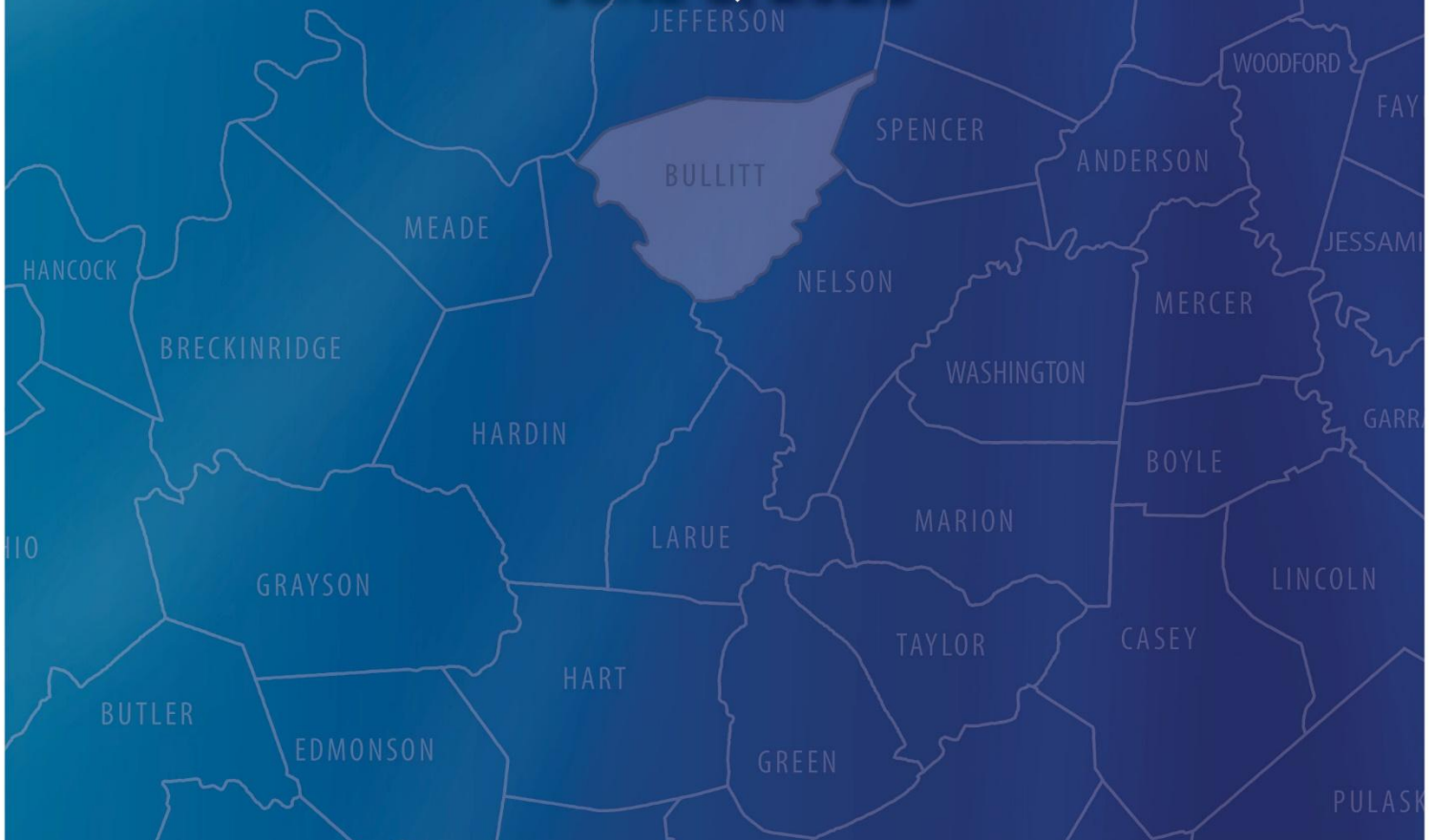




COMMUNITY MAPPING WORKSHOP

BULLITT COUNTY

JUNE 6, 2025



Acknowledgments

Community Mapping is a model unique to Kentucky that integrates the Sequential Intercept Model and Upstream Model to facilitate system mapping across the criminal justice, juvenile justice, and child welfare systems. This innovative approach enhances coordination, identifies service gaps, and strengthens community responses.

The Kentucky Judicial Commission on Mental Health extends our deepest gratitude to the National Center for State Courts (NCSC) for their invaluable guidance and leadership in supporting Kentucky's development, training, and implementation of the Community Mapping Project.

We sincerely thank the Kentucky Administrative Office of the Courts (AOC) specifically, the Office of Statewide Programs, Department of Family and Juvenile Services, Department of Pretrial Services, and Department of Specialty Courts for their leadership, collaboration, and commitment to sustaining Community Mapping for Kentucky courts and their communities. This work would not be possible without the dedicated staff of the Kentucky Administrative Office of the Courts, whose coordination, expertise, and support ensure the success of the Community Mapping Workshops.

Additionally, we extend our heartfelt appreciation to Judge Elisè Spainhour, Judge Rodney D. Burrell, Judge Jennifer E. Porter and Judge Monica Meredith, who served as the lead judges for the event.

We also extend our sincere appreciation to the Robert Alexander Center for providing catering for attendees and to the Bullitt County Cooperative Extension Service graciously offering venue space for this important event.

Finally, we thank all participants of the Community Mapping Workshop for their engagement and commitment to strengthening Kentucky's justice and child welfare systems. Your contributions help drive meaningful change for our communities.



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Introduction

On June 6, 2025, representatives from Bullitt County took part in a Community Mapping Workshop in Shepherdsville, Kentucky. The event was facilitated by Jennifer Braden and Chamie Markey, Behavioral Health Liaisons with the Administrative Office of the Courts. A total of 42 participants from various partnering agencies and organizations engaged in the workshop. This report provides background information and a summary of the workshop's key discussions and outcomes.

Community Mapping integrates the Sequential Intercept Model (SIM) and the National Center for State Courts' (NCSC) Upstream Model, two strategic planning approaches designed to enhance cross-system collaboration and reduce justice system involvement. These frameworks are most effective when applied by a diverse team of stakeholders, including representatives from mental health, substance use services, law enforcement, pretrial services, courts, jails, community corrections, housing, healthcare, social services, individuals with lived experience, and family members.

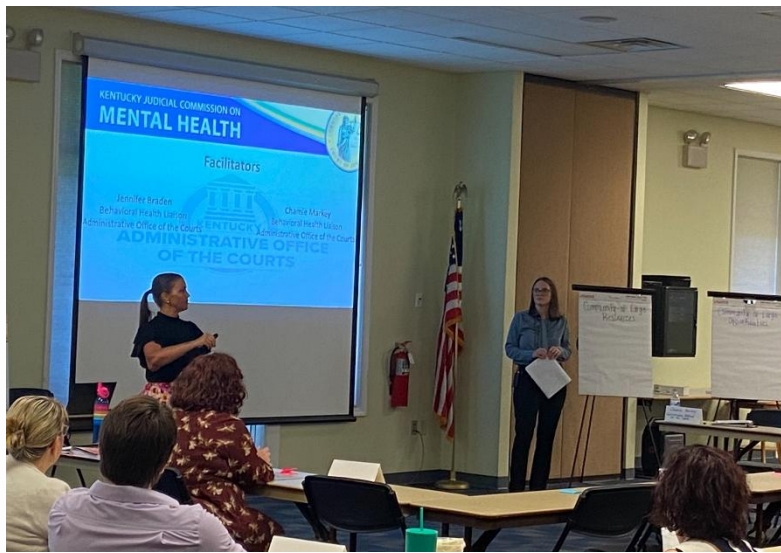
Recognizing the need for a comprehensive approach, the Kentucky Judicial Commission on Mental Health (Judicial Commission) launched an initiative to implement SIM and Upstream throughout Kentucky. Since 2022, the Commonwealth has engaged in statewide criminal justice, child welfare, and juvenile justice mapping to identify existing resources and opportunities for system improvements. More details on this initiative are available on the Judicial Commission's website.

To streamline the process and ease the burden on local communities, the Judicial Commission partnered with NCSC to conduct SIM and Upstream mapping simultaneously. Through this collaboration, Community Mapping was developed, and in June 2024, NCSC conducted a facilitator training in Frankfort, Kentucky, preparing key staff and leaders to guide and implement Community Mapping efforts effectively.



Overview of Community Mapping

Community Mapping was explicitly developed for Kentucky to help communities identify ways for individuals and families to access essential resources, services, and support without becoming involved in the justice system. By combining the Sequential Intercept Model (SIM) and Upstream, this initiative strengthens local planning and collaboration to improve community-based solutions.



SIM is a framework to help communities develop a comprehensive picture of how adults with mental illness and substance use disorders enter and move through the criminal justice system along six distinct intercept points.¹ SIM depicts the criminal justice system as a series of points of “interception” at which an intervention can be made to divert people from the justice system and prevent them from entering or penetrating deeper into the criminal justice

system.² Using the model, a community can identify local resources and gaps in services, decide priorities for change, and develop targeted strategies to increase connections to treatment and recovery support services. For more information on SIM, please see [Appendix A](#).

Upstream is similar to SIM, however, its focus is on how children and families enter and move through the dependency and delinquency systems. By leveraging judicial leadership, court resources, and child welfare and juvenile justice partnerships, Upstream enhances community collaboration and coordination through mapping existing resources, identifying opportunities, and creating a strategic action plan informed by the community map. The collaboration aims to strengthen communities, prevent child maltreat and out-of-home placement, reduce court involvement, and support safe and healthy families. Through a family-centered lens, Upstream focuses on four domains: Community, Families with Risk Factors, Families with Allegations, and Families with Court Involvement. For more information on Upstream, please see [Appendix B](#).

¹ SAMHSA’s GAINS Center brochure for The Sequential Intercept Model: <https://store.samhsa.gov/sites/default/files/d7/priv/pep19-sim-brochure.pdf>

² Munetz, M.R. & Griffin, P.A. (2006). Use of the Sequential Intercept Model as an Approach to Decriminalization of People with Serious Mental Illness. *Psychiatric Services*, 57(4), 544-549.

The Community Mapping framework focuses the community around five areas:

1. What resources are available to the entire community?

This area includes all resources, services, and supports available to the entire community. It is grounded in the social determinants of health, which refer to community factors linked to improved health outcomes and overall quality of life.

2. What resources target protective and preventive risk factors?

This area focuses on programs and services aimed at reducing risk factors for adverse outcomes, such as abuse or neglect, criminal behavior, or substance use. Key resources include screening and assessment, mental health and substance use treatment, cognitive behavioral therapy, trauma-informed care, housing assistance, and support for new and young parents.

3. What resources are available at initial systems contact?

This area highlights resources and interventions available when individuals and families first engage with a system, such as arrest, law enforcement encounters, 911 calls, hotline calls, or referrals to juvenile court.

4. What resources are available to individuals and families with court involvement?

This area focuses on resources, services, and supports for individuals and families involved in the court system, jail, or detention. It includes court-led initiatives, such as specialty courts and case coordination, designed to support individuals throughout the judicial process.

5. What resources are available to support individuals and families returning to or reentering the community?

This category explores services designed to support individuals and families as they transition back into the community. Examples include community corrections programs, educational liaisons, and reunification services.

Bullitt County Community Mapping Workshop

The Bullitt County Community Mapping Workshop followed a structured progression designed to build shared understanding, highlight priorities, and lay the foundation for actionable collaboration. The morning opened with welcoming remarks and an overview of the Sequential Intercept Model (SIM), the Upstream framework, and the day's mapping objectives. Facilitators shared relevant data to ground participants in the current landscape of services and justice system interaction.

Throughout the morning, attendees identified system entry points, described available supports, and mapped how individuals and families engage with the child welfare and justice systems. These discussions helped illuminate both existing strengths and areas for improvement. Process maps can be found in [Appendix F](#) (Criminal Justice), [Appendix G](#) (Child Welfare), and [Appendix H](#) (Juvenile Justice).

In the afternoon, participants prioritized focus areas for Bullitt County and joined breakout groups to develop strategic goals and first steps. The day concluded with group report-outs and a shared commitment to continued progress.

For a detailed overview of workshop activities, please refer to the agenda in [Appendix C](#). A list of workshop attendees is provided in [Appendix D](#).

“Community mapping gave us a shared picture and a shared plan. In a time of dwindling resources mapping gives us the ability to maximize the resources we have. It shows us our strengths and weaknesses. It strengthens our sense of community and strengthens our will to make Bullitt County a better place for all. We are reminded we are all in the same boat and must row together if we are ever going to improve the tragic situations people get caught in. By putting courts, treatment providers, law enforcement, and lived-experience voices at the same table, we moved from describing problems to coordinating solutions that people can actually feel in their daily lives. A heartfelt thanks goes out to each person who gave of their time and knowledge to contribute to this effort.”

— Judge Spainhour

Defining the Current Landscape of Bullitt County

During a Community Mapping Workshop, available data is used to ensure all participants develop a shared understanding of the individuals in their community, their needs, and the extent to which they interact with the child welfare or juvenile justice systems. By viewing, discussing, and interpreting data as a group, communities can identify



gaps in information, test assumptions, recognize strengths, and highlight challenges. In this workshop, facilitators presented data publicly available sources, including information obtained from the AOC. The entire data package can be found in [Appendix E](#).

Resources, Opportunities, and Processes Across the Domains

Attendees participated in a facilitated discussion to compile existing resources and supports, identify opportunities for improvement, and outline key processes. Participants focused on the domains of Protective and Preventative Community Resources, Initial Systems Contact, Individuals and Families with Court Involvement, and Individuals and Families Returning to or Reentering the Community.

The identified resources and opportunities, gathered through pre-survey responses and real-time conversations during the workshop, are provided below. This list is not intended to be comprehensive of all resources available in Bullitt County but serves as a foundational point based on the collaborative efforts of this mapping session.

