

POLICE ASSISTED & RECOVERY INITIATIVE (PAARI) OPIOID SETTLEMENT FUND USAGE OVERVIEW

AN INTRODUCTION TO OPIOID SETTLEMENT FUND USAGE AROUND THE U.S.



POLICE & PUBLIC HEALTH PARTNERSHIPS

Police and public safety have had a front row seat to the opioid and addiction crisis

Community Policing 101 - smart policing is implementing new ways to increase the safety and health of the community. Deflection and diversion into recovery resources can support those goals.

Police and Public Health partnerships are vital to developing and implementing programs

Public health emergencies are still being responded to by public safety

- Estimated 20% police calls for service involve a mental health or substance use crisis¹



History of the Police Assisted Addiction and Recovery Initiative (PAARI)

After several local overdose deaths in 2015, the Gloucester, MA Police Chief posted a message on his local police department Facebook page that promised to help anyone suffering from substance use disorder into treatment. The chief called it the “Angel Initiative”

This was the beginning of a nationwide movement that quickly expanded to include overdose outreach, involvement of peer support, and active outreach initiatives across the country

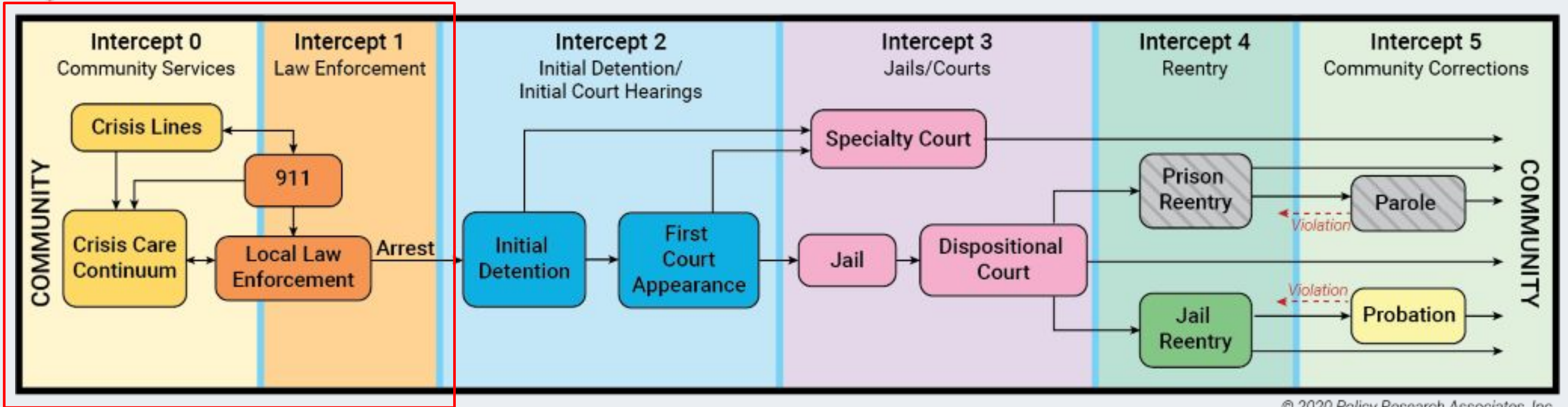
Today more than 700 police & public safety agencies across 46 states are apart of our network and working on community solutions that address the substance use and co-occurring disease



PAARI IMPACT

- More than 700 police and public safety partners
- Distributed tens of thousands of doses of naloxone and fentanyl test strips to first responders, construction workers, and commercial fisherman, free of charge
- Testified at the Massachusetts State House, at the White House, and before members of Congress, and helped enact the Federal 21st Century Cures Act, which includes \$1 billion in funding
- Host Annual National Law Enforcement Summits
- Piloted COVID-19 Reentry Survival Kit Program and a fentanyl test strip program in MA
- National Recovery Corps program has served 8,200 individuals directly and indirectly and secured \$1.1 million for departments and organizations
- Provide technical assistance, webinars, and resources for hundreds of police and public safety departments across the nation





© 2020 Policy Research Associates, Inc.

The Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) created the Sequential Intercept Model to illustrate how individuals suffering from mental illness and substance use disorder enter the criminal justice system. SAMHSA uses the model to show how communities can intercept individuals to help them into treatment within the system.

Most PAARI programs focus resources on Intercept 0 & 1



DEFLECTION & DIVERSION MODELS

SELF-REFERRAL

Walk-in/Angel Program

- Original Gloucester model
- Often first step for police/public safety

COMMUNITY RESPONDER

911 call center deflection with civilian-led crisis response

- Community Responder Model, LEAP
- Denver Support Team Assisted Response (STAR)
- CAHOOTS - Eugene, OR

CO-RESPONSE

Crisis and mental health responders paired with law enforcement

- Mobile Crisis Teams
- Sometimes provide secondary response
- Other types of teams typically composed of a trained officer, clinician or social worker, and/or peer

POST-OVERDOSE OUTREACH

Overdose has occurred, teams respond to provide services

- Lucas County, OH DART
- Arlington, MA Police Dept.
- Colerain Township QRT & Hamilton County QRT
- Plymouth County MA Outreach

ACTIVE OUTREACH

Targeted outreach before incident/at-risk individuals

- Addiction, mental health, housing, and other social issues addressed
- Morris Co. NJ Hope One & Hub Situation Tables

HUB SITUATION TABLES

Reduce crime by providing an integrated response to at-risk and vulnerable populations

- Began in Saskatchewan, Canada in 2011
- Chelsea, MA
- Plymouth County, MA
- Additional in KY, PA, OR & NE

OFFICER INTERVENTION (PRE-ARREST DIVERSION)

Charges held in abeyance to complete social/treatment plan

- Civil Citation Network
- Madison Area Addiction Recovery Initiative (MAARI) Program - Madison WI Police Dept.
- Washoe Co. Dept. of Alternative Sentencing - Support in Treatment, Accountability, and Recovery (STAR)

WARM HANDOFF TO COMMUNITY RESOURCES

Publication on Post-Overdose Programs³

A study evaluating Massachusetts agencies that implemented a post-overdose outreach program discovered a 6% reduction in the annual fatal overdose rate for each year of the program compared to communities without such initiatives.



**Partner Highlight:
Plymouth MA County
Outreach**



Cost Effectiveness & Impact

- Multiple estimates have shown that investing \$1 in addiction treatment programs can lead to a savings of \$4 and \$7 in reductions in drug-related crime, criminal justice costs, and theft
- Total savings can exceed 12x this number when including healthcare costs.⁴
- Tucson AZ Police Department example⁵
 - ◆ Cost savings of \$13.40 in personnel costs per incident for deflection compared to arrest.
 - ◆ Projected jail and justice system expense savings for the project exceeded \$640k.
 - ◆ Less personnel time was used per deflection.
 - ◆ Deflection was more effective than arrest in reducing frequency of illegal drug use.
- A systematic review of deflection/diversion initiatives showed that these programs effectively prevent future criminal behavior and involvement with the criminal justice system⁶



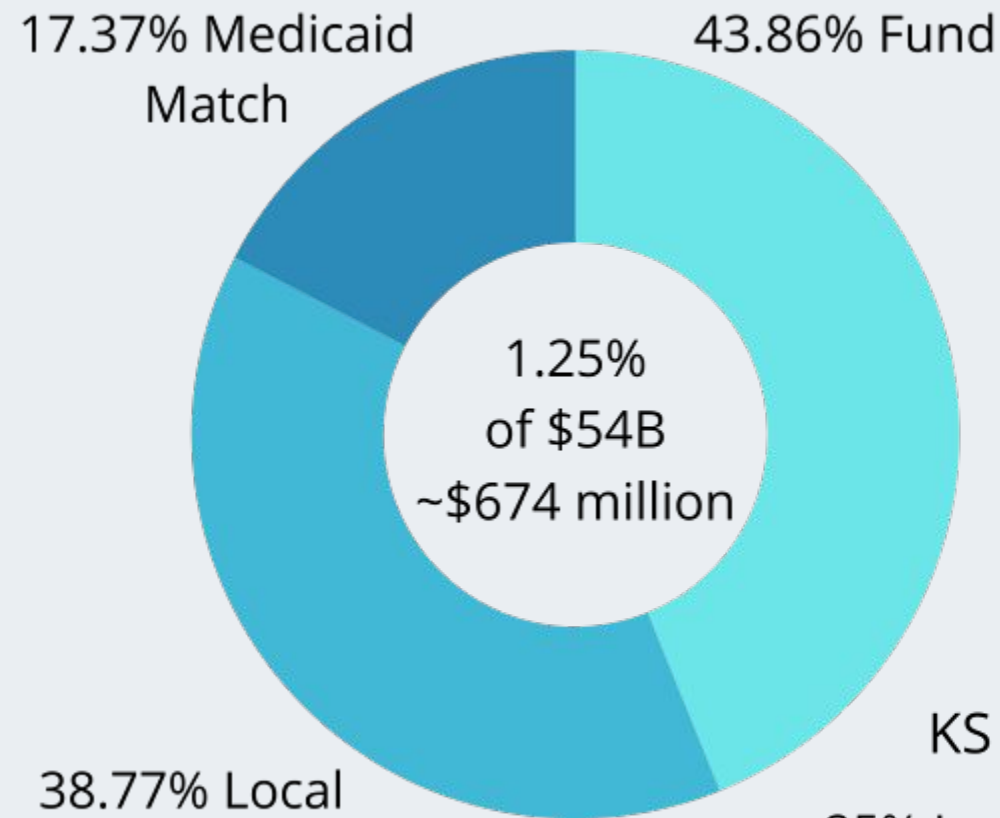
Case Studies

- ★ Jeffersontown Police KY
- ★ Schenectady Police NY
- ★ Winthrop Public Safety & Health MA

