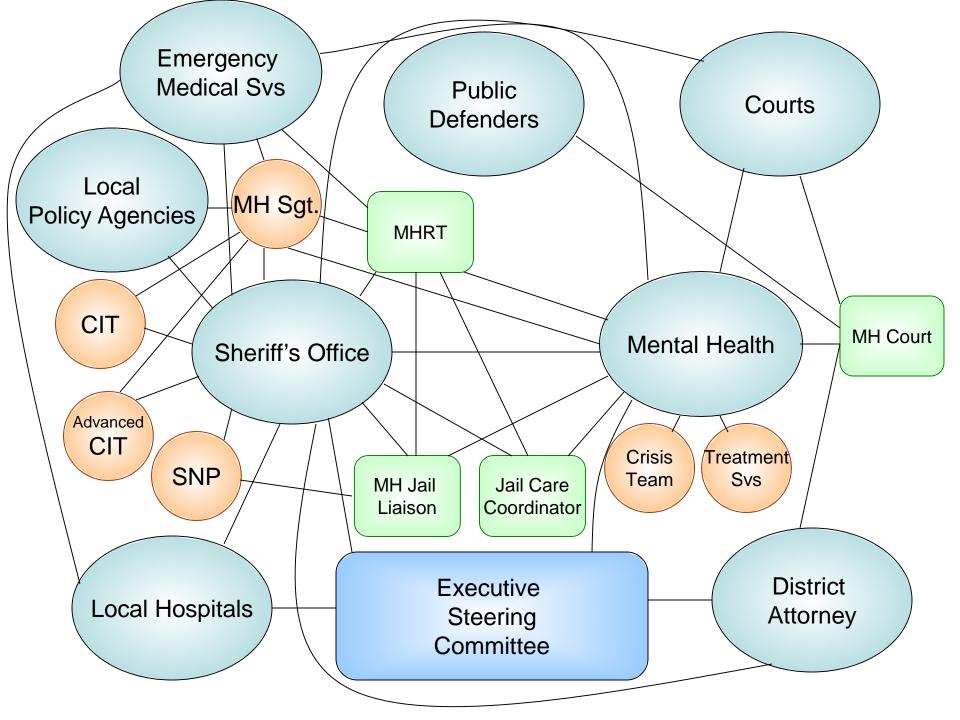


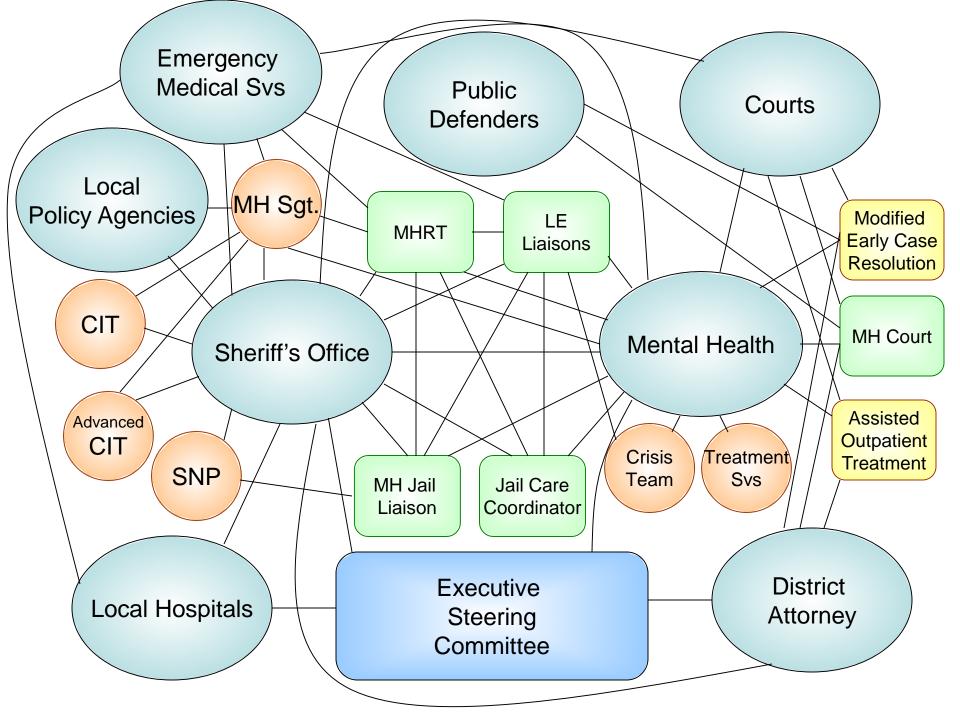










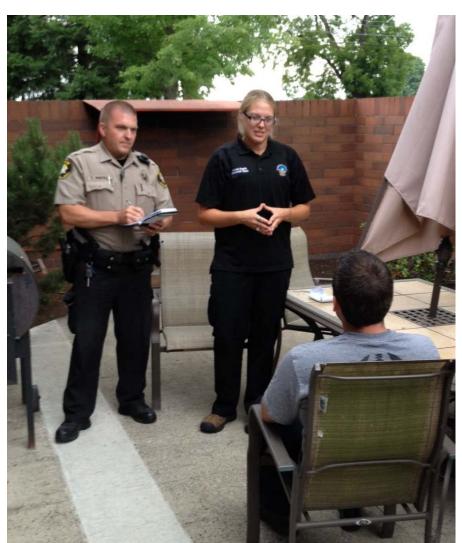






Progress was being made in building a partnership between MH, LE and other critical system partners.

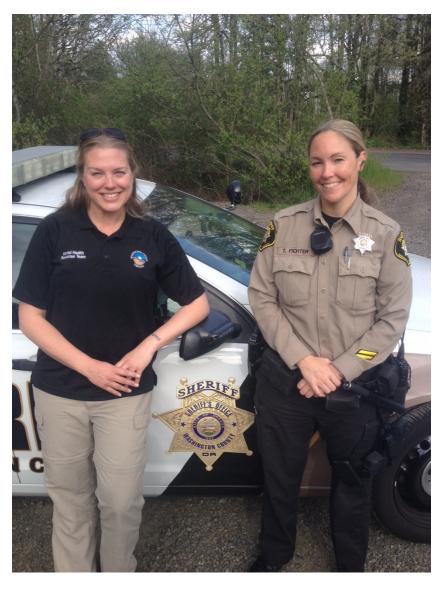
Despite this, there were still individuals who weren't getting their needs met.











#### Vision for future state

- System coordination/ connectivity among all partners
- Multi-disciplinary approach to meeting community needs





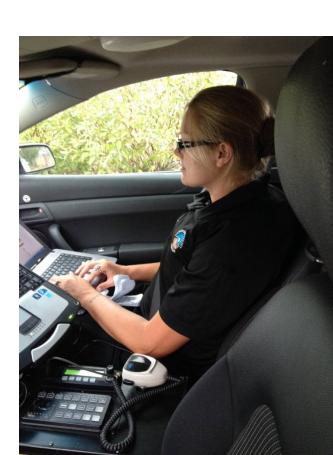
#### Areas of Focus

- 1. HIPAA/communication strategies
  - Need to improve communication across agencies
    - Developed guidelines for communication between LE and Mental Health
    - Consulted with County Counsel
    - Development of Release of Information form all stakeholders agreed to
  - Need ways to communicate key information at the time it was most useful





- 2. Development of specialized response
  - Mental Health Response Team
  - Expanding CIT training
  - Dispatch triage protocol
  - Jail Diversion Project
  - Development of Crisis
     Questions with ROI







#### <u>Areas of Focus – Crisis Questions (continued)</u>

- How can first responders help or respond to you when you are in a crisis to affect a positive outcome? What can make situations worse?
- 2. Do you own weapons? If yes, when would you use them?
- 3. Do you ever strike out or harm others when you are in crisis?
- Do you have nay communication challenges or can the way you communicate be misinterpreted.





## Areas of Focus – Crisis Questions (continued)

- 5. Do you have a medical condition that can make you act different at times? If so how is it treated?
- 6. Do you have a caregiver? Are you under medical treatment?
- 7. Who is someone you trust when in crisis? Can we call them to help you?
- 8. What do you do to calm down? What could I do to help you regain composure of feel more relaxed?
- 9. In past interactions with police, is there anything they do to make the situation worse?