Community at Large

Table 1: Resources in the Community for Community

Protective and Preventative Community Resources
4-H Camp
988
A Loving Choice Pregnancy Center
Adult Protective Services (ages 18 and older)
Alcoholics Anonymous
Alpha Ministries
Area Technology Center
Astra
Back to School Bash (needs based, give weekend supplies bags)
Bullitt County Extension Office
Bullitt County Health Department
Bullitt County Inter Agency Community Group
Bullitt County Partners in Prevention Coalition
Bullitt County Skills U
Bullitt County Youth Coalition
Bullitt Taxi, LLC
Cabinet for Health and Family Services

Center for Women and Children (educational programs- can provide in the schools)
Charlie Health (caregiver support, intensive outpatient services)
Church food pantries
Community Action Agency
Community food banks
Conservation Camp
Court Appointed Special Advocates (CASA)
Crew
Drug and alcohol education in schools
Eden's Resource Center / Hillview Resource Center
Family Fest
Family Resource and Youth Services Centers (FRYSC)
First Baptist Church food pantry
HANDS (Health Access Nurturing Development Services- Bullitt Health Department)
Harm Reduction Program (Bullitt Health Department)
Hope's Closet
HUD
Isaiah's House
Jefferson Community and Technical College Workforce Development (much be 18 or older and enrolled in college courses)
Journey Church
Kentuckiana Works One-Stop Career Center
Kentucky Adult Career Center
Kentucky Interagency (resources for community at large)
KY @ 11
LEAD Program (Mt. Washington Police Department)
Maeday Counseling Services
Mark 12 Ministries
Mental Health Workgroup
Mt. Washington Community Ministries
Multi-Purpose Community Action Agency

Narcotics Anonymous
Norton Medical Group
Options Unlimited (IDD services)
Parks
Partners in Prevention (pro-social youth activities)
Peace Hospital
Public Library
Reach Program (teen programs, school based)
Riverview Opportunity Center
Robert Alexander Center
Salt River Behavioral Health
Seven Counties
Shepherdsville Church of Nazarene
Southeast Christian
Sports Complex
Telehealth mental health services in schools
The Brook Hospital (DuPont)
The Spot/ Goodwill (youth resources and adult opportunity center for 18–24-year-olds)
Transformations
Turnaround Resource Center (food, GED, clothing, housing and household items, referral resource. Not income based/ available to all)
U of L Health
Veteran's Affairs
Vocational Rehabilitation
Yellow Checker Cabs
Youth Football

Table 1: Opportunities for Community

Protective and Preventative Opportunities for Community
Access to mental health treatment services (telehealth, decreased wait times, safe space to do new health visits, insurance access)

Access to safe and affordable housing
Afterhours resource connections and crisis services
Awareness for faith-based groups to better understand community needs (housing, crisis, etc.)
Cross-system collaborations
Establish and promote ways to increase public awareness of available resources
Establish connections with mental health and primary care physicians before court involvement
Expand and enhance guardianship services
Expand faith-based resources in community
Expand Goodwill opportunities past the age of 24
Expand IDD (Intellectual and Development Disability) service accessibility
Expanded services for individuals with autism
Expanding community education to reduce stigma around mental health, substance use, and justice involvement
Explore ASAP Board Development (Agency for Substance Abuse Policy)
Find funding for long-term mental health housing options (specifically for individuals with severe mental illness)
Flexible employment opportunities to better meet court requirements
Free family counseling options
Homelessness (need of shelters, supports such as case management, after hour services)
Increase awareness of telehealth services at the library
Increase community partners willing to partner with Bullitt Health Department to put out Naloxone boxes
Increase LEAD agency support to boost various program awareness
Inpatient mental health services
In-patient mental health services
Medicaid connectors
Need for expanded community-based supports and resource accessibility
Prevention education in schools

Providing reliable, easy to navigate service information beyond online platforms (e.g., Facebook) to reach broader audiences
Quick response team development
Resources to help communities apply for and manage grants/funding that strengthen prevention, intervention, and reentry supports
Resources to support individuals served by Adult Protective Services
Reunification services
Schools develop alternative ways to address behavioral health needs when a family is court involved
Stable internet connections for mental health services (telehealth access)
Strengthen inter-agency knowledge sharing to better connect the public with services
Substance use services and supports
Support for uninsured and underinsured adults in accessing needed care
Transportation
Trauma prevention education
Voucher programs for housing or emergency housing
Voucher programs for uninsured and underinsured individuals to receive quick access to mental health treatment
YMCA camps and connection services

Initial Systems Contact

Table 2: Resources for Initial Systems Contact

Initial Systems Contact Resources
Angel Program
Bullitt County Dispatch
Bullitt County Sheriff's Department
Cabinet for Health and Family Services
City Police Departments
Emergency Medical Services (EMS)

Kentucky State Police (KSP)
Mount Washington Police Department
Pretrial Services
School Resource Officers
Shepherdsville Fire Department

Table 3: Opportunities for Initial Systems Contact

Initial Systems Contact Opportunities
Being more self-reliant with community and county behavioral health resources (decrease reliance on Jefferson County)
Domestic violence education and awareness beginning in the school system
In school resource hubs for at risk youth
Include collaborations with peer mentors at time of initial contact (in addition to police, Cabinet, EMS, etc.)
Mental health education
Resources and additional educational opportunities for school resource officers to be aware of current resources and provide to students
Senate Bill 150 preventing relationship discussions in school systems (how can educational efforts continue)
Support for youth experiencing sexual trauma
Veteran's Affairs and Pretrial educational opportunities (processes associated with both agencies to better understand justice-involved veteran needs)
Youth crisis services and accessibility
Youth peer mentoring programs for at risk youth

Individuals and Families with Court Involvement

Table 4: Resources for Individuals and Families with Court Involvement

Individuals and Families with Court Involvement Resources
Batters Intervention program (BIP)

Bullitt County Alternative School
Bullitt County Teen Drug Court
Commonwealth Attorney
County Attorney's Office
Court Appointed Special Advocates
Court Designated Worker Program
Department of Family and Juvenile Services
Department of Public Advocacy
Drug Court
FAIR Team
Families Moving Beyond Abuse (FMBA)
Legal Aid
Mental Health Court
Naloxone access in detention center
New Hope Foster Home
Probation and Parole
Veterans Justice Program (VJP)
Youth Villages Intercept Program (foster care services, reunification, safe space for visitations, prevention services)

Table 5: Opportunities for Individuals and Families with Court Involvement

Individuals and Families with Court Involvement Opportunities
Angel Program to go with Child Protective Services on calls or attend court
Anger management classes
Education about traumatic brain injuries
Expanded transportation options to reduce missed appointments or court dates
Extra support services for court involved youth after placements
Funding for drug testing (when court ordered but no available funds)
Health relationship classes

Increase in dual-diagnosis providers
Increase respite care options
Reduce barriers to long-term housing for justice-involved individuals and families
Reliable way to report to or communicate with Veteran's Affairs and report when a veteran is involved in civil court proceedings
Resource guides for specific populations such as those with IDD, brain injuries, veterans
Stabilization of home services through increased case management
Support services for juveniles with Cabinet involvement
Voucher programs for justice-involved families and individuals

Individuals and Families Returning to/Reentering the Community

Table 6: Resources for Individuals and Families Returning to/Reentering the Community

Individuals and Families Returning to/Reentering the Community Resources
Central Kentucky Reentry Council
Goodwill Opportunity Centers

Table 7: Opportunities for Individuals and Families Returning to/Reentering the Community

Individuals and Families Returning to/Reentering the Community Opportunities
Awareness and education of what safe spaces to increase engagement
Increased peer support services
In-home services expansion
More staffing agencies
Reliable transit access to improve follow-through with reentry and recovery plans
Resources for kids who have aged out of the foster system
Responsiveness and increased support for youth entering care or returning to family
Safe spaces for reunification or visitation to occur

Supportive housing options to assist with reentry and reduce report system involvement
--

Transportation

Missing Partners

In addition to identifying resources and opportunities, participants recognized key partners who were not present at the Community Mapping Workshop but would be valuable for future discussions and advancing this work. The missing partners include:

Behavioral health representative from hospital
Bullitt County Jailer
Churches
Department of Aging and Independent Living
Dusty Lay
Family Resource and Youth Services Centers (FRYSC)
Goodwill representative
HANDS coordinator
KYNector
Primary care physicians
Public Library
School board representative
School resource officer
School supervisors
Second chance employers
The Turnaround Center
Tiffany Reynolds
United Way

Identifying Priorities and Developing Action Plans

Facilitators provided guidance on selecting priorities and developing action plans. Each participant received three votes to indicate their top choices. Similar opportunities were grouped, and the three highest-ranked priorities were selected for action planning.

The three priorities identified in Bullitt County were access to safe and affordable housing, improving transportation access, and 24-hour crisis service resources.

Participants chose a priority area to focus on and collaborated with others to develop high-level action plans. Each team then presented their plans to the whole group, allowing for questions and feedback. A brief description of the chosen topic areas can be found below. The completed action plans can be found in Appendices I through [K](#).



Access to Safe and Affordable Housing

The Access to Safe and Affordable Housing subgroup is committed to expanding access to safe, affordable, and transitional housing beyond Section 8 for adults, youth, and families by raising awareness of homelessness-related barriers and reducing associated stigma.

Transportation Access

The Transportation Access subgroup is focused improving transportation access for justice-involved individuals and families by addressing mobility limitations, reducing barriers, and supporting long-term stability and success.

24-Hour Crisis Services

The 24-Hour Crisis Stabilization subgroup is dedicated to improving 24-hour access to crisis services and strengthen cross-system communication to ensure individuals in crisis receive timely, coordinated, and effective support.



Next Steps and Recommendations

Kentucky has a strong history of embracing change, and the Kentucky Judicial Commission on Mental Health has taken a comprehensive approach to engagement through various initiatives leading up to this report and its recommendations.

1. Reach out to the individuals who were missing to engage them.

Community Mapping participants identified key system partners who were not present but whose expertise could help advance the priority areas (see [page 16](#) of this report). As work progresses, it is crucial to engage these individuals and continually assess, “Who is missing?” When bringing in new partners, provide an overview of Community Mapping, explain the priority areas and action plans, and highlight the value of their participation and potential roles. Designate Community Mapping participants to reach out to missing partners and incorporate this task into the Action Plan to track progress effectively.

2. Plan for disseminating the work.

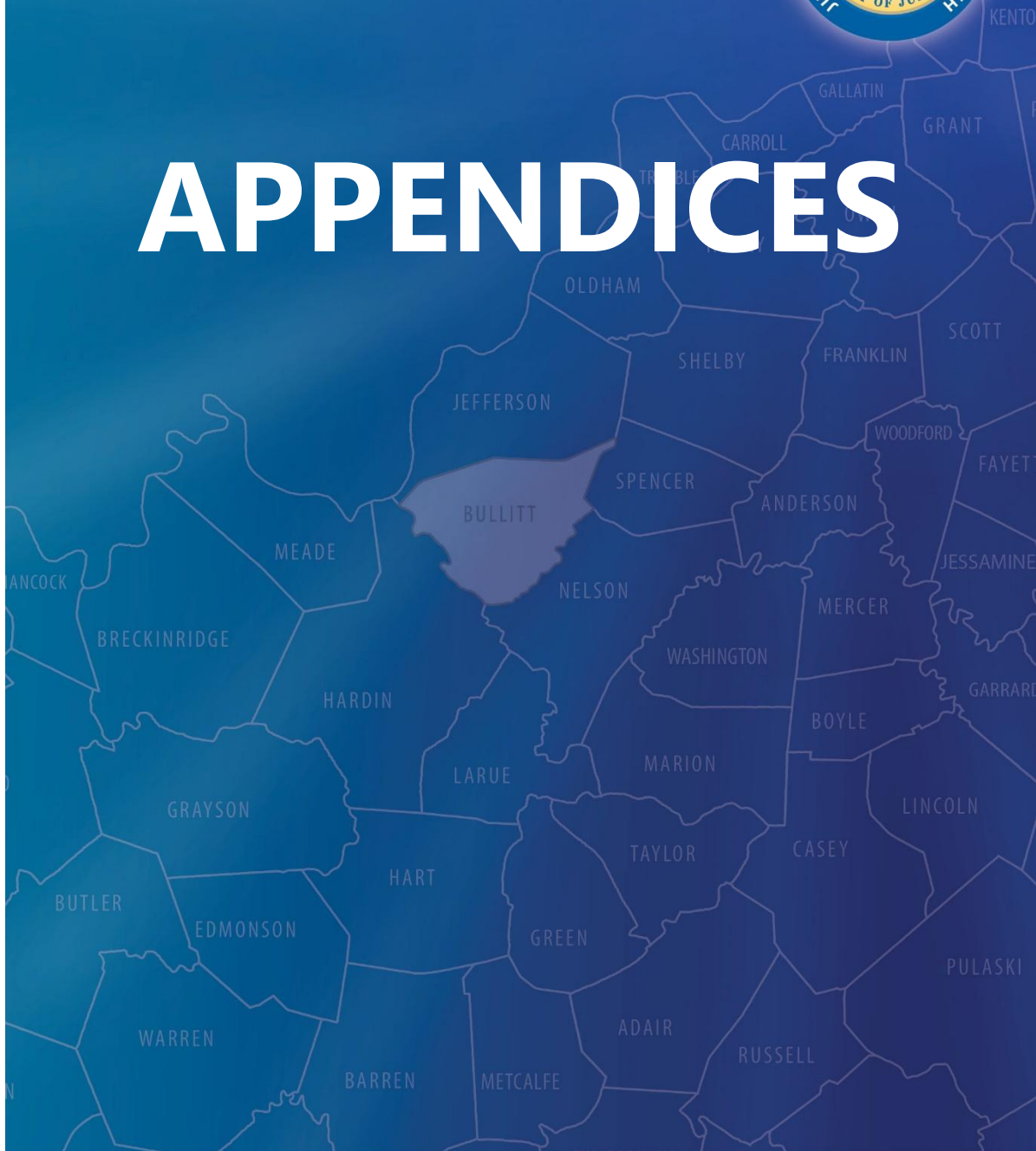
Develop a strategy to inform the community about Community Mapping, share priority areas and Action Plans, and provide updates on progress. This plan may involve existing community groups and collaboratives or by engaging the broader community. Communicating this work helps attract new partners, align with ongoing initiatives, leverage available resources, and highlight successes and advancements.

