



A Study Group Report

Door County Community's Responses to Mental Health and Substance Use Issues

09-2020

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INTRODUCTION

Many people who abuse drugs and alcohol are also diagnosed with mental health issues. Substance use and mental health issues affect not only the individual and the immediate family, but also impact the community in significant ways. This includes the loss of productivity and employment in an individual and reduces the quality of life. In the family it can increase abuse and neglect of children, create problems in an extended family support system and generate unexpected expenses for treatment. In a community it creates problems with increased unemployment, crime and violence.

In recent years in the United States, the criminal justice system has become the treatment center for people dealing with substance use and mental health. The level of spending on treatment is insufficient. Few people receive treatment partly because of these financial barriers.

Many offenders who use drugs and have a mental illness do not receive treatment while incarcerated. Without treatment, conditions can worsen. Offenders can become a greater threat to themselves and to others when they leave jail or prison. Mental health cases remain a challenge within the criminal justice system.

ROLE OF THE LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS

The League of Women Voters encourages citizens to become informed and active on public policy issues. They do this through education and advocacy. Study groups are formed to research community issues and seek explanations and potential solutions to public problems.

Our study group focused on the problems in Door County only. Mental health and substance use problems exist in every community. Concentrating on adults in our community was the starting point to see what works in the prevention, intervention and treatment of mental health and substance use. We wanted to view the challenges and discover how our community agencies and the justice system were dealing with any difficulties, setbacks and/or glitches in the system.

STATISTICS

As part of our study, the committee reviewed the statistics at the national, state and local levels. They give an introduction and overview of the prevalence and scope of the problem in our Communities. The links provided in Appendix A provide a snapshot in time of these issues.

PROCESS

A. RATIONALE -- For many years League members have expressed an interest in learning more about substance use and mental health in the Door County community. They wondered what resources were available to citizens with these concerns and how outcomes for this population could be improved. Local issues related to this topic arose from time to time along with the desire to “do something about it.” These concerns were enhanced by the cost to the community when these needs are not addressed effectively.

Members expressed a need to have a better understanding of how the whole system worked, as well as to better understand the types of things that could be done to improve it.

B. ORGANIZATION –

1. Interested members of the League and the public came together to brainstorm the issues to study. Suggestions and topics ranged widely from the “War on Drugs” to the need for reform of marijuana laws to lack of mental health care providers. From these ideas a goal was developed.

- Goal: Understand how our community addresses mental health and substance use in relation to our criminal justice system, mental health system, and informal support systems in order to influence public policy.

Once this goal was achieved, the Door County League could work to influence and support public policy that would improve the outcome for persons with mental health and/or substance use disorders in our community.

2. Members developed a list of resources including a list of people, agencies, and groups to interview as well as materials to review.

3. Study Committee: After a few meetings the group crystalized into a group of seven members (see Appendix E).

- a. The group met approximately once per month for more than two (2) years to organize, discuss, report and process what they were learning.
- b. Interviews were scheduled between meetings.

C. INTERVIEWS – The group assembled questions to be answered which were sent to the interviewee(s) beforehand. In general, we wanted to understand:

1. The various ways someone can come into the systems because of mental health or substance use issues or a combination of both.
2. The ways each person might move through the systems. What are the various things that can happen to them in the systems from start to finish – a virtual flow chart of their interactions in the systems.
3. One or more members attended each interview. The group sent thank you notes to the interviewee(s). Occasional follow-up calls or emails occurred afterward to clarify or to obtain additional information. The interview was written up in the following format:

- a. Subject Of Interview: Name of person/s and the group they represented
- b. Point Of Entry: Various ways a citizen might become involved with the particular agency or group
- c. Main Points: Key ideas learned
- d. Magic Wand Question: If the person or group could have any resource possible, what would they ask for to help them accomplish their mission better.
- e. The write up from the interview was published in the LWV Membership Updates.
- f. A list of interviews and the date conducted as well as all interview write ups are in the Appendix of this document.

D. MAKING SENSE OF IT ALL

As we learned more about the agencies, institutions, and organizations and how individuals interacted with them, the more we struggled with what to do with this huge body of important and fascinating information.

1. How do we compile a final report? We did not want a huge compendium of facts that no one would read or reference.
2. How do we share this information with our members? How do we explain a complex process in a way that is clear and concise as well as serving to challenge our thinking about how to use it to improve public policy?
3. How do we identify the types of advocacy we can do to improve the system?

E. DISCOVERY OF THE SEQUENTIAL INTERCEPT MODEL (SIM)

1. Towards the final phase of the study group's interview process, we learned about a pertinent conceptual framework for communities to use as they address concerns about people with mental health and substance use disorders in the criminal justice system. Developed in the early 2000's, this nationally recognized conceptual model is called The Sequential Intercept Model (SIM)
2. Two main elements of SIM attracted our attention:
 - a. The public health values inherent in SIM reflect the inherent values of our study. These values are:
 - to provide safety and quality of life for all community residents;
 - to keep people out of jail and in treatment;
 - to provide humane, appropriate, and effective services;
 - to link people to comprehensive, appropriate, and integrated community-based services.
 - b. The format used by SIM is an efficient tool for creating an inventory and for organizing community resources and services along a continuum.
3. We adopted this model to organize this report, applying the information we learned to its structure.
4. We hope that using this model will demonstrate how we have met our stated goals:

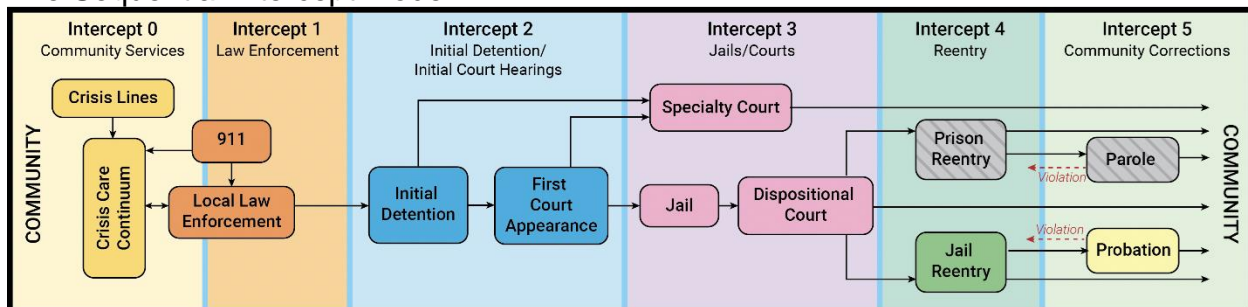
- a. to understand how our Door County community addresses mental health and substance use in relation to our criminal justice system, mental health system, and informal support systems;
- b. to identify ways the Door County League can work to influence and support public policy; and
- c. to improve the outcome for persons with mental health and/or substance use disorders in our community.

