



UTAH JUSTICE REINVESTMENT INITIATIVE - JRI

Criminal Justice Reforms

UPDATE

presented by

Utah Commission on Criminal and Juvenile Justice

June 2017

JRI Strategy

Focus Prison Beds on Serious and Violent Offenders

Strengthen Probation and Parole Supervision

Improve and Expand Re-Entry and Treatment Services

Support Local Corrections Systems

Incorporate Validated Screening and Assessment Tools

Ensure Oversight and Accountability

JRI Investment — *Thank You*

FY2016 = Initial Investment = \$13,980,000

- BOPP (\$120,800 research/data collection)
- UDC (\$6,036,000 medical, agents, etc.)
- CCJJ (\$2,848,200 staff, research, grant program)
- DSAMH (\$4,975,000 staff, SUD and MH treatment)

FY2017 = Added \$1.5 million in treatment funds to DSAMH.

FY2018 = Continued JRI Investment Total \$23,768,500

- New Funds
 - Additional Treatment Grants \$6,000,000 (DSAMH)
 - Mental Competency Restoration \$3,000,000 (Counties)
 - Salt Lake County to County Jail Contracting \$2,847,000
 - Medicaid and Mental Health Match \$399,000
 - Medically Assisted Treatment MAT \$627,000
 - Juvenile Justice JRI \$1,178,200

***Homeless and Housing Investment \$21,624,400 Additional Funding*

***DSAMH to receive \$5.5 million for Opioid issues for year 1 and \$5.5 million for year 2.*

STATE PARTNERS

COMMISSION ON CRIMINAL
AND JUVENILE JUSTICE

Performance Metrics; Education; Oversight; Track Long-Term Recidivism; CPIP Grants

SENTENCING COMMISSION

Guidelines Revision; RIM Training; Incentives and Sanctions; Revise Criminal History Scoring

DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS
--Adult Probation and Parole

Medical Services – Clinical Therapist, Mental Health Services, Access to Recovery, Ascent Transition Specialists; Training for Agents; LS/RNR; CAPs; Earned Compliance Credit

DIVISION OF SUBSTANCE ABUSE
& MENTAL HEALTH

Evidence-Based Treatment Practices; Certification of Providers w/Audit; Treatment Grants; LAAs

USAAV +

Treatment Standards/Certification; DORA; Recovery Houses

UTAH COURTS

Drug Court Eligibility; PSA-Court

BOARD
OF PARDONS AND PAROLE

Earned Time Credit Programs; Parole Violation Guidelines; Research

COUNTY and LOCAL PARTNERS

PRIVATE AND PUBLIC PROVIDERS
- LAAs

Implement Risk Factors Into Treatment; Employ Evidence-Based Programs/Practices; Certification

COUNTY SHERIFFS

Implement Risk and Needs Jail Screening

COMMUNITY

Support, Employment, Housing

JRI IMPLEMENTATION TASK FORCE “ITF”

The ITF focuses on cross-agency communication, identifying barriers and challenges from the changes; develop cross-agency solutions; and examine performance data.

PENALTY CHANGES

Code Section	Description	Old Penalty	New Penalty
58-37-8(1)(b)	Distribution CS	F2 and 1-15 years	F2 and 0-15 years
58-37-8(2)(b)(ii)	Possession CS Schedule I or II Analog	F3	MA on 1 st and 2 nd conviction F3 on 3 rd and subsequent
58-37-8(2)(d)	Possession CS	MB	MB on 1 st and 2 nd Conviction MA on 3 rd Conviction F3 on 4 th and subsequent
58-37-8(3)(a)(i)	Manufacture/Distribution CS with False License	F3	MA on 1 st and 2 nd Conviction F3 on 3 rd and subsequent
58-37-8(3)(a)(ii)	Falsely Obtaining/Dispensing Rx	F3	MA on 1 st and 2 nd Conviction F3 on 3 rd and subsequent
58-37-8(3)(a)(iii)	Falsify/Forge/Alter Rx of CS	F3	MA on 1 st and 2 nd Conviction F3 on 3 rd and subsequent
58-37-8(4)(a)(i-ix)	Distribution CS – Drug Free Zone		Time and Distance Changes
58-37-8(6)(a)	Penalty Enhancement		Sep Criminal Episode Sep. Conviction
Various	Traffic-like Misdemeanors <i>*Does not include drug crimes.</i> <i>*Does not include alcohol crimes.</i>	MA - 1 MB – 14 MB - 1 MC – 295 INF - 1	MB MC Infraction Infraction MC