3. Continue working on Action Plans and reporting on progress.

The group’s dedication to their work and commitment to collaboration is clear. To ensure continued progress, we recommend establishing a structured plan for oversight of the Action Plans and defining how progress will be monitored. Regular collaborative meetings already taking place present an opportunity to incorporate Action Plan updates as a standing agenda item. These meetings should also serve as a platform for discussing challenges, identifying solutions, and addressing barriers. Implementing a system for ongoing monitoring and evaluation will help track progress, highlight areas for improvement, and allow for necessary adjustments, ultimately supporting the successful implementation of initiatives and driving meaningful outcomes.



APPENDICES



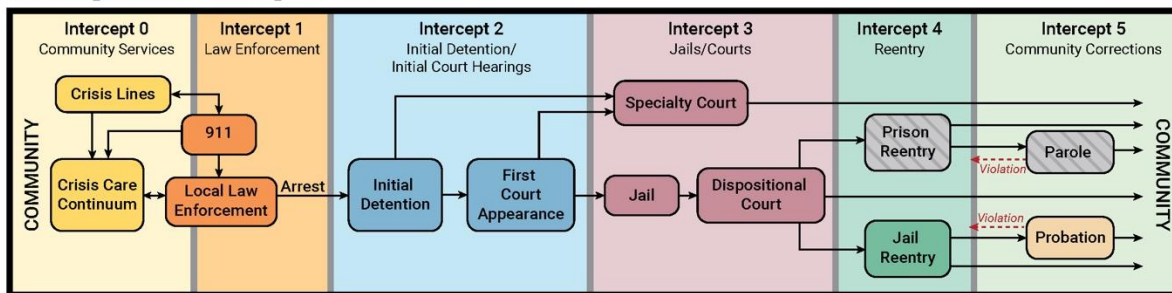
APPENDIX A Sequential Intercept Mapping (SIM)

THE SEQUENTIAL INTERCEPT MODEL

Advancing Community-Based Solutions for Justice-Involved People with Mental and Substance Use Disorders



The Sequential Intercept Model



Key Issues at Each Intercept

Intercept 0

Mobile crisis outreach teams and co-responders. Behavioral health practitioners who can respond to people experiencing a mental or substance use crisis or co-respond to a police encounter.

Emergency department diversion. Emergency departments (EDs) can provide triage with behavioral health providers, embedded mobile crisis staff, and/or peer specialist staff to provide support to people in crisis.

Police-behavioral health collaborations. Police officers can build partnerships with behavioral health agencies along with the community and learn how to interact with individuals experiencing a crisis.

Intercept 1

Dispatcher training. Dispatchers can identify mental or substance use crisis situations and pass that information along so that Crisis Intervention Team officers can respond to the call.

Specialized police responses. Police officers can learn how to interact with individuals experiencing a crisis in ways that promote engagement in treatment and build partnerships between law enforcement and the community.

Intervening with frequent utilizers and providing follow-up after the crisis. Police officers, crisis services, and hospitals can reduce frequent utilizers of 911 and ED services through specialized responses.

Intercept 2

Screening for mental and substance use disorders. Brief screens can be administered universally by non-clinical staff at jail booking, police holding cells, court lock ups, and prior to the first court appearance.

Data-matching initiatives between the jail and community-based behavioral health providers.

Pretrial supervision and diversion services to reduce episodes of incarceration. Risk-based pre-trial services can reduce incarceration of defendants with low risk of criminal behavior or failure to appear in court.

Intercept 3

Treatment courts for high-risk/high-need individuals. Treatment courts or specialized dockets can be developed, examples of which include adult drug courts, mental health courts, and Veterans treatment courts.

Jail-based programming and health care services. Jail health care providers are constitutionally required to provide behavioral health and medical services to detainees needing treatment, including providing access to medication-assisted treatment (MAT) for individuals with substance use disorders.

Collaboration with the Veterans Justice Outreach specialist from the Veterans Health Administration.

Intercept 4

Transition planning by the jail or in-reach providers. Transition planning improves reentry outcomes by organizing services around an individual's needs in advance of release.

Medication and prescription access upon release from jail or prison. Inmates should be provided with a minimum of 30 days' medication at release and have prescriptions in hand upon release, including MAT medications prescribed for substance use disorders.

Warm hand-offs from corrections to providers increase engagement in services. Case managers that pick an individual up and transport them directly to services will increase positive outcomes.

Intercept 5

Specialized community supervision caseloads of people with mental disorders.

MAT for substance use disorders. MAT approaches can reduce relapse episodes and overdoses among individuals returning from detention.

Access to recovery supports, benefits, housing, and competitive employment. Housing and employment are as important to justice-involved individuals as access to mental and substance use treatment services. Removing criminal justice-specific barriers to access is critical.

Implementing Intercept 0

Crisis Response

Crisis response models provide short-term help to individuals who are experiencing mental or substance use crisis and can divert individuals from the criminal justice system. Crisis response models include:

- Certified Community Behavioral Health Clinics
- Crisis Care Teams
- Crisis Response Centers
- Mobile Crisis Teams

Police Strategies

Proactive police responses with disadvantaged and vulnerable populations are a unique method of diverting individuals from the criminal justice system. Proactive police response models include:

- Crisis Intervention Teams
- Homeless Outreach Teams
- Serial Inebriate Programs
- Systemwide Mental Assessment Response Teams

Sequential Intercept Model as a Strategic Planning Tool

The **Sequential Intercept Model** is most effective when used as a community strategic planning tool to assess available resources, determine gaps in services, and plan for community change. These activities are best accomplished by a team of stakeholders that cross over multiple systems, including mental health, substance use, law enforcement, pretrial services, courts, jails, community corrections, housing, health, social services, people with lived experiences, family members, and many others. Employed as a strategic planning tool, communities can use the **Sequential Intercept Model** to:

1. Develop a comprehensive picture of how people with mental and substance use disorders flow through the criminal justice system along six distinct intercept points: (0) Community Services, (1) Law Enforcement, (2) Initial Detention and Initial Court Hearings, (3) Jails and Courts, (4) Reentry, and (5) Community Corrections
2. Identify gaps, resources, and opportunities at each intercept for adults with mental and substance use disorders
3. Develop priorities for action designed to improve system and service-level responses for adults with mental and substance use disorders

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History and Impact of the Sequential Intercept Model

The Sequential Intercept Model (SIM) was developed over several years in the early 2000s by Mark Munetz, MD, and Patricia A. Griffin, PhD, along with Henry J. Steadman, PhD, of Policy Research Associates, Inc. (PRA). The SIM was developed as a conceptual model to inform community-based responses to the involvement of people with mental and substance use disorders in the criminal justice system.

After years of refinement and testing, several versions of the model emerged. The "linear" depiction of the model found in this publication was first conceptualized by Dr. Steadman of PRA in 2004¹ through his leadership of a National Institute of Mental Health-funded Small Business Innovative Research grant awarded to PRA. The linear SIM model was first published by PRA in 2005² through its contract to operate the GAINS Center on behalf of the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA). The "filter" and "revolving door" versions of the model were formally introduced in a 2006 article in the peer-reviewed journal *Psychiatric Services* authored by Drs. Munetz and Griffin.³ A full history of the development of the SIM can be found in the book *The Sequential Intercept Model and Criminal Justice: Promoting Community Alternatives for Individuals with Serious Mental Illness*.⁴

With funding from the National Institute of Mental Health, PRA developed the linear version of the SIM as an applied strategic planning tool to improve cross-system collaborations to reduce involvement in the justice system by people with mental and substance use disorders. Through this grant, PRA, working with Dr. Griffin and others, produced an interactive, facilitated workshop based on the linear version of the SIM to assist cities and counties in determining how people with mental and substance use disorders flow from the community into the criminal justice system and eventually return to the community.

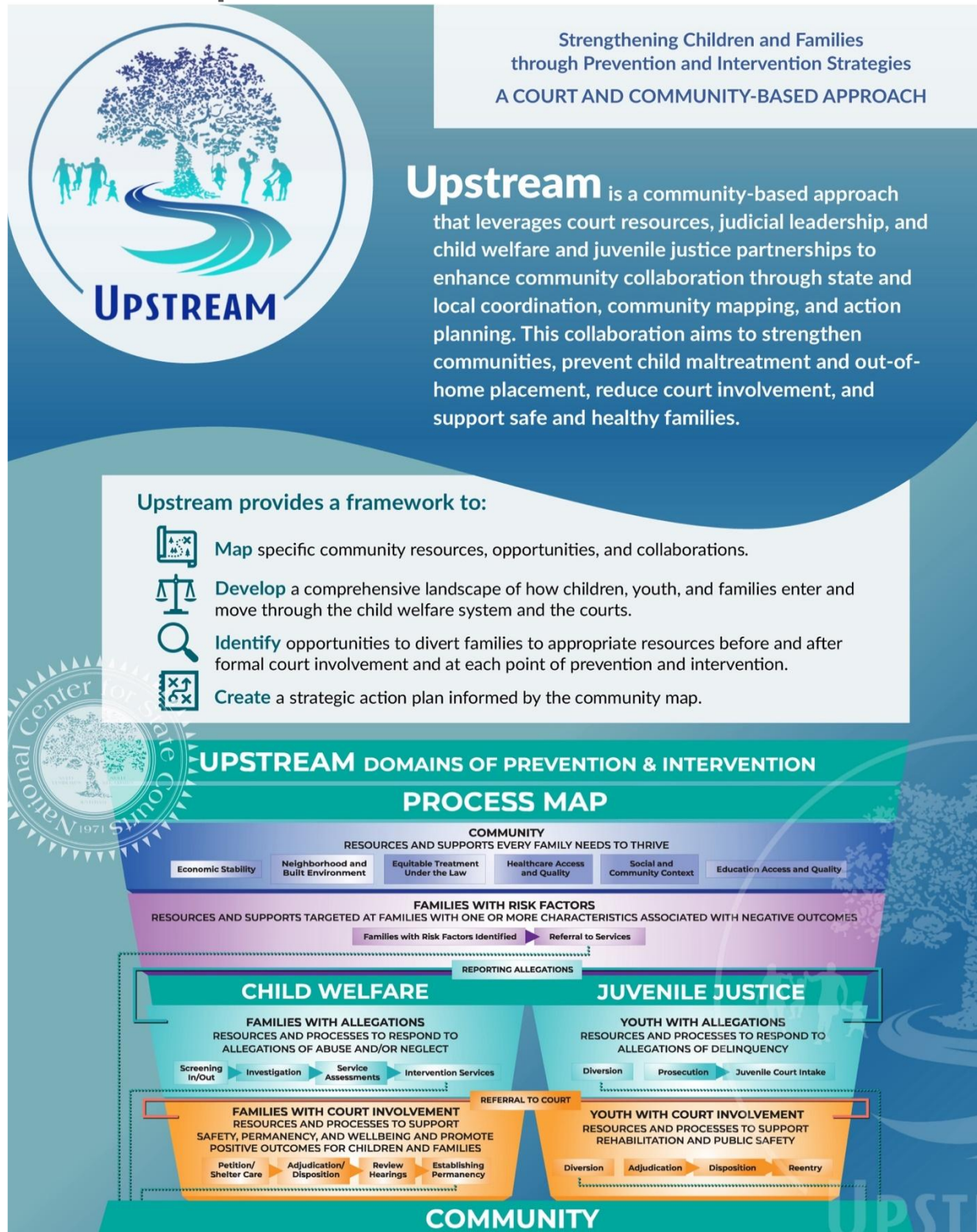
During the mapping process, the community stakeholders are introduced to evidence-based practices and emerging best practices from around the country. The culmination of the mapping process is the creation of a local strategic plan based on the gaps, resources, and priorities identified by community stakeholders.

Since its development, the use of the SIM as a strategic planning tool has grown tremendously. In the 21st Century Cures Act,⁵ the 114th Congress of the United States of America identified the SIM, specifically the mapping workshop, as a means for promoting community-based strategies to reduce the justice system involvement of people with mental and substance use disorders. SAMHSA has supported community-based strategies to improve public health and public safety outcomes for justice-involved people with mental and substance use disorders through SIM mapping workshop national solicitations and by providing SIM mapping workshops as technical assistance to its criminal justice and behavioral health grant programs. In addition, the Bureau of Justice Assistance has supported the SIM mapping workshop by including it as a priority for the Justice and Mental Health Collaboration Program grants.

With the advent of Intercept 0, the SIM continues to increase its utility as a strategic planning tool for communities who want to address the justice involvement of people with mental and substance use disorders.⁶

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4. Griffin, P.A., Iellorun, K., Mulvey, E.P., DeMarteo, D., & Schuber, G.A. (Eds.). (2015). *The sequential intercept model and criminal justice: Promoting community alternatives for individuals with serious mental illness*. New York: Oxford University Press. DOI: 10.1093/medpsych/9780199826759.001.0001.
5. 21st Century Cures Act, Pub. L. 114-255, Title X.V, Section B, Section 14021, codified as amended at 41 U.S.C. 3797aa, Title , Section 2991.
6. Aorell, D., Parker, T.W., Noether, G.D., Steadman, H. J., & Case, B. (2017). Revising the paradigm for jail diversion for people with mental and substance use disorders: Intercept 0. *Behavioral Sciences & the Law*, 35, 380-395. DOI: 10.1002/bsl.2300.

