

MONTEREY COUNTY'S RESPONSE TO COMMUNITY MEMBERS EXPERIENCING A MENTAL HEALTH CRISIS



SUMMARY

Throughout Monterey County, law enforcement officers respond to multiple incidents during a typical day. A significant portion of these calls involve individuals experiencing some form of crisis or distress. Studies suggest that 15% to 37% or more of police calls involve a mental health crisis, substance abuse issues or other situations where immediate intervention is required. Sometimes these calls result in the hospitalization or incarceration of the individual, or in tragedy, either for the individual or the responding officer. The public is often left asking what happened and how it could have been prevented.

Training in Comprehensive Crisis Intervention helps officers respond more effectively and safely to situations involving people experiencing behavioral instability. It reduces escalation, and the possible use of force, and in some cases costly litigation. In addition, Monterey County and many municipalities have Mobile Crisis Response Teams (MCRTs) comprised of trained mental health professionals. Law enforcement agencies (LEAs) can utilize these teams to assist them when responding to people in crisis.

Despite ongoing staff shortages and mandatory overtime hours, County staff and law enforcement representatives do their best to provide emergency assistance to people in crisis.

Several areas warrant improvement. These include:

- Providing short, in-service crisis intervention training sessions for first responders throughout the year in addition to the more formal, 40-hour training that is only offered once or twice a year to a limited number of participants
- Conducting annual law enforcement training needs assessments
- Devising plans to ensure that training courses remain relevant and comply with changes in legislation
- Formalizing regular collaborative meetings among entities providing emergency crisis response
- Strengthening and expanding the public awareness campaign regarding the newly available 24/7 mobile crisis team service effective January 1, 2024
- Making law enforcement education and training materials more accessible on LEA websites

BACKGROUND

Law enforcement officers face high-stress and potentially dangerous situations daily. They must be prepared to make split-second decisions that can have significant consequences for themselves and others.

Public interest in how law enforcement officers respond to high-stress situations has increased over the past decade, particularly regarding their interactions with people experiencing a mental health crisis, or who are under the influence of drugs or alcohol. High profile cases resulting in the death of community members, and sometimes police officers, have led to closer scrutiny by the public, the District Attorney's Office, and the U.S. Department of Justice.

As a result, there is now more transparency and accountability for officers through body cameras and publicly available data collection and analysis. There have also been changes to policies and guidelines regarding the use of force to emphasize de-escalation techniques. Efforts have been made to improve police training, focusing on areas such as cultural sensitivity, implicit bias, crisis intervention, and mental health awareness. The goals are to equip officers with the skills needed to serve diverse communities and handle sensitive situations more effectively and safely.

The Civil Grand Jury (CGJ) reviewed the type of Crisis Intervention Training (CIT) law enforcement officers receive, focusing on two of the County's largest law enforcement agencies: the Salinas Police Department (SPD) and the Monterey County Sheriff's Office (MCSO). The CGJ reviewed how these departments interface with trained mental health professionals from Monterey County's Department of Behavioral Health (MCBH) when responding to crisis situations.

