



Substance Abuse and Mental Health
Services Administration



MID SHORE
BEHAVIORAL HEALTH
RESOURCES, GUIDANCE, WHOLENESS, & HOPE

What is the SIM?

The Sequential Intercept Model (SIM) details how individuals with mental and substance use disorders come into contact with and move through the criminal justice system.

The SIM helps communities identify resources and gaps in services at each intercept and develop local strategic action plans. The SIM mapping process brings together leaders and different agencies and systems to work together to identify strategies to divert people with mental and substance use disorders away from the justice system into treatment.

A SIM mapping workshop is available through SAMHSA's GAINS Center for communities to:

- Plot resources and gaps across the SIM.
- Identify local behavioral health services to support diversion from the justice system.
- Introduce community system leaders and staff to evidence-based practices and emerging best practices related to each intercept.
- Enhance relationships across systems and agencies.
- Create a customized, local map and action plan to address identified gaps.

The SIM Intercepts

Intercept 0: Community Services involves opportunities to divert people into local crisis care services. Resources are available without requiring people in crisis to call 911, but sometimes 911 and law enforcement are the only resources available. Mobile Crisis Teams and Co-responders, as well as Emergency Department diversion can be more consistent with a triage type service or peer specialist to assist and support people in crisis and connecting people with treatment or services instead of arresting or charging them with a crime.

Intercept 1: Law Enforcement involves diversion performed by law enforcement and other emergency service providers who respond to people with mental and substance use disorders. Encourages more specialized police response and crisis intervention training (CIT) for both dispatchers at 911 and Law Enforcement Officers. Allows people to be diverted to treatment instead of being arrested or booked into jail.

Intercept 2: Initial Court Hearings/Initial Detention involves diversion to community-based treatment by jail clinicians, social workers, or court officials during jail intake, booking, or initial hearing. Pre-Trial Supervision/ GPS monitoring which helps to reduce incarceration based on the low risk of potential criminal behavior or failure to appear.

Intercept 3: Jails/Courts involves diversion to community-based services through jail or court processes and programs after a person has been booked into jail. Services prevent the worsening of a person's illness during their stay in jail or prison, including Treatment Courts and trauma and jail-based programming services for detainees.

Intercept 4: Reentry involves supported reentry back into the community after jail or prison to reduce further justice involve of people with mental and substance use disorders. Medications and prescription accessibility upon release from detention (at least 30 days' worth of medication upon release), and Re-entry Coordination & Case Management to improve outcomes when released from incarceration. Involves reentry coordinators, peer support staff, or community in-reach to link people with proper mental health and substance use treatment services.

Intercept 5: Community Corrections involves community-based criminal justice supervision with added supports for people with mental and substance use disorders to prevent violations or offenses that may result in another jail or prison stay. Can include specialized community supervision and Medication-Assisted Treatment for substance use disorders, and access to supportive employment and housing as removing the criminal-justice - specific challenges are critical.

Source: [SAMHSA website - www.samhsa.gov/criminal-juvenile-justice/sim-overview](http://www.samhsa.gov/criminal-juvenile-justice/sim-overview)