

### History Of FMHC Development



- Mayor Gray commissioned a task force in January 2013 to address crisis with homeless people in Lexington.
- Task force report cited recidivism in jails as a problem and recommended a MHC
- Decimalization committee formed (multiple stakeholders) to explore alternatives to incarceration
- FCBHC established in 2014. Pilot Program funded by Office of Homeless Intervention and Prevention
- Goals: Reduce recidivism and number to jail days by offering alternative assisted outpatient treatment

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### JAILS AND MENTAL **DISORDERS (SAMHSA)**

- TRAUMA HISTORY LINKED TO REACTIVITY AND INCARCERATION
- Data from 5 yr Court Diversion Study (N=2,122)
- · Any Physical or Sexual Abuse

Lifetime	Cu
Female	95.5%

• Total

rrent 73.9% 92.2%

79.0%







of those in jail with SMI have a co-occurring disorder

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533 Mental **Health Courts** nationwide -We Are Unique

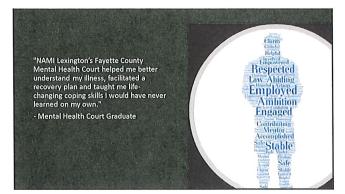
- Focus on Peer Support lived experience
- Network providers and supports
- Focus on skill development
- Wrap arms around participants in early phases until they have tools to operate independently
- Graduation is based on ability to function successfully
  - In TreatmentDrug Free

  - Safely Housed
     Employed

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## **FMHC MISSION**

Protect public safety and reduce the recidivism rate of offenders with mental illness by increasing their wellness using an integrated approach involving court supervision, mental health treatment services, education, employment, and personal accountability. The Mental Health Court seeks positive and long-lasting changes.



# Eligibility for Mental Health Court

- > Defendant has a verified Serious Mental Illness that can be treated
- > Defendant must be eligible under diversion, contempt of court, and or probation
- > Defendant not be classified as a sex- offender or violent offender
- > Defendant must be voluntarily in agreement to engaging in conditions of programming

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### WHO IS ELIGIBLE FOR FMHC DIVERSION?

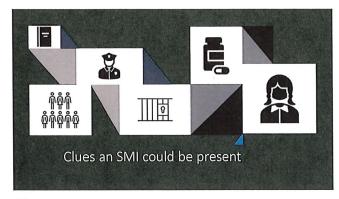
- Serious Mental illness:

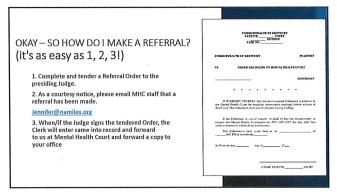
  Someone over 18 having a diagnosable mental, behavlor, or emotional disorder that causes serious functional impairment that substantially interferes with or limits one or more major life activities—SAMI-SA.gov

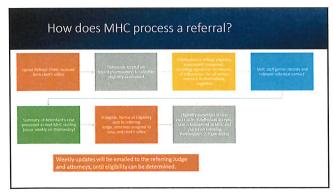
  Coexistence of both a mental health and substance use disorder is referred to as co-occurring disorders

Serious Mental Illness Diagnoses:

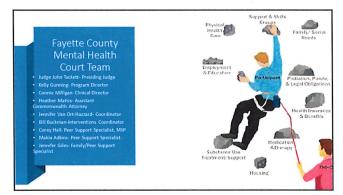
Bipolar Major Depression Schizophrenia/Schizoaffective Disorder Anxiety disorders to include PTSD



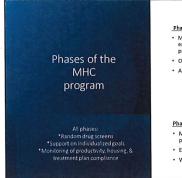












Phase 3: Motivation

- Multiple contacts through month to monitor engagement with community supports and providers
- Optional attendance at skills/support group
- Appearance at court every 3rd week

Phase 4: Wellness

- Maintain engagement with community supports and providers
- Explore Aftercare programming
- Write and share " In Our Own Voice" recovery story.

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- · Access to case management and Access to case management and accountability as requested for maintenance of recovery

  Mentoring opportunities with current participants

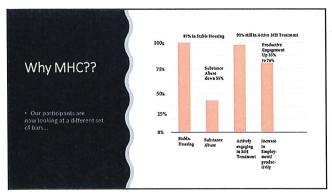
  Weekly processing and skills groups

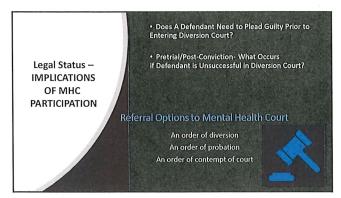
  Voluntary completion of Treatment

  Efficacy Assessments at regular intervals

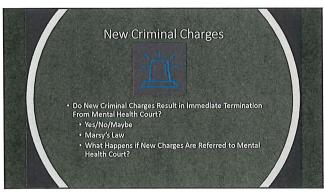
  Incentives for on-going engagement

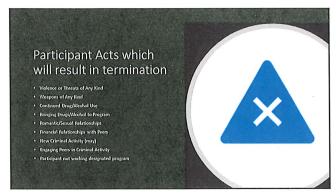
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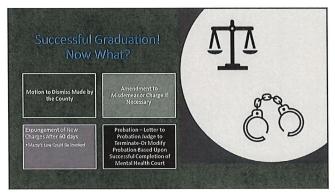




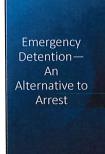








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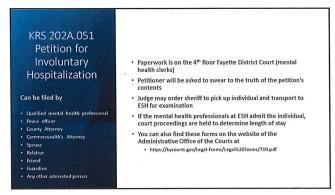


KRS 202A.041 Warrantless arrest and subsequent proceedings.

(1) Any peace officer who has reasonable grounds to believe that an individual is mentally ill and presents a danger or threat of danger to self, family, or others if not restrained shall take the individual into custody and transport the individual without unnecessary delay to a hospital or psychiatric facility...

### KRS 202A.011(2) "Danger" or "threat of danger to self, family, or others" means substantial physical harm or threat of substantial physical harm upon self, family, or others, including actions which deprive self, family, or others of the basic means of survival including provision for reasonable shelter, food, or clothing. What does it mean to be a danger to The statute does not require: yourself or · Suicidal ideation others? Homicidal ideation A person can pose a danger to self or others without intending harm if their symptoms prevent them from accessing/providing the basic means of survival for themselves or their dependents.

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### Petition for Involuntary Hospitalization (AOC-710)

- The key to filling out this form is specificity.
- · Scenario:
- Scenario:
   An individual living in your neighborhood is known to prowl inside fenced yards in the middle of the night and peep into bedroom windows.
   This person is an adult who lives with their parent due to hoving mental health issues (according to the parent). The weather in the early morning hours is below freezing, and they are wearing pajamas.

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The hospital's admission criteria are more stringent than the criteria for filing a petition.

- Belief that individual is mentally ill
   Presents a danger or threat of danger to self, family or others if not restrained

KRS 202A.026:

- KRS 202A.026:

  Mentally ill person

  Montally ill person

  Who presents a danger or threat of danger to self, family or others as a result of the mental illness

  Who can reasonably benefit from treatment

  For whom hospitalization is the least restrictive alternative mode of treatment presently available

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Requires the Court to order an examination by a psychologist or psychiatrist if there are reasonable grounds to believe a defendant is incompetent to stand trial.

### KRS 504.110

- Allows the Court to commit a defendant to a treatment facility if there a substantial probability that the defendant will attain competency in the foreseeable future.
- For Mental Health Court participants that would be ESH.

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