THE SEQUENTIAL INTERCEPT MODEL (SIM)

A. DESCRIPTION OF THE MODEL

1. Understanding that people move through the criminal justice system in a predictable way, SIM identifies six (6) key points along a continuum for “intercepting” individuals with mental health and/or substance use disorder.
 - a. Each intercept corresponds to key criminal justice processing decision points.
 - b. The intercept points are:
 - Intercept 0 – Community Services;
 - Intercept 1 – Law Enforcement;
 - Intercept 2 – Initial Detention, Initial Hearings;
 - Intercept 3 – Jails/Courts;
 - Intercept 4 – Reentry;
 - Intercept 5 – Community Corrections.

The Sequential Intercept Model



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2. Each intercept also represents opportunities for intervention
 - a. to prevent individuals from entering or penetrating further into the criminal justice system
 - b. to ultimately improve outcomes for persons with serious mental health and/or substance use disorders.
3. Emphasizing a collaboration between the criminal justice and behavioral health systems, the interventions help to ensure
 - a. prompt access to treatment;
 - b. opportunities for diversion; i.e. alternatives to incarceration
 - c. attention to timely movement through the criminal justice system;
 - d. linkage to community resources;
 - e. decreased rate of return to the criminal justice system.

B. HOW IS THE SIM USED

1. SIM is used as the conceptual organizing tool by communities for a strategic planning workshop called Sequential Intercept Mapping.
2. The mapping process is accomplished by a team of stakeholders that includes individuals working in the fields of mental health and substance use, law enforcement, pretrial services, courts, jails, community corrections, housing, health, social services, public health, as well as peers and family members.
3. Working together as a comprehensive team, the mapping workshop
 - a. brings together fragmented systems;
 - b. provides a comprehensive, cross-systems inventory of local resources and services;
 - c. identifies and assesses gaps in services;
 - d. identifies where to begin;
 - e. builds community buy-in and consensus for identifying local priorities for action and change on multiple levels—systems, service, and individual.

OUR SIM MODEL

A. DESCRIPTION OF OUR SIM AND HOW WE USED IT

1. Using the SIM as our blueprint, we were able to place the entities we interviewed within the intercept point(s) where their purpose and services align. We were able to present in an organized way the answers to the questions we asked in our series of fourteen (14) interviews.
 - a. What are the various ways someone can come into the systems because of mental health and/or substance use issues?
 - b. What are the various ways each person might move through the systems?
 - c. What can happen to them in the systems from start to finish—a flow chart of their interactions within the systems?
 - d. What are the key points from each interview?
 - e. What are the answers to the magic wand question: If you could have any resource possible, what would you ask for to help you accomplish your mission in the best possible way?
2. Our Intercept points defined
 - Intercept 0 – Community Prevention and Support;*
 - Intercept 1 – Law Enforcement and Crisis Intervention;*
 - Intercept 2 – Initial Detention and Court Hearings;*
 - Intercept 3 – Jail and Courts;*
 - Intercept 4 – Community Reentry Prep;*
 - Intercept 5 – Community Corrections and Reintegration Support.*
3. See Appendix A. A complete inventory of the written reports.

OUR INTERCEPT MODEL

Intercept 0	Intercept 1	Intercept 2	Intercept 3	Intercept 4	Intercept 5
Community Prevention/Support	Law Enforcement/ Crises Intervention	Initial Detention & Court Hearings	Jails/Courts	Community Reentry Prep	Community Corrections/ Reintegration Support
<i>DC Sheriff</i>	<i>DC Sheriff</i>	<i>DC Sheriff</i>	<i>DC Sheriff</i>	<i>DC Sheriff</i>	<i>DC Sheriff</i>
<i>Sturg. Bay Police</i>	<i>Sturg. Bay Police</i>	<i>Sturg. Bay Police</i>	<i>Sturg. Bay Police</i>	<i>Sturg. Bay Police</i>	<i>Sturg. Bay Police</i>
<i>DHHS</i>	<i>DHHS</i>	<i>DHHS</i>	<i>DHHS</i>	<i>DHHS</i>	<i>DHHS</i>
<i>DCMC Emergency Room</i>	<i>DCMC Emergency Room</i>				
		<i>DC Circuit Court</i>	<i>DC Circuit Court</i>	<i>DC Circuit Court</i>	<i>DC Circuit Court</i>
		<i>DC District Attorney</i>	<i>DC District Attorney</i>		
		<i>Public Defender</i>	<i>Public Defender</i>		
					<i>Extended Supervision</i>
					<i>Probation</i>
<i>Alcoholics Anonymous</i>	<i>Alcoholics Anonymous</i>		<i>Alcoholics Anonymous</i>	<i>Alcoholics Anonymous</i>	<i>Alcoholics Anonymous</i>
<i>DCMC Behavioral Health Counseling</i>					<i>DCMC Behavioral Health Counseling</i>
<i>HELP of Door County</i>			<i>HELP of Door County</i>	<i>HELP of Door County</i>	<i>HELP of Door County</i>
<i>JAK's Place</i>					<i>JAK's Place</i>

Entities we interviewed.

DHHS – Dept. of Health & Human Services
 DCMC –Door County Medical Center

B. SOME DETAILS FROM OUR INTERVIEWS

1. *Intercept 0 - Community Prevention and Support*

- a. This intercept is known as the Ultimate Intercept because it represents all the formal and informal supports around treatment, prevention, and support in the community for persons with mental health and/or substance use problems. The goal at this intercept point is to align and connect individuals in need with support and treatment before a behavioral health crisis begins or at the earliest possible stage of system interaction.
- b. We interviewed eight (8) entities that correspond to *Intercept 0*: Door County Sheriff's Dept., Sturgeon Bay Police Dept., DHHS, DCMC Emergency Room, Alcoholics Anonymous, DCMC Behavioral Health Counseling, HELP of Door County, JAK's Place
- c. Examples from these interviews:
 - i. The Community Support Program (CSP) is a unit of Department of Health and Human Services. It relies heavily on intensive one-on-one support for persons living with severe and persistent mental illness, who need daily help with basic tasks in order to function adequately in the community.
 - ii. JAK's Place is unique to Door County. It is a drop-in resource center that provides structure, socialization, support, a communal home-cooked dinner, for people who are affected in any way by mental illness, their families and friends, and allies in the community.

2. *Intercept 1 - Law Enforcement and Crisis Intervention*

- a. This intercept is often the first point of contact a person in crisis has with law enforcement, whether through 911, a wellness check, criminal activity, self-harm/suicide attempt, DUI, substance use or a court order. As de facto first responders for persons in crisis, law enforcement plays an important role. Because of the difficulty of recognizing and managing persons with mental health issues who are in crisis, detention may result in being the only choice for people who cannot be left unsupervised.
- b. We interviewed five (5) entities that correspond to *Intercept 1*: Door County Sheriff's Dept., Sturgeon Bay Police Dept., DHHS, DCMC Emergency Room, Alcoholics Anonymous.
- c. Examples from these interviews
 - i. Sturgeon Bay Police Chief, Alreigh Porter, states that training of police officers for mental health issues is lacking. The Department is aware of Crisis Intervention Team training, a collaborative effort between law enforcement, local mental health agencies and other stakeholders, designed to address crises in the field.
 - ii. Chief Arleigh Porter, Capt. Dan Brinkman, Lt. Clint Henry stated that Door County needs more facilities for persons with chronic mental illness.
 - iii. Door County does not have an inpatient psychiatric or detox unit. Transporting persons to Green Bay or Winnebago inpatient facilities takes officers away from their other duties.
 - iv. For persons who come or are brought to the hospital with a mental health crisis, emergency room personnel call upon the DHHS on-call counselor for assessment of harm to self or others.