CRIMINOGENIC RISK FACTORS

Central Eight

- ◆ History of antisocial behavior
- ◆ Antisocial personality pattern
- ◆ Antisocial cognition
- ◆ Antisocial associates
- ◆ Family and/or marital
- ◆ School and/or work
- ◆ Leisure and/or recreation
- ◆ Substance abuse

**The
Big
Four**

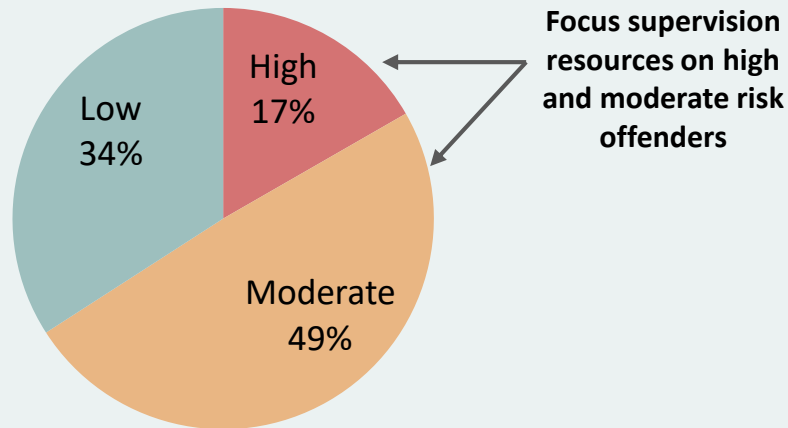
Screening and Assessment Instruments

LSI-R: SV
LS/RNR
RANT
PSA

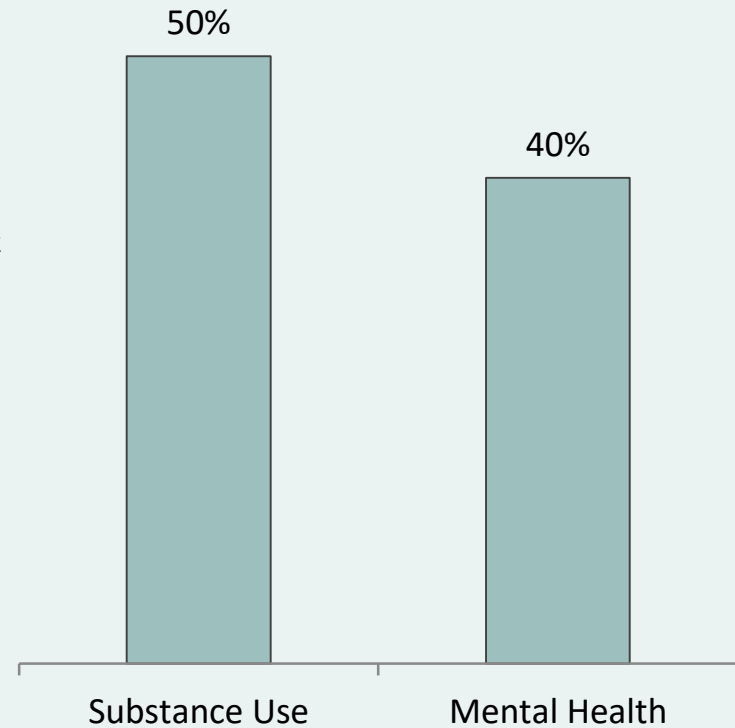
County jail risk and needs screening program is operational.

The statewide risk and needs screening instrument assists jail staff with offender management; screens out low risk offenders; and provides information on referrals for substance use and mental health evaluation. To date, 48,050 screenings have been performed.