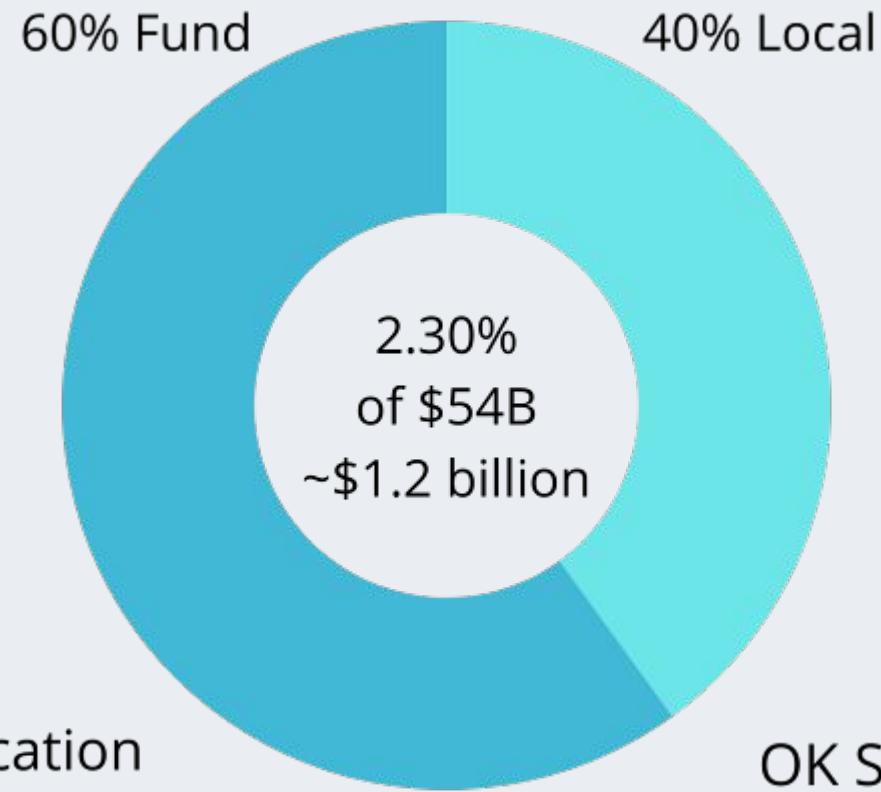


National Look at OSF Distribution and Usage

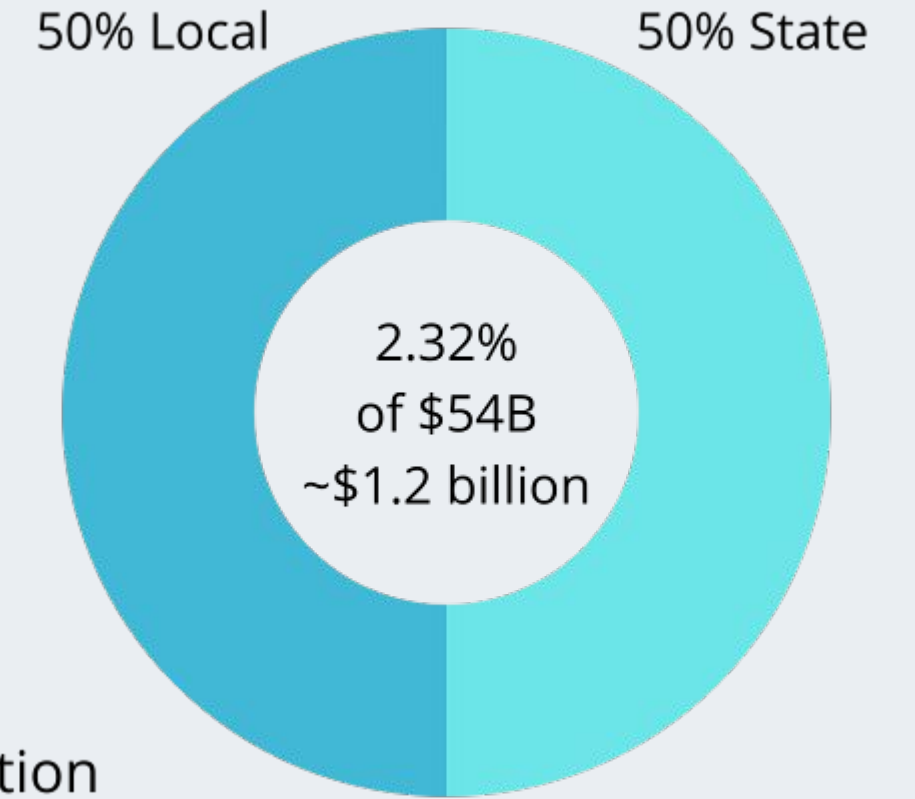
NV Settlement Allocation



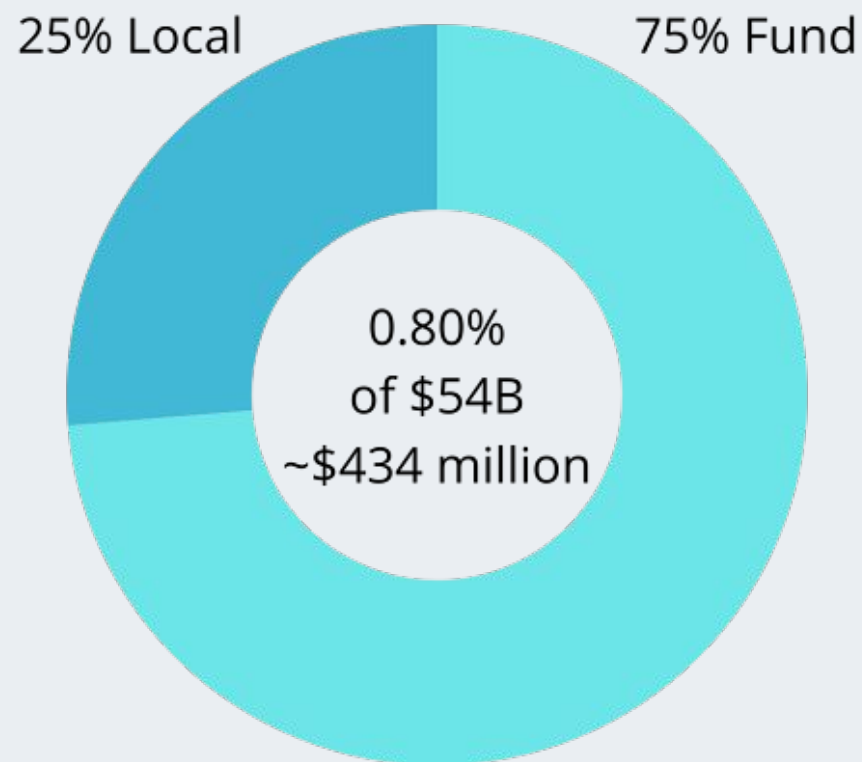
MA Settlement Allocation



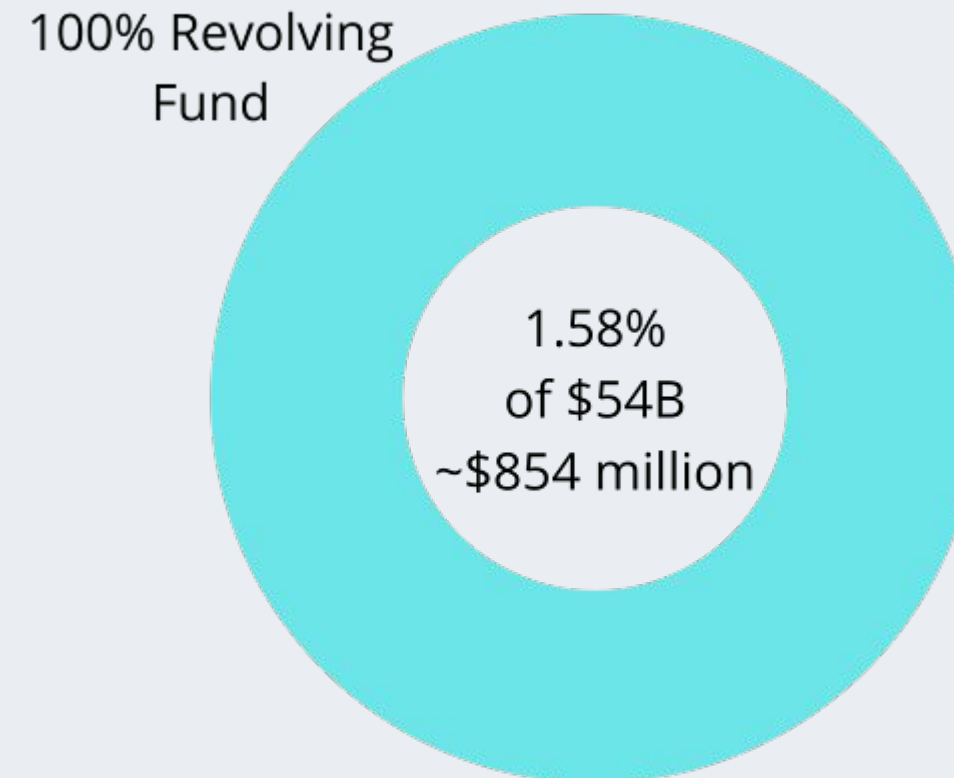
WA Settlement Allocation



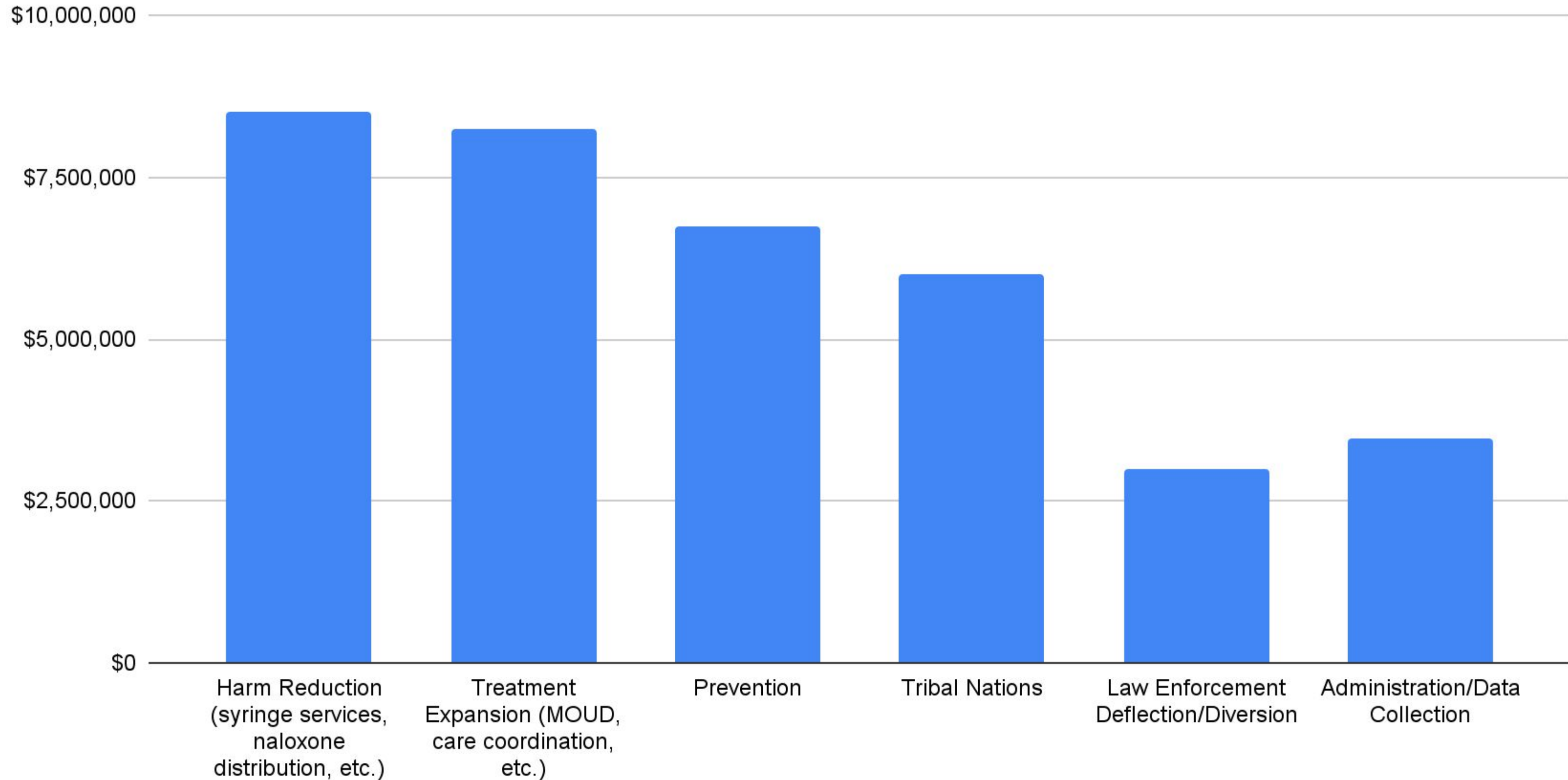
KS Settlement Allocation



OK Settlement Allocation

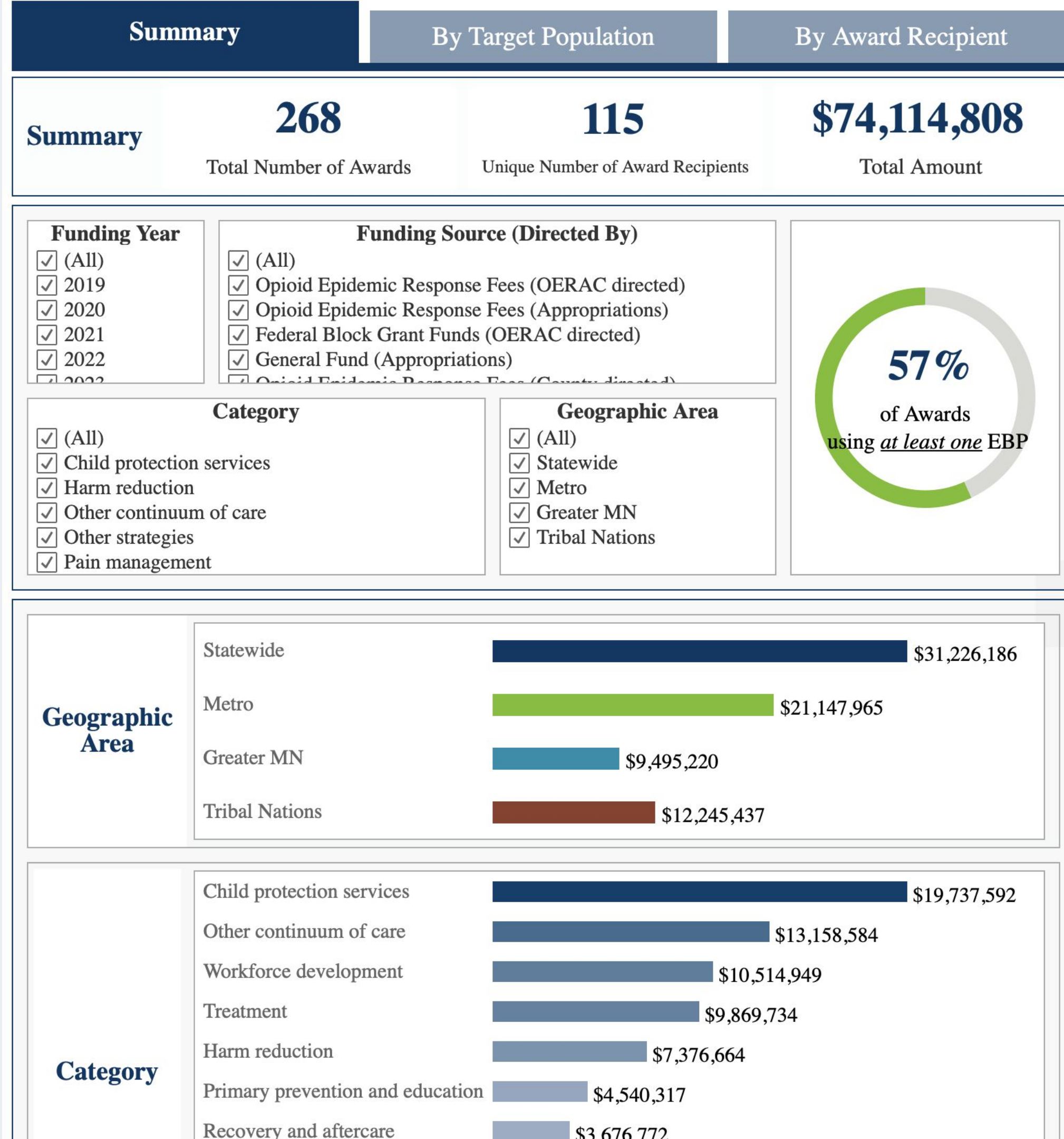


A Look at OSF Tracking: WI⁷



A Look at OSF Tracking: MN

- Top three spending categories: Child protection services, Other continuum of care (Tribal Nations allotment that is accounted for), and Workplace development⁸



A Look at OSF Tracking: MN

| - | Award Recipient Name | Funding Year | Funding Source (Directed By) | Target Population or Population Served | Category | Total Reported Amount |
|---|--------------------------------|--------------|--|---|------------------------|-----------------------|
| 5 | Al-Maa'uun | 2023 | Combined Settlement/OER Fees (OERAC directed) | African or African American, Homeless, Justice Involved, Women | Recovery and aftercare | \$1,619,800 |
| 6 | Alliance Wellness Center, Inc. | 2020 | Opioid Epidemic Response Fees (Appropriations) | African or African American | Treatment | \$144,000 |
| 7 | Allina Health Bipoc | 2021 | Opioid Epidemic Response Fees (OERAC directed) | Treatment Providers, African or African American, American Indian, Latinx | Workforce development | \$255,475 |
| | | | Opioid Epidemic | | | |

Award Recipient Name: Allina Health Bipoc (2021)

Funding Source (Directed By): Opioid Epidemic Response Fees (OERAC directed)

Geographic Area: Metro

Target Population or Population Served: Treatment Providers, African or African American, American Indian, Latinx

Category: Workforce development

Total Reported Amount: \$255,475

Service Models: Sector-based workforce initiatives (Proven effective)