- v. For persons who come to the emergency room with a substance use crisis, personnel does not report illegal alcohol or drug use to law enforcement unless it is associated with criminal activity.

3. *Intercept 2 - Initial Detention and Court Hearings*

- a. This intercept represents the initial post-arrest phase, when pre-arrest diversion to treatment or other alternatives are not available or possible. Post-arrest diversion programs are the opportunities for intervention in *Intercept 2*.
- b. We interviewed six (6) entities that correspond to *Intercept 2*: Door County Sheriff's Dept., Sturgeon Bay Police Dept., DHHS, Door County Circuit Court, Door County District Attorney, Public Defender.
- c. Examples from these interviews:
 - i. Two post-arrest programs administered by the Door County Sheriff's Department:
 - a) Door County Pathway (Diversion) Program -- This is a one-time opportunity for people with serious mental health issues, substance use issues, or those with a combination of both who have been arrested for the first time to participate in a program which is similar to probation. If they are willing to accept assistance in developing a treatment plan, agree to comply with the plan, and are successful in completing it, they can avoid adjudication and a criminal record. If they do not comply and complete their plan, they will re-enter the criminal justice system process.
 - b) Pre-Trial Release Monitoring Program -- This is a program for someone awaiting their court date, who is low risk and can be released with a monitoring device. This allows them to remain at home with their families and continue their employment or schooling.
 - ii. The District Attorney, and the defendant's council (private or public defender) collaborate, but it is the DA's decision to recommend a diversion program for defendants who meet certain criteria.
 - a) Atty. Matt Prybil, who takes some public defender cases, stated that, in his opinion, our two (2) Door County judges are open and willing to look at avoiding or deferring incarceration.
 - b) They give a lot of individual attention to defendants around allowing deferred judgments and deferred prosecution so that defendants can demonstrate compliance, especially when they take initiative in seeking treatment or other positive actions on their own behalf.
 - iii. Both DA Nordin and Atty. Prybil stated that there is good cross-systems cooperation in Door County.
 - iv. The vast majority of cases in Door County are plea deals, though every defendant is entitled to a jury trial.

4. *Intercept 3 - Jails and Courts*

- a. This intercept starts when people are held in pre-trial detention, awaiting the disposition of their criminal cases, and includes the period of incarceration. Ideally, offenders who meet the criteria for diversion will have been filtered out in *Intercepts 1 and 2* and will avoid incarceration. In reality, though, we know that jails and prisons house a disproportionate percentage of persons with

mental health and substance use disorders compared to the general population. Access to treatment and support while incarcerated is critical for stabilization and for successful reentry into the community.

- b. We interviewed eight entities (8) that correspond to *Intercept 3*: Door County Sheriff's Dept., Sturgeon Bay Police Dept., DHHS, Door County Circuit Court, Door County District Attorney, Public Defender, Alcoholics Anonymous, HELP of Door County.
- c. Examples from these interviews:
 - i. The Door County Sheriff's Department operates these programs for inmates (some in-house staff; others by partnering with outside agencies):
 - a) In-house individual mental health counseling
 - b) Alcoholics Anonymous
 - c) AODA group
 - d) GED/HSED – Sentence Reduction Program - run two times per week
 - e) Healthy Relationship Class (parenting, coping and family values education)
 - f) Religious programs (weekly multiple denominations based on needs)
 - g) Centering Breath (Relaxation & Meditation - partner with HELP)
 - h) Inmate Worker Program – Sentence Reduction Program – 1 hour for each hour worked
 - i) Journaling Poets – explores the value of self-discovery through writing
 - ii. The Criminal Justice Collaboration Committee (CJCC) under the leadership of Circuit Court, Branch II Judge Weber is actively pursuing the establishment of a Door County Treatment Court, a post-conviction tool that provides an additional alternative to incarceration and parole.
 - a) Treatment Court
 - 1) addresses non-violent offenders who are particularly “high risk” (likely to re-offend) and “high need” (likely to fail the conditions of their probation due to addiction, alcohol and/or mental health problems).
 - 2) entails intense supervision and support, which research suggests are needed to break the cycle of re-offending.

5. *Intercept 4 - Community Reentry Preparation*

- a. This intercept addresses preparing offenders for release and assisting in the transition from jail or prison back into the community.
- b. We interviewed six (6) entities that correspond to *Intercept 4*: Door County Sheriff's Dept., Sturgeon Bay Police Dept., DHHS, Door County Circuit Court, Alcoholics Anonymous, HELP of DC.
- c. An example from these interviews
 - i. Operation Fresh Start — a Door County jail program administered by the Sheriff's Department
 - a) An Inmate Re-Entry Program designed to provide inmates with the necessary tools and skills to safely and successfully reenter the community.
 - b) Participants use provided resources to strengthen their skills in areas including education, employment, relationships, finances, finding housing, etc.

- c) They can earn sentence reduction credits for completing work in the program.
 - d) They develop transition plans for their release and agree to participate in 60-day, 90-day, 180-day, and 1-year post-release follow-ups.
6. *Intercept 5 - Community Corrections and Reintegration Support*
- a. This intercept encompasses probation and parole, as well as treatment and support for recovery, for not re-offending, and for successful living in the community.
 - b. We interviewed ten (10) entities that correspond to Intercept 5: Door County Sheriff's Dept., Sturgeon Bay Police Dept., DHHS, Door County Circuit Court, Extended Supervision, Probation, Alcoholics Anonymous, DCMC Behavioral Health Counseling, HELP of Door Co, JAK's Place.
 - c. Examples of key points from these interviews
 - i. Probation and Extended Supervision
 - a) The term parole is now referred to as extended supervision (ES) and parole officers are referred to as agents.
 - b) Agents provide multiple levels of support to help offenders succeed in the community, including advocating for compliance with treatment, providing resources for housing, employment, education, and basic life skills, such as cooking and personal hygiene.
 - ii. JAK's place is a drop-in resource center that welcomes all who are affected by mental illness.
 - a) JAK's Place offers peer-mentors, support groups, social activities and structured programs, such as tai chi and creative arts
 - b) Staff are concerned about improving and increasing utilization as well as increasing funding for services.
 - iii. Alcoholics Anonymous is a fellowship of men and women whose purpose is to solve their common problem and help others to recover from alcoholism.