## <u>Areas of Focus – Crisis Questions (continued)</u>

- 10. If you had 15 seconds to tell me what's important to you in life, what would you tell me.
- 11. What is your home situation? (do you live with your parents, married, kids, partner, recent loss)
- 12. Any else we should know or you want to tell us?
- These questions and responses are made available to all police network subscribers.





- 3. Engage other system partners
  - Develop lines of communication
    - Fire/ Rescue
    - Hospitals
    - Other PD's regarding MH (develop liaison?)
  - Regular meetings with key organizations
    - MH Crisis Services
    - Washington County Emergency Responders Group





- Partner in problem solving (shared sense of responsibility in fixing the issue and aligning resources)
  - Providing additional tools for the LE first responder
  - Sequential Intercept Model
  - Steering Committee (First responder- includes hospital, fire, LE, MH)









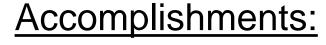
#### Data collection

- Proactive vs. reactive MHRT calls
- # of jail bed days used by SPMI
- Use of force incidents
- Police holds/transports to EDs











- MHRT covering 77+ hours per week
- Numerous examples where use of force was likely avoided
- Jail Diversion Project staff hired and engaging partners
- Urgent Care Center in planning



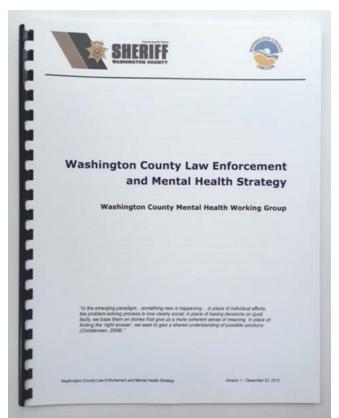






#### Accomplishments (continued)

- Changes in attitudes/culture
  - Within the SO toward MH
  - MH partnering more with LE to do proactive work
- Washington County Law Enforcement and Mental Health Strategy Concept of Operations
  - Training
  - Review/oversight
  - Response/patrol services
  - Supervision
  - Coordination
  - Outreach
  - Steering committee
  - Policy







#### Long Term Plan/Goals:

- 1. Expand MHRT to 24/7
- Specialized responses at all levels where a mentally ill individual interacts with the justice system (outcome of Sequential Intercept Model)

3. Clear and established linkage between

organizations for a unified response to individuals with mental illness in the criminal justice system







#### Long Term Plan/Goals (continued):

- Decreased bookings and jail bed days utilized by mentally ill individuals
- 5. Tracking outcomes and using data to inform future developments
- 6. The "Baby Boomers" iceberg
- 7. Working with area hospitals to risk assess lodged and released patients to enable envelopment of care and help prevent crisis events.





#### Preliminary Outcomes and Cost Savings:

- Decreased number of inmates on suicide watch
- Decrease in inpatient psychiatric utilization
- MHRT cheaper than Crisis Team for Mental Health Program
  - MHRT average cost per intervention: \$372
  - WCCT average cost per intervention: \$479





#### Additional expected outcomes/cost savings

- Decreased jail bed days for severely mentally ill individuals
- Enhanced treatment connection, reduced utilization of higher levels of care such as inpatient
- Lower crisis response, more proactive services provided







- Take advantage of opportunities as they arise
  - Shifting culture
  - External events
  - Cracks in resistance
- Find leadership within key organizations to drive the process, share successes and act as role models







- 3. Start small, build on successes
  - You have to start somewhere (dartboard...we started with liaisons across departments, expanded to the MHRT program, then ConOP, then Jail Diversion Strategy)
  - Even a small win can go a long way (trust building, relationships established)
  - Deputies needed to see how it helped them do their job better to start believing in it
  - Leadership needed to see positive outcomes to embrace the initiatives







- 4. Find windows of opportunity and use them to facilitate buy in:
  - Mental Health Court
  - Commissioner Budget Briefing







The relationship between WC Mental Health and WCSO was the most crucial element of success

We had the same goals, we just didn't realize it

- Keep mentally ill folks out of jail
- Keep everyone safe
- Help people get the resources/treatment that they need









#### **End of Case Examples:**

- Mr. Doe
- Mr. Smith
- Likely response that would have occurred pre-MHRT
- Room for improvement







#### Questions?





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