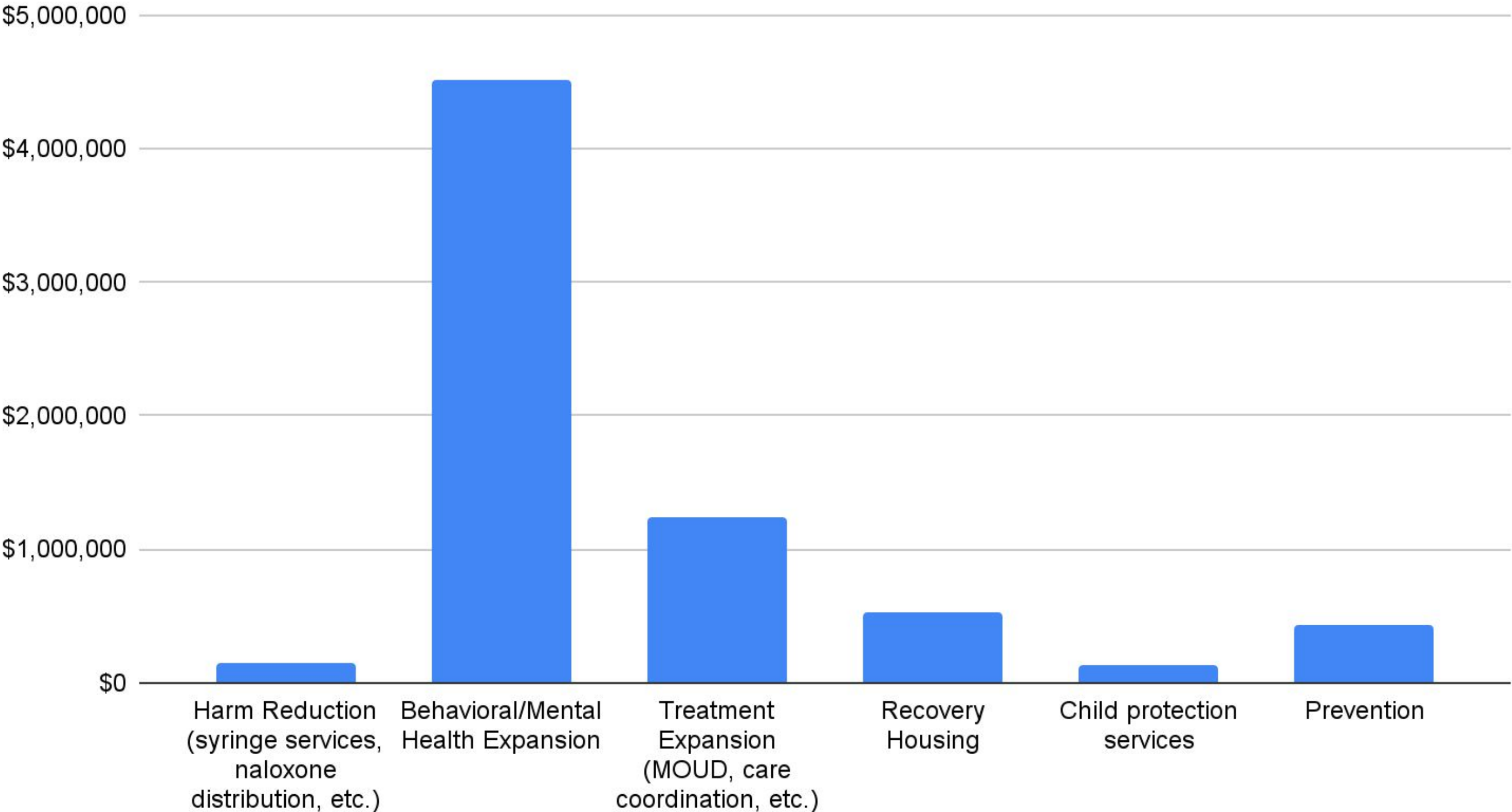
Service Description: Address Black, Indigenous, People of Color (BIPOC) disparities by providing paid internship program for Licensed Alcohol Disorder Counselor (LADC)s.

Outcomes reported by award recipient: Increased awareness of BIPOC intern program in other departments; interns learned clinical and professional skills through the internship.



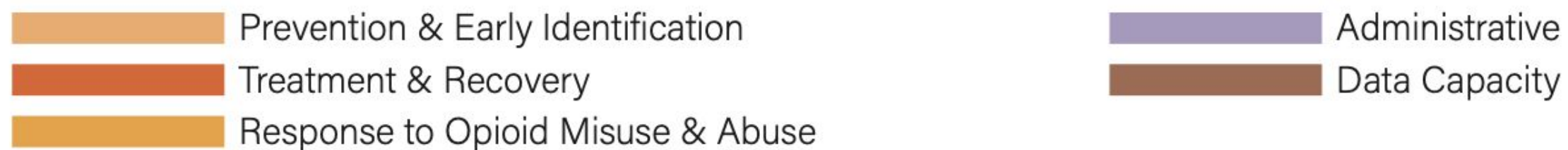
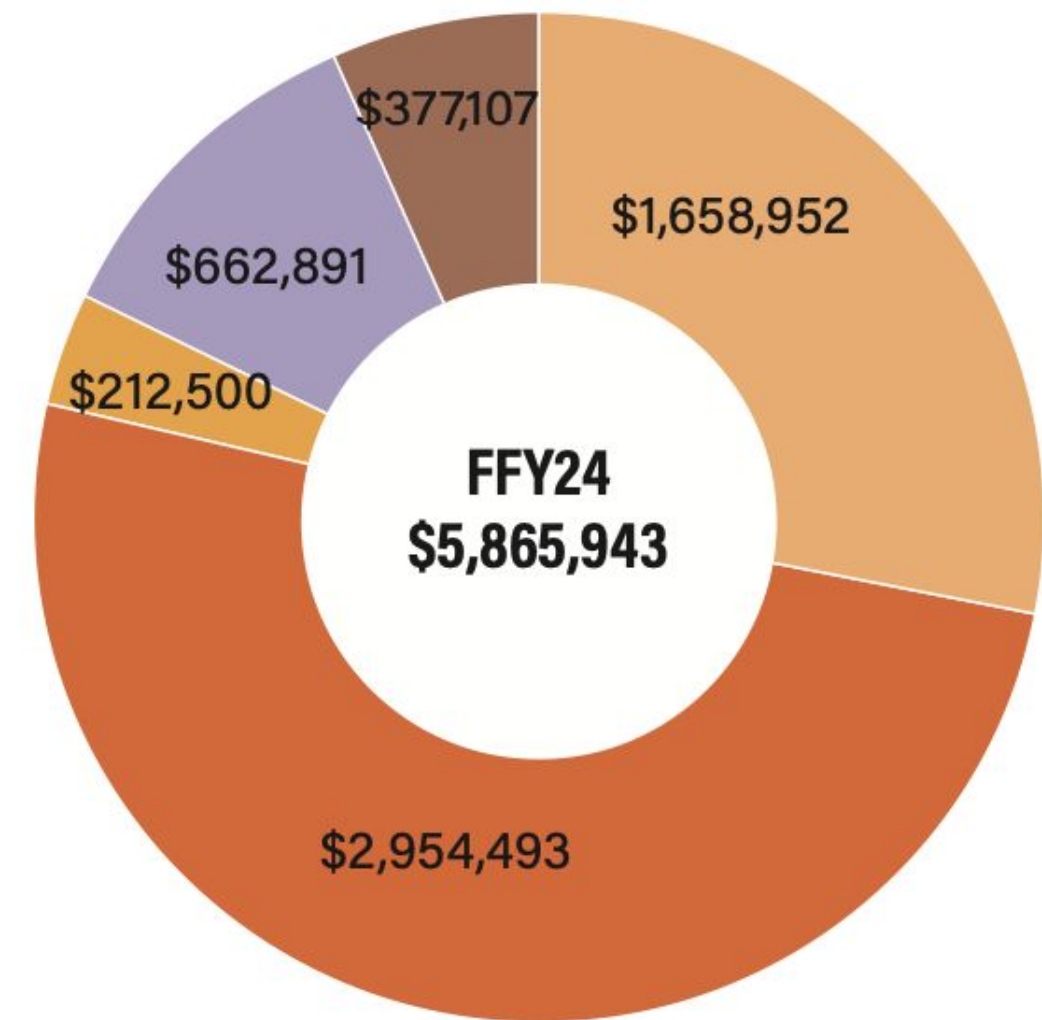
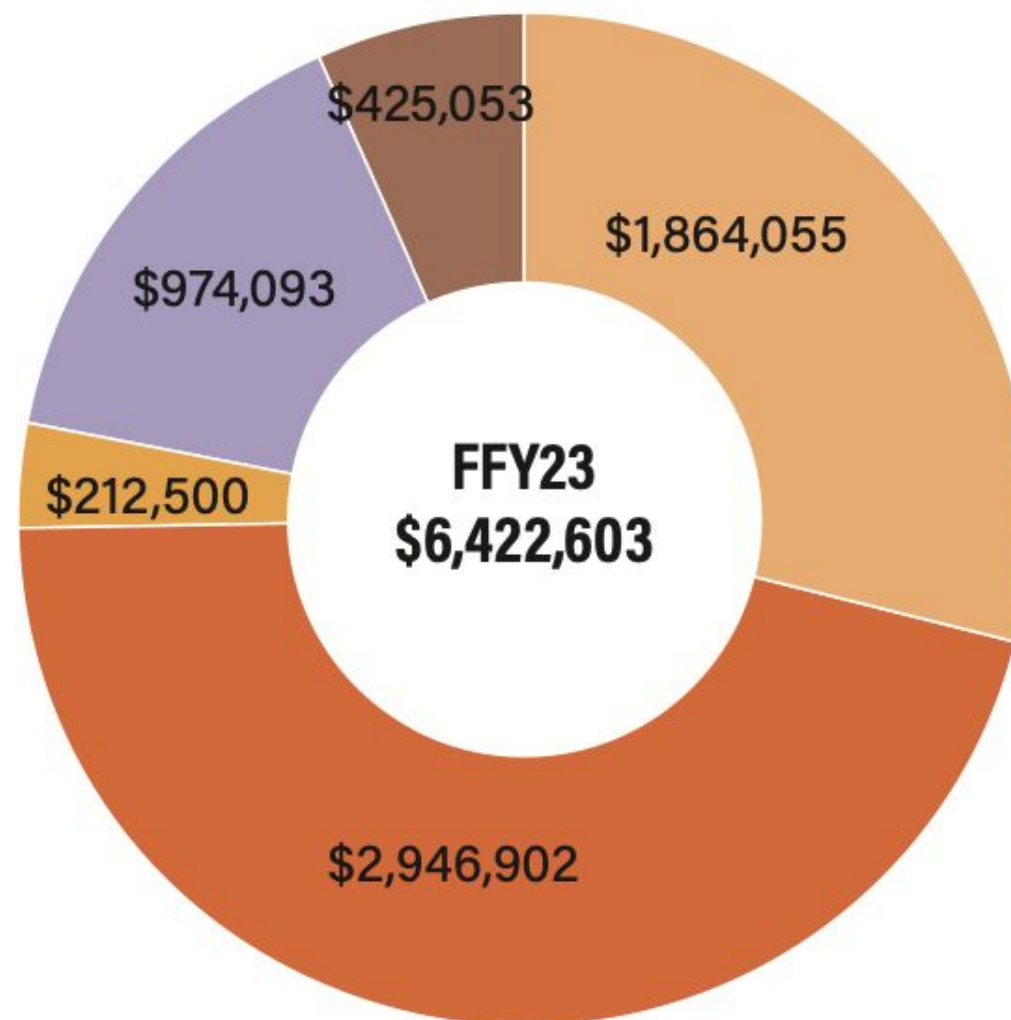
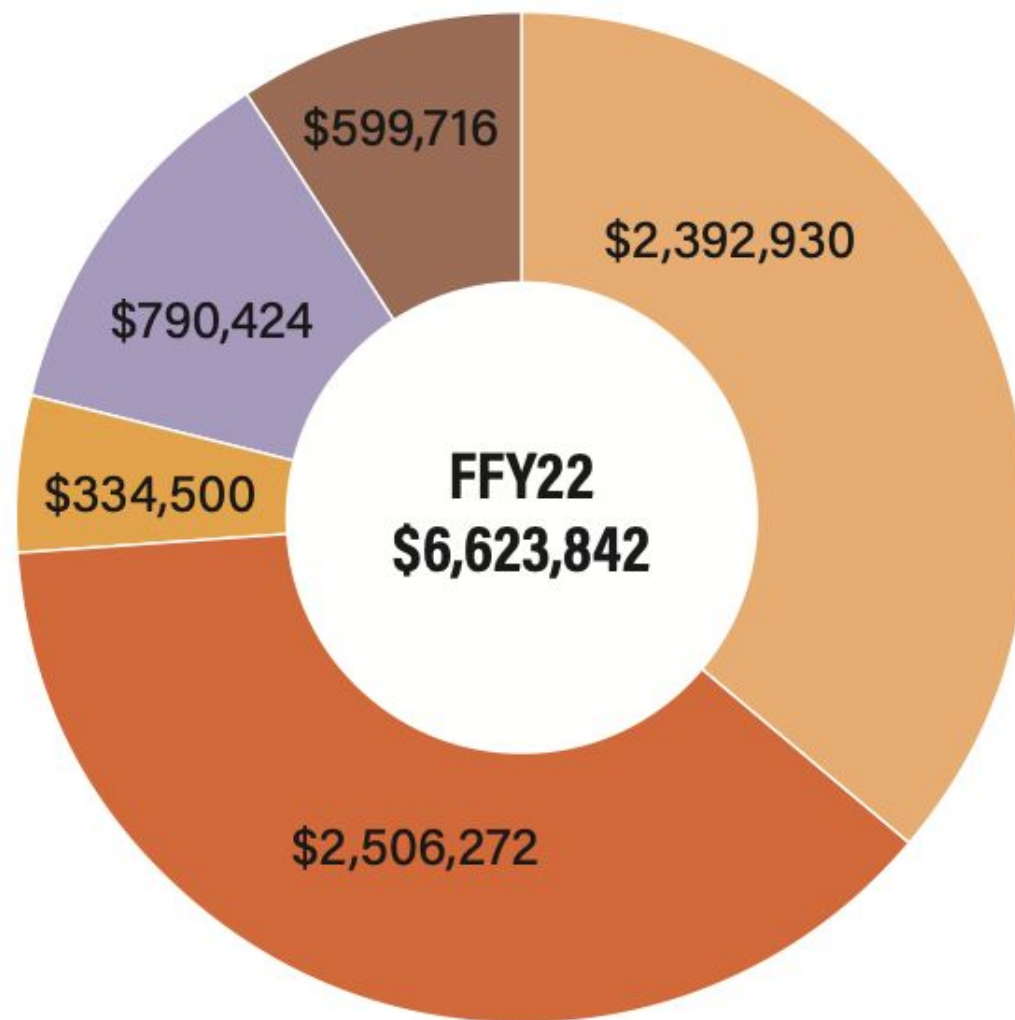
A Look at OSF Tracking: ND⁹