OUR FINDINGS

Although we have learned many facts related to all the aspects of these issues, we also became aware of some emerging general impressions and conclusions agreed upon by our entire committee. We felt it was important to share these general impressions as they will guide us as we move forward to try to support improvements to our systems. These provide the picture of the proverbial "forest" that we must not lose sight of as we try to tackle problems with individual "trees."

- Many people in Door County who come into contact with law enforcement and the criminal justice system are dealing with mental health or substance use issues or a combination of the two.
- Door County agencies and departments generally share good cross-systems collaboration. There are, however, examples of state laws and regulations, as well as HIPAA regulations, that hinder this collaboration.

- Most interviewees had a similar answer when asked what they need most. They cited the need for greater funding and human resources for support of persons with mental health and substance use issues. This lack represents a chronic gap across intercepts in providing adequate services in our community.
- The lack of transitional housing, as well as affordable housing in general, is considered another critical gap in resources necessary for improving outcomes for persons dealing with these issues in our community.
- Among the myriad factors, such as poverty, homelessness, lack of social supports, lack of transportation, that influence recidivism, several interviewees reported that many of their clients lack basic skills in self-management, coping, and problem-solving, leading to failure to comply with probation and Extended Supervision requirements.
- Door County's non-profits and government agencies are invaluable community resources. They can provide cost-effective services by utilizing and nurturing the passion, dedication and community activism of citizens.
- JAK's Place is a unique resource in Door County, facilitating much needed social activities and peer mentoring, among other things. It is a wonderful opportunity with great potential for expansion of community service.

CONCLUSION

A. DISCLAIMER – FINAL REPORT

This report in no way includes all of the information, data, anecdotes, and understandings we have gained from this two plus year study.

We have spent hours discussing these important issues with the people in our community who spend their lives trying to help citizens with substance use and/or mental health concerns to deal with their challenges.

We have learned so much! It has been enlightening, encouraging, frustrating, and depressing all at the same time. There is still so much to be done!

The purpose of this report is to construct a framework which will help us share information and understanding with ourselves and others and will assist us in putting our hearts and minds to the task of improving our systems.

B. GOAL MET

The committee believes that we have accomplished our goal – to better understand how our community addresses substance use in relation to our criminal justice system, mental health system, and informal support systems.

We realize that we have not explored every aspect of these systems and that there is much more that can be learned. However, we believe it is time to use our working knowledge and the model we have adopted to help visualize and understand the systems to accomplish our ultimate League goal – to influence and support public

policy that would improve the outcomes for persons with mental health and /or substance abuse disorders in our community.

C. RECOMMENDATIONS – POSSIBLE ACTION ITEMS

1. Remove the stigma of mental health.
2. Gather a group of agencies and interested parties for the purpose of introducing the Sequential Intercept Model (SIM) to the Door County community.
3. Monitor Door County Public Safety and Dept. of Health & Human Services, meetings. Observe and monitor City of Sturgeon Bay meetings that oversee the Sturgeon Bay Police Dept.
4. HELP of Door County needs to be notified of domestic violence incidents.
5. Need in the County for a diversion center and/or transitional housing.
6. More internal support and training for various groups (by Human Services) to improve responses.
7. More crisis workers available to hospital staff in the Emergency Room.
8. Enhance and improve the communication between agencies.
9. Expose the impact of all mandatory requirements for offenders – often impossible requirements.
10. Provide easier access of bail money to offenders.
11. Meet with legislators to discuss these issues and outcomes.
12. Monitor bills introduced into the state legislature that affect these issues.
13. Medicaid expansion: refer to Leadership Team of League of Women Voters.
14. Ease Levy limits.
15. Referendum on money for mental health.
16. Reveal the cost of recovery to individuals.

D. PLANS GOING FORWARD –

1. Share this knowledge and understanding with
 - a. League members
 - b. Members of the community
 - c. Our elected officials
2. Develop a group of members who will monitor and guide advocacy efforts
3. Continue to seek formal and informal input from community members
4. Develop educational programs to inform the community and build support for our advocacy efforts.

APPENDIX

A. STATISTICS

Millions of people are affected by mental illness and/or substance use disorders every year. The following figures are cited from the National Alliance on Mental Illness (nami.org: September 2019).

- 19.1% of U.S. adults experienced mental illness in 2018 (47.6 million people)
This represents 1 in 5 adults.
- 4.6% of U.S. adults experienced serious mental illness in 2018 (11.4 million people). This represents 1 in 25 adults.

- 37% of adults incarcerated in the state and federal prison system have a diagnosed mental illness. This represents an approximately 12% of persons in the correctional population compared to the general population.
- While 5% of the general population has serious mental illness, 17% of the correctional population has serious mental illness. Of this 17%, 72% have a co-occurring substance use disorder (Fred Osher, MD, Director of Health Systems and Health Services Policy for the Council of State Governments Justice Center).

For additional clarification and review of the statistics at the national, state and local levels we encourage the reader to view the websites listed.

1. National Institute on Mental Illness -- (NIMH.NIH)
www.nimh.nih.gov/health/statistics/mental-illness.shtml#part_154785
2. National Alliance on Mental Illness (NAMI) -- www.nami.org/mhstats
3. Wisconsin – Statistics in Wisconsin are compiled by Department of Health Services follow the link below for Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse Services (AODA).
<https://www.dhs.wisconsin.gov/stats/aoda.htm>
4. Door County Statistics
<https://www.dhs.wisconsin.gov/aoda/county-services-dashboard.htm>

B. INTERVIEWS

1. 03-09-2018 Door County Sheriff's Department
2. 06-07-2018 Door County Department of Health and Human Services
3. 09-21-2018 HELP of Door County
4. 10-00-2018 Door County Health Department
5. 11-13-2018 Door County Medical Center Emergency Room Interview
6. 06-12-2018 Public Defender Interview #1
7. 01-25-2019 Circuit Court
8. 02-25-2019 Community Support Program (CSP)
9. 08-13-2019 Door County District Attorney
10. 09-30-2019 Sturgeon Bay Police Department
11. 11-05-2019 JAK's Place
12. 12-08-2019 Public Defender Interview #2
13. 01-27-2020 Alcoholics Anonymous (AA) and other 12-Step Programs
14. 02-20-2020 WI Probation & Extended Supervision

Our Intercept Model – 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5

The group interviewed Sheriff Tammy Sternard, Chief Deputy Pat McCarty and Patrol Sergeant Troy Montevideo.

Point of Entry to the Sheriff's Department is through 911, a wellness check, criminal activity, self-harm/suicide attempts, DUI/OWI, substance use, and a court order.

