



KENTUCKY JUDICIAL COMMISSION ON MENTAL HEALTH

Kentucky Court of Justice

KENTUCKY JUDICIAL COMMISSION ON
MENTAL HEALTH



Welcome & Opening Remarks

Chief Justice John D. Minton, Jr., Kentucky Supreme Court

Hon. Laurence VanMeter, Chief Justice Elect

KENTUCKY JUDICIAL COMMISSION ON **MENTAL HEALTH**



Commission Member Introductions

Justice Debra Hembree Lambert, Kentucky Supreme Court

- If this is your first commission meeting, please briefly introduce yourself.

KENTUCKY JUDICIAL COMMISSION ON MENTAL HEALTH



KJCMH Updates

*Justice Debra Hembree Lambert,
Kentucky Supreme Court*

- Membership
- Committees
- Legislative Recommendations
- Upcoming Events
 - Mental Health Summit

Sequential Intercept/Leading Change Mapping

Kentucky

December 13, 2022



Welcome

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National Center for State Courts
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Goals of Sequential Intercept Model (SIM)

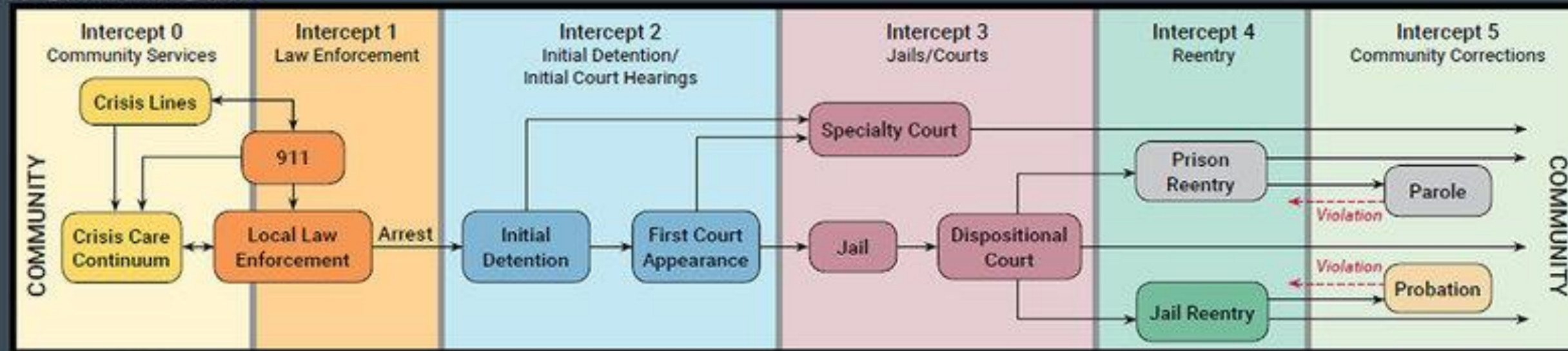
- Detail how individuals with mental health and substance use disorders come into contact with and move through the criminal justice system
- Identify resources and practices, identify system and resource gaps, establish priority protocols, and create a strategic and sustainable action plan
- Improve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



Sequential Intercept Model/Leading Change

Sequential Intercept Model

The Sequential Intercept Model



Key Issues at Each Intercept

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

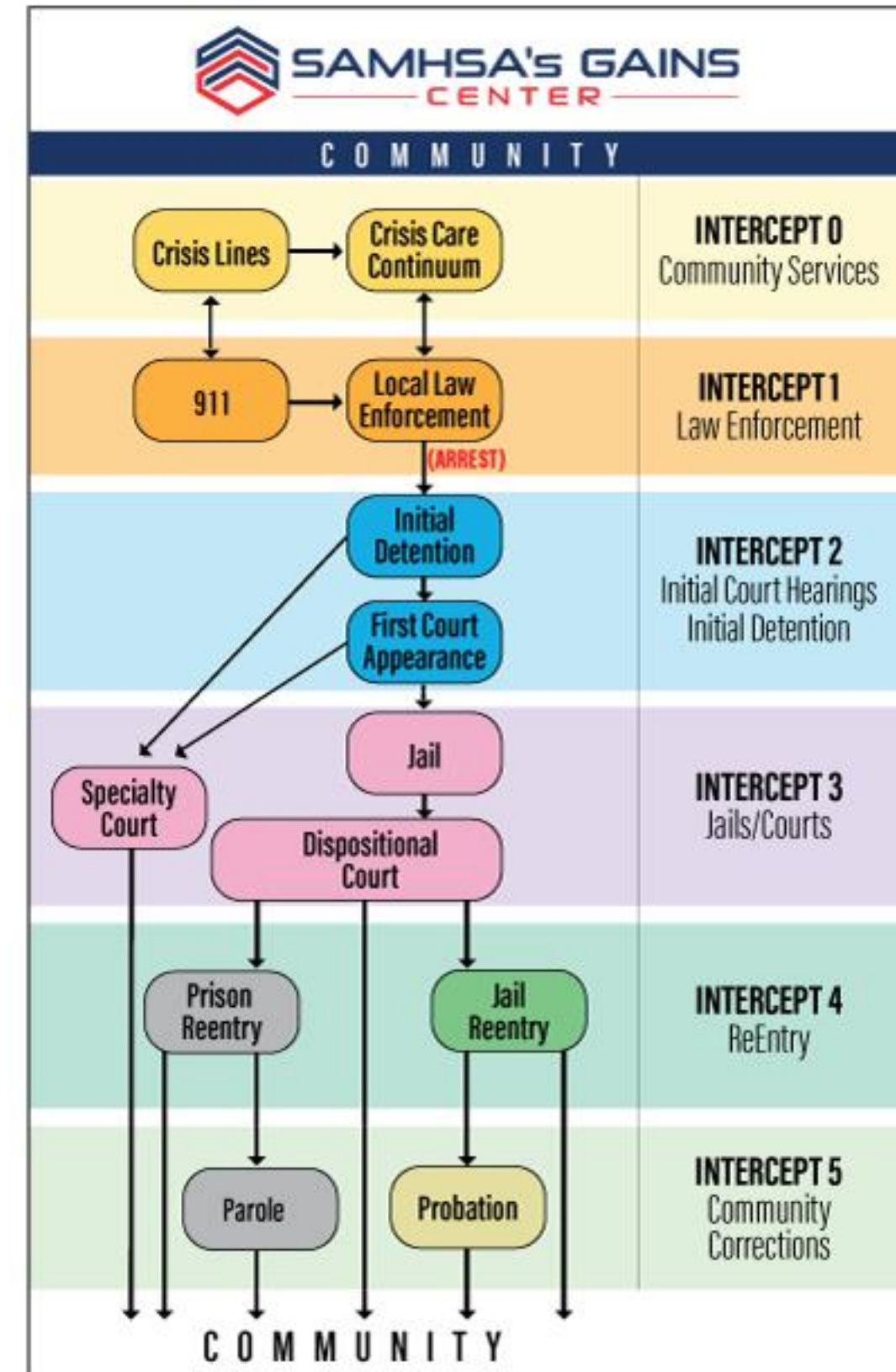
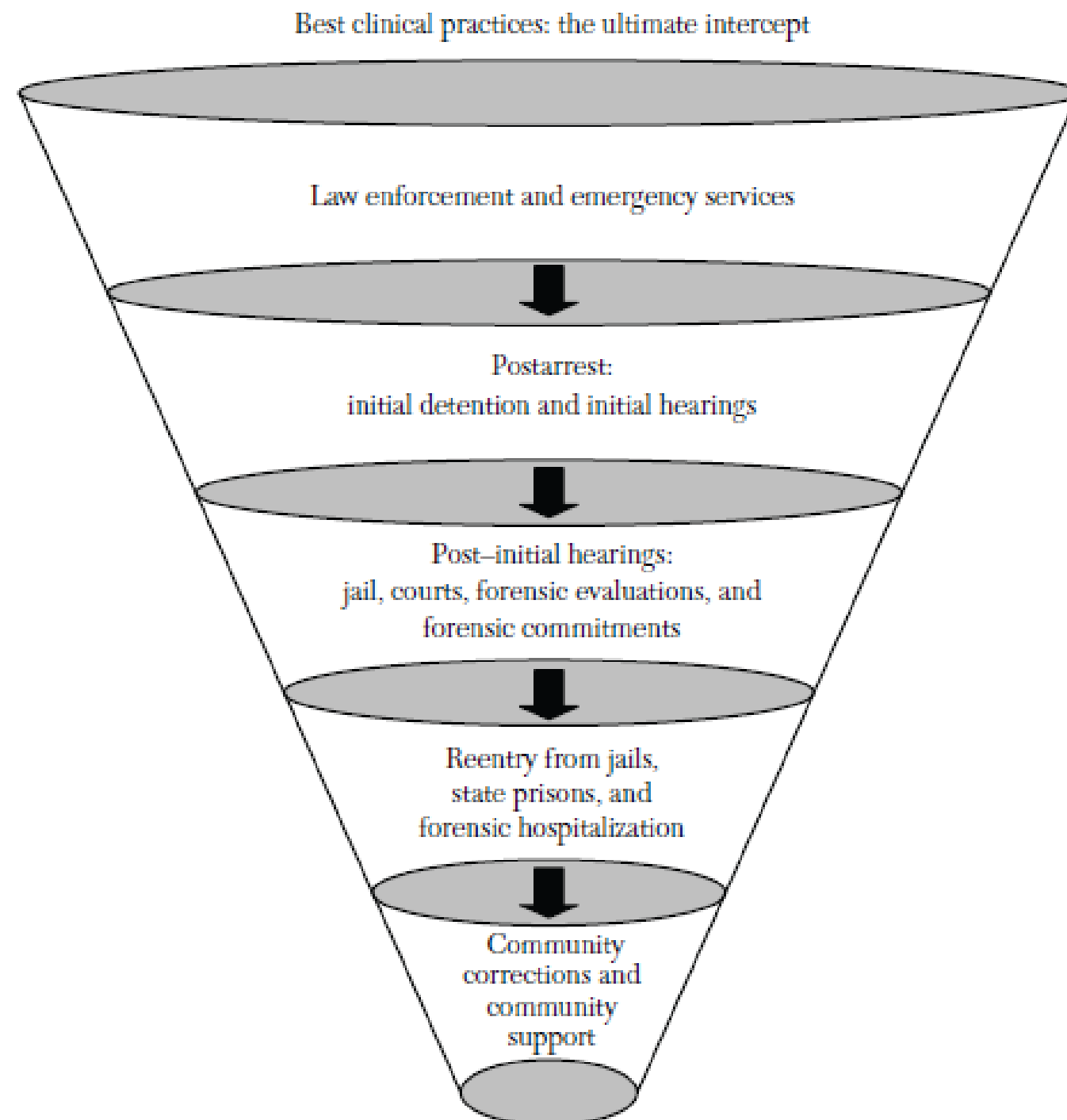
Best Practices Across the Intercepts