North Dakota Opioid Settlement Funds Distribution 2023-2025



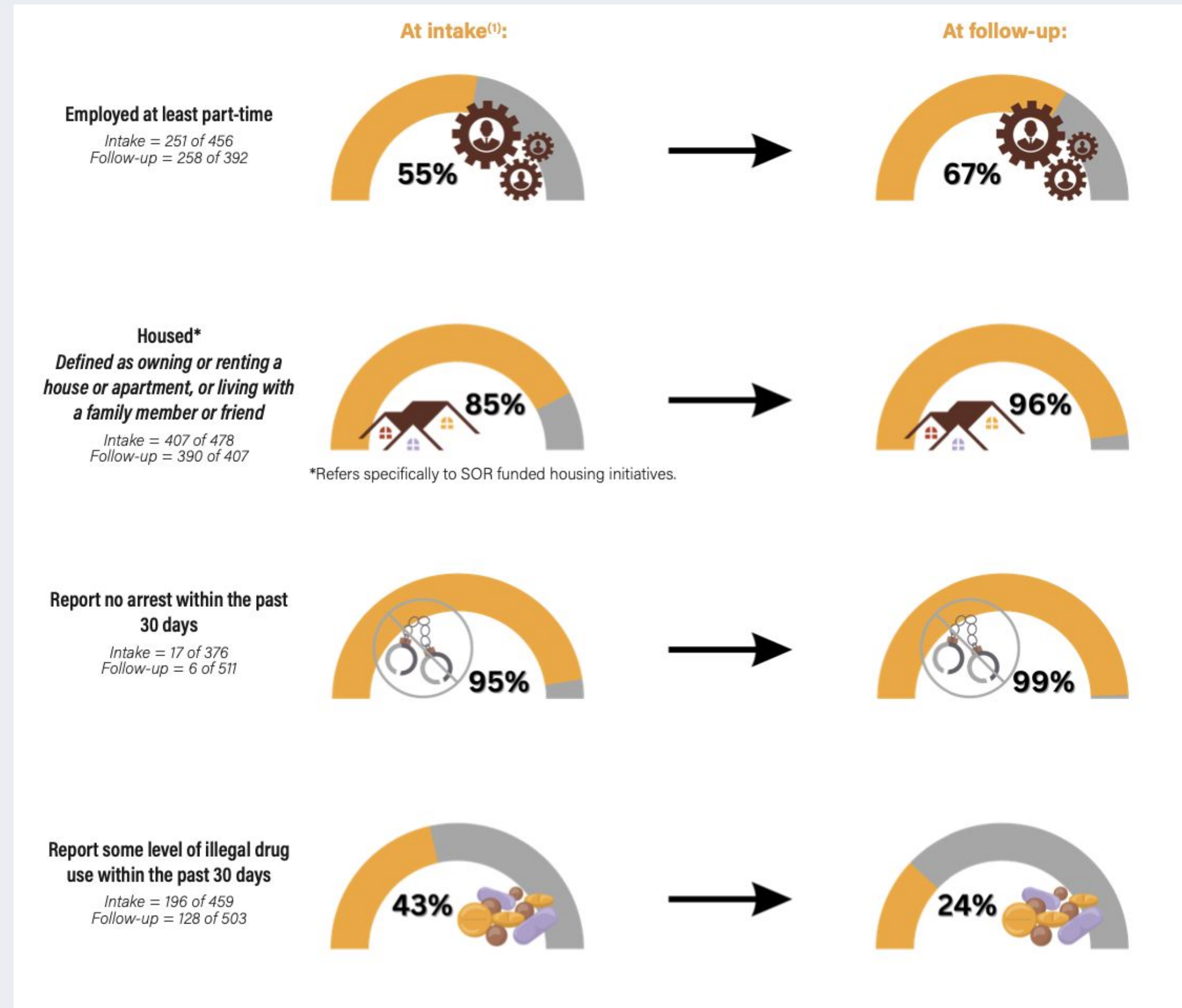
A Look at OSF Tracking: SD¹⁰

Opioid Funding by Federal Fiscal Year (FFY)



A Look at OSF Tracking: SD

- From 2023 Annual Report on OSF spending: Opioid Settlement Funds have been used to provide financial assistance for South Dakotans with diagnoses related to opioid or stimulant use disorders, covering both treatment and recovery support services
- An interview is conducted between provider and patient at the point of intake (start of services), at follow-up (six months later), and again at discharge from services¹⁰