Risk Level Breakdown



Recommended for Further Assessments

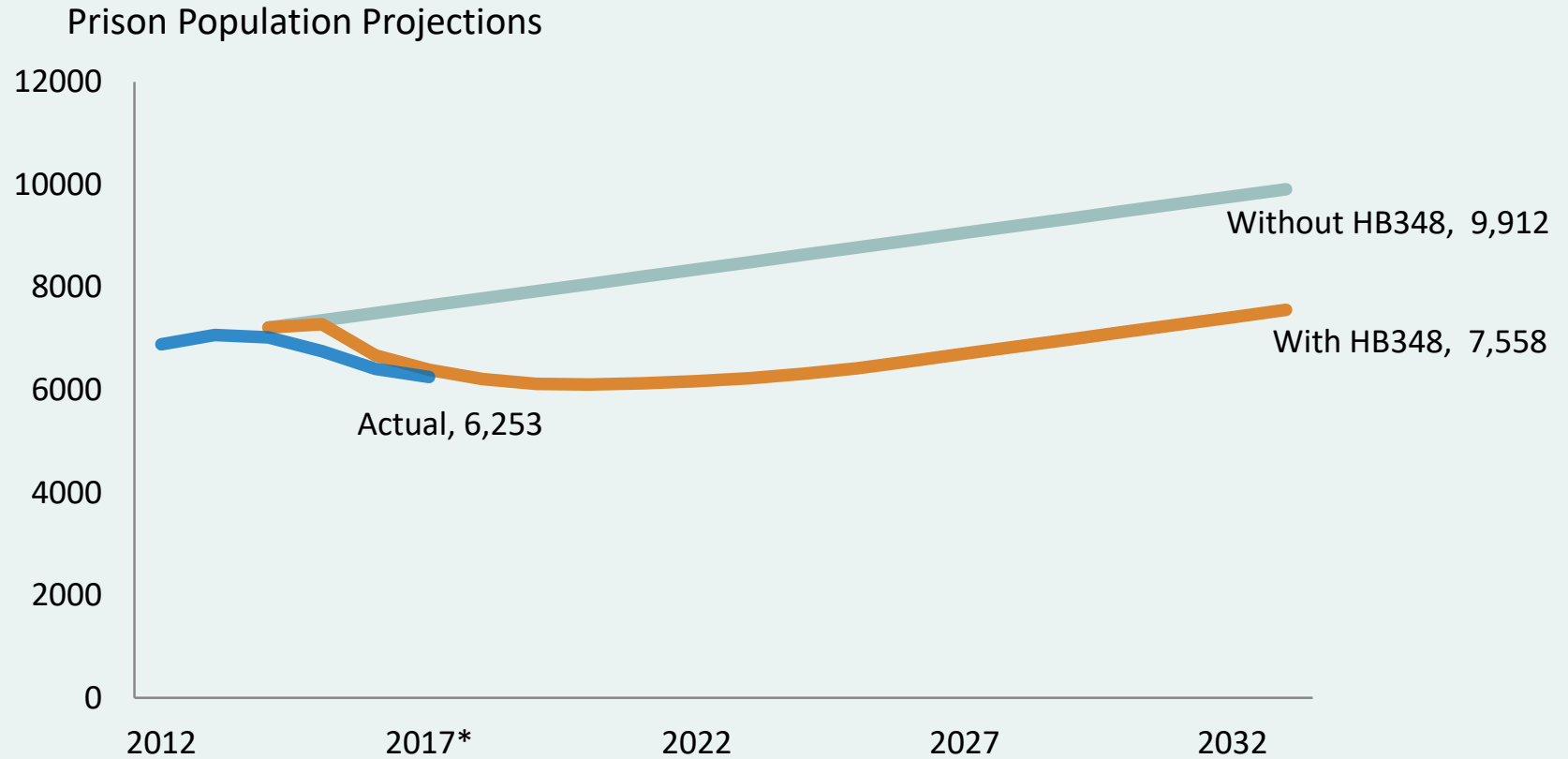


Data period is between Dec. 18, 2015 through June 1, 2017.

