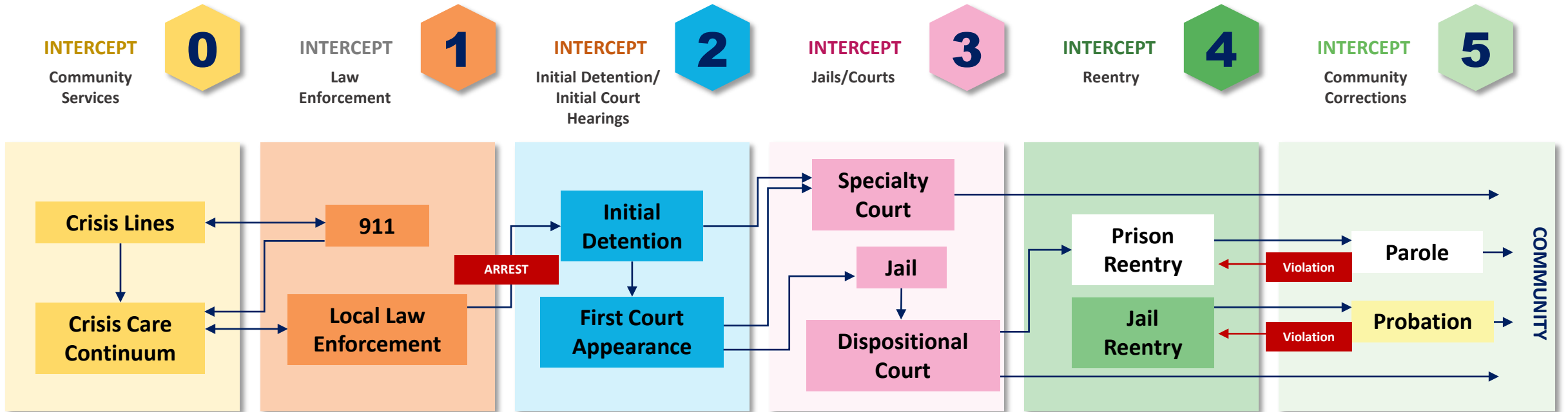




COFFEE CHAT

# Sequential Intercept Model



# Intercepts as Opportunities

## Reduces:

- Substance use
- Unnecessary incarceration
- Recidivism
- Risk to public safety
- Costs of incarceration
- Overdoses
- Suicide
- Poor treatment outcomes
- Burden on public safety/judicial system to address behavioral health needs

# Risk, Need, Responsivity Model

- **Risk**

Matching the likelihood that the individual might reoffend to the appropriate level of service.

- **Need**

Assessment of the individual's criminogenic needs and identify treatment based on those needs.

- **Responsivity**

Adapting treatment and intervention to the needs, motivations, and learning style of the offender.

Treatment matching is an essential component —treatment matching and determining level of supervision whether incarcerated or in the community.

# Intercept 0 - Community Services

**Deflection:** Optimizes community crisis services. Law enforcement can assist with a “warm hand-off” to local care services. Goal is to connect people with treatment or services instead of arresting or charging them with a crime.

**Examples of deflection services:** Crisis Call Centers: 988 and 911

- Crisis Continuum of Care
- Crisis Response Teams (CRT)
- Mobile Crisis Teams/Mobile Outreach Safety Teams
- Crisis Intervention Training for Law Enforcement
- Overdose Education and Naloxone Leave Behind Programs
- Homeless Outreach Teams
- Behavioral Health Field Response

# Coordinated Crisis Continuum: National Guidelines



Crisis Center (someone to talk to — **988**)



Crisis Mobile Team Response (someone to respond)



Crisis Receiving and Stabilization Services (somewhere to go)



Essential Crisis Principles and Practices (best practices)

# Intercept 1 - Diversion Pre-Arrest/Pre-Booking

**Diversion:** Performed by law enforcement and other emergency service providers who respond to people with mental and substance use disorders. Allows people to be diverted to treatment instead of being arrested or booked into jail.

## **Examples of Diversion Programs:**

- Mobile Crisis Teams
- Mobile Outreach Safety Teams/Co-responder Models
- Crisis Response Teams (CRT)
- Crisis Stabilization Centers
- Crisis Triage Centers
- Behavioral Health (Peer Support) Field Response Programs

Participants are referred to services based on their needs including:

- Withdrawal Management/Detoxification services\*
- Treatment services (all levels of care including co-occurring service)\*
- Collaborative case management
- Weekly/bi-weekly meetings with case manager
- Connect client to temporary/transitional housing and permanent housing\*
- Assistance to establish positive support system

\*Programs certified by federal Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Agency (SAPTA)



# Intercept 2 - Initial Detention/Court Hearings

Diverts individuals into community-based services after booking.

Depends heavily on evidence-based screening and assessment tools to determine risk, needs, and responsivity variables.

**Participants are referred to services based on their needs including:**

- Substance use disorder treatment\*
- Mental health treatment
- Collaborative case management
- Connect client to temporary/transitional housing and permanent housing\*

\*SAPTA-certified programs

# Intercept 3 - Court/Jail-Based Care

Post-booking, these programs divert individuals into community-based services through jail or court processes and programs. The goal of these programs is to ensure treatment for substance use and co-occurring disorders.

## **Examples of court/jail-based programs in Nevada:**

- Jail-based Withdrawal Management
- Opioid Treatment Programs
- Behavioral Health Treatment Programming
- Medication Management
- Specialty Courts (Medication-Assisted Treatment [MAT], Drug, Family Drug, Youth Offender, Veterans)

# Intercept 4 - Re-entry

Re-entry services involve linkage and referral to community-based services and supports as individuals integrate back into the community. Eligibility determinations and benefit enrollment are considered best practices to ensure individuals have access to insurance, housing, food, and employment opportunities upon re-entry.

Participants are referred to services based on their needs, including:

- MAT
- Treatment services (all levels of care including co-occurring service)\*
- Collaborative case management
- Connect client to temporary/transitional housing and permanent housing\*
- Assistance with securing vital documents
- Assistance to establish positive support system

\*SAPTA-certified programs

# Intercept 5 - Community Corrections

Community correction programs integrate community-based criminal justice supervision through Parole and Probation with additional treatment and recovery services. The goal of these programs is to support re-entry into the community and reduce the risk for recidivism.

Provisions for parole and probation including:

- training on evidence-based practices;
- requirements for re-entry planning and coordination with state agencies; and
- ensuring consuming alcohol/positive drug test cannot be the sole reason for a revocation of supervision.

# The Pathways to Treatment/Recovery