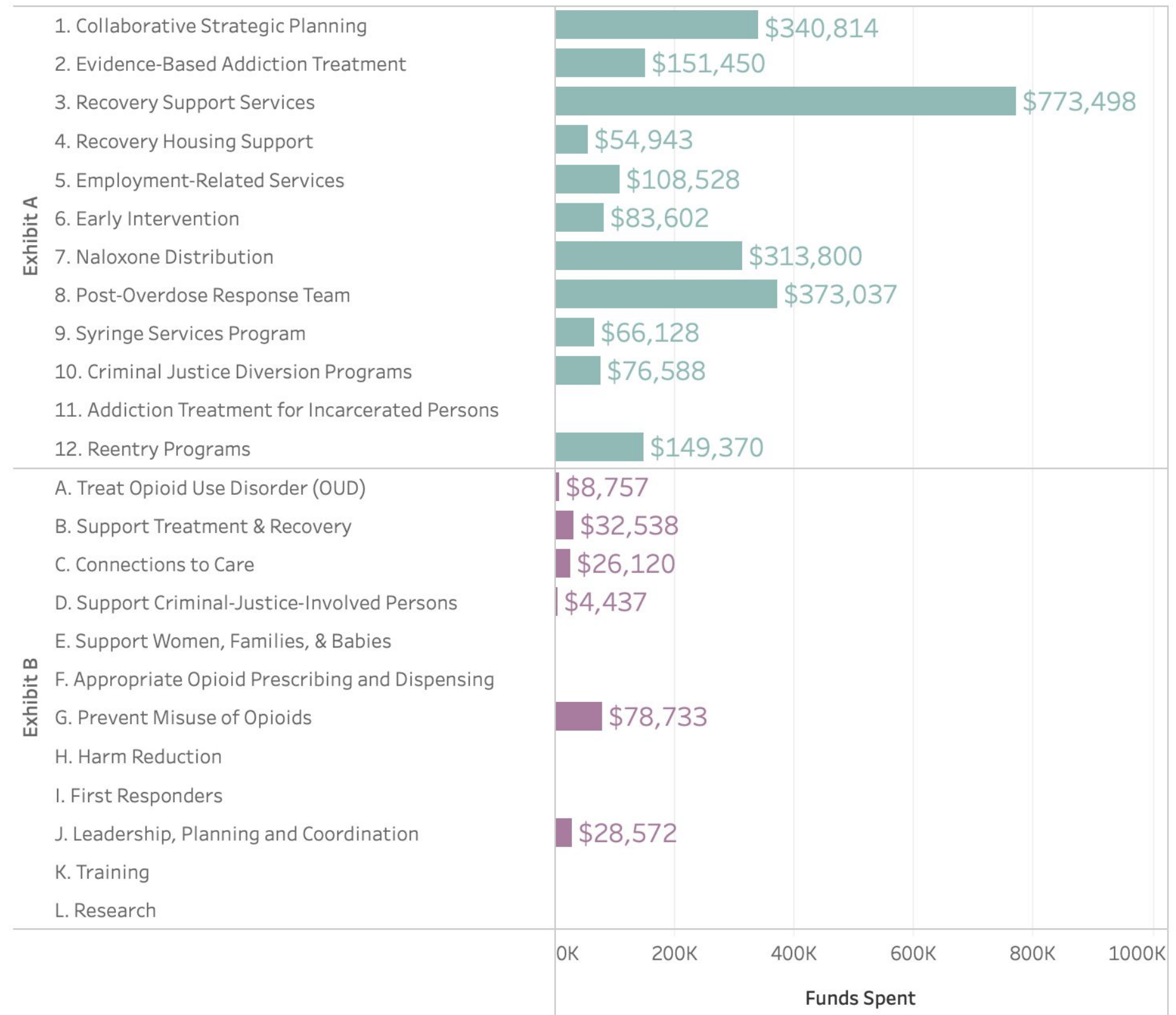
A Look at OSF Tracking: NC

→ 34 NC local governments spent \$2,670,915 in opioid settlement funds across 17 Exhibit A Strategies and Exhibit B Categories from July 2022 to June 2023.¹¹

These Exhibit A Strategies and Exhibit B Categories Were Funded:

Optional: Select a Locality

ALL



A Look at OSF Tracking: RI¹²

| Pillar | Item | Total Allocations for SFY23 & SFY24 | Total Recorded in RIFANS as of 12/22/23 |
|----------------------|--|-------------------------------------|---|
| Racial Equity | | \$300,000 | \$0 |
| | Investment in racial equity strategies and implement infrastructure | \$300,000 | \$0 |
| Governance | | \$2,756,392 | \$522,626 |
| | Administration: capacity for alignment, program development and contract oversight | \$850,000 | \$253,174 |
| | Emerging issues, including changes in drug supply, housing crisis, etc. | \$906,392 | \$177,501 |
| | Evaluation: Capacity for evaluation | \$1,000,000 | \$91,951 |
| Data | | \$620,000 | \$273,023 |
| | Enhanced surveillance/Data analysis | \$620,000 | \$273,023 |
| SDOH | | \$7,200,000 | \$1,133,363 |
| | Basic needs provision for high-risk clients and community members | \$700,000 | \$375,684 |
| | Communications – translations, paid campaigns, and capacity | \$380,000 | \$3,194 |
| | Homelessness prevention, medical respite, and mobile medical respite (wound care) | \$4,120,000 | \$4,485 |
| | Non-profit capacity building (RIF) and technical assistance (UW) | \$1,000,000 | \$750,000 |
| | Trauma Informed Supports | \$1,000,000 | \$0 |

| | | | |
|------------------------------------|--|---------------------|--------------------|
| Prevention | | \$5,950,000 | \$3,318,040 |
| | Investment in school based mental health (Student Assistance) | \$2,875,000 | \$818,040 |
| | Community mental health - youth (RIF) | \$3,075,000 | \$2,500,000 |
| Harm Reduction & Rescue | | \$7,243,608 | \$940,970 |
| | Harm reduction technologies | \$343,608 | \$85,000 |
| | Overdose prevention center | \$3,250,000 | \$400,000 |
| | Expand existing outreach | \$1,500,000 | \$348,142 |
| | New outreach focusing on BIPOC communities | \$1,250,000 | \$0 |
| | Drop-in centers | \$150,000 | \$0 |
| | Post-overdose | \$750,000 | \$107,828 |
| Treatment | | \$3,950,000 | \$371,813 |
| | Chronic pain treatment and prevention for BIPOC industry workers | \$500,000 | \$22,405 |
| | SUD workforce supports | \$300,000 | \$0 |
| | Brick & mortar treatment facilities | \$1,200,000 | \$115,517 |
| | SUD residential | \$300,000 | \$0 |
| | Medication for Opioid Use Disorder (MOUD) services | \$550,000 | \$14,195 |
| | Stimulant use disorder treatment | \$800,000 | \$0 |
| | Contingency Management | \$300,000 | \$219,696 |
| Recovery | | \$2,250,000 | \$275,364 |
| | Family supports/family connection and utilize families as a resource | \$450,000 | \$0 |
| | Recovery capital supports | \$450,000 | \$93,960 |
| | Substance Exposed Newborns (SEN) - peer navigator and surveillance | \$600,000 | \$181,404 |
| | Recovery Housing Incentives | \$750,000 | \$0 |
| Grand Totals | | \$30,270,000 | \$6,835,198 |

A Look at OSF Tracking: CA¹³

→ California set its own list of High Impact Abatement Activities (HIAAs), and award recipients must spend **no less than 50%** of their funds on HIAAs.

| | |
|---|---|
| 4 | Diversion of people with SUD from the justice system into treatment, including by providing training and resources to first and early responders (sworn and non-sworn) and implementing best practices for outreach, diversion and deflection, employability, restorative justice, and harm reduction |
|---|---|

A Look at OSF Tracking: ME¹⁴

→ A third of fund recipients reported spending money on law enforcement and jail programs, including medication-assisted treatment (MAT) for substance use disorder in jails, hiring behavioral health specialists that work with police, and purchasing handheld drug-checking devices.¹⁹



Program Highlight: Worcester, MA Regional Opioid Partnership

- The Central Massachusetts Regional Public Health Alliance (CMRPHA) is prospecting a Regional Opioid Partnership
- The Worcester Division of Public Health (WDPH) is collaborating with the Town of Grafton to develop a program that has the potential to be replicated throughout the region
- Included in the planning:
 - Board of Health Appointees, Chief of Police, Public Schools Superintendent
- The proposed Opioid Prevention Preliminary Plan (OPPP) lays out five core objectives:
 - Develop Evidence-Based Prevention Programs
 - Expand Access to Treatment and Recovery Services
 - Enhance Public Education and Awareness
 - Support Law Enforcement and First Responders' Efforts
 - Strengthen Collaboration¹⁵



Program Highlight: Greenville County, SC POWER Collective¹⁶

- Partnership between the Greenville County Sheriff's Office, RIZE Prevention Inc., Just Say Something, and Safe Rx
- The coalition will provide education, awareness, prevention and intervention services to Greenville County schools, businesses and churches.
- Opioid abatement funds have been approved to expand POWER Collective resources



Program Highlight: Greenville City, SC Quick Response Team¹⁷

- Under the operation of the Greenville City Fire Department, the response team will use a combination of education, preventative outreach initiatives and emergency response to remediate the impact of the opioid epidemic in Greenville City.
- Opioid abatement funds have been approved to create the Quick Response Team