APPENDIX B Upstream



APPENDIX C Agenda

Community Mapping Workshop: Bullitt County

Agenda: June 6, 2025

8:00 AM – 4:30 PM

Registration
Welcome and Opening Remarks <i>Honorable Elisè Givhan Spainhour, 55th Judicial Circuit Judge, Division II</i>
Framing the Conversation: Introductions with Purpose
Setting the Stage: Overview of Sequential Intercept Model, Upstream, and Community Mapping
Understanding the System: Key Touchpoints in Justice & Child Welfare
Defining the Community Landscape Through Data
Break
Mapping the Community: Identifying Resources and Opportunities <ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ Community at Large➤ Initial System Contact➤ Court Involvement➤ Reentry and Reunification
Lunch (Provided by the Robert Alexander Center)
From Vision to Strategy: Action Planning 101
Spotlighting Priorities: Identifying Key Priority Areas
From Vision to Action: Group Action Planning
Break
Action Planning: Group Report Out
Next Steps: The Path Forward
Closing Reflections and Remarks <i>Honorable Elisè Givhan Spainhour, 55th Judicial Circuit Judge, Division II</i>
Adjourn

APPENDIX D List of Attendees

Last Name	First Name	Agency
Baker	Tammy	Bullitt County Attorney's Office
Baker	Miranda	Department of Pretrial Services
Barr	Hayley	Bullitt County Health Department
Burress	Rodney	Kentucky Court of Justice, 55 th Judicial District
Cooke	Perry	Mark 12 Ministries / Outreach Thrift Store
DiMaria	Laura	Department of Pretrial Services
Dufton	Will	Bullitt County Mental Health Court
Golden	Deborah	Department of Juvenile Services
Hatfield	Sonny	Department of Veteran Affairs
Huffman	Dar	Mt. Washington Police Department
Hutchison	Chad	Bullitt County Adult Education
Kaissieh	Rana	Department of Community Based Services
Kummer	Mark	Reach Program
Marsh	Cristina	Jefferson Community and Technical College, Adult Education Services
Massengill	Ali	Youth Villages
Masters	Monica	Department of Specialty Courts

McAfee	Anne	Commonwealth Attorney's Office
McHargue	Angela	Bullitt County Family Court, Division II
McMahan	Karis	Department of Pretrial Services
Michel	Kayti	Seven Counties
Moody	Brittany	Robert Alexander Center
Mouser	Lena	UK Tap Program
Mudd	Michael	Alpha Ministries Reach, Rescue, and Restore
Nichols	Elizabeth	Department of Specialty Courts
Overly-Miller	Carolyn	Department of Community Based Services
Pate	Rachel	Administrative Office of the Courts
Porter	Jennifer	Kentucky Court of Justice, 55 th Judicial District
Potter	Krishanda	Department of Corrections
Scripps-Matchuny	Margaret	Center for Women and Children
Sigal	Stephanie	U of L Peace Hospital
Silcox	Tonya	Seven Counties
Spainhour	Elise	Kentucky Court of Justice, 55 th Judicial District
Sprague	Olivia	Charlie Health
Stotts	Kayce	Department of Specialty Courts
Stover	Billy	Department of Family and Juvenile Services
Sylvester	Stacie	Reach Program

Thacker	Shane	Department of Specialty Courts
Thornton	Shannon	CASA of the River Region
Troutman	Amanda	Commonwealth Attorney's Office
Warner	Greg	Department of Family and Juvenile Services
Young	Rita	Adult Protective Services
Zubar	Adam	Department of Public Advocacy

APPENDIX E **Data**

Figure 1. Percentage of Children that Exited Out of Home Care (DCBS 2024-2025)

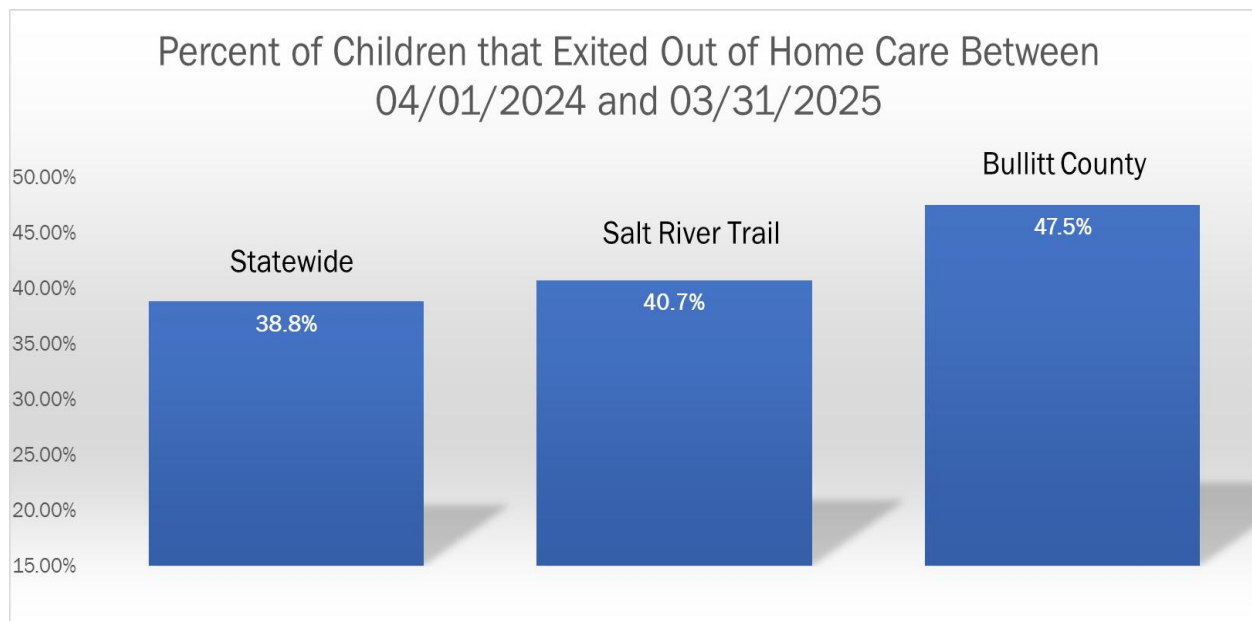


Figure 2. Demographics: Age by Percentage of Population (2023)

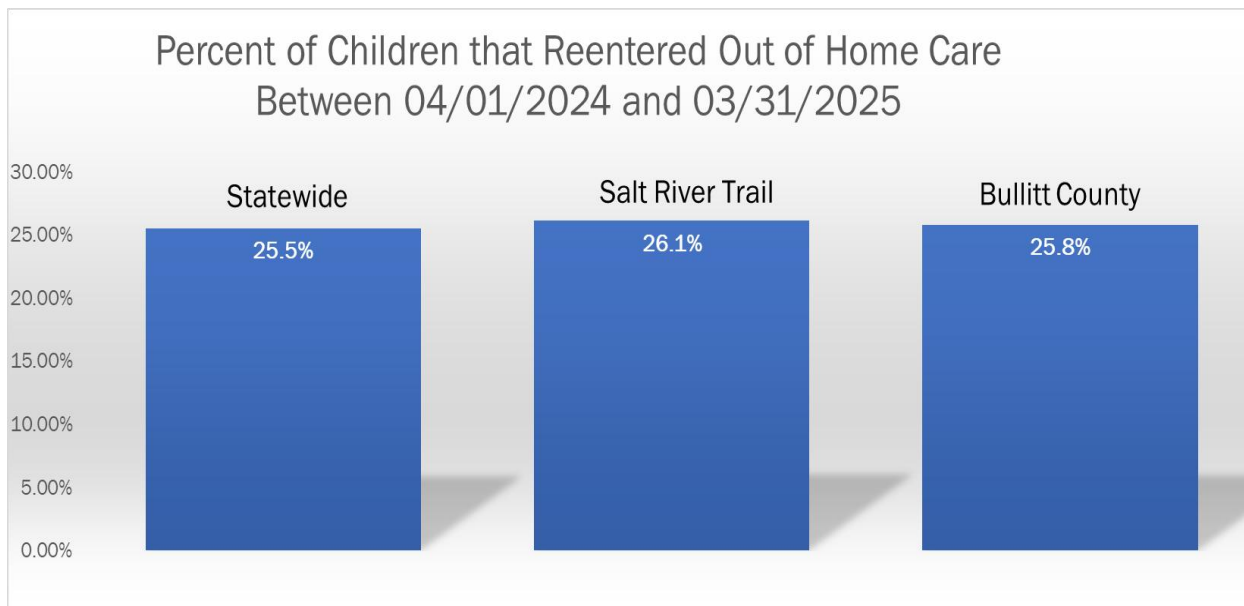


Figure 3. Employment Rates (2024)

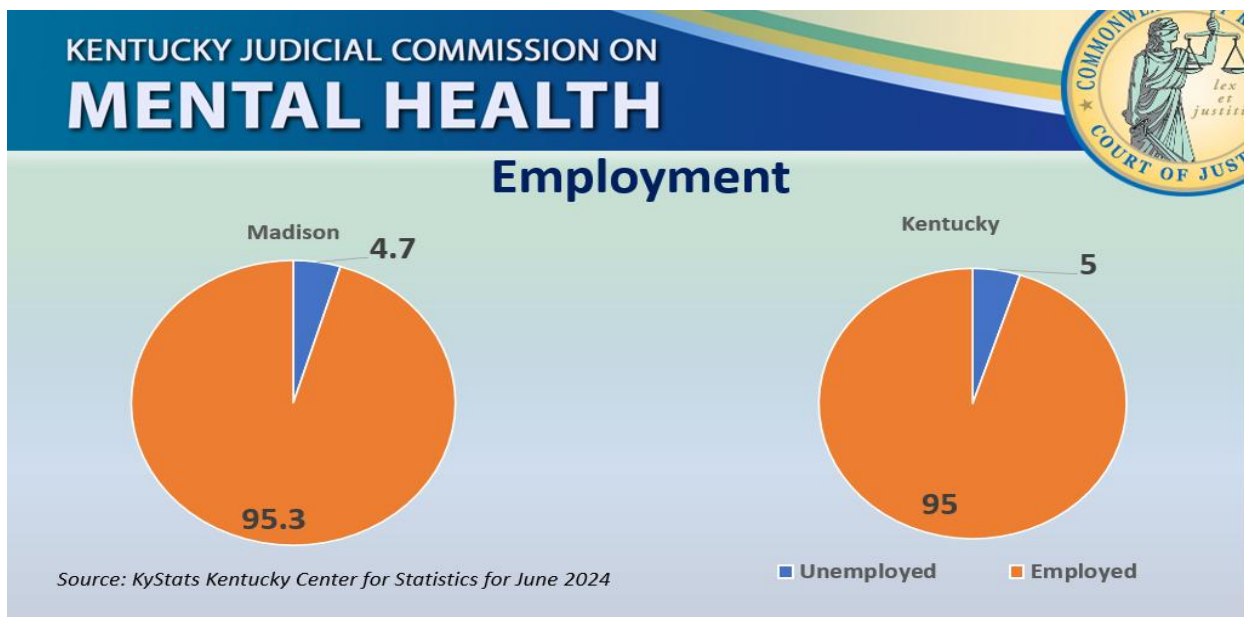


Figure 4. Residents Residing at or Below Poverty Level (2023)

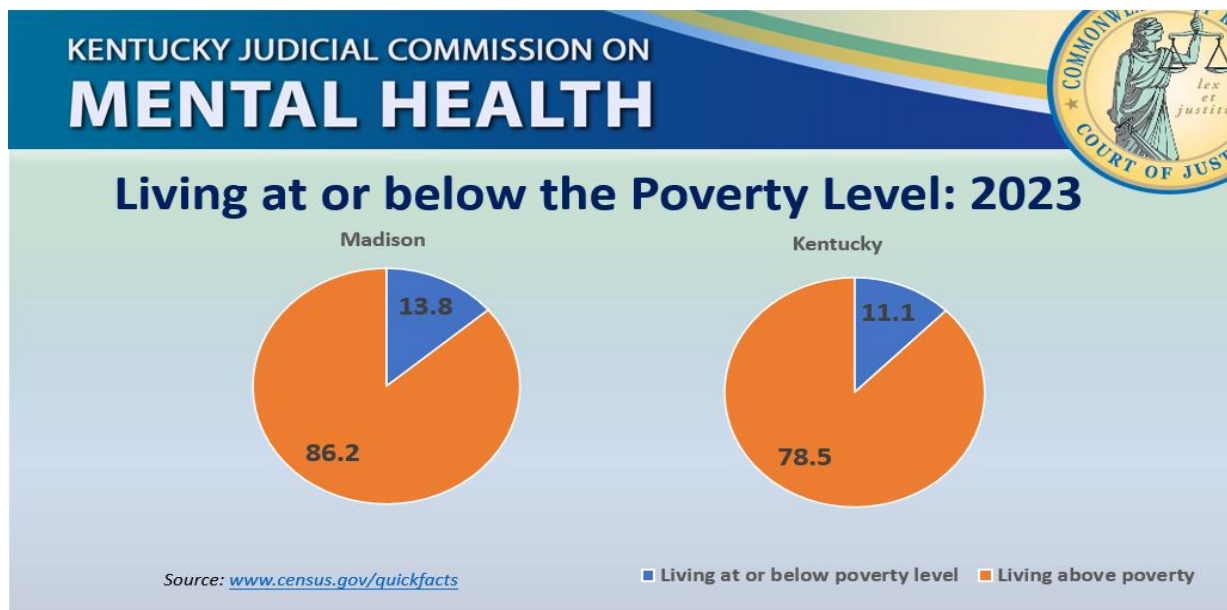


Figure 5. Access (2023)

