



BUNCOMBE COUNTY
**JUSTICE RESOURCE
ADVISORY COUNCIL**
*Leveraging best practices to increase system efficiency,
promote public safety, and community wellness*

Welcome

Monthly Meeting

August 2, 2019

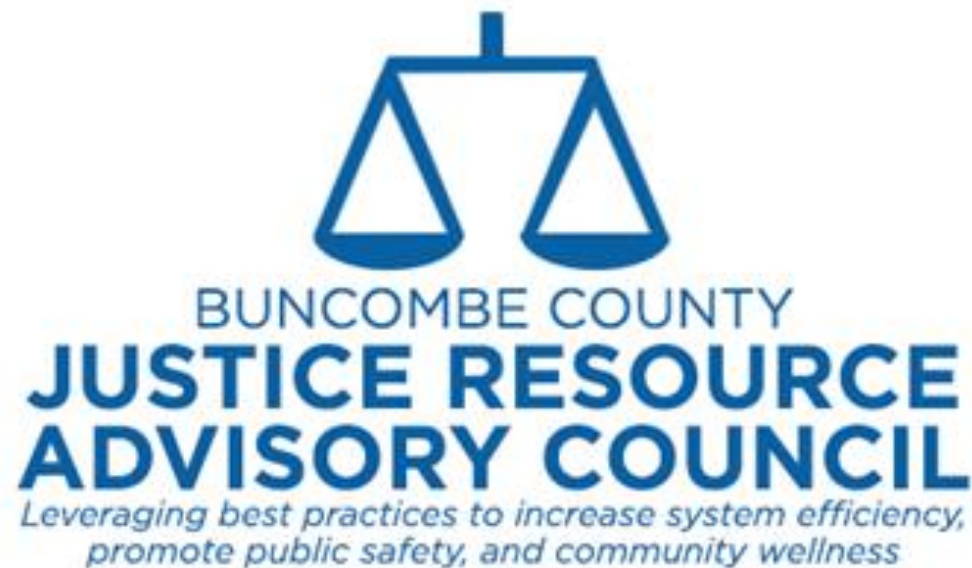


Welcome & Check-in



Agenda

- I. Welcome and Introductions
- II. Approval of August agenda and July minutes
- III. Old Business
 - a. Diversion Program Update and Review
 - b. Jail Population Review and SJC (stress test and workgroup updates)
- IV. New Business
 - a. Waynesville, NC LEAD Presentation
 - b. Procedural Justice
 - c. JRAC Next Steps (Priority Setting)
- V. Departmental Updates





ADULT MISDEMEANOR DIVERSION PROGRAM & FELONY DRUG DIVERSION PROGRAM

Presentation to the Justice Resource Advisory Council, August 2nd, 2019



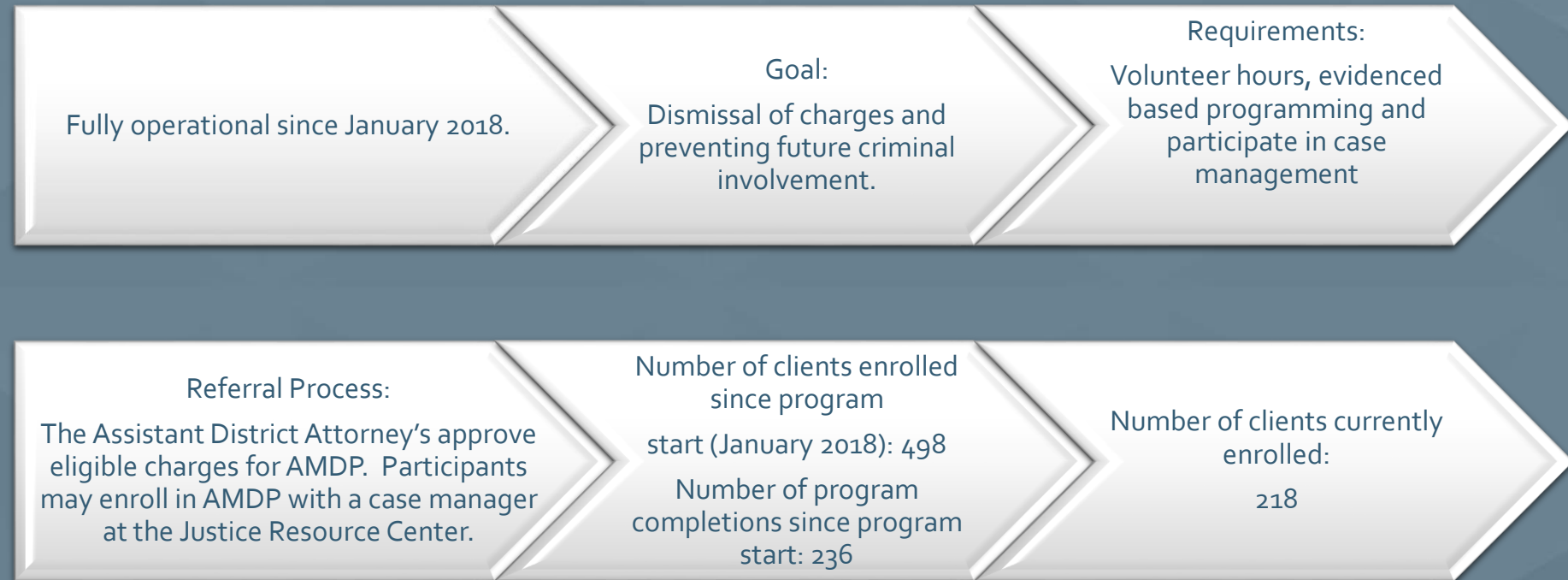
AMDP facilitated by RHA Health Services
FDDP facilitated by
Sunrise Community for Recovery and Wellness



ADULT MISDEMEANOR DIVERSION PROGRAM



BRIEF AMDP PROGRAM HISTORY





ADULT MISDEMEANOR DIVERSION PROGRAM



**PROGRAM
UPDATES**

- Address complex needs of clients
- Provide additional education around collateral consequences
- Update volunteer site list
- Expand eligibility criteria

ADULT MISDEMEANOR DIVERSION PROGRAM



Eligibility Criteria

Current

- No felony convictions
- No misdemeanor convictions in the past 4 years
- Offered diversion in the past 2 years
- Enrolled and failed in the past 2 years
- Pending felony charge
- Pending misdemeanor charge not on charge list

Updated

- Increasing opportunity for program eligibility
 - Previous nonviolent felony convictions
 - Previous misdemeanor convictions
- Previously enrolled and completed



ADULT MISDEMEANOR DIVERSION PROGRAM

	Enrollment Video & Intake	Volunteer Hours	Collateral Consequences	Prime For Life (8 hours)		Length in Program
Class I Drug/ALE	✓	24	✓	✓		9-10
Class II Drug/ALE	✓	8	✓	✓		6-7
Class III Drug/ALE	✓	0		✓		3-4
	Enrollment Video & Intake	Community Service	Collateral Consequences	1 Additional JRC class	2 Additional JRC classes	Length in Program
Class I	✓	30	✓		✓	9-10
Class II	✓	15	✓	✓		6-7
Class III	✓	8				3-4

If Charged with Multiple offenses, Max Community Service given- 40



FELONY DRUG DIVERSION PROGRAM



BRIEF FDDP PROGRAM HISTORY

Fully operational since October 2017.

Goal: Dismissal of charges, prevention of future criminal involvement, and increased health and wellness.

Requirements: Volunteer hours, evidenced based peer support sessions, recovery groups, and case management

Referral Process: The Assistant District Attorney's approve eligible charges for FDDP. Participants may enroll in FDDP with FDD Peer Supports at the JRC.

Number of clients enrolled since program start (October 2017): 116

Number of program completions since program start: 65

Number of clients currently enrolled:
52



FELONY DRUG DIVERSION PROGRAM



CURRENT ELIGIBILITY

Felony Possession of Schedule I/II Controlled Substance and any related misdemeanor that doesn't involve violence or a civilian victim.

Prior non-violent felony or misdemeanor convictions eligible with full completion of the sentence of prior offense (s), and not on probation.

Prior program participants allowed IF defendant partially complied in prior case and appears willing to make a good faith effort to complete the program with the new charge (and otherwise qualifies)

Possession with intent to sell or deliver controlled substances (where the DA determines the violation is factually minimal and the defendant committed the offense primarily due to substance abuse (personal) rather than for monetary gain.

Pending non-violent misdemeanors unrelated to felony charges at hand.



FELONY DRUG DIVERSION PROGRAM



REFERRAL STATISTICS

Average number of referrals from program start, to April 16th, 2019:

6-7 per month

Average number of referrals from April 16th, 2019 to present:

25-26 per month

Total Referrals (all time)

218

Percentage of People of Color, especially African Americans, referrals prior to April 16th, 2019:

5%-6%

Percentage of People of Color, especially African Americans, referrals from April 16th, 2019 to present:

18.4%

Reason for the change

400% increase (after trial program expansion)