Main Points:

- Most of the people in the criminal justice system in Door County are there because of mental health or addiction problems or a combination of the two.
- County jails have become de facto mental health institutions.
- Services provided by the department (some in-house staff; others by partnering with outside agencies) include:
 - In-house individual mental health counseling
 - AODA group
 - Alcoholics Anonymous
 - GED/HSED – Sentence Reduction Program - run two times per week
 - Healthy Relationship Class (parenting, coping and family values education)
 - Begin Again
 - Religious programs (weekly multiple denominations based on needs)
 - Operation Fresh Start*
 - Centering Breath (Relaxation & Meditation - partner with HELP)
 - Door County Pathway (Pre-trial Diversion) Program*
 - Pre-Trial Release Monitoring Program*
 - Inmate Worker Program – Sentence Reduction Program – 1 hour for each hour worked
 - Journaling Poets – explore the value of self-discovery through writing

*These programs are described in greater detail in the next article.

Magic Wand:

A transition home in Door County.

Door County Sheriff's Department Interview Continued –

Printed in LWV Newsletter 10-20-2019

Operation Fresh Start

This is an Inmate Re-Entry Program designed to provide inmates with the necessary tools and skills to safely and successfully reenter the community. It is a voluntary program for eligible inmates who are Door County residents, whose sentence is greater than 60 days and who plan to reside in Door County upon release. Participants use provided resources to strengthen their skills in areas including education, employment, relationships, finances, finding housing, etc. They can earn sentence reduction credits for completing work in the program. They develop transition plans for their release and agree to participate in 60-day, 90-day, 180-day, and 1-year post-release follow-ups.

Door County Pathway (Diversion) Program

This is a one-time opportunity for people with serious mental health issues, substance use issues, or those with a combination of both who have been arrested for the first time. If they are willing to accept assistance in developing a treatment plan, agree to comply with the plan, and are successful in completing it, they can avoid adjudication and having a criminal record. If they do not comply and complete their plan, they will re-enter the criminal justice system process.

Pre-Trial Release Monitoring Program

This is a program for someone awaiting their court date, who is low risk and can be released with a monitoring device. This allows them to remain at home with their families and continue their employment or schooling.

Our Intercept Model – 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5

The group interviewed Joe Krebsbach, Human Services Director.

Point of Entry to the Dept. of Health and Human Services is through self-referral or referral from another agency. These programs are not just for people with mental health and / or substance use issues, they support all families who qualify.

Main Points:

The primary mission of the Health and Human Services department is to enhance the human wellbeing through an individual's life span and to help meet the needs of individuals and families while promoting safety and self-sufficiency that demonstrate respect and dignity.

- Often clients come to the department because of recent incidents or crises that lead to interaction with law enforcement.
- Alcohol is the number one drug of choice in this area, but often other drugs are used with alcohol or with each other.
- The department places a priority on prevention with persons who have mental health problems. The department supports JAK's Place as a safe place and promotes programming to encourage involvement, education, and socialization.
- The department deals not only with adults but also with children and adolescents.
- The Health and Human Services Dept is a very large department that serves persons from before birth to the elderly.
- The department is also actively involved in working with and helping to staff programming in the jail and assisting Judge Weber with setting up a Treatment Court in Door County.

Our Intercept Model – 0, 3, 4, 5

The group interviewed Steve Vickman, Executive Director of HELP of Door County

This agency provides services and programs throughout Door County to victims of domestic abuse. They work to improve the well-being and dignity of individuals, families, and intimate relationships. They do this by supporting and enhancing client's strengths to reduce the incidence of violence and conflict within relationships. HELP does not provide counseling, but staff is available to listen without judgment, to support without blaming, and to empower victims through advocacy and information. Due to the generosity of the community, all victim services are free and confidential. Since 1979, HELP has been providing crisis intervention and emotional support to all who walk in the door. They provide services in the following areas:

- Elder Abuse
- Restraining Orders
- Child Exchange Program
- Children Supervision Program
- Safe Homes
- Transitional Living Program
- Groups which provides support to the individual who experiences domestic violence
- Education in the schools and local agencies like the Boys and Girls Club about domestic violence.

A member of the group interviewed Susan Powers, Public Health Manager/Health Officer. The Public Health Department is a unit of the Health & Human Services Dept.

Point of Entry to the Public Health Dept. is through self-referral or referral from another agency. Although these programs are not just for people with mental health and/or substance use issues, they support families who are dealing with these issues as well as those who aren't.

Main Points:

- Some of the programs are run directly by the department:
 - Prenatal Care Coordination (PNC) – clients (usually referrals) are served from pregnancy onward to promote wellbeing and safety; assisted in finding needed services
 - Provided 364 Public Health Nursing visits to individuals in Door County in 2018, including prenatal and postpartum visits.
 - Women, Infants & Children (WIC) – a supplemental food program which has an income qualification requirement; clients get cards to use for purchasing certain items in stores and at the Farm Market; includes testing children's blood for lead and hemoglobin up to age 5
 - Provided WIC Nutrition Program to a monthly average of 338 women and children, with 482 annual certifications and 1,076 mid-certifications and follow-ups.
 - Immunizations – 14 clinics held throughout county serving over 900 individuals.
 - Assisted Door County Schools with student health issues
 - Provided adolescent immunization clinics in all of the schools.
 - Screened 2,670 students for vision concerns with 261 referrals made.
 - Screened 1,895 children for hearing concerns with 12 referrals made.
- The other services are as part of collaboration with other groups:
 - Question, Persuade, Refer (QPR)
 - Two public health nurses, trained QPR presenters for suicide prevention, provided QPR training for 55 individuals with different presentations in the county.
 - Door County Partnership for Children and Families is comprised of many community agencies
 - Administered grant funding from the University of Wisconsin, School of Medicine and Public Health Partnership Program, to Enhance School Readiness for Children in Door County, working with the Door County Partnership for Children and Families, UW Extension, and Sturgeon Bay Schools. The grant as well as additional funding raised in the community supports the "I Can Problem Solve" training for school and agency personnel, and the "Raising a Thinking Child" program for parents.
 - Mental Health Focus Group (MHFG) is comprised of many community agencies

- Door County Cradle to Career Coalition - worked with community agencies to connect parents to resources in Door County.
- Safe Kids
 - The Second Annual Safe Kids Day was held on August 18, 2018, at the County Fairgrounds. The planning team consisted of the Health Department, the Cradle to Career Program, UW-Extension, Sturgeon Bay Police Department, Door County Partnership for Children and Families, and the Door County Sheriff's Dept. Community agencies staffed interactive booths with a myriad of topics including fire prevention, animal safety, bike safety, water safety, poison prevention, yoga, emotional health, and others.
- Oral Health Coalition
 - Staff worked to increase the number of pregnant women who receive dental care by working with the Children's Health Alliance on a Quality Improvement project with public health, the WIC program, and the Door County Dental Clinic.

Door County Medical Center Emergency Room Interview: Nov. 13, 2018
Printed in LWV Newsletter 7-19-19

Our Intercept Model – 0, 1

The group interviewed Sandi Vandertie, Director of Outpatient Services for Door County Medical Center, which includes the Emergency Room.