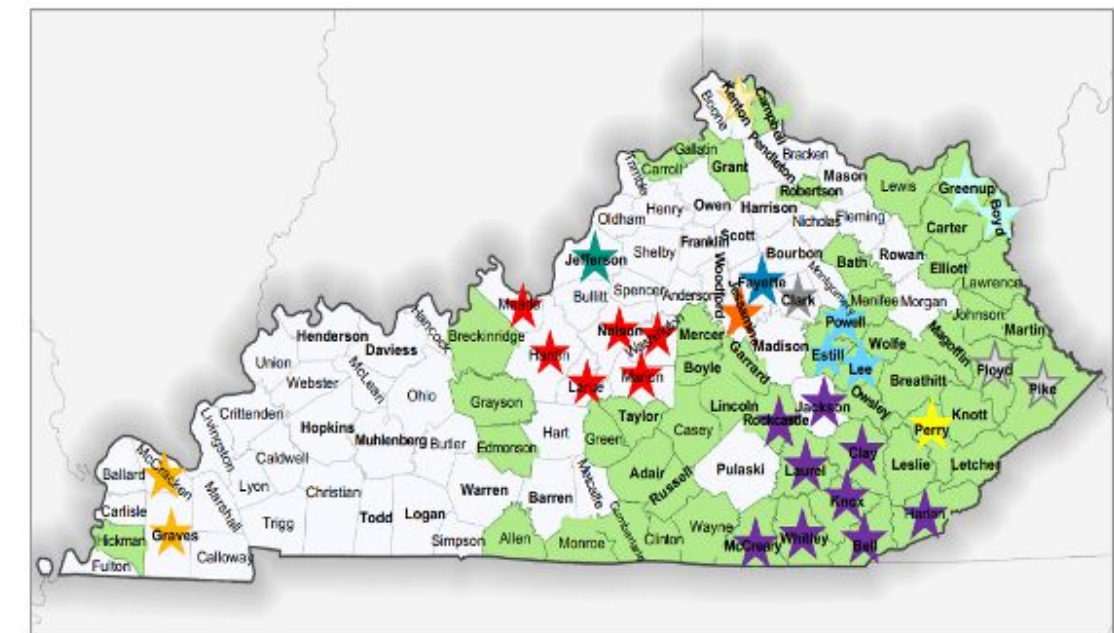
Program Highlight: KY Quick Response Teams & Situation Tables¹⁸

- Adopted after the Colerain Township, OH QRT and Hub Situation Tables from Saskatchewan
- 6 Situation Tables in KY; 11 QRT teams
- The Situation Table is a rapid triage model, a risk-based approach rather than traditional, incident-driven models that bring multiple human service providers together to triage situations of individuals or families at acutely elevated risk levels.
- Opioid abatement funds have been approved to expand Situation Tables & QRT in KY

QUICK RESPONSE TEAMS

assertive outreach to overdose survivors

- Home or on-site visits within 24-72 hours of overdose or opioid-related complication
- Treatment linkage and harm reduction services
- Follow-up phone calls
- Community engagement



54 Vulnerable Counties

12 KORE-funded QRTs

KORE KENTUCKY OPIOID RESPONSE EFFORT

24

OPERATION
2 SAVE LIVES
A Lifeline for Recovery

A PROGRAM OF
COMMUNITY
SERVICES
SOLUTIONS
a Division of HSSI

QRT
NATIONAL



HOW CAN PAARI HELP?

Free Membership

Free webinars, materials & state convenings

Inclusion on national discussions that need the voice of police and public safety

Press releases and advocacy

Technical assistance, connection to training resources, & roll call videos

Opioid settlement funds guidance

PAARI National Recovery Corps members

Discount on PAARI National Summit

Connect with hundreds of police and public safety partners in the field

Brittney Garrett
Senior Director,
Public Safety Engagement
& Strategy
brittney@paariususa.org





CHELSEA HUB

A MODEL FOR COMMUNITY SAFETY & WELL-BEING

WHAT IS THE HUB?

A “situation” table that brings service providers together on a weekly basis

Participants collaborate on how best to connect individuals to services that are facing elevated levels of risk



BUILDING A SYSTEM OF CARE

- “Navigators” funded by the city (\$200,000)
- Wrap Around Services also funded to support Navigators (\$165,000)
- Case Management funded to follow individuals in recovery (\$115,000 previously)
- Selah Resource Center (\$85,000)
- Through the Hub, we are able to create and resource a **timeline of care**, “from initial street engagement to long term recovery”

OPIOD SETTLEMENT FUNDING

- Additional “Wrap Around Services” funds (\$175,000 for 3 years)
- Roca Young Mothers Program (\$40,000 for 3 years)
- Basement Trybe (\$27,000)
- CIMS Reporting System (\$14,000)
- Mini Grant Program (\$50,000)

HUB OFF-SHOOTS

- Downtown Task Force
- Eviction Task Force
- Outreach Worker Meetings
- *Weekly Action-Oriented Meetings versus Monthly Coalition Meetings*

THE HUB ATTRACTS OTHER SYSTEMS AND
GETS ALL OF US TO WORK TOGETHER



HIGH LEVEL POLICE COMMITMENT



WORKING TOGETHER PRODUCES BETTER OUTCOMES

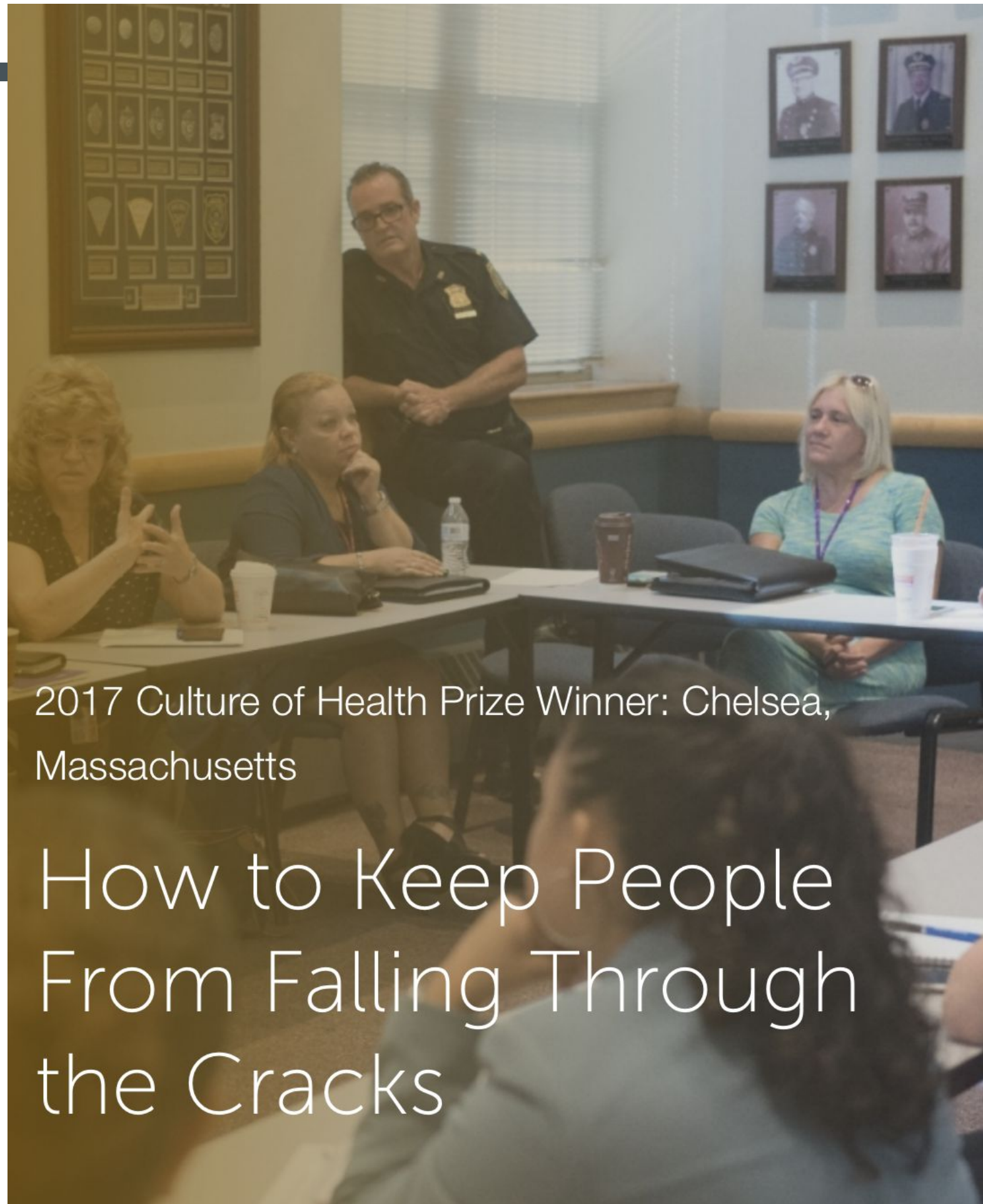


BOSTON
GLOBE
FRONT
PAGE



IN CHELSEA, COALITION AIMS TO SAVE LIVES ON VERGE OF UNRAVELING

[HTTPS://WWW.BOSTONGLOBE.COM/METRO/2017/07/09/CHELSEA-COALITION-AIMS-SAVE-LIVES-VERGE-UNRAVELING/5VDRRL94QUSZAQSDVQNZI/STORY.HTML](https://www.bostonglobe.com/metro/2017/07/09/chelsea-coalition-aims-save-lives-verge-unraveling/5VDRRL94QUSZAQSDVQNZI/STORY.HTML)



