



Justice Center

THE COUNCIL OF STATE GOVERNMENTS

Implementing Evidence-Based Strategies to Reduce Overdose Risk during Reentry

April 29, 2024 | 3 p.m. E.T.

Presentation Outline

I. Welcome and Introductions

II. Strategies to Reduce Overdose Risk during Reentry

III. Panel Discussion from Second Chance Act Grantees

IV. Questions and Answers

The Council of State Governments Justice Center

We are a national nonprofit, nonpartisan organization that combines the power of a membership association, serving state officials in all three branches of government, with policy and research expertise to develop strategies that increase public safety and strengthen communities.

How We Work

- We bring people together
- We drive the criminal justice field forward with original research
- We build momentum for policy change
- We provide expert assistance

Our Goals

- Break the cycle of incarceration
- Advance health, opportunity, and equity
- Use data to improve safety and justice

Equity and Inclusion Statement



The Council of State Governments Justice Center is committed to advancing racial equity internally and through our work with states, local communities, and Tribal Nations.



We support efforts to dismantle racial inequities within the criminal and juvenile justice systems by providing rigorous and high-quality research and analysis to decision-makers and helping stakeholders navigate the critical, and at times uncomfortable, issues the data reveal. Beyond empirical data, we rely on stakeholder engagement and other measures to advance equity, provide guidance and technical assistance, and improve outcomes across all touchpoints in the justice, behavioral health, crisis response, and reentry systems.

Speakers

- Raneika Greenlee, *Co-Occurring Services Coordinator, Jail to Work and Recovery Home, Helen Ross McNabb Center, Tennessee*
- Felicia Lopez Wright, *Project Manager, Behavioral Health, CSG Justice Center*
- Marisol Torres Napleoni, *Counseling Psychologist, Guara Bi, Inc., Puerto Rico*
- Sarah Wurzburg, *Deputy Division Director, Behavioral Health, CSG Justice Center*

Presentation Outline

I. Welcome and Introductions

II. Strategies to Reduce Overdose Risk during Reentry

III. Panel Discussion from Second Chance Act Grantees

IV. Questions and Answers

Implementing Evidence-Based Strategies to Reduce Overdose Risk during Reentry: A Primer for Reentry Professionals

- Stable recovery from addiction is possible.
- Behavioral health and criminal justice practitioners responsible for preparing people during reentry from jail or prison should work together to support successful recovery.
- This guide outlines five evidence-based best practices for reducing overdose risk during reentry.

1. Use Medications to Treat Opioid Use Disorders

- The risk of overdose death from opioids is very high.
- Medication-assisted treatment (MAT) cuts the risk of death by 75 percent for people in the justice system and during reentry.
- Provide these medications early and then continuously after release from prison or jail.
- Maintain continuity of care in the community.



L. Degenhardt et al., "The Impact of Opioid Substitution Therapy on Mortality Post-Release from Prison: Retrospective Data Linkage Study," *Addiction* 109, no. 8 (2014): 1306–17, doi: 10.1111/add.12536.

2. Ensure People Have Access to Naloxone

- Naloxone is a safe, quick acting, and non-addictive method for treating opioid overdoses.
- Distribution of Naloxone during reentry is not yet that common.
- Corrections agencies can include Naloxone distribution in reentry plans by partnering with community-based providers.



3. Develop Relapse Prevention Plans



Reentry can be a stressful time that may trigger an increase in cravings to use drugs and/or alcohol.



Relapse prevention plans are individualized; they identify triggers and coping strategies, including a plan for emergencies.



They are best developed as part of a Collaborative Comprehensive Case Plan to engage the client and ensure multiple people and agencies are involved in their recovery process.