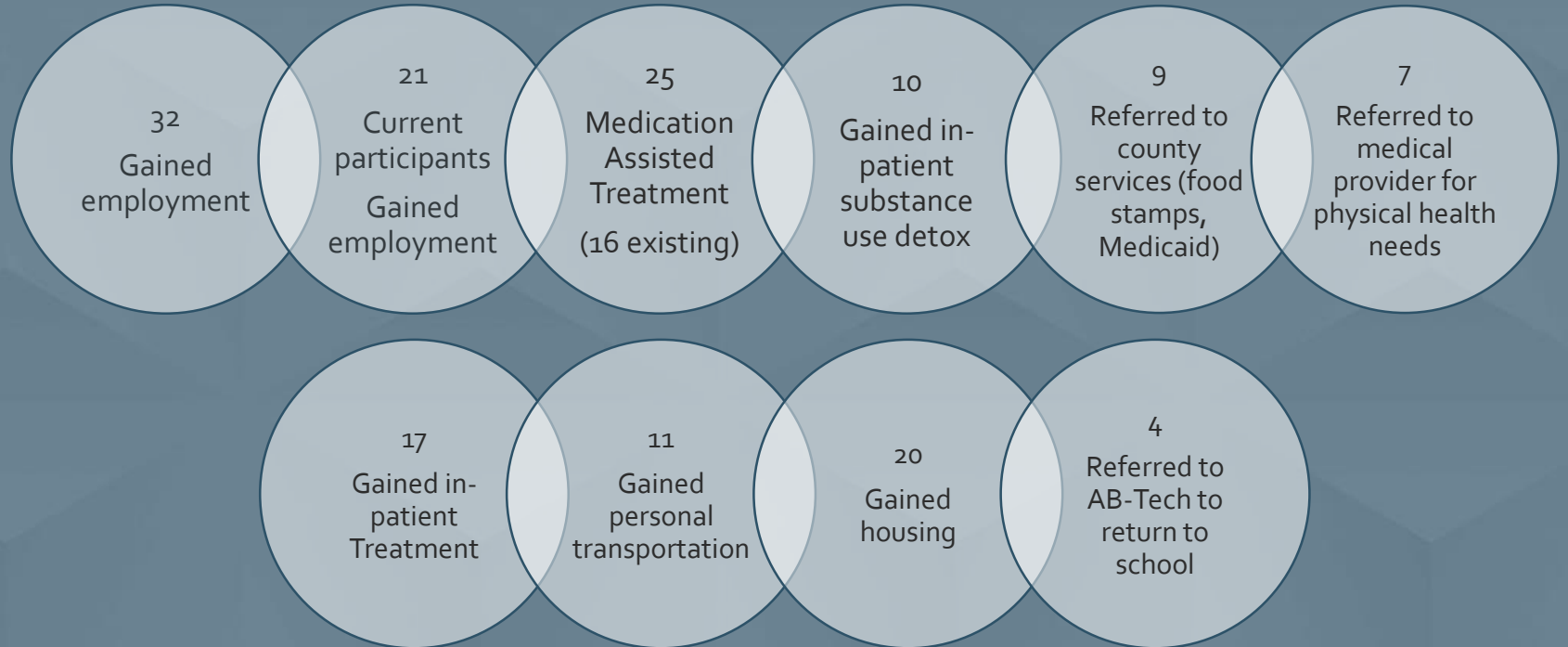
3X The average (after trial program expansion)



FELONY DRUG DIVERSION PROGRAM



FDDP OUTCOMES FROM PEER SUPPORT CASE MANAGEMENT



Bonus: 5 graduating participants expressed interest in becoming North Carolina Certified Peer Support Specialists. **2 graduated the peer support training and are NCCPSS's!!**
Of note: FDD intern completed her 40hr peer support training within her first month.

AMDP & FDDP STAKEHOLDER OVERLAP



MOVING
FORWARD
TOGETHER



 Questions?



Jail Population Update

Presented by

Lee Crayton

Performance Management



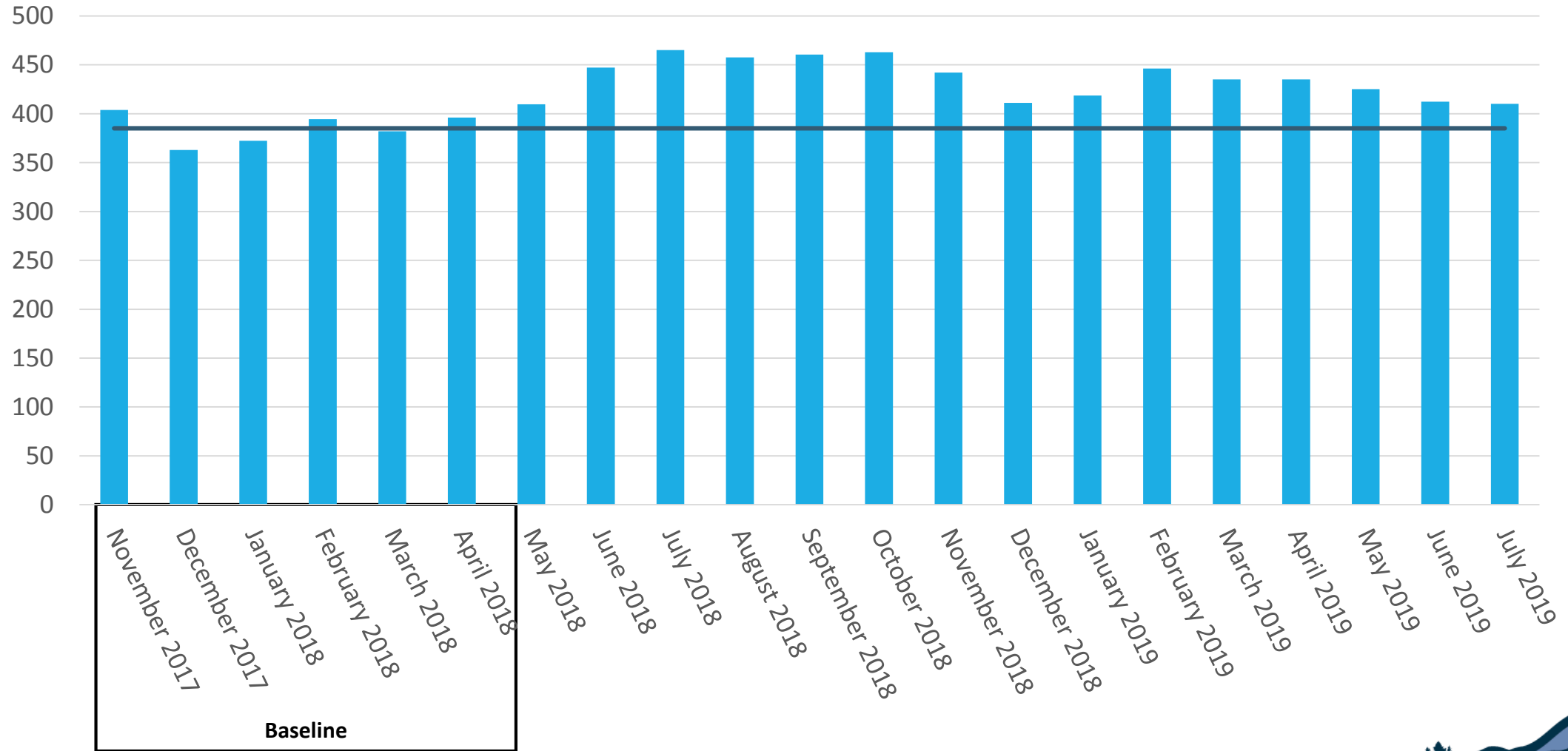
SAFETY AND JUSTICE CHALLENGE

Baseline

- ✓ Timeframe: November 1, 2017 to April 30, 2018
- ✓ Contract beds removed: Federal and Statewide Misdemeanor Confinement Program
- ✓ Baseline: 385