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

Figure 1

The Sequential Intercept Model viewed as a series of filters



Leading Change: Improving the Court and Community's Response to Mental Health and Co-Occurring Disorders

← Court Leaders →

← Physical & Behavioral Health →

← Pre-Crisis Community Resources →

← Family & Public Outreach →

← Civil Justice →

← Data & Information Sharing →

← New Uses of Technology Across the Intercepts →

Intercept 0
Community Services

Intercept 1
Law Enforcement

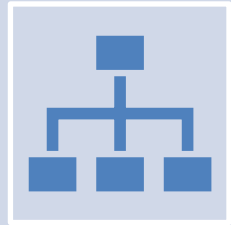
Intercept 2
Initial Detention /
Initial Court Hearings

Intercept 3
Jails / Courts

Intercept 4
Reentry

Intercept 5
Community Corrections

Phases to Effectively Use SIM



State Leadership Planning, Coordination, and Capacity Building



Training Facilitators to Conduct Local Mapping Workshops



Local Planning and Collaboration, Local Mapping Workshops, Action Planning, and Implementation



State Leadership Planning, Coordination, and Mapping

State Level

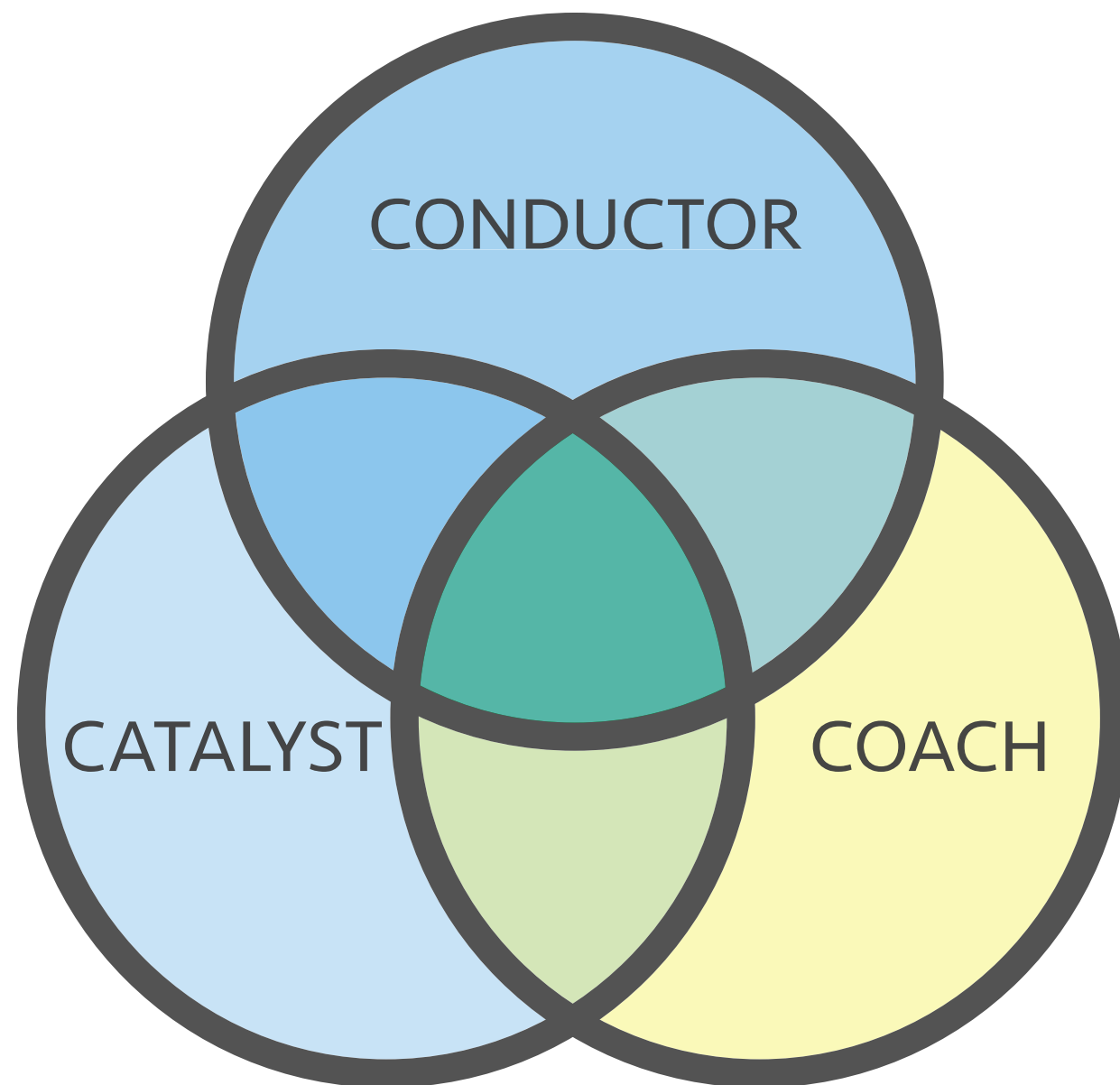
- Develop a vision for SIM at a state level with necessary stakeholders to support success through state planning
- Conduct a state mapping to educate state leaders about SIM, ensure all stakeholders are at the table, identify state level initiatives, identify state level resources and gaps, develop a state action plan
- Promote local level mapping and support communities to achieve their action plans



Training Facilitators to Conduct Local Mapping Workshops

What is the role of the facilitator?