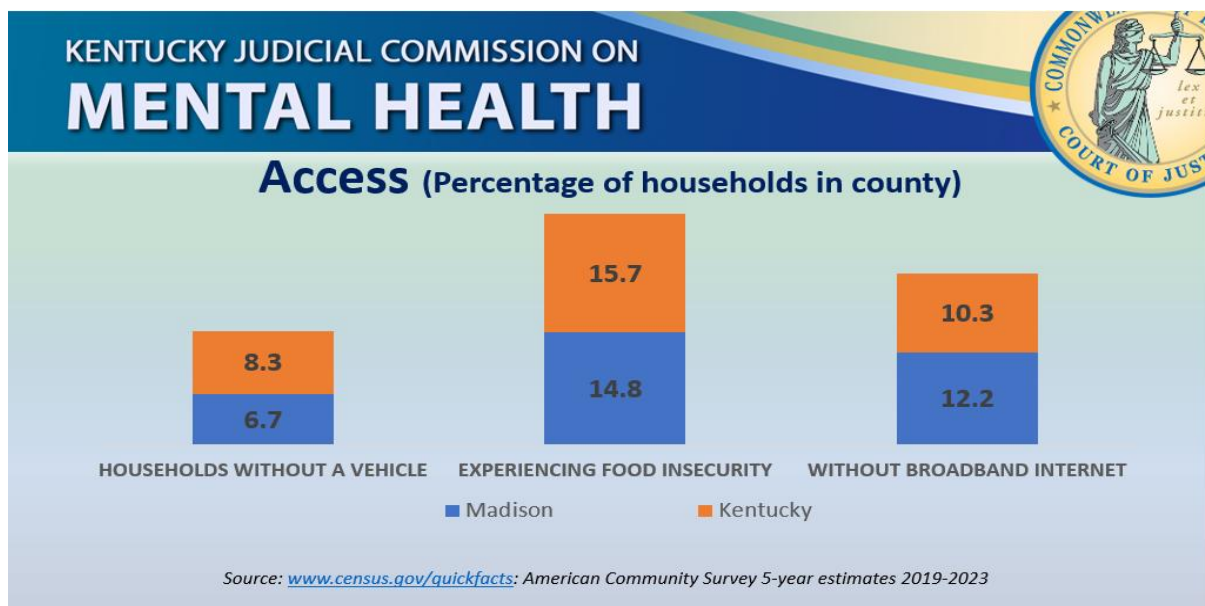


Figure 6. Percentage of Students Experiencing Homelessness (2023)

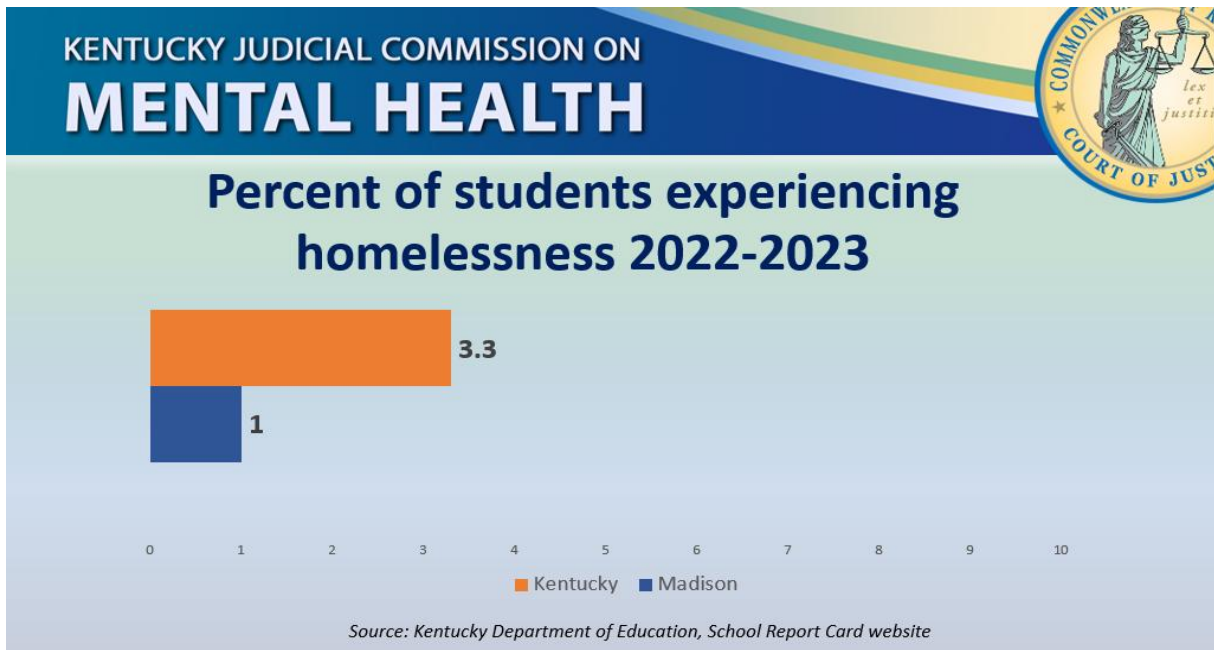


Figure 7. Education Levels by Percentage of Population (2023)

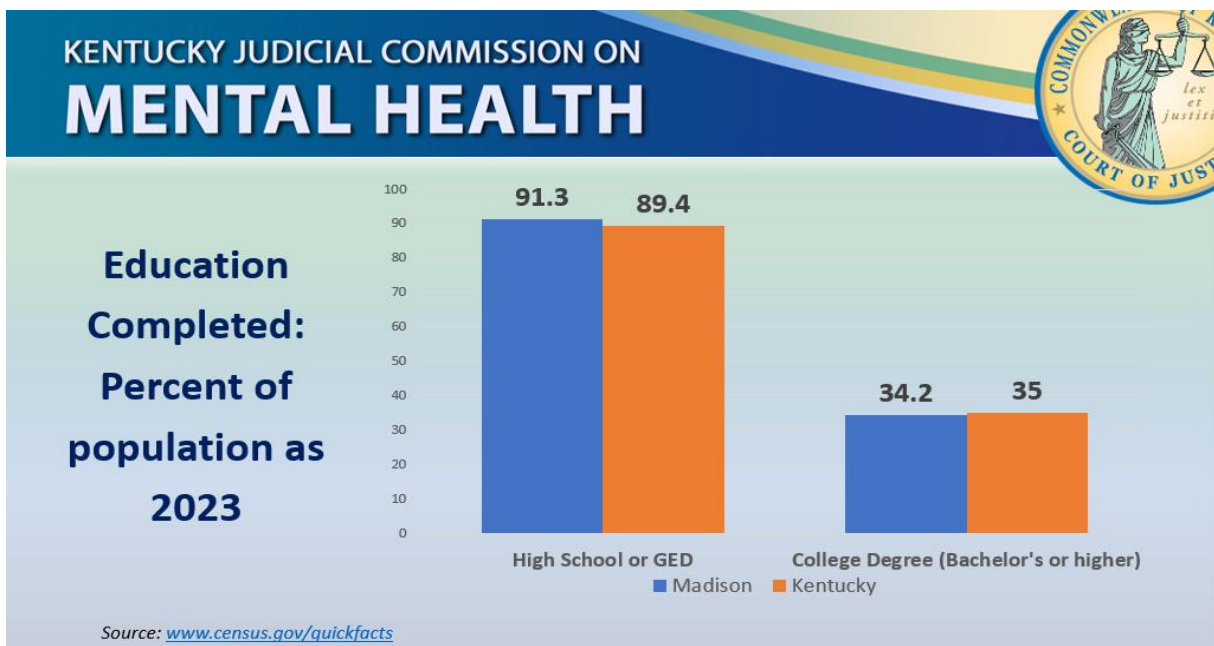


Figure 8. Suicide and Drug Overdose Rates (2022)

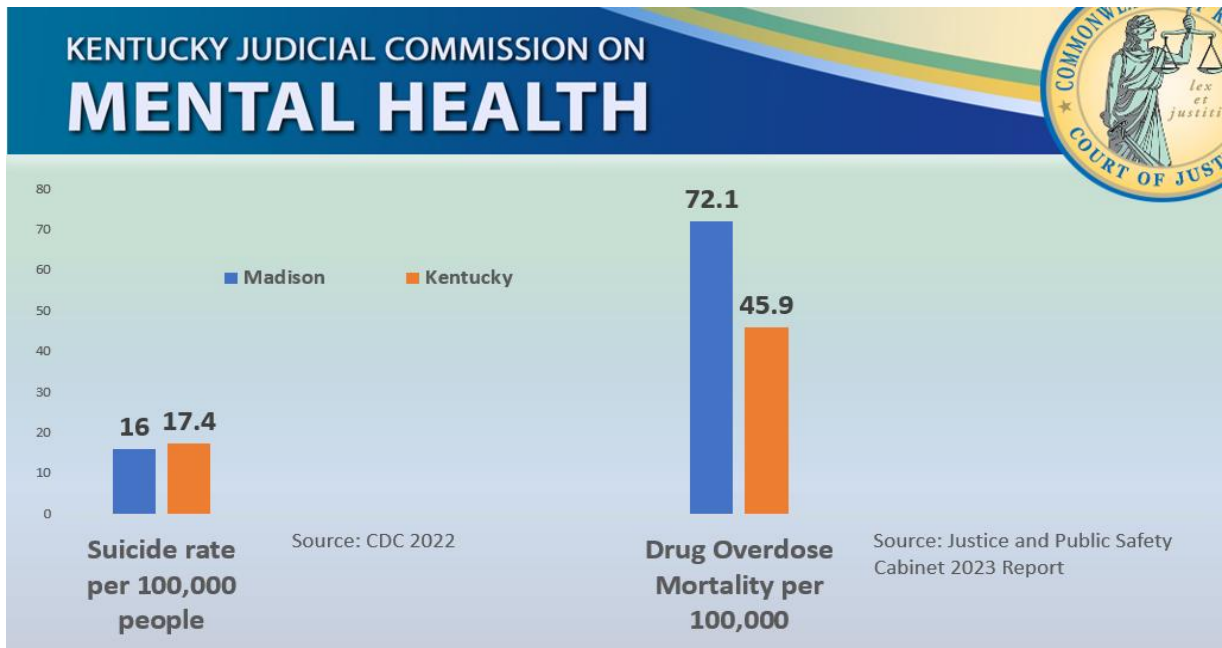


Figure 9. Involuntary Commitment Cases Filed CY (2019-2023)

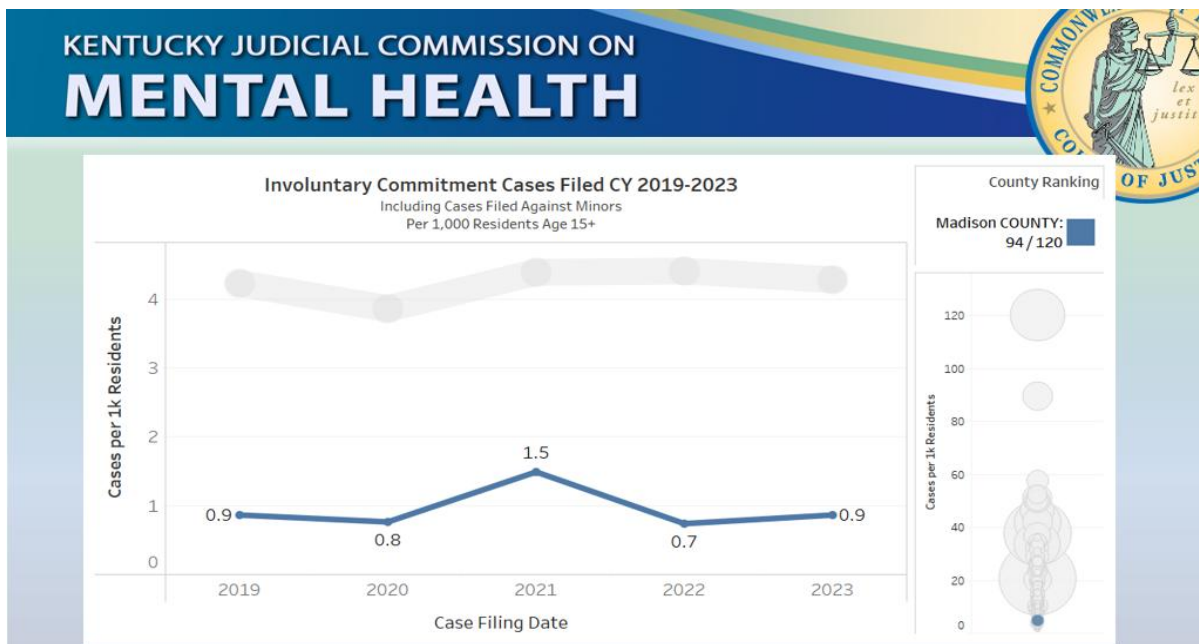


Figure 10. Child Welfare (2021)

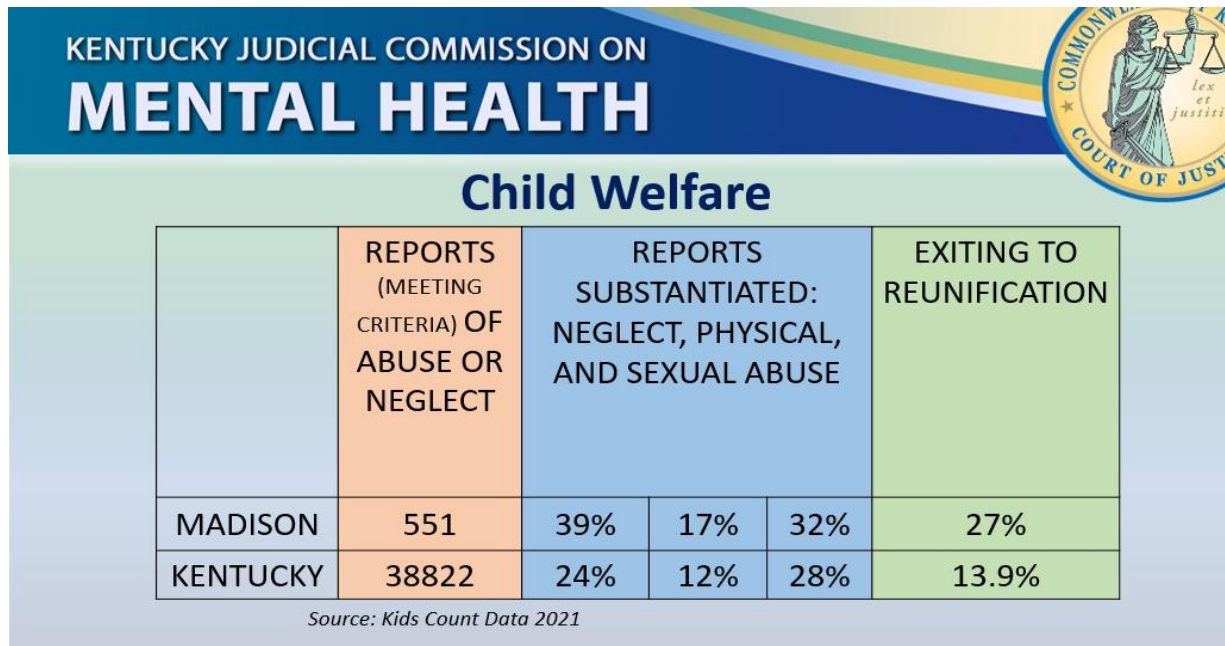


Figure 11. Child Welfare: Percent of Children that Reentered Out of Home Care (2021-2024)