SAFETY AND JUSTICE CHALLENGE



BOOKINGS AND LENGTH OF STAY

JANUARY THROUGH JULY

Bookings

YTD: 7,102

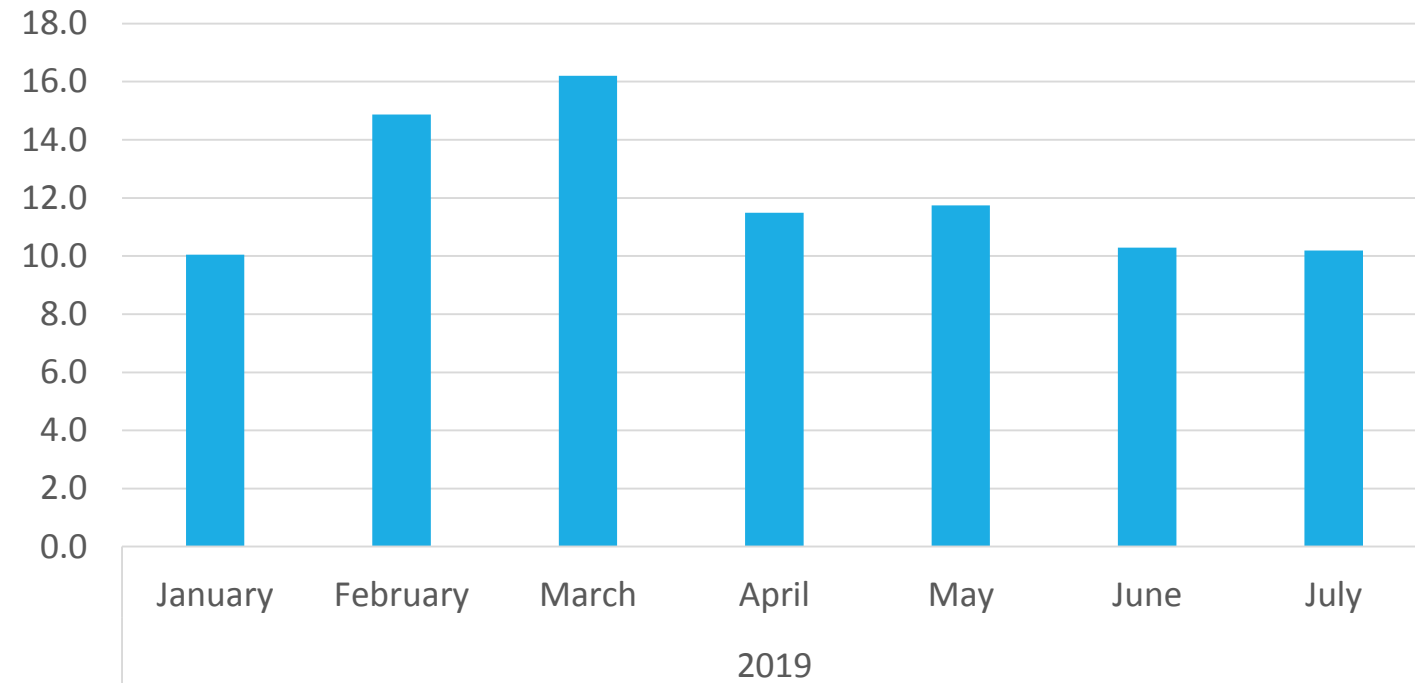
Last YTD: 7,193

YOY Change: -1.3%

Average Pretrial LOS

YTD: 12.1

Average Days Detained Pretrial



TOP FIVE MOST SERIOUS CHARGES

JANUARY THROUGH JULY

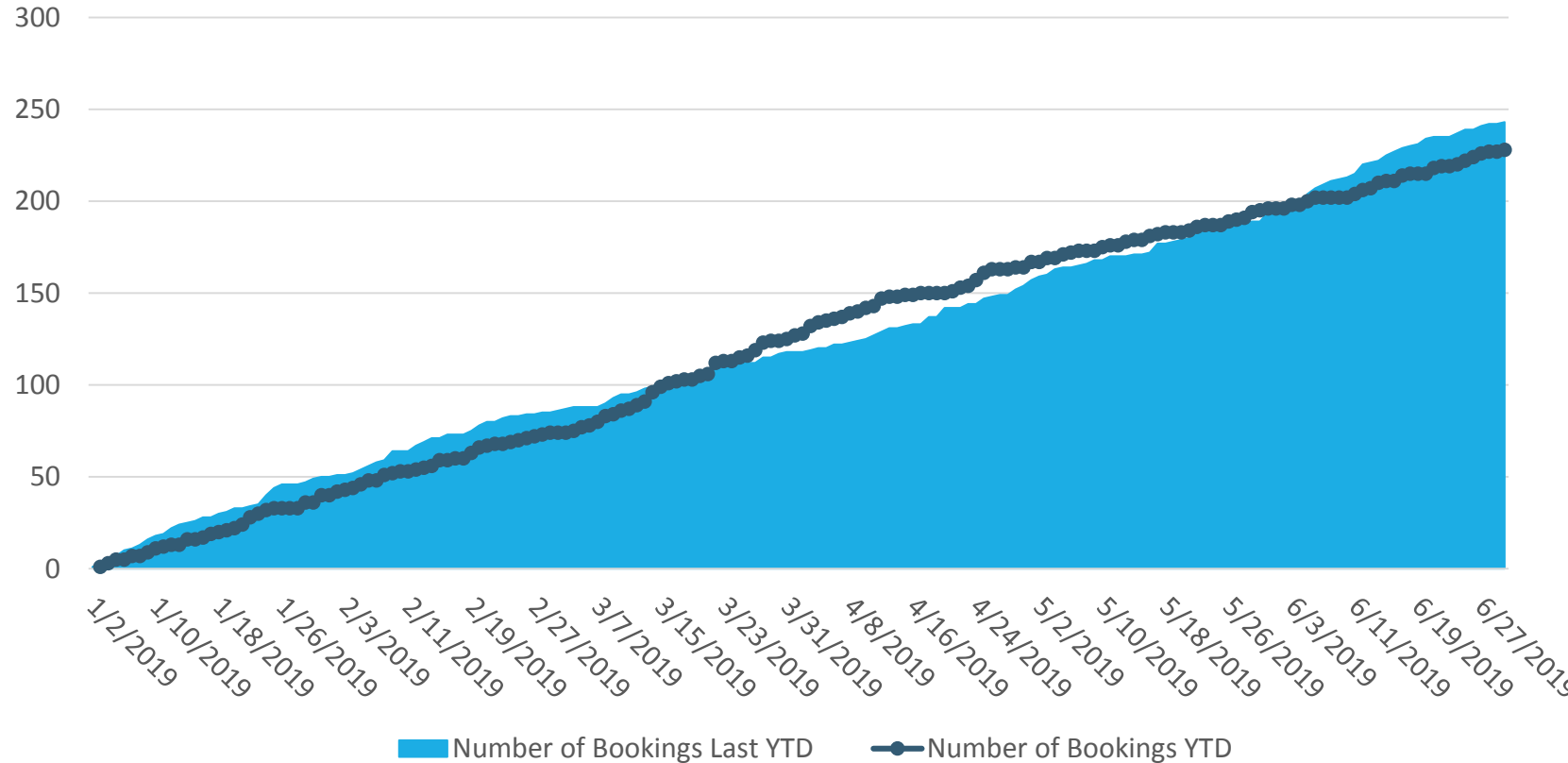
Less than 24 Hours	1 – 7 Days	8 – 30 Days	31 – 60 Days	More than 60 Days
DRIVING WHILE IMPAIRED	SECOND DEGREE TRESPASS	PAROLE COMM.VIOLATION*	FELONY PROBATION VIOLATION*	HABITUAL FELON
DWLR NOT IMPAIRED REV*	ASSAULT ON A FEMALE	FELONY PROBATION VIOLATION*	ASSAULT ON A FEMALE	FELONY PROBATION VIOLATION*
SECOND DEGREE TRESPASS	MISDEMEANOR LARCENY*	MISDEMEANOR LARCENY*	MISDEMEANOR PROBATION VIOL*	POSSESS STOLEN MOTOR VEHICLE
MISDEMEANOR LARCENY	POSSESS DRUG PARAPHERNALIA*	PRETRIAL RELEASE VIOLATION*	MISDEMEANOR LARCENY*	POSSESS METHAMPHETAMINE*
ASSAULT ON A FEMALE	FELONY PROBATION VIOLATION*	POSSESS METHAMPHETAMINE*	FEL PROB VIOL OUT OF COUNTY*	MISDEMEANOR PROBATION VIOL*

* More than half of bookings due to failure to appear or violation



PROBATION VIOLATIONS

JANUARY THROUGH JULY



YTD: 252

Last YTD: 293

YOY Change: -14.0%

ALOS: 25.1

* Booking with the following process type: OFPV



SUMMARY

- ✓ The State Pretrial population continues to be the driver of population increase.
- ✓ Small reductions in the average daily population has been sustained since March 2019.
- ✓ Reductions are the result of a slight decrease in the number of bookings and reductions in the average length of stay in custody.
- ✓ There has been a reduction in the number of bookings for probation violation. However, defendants in custody due to a probation violation, on average, stay in custody twice as long.



Stress Test Overview

- Safety + Justice Challenge Stress Test was held on July 22, 2019
 - The objective of this activity was to conduct a case based review of a representative sample of people who have been recently released from jail, who, under the proposed Safety + Justice Challenge plan to reduce the jail population, would not be incarcerated in the future if the plan is implemented.
- 40 cases were selected for review, which included 212 dockets
 - 15 cases were reviewed on the day of the meeting
- Participants included JFA facilitator, Vera Institute TA providers, and local criminal justice system stakeholders



Stress Test Findings & Next Steps

Key takeaways included:

- Average daily population = volume of entry + length of stay
 - JFA's point throughout the stress test was that length of stay is the major driver of our jail population, and some of these cases are the more difficult & complicated cases.

Continuances

Failure to
Appear

Low Level
Felonies

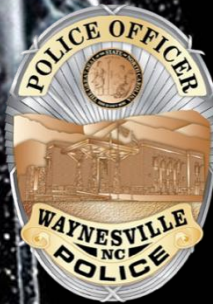
Probation
Violation

DOC Backlog

- Next steps include following-up with stakeholders individual participants & case processing workgroup



...FROM THE FRONT LINE



Waynesville Police Department

58,220 KIA in Vietnam Over a
20 Year Period

2017

72,000+ died of a Drug
Overdose*

*Center for Disease Control

ep·i·dem·ic

1 : affecting or tending to affect a disproportionately large number of individuals within a population, community, or region at the same time

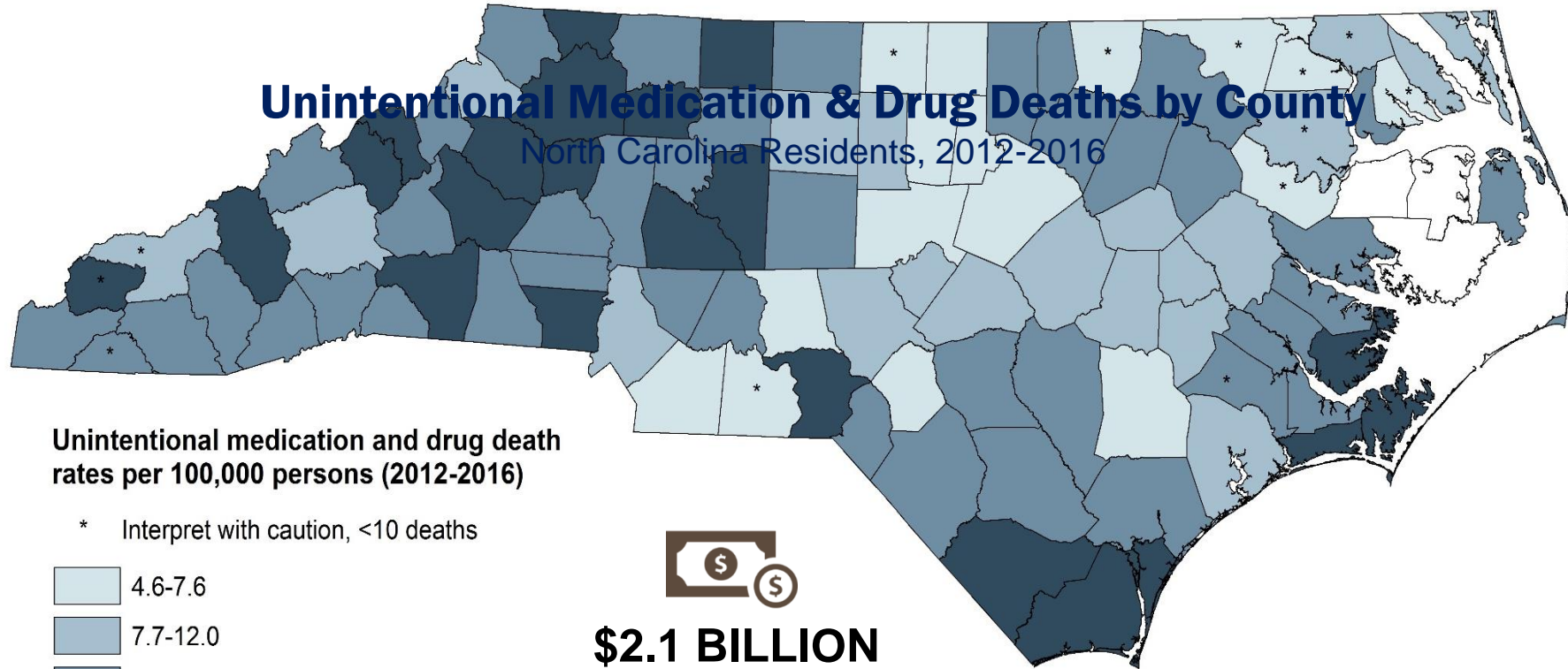
Webster Dictionary

“Prescription drug overdoses are epidemic in the United States.”