A facilitator has a wide range of tasks to perform in order to “make things easier” for people who participate.



- Support individuals within a group in understanding their common objectives
- Help people collectively move through the process
- Structure conversations and apply appropriate group facilitation techniques to keep discussions effective
- Foster participation and get people to come up with ideas, thoughts, and perspectives that add value
- Get all individuals in the room to feel like they are in a group with a shared interest

What does a facilitator do?

A facilitator is a person who essentially sets all the right coordinates for a meeting or workshop to take place and produce results.

- Design and plan
- Run the process and facilitate the workshop
 - Set the ground rules
 - Encourage participation
 - Facilitate discussions
 - Hold the time and space
 - Keep an eye on the efficiency of the group and adjust the process, if necessary
 - Record results

Facilitator Resources

- Sequential Intercept Model
- Leading Change: Improving the Court and Community's Response to Mental Health and Co-Occurring Disorders
- Leading Change for State Leaders
- **Sequential Intercept Model Video**
- Guide for Planning and Facilitating Local Mapping Workshops
- Agenda
- Biographies
- List of Participants
- Train the Trainer PowerPoint
- What Makes a Great Facilitator
- Using Data to Understand Community Context
- Homework
- Train the Trainer Evaluation

Facilitator Resources for Local Workshop

- Local Mapping Workshop Checklist
- Planning Meeting PowerPoint
- Local Readiness Assessment
- Community Assessment
- Focus Group Interview Guide
- Workshop Templates
- Workshop Agenda
- Workshop PowerPoint
- Mapping Chart
- Breakout Guides
- Action Planning Template
- Community Map Examples
- Community Mapping Report Examples
- Workshop Survey of Mapping Participants



Local Planning and Collaboration, Local Mapping Workshops, Action Planning, and Implementation

Goals for Local Communities

- Collaboration and coordination to build upon community strengths and partnerships
- Develop and execute a shared vision that improves the court and community response to mental illness and substance use disorders

Local Planning

Develop structure and accountability for the local jurisdiction

- Convene local planning team
- Communicate planning process and roll out for local workshop and assess readiness
- Develop workshop participant list
- Collect data
- Conduct community assessment/survey
- Conduct focus groups
- Conduct workshop
- Develop community map
- Compile and disseminate community mapping report
- Convene regular meetings
- Implement action plan

RESOURCE

Local Mapping
Workshop Checklist

Local Workshop Planning Tasks and Timeline

4-6 Months

In-Person

- Identify and Secure Judicial Leader
- Identify and Assemble Planning Group
- Take Readiness Assessment
- Set Regular Planning Meetings
- Set Workshop Dates/Location/Food
- Create List of Invitees
- Compile Data
- Identify Focus Groups and Participants
- Deploy Community Assessment Survey
- Create Save the Date

Virtual

- Decide What Technology Platform to Use

3 Months

In-Person

- Send Save the Date
- Compile Results of Community Assessment Survey
- Create Mapping Workshop Invitation
- Schedule Focus Groups

Virtual

- Identify Current Community Collaboration Efforts (Community Assessment Survey)

2 Months

In-Person

- Extend Invitations by Email and Track Registrations
- Send Weekly Reminders
- Continue Compiling Data
- Secure Workshop Speakers
- Develop Media Release

Virtual

- Conduct Focus Groups

1 Month

In-Person

- Monitor RSVPs
- Confirm Location Logistics
- Arrange for Food
- Continue Compiling Data
- Finish Conducting Focus Groups
- Develop Power Point Presentation

Virtual

- Develop Mapping Excel Chart for Virtual Mapping
- Create Initial Map Based on Survey and Focus Groups

1 Week

In-Person

- Send Workshop Reminder with Materials
- Continue to Update Attendee List
- Reconfirm Location and Food
- Visit the Site
- Send out Media Release
- Determine How Materials will be Shared

Virtual

- Send Initial Map to Workshop Participants to Review
- Set Up Breakouts Virtually

2 Days

In-Person

- Create Sign-In Sheets, Name Tags, Table Tents
- Create Mapping Template

Virtual

- Test Virtual Platform With Everyone Presenting, Sharing of Videos and Presentations

Day of Workshop

In-Person

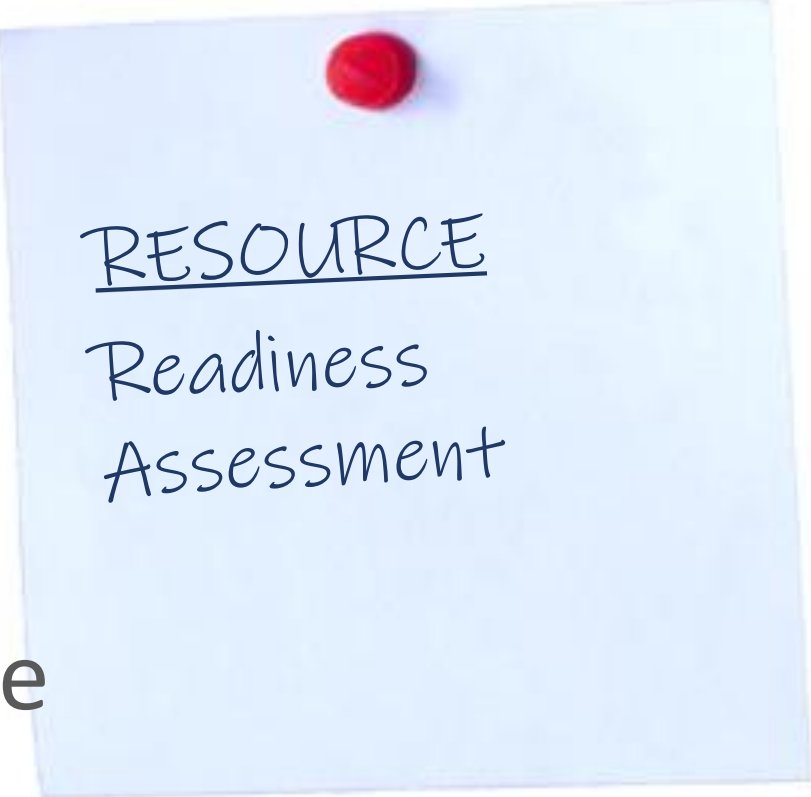
- Volunteers for Registration Table
- Volunteers to Manage Room and Food
- Set up Room
- Designated IT Person

Virtual

- Sign On Virtually Early

Readiness Assessments

- Used to identify potential barriers to success, provide the planning teams with opportunities to address barriers, and inform planning
- Completed by local planning team during the planning process



RESOURCE
Readiness
Assessment

Optimizing Readiness and Capacity

- Are necessary stakeholders at the table?
- How can we leverage the strengths of the community?
- Is there agreed-upon language to define the issue?
- Are there agreed upon targets and goals?
- Is it clear who is responsible for the different elements of the Action Plan?

Compiling Data

The goal of data is to tell a story of what the issue is regarding persons with behavioral health disorders to spur participant conversation and to know where focus should be given.

- Look to list of data indicators and sources provided
- Determine what data is being collected in your state and local jurisdiction and by whom
- Put together data to show national, state and local picture

RESOURCE

Using Data
to Understand
Community Context

Stakeholders

Who do we need at the table?
For Planning? For the Workshop?