2017 Culture of Health Prize Winner: Chelsea,
Massachusetts

How to Keep People From Falling Through the Cracks

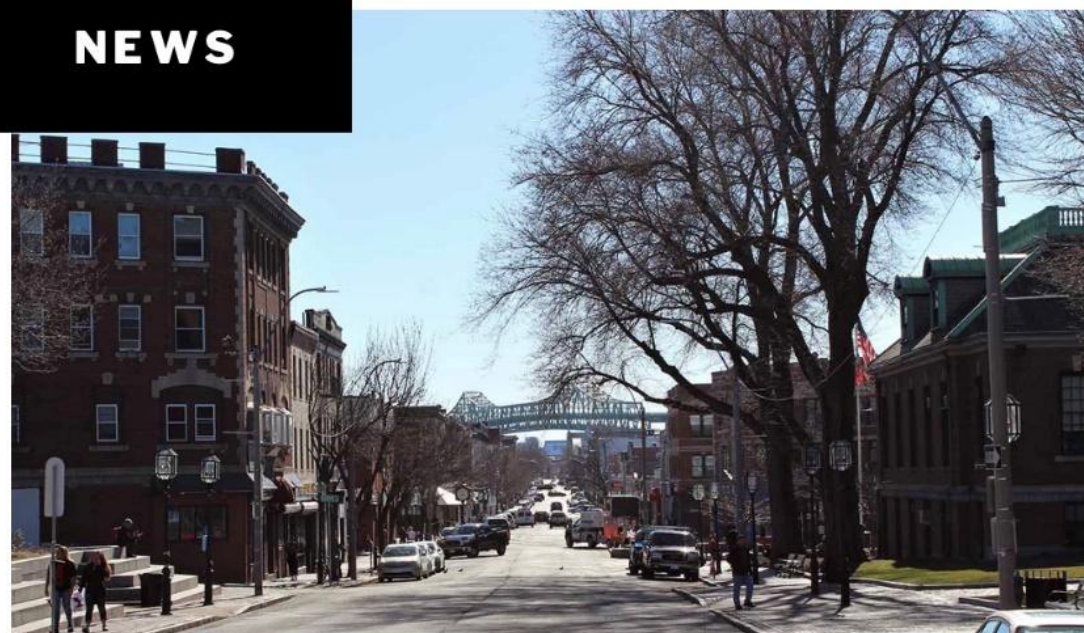


Chelsea Police Create a Culture of Health

By Jacqueline Rocheleau

May 2, 2018

NEWS



Take a sharp right onto Fourth Street off of Boston's Tobin Bridge going north, and you'll immediately find yourself in Chelsea, sandwiched between a tight row of houses. If you drive up a few streets to Broadway you'll soon see people crowding the



Top 100 Most Dangerous Cities

| | Rank | | Rank | | Rank |
|-------------|------|-------------|------|-------------|------|
| 2012 | 14 | 2013 | 11 | 2014 | 11 |
| City | | City | | City | |
| Chelsea, MA | | Chelsea, MA | | Chelsea, MA | |

Top 100 Most Dangerous Cities

| | Rank | | Rank | | Rank |
|-------------|------|-------------|------|-------------|------|
| 2015 | 38 | 2016 | 46 | 2017 | 58 |
| City | | City | | City | |
| Chelsea, MA | | Chelsea, MA | | Chelsea, MA | |

83. Chelsea, MA **2018**

- Population: **39,699**
- Chelsea's Violent Crime Rate: **9.6**
- No. of Violent Crimes: **381**
- Assault: **215** | Robbery: **142** | Rape: **23** | Murder: **1**
- Chance of being a victim: **1 in 104**

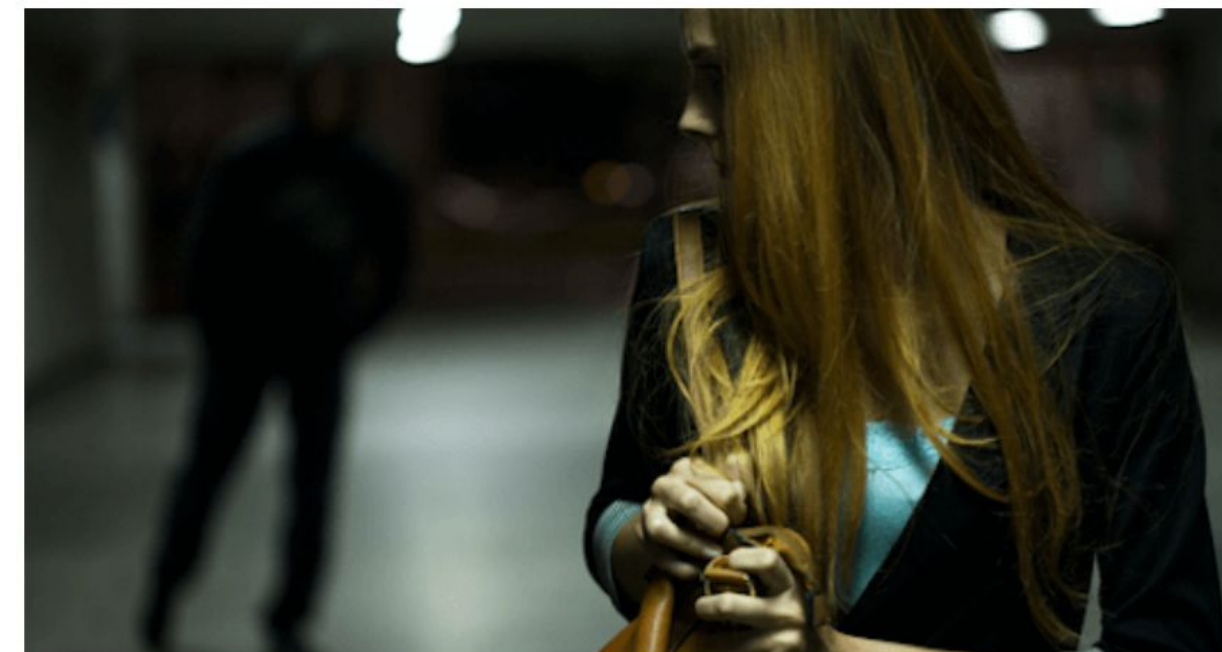
2019

CHELSEA DID NOT MAKE THIS YEARS LIST

Home Blog

NeighborhoodScout's Most Dangerous Cities - 2019

Jan 2, 2019 | by: Dr. Andrew Schiller | [Crime Rates](#)





Chelsea Police Department
19 Park Street
Chelsea, MA 02150

Dan Cortez

dcortez@chelseama.gov

(617) 466-4807

Website

<https://chelseapolice.com/chelsea-hub>

References

¹ Westervelt, E. (2020, September 18). *Mental health and police violence: How crisis intervention teams are failing*. NPR. <https://www.npr.org/2020/09/18/913229469/mental-health-and-police-violence-how-crisis-intervention-teams-are-failing>

² *Leveraging the Sequential Intercept Model to address diversity, equity, and inclusion* (2020). PRAIN. <https://www.prainc.com/gains-leveraging-sim-dei/#>

³ Xuan Z, Yan S, Formica SW, et al. *Association of Implementation of Postoverdose Outreach Programs With Subsequent Opioid Overdose Deaths Among Massachusetts Municipalities*. *JAMA Psychiatry*. doi:10.1001/jamapsychiatry.2023.0109

⁴ Bronson, J., Stroop, J., Zimmer, S., & Berzofsky, M., 2020; NIDA, 2020

⁵ Korchmaros, J. D., Bentele, K. G., Granillo, B., & McCollister, K. (2022). *Costs, Cost Savings, and Effectiveness of a Police-led Pre-arrest Deflection Program*. Tucson, AZ: University of Arizona, Southwest Institute for Research on Women.

⁶ Blais, E., Brisson, J., Gagon, F., & Lemay, S-A. (2022). *Diverting people who use drugs from the criminal justice system: A systematic review of police-based diversion measures*. *International Journal of Drug Policy*, 105. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.drugpo.2022.103697>

⁷ Wisconsin Department of Health Services. (2024, May 8). *Dose of reality: Opioid settlement funds*. <https://www.dhs.wisconsin.gov/opioids/settlement-funds.htm>

⁸ DHS. (2024, June 5). *Opioid Epidemic Response Spending Dashboard*. *Minnesota Management and Budget (MMB)*. <https://mn.gov/mmb/impact-evaluation/projects/opioid-epidemic-response/spending-dashboard/>

⁹ Health and Human Services North Dakota. (2024, January 19). *HHS announces the ND Opioid Settlement Fund Grant Awards*. <https://www.hhs.nd.gov/news/hhs-announces-nd-opioid-settlement-fund-grant-awards#:~:text=At%20least%2020%25%20of%20these,for%20behavioral%20health%20workforce%20development>.

¹⁰ Department of Health, & Department of Social Services. (2024, Winter). *Federal Opioid Funding State of South Dakota Annual Report 2023*. *Avoid Opioid SD*. <https://www.avoidopioidsd.com/wp-content/uploads/2023/11/Opioid-Annual-Report-2023.pdf>

¹¹ CORE-NC. (2024, February 28). *Past Spending Dashboard*. *North Carolina Opioid Settlements*. <https://ncopioidsettlement.org/data-dashboards/past-spending/>



References

¹² Rhode Island Health and Human Services. (2023a, December 27). Opioid Settlement Advisory Committee Annual Report 2023. Opioid Settlement Advisory Committee | Executive Office of Health and Human Services. <https://eohhs.ri.gov/Opioid-Settlement-Advisory-Committee>

¹³ California Department of Health Care Services. (2023, August). Allocating opioid settlement funds - DHCS. <https://www.dhcs.ca.gov/Documents/CSD/CA-OSF-Guiding-Principles.pdf>

¹⁴ Bader, E. (2024, May 13). Maine Opioid Settlement Money is being Directed Toward Policing. Bangor Daily News. <https://www.bangordailynews.com/2024/05/13/state/state-health/maine-opioid-settlement-money-police-drug-detection/>

¹⁵ City of Worcester, M. (2024, April 5). Central MA Regional Public Health Alliance. CMRPHA Proposes Regional Opioid Partnership | City of Worcester, MA. <https://www.worcesterma.gov/public-health/regional-public-health/news/cmrpha-proposes-regional-opioid-partnership>

¹⁶ Staff, F. C. N. (2024, January 31). Greenville organizations awarded \$562K to battle opioid crisis. <https://www.foxcarolina.com>. <https://www.foxcarolina.com/2024/01/31/greenville-organizations-awarded-562k-battle-opioid-crisis/>

¹⁷ Fitzgerald, M. (2023, April 18). Greenville City Council notes: Opioid response team gains initial approval. GREENVILLE JOURNAL. <https://greenvillejournal.com/community/greenville-city-council-notes-opioid-response-team-gains-initial-approval/>

¹⁸ *Kentucky opioid response effort - locations*. Kentucky Cabinet for Health and Family Services. (2024). <https://www.chfs.ky.gov/agencies/dbhddid/Pages/KORE-Map.aspx>