Dr. Thomas Frieden, CDC Director

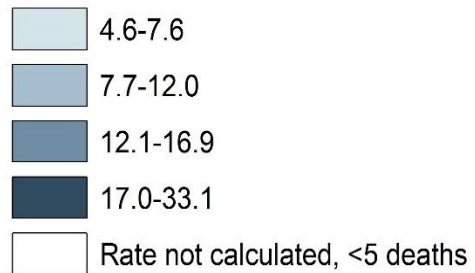
Unintentional Medication & Drug Deaths by County

North Carolina Residents, 2012-2016



Unintentional medication and drug death rates per 100,000 persons (2012-2016)

* Interpret with caution, <10 deaths

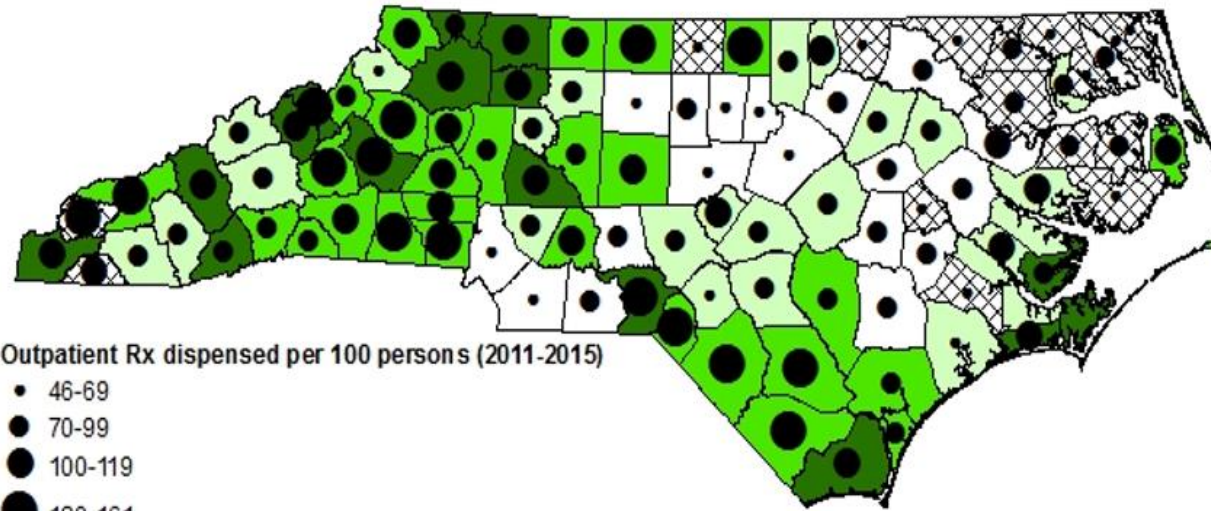


\$2.1 BILLION
total combined costs
for 2016 alone

Source: Deaths-N.C. State Center for Health Statistics, Vital Statistics, 2012-2016, Unintentional medication or drug overdose: X40-X44/ /Population-National Center for Health Statistics, 2012-2016/Economic impact-CDC WISQARS, Cost of Injury Reports, National Center for Injury Prevention and Control, CDC for all medication and drug deaths (any intent), Base year (2010) costs indexed to state 2015 prices.
Analysis by Injury Epidemiology and Surveillance Unit

North Carolina
Injury & Violence
PREVENTION Branch

Rates of Unintentional/Undetermined Prescription Opioid Overdose Deaths & Outpatient Opioid Analgesic Prescriptions Dispensed North Carolina Residents, 2011-2015



Outpatient Rx dispensed per 100 persons (2011-2015)

- 46-69
- 70-99
- 100-119
- 120-161

Overdose rates per 100,000 persons (2011-2015)

- ⊠ Rate not calculated, <5 deaths
- 0-4
- 5-7
- 8-11
- 12-24

Average mortality rate:
6.4 per 100,000 persons

Average dispensing rate:
82.9 Rx per 100 persons

Source: Deaths- N.C. State Center for Health Statistics, Vital Statistics, 2011-2015, Overdose: (X40-X44 & Y10-Y14) and commonly prescribed opioid T-codes (T40.2 and T40.3)/Population-National Center for Health Statistics, 2011-2015/Opioid Dispensing- Controlled Substance Reporting System, NC Division of Mental Health, 2011-2015
Analysis: Injury and Epidemiology Surveillance Unit

What Have We Done As Law Enforcement ?



Community Education



State and National Training



Law Enforcement and Community Summit on Heroin in North Carolina

Law enforcement and community leaders will gather at the legislature to discuss legislative solutions to reducing the negative impacts of Heroin in our communities. Law enforcement and community leaders will discuss increasing access to naloxone, syringe exchange, law enforcement angel programs, law enforcement assisted diversion, increasing access to social services, detox and rehabilitation activities.

Event Location: North Carolina General Assembly, 16 W. Jones Street, Raleigh, North Carolina 27601

Event Date: Thursday, May 12, 2016 8:00 AM - 2 PM

Contact: Robert Childs, 336-543-8050, robert.bb.childs@gmail.com

Confirmed Speakers:

- **William H. Hollingsed**, Chief of Police, *Waynesville Police Department*, Waynesville, NC
- **Robert Childs, MPH**, Executive Director, *North Carolina Harm Reduction Coalition*, Wilmington, NC
- **John Ingram**, Sheriff, *Brunswick County Sheriff's Office*, Bolivia, NC
- **Jim Johnson**, Ret. Chief of Police, *Huntington Police Department*, Huntington, WV
- **Ronald Martin**, Law Enforcement Safety Advocate/Retired NYPD, Raleigh, NC
- **Lars Paul**, Captain of Internal Affairs, *Fayetteville Police Department*, Fayetteville, NC
- **Scott Proescholdbell, MPH**, Epidemiologist Injury and Violence Prevention Branch, *DHHS*, Raleigh, NC
- **James Sizemore**, Coordinator of Harm Reduction Education and Resources, *NCHRC*, Fayetteville, NC
- **Donnie Varnell**, Ret. Special Agent in Charge of the *State Bureau of Investigation/Harm Reduction Policing Coordinator*, *North Carolina Harm Reduction Coalition*, Mateo, NC



Pill Take Back Days



Agency Drop Boxes

ONLY
EET

LAW ENFORCEMENT ONLY
PUBLIC ENTRANCE ON MAIN STREET

LAW ENFORCEMENT ONLY
PUBLIC ENTRANCE ON MAIN STREET

UNDER VIDEO
SURVEILLANCE 24/7
**PRESCRIPTION
PILLS ONLY!**
No Mail, Trash
or Syringes!

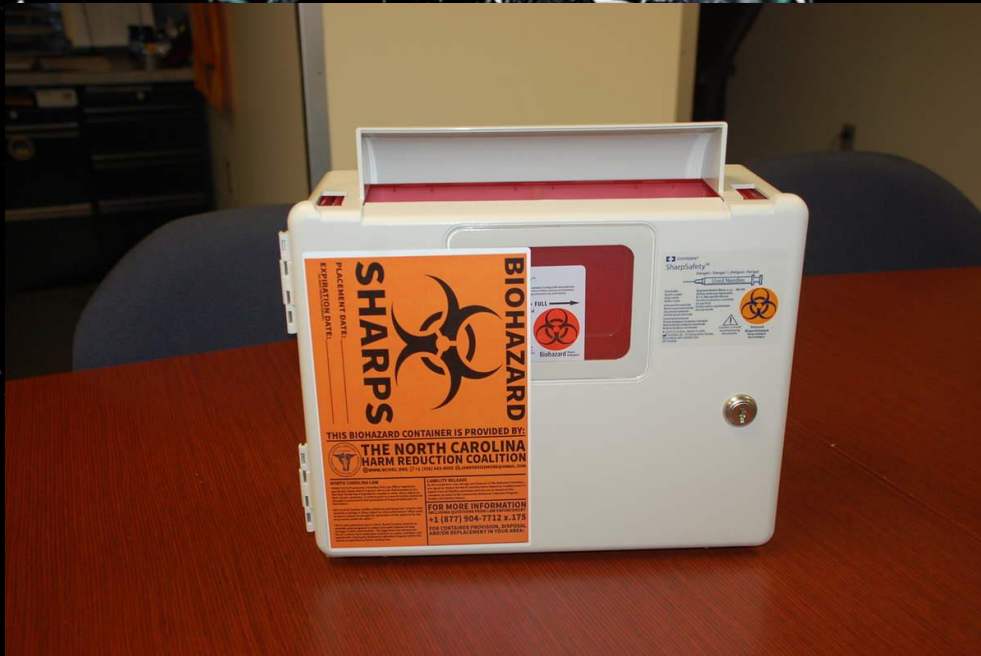
WAYNESVILLE
POLICE
OPERATION
Prescription Drug
DROP-OFF