Considerations

- Number of participants to ensure that everyone's perspectives are heard, opportunity to meaningfully contribute to the process, ideas can be incorporated in a manageable way
- Invite different stakeholders to join the discussion at various stages
- Inclusion throughout the process will foster ownership and ensure sustainability

RESOURCE

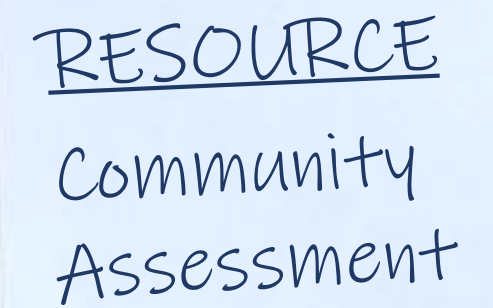
A list of potential stakeholders can be found in the Guide

Potential Stakeholders

- Judges
- Court administrators
- Law enforcement (sheriff, local police)
- Bailiffs
- Prosecutors
- County attorneys
- Private counsel
- Public defenders
- Former system-involved individuals and persons with lived experiences
- City council
- County Board and Board of Supervisors members
- School board members and representatives
- Criminal justice commissions or councils
- Legislators
- Family members
- Mental health treatment providers
- Substance use disorder treatment providers
- National Alliance on Mental Illness, local chapter
- Psychiatrists
- Supported employment specialists
- Housing specialists
- Peer and self-advocacy organizations
- Jail administrators
- Domestic violence services
- Mental health hotlines
- Residential unit staff
- Mental health boards
- Jail mental health staff
- Probation and parole officers
- Pre-trial officers
- Disability and physical brain disorder advocates
- Civil commitment personnel
- Mobile crisis units
- Crisis units
- Benefits representatives
- Tribal representatives
- Competency evaluators
- Competency restoration treatment providers
- Disability law groups
- Social security and disability representatives
- Faith-based organizations
- Emergency room personnel
- Emergency medical technicians
- Public advocates and public fiduciaries
- Pediatricians and physicians
- Project coordinator
- Local business leaders
- Local researchers and academics
- Data quality and integrity contacts
- Victim rights advocates
- Guardianship and conservatorship groups
- Food banks
- Transportation services
- Community foundations

Community Assessment

- Used to ascertain the community's level of collaboration and activities and access and availability of services
- Sent electronically to individuals attending the mapping or a more targeted group before the mapping



RESOURCE
Community
Assessment

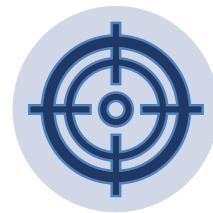
Focus Groups



People who are knowledgeable



Manageable size groups



Goal to map process, resources, and gaps



Conduct Focus Groups

RESOURCE
Focus Group
Interview Guide

Mapping Workshop

- Welcome and Introductions
- Goals and Ground Rules
- Overview of Sequential Intercept Model/
Leading Change
- Using Data to Understand Community Context
- Map Resources, Gaps, and Process
- Foundation for Setting Priorities
- Identifying Priorities
- Action Planning
- Next Steps and Workshop Wrap-Up

How to Establish Priorities

Define objectives, resources, and timing

Select a handful of priorities to focus your efforts

Identify Stakeholders

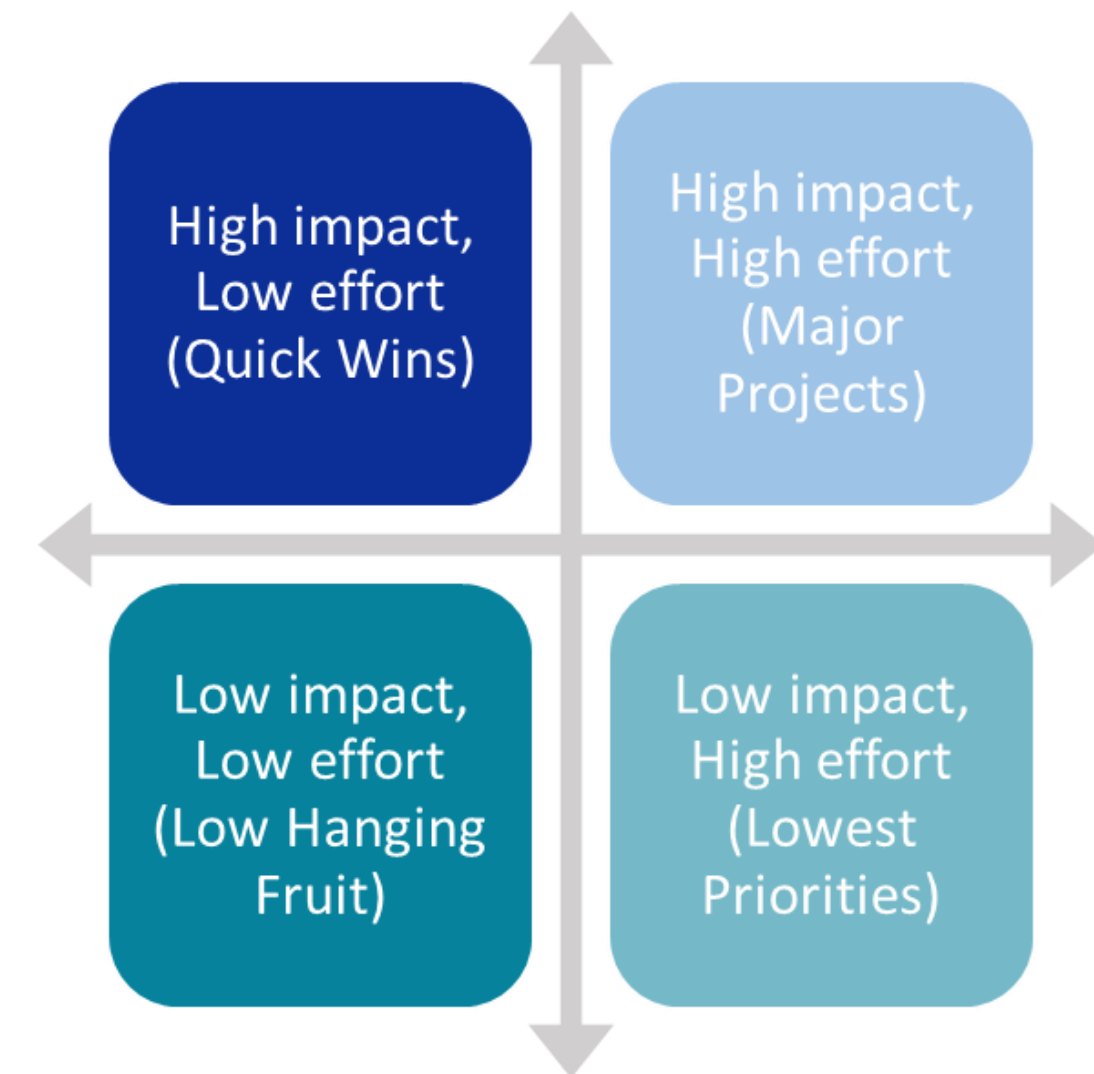
Determine Short-Term vs. Long-Term Projects

Break larger solutions into multiple tasks

Identify Urgent vs. Important

Arrange issues in priority order by considering how they relate to one another

- Is there a good understanding of existing services?
- Can there be integration of services or connecting various services?



Action Planning

- Break into 5 groups according to priority and give each group a template to record their discussion.
- Ask them to spend time discussing the priority and then dive into breaking each down using the prompts on the template.
- After action planning, bring the groups back together and share the key point of the discussion.
- Elicit input from other groups.

Priority:

Objective What do we want to achieve?	Activities/Tasks What do we have to do to meet the objective? What are the specific tasks to meet the objective(s)?	Resources What resources are necessary to complete the activity? (People, time, space, equipment, money, access to services)	Timeframe How much time is required for the activity/task? When can action begin on this activity/task?	Barriers Are there any potential barriers to consider?	Responsibility Who will take the lead? Who should be at the table? Is anyone already engaged in this activity?
s					

How to Sustain the Work

- Keeping the momentum going
- Target low-hanging fruit for quick wins
- Set monthly, yearly, and five-year goals
- Communication Strategy
- Constantly ask “what is next?”