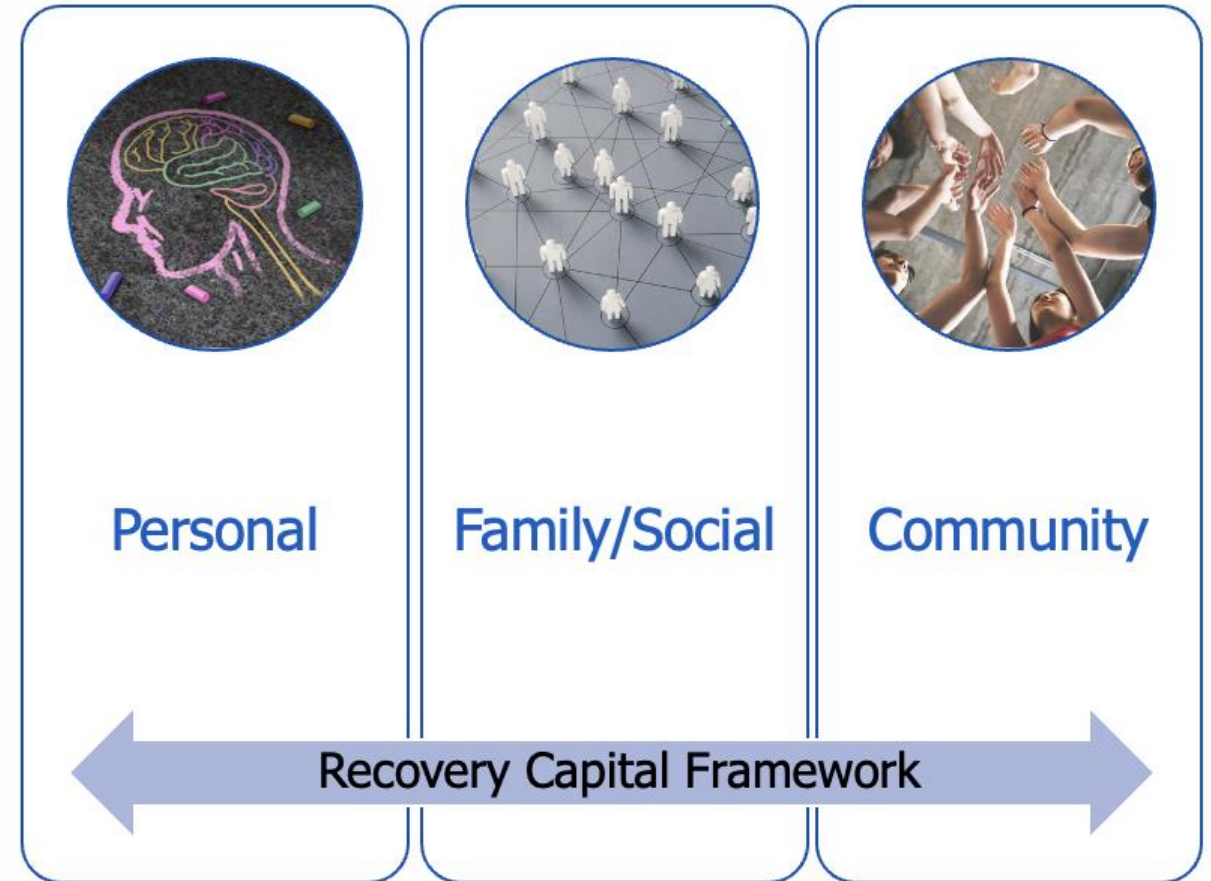


They can help reduce the chances of recidivism and relapse for people who have a substance use disorder (SUD).

For sources, see slide 21.

4. Assess a Person's Recovery Capital

- Internal and external resources available to a person with SUD.
- Helps treatment providers determine the type and intensity of services, support, and treatment.