Rx MedSafes & Lock Boxes



Safe Needle Disposal



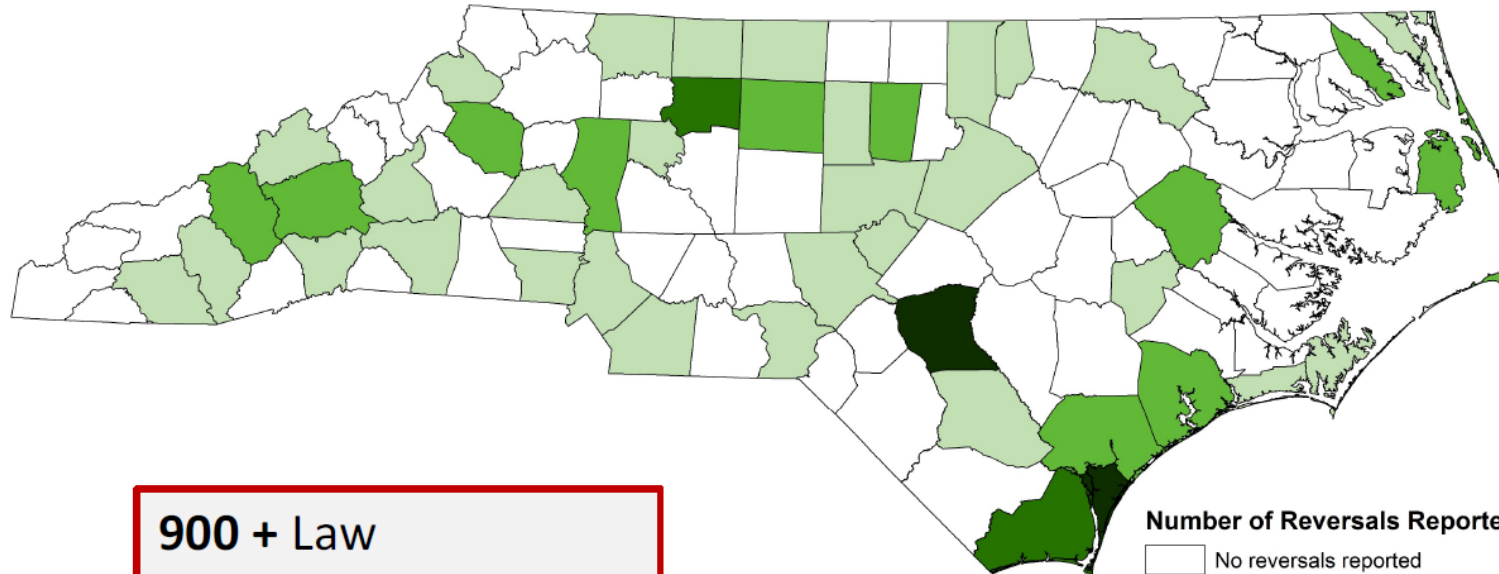
Naloxone in Patrol



- **Naloxone Issued to Every Patrol Officer in EVERY Law Enforcement Agency in the County**
- **Officers Trained in Auto-Injectors and Nasal Applicators**
- **Law Enforcement Officers are often the first Emergency Responders on the scene. They are trained and equipped to deliver life-saving Naloxone to victims of Opiate Overdose**

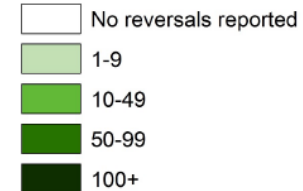
Law Enforcement Reversals

Opioid Overdose Reversals with Naloxone Reported by NC Law Enforcement Agencies, 1/1/2015-12/31/2017



**900 + Law
Enforcement
reversals reported**

Number of Reversals Reported



P.R.O.P.

- **Physicians for Responsible Opiate Prescribing**
- **Group of Physicians dedicated to Educating their peers (the Prescribers) as to the appropriate and safe prescribing of pain medication**
- **Dedicated to Educating their Patients and the Public regarding the Dangers of Opiate Abuse**
- **“Take The Pledge”**
- **“PainChangers” – GET INVOLVED**

Effective Legislation



NCGA
NORTH CAROLINA GENERAL ASSEMBLY

HOME HOUSE SENATE ABOUT THE LEGISLATURE AUDIO CALENDARS COMMITTEES LEGISLATION BILLS WHO REPRESENTS ME? CITIZEN'S GUIDE

1244 --

House Bill 243 (= S175)

Strengthen Opioid Misuse Prevention (STOP) Act.

2017-2018 Session

Bill Text:
 (Read 1st time)
 (Read 2nd time)
 (Read 3rd time)

Bill Author: Rep. [Name]

Bill Subject: Ref To Com On Rules and Operations of the Senate on 04/11/2017

Sponsors: Murphy; Davis; Mason; Hise; (P)Mason; Adams; Ager; Ball; Delle; (Blackwell); Eason; Brownell; Bradford; Riosono; Brockway; Butler; Carney; Clappitt; Cleveland; Curran; Dixon; Fulkerson; Guller; Guller; Francusko; Furrer; Butlerfield; Palmer; Pugh; Pugh; Pugh; Clark; Goodenough; C. Caraway; G. Caraway; Grange; R. Hall; Harney; Harwood; Harwood; Harwood; Hillyer; Hillyer; Hurley; Iser; Insko; Jackson; John; Bert Jones; Brandon Jones; Lambert; Lucas; S. Martin; McElrath; McGrady; Mitchell; Meyer; Potts; Pritchett; Quinn; Renss; B. Richardson; Riddick; Ross; Setzer; Shepard; Stonburg; Stevens; Stone; Strickland; Terry; S. Turner; Warren; Wilcox; Williams; Whitcomb; Wilky.

Attributes: Public; Affects Appropriations; Text has changed.

Coverage: No counties specifically cited

Statutes: 90 (Chapter); 90-186; 90-186.3; 90-113.27; 90-113.72; 90-113.73; 90-113.74; 90-113.74B; 90-113.74C; 90-113.74D; 90-113.75A; 90-113.75B; 90-113.75; 90-18.2; 90-87 (Sections)

Keywords: CONTROLLED SUBSTANCES; CORPORATIONS; NONPROFIT; CRIMES; DATA SYSTEMS; DEATH & DYING; DRUGS; FEES; FINES & PENALTIES; FRAUD; FUNDS & ACCOUNTS; HEALTH DEPTS.; HEALTH SERVICES; HOSPICES; INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY; INSURANCE; MISDEMEANOR; HEALTH; LOCAL GOVERNMENT; MOTOR VEHICLES; OCCUPATIONAL LICENSING; PHARMACEUTICALS; PHYSICIANS; PUBLIC; PUBLIC HEALTH; RECORDS; REPORTING; SUBSTANCE ABUSE.

Vote History

Date	Subject	Roll #	Yea	Nay	Exc.	Abst.	Exc. Vote	Total	Result
04/18/2017 7:20PM	AS Action Second Reading	95-208	30	74	1	0	0	105	Yea
04/18/2017 2:00PM	Second Reading	95-207	154	0	0	0	0	154	Yea

Viewing Last 2 Vote(s)

History

Date	Chamber	Action	Documents	Vote
03/02/2017	House	Filed	HR-2017-1243-304	
03/02/2017	House	Placed 1st Reading		
03/02/2017	House	Ref to the Com on Health, if favorable, Appropriations		
03/02/2017	House	Placed For Com Substitute		
03/02/2017	House	Refer Com On Appropriations		
03/02/2017	House	Withdrawn From Cons		
04/02/2017	House	Cal Pursuant Rule 36(b)		
04/10/2017	House	Amend Adopted A1	A1: H04-271-14-V-1	Roll# 111.0
04/10/2017	House	Amend Adopted A2	A2: H04-271-14-V-2	Roll# 113.0
04/10/2017	House	Amend Failed A3	A3: H04-271-14-V-3	Roll# 99.74
04/10/2017	House	Amend 2nd Reading		Roll# 114.0

Law Enforcement Assisted Diversion

L.E.A.D.



L.E.A.D.

Diversion Program (Pre-Arrest)

Utilizes Officer and District
Attorney Discretion

Harm Reduction Framework

Public Health Approach

Referral to Services





LEAD is a pre-booking diversion program.

Pre-booking means that low level offenders for whom probable cause exists for an arrest are diverted and redirected from jail and prosecution by immediately providing linkages to treatment and social supports including harm reduction and intensive case management in an effort to treat the root cause - opiate drug addiction.

The Central Tenets of LEAD are:

- **Divert individuals immediately into wrap around services. IE drug treatment, emergency housing (DV situations), food, medications, pregnancy programs, dual diagnosis treatment, education, trade training, etc.**
- **Redirect officers back into the street as soon as possible (1 hour oppose to 6 hours) to handle more pressing law enforcement priorities.**
- **Reduce Jail Costs**
- **Reduce overdose deaths and reduce criminal activity.**

MAJOR STAKEHOLDERS IN LEAD

LAW ENFORCEMENT

POLICE DEPARTMENT
SHERIFF'S OFFICE

SERVICE PROVIDERS

HARM REDUCTION
HOUSING
HEALTHCARE
TREATMENT
CASE MANAGEMENT

LEGAL SYSTEM

DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE





Law • Enforcement • Assisted • Diversion
WAYNESVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA

How LEAD Works

- **Upon arrest, an officer will contact an individual on the street and determine, based on eligibility requirements, if they qualify as a candidate for LEAD.**
- **If they do qualify, the subject is handed over to a case manager immediately and the officer is released to continue his shift. If they do not qualify, the subject is referred through the traditional criminal justice system.**
- **The subject is required to complete an intake assessment and is required to return to the treatment provider within 14 days to continue a more intense individualized treatment plan. If the subject does not return criminal charges can be filed by the DA.**
- **The officers and case managers meet twice a month to discuss the progress of their client and learn about the services that are being provided to them.**
- **Officers also have a social referral component to the program. An officer can refer a subject who is at risk of being arrested based on their behavior.**

2 Types of Referrals

*** Charge Diversion – Restrictions
Agreed Upon by MOU Stakeholders**

*** Social Referral – Based on History and
Knowledge**





LEAD Process

Patrol Officers are the primary decision maker for diverting an individual to LEAD pursuant to the criteria on which officers have been trained.

Officers will make a series of decisions about the individuals they contact to determine whether or not those individuals are arrested or will be diverted to LEAD.

Decisions include reviewing previous LE interactions, criminal history, and agency eligibility criteria.