Post Workshop Activities

- Planning team/judge email thanking participants and recapping next steps
- Develop a Community Map
- Develop a Mapping Report
- Send report to designated group for review
- Finalize report
- Work with local planning team and have them disseminate report
- Work with local planning team on an implementation plan

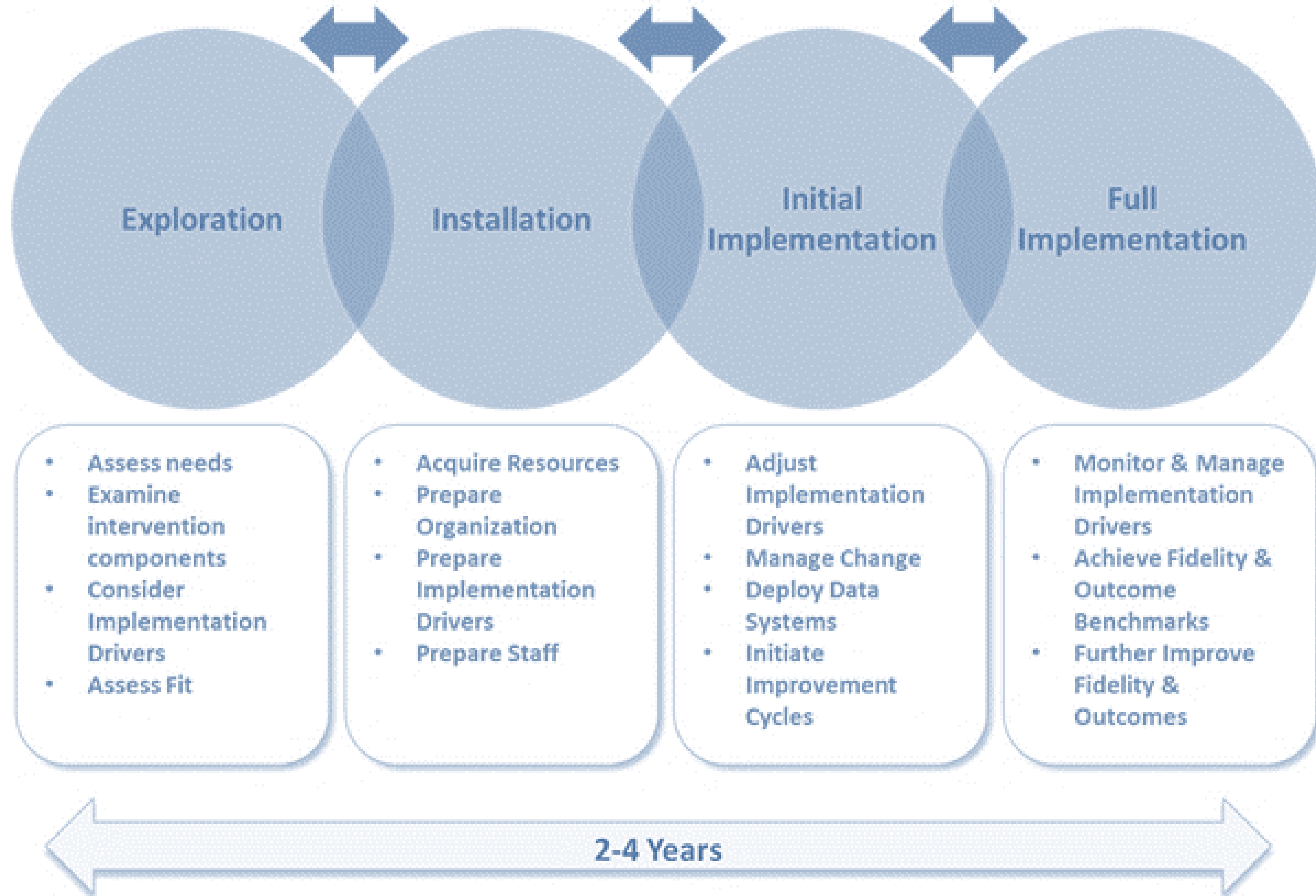


Implementation

Watch for common pitfalls

- Unclear, unrealistic or unobtainable goals
- Lack of leadership – failure to find an invested champion
- Meeting too often or not often enough
- Succumbing to the ‘we don’t have any resources’ syndrome
- Not having the right people at the table

Implementation Stages



Use evaluative and iterative strategies

- Assess for readiness and identify barriers and facilitators
- Audit and provide feedback
- Purposefully reexamine the implementation

Adapt and tailor to context

- Tailor strategies
- Promote adaptability
- Use data experts

Train and educate stakeholders

- Conduct ongoing training
- Distribute educational materials
- Use train-the trainer techniques

Engage consumers

- Increase demand
- Use mass media
- Involve patients/consumers and family members

Change infrastructure

- Mandate change
- Change record systems
- Change physical structure and equipment

A SELECTION OF IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGIES

- Facilitation
- Provide local technical assistance
- Provide clinical supervision

Provide interactive assistance

- Identify and prepare champions
- Organize clinician implementation team meetings
- Identify early adopters

Develop stakeholder interrelationships

- Remind clinicians
- Revise professional roles
- Facilitate relay of clinical data to providers

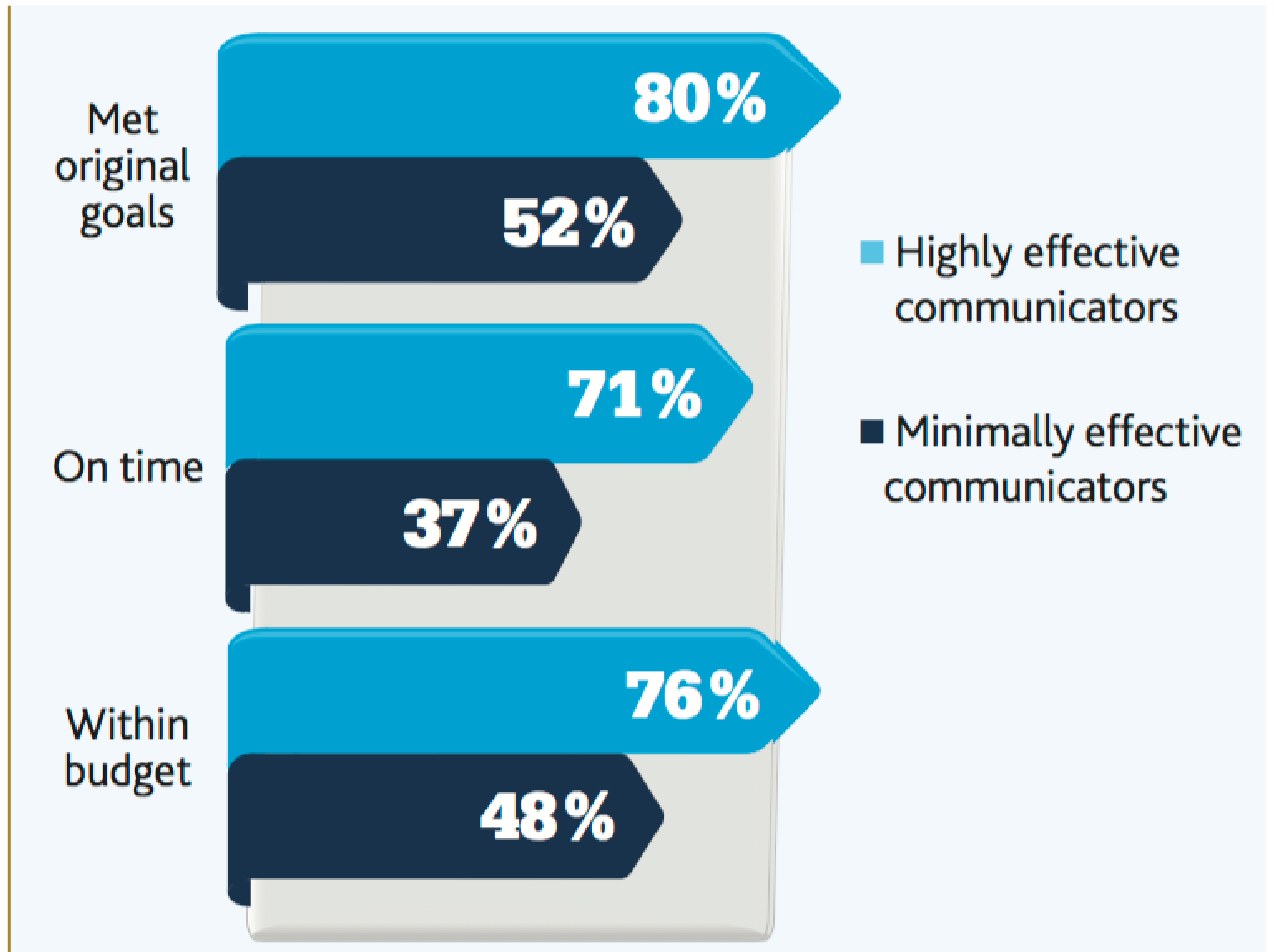
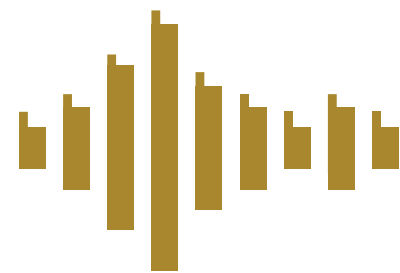
Support clinicians