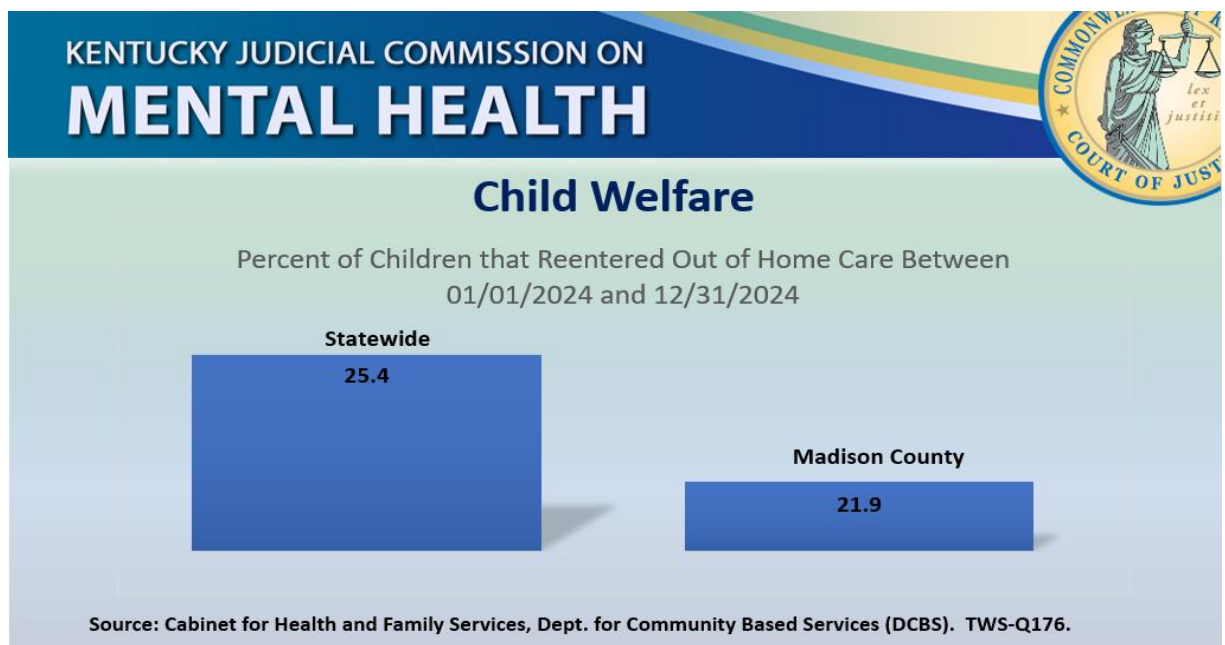


Figure 12. Child Welfare: Average Months in Care for Children Exiting Out of Home of Care (2021-2024)

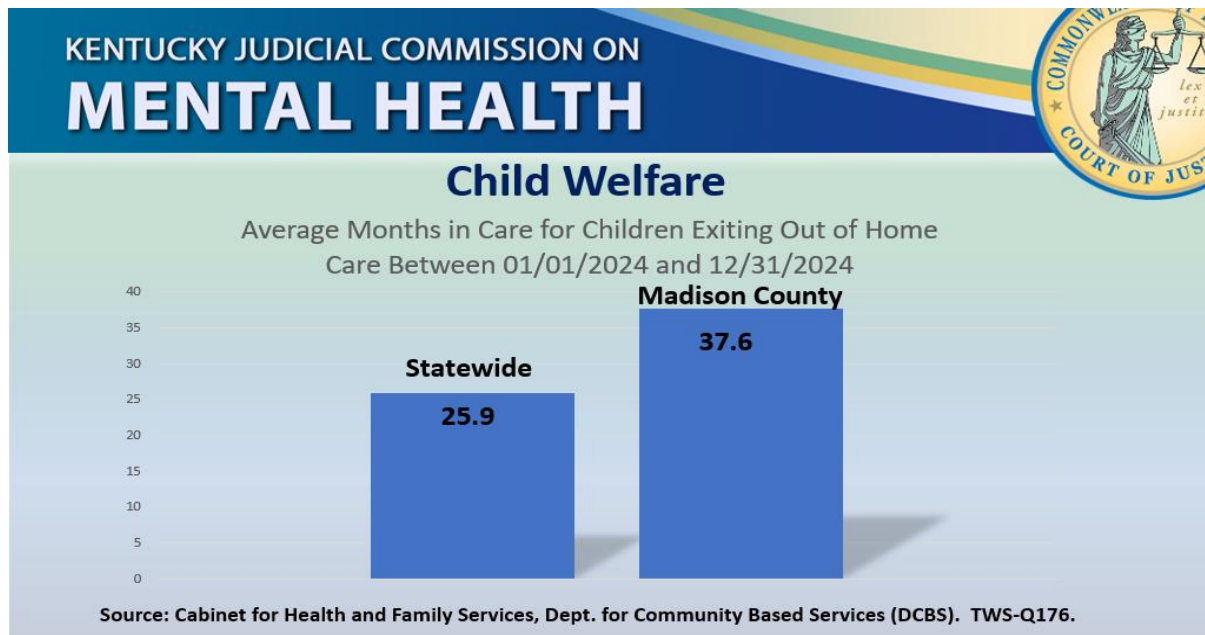


Figure 13. Child Welfare: Average Months in Care for Children Exiting Out of Home of Care to Relative Custody or Kinship Care (2021-2024)

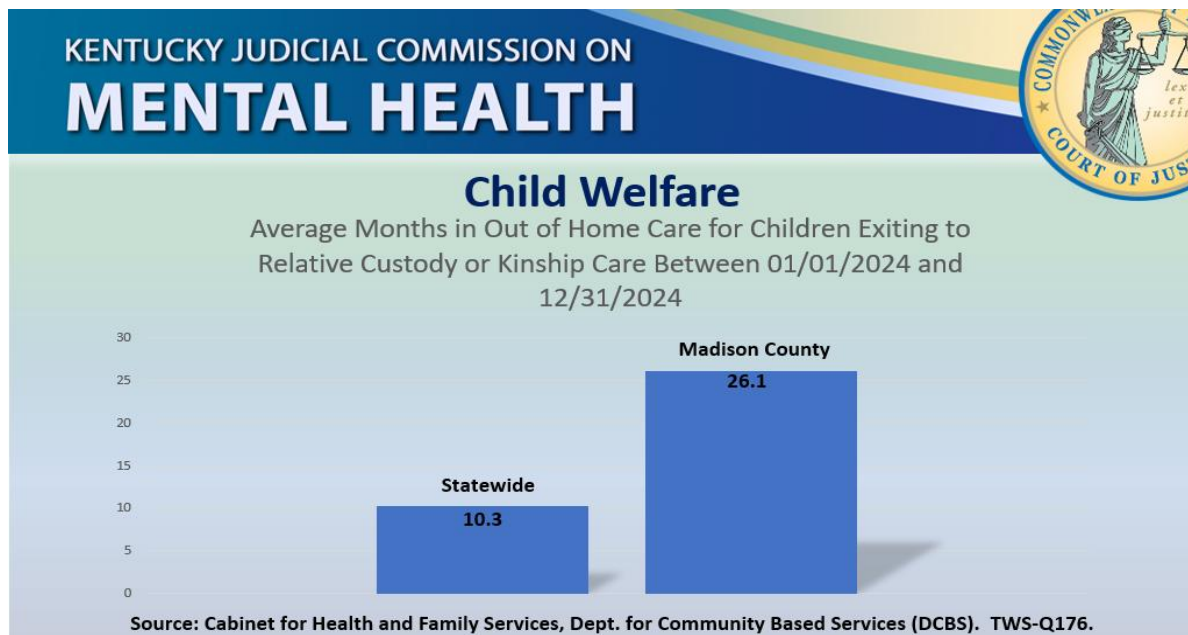


Figure 14. Child Welfare: Percent of Children with Recurrence of Child Abuse or Neglect (2023-2024)

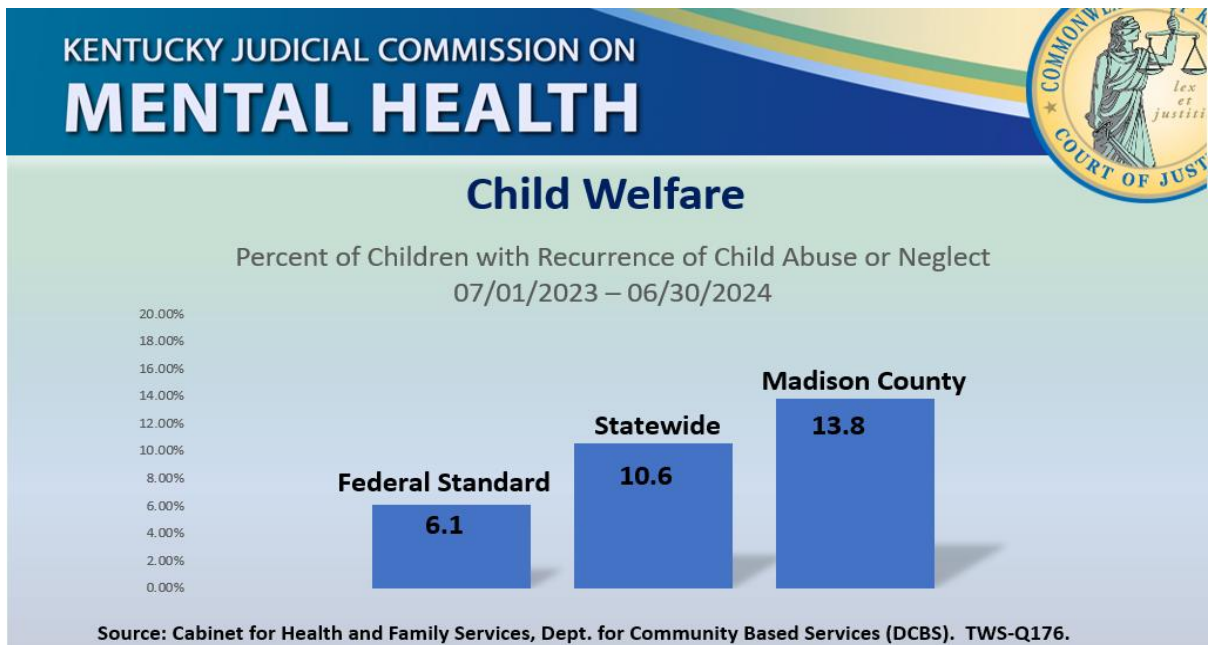


Figure 15. CDW Status Complaints Filed CY (2019-2023)

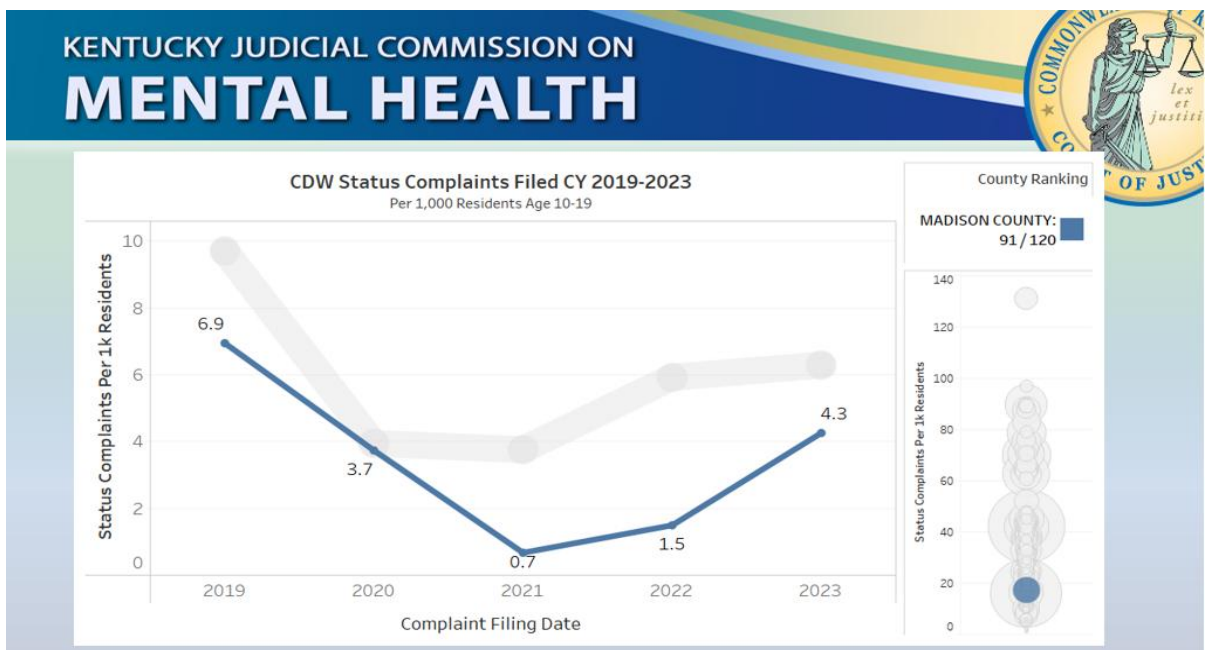


Figure 16. CDW Public Complaints Filed CY (2019-2023)