UTAH DEPARTMENT
OF CORRECTIONS

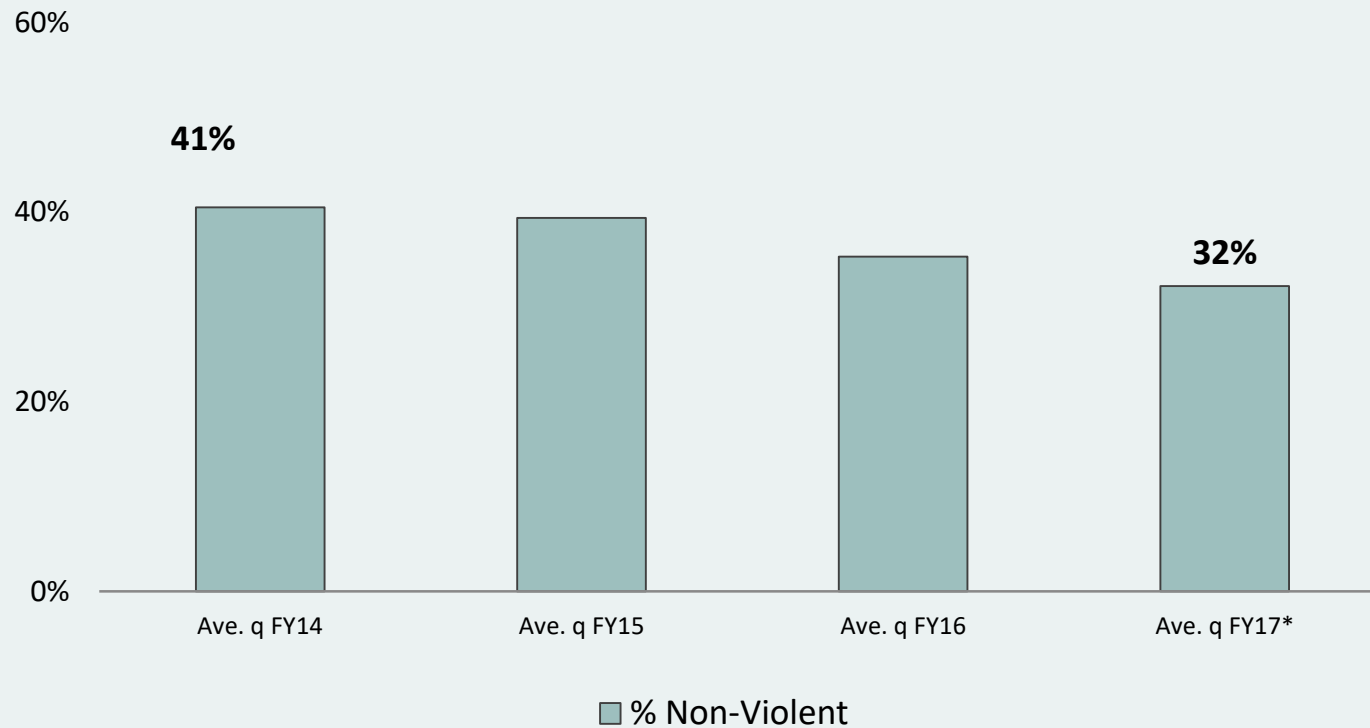
Utah's prison population has significantly declined.

Utah's actual prison population is 18 percent less than projected without reforms.



Prison population decline almost fully accounted for by the decrease in nonviolent offenders.

The percent of the prison population that are nonviolent has reduced from 41 to 32 percent.

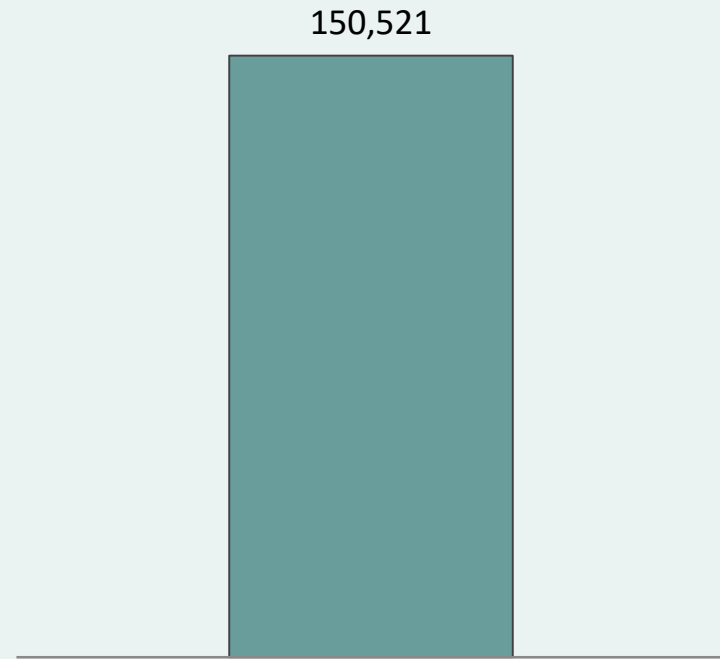


Earned time credits program is reducing imprisonment days.

The earned time credits program has reduced the average offender's incarceration period, with the largest percentage of total days cut being given to non-violent offenders.