- Alter incentive/allowance structures
- Access new funding
- Fund and contract for the clinical innovation

Utilize financial strategies



Communicate Communicate Communicate





Questions



CABINET FOR HEALTH
AND FAMILY SERVICES

Department for Behavioral Health, Developmental and Intellectual Disabilities
Services and Initiatives for Justice-Involved Adults

Wendy Morris, DBHDID Commissioner
Koleen Slusher, KCPC Facility Director

**Presented to: Kentucky Judicial Commission on Mental Health
December 13, 2022**

DEPARTMENT VISION AND MISSION

- **Vision:** All Kentuckians have access to quality services and supports to live full and healthy lives.
- **Mission:** To promote health and well-being by facilitating recovery for people whose lives have been affected by mental illness and substance use; supporting people with intellectual or other developmental disabilities; and building resilience for all.

DEPARTMENT RESPONSIBILITY & AUTHORITY

- Designated as Kentucky's mental health, substance abuse treatment/prevention and developmental/intellectual disability authority.
- Responsible for administration of state and federally funded mental health, substance use disorder and development/intellectual disability programs and services throughout the Commonwealth of Kentucky.
- Provide funding, services, technical assistance, and oversight to facilities and community-based programs across the continuum of care and throughout the commonwealth.
- Consult and collaborate across systems using our collective expertise.

2022-2023 PRIORITIES

KEY PRIORITY 1



Increase access to behavioral health & intellectual disability services & supports

KEY PRIORITY 2



Improve quality of care in the behavioral health & intellectual disability service delivery system

KEY PRIORITY 3



Reinforce a resilient, inclusive, and equitable organizational culture

DEPARTMENT COLLABORATION

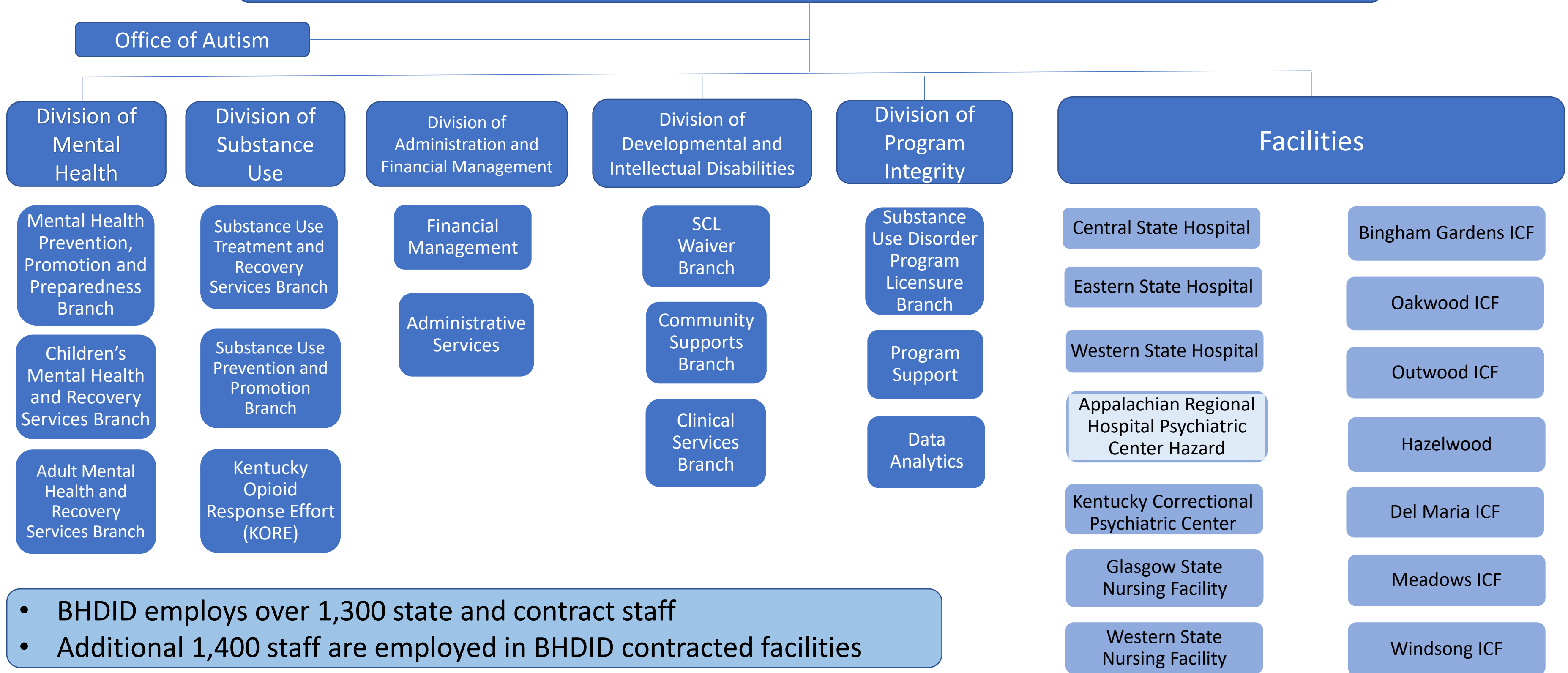
Departments within the Cabinet:

- Office of the Secretary
- Public Health
- Medicaid Services
- Community Based Services
- Aging and Independent Living

Other State Agencies:

- Office of Drug Control Policy
- Department of Corrections
- Kentucky Emergency Management
- Kentucky Department of Veterans Affairs
- Administrative Office of the Courts
- Department for Public Advocacy
- Department of Education

DEPARTMENT FOR BEHAVIORAL HEALTH, DEVELOPMENTAL AND INTELLECTUAL DISABILITIES (BHDID) ORGANIZATIONAL CHART



- BHDID employs over 1,300 state and contract staff
- Additional 1,400 staff are employed in BHDID contracted facilities

DEPARTMENT OVERVIEW: SERVICES

Central Office

Hospitals:

- Appalachian Regional Healthcare
- Central State Hospital
- Eastern State Hospital
- Kentucky Correctional Psychiatric Center
- Western State Hospital

Long Term Care:

- Glasgow State Nursing Facility (GSNF)
- Western State Nursing Facility (WSNF)

Intermediate Care Facilities:

- Bingham Gardens
- Hazelwood (Del Maria, Meadows, Windsong)
- Oakwood
- Outwood

Specialty Clinics:

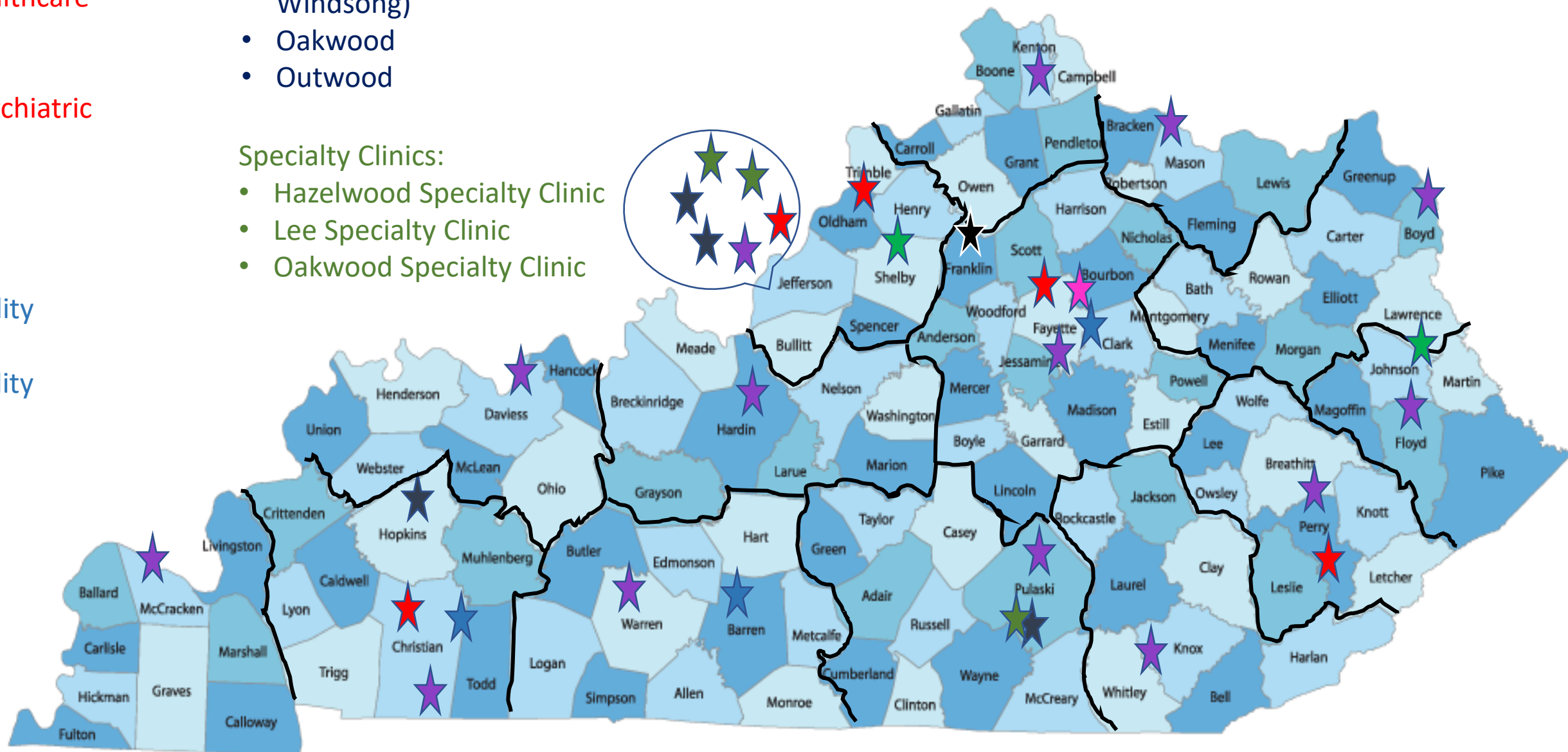
- Hazelwood Specialty Clinic
- Lee Specialty Clinic
- Oakwood Specialty Clinic

Personal Care Home

- Central Kentucky Recovery Center

Community-Based Residential Substance Abuse Programs:

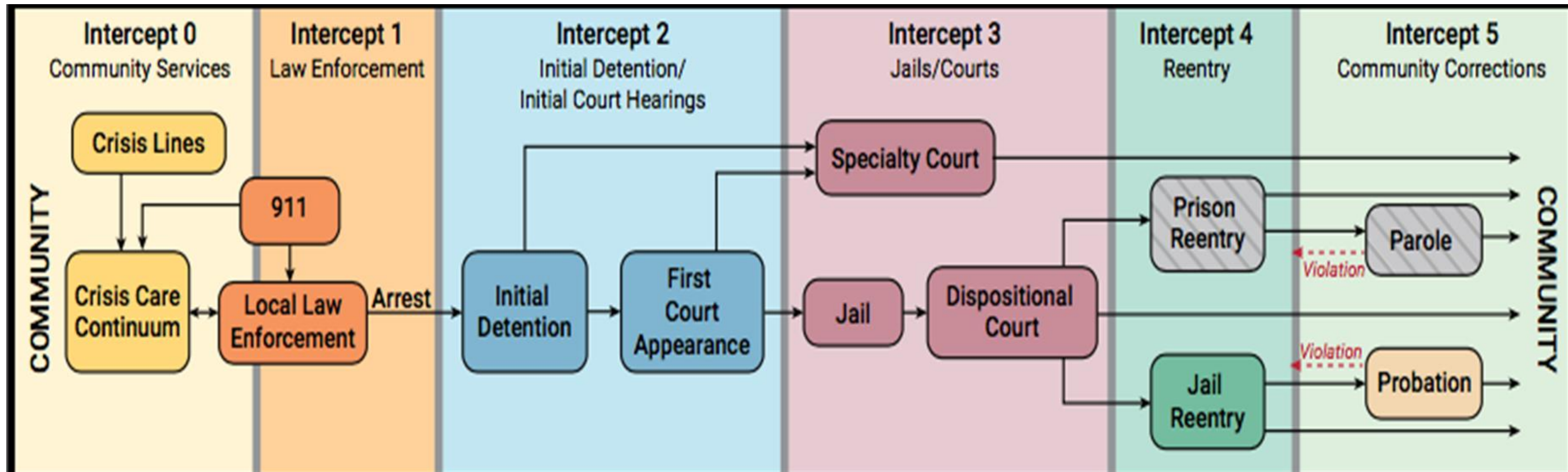
- Serenity House
- Women's Renaissance Center



Community Mental Health Centers (CMHC)

- | | | | |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| • Adanta | • Cumberland River | • Mountain Comprehensive Care | • RiverValley Behavioral Health |
| • NewVista of the Bluegrass | • Four Rivers Behavioral Health | • NorthKey | • Centerstone |
| • Communicare | • Kentucky River Community Care | • Pathways | |
| • Comprehend, Inc. | • LifeSkills | • Pennyroyal Regional Center | |

Sequential Intercept Model



Intercept 0-1

- Prevention, early identification, and early intervention services
- Crisis Services
 - 988 implementation
 - Mobile Crisis
 - Crisis Stabilization Units
- Crisis Intervention Training (CIT) for first responders
- Department of Medicaid working on robust reimbursement strategy for crisis services

988 Crisis Line

- Live nationwide July 16, 2022
 - Mental health and substance use crises
- Community Mental Health Centers (CMHCs) serve as 988 Call Centers
 - Provide coverage for all 120 counties
 - System built over past 15 years
 - Texting available in some areas
- In-state answer rate: 75% as of October 2022 (goal 90%)
- 18,469 calls answered (Nov. 2021-Oct. 2022)
- 40% increase in calls from June 2022 to July 2022
- 26-second answer rate (Oct. 2022)
- Nearly 400% increase in texts from Kentucky residents (June 2022-Oct. 2022)

Other Crisis Services

- Same day crisis assessments
- Walk-in services
- Telehealth via tablets for first responders (pilot projects)
- Mobile Crisis Grant
 - Goals:
 - Increase and expedite access to treatment; enhance and expand services
 - Create alternative responses for behavioral health crisis (988)
 - Collaborating partner with Department of Medicaid/RFP in progress
- Crisis Stabilization Units
 - 12 units (100 beds) for adults and 7 units (65 beds) for children
- Community Crisis Response Team (KCCRT)
 - Disaster response services