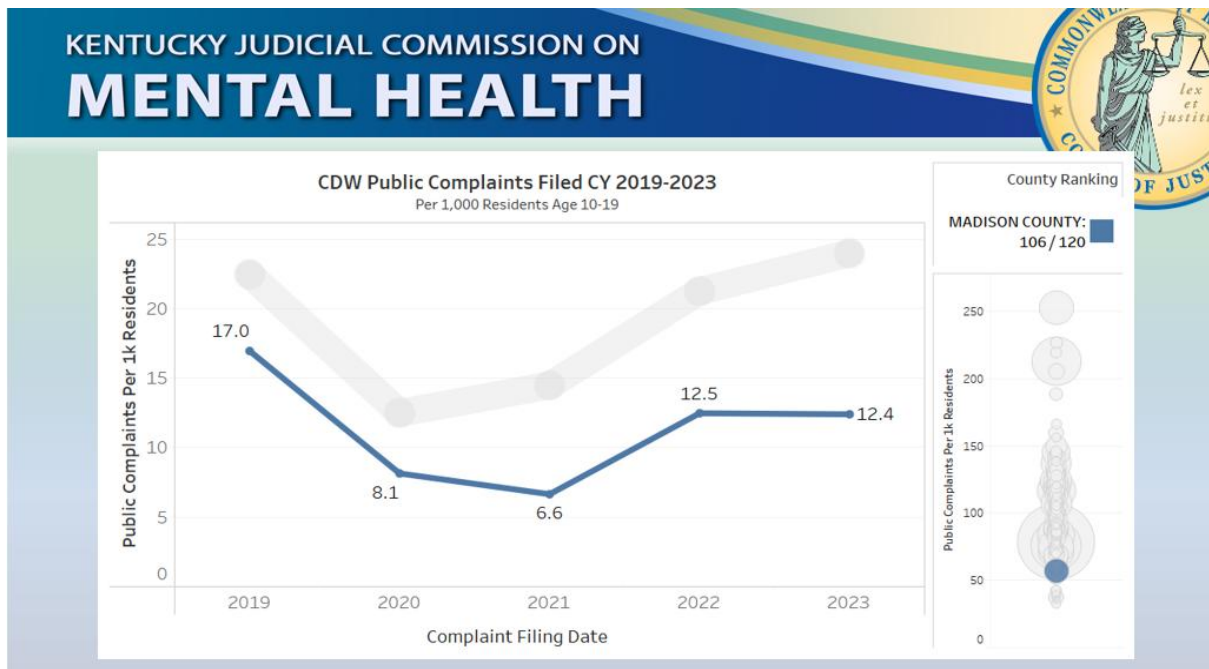


Figure 17. CDW Complaint Detention Rate CY (2019-2023)

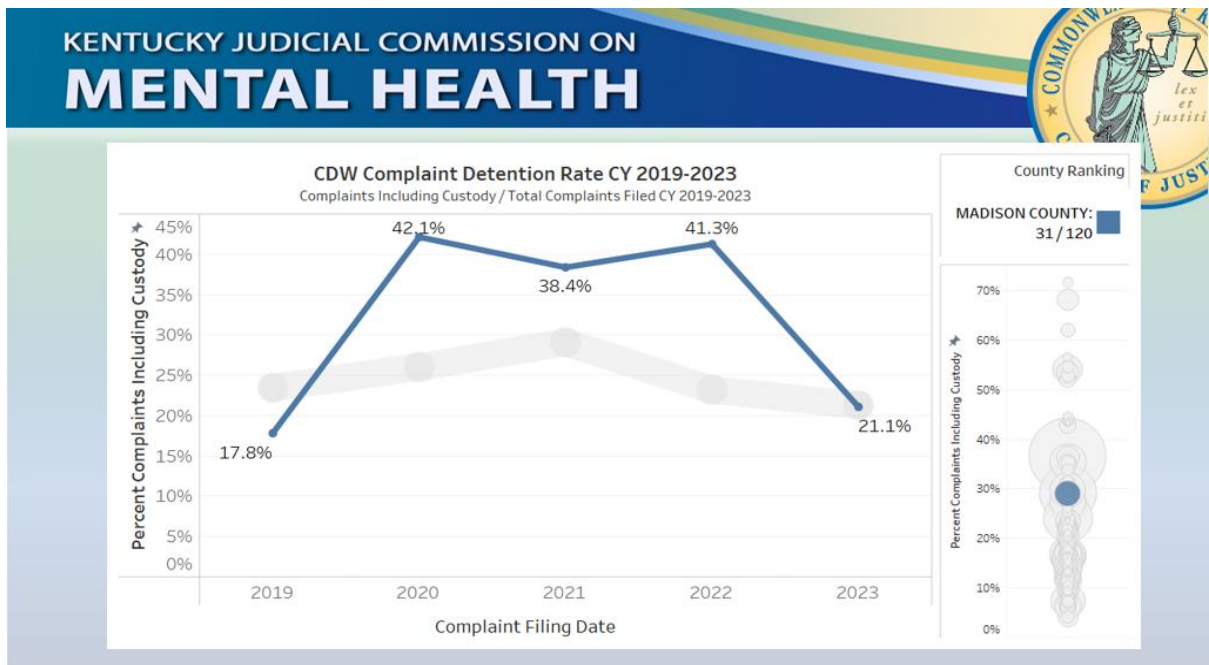


Figure 18. CDW Court Referral Rate CY (2019-2023)

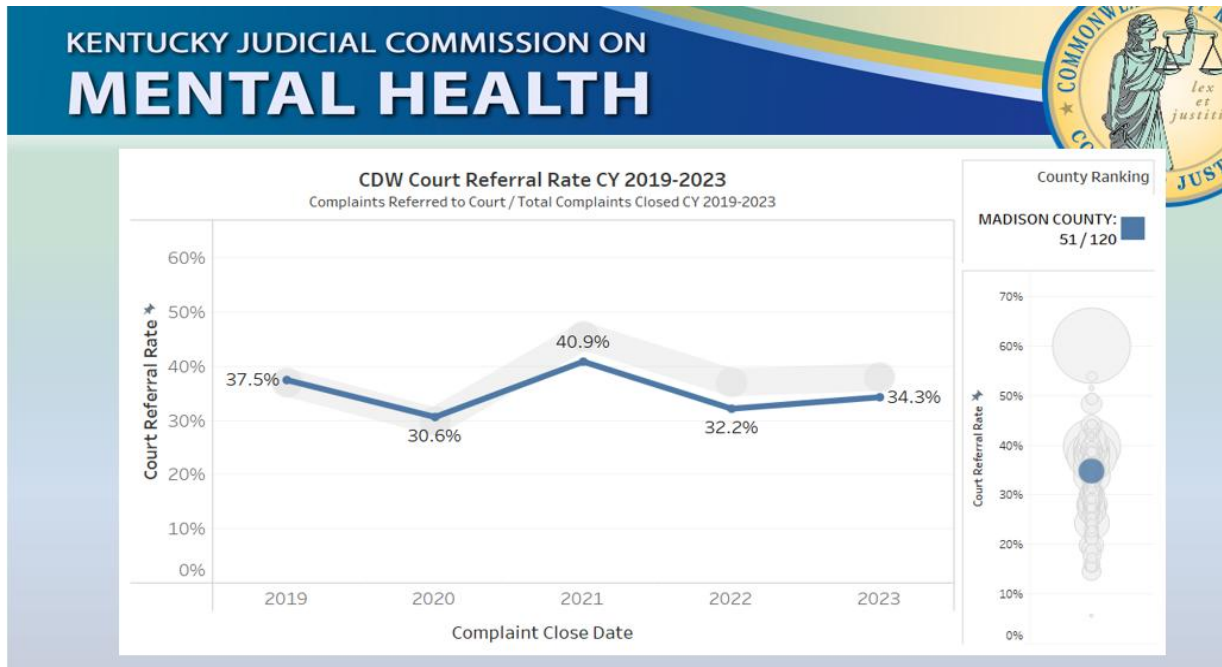


Figure 19. District and Circuit Criminal Cases Filed CY (2019-2023)

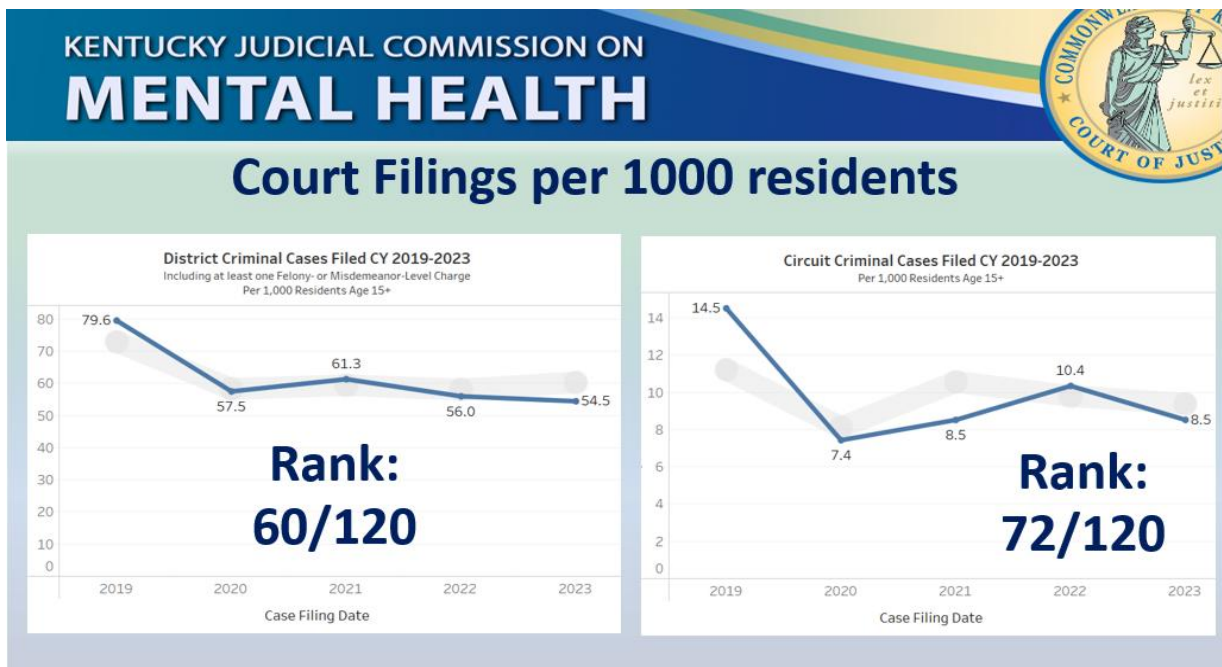
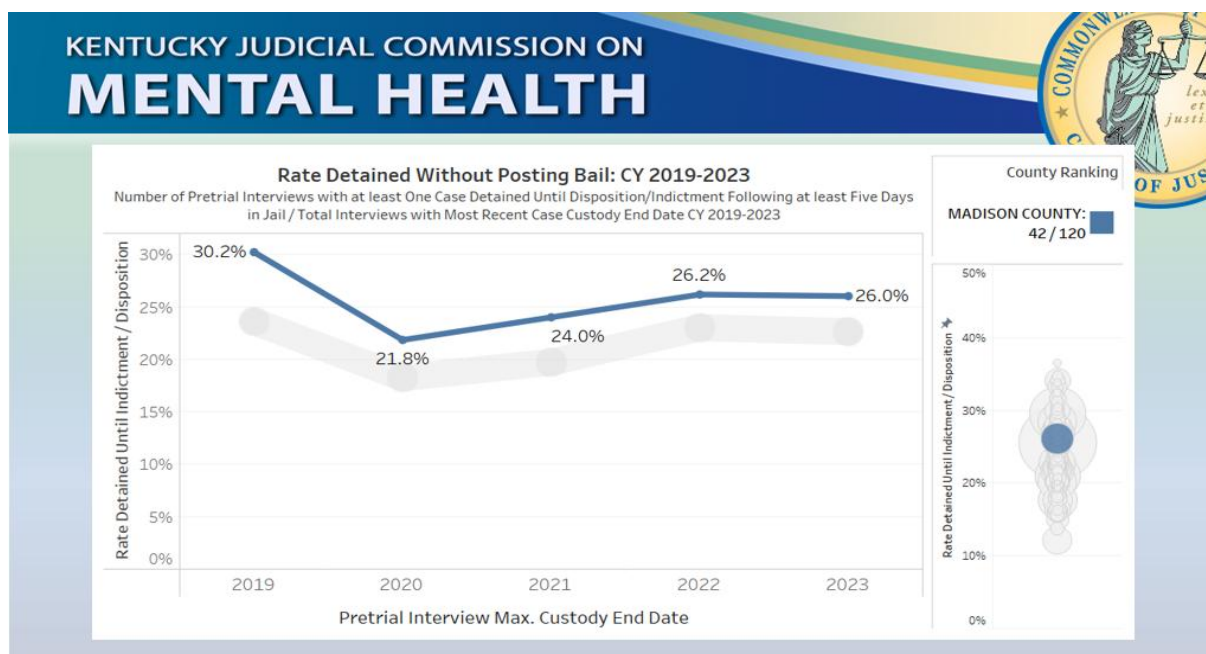
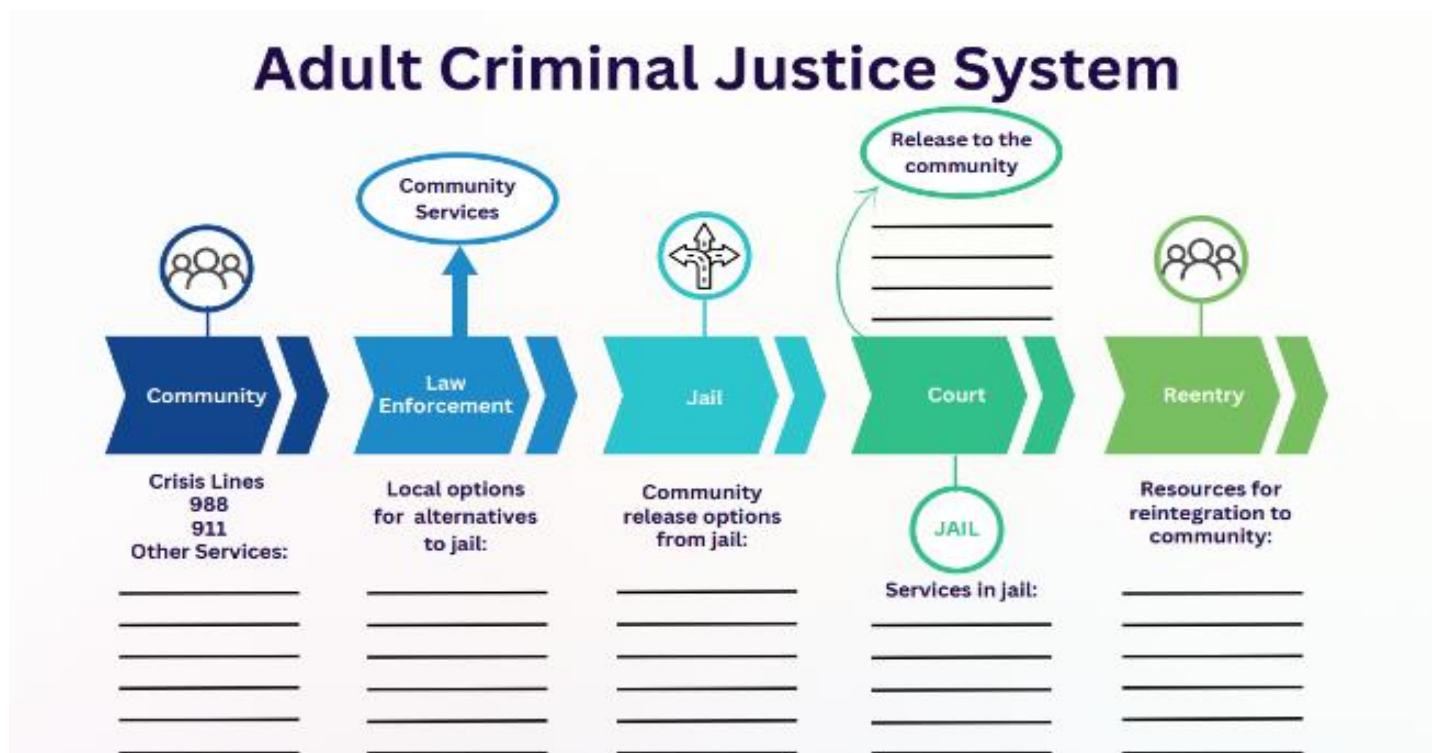