LEAD Client Eligibility Requirements

(Applicants currently on supervised probation and/or with a violent criminal history are disqualified)

Reason for LEAD Referral:

- Larceny (Misdemeanor)
 - Possession of Stolen Property (Misdemeanor)
 - Shoplifting
 - Possession of Drug Paraphernalia (G.S. 90-113.22)
 - Possession of a Controlled Substance
 - Intoxicated & Disruptive
 - 1st & 2nd Degree Trespassing
 - Prostitution (G.S. 14-205.1)
 - Social Contact Referral
- *PWISD, S&D of C.S., Trafficking, Conspiracy & Maintaining a Dwelling are automatic disqualifiers*

Specify: _____



LEAD / WAYNESVILLE POLICE DEPARTMENT

LEAD Screening Form

Check when information has been entered into database

Date: _____ Time: _____

Client Full Name: _____ Agency Case Number: _____
First Middle Last

D.O.B.: ___/___/___ Gender: Male Female Transgender MTF Transgender FTM

Race/Ethnicity (You may select more than one): African-American Asian/Pacific Islander Caucasian Hispanic
 Native American Other (please specify): _____ How do you prefer to be contacted: Phone / Text / Email
(CIRCLE ONE)

Phone Number: () _____ Text Only Yes No Email Address: _____

Address: _____
Street Address Apt. City State Zip

Are you currently on probation or parole? Yes No *If yes, explain:* _____

If no phone or address, how can LEAD staff contact you? _____

Alternate Contact: _____

(Applicants currently on supervised probation and/or with a violent criminal history are disqualified)

Reason for LEAD Referral:

- Larceny (Misdemeanor)
 - Possession of Stolen Property (Misdemeanor)
 - Shoplifting
 - Possession of Drug Paraphernalia (G.S. 90-113.22)
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 - Prostitution (G.S. 14-205.1)
 - Social Contact Referral
- PWISD, S&D of C.S., Trafficking, Conspiracy & Maintaining a Dwelling are automatic disqualifiers*
- Specify:* _____

Reason for Non-Referral:

(Explain) _____

Immediate Action(s) Taken: _____

In order to participate in LEAD you must sign a medical release of information so that the LEAD Case Coordinating Team can process and staff your case. Will you sign a release of information? Yes No

LEAD Participant: _____ Date: _____
Print Sign

Referring Officer: _____ Date: _____
Print Sign

Referring Officer's Supervisor: _____ Date: _____
Print Sign



LEAD / WAYNESVILLE POLICE DEPARTMENT

LEAD CHECKLIST

- QUALIFIED INCIDENTS/CRIMES
 - Larceny (Misd) / Possession of Stolen Goods (Misd) / Shoplifting
 - Possession of Drug Paraphernalia
 - Possession of Controlled Substance
 - Intoxicated & Disruptive / Trespassing
 - Prostitution
- VERIFIED CRIMINAL HISTORY (DCI AND AOC)
 - Charges or convictions within the past ten (10) years for violent or firearms related crimes are automatic disqualifiers.
 - Subjects on probation or parole are also disqualified
- COMPLETE LEAD SCREENING FORM (REFERRALS AND NON-REFERRALS)
 - Completed Screening Form is emailed to LEAD Coordinator
- NOTIFY LEAD CASE MANAGER OR MOBILE CRISIS
 - LEAD Case Manager (Mon.-Fri., 0800-1630)
 - Officer will transport participant
 - Mobile Crisis (After Hours)
 - Mobile Crisis will respond to officer/scene and meet with participant
- COMPLETE INCIDENT REPORT (INCLUDING SOCIAL REFERRALS)
 - Incident listed as "LEAD"
 - Victim listed as "Society"
 - Participant listed as "Suspect"
 - Evidence listed as "Found"
 - Supplements completed (if necessary)
- SEIZED PROPERTY LOGGED IN AS "FOUND PROPERTY"
 - Found Property will only be held for 180 days unless otherwise directed by the submitting officer.

LEAD CONTACTS

LEAD Coordinator	Detective Paige Shell Lt. Tyler Trantham		pshell@waynesvillenc.gov tylertrantham@waynesvillenc.
LEAD Case Manager	Gariann Yochym	910-228-9322	gariann@nchrc.org
Mobile Crisis		888-315-2880	
DA's Office	Kaleb Wingate	828-454-6510	Kaleb.d.wingate@nccourts.org



LEAD Work Flow Card

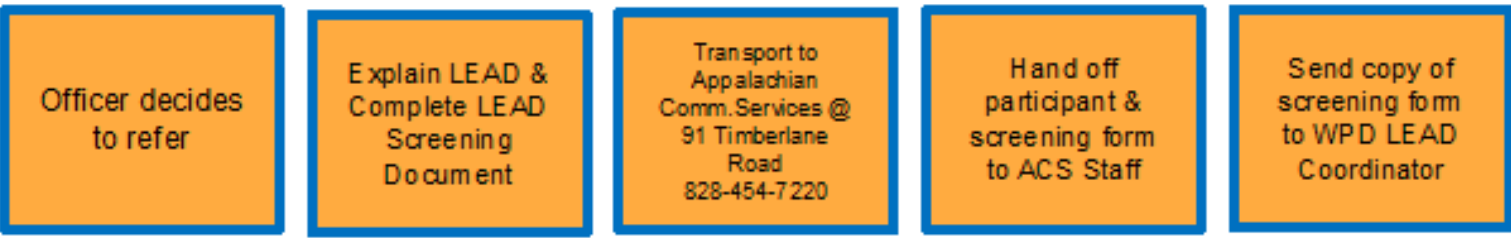
WAYNESVILLE POLICE DEPARTMENT LEAD PROGRAM WORKFLOW



Law Enforcement Officer Responsibility 9am-5pm



Law Enforcement Officer Responsibility 5pm-9am & Weekends





LEAD Program Oversight

The LEAD Case Review Committee consists of:

- Police Department**
- District Attorney's Office**
- NC Harm Reduction Coalition**
- Case Manager**
- Mental Health/Substance Abuse Organization**
- Any additional member of the Memorandum of Understanding**

Meets twice a month to review participant progress and make programmatic decisions



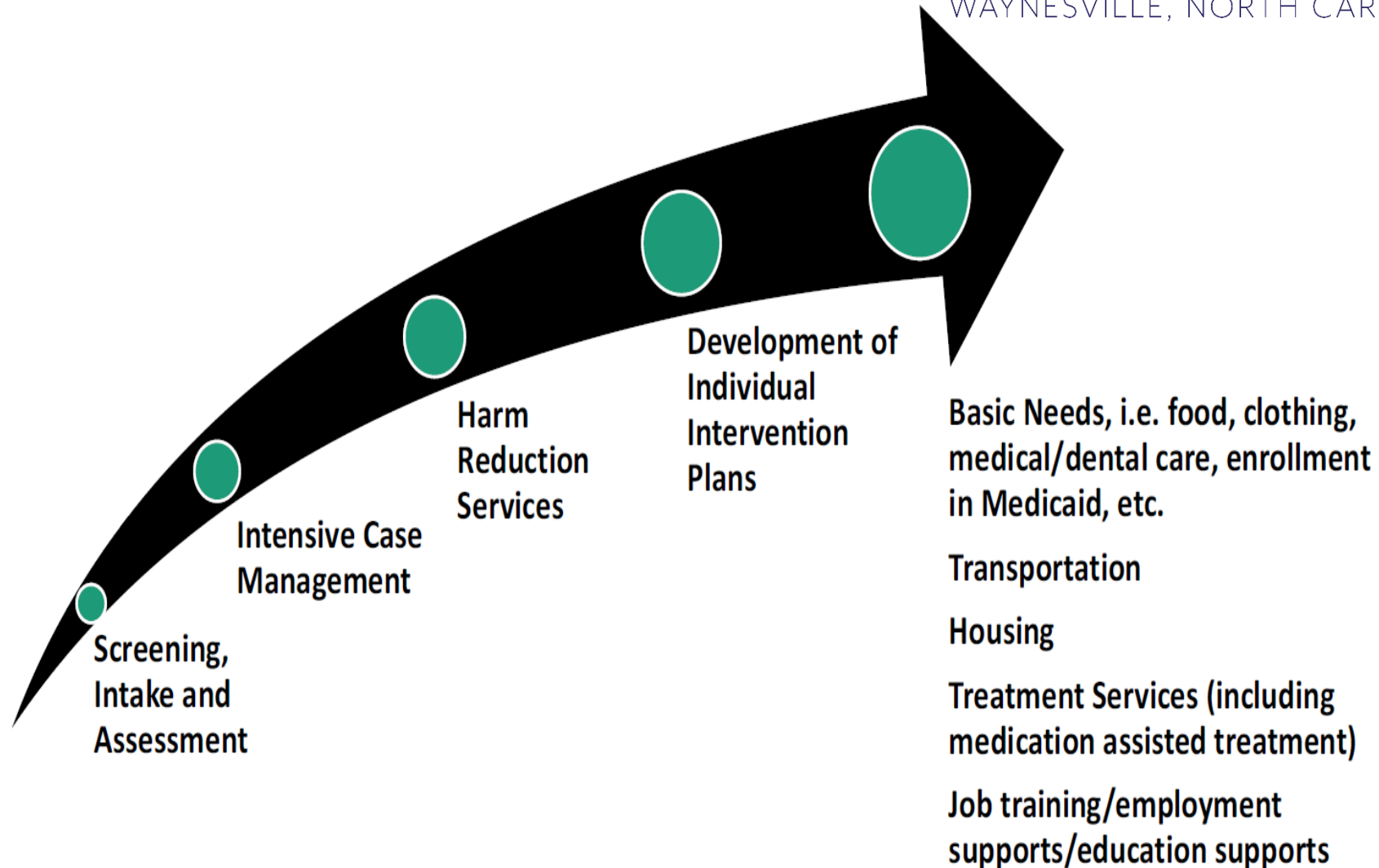
Case Manager

Case Manager Process

Provides immediate individual intake and access to clinical assessment to determine

- **Factors contributing to the person's engagement in substances**
- **Creation of individualized comprehensive treatment plan**
- **Referral to services**

Service Provision





Low • Enforcement • Assisted • Diversion
WAYNESVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA

Program Development

- **Identify Stakeholders**
- **Develop Team**
- **Determine Criteria for Eligibility**
- **Identify Local Resources**
- **Draft MOU**
- **Develop Training for Officers**