Crisis Intervention Training

- DBHDID role
 - Coordination of the training program with contractors/agencies
- Basic overview
 - Collaborative
 - Community partnerships
 - Intensive training
- Goals (diversion to treatment)
 - Reduce arrests of those with behavioral health issues
 - Increase likelihood that person in crisis receives mental health treatment

DBHDID forensic services (Intercept 0-3)

- Civil commitments
 - Involuntary hospitalization of person with mental illness (KRS 202A, 202C)
 - Assisted Outpatient Treatment (AOT) aka Tim's Law (KRS 202A)
 - Involuntary admission of person with intellectual disability (KRS 202B)
- Kentucky Psychiatric Correctional Facility
 - Competency evaluation (KRS 504.080)
 - Criminal responsibility (KRS 504.070)
 - Competency restoration and treatment (KRS 504.110)
- Jail triage
- SB 90 implementation team

KRS 202A

- Four state-designated inpatient psychiatric hospitals
 - ARH, CSH, ESH, WSH
 - Locked, but not forensically secure
 - Licensed and accredited
- Daily census approximately 400
- Average length of stay 11-18 days
- Single portal of entry
- CMHC referral for outpatient care

Assisted Outpatient Treatment (AOT)

- Embedded in KRS 202A (aka Tim's Law)
 - 47 states have similar laws
- Access limited by funding
 - Pilot in CSH and WSH
 - General Fund allocation for ARH and ESH
- Evidence-based
 - Treatment Advocacy Center (TAC)
- Research indicates outcomes include decreased arrest rates, hospitalizations, incarcerations, homelessness, and substance use

KRS 202B

- Intermediate Care Facilities (ICFs)
 - Bingham Gardens, Hazelwood, Oakwood and Outwood
- Moderate and severe intellectual disabilities
 - Vulnerable population
- Not locked; home-like environment
- Service gap exists for those dually diagnosed with serious mental illness (SMI) and intellectual disability
- Olmstead Decision (U.S. Supreme Court, 1999)

KRS 202C

- Signed into law by Governor Andy Beshear on April 1, 2021
- Civil commitment process for individuals charged with a qualifying offense who have been found incompetent to stand trial
- Kentucky Correctional Psychiatric Center (KCPC) is the only designated forensic facility
 - Two patients committed under KRS 202C
 - Four cases currently pending

Kentucky Correctional Psychiatric Center (KCPC)

Licensed psychiatric hospital

- Serves forensic patients; ***only state-designated forensic facility***
- All patients are pre-trial; have not been tried or convicted of crime
- Patients have reported symptoms or history of behavioral health disorder
- Judge orders patient with alleged felony offense to facility for evaluation, treatment, and/or restoration

Located within Luther Lockett Correctional Complex (LLCC)

- LLCC houses prisoners who have been convicted of a crime and are serving their sentence

KCPC patients and LLCC prisoners are housed in separate buildings

- Do not co-mingle or interact
- No shared staff

Forensic Evaluations & Services

- Evaluations
 - Competency determination
 - Criminal responsibility determination
 - Atkins evaluation
- Services
 - Competency restoration
- Back log creating barrier
- Telehealth is a solution that is working

Jail Triage

- Statewide, centralized number
- Assesses substance use, withdrawal risk, suicide risk level, active mental health symptoms
- Makes referrals for follow-up care
- Provides counsel to jails on level of supervision needed for inmates presenting with suicidal ideation
- Local CMHC notified when more in-depth assessment or treatment services needed
- 19,988 triages completed in FY22

SB 90 Implementation Team

- Bipartisan legislation passed in 2022 regular session to eliminate barriers and expand access to behavioral health treatment
- Behavioral Health Conditional Dismissal Program
 - Pilot to be established in 11 counties; go live in first two counties January 2023
 - Eligible individuals diverted to substance use and mental health treatment
- DBHDID Implementation Support
 - Chair for Treatment and Recovery Services Workgroup
 - Develop list of approved assessors & assessment process
 - Administer Trust Fund (\$10.5M annually)
 - Treatment provider data collection

Intercept 4 & 5: Re-Entry Services

- Kentucky Opioid Response Effort (KORE)
 - Jail re-entry care coordination
 - Re-entry employment support
- Division of Mental Health
 - Contract with Seven Counties Services to provide in-reach services to prison facilities in Kentucky
 - Since mid-2020, work has lapsed to avoid spread of COVID-19 (restricted access of outside personnel)
 - DBHDID, Department of Corrections, SCS in process of program revitalization
- Department of Medicaid
 - Exploring 1115 waiver for those transitioning from prison to community

Building DBHDID's forensic infrastructure

- Development of Forensic Branch within Division of Mental Health
- Workforce development
 - University lectures
 - Clinical rotations at KCPC
 - New job classes: Mental Health Counselors and Direct Support Specialists
- KY Board of Nursing Forensic Workgroup
- Alignment with national practices including outpatient evaluation processes
- Contract with CMHCs for needed community services
 - Forensic assertive community treatment (ACT) teams
 - Exploration of community-based restoration models
- Increase capacity and close service gaps
 - Replacement facility for KCPC
 - New licensure categories (co-occurring SMI and IDD)

Certified Community Behavioral Health Clinics (CCBHC)

- Meet stringent quality criteria regarding timeliness of access, quality reporting, staffing and coordination of social services, criminal justice and education systems
- Receive funding to support the real costs of expanding services to fully meet the need for care in their communities
- Ensure access to integrated evidence-based addiction and mental health services regardless of individual's ability to pay

KY CCBHC Demonstration: Update

Progress

- Began on 1/1/2022
- 4 agencies are certified and fully operational
 - NorthKey, Seven Counties, Pathways, and New Vista
- Current provisional certification expires 12/31/22
- Onsite monitoring to assess progress and compliance to ensure extension of provisional certification until 6/30/23

Outcomes

- First year data available in 2nd quarter of 2023
- Increase in numbers served and number of services provided
- Enhanced relationship with courts and law enforcement
- All report cohesive relationships with drug courts and have expanded IOP services

CCBHC Demonstration: Notable Accomplishments

- Integration of **Peer Support Specialists in the courtroom** in Elliott, Greenup, Rowan and Montgomery counties
- Provide **consultants to the mental health courts**, attending staffing and court, working to ensure the clients at mental health court are not encountering barriers to care
- CCBHC emergency services staff work closely with area police and sheriff's departments to provide **mobile crisis assessments** and services and divert clients to least restrictive levels of care
- CCBHC provides **Seeking Safety groups** to approximately 30 incarcerated individuals at the Carroll County Detention Center
- Provides **case management/reentry** for approximately 15 individuals at the Grant County Detention Center
- Began planning and implementation of the **Multidisciplinary Reentry Recovery Team (MRRT)** in the Northern KY region for individuals released from incarceration who are pending evaluation for behavioral health services
- Completed 455 **behavioral health evaluations** on individuals incarcerated in Kenton County Jail for minor drug-related charges
- **Care Coordinators** attend Drug Court in Owen and Carroll Counties two times per month, in Campbell County weekly, and in Boone County weekly
- Veteran and Drug Court clients are engaged in a variety of **services such as individual and group therapy, substance use groups, medication management, and medication for opioid use disorders (MOUD)**
- Conducted 104 **Mental Health Court evaluations** since January 1, 2022 in the Northern KY region
- Provided **on-site crisis evaluations** in a juvenile detention center since January 1, 2022 in the Northern KY region

Thank You

KENTUCKY JUDICIAL COMMISSION ON **MENTAL HEALTH**



Closing Remarks

Justice Debra Hembree Lambert, Kentucky Supreme Court

- Recap on Next Steps
- Next Meeting Date: March 23, 2023

KENTUCKY JUDICIAL COMMISSION ON
MENTAL HEALTH



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