Point of Entry to ER is via self-referral, on the advice of others, by calling 911, or through law enforcement.

Main Points:

- Door County Human Services on-call counselor is called in, as needed, to assess risk of harm to self or others.
- Door County does not have any inpatient psychiatry or detox services, so patients need to be transported to out of county for inpatient services. There is a problem at times with having enough beds in other counties.
- The ER does not report a person to law enforcement unless there is a crime associated with the ER visit. ER is a mandatory reporter for child/adult abuse.

Magic Wand:

More funding for Door County Human Services (more counselors and resources)

Public Defender Interview #1 with Steven Johnson

June 12, 2018

One member of the group did a telephone interview with Attorney Steven Johnson who deals with drunk driving cases.

Our Intercept Model – 2, 3

Point of Entry law enforcement into court, appointed by Public Defender's office

Main Points:

- Can be Certified in these areas:
 - Felonies, Juvenile, mental Health, revocation cases
 - Misdemeanors
 - Class A felonies
- Drunk driving is 2 offenses:
 - Bad driving
 - i. Blood test for alcohol/drugs takes 2 weeks
 - a. if greater than .08, lose license for 6 months
 - b. cannabis and other drugs stay in your system much longer than alcohol, but any amount of a **drug** or **controlled substance** can be enough to get you arrested and charged with **DUI**. This includes prescription drugs that were legally prescribed.
- Offense & Fines
 - 1st offense **DUI in Wisconsin** (with a BAC below 0.15%) fines range from \$150 and \$300
 - 2nd DUI requires an impact panel
 - 4th DUI = lifetime loss of license!

Magic Wand:

Higher pay in a timely manner and more defenders

Circuit Court Interview:

January 25, 2019

Printed in LWV Newsletter 8-19-19

Our Intercept Model – 2, 3, 4, 5

The group interviewed Judges D. Todd Ehlers and David Weber.

Point of Entry to the court system is through criminal charges, as well as decisions around involuntary commitment to a mental health facility and protective placement of minors and adults.

Main Points:

- Most of the people in the criminal justice system in Door County are there because of mental health or addiction problems or a combination of the two.
- Judges only have two main tools: incarceration and probation with conditions.
- When probation fails repeatedly, the only option is incarceration.
- The Judges are promoting instituting another post-conviction tool: A **Treatment Court** to address those who are particularly “high risk” (to re-offend) and “high need” (likely to fail the conditions of their probation due to addiction, alcohol and/or mental health problems).
- Treatment Court entails intense supervision and support, which research suggests are needed to break the cycle of re-offending.
- Active steps are currently underway in Door County to institute a Treatment Court.
- Link to YouTube of Judge Weber explaining Treatment Court:
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=yRUsm9FnHIY> at 24 min. into the meeting.

Magic Wand:

- County buy-in by for ongoing funding and provision of staff to support a Treatment Court in Door County.
- A transition home (sober house) in Door County.

A member interviewed Sheryl Flores, Community Services Program Manager.

Point of Entry: Community Support Program is a unit of the Department of Health and Human Services. A client is referred from within the department or from another agency.

Main Points:

- CSP serves clients who have been identified due to multiple crisis contacts, recurrent psychiatric hospitalizations, and medication non-compliance.
- Clients may have been diagnosed with a severe thought disorder such as schizophrenia that has led to disorganization in the community often resulting in arrest and placement in a secure facility.
- CSP clients have shown that they need assistance in order to function adequately in the community. They often need help with basic tasks, such as rides to and from appointments and group sessions.
- CSP exists to keep people living with severe and persistent mental illness, healthy and active in the community.

Door County District Attorney Interview

August 13, 2019

Printed in LWV Newsletter 3-24-20

Our Intercept Model – 2, 3

The group interviewed Colleen Nordin, Door County District Attorney.

Point of Entry: The DA gets involved when a citizen is arrested by law-enforcement or a citizen files a complaint.

Main Points:

- The DA handles Criminal Felony cases. The DA determines whether there is enough evidence to merit prosecution. Deferred agreements, Juvenile Diversions, and other diversion programs are considered in whether a case comes to court.
- Most cases involve substance use, mental health or a combination of both.
- Cases involving heroin have slowed; cases involving meth have increased.
- Cases involving child sexual abuse have increased since the current DA began.
- A psychiatrist paid for by the state determines whether a person is competent to be tried.
- Generational issues are often involved in recidivism.
- Door County has received a grant to pilot an Elder Abuse Program.
- In order to charge a juvenile or child as an adult, a petition must be filed with the judge.
- The School Resource Officer Program is valuable because the officer is able to know the child and their circumstances.
- A plus in Door County is the level of collaboration between agencies and parties involved.

Magic Wand:

- Need more treatment resources – there are not enough substance use and mental health staff.
- Treatment Court, Sober living/halfway house, more diversion/detox resources.

Our Intercept Model – 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5

The group interviewed Chief Arleigh Porter, Capt. Dan Brinkman, Lt. Clint Henry.

Point of Entry: Welfare checks, 911 calls, police stops on streets or highways, referrals from Dept of Health & Human Services, School Service officers, and public interaction

Main Points:

- There are many chronic mental health issues police deal with. These issues and the frequency of occurrences do not diminish.
- There are too many catch 22 rules. “Catch 22” is a situation where one is trapped by two contradictory conditions. Some police interventions and/or incidents cannot be solved because definitions by Health & Human Services dictate the outcome for some persons being taken into custody.
- If a person is determined to need inpatient stabilization, the Emergency Room physician medically clears them for transport.
- The Department would like more mental health training. State laws, rules and regulations often hinder positive outcomes.
- Crisis Intervention Team Training (CIT) is a collaboration between police and local mental health services focused on police using less lethal and non-lethal force. Officers are trained to appropriately respond to individuals with severe and persistent mental illness.
- Sturgeon Bay has 20 sworn officers and 17 officers on-call for help with traffic.
- WI Statute 51.15(2)(b) provides that law enforcement (or a county) cannot transport an individual from a hospital emergency department for purposes of emergency detention until a hospital employee or medical staff member treating the individual agrees that the transfer is medically appropriate.
- More facilities are needed for people dealing with chronic mental health issues. Transporting people to Green Bay and/or Winnebago etc. takes officers off of the streets to patrol for a safer community.
- Alcohol, marijuana and meth are the top 3 DWI (Driving While Intoxicated) problems Sturgeon Bay police deal encounter.
- There are more problems with juvenile mental health issues.
- Lawmakers need to work with the mental health community to help local law enforcement deal with the existing problems.

Magic Wand:

- Close the cracks in the law
- More money & training for mental health issues

Our Intercept Model – 0, 5

The group interviewed Seth Wiederanders.

Jak's Place is a component program of the Lakeshore CAP, Inc. of Manitowoc. Lakeshore CAP serves people in Door, Kewaunee, Manitowoc and Sheboygan Counties. Their mission is to promote economic and personal self-sufficiency and the well-being of low to moderate income persons and families through service programs, advocacy, community education and resource development and to enable and empower persons, parents and families through voluntary prevention, education and support programs.

