Law Enforcement Assisted Diversion (LEAD)

LEAD National Support Bureau Malika Lamont Tim Candela Public Defender Association 8/8/2019



Origins of LEAD

- Resolution of years of litigation over selective enforcement in Seattle drug arrests
- Each partner had their own reasons for wanting to try something new
- Responsive to community calls for something more humane and fair that is a more relevant response not "less"
- Launched in Seattle/King County October 2011 with grant funding



What is LEAD?

- Law Enforcement Assisted Diversion (LEAD)
- Community-based diversion program for people whose criminal activity is due to behavioral health issues
 - Arrest diversion
 - Social contact referral
- Law enforcement is the primary portal



What is LEAD?

- Case manager & participant agree on an individual intervention plan
- Only requirements for participation: complete psychosocial intake & sign release of information
- Key feature after program entry: comprehensive coordination of all "touches" with the LEAD participant, especially by prosecutors



Goals of LEAD

I. REORIENT

government's response to safety, disorder, and health-related problems



racial disparities at the front end of the criminal justice system

2. IMPROVE

public safety and public health through research based, health-oriented and harm reduction interventions

3.REDUCE

the number of people entering the criminal justice system for low level offenses related to drug use, mental health, sex work, and extreme poverty



5. SUSTAIN

funding for alternative interventions by capturing and reinvesting justice systems savings

6. STRENGTHEN

the relationship between law enforcement and the community



Core Principles of LEAD

- Harm reduction framework
 - abstinence is not required
 - Housing First
- No one "fails" LEAD



Core Principles of LEAD

- Operational partners make the choice that is empirically most likely to achieve behavior change
- Continuous community engagement is essential politically and operationally



Who are the partners in LEAD?

Cross sector collaboration, including:

- Law Enforcement: Police, Sheriff's Office, County and City Prosecutors
- **Community:** Public Safety Groups, Civil Rights Groups, Business Community
- **Political Officials**: Mayor's Office, County Executive, City & County Councils
- Public Defense
- Service Providers: Harm Reduction Providers



Relationship to Courts

- Original diverted case does not go before a court -- but, most LEAD participants have other cases both pre & post program entry
- Prosecutors reconcile those cases with the individual intervention plan; supporting that plan wherever possible & appropriate
- Judges: continue cases, grant prosecutors' release motions & consider LEAD information outside the context of a "compliance" framework



LEAD services: as of Dec 2014

- Total Enrolled Clients: 252
- Homeless 86%

For Homeless LEAD participants:

- Housed in permanent housing 40%
- Housed in long-term transitional recovery housing 33%
- Ever sheltered in motels /shelters (55% 1st yr \$) 80%



For All LEAD Clients:

• Received basic need support (Food or Clothing) 90%

Set and achieved a case management goal while in LEAD:

- Completed individualized goal plan and achieved at least one 84%
- Received chemical dependency treatment 55%
- Engaged in mental health treatment 49%
- Received non-urgent medical care (not in ER) 55%
- Received legal assistance 64%
- Received assistance with public benefits 61%
- Received assistance with ID 54%

NATIONAL SUPPORT BUREAU

LEAD Demographics: Dec 2014 Gender: • Male 63% • Female 37% Age:

- 1**8-25** 6%
- 26-40 29%
- 41-54 49%
- 55+ 16% (oldest 69)



LEAD Demographics: Dec 2014		
Race/Ethnicity:	201	lO census
African American	51%	8%
 Caucasian 	31%	70%
• Alaskan Native/Native A	.m 5%	1%
• African	3%	N/A
• Latino	3%	7%
• Asian/Pacific Islande	r 3%	14%
 Other/Unknown 	5%	7%



LEAD Demographics: Dec 2014 Drug of Choice:

- Cocaine 56%
- Heroin 29%
- Multiple Drugs 15%
- Cannabis 7%
- Alcohol 4%
- Methamphetamine 2%
- Unknown 2%



- Independent evaluation by University of Washington research team
- Non-randomized control design showing causation

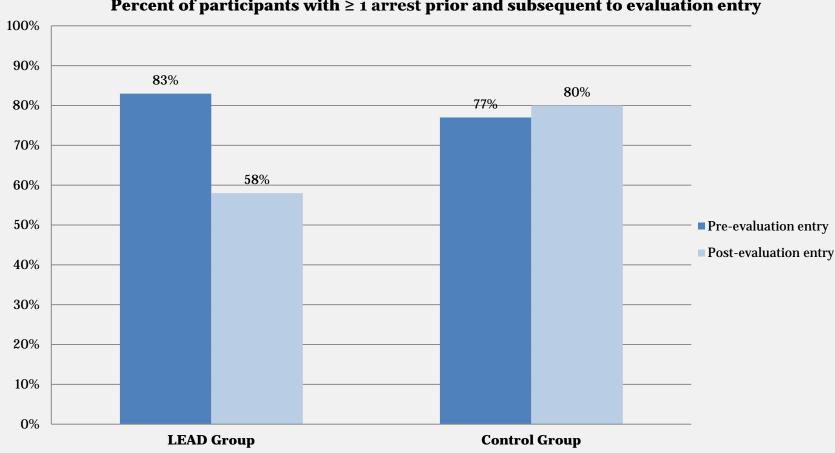


Outcomes





Recidivism Effects



Percent of participants with \geq 1 arrest prior and subsequent to evaluation entry

