Police Deflection Strategy
Purpose

- Address negative impacts of the opioid crisis
- Deflects people with an SUD away from the criminal justice system
- Reduce drug-related crime: burglaries, shoplifting, etc.
- Reduce rising rates of overdose deaths
- Reduce obstacles preventing access to treatment
Overcoming Obstacles to Care

1. Lack of knowledge regarding where to find help and how to access services
2. Shame and stigma
3. Denial of substance use disorder or substance misuse
4. Costs and lack of insurance
5. Transportation
6. Treatment waiting lists
7. Prior negative treatment experiences
What is Police Deflection?

- The Safe Passage type programs are citizen self-referral systems.
- Individuals with a Substance Use Disorder enter police stations to ask for help accessing addiction treatment services without fear of prosecution.
- Drug-involved individuals initiate the engagement with law enforcement.
- An immediate treatment referral is made with the assistance of behavioral health experts, trained officers and volunteers.
- Individuals who have no health insurance may be provided financial assistance for treatment or other services when available.
Who is Not Eligible?

- Geographic residency restrictions
- Outstanding arrest warrants - exceptions may be granted by the appropriate authorities (States Attorney)
- Danger to others
- Under 18 without parent or guardian consent
- Medically unstable and may require hospitalization
Critical Procedures

- Participant registration
- Waiver, release, hold harmless and indemnification
- Search consent
- Physical search
- Warrant search
- Determined eligible
- CCSO contacted by police department Program Lead
Key Players

Care Coordination Services Organization (CCSO)
- Will County Safe Passage Network uses Family Guidance Centers (FGC)
- Assigns a licensed, vetted behavioral health professional
- On-call 24 hours a day, 7 days a week

Safe Passage Care Coordinator (CC)
- Interviews Participant
- Performs an assessment based on the American Society of Addiction Medicine (ASAM) criteria to determine best treatment options
- Arranges treatment and accompanies participant to care
- May follow up during and after treatment
What Works

❖ Find champions within the department - support and motivate staff, and raise program awareness.

❖ Foster solid relationships with select treatment partners

❖ Involve the whole community.

❖ Gain an understanding of the local population and unique needs or obstacles to overcome.

❖ Develop training programs and train officers and staff.

❖ Gather qualitative and quantitative data.
Will County Safe Passage Network

Safe Passage Network - 50 people to date
• Braidwood C.H.A.N.G.E. 2016
• Lemont 2017
• Lockport 2017
• Mokena 2017
• Romeoville 2018
• Will County Sheriff 2018

Family Guidance Centers, Inc added to facilitate warm handoff to treatment 2018

Safe Passage Network is guided by the Director of Substance Use Initiatives in the Will County Executive Office.

The Director works with each Police Department Chief to standardize the program and trouble shoot any implementation issues. The Director provides linkages between the Police Departments, volunteers, promotion and communications and works to expand the program throughout Will County.

Joliet Township Substance Use Disorder Treatment Grant
Illinois Deflection Programs

Will County Safe Passage Network
• Braidwood C.H.A.N.G.E.
• Lemont
• Lockport
• Mokena
• Romeoville
• Will County Sheriff

Christian County Safe Passage

Dixon & Lee County Sheriff The Safe Passage Initiative

Elgin We Can Help

Lake County A Way Out

Lee County Safe Passage

Lincoln Safe Passages Program

Livingston County Safe Passage

McHenry County A Way Out

McLean County Sheriff Safe Passage Program

Naperville Connect for Life

Rock Island County Sheriff Safe Passage

Rolling Meadows Second Chance

Whiteside County Safe Passage
Community Law Enforcement Partnership for Deflection and Addiction Treatment Act (Public Act 100- 1025)

This Act allows a law enforcement agency to establish a program to facilitate contact between a person and a licensed substance abuse treatment provider for assessment and coordination of treatment.

Section 35(a) of the Community-Law Enforcement Partnership for Deflection and Addiction Treatment Act authorizes the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority to fund law enforcement agencies for services provided by deflection program partners as part of deflection programs subject to subsection (d) of subsection 15 of the Community Law Enforcement Partnership for Deflection and Addiction Treatment Act.
Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority Models

**Model 1 Post-Overdose Response:** initiated by a law enforcement officer, may be multi-disciplinary and may include the distribution of naloxone, in-person contact, relationship building, and access to treatment.

**Model 2 Self-Referral Response:** initiated by an individual going to a police station and offers individuals assistance in obtaining substance use disorder treatment.

**Model 3 Active Outreach Response:** initiated by a police officer through proactive identification of persons likely to misuse substances or have a substance use disorder and a warm handoff is made to a service provider who engages them in treatment.

**Model 4 Community Engagement Response:** initiated by a police officer or law enforcement agency in response to a notification from a community member when no criminal charges are present.

**Model 5 Officer Intervention Response:** pre-arrest diversion programs. The response occurs when criminal charges are present but held in abeyance or citations issued with requirement of treatment.