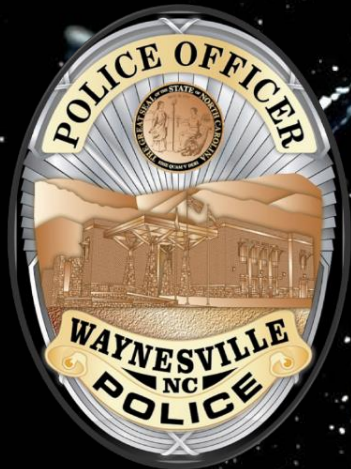
Community Resource Assessment

- **Transportation**
- **Methadone/Suboxone**
- **Case Management**
- **Determining Coverage
(insurance or no insurance?)**
- **Identify Barriers**

Overdose Recovery Response

Follow-Up Made on All Non-Fatal Overdose Calls

- * Follow-Up Team
- * Law Enforcement
- * NC Harm Reduction Coalition
- * Substance Abuse /
Mental Health Treatment



WAYNESVILLE POLICE DEPARTMENT

OVERDOSE RESPONSE REPORT OCA/CAD _____



REPORTING INFO

Officer:	Date:	Time:
Location/Address:		

NAME(S) OF VICTIM (V) AND WITNESS'S (W)

Name:	Name:
Address:	Address:
DOB:	DOB:
Phone:	Phone:
Name:	Name:
Address:	Address:
DOB:	DOB:
Phone:	Phone:

OVERDOSE INFO:

Suspected Drug or Medicine:
Controlled Substance: YES / NO
Method of Use:
Suspected Amount Used:
Intentional or Unintentional:
Evidence/Paraphernalia Seized:
Source of Drug / Controlled Substance:

OVERDOSE RESPONSE:

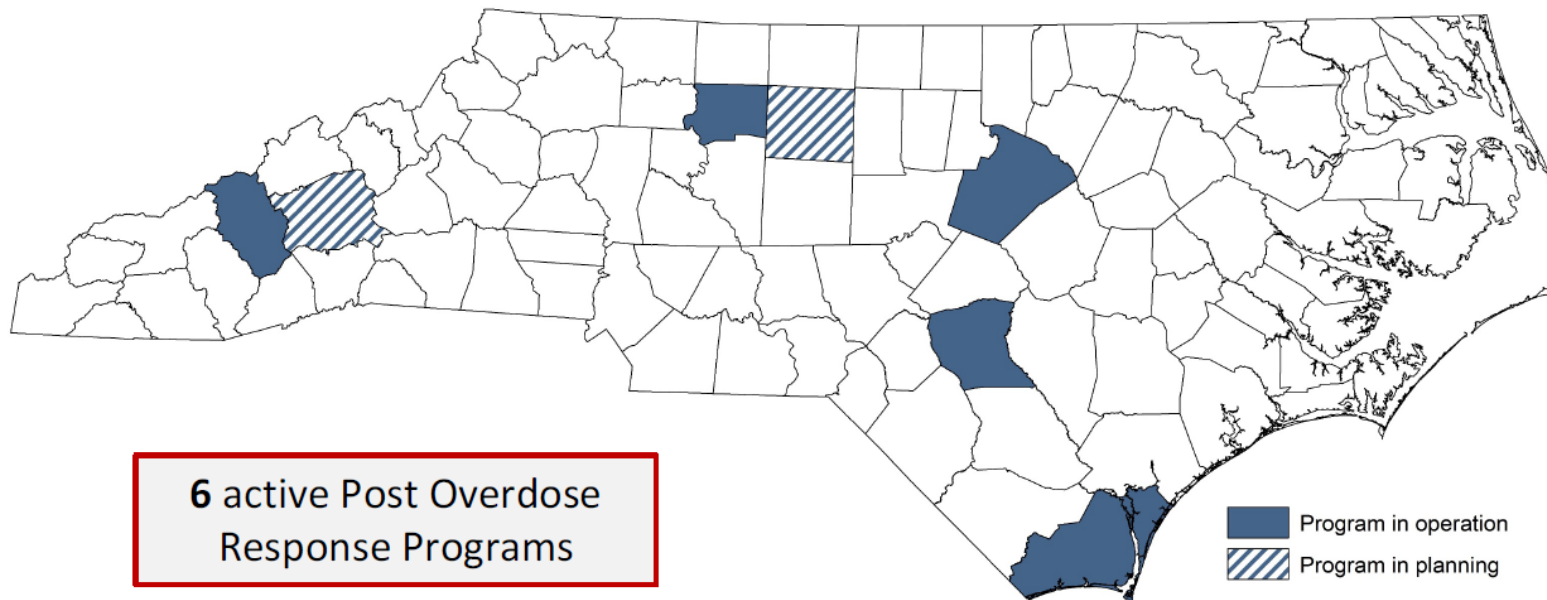
Was anyone present during overdose: YES / NO	
Was Narcan administered: YES / NO	
Was Narcan administered by an LEO: YES / NO	If yes, Name of Officer:
Was subject transported: YES / NO	
Was Overdose Fatal/Non-Fatal:	

Overdose Response Report

Report serves 2 main purposes:

- Investigatory Information
- Overdose Follow-Up

Counties with Post Overdose Response Programs* as of December 31, 2017



*The Post Overdose Response Programs (or Rapid Response Teams) offer support, recovery resources and links to substance use disorder treatment options, overdose prevention education, naloxone, case management, and referrals to syringe exchange programs.

Source: North Carolina Harm Reduction Coalition, January 2018
Analysis: Injury Epidemiology and Surveillance Unit

North Carolina
Injury & Violence
PREVENTION Branch



Waynesville Police
Department



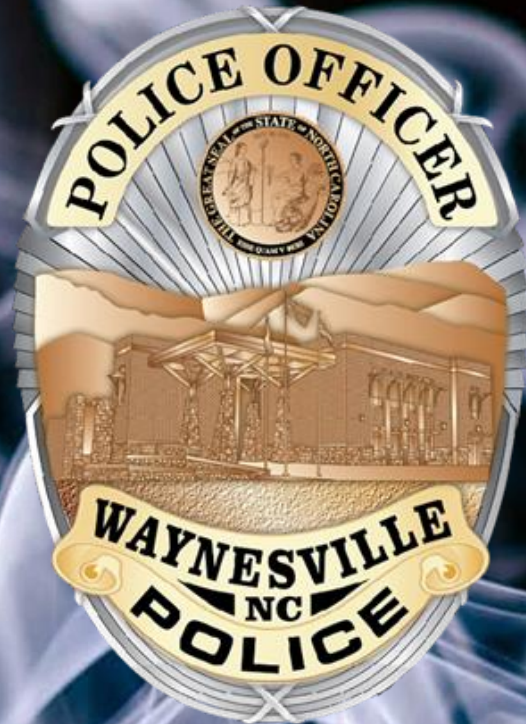
Haywood County Sheriff's
Office

Where Do We Go From Here ?

Attorney General's Opioid Task Force

- * **Naloxone to Law Enforcement and First Responders**
 - * **Treatment in Prison System**
 - * **Add Benzodiazepines (Benzos) to STOP Act Mandate**
 - * **Provide Law Enforcement Access to Controlled Substance Reporting System**
 - * **Deter Diversion by Health Care Providers**
 - * **Control / Elimination of Pain Management Clinics (Pill Mills)**
 - * **Work with President's Commission on Combatting Drug Addiction**
- And the Opioid Crisis (Federal Health Care Systems Share Data, National Inter-Connection of CSRS, Mental Health/Substance Abuse Treatment)**

THANK YOU!



Waynesville Police Department

Procedural Justice

A CAYLA Experience

Ariahn Glass

Miranda Williams

Introduction!

Miranda Williams:

Junior at Asheville High School

CAYLA Intern

Future criminal justice attorney

Introduction

Ariahn Glass

Graduated from Asheville High

Cayla Intern

Future in Law Enforcement

What is Procedural justice?

Procedural justice focuses on how police and other authorities interact with the public.

Fairness within the court system and to allocate resources and discussions with administration of legal proceedings.

“It is a concept that, when embraced, promotes

positive organizational change,

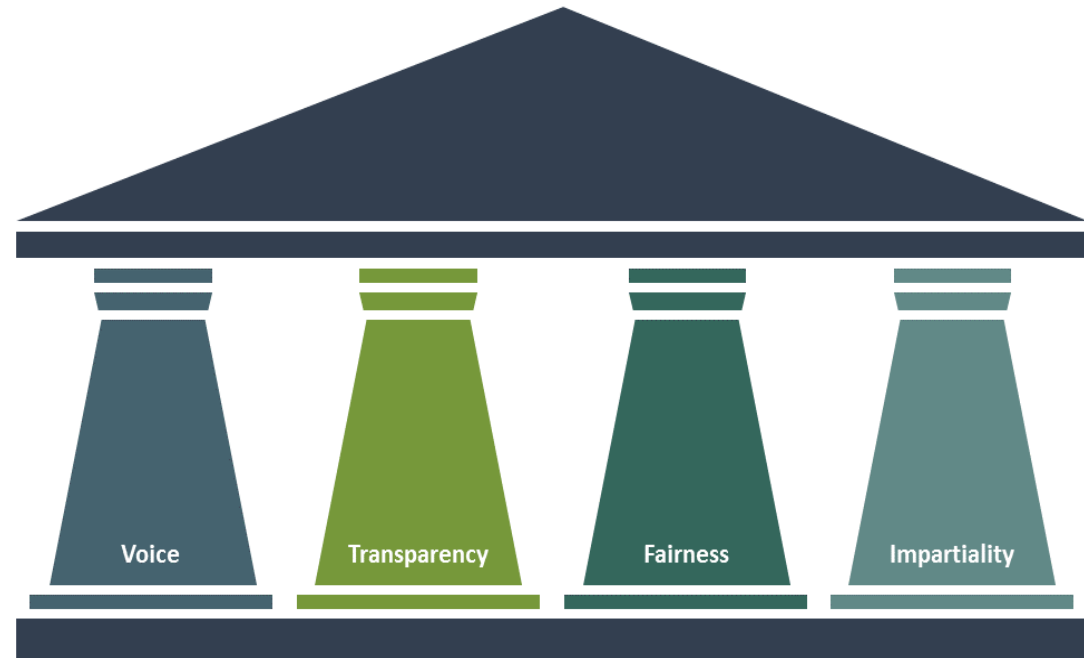
bolsters good relations with the community, and enhances officer



To Ensure Trust

Procedural justice is made up of four categories which are:

1. Fairness
2. Voice
3. Transparency
4. Impartiality



Fairness

Everyone is treated equally regardless of race, religion or appearance

Procedures used to allocate rewards and make decisions

Voice

Ability to be heard speaks volumes because if the court system isn't willing to hear your story, it can appear as though the system is not helping.