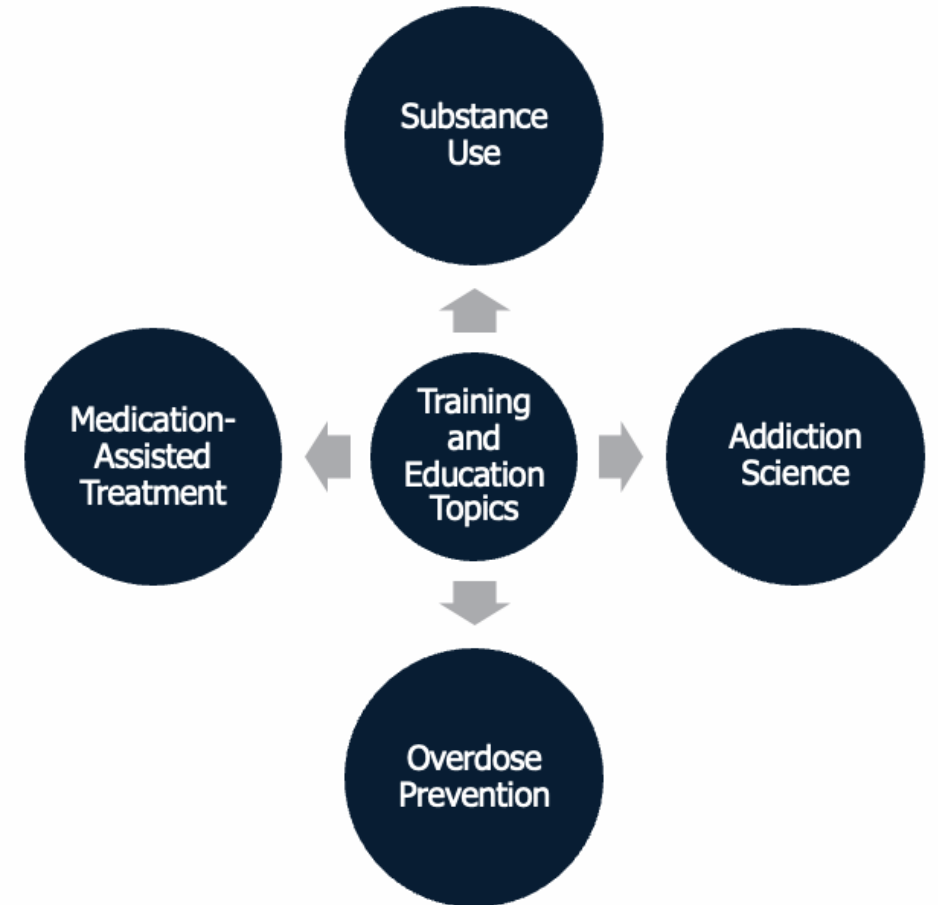


D. Best et al., "Building Recovery Capital Through Community Engagement: A Hub and Spoke Model for Peer-based Recovery Support Services in England," *Alcoholism Treatment Quarterly* (2021), DOI: 10.1080/07347324.2020.1787119.

5. Address Stigma with Training and Education

Target audience: corrections officers, reentry staff, community supervision officers, and their leadership

- Helps reduce stigma around substance use; increases the understanding of the science of addiction and how MAT can help reduce overdose deaths and promote recovery



Presentation Outline

I. Welcome and Introductions

II. Strategies to Reduce Overdose Risk during Reentry

III. Panel Discussion from Second Chance Act Grantees

IV. Questions and Answers

FY21 SCA SUD: Guara Bi, Puerto Rico

Target population: people with SUD exiting jails or prisons across Puerto Rico

Key partners: Puerto Rico Mental Health and Anti-Addiction Services Administration, One Stop Career Center of Puerto Rico, Prison Fellowship International, The Association of Ex-Addicts and Ex-Convicts Rehabilitated, PathStone

Overdose Prevention Strategies

Medication-assisted treatment

Peer support services

Housing support

Education and employment support

Comprehensive case management

Individualized relapse prevention plans

FY21 SCA SUD: Helen Ross McNabb, Tennessee

Target population: 120 women with substance use disorder in Hamblen County charged with low-level offenses or drug related crimes (nonviolent)

Key partners: Andrew Johnson Bank, First Horizon, The University of Tennessee Agriculture Extension, Hamblen County Health Department, Stepping Out, Genoa Pharmacy

Overdose Prevention Strategies

Co-occurring MH and SUD treatment

Access to MAT

Recovery Capital: Family

Trauma-informed interventions

90 meetings in 90 days

Access to mental health and crisis services

Panel Discussion



1. How does your agency identify people with SUD, and what is the process for implementing individualized overdose prevention strategies?
2. How have staff responded to trainings? How will you incorporate ongoing education about SUD and MAT?
3. Who are your main program champions, and what did you do to gain their support?
4. What is the plan for sustaining overdose prevention strategies after SCA SUD grant funding ends?
5. Can you share a participant success story?

Presentation Outline

I. Welcome and Introductions

II. Strategies to Reduce Overdose Risk during Reentry

III. Panel Discussion from Second Chance Act Grantees

IV. Questions and Answers

Questions and Answers

Sources: Slide 12

- R. Sinha, “Chronic Stress, Drug Use, and Vulnerability to Addiction,” *Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences* 1141 (2008): 105–130, <https://doi.org/10.1196/annals.1441.030>.
- “Relapse Prevention Plans,” The Council of State Governments Justice Center, accessed January 10, 2022, <https://projects.csgjusticecenter.org/collaborative-comprehensive-case-plans/relapse-prevention-plans/>.

Thank You!

Join our distribution list to receive updates and announcements:

<https://csgjusticecenter.org/resources/newsletters/>

For more information, please contact Felicia Lopez Wright at fwright@csg.org

This project was supported by Grant No. 15PBJA-23-GK-05504-MUMU awarded by the Bureau of Justice Assistance. The Bureau of Justice Assistance is a component of the Office of Justice Programs, which also includes the Bureau of Justice Statistics, the National Institute of Justice, the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, the Office for Victims of Crime, and Office of Sex Offender Sentencing, Monitoring, Apprehending, Registering, and Tracking. Points of view or opinions in this document are those of the author and do not necessarily represent the official position or policies of the U.S. Department of Justice.

© 2024 The Council of State Governments Justice Center