Point of Entry: Referral and self-referral

Main Points:

- JAK's Place – Opened in 2006 is a resource center, which provides structure and social resources to those affected by mental illness. It also assists friends and family members with needed support and information. Services are free to clients.
- JAK's Place offers a unique opportunity for those suffering from mental illness to gain support and obtain resources to help them toward recovery.
- This program focuses on each person's capabilities, talents and coping abilities.
- This program also offers to family members and friends support and information about caring and dealing with the problems of someone suffering from mental illness.

Magic Wand:

- More stable funding to provide on-going programs the community needs to learn about people suffering from mental illness.
- The environment at JAK's Place is welcoming, however, more ideas for its utilization are needed.

Our Intercept Model – 2, 3

The group separately interviewed two Sturgeon Bay private attorneys, Steven Johnson (interview #1) and Matthew Pribyl, who accept public defender (PD) cases based on the case and their availability. Neither one is a public defender staff attorney.

Point of Entry: After the DA files charges against the defendant, the court appoints a public defender, if the defendant cannot post bond. If he posted bond, but believes he cannot afford a private attorney, the defendant can file an application to the court for a public defender.

Main Points:

- Door County does not have a Public Defender's office, so uses the Green Bay Public Defenders office to make assignments. There is a shortage of public defenders.
- Felonies are categorized from "A to I", with "A" being intentional homicide and "I" being simple ticket. Atty. Pribyl is approved for G, H, and I, ex. battery, drug possession, repeat offenders. Atty. Johnson mainly takes DUI cases.
- Atty. Pribyl believes that what works well in Door County is that the criminal justice system provides more individualized attention to cases and has more funds per capita than Brown and Kewaunee counties. He believes that the courts are open to alternatives, including deferred judgments and deferred prosecution so that defendants can demonstrate compliance, and especially when the defendant takes initiative in seeking treatment or other positive actions on his own behalf.
- Vast majority of cases are plea deals, though every defendant is entitled to a jury trial.
- A plurality of cases, per Pribyl, involve mental health and/or substance use problems.
- Court can order and pay for psych evaluations. There are Public Defender funds to pay for psychiatric evaluation, if Public Defender needs that for his client. Judges rely on professional opinion re: competence.
- Atty. Pribyl supports treatment court. Public Defender would be directly involved, since so many cases are drug-related.
- Atty. Pribyl believes that the biggest roadblock in doing his Public Defender work are the clients themselves, they are often ill-equipped to follow through with appointments, take initiative on their own behalf, show up and tell the truth.
- DUI First offense is not a crime in WI —fines; 2nd offense requires an impact panel; 4th offense is loss of license for life
- A difficulty with blood tests is they take two weeks for results and also they are not good at discriminating between alcohol, drugs and/or prescription medications.

Magic Wand:

- Atty. Pribyl believes that sufficient affordable housing is critical for helping to stabilize vulnerable populations.
- More public defenders needed.

Alcoholics Anonymous (AA) and other 12-Step Programs Interview

January 27, 2020

Our Intercept Model – 0, 1, 3, 4, 5

The group interviewed Jeff Campbell. This person has worked in many capacities with 12-Step Programs

Entry Point: Self-referral

Main Points:

- AA is a fellowship of men and women who share their experience, strength and hope with each other that they may solve their common problem and help others to recover from alcoholism.
- The only requirement for membership is a desire to stop drinking. There are no dues or fees for AA membership; they are self-supporting through their own contributions.
- Support is available 24/7 to anyone needing assistance.
- AA is not allied with any sect, denomination, politics, organization or institution; it does not wish to engage in any controversy; neither endorses nor opposes any causes.
- The primary purpose is to stay sober and help other alcoholics to achieve sobriety.
- There are 12 Step Programs available throughout Door County including Washington Island.
- There are other 12 Step Programs: Narcotics Anonymous (NA), Adult Children of Alcoholics and Al-Anon (family members).

Our Intercept Model – 5

The group interviewed Sara Siefert who has 20 years of experience and works with dual offenders (Mental health and Substance abuse) and Kim Bridenhagen who has 23 years of experience working with offenders with substance abuse issues.

Main Points:

- The term parole is no longer used. The correct terminology is Extended Supervision (ES).
- The workers are not referred to as probation officers; they are agents. They do not carry a firearm, but can detain until law enforcement arrives.
- Their caseloads vary from 50 to 70 active clients.
- They have no juvenile cases.
- A person can be put on probation before or after their sentencing.
- The agent's main goal is to keep the community safe and address any violation the offender may commit. They have the ability, if needed, to hold an offender on a PO hold to investigate any allegations or probation/ES rule that may have been violating.
- Both agents provide multiple levels of support and resources to help their offender achieve success in our community.
 - They advocate for treatment like AODA or mental health counseling.
 - They provide their offenders' resources for food, health insurance, clothing, education, housing, and employment.
- A large number of offenders struggle with being successful in maintaining their basic life skills and behaviors to be independently successful, so agents support them in these efforts.
 - Things like cooking a meal, doing laundry and maintaining their financial obligations
 - Dealing with personal hygiene (haircuts, showers, clean clothing)
 - A life skills group or support would be helpful.
- Homelessness is a concern. How homelessness is defined can impede on someone obtaining support from the community.
- Agents are limited in their time with each offender. They have a great deal of paperwork and obligations to complete during their meetings. Due to the time limit given for each client, agents rarely are able to get everything done at one time.
- Agents are hoping the treatment court is successful, but express concern that there is not enough mental health and substance abuse providers to accommodate the high numbers they expect to see in the treatment court.
- Most common substances being abused are alcohol and marijuana; the third is meth.

Magic wand question:

Agents would like to see more resources, like transitional housing after prison or returning from a long-term treatment facility, and more mental health and substance abuse counselors.

C. RESOURCES –

AA/Alcoholics Anonymous <http://doorcountyaa.org>

Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse (AODA): A wide range of programs for persons affected by alcohol or drugs.

County of Door 2019 Annual Reports, DC Administrator, 421 Nebraska St., Sturgeon Bay, WI 54235; (920) 743-2552; www.co.door.wi.us

Door County Circuit Court, County Justice Center, 1209 S. Duluth St., Sturgeon Bay, WI 54235; Phone: (920) 746-2280

- Victim Impact Panel
- Treatment Court (scheduled to begin in 2020)
- Criminal Justice Collaborating Council (CJCC) – mission is to enhance public safety in the county through community collaboration by ensuring offender accountability, providing rehabilitation programs, and supporting the rights and needs of victims.