If court officials do not appear to be listening, it will appear they are not helping.

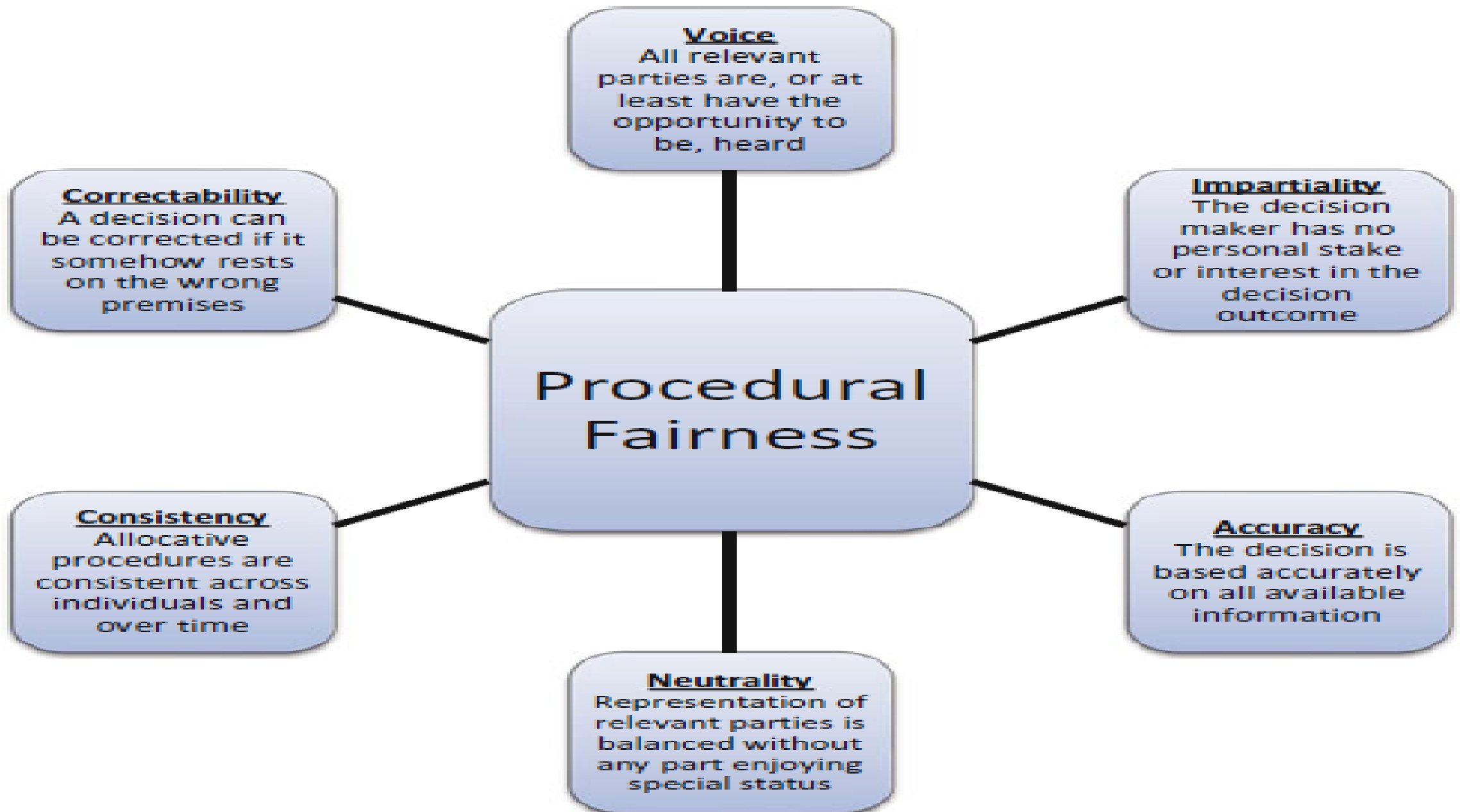
Transparency

Decisions that are made do not rely upon secrecy or deception

For example when officers are as transparent as possible, community members are more likely to accept officers' decisions—even if they are unfavorable to them

Impartiality

- Decisions are made based on relevant evidence or data rather than on personal opinion, speculation, or guesswork



Procedural Justice Observations

- The public's unawareness of how to come to court
- How slow the system moves
- Members of lower wealth communities not having access to certain information.
- Lack of empathy expressed by judicial members and staff.
- Lack of unity.

What can we as a system do better?

- Being responsible with the authority given.
- Connect more with the community in ALL parts.
- Keeping everyone involved and up to date about what's going on in our community. (Important things)
- Building trust
- Informing the community of proper court proceedings
- Do better by our kids and younger generations
 - More bus routes
 - More crosswalks
 - Street lights
 - Recreation centers

Our voices are stronger as one.

References

U.S. Department of Justice <https://cops.usdoj.gov/prodceduraljustice>

U.S. Department of Justice <https://ric-zai-inc.com/Publications/cops-p333-pub.pdf>

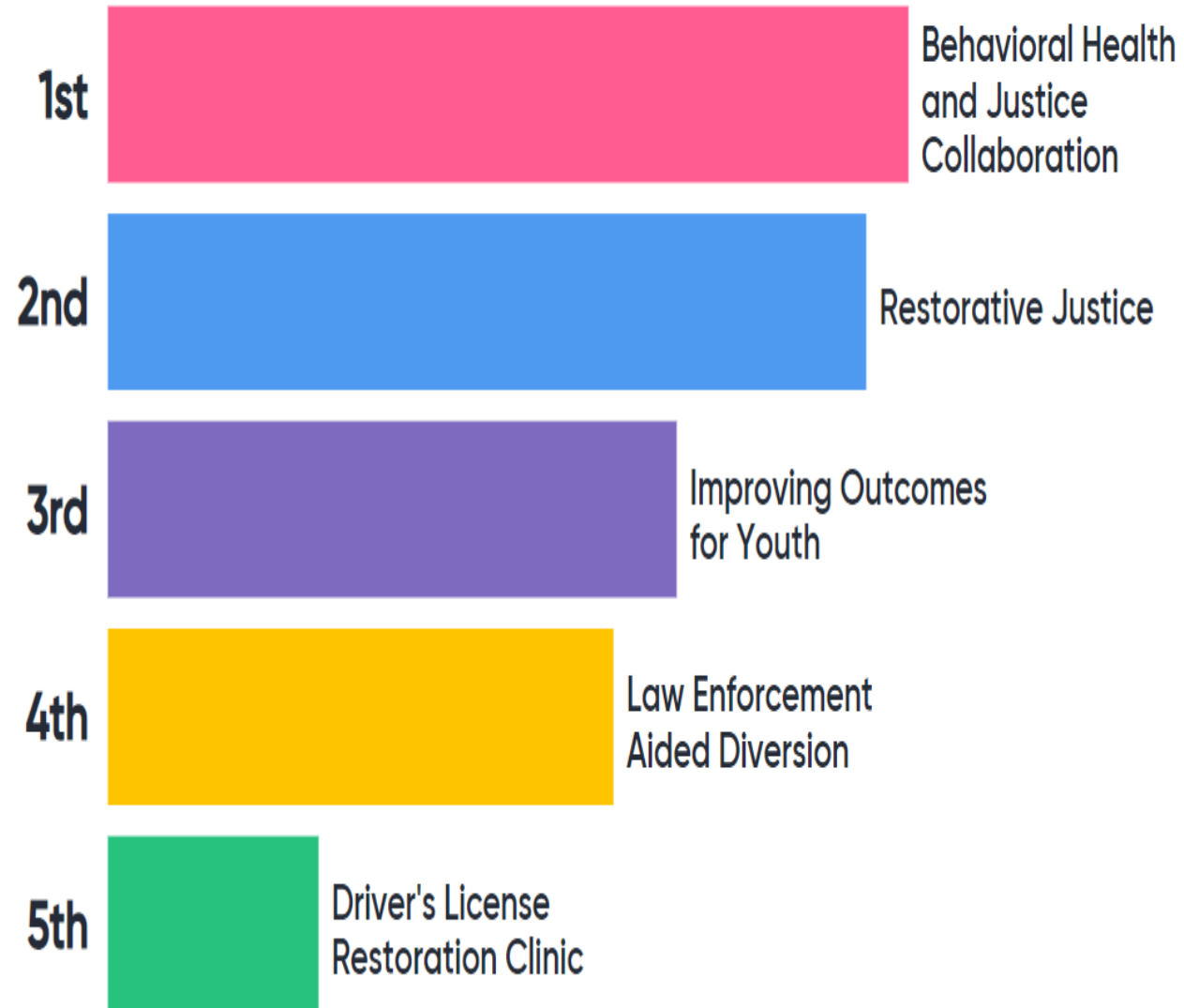
Current Projects

- ✓ Specialty Courts
- ✓ Justice Resource Center (diversions and supportive services)
- Safety and Justice Challenge
 1. Improving Deflection Opportunities
 2. Improving Crisis Response and Familiar Faces Services
 3. Pretrial Enhancement, including implementation of the Public Safety Assessment
 4. Improving Case Processing
- Increasing Community Engagement
- Addressing Racial and Ethnic Disparities
- Raise the Age Implementation
- Community Crisis (IVC) Planning
- Diversion Services Enhancements

Strategic Planning



Rank these items from most important to least important



Thank you!

Next Meeting: September 6, 2019 12:30pm-2:00pm
200 College Street, Ground Floor