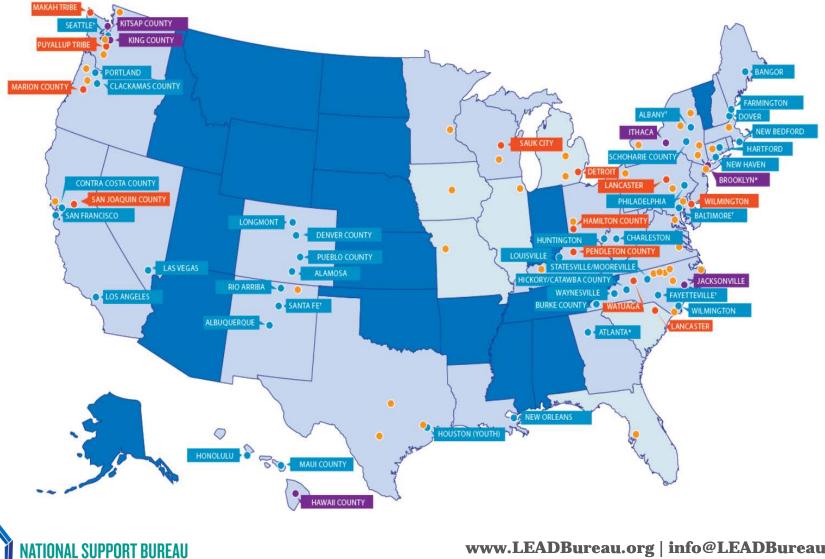


Cost-Savings

- Program costs less than system-as-usual processing, with savings estimated conservatively
- Costs can fall further
- In Seattle, costs are now about \$350/month per participant



Replication



LEAD

Replication

- Primary barrier to LEAD implementation is funding
- Jurisdictions that have implemented Medicaid expansion can leverage ACA dollars to pay for many LEAD services
 - e.g., chemical dependency treatment, mental health care, health and dental care
 - Medicaid does not pay for LEAD case coordination/outreach



State & Federal Funding Developments

- Federal CARA funding through BJA
- > HB 1767 through WASPC
- SSB 5380 Washington State Governor's Opioid Response Bill through HCA (excludes King County)
- > Washington State RFPs summer/fall 2019



Paradigm Shift

- If fully implemented, LEAD allows communities to reserve police, prosecutors, and courts for where they are most needed
- Facilitates the shift to using public health strategies for public health problems, including:
 - Trauma-informed engagement
 - Harm Reduction
 - Housing First
 - Sustained Relationships

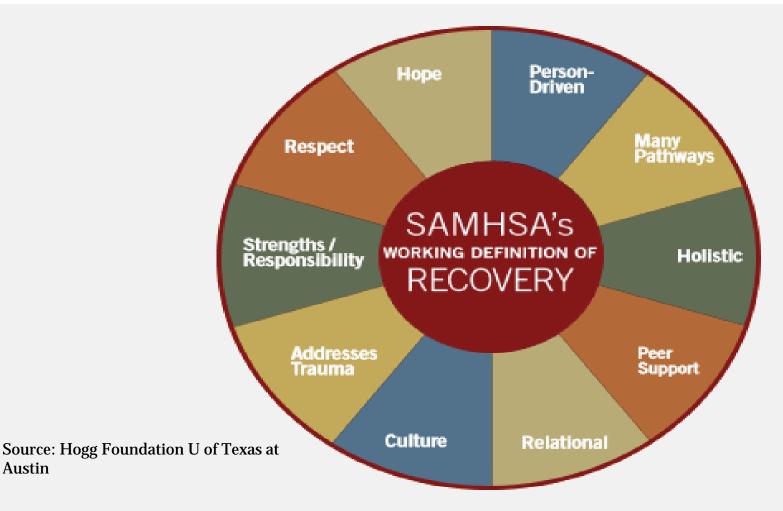


Paradigm Shift

- Recognizes the harm done by charging and/or convicting someone of a crime if that is not necessary or helpful in achieving behavior change
- Katherine Beckett <u>article</u> in Harvard Law & Policy Review on "Harm Reduction Policing" & Reconciliation Impact on LEAD



LEAD Helps to Support Recovery





Austin

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