Figure 20. District and Circuit Criminal Cases Filed CY (2019-2023)

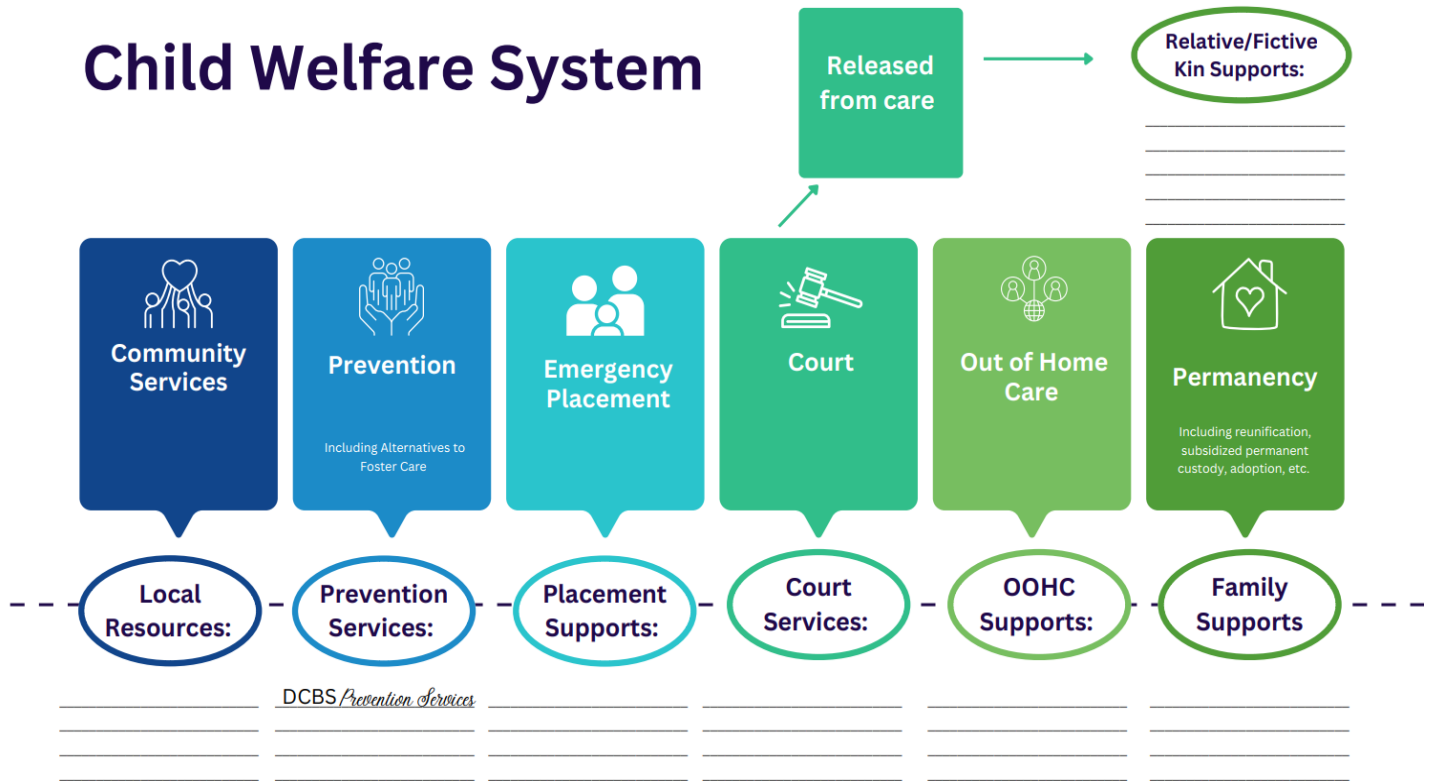


APPENDIX F Adult Criminal Justice Process Map



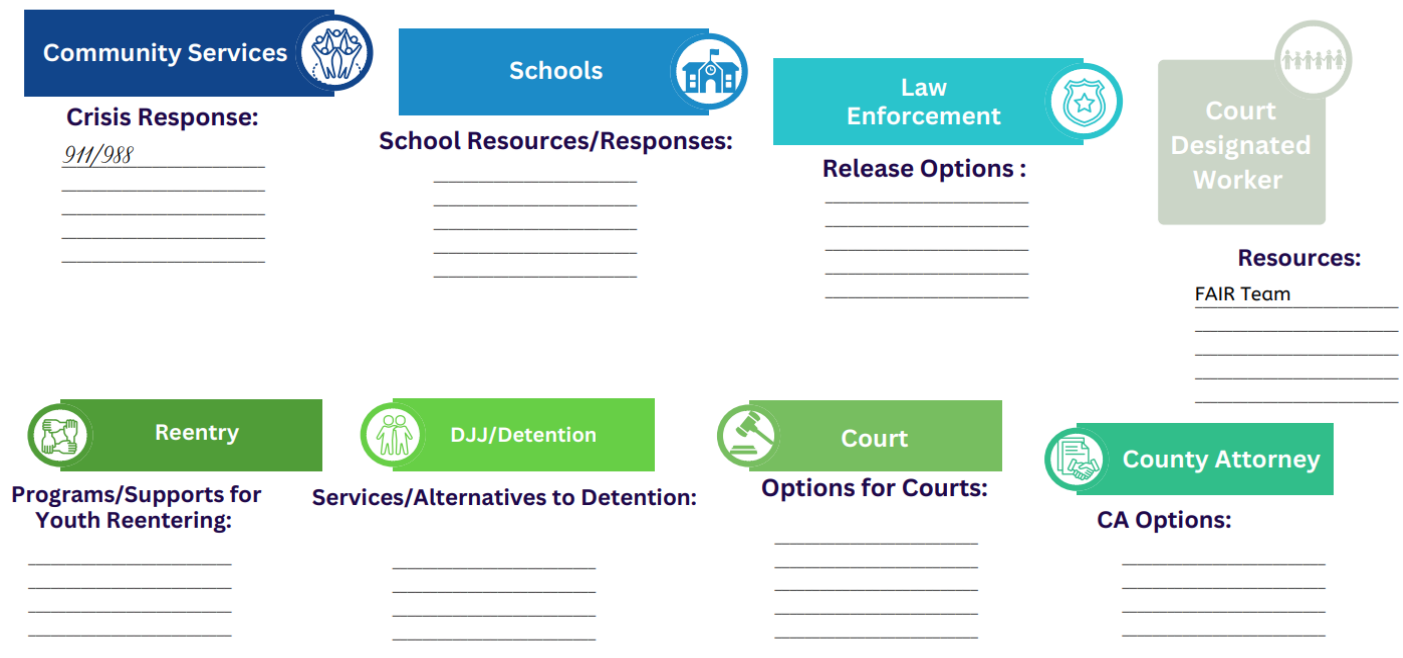
APPENDIX G Child Welfare Process Map

Child Welfare System



APPENDIX H Juvenile Justice Process Map

Juvenile Justice System



APPENDIX I Action Plan: Access to Safe and Affordable Housing

BULLITT COUNTY ACTION PLAN ACCESS TO SAFE AND AFFORDABLE HOUSING	
LEAD NAME	Kayti Michel
TEAM MEMBERS	Olivia Sprague, Laura Dimaria, Rana Kaissieh, Carolyn Overall-Miller, Rita Young
NEXT MEETING DATE	07/07/2025
NEXT MEETING TIME	1:00 pm EST
LOCATION/PLATFORM (E.G., ZOOM, TEAMS, IN-PERSON):	Zoom – Kayti Michel will schedule and send meeting invite and link.

PRIORITY AREA/OBJECTIVE STATEMENT:	Seeking to identify grant funding opportunities for all at risk populations, including youth and adults, and to explore safe, affordable long-term, transitional, and emergency housing for such.
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Action Steps
Task 1: Explore funding opportunities that can be used to support, develop, or full fund housing expansion ➤ Grant funding research
Task 2: Gain understanding of existing models and implementation steps used ➤ Reach out to other community/sober living home in the area to find out how they started their programs.
Task 3: Utilize local organization and churches as a potential invested partner ➤ Explore and identify churches and/or other organization in the community that are willing to assist
Task 4: Education and awareness efforts to reduce stigma ➤ Identify outreach and educational methods to increase awareness on housing barriers in community

APPENDIX J Action Plan: Transportation Access

BULLITT COUNTY ACTION PLAN TRANSPORATION ACCESS	
LEAD NAME	Angela McHargue
TEAM MEMBERS	Angela McHargue, Chad Hutchinson, Cristina Marsh, Stacie Sylvester, Michael Mudd, Mark Kummer, Shannon Thornton
NEXT MEETING DATE	08/08/25
NEXT MEETING TIME	9:00 am
LOCATION/PLATFORM (E.G., ZOOM, TEAMS, IN-PERSON):	In-person: Reach Program, LLC 481 Old Preston HWY S, Shepherdsville, KY 40165 (Zoom option available for remote attendance)

PRIORITY AREA/OBJECTIVE STATEMENT:	Increase access to free transportation for justice involved individuals in Bullitt County to reduce barriers in receiving treatment services.
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Action Steps
<p>Task 1: Access vans for community use</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Contact local faith-based organizations and employers to explore potential use of a community van for transporting individuals to services. ➤ Consider who would drive van(s) and potential liabilities.
<p>Task 2: Identify and explore opportunities to secure gas cards, gift cards, or similar supports that enhance transportation access for individuals in need.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Contact the City Attorney, County Judge Executive or other individuals who are aware of funding sources.
<p>Task 3: Explore opportunities to reinstate previously available public transportation services in Bullitt County to increase mobility and access to essential resources.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Contact TARC

ADDITIONAL ITEMS FOR CONSIDERATION

- Ethical situation with clients depending on the transportation option
- What does public transportation do to protect drivers
- Consider vouchers for family members to transport
- Public transportation between cities in county
- Manufacturing/Warehouses offer transportation?
- Medicaid does medical transportation with 72hr notice and no vehicle in their name
- Cabinet may offer gas cards (funding available)

APPENDIX K Action Plan: 24-Hour Crisis Services

BULLITT COUNTY ACTION PLAN 24-HOUR ACCESS TO CRISIS SERVICES

LEAD NAME	Perry Cooke
TEAM MEMBERS	Perry Cooke, Adam Zuber, Ali Massengill, Hayley Barr, Krishanda Potter, Stephanie Sigel
NEXT MEETING DATE	09/04/2025
NEXT MEETING TIME	1:00 pm EST
LOCATION/PLATFORM (E.G., ZOOM, TEAMS, IN-PERSON):	Zoom – Hayley Barr will send out meeting link

PRIORITY AREA/OBJECTIVE STATEMENT:	Improve cross-system communication between crisis services in Bullitt County
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Action Steps

Task 1:	➤ Quarterly meetings with group to gather data to present to elected officials
Task 2:	➤ Reach out to Hayley Mattingly regarding access to opioid abatement fund
Task 3:	➤ Reach out to KIPDA for funding opportunities to fund shelters, etc. -with a partnership of other coalitions



Kentucky Judicial Commission on Mental Health

<http://kcoj.info/KJCMH>