METHODOLOGY

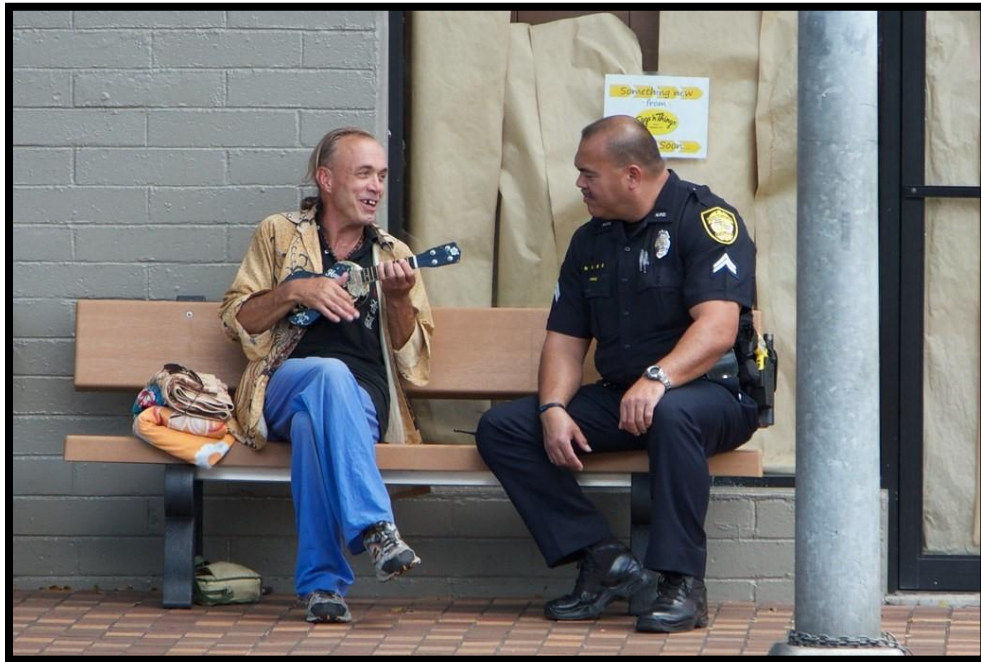
The CGJ reviewed mandatory training requirements for law enforcement officers in California, and reviewed how easily the public can access information regarding education and training materials at law enforcement agencies in our community. The CGJ reviewed California Penal Code Sections and other legislation relating to law enforcement training and training requirements from the Commission on Peace Officer Standards and Training (POST) website. Additionally, the CGJ examined procedures manuals and websites of the SPD, MCSO, the MCBH website and internal service call tracking data provided upon request. The CGJ reviewed California Civil Grand Jury Reports from other counties on related law enforcement topics and many media articles regarding national, state and local law enforcement responses to those experiencing a mental health crisis. Finally, the CGJ conducted interviews with County staff and local law enforcement officials knowledgeable about law enforcement training and the current policies and procedures regarding crisis intervention response.

DISCUSSION

Evolution of Law Enforcement Training to Meet Community Needs

In the 1950s and 1960s, states throughout the country gradually moved away from institutionalization for those suffering from mental illness. In 1967, the Lanterman-Petris-Short Act was passed in California ending the practice of institutionalizing patients against their will without Court oversight. Many institutions closed their doors. In 1981, federal legislation put the responsibility of caring for mentally ill patients on the states. With dwindling support from the federal government, many states struggled to provide adequate mental health treatment and housing for the mentally ill.

Our communities have witnessed increases in both homelessness and the incarceration of those with mental illness. Studies indicate that more than one third of currently incarcerated individuals have been diagnosed with a mental illness, a rate much higher than that of the general population.



Source: Flickr, Mike Dunford, Creative Common License

According to background information for Proposition 1, an update to the Mental Health Services Act on the March 2024 ballot, one out of every 20 adults in California now lives

with serious mental illness, one in 13 California school aged children suffers serious emotional disturbance, and one in 10 Californians has some sort of substance abuse disorder.

First responders have several options when responding to people experiencing a crisis including:

- De-escalate the situation and refer to local service providers
- Request assistance from the Mobile Health Response Team
- Arrange for transportation for the person to the hospital for a psychiatric evaluation if they appear to be a danger to themselves or others, and/or appear to be “gravely disabled” (Welfare & Institutions Code §5150)
- Arrest the person if they are breaking the law

According to the Salinas Police Department, its officers respond daily to situations that result in a person in crisis being transported to the hospital for a psychiatric evaluation that may result in an involuntary 72-hour hold (§5150 cases). In 2022, 510 individuals were taken to the hospital for an evaluation. During the first 10 months of 2023, 369 individuals were taken to the hospital. The Monterey County Sheriff's Office classified 98 of its calls as §5150 cases in 2022 and 76 in 2023.

As law enforcement officers respond more frequently to situations involving those with mental illness and/or substance abuse, it is imperative that they are sufficiently trained to respond appropriately. Instead of resorting to force, trained officers use de-escalation techniques leading to better outcomes for themselves, the individual, and the community at large.

Development of Training Standards for Law Enforcement

In 1959, the California Commission on Peace Officer Standards and Training (POST) was established. POST sets minimum selection and training standards for California law enforcement officers. It develops and certifies training courses, including Basic Academies, specialized training, and continuing education. Basic law enforcement

training in California includes courses on firearms, criminal law, report writing and more.



*Law Enforcement Leadership Academy
Source: U.S. Marshalls Office, Commons.wikimedia.org*

Over time, training courses have evolved to include additional hours focusing on topics such as crisis intervention, cultural diversity, ethics, community policing, de-escalation techniques, conflict resolution, cultural sensitivity and more.