Door County Department of Health and Human Services, County Government Center, 421 Nebraska St., Sturgeon Bay, WI 54235; Phone: (920) 746-7155; www.co.door.wi.gov/localgov_department

- Aging & Disability Resource Center (ADRC): 920-746-2372
- APS Adult Protective Services
- Public Health: (920) 746-2234
- CSP Community Support Program
- Report Child Abuse: Phone: 920-746-7155; After hours Phone: 920-746-2400
- Report Elder Abuse/Adults at Risk: 920-746-7155; After hours Phone: 920-746-2588
- Report Mental Health Crisis Hotline: 920-746-2588
- Outpatient Counseling Services
- Medication Management
- Psychiatric Evaluation
- Psychological Evaluation & Testing
- Substance Abuse Services
- Group & Individual Counseling Services
- Co-Occurring Disorders
- Intoxicated Driver Program
- OWI Assessments
- Mental Health Services

Door County District Attorney, County Justice Center, 1215 S. Duluth Ave., Sturgeon Bay, WI 54235; Phone: (920) 746-2284

Door County Medical Center/Hospital, 323 S 18th Ave., Sturgeon Bay, WI 54235; Phone (920) 743-5566

- Emergency Room
- Behavioral Health Counseling

Door County Mental Health and Crisis Prevention Resource Guide, 5th edition, May 2018 is a publication of the Door County Public Health Department. Copies can be obtained at Door County Public Health Department, 421 Nebraska Street, Sturgeon Bay, WI 54235 (920) 746-2234 or online at: www.co.door.wi.gov

Door County Sheriff's Department, County Justice Center, 1201 S. Duluth Ave., Sturgeon Bay, WI 54235; Phone (920) 746-2400

- AA (Alcoholics Anonymous) Meetings
- AODA (Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse) Education Group
- Building Strong Families – working to build various traits of resiliency
- Centering Breath (relaxation & meditation) – partner with HELP
- Employment Counseling – We Are Hope, Inc. – Job Center
- GSED/HSED – sentence reduction program (6 hours per week)
- Healthy Relationship Class – parenting, coping and family values education
- Individual Mental Health Counseling
- Inmate Worker Program – sentence reduction program (1 hour for each hour worked)
- Journaling Poets – explore the value of self-discovery through writing
- Pretrial Release Monitoring Program
- Operation Fresh Start – inmate re-entry program
- Pathway (Diversion) Program – one-time opportunity to avoid adjudication through a treatment plan
- Religious Programs – multiple denominations based on needs

HELP of Door County, 219 Green Bay Road, Sturgeon Bay, WI 54235; HOTLINE 920-743-8818; Office, 920-743-8785

JAK's Place (Lakeshore Cap), 1623 Rhode Island St., Sturgeon Bay, WI 54235; Phone: (920) 818-0525; <https://lakeshorecap.org/jaks-place/>

Northeast Wisconsin Technical College (NWTC), Sturgeon Bay Campus, 229 N 14th Ave, Sturgeon Bay 54235; Phone: (920) 746-4900; www.nwtc.edu

Podcast – *Through Line* on NPR; June 3, 2020, *American Police*

Policy Research Associates (PRA) -- a national leader in behavioral health and research In with their sister non-profit, Policy Research, Inc. (PRI), they offer technical assistance, training, research, and policy services to communities in a number of content areas, including behavioral health, homelessness, recovery support, criminal justice, trauma, systems mapping. www.prainc.com

- Policy Research. (2018). Sequential intercept model mapping report for Milwaukee, WI. Delmar, NY: Policy Research, Inc.
- Policy Research. (2018). Sequential intercept model mapping report for Dane County. Delmar, NY: Policy Research, Inc.

Probation and Extended Supervision

- State of Wisconsin Department of Corrections, Division of Community Corrections, 820 S. Lansing Ave., Sturgeon Bay, WI 54235; Phone (920) 746-3920

Public Defenders

- Johnson, Stephen P., Attorney at Law, 54 E. Oak, Sturgeon Bay, WI 54235; Phone: (920) 743-2129
- Pribyl, Matthew, Attorney at Law, 30 N. 8th St., Sturgeon Bay, WI 54235; Phone: (920) 743-8485

SAMSHA (Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration). U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. SAMSHA's mission is to reduce the impact on substance abuse and mental illness on America's communities. SAMSHA's GAINS (Gather, Assess, Integrate, Network, and Stimulate) Center for Behavioral Health and Justice Transformation The GAINS Center focuses on services for people with mental and/or substance use disorders who come into contact with the justice system. www.SAMSHA.gov

Sturgeon Bay Police Department, City Hall, 421 Michigan St., Sturgeon Bay, WI 54235; Phone (920) 746-2450

The Definition of Insanity | PBS www.pbs.org › show › definition-insanity

The documentary follows a diverse group of people committed to the common goal of helping people with mental illness who enter through the courthouse doors. The film reveals a humane criminal justice approach to mental illness that is orchestrated from the court outwards into the community.

SAMHSA's GAINS Center. Developing a Comprehensive Plan for Behavioral Health and Criminal Justice Collaboration: The Sequential Intercept Model.

www.prainc.com/wp-content/uploads/2018/06/PRA-SIM-Letter-Paper-2018.pdf

D. GLOSSARY

AA – Alcoholics Anonymous

AODA -- Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse

BAC – blood alcohol content

CIT – Crisis Intervention Training (provided by NAMI)

CJCC – Criminal Justice Collaborating Council

CSP – Community Support Program (unit of Dept. of Health & Human Services)

DA – District Attorney

DCMC – Door County Medical Center

DHHS – Department of Health & Human Services

DOC – Department of Corrections

DUI – driving under the influence

ER – Emergency Room

ES – Extended Supervision

Lakeshore CAP – Lakeshore Community Action Program

MFHG – Mental Health Focus Group (comprised of many community agencies)

NAMI – National Association for the Mentally Ill

NWTC – Northeast Wisconsin Technical College

OWI – operating while intoxicated

PD – Public Defender

QPR – Question, Persuade, Refer (suicide prevention program)

SIM – Sequential Intercept Model

12-Step Programs – Alcoholics Anonymous (AA), Narcotics Anonymous (NA), Adult Children of Alcoholics, Al-Anon (family members)

Wellness Check – A wellness check, also known as a welfare check, is when police stop by a person's home to make sure they are okay. Requests for welfare checks are made by friends, family, and neighbors, typically after someone unexpectedly stops answering their phone or getting in touch with others.

E. BIBLIOGRAPHY

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Policy Research Associates (PRA). The Sequential Intercept Model, Advancing Community-Based Solutions For Justice-Involved People With Mental And Substance Use Disorders. www.prainc.com/sim/

Willison, Janeen Buck, McCoy, Evelyn F., Vasquez-Noriega, Carla, and Reginal, Travis (Urban Institute), and Parker, Travis (Policy Research Institute). October 2018. Using the Sequential Intercept Model to Guide Local Reform: An Innovation Fund Case Study. Urban Institute www.urban.org

The Sequential Intercept Model, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA), US Department of Health and Human Services, Washington, DC

F. STUDY COMMITTEE MEMBERS

Lisa Barnaby

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Helen Bacon

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Susan McAninch

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