The Basic Academy takes 888 hours over six months. Law enforcement officers in California may also receive additional training in several other ways including:

- Field training (on the job training)
- Continuing education training (shorter in-service training), and
- Roll call briefings (occurring at the beginning of each shift)

Penal Code §13515.26 requires that all peace officers receive 15 hours of training at the Basic Academy on the topic of “Persons with Mental Illness, Intellectual/Developmental Disability or Substance Abuse Disorder.” Penal Code § 13519.10 requires the commission on Peace Officer Standards and Trainings to develop uniform, minimum, guidelines on the use of force for adoption and promulgation by California Law Enforcement agencies. There are different mandatory training requirements for different ranks of officers. For example, Penal Code §13515.28 (a) (1) requires Field Training Officers (FTOs) to have eight hours of crisis intervention training within six months of assuming the position.

During their careers, officers must continually log onto POST’s website to determine if they are up to date with their mandatory training requirements and to sign up for courses as needed. LEAs keep their own records regarding officer participation at non mandatory training.

Development of Crisis Intervention Team (CIT) Programs

The Memphis Model, developed in 1988 in Memphis, Tennessee, is often cited as the first structured CIT program. It was a collaboration between mental health professionals, law enforcement, and advocacy groups.

In 1989, the Eugene Police Department in Oregon developed a program known as “Cahoots” (Crisis Assistance Helping Out on The Streets) which involves a specialized emergency response model that pairs mental health professionals with law enforcement officers to respond to crises involving mental health, homelessness, and substance abuse. The program’s purpose is to divert individuals away from the criminal justice system and towards appropriate care and support.

Crisis intervention training for law enforcement continues to change in response to legislative mandates, societal changes, increased public awareness of mental health issues, and the need for officers to effectively manage crisis situations.



Crisis Intervention Training, Source: Hamilton County Sheriff's Office, TN website

In 2008, CIT International, a nonprofit organization, was formed to assist communities worldwide with crisis response system reform by developing CIT programs at the state/province, regional, and local level. CIT International certifies courses that train officers to effectively handle situations involving individuals experiencing mental illness

and/or addiction disorders. The goal is to provide officers with the skills to de-escalate such encounters without resorting to unnecessary force. According to CIT International's website, communities that prescribe to the CIT Program model have higher success rates in safely resolving crisis situations.

Crisis Intervention Training (CIT) in Monterey County



While many counties in California provide CIT Training for first responders, not all these training programs are 40-hours in length. Monterey County is fortunate that the Monterey County Department of Behavioral Health (MCBH) has developed a comprehensive 40-hour Crisis Intervention

Training that has been certified by Police Officers Standards and Training (POST). It is offered twice a year for a maximum of 35-40 law enforcement officers/first responders per session in Monterey County.

Monterey County had 662 sworn officers employed with 21 different jurisdictions in 2022, according to the California Department of Justice. The table below shows the number of sworn officers in Monterey County.

Sworn Officers by Year in Monterey County

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
All Monterey Co. Police Depts	356	334	334	343	367	377	377	380	364	363
Monterey Co. Sheriff's Office	281	300	291	295	296	304	295	312	288	283
CHP/Other	20	19	21	20	19	15	14	15	16	16
TOTAL	657	653	646	658	682	696	686	707	668	662

Source: <https://openjustice.doj.ca.gov/exploration/crime-statistics/criminal-justice-personnel/>

Both SPD and MCSO have a goal of sending 100% of sworn personnel to CIT training according to officials from both agencies. Smaller jurisdictions find it more challenging to

divert officers away from their regular patrol responsibilities to attend a full week of training.

The CGJ was unable to determine how many law enforcement officers currently working in Monterey County have attended the 40-hour CIT training. However, since only 35-40 participants are accepted into the CIT training offered once or twice a year, it is unlikely that all 662 officers have received this training.

Expanded Mobile Crisis Team Services in Monterey County

Monterey County Department of Behavioral Health (MCBH) launched mobile crisis services in 2015 to respond to calls for service received through the 911 system when requested by law enforcement. Through December 2023, the team's operating hours were Wednesday-Saturday from 12:30 to 10:00 p.m. and alternating Tuesdays from 1:30 to 10:00 p.m. As of January 1, 2024, services are available 24/7. The goal is to de-escalate and stabilize situations, connect individuals with appropriate voluntary resources and treatment in the community, coordinate with existing treatment teams/providers, and avoid unnecessary hospitalization and incarceration.

The table below shows the number of contacts the Monterey County Mobile Crisis Team had with community members from 2018 to 2023.

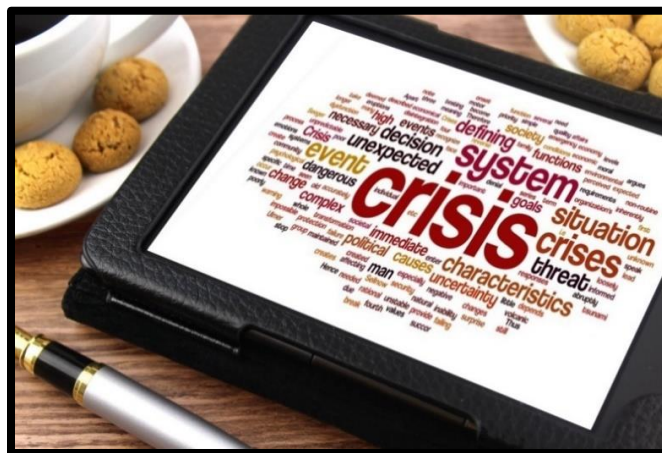
	Mobile Crisis Team Frequency Report					
	(Serving all of Monterey County)					
	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Total Contact Counts Countywide	865	918	187	543	679	1076
Status: New episode	248	210	50	105	201	257
Location of contact: Home	458	531	116	271	293	474
Location of contact: Police Dept.	66	74	7	110	157	278
Location of contact: Public Place	87	94	24	49	65	116
Substance abuse involved	161	182	36	123	121	210
Disposition: §5150 (involuntary hold)	166	211	54	118	114	211
Disposition: Arrest	10	11	2	7	17	33
Disposition: Crisis intervention & Referral	256	225	30	104	105	215

Source: Monterey County Behavioral Health

Expanded Mobile Crisis Team Services (January 2024)

There are two Mobile Crisis Teams operating in Monterey County: the County Behavioral Health Mobile Crisis Team (MCT) and the Seneca Children and Youth Mobile Crisis Support Team (MCST) serving youth under age 21. To meet a new federal mandate requiring 24/7 mobile crisis response by January 1, 2024, MCBH signed a new contract with Sierra Mental Wellness Group (SMWG) to add mobile crisis dispatch. The new contract provides an additional two-person team operating 24/7 in Salinas for countywide in-person, community-based mobile crisis response for adults.

The Community Services Crisis line number (866-615-1060) is available for the public to access the newly available 24/7 Mobile Crisis Team service. Personnel answering the line will work with the caller to determine the type of response needed. This can range from providing crisis intervention over the phone, to dispatching first responders and/or the Mobile Crisis Team depending on the situation. Publicity regarding the newly expanded services has been limited to posting flyers in various public locations and with partner agencies. There have been no posts to County social media accounts and few print/television stories regarding the expanded availability of the service.



Collaboration Among Entities Responding to Crisis Situations

From 2019-2021, leaders in Monterey County worked with the Council of State Governments Justice Center (CSG) to study policies, processes, and resources for individuals with behavioral health needs who have entered the criminal justice system.

Monterey County Behavioral Health, Monterey County Sheriff's Office, and the Monterey County Probation Department collaborated to prepare a report providing recommendations for a wide range of system improvements known as the *Stepping Up Monterey System Mapping Project*. The project results were published in June 2021.

One of the recommendations of the Mapping Project was to improve cross-system collaboration, specifically, to establish a quarterly meeting with justice, health, and housing/homelessness representatives in attendance. Collaboration in the form of meetings have been held on an ad-hoc basis; one specific recommendation was to establish a more regular meeting schedule with an agenda.

An additional recommendation was to “develop and provide training on mental illness, substance use disorders, and co-occurring disorders for various justice partners. For example, the county could provide training on mental illness for dispatch personnel, build on existing Crisis Intervention Team training for law enforcement, and train attorneys, judges, and jail staff of behavior health needs.”

Policies, Evaluation of Training Programs, and Plans for Future Training at SPD and MCSO

Both SPD and MCSO have lengthy (800+ page) policy manuals posted on their websites that include information regarding the number of hours of training required for different positions within the departments. Both policies include the requirement to prepare an annual training needs assessment and an updated annual training plan. The plan considers any legislative changes, state-mandated training, and critical incident training. The CGJ determined that neither department has prepared updated training needs assessments and training plans in the last few years.

Public Awareness Regarding Law Enforcement Training

To increase communication and community trust and enhance transparency, effective January 1, 2020, California Senate Bill 978 requires all law enforcement agencies to:

“Conspicuously post on their Internet Web sites all current standards, policies, practices, operating procedures, and education and training materials that would otherwise be available to the public if a request was made pursuant to the California Public Records Act.”

Other than limited information in their policy manuals, the CGJ was unable to find specific education and training materials on either SPD's or MCSO's websites. Many police departments in other counties have posted such information on their websites with clear references to SB 978. One such example is the Petaluma Police Department (referenced in the Bibliography below).

FINDINGS

- F1. In 2022, there were 662 sworn officers in Monterey County. Those without the 40-hour CIT training, offered twice a year for 35 first responders per session, are unlikely to be as effective at responding to people in crisis, leading to potentially dangerous outcomes for officers and community members.
- F2. There has not been a comprehensive public awareness campaign to inform County residents of a specific crisis line number and the new 24/7 (as of January 1, 2024) capacity of the Mobile Crisis Team to respond to individuals experiencing a mental health crisis causing the public to remain unaware of the availability of this resource.
- F3. The Mapping Project found no formal collaboration exists among the various entities that respond to people with mental health difficulties who are in crisis. A case-by-case response is not a consistent or effective strategy and does not serve the community well.
- F4. SPD and MCSO have not prepared annual training needs assessments and plans as required by their internal policies. Consequently, their training plans are out of date leaving officers and deputies less equipped/prepared to respond to crisis calls for service and putting themselves and the public at risk.
- F5. Current standards, policies, practices, operating procedures, and education and training materials are not conspicuously posted on either SPD or MCSO websites causing them to be out of compliance with California Senate Bill 978 and making it more difficult for the public to obtain such information.

RECOMMENDATIONS

- R1. Monterey County Department of Behavioral Health develop a POST-certified, abbreviated in-service training course on CIT by December 31, 2024, designed for law enforcement officers who have not taken the 40-hour course to be facilitated annually by Field Training Officers.
- R2. Monterey County increase its public awareness campaign regarding the Mobile Crisis Team's 24/7 availability to include more social media posts, news articles, and advertising by July 31, 2024.
- R3. Monterey County appoint a liaison to establish regular meetings among entities such as MCBH, LEAs, 911 dispatchers, hospital ER staff, and relevant nonprofit service providers that respond to individuals with mental health difficulties by July 31, 2024.
- R4. The Salinas Police Chief and the Monterey County Sheriff prioritize the completion of an annual training needs assessment and plan by no later than July 31, 2024, and by the end of each fiscal year thereafter.
- R5. The Salinas Police Department and Monterey County Sheriff's Office conspicuously post all current standards, policies, practices, operating procedures, and education and training materials to their websites by June 30, 2024.

REQUEST FOR RESPONSES

The following responses are required pursuant to Penal Code Sections 933 and 933.05:

From the following governing bodies within 90 days of the publication of this report:

- Monterey County Board of Supervisors
 - Findings: F1-F5
 - Recommendations: R1-R5
- Salinas City Council
 - Findings: F1 and F3-F5
 - Recommendations: R1 and R3-R5

From the following individuals within 60 days of the publication of this report:

- Monterey County Sheriff
 - Findings: F1 and F3-F5
 - Recommendations: R1 and R3-R5

INVITED RESPONSES

From the following individuals:

- Chief of Police, Salinas Police Department
 - Findings: F4-F5
 - Recommendations: R4-R5
- Monterey County Chief of Behavioral Health
 - Findings: F1-F3
 - Recommendations: R1-R3
- Monterey County Director of Health
 - Findings: F1-F3
 - Recommendations: R1-R3

Reports issued by the Grand Jury do not identify individuals interviewed. Penal Code section 929 requires that reports of the Grand Jury not contain the name of any person or facts leading to the identity of any person who provides information to the Grand Jury.

GLOSSARY & ACRONYMS

CGJ	Civil Grand Jury
CIT	Crisis Intervention Training
LEAs	Law Enforcement Agencies
FTO	Field Training Officer
MCBH	Monterey County Behavioral Health Department
MCHD	Monterey County Health Department
MCRT	Mobile Crisis Response Teams
MCSO	Monterey County Sheriff's Office
POST	Police Officer Standards and Training
SMWG	Sierra Mental Wellness Group
SPD	Salinas Police Department

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Commission on Peace Officer Standards and Training, Mental Health Training for Law Enforcement

<https://post.ca.gov/mental-health-training-in-law-enforcement>

South Bay Regional Public Safety Training Academy, Basic Police Academy

https://theacademy.ca.gov/basic_police_academy/

Crisis Intervention Team International (CIT)

<https://www.citinternational.org/>

Monterey County Sheriff's Department Policy Manual

https://montereysheriff.org/wp-content/uploads/2023/09/policy_manual_2023-09-27.pdf

Salinas Police Department Policy Manual

https://salinaspd.org/wp-content/uploads/2023/08/California_LE_Policy-Manual_Updates_August_2023.pdf

Senate Bill 978

<https://legiscan.com/CA/text/SB978/id/1821983>

Medi-Cal Mobile Crisis Services Benefit Implementation Plan. Proposed launch date:
12/31/23

<https://www.co.monterey.ca.us/home/showpublisheddocument/126955/638345100682470000>

Stepping Up Monterey County System Mapping Project, Council of State Governments
Justice Center, June 2021

<https://csgjusticecenter.org/publications/stepping-up-monterey-county-system-mapping-project/>

California Department of Justice Statistics, Open Justice

<https://openjustice.doj.ca.gov/exploration/crime-statistics/criminal-justice-personnel>

Petaluma Police Department

<https://cityofpetaluma.org/police-training-records/>

APPENDIX

Mobile Crisis Team Expansion Services Flyer

Monterey County System Map from The Mapping Project

DISCLAIMER

Unless otherwise noted, all photographs in this report are license free stock images.

Expansion of Mobile Crisis Services



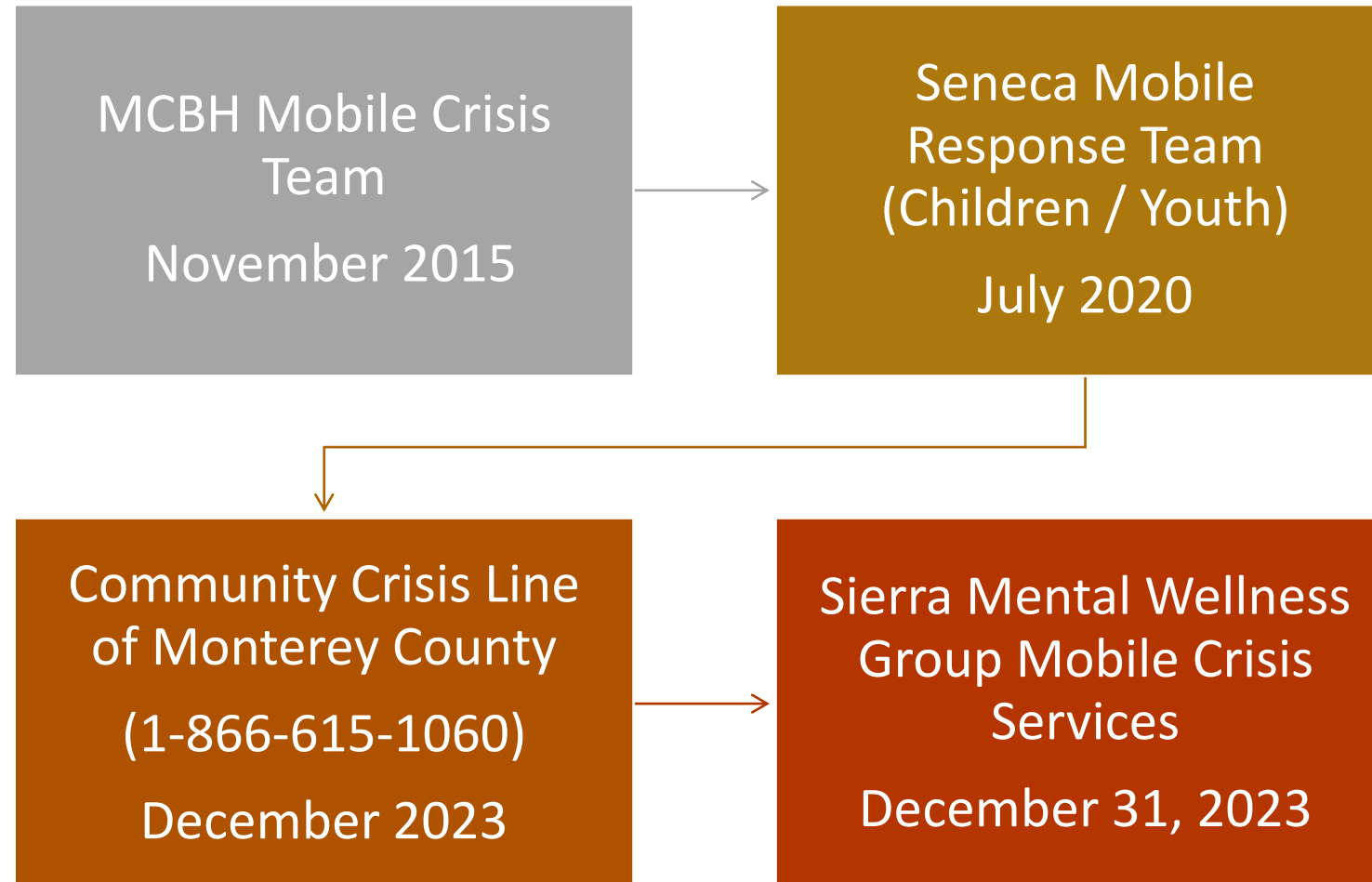
January 2024



MONTEREY
COUNTY
BEHAVIORAL
HEALTH

Avanzando Juntos
Forward Together

Path to 24/7 mobile crisis services in Monterey County



Línea de Crisis Comunitaria del Condado de Monterey

brinda apoyo emocional gratuito y confidencial
a personas en crisis suicida o angustia
emocional 24 horas al día, 7 días a la semana.

Para hablar con alguien, llame ahora al

1-866-615-1060



Llame para ayudarse a sí mismo o a otra persona.



Community Crisis Line of Monterey County

provides free and confidential emotional
support to people in suicidal crisis or emotional
distress 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.

To talk to someone now call

1-866-615-1060



Call to help yourself or someone else.



Event

- Behavioral health crisis, unclear criminal activity
- Behavioral health crisis, non-serious criminal activity
- Behavioral health crisis, serious criminal activity
- Criminal activity, unknown behavioral health needs

COMMUNITY

24/7 crisis line at Natvidad

- California & OMNI peer warm lines
- Suicide prevention hotline
- 24/7 crisis text support
- 24/7 Behavioral Health (BH) 888 Access number
- Peer navigators
- 911

COMMUNITY

Crisis outreach

CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM

Crisis response

CHOMP Crisis Stabilization Units (in development)

- Inpatient care
- County BH clinics

Sun Street Sobering (Salinas, limited hours)

County BH clinics

Emergency Room (CHOMP, Natvidad)

5150 hold

COMMUNITY

Mobile Crisis Team

- Seneca Mobile Response Team for Children & Youth

16 police departments, including some specialized outreach through Multi-disciplinary Outreach Team (Monterey); Community Action Team (Monterey); Homeless Outreach Team (Salinas)

Crisis hostage negotiation team (MCSO, Salinas Police Department, Special Response Unit)

MCSO

California Highway Patrol

CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM

Jail intake

Inmate screening conducted by Wellpath nurse with follow-up based on risk for suicide level

CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM

Pre-adjudication

Courts

Public defender may know clients' BH history or be made aware of BH needs by custody staff, but no universal process

Preliminary risk assessment (ORAS-PAT) upon court order after arraignment

Potential for defense motion for mental health diversion

Potential for military diversion

Jail

Wellpath can provide medication-assisted treatment maintenance for opioid use disorder

Programming is ad hoc and self-initiated

Jail-Based Competency Program

Limited practice of forced medication

CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM

Post-adjudication

Courts

CNC collaborative court available for people on SS/SSDI

Drug Court

DUI Court (2 tracks: 1 DUI track in Drug Court for drug-related DUIs)

Veterans Treatment Court

Jail

Programming to address criminogenic needs based on GEO Needs Assessment

Wellpath programming for serious mental illness (SMI)

CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM

Discharge planning

Jail

Wellpath provides prescriptions to community pharmacies

Referral pathway exists from Wellpath to County BH through BH jail liaison for SMI and co-occurring disorders

BH liaison can do In-reach for AB109 program and collaborative courts

In-reach with 2 Prop 47 positions (1 filled)

Direct referral to substance use treatment provider

CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM

Community supervision

Probation

County BH co-located with probation

Parole

Parole and Community Team

COMMUNITY

Reduce bookings

Reduce average length of stay

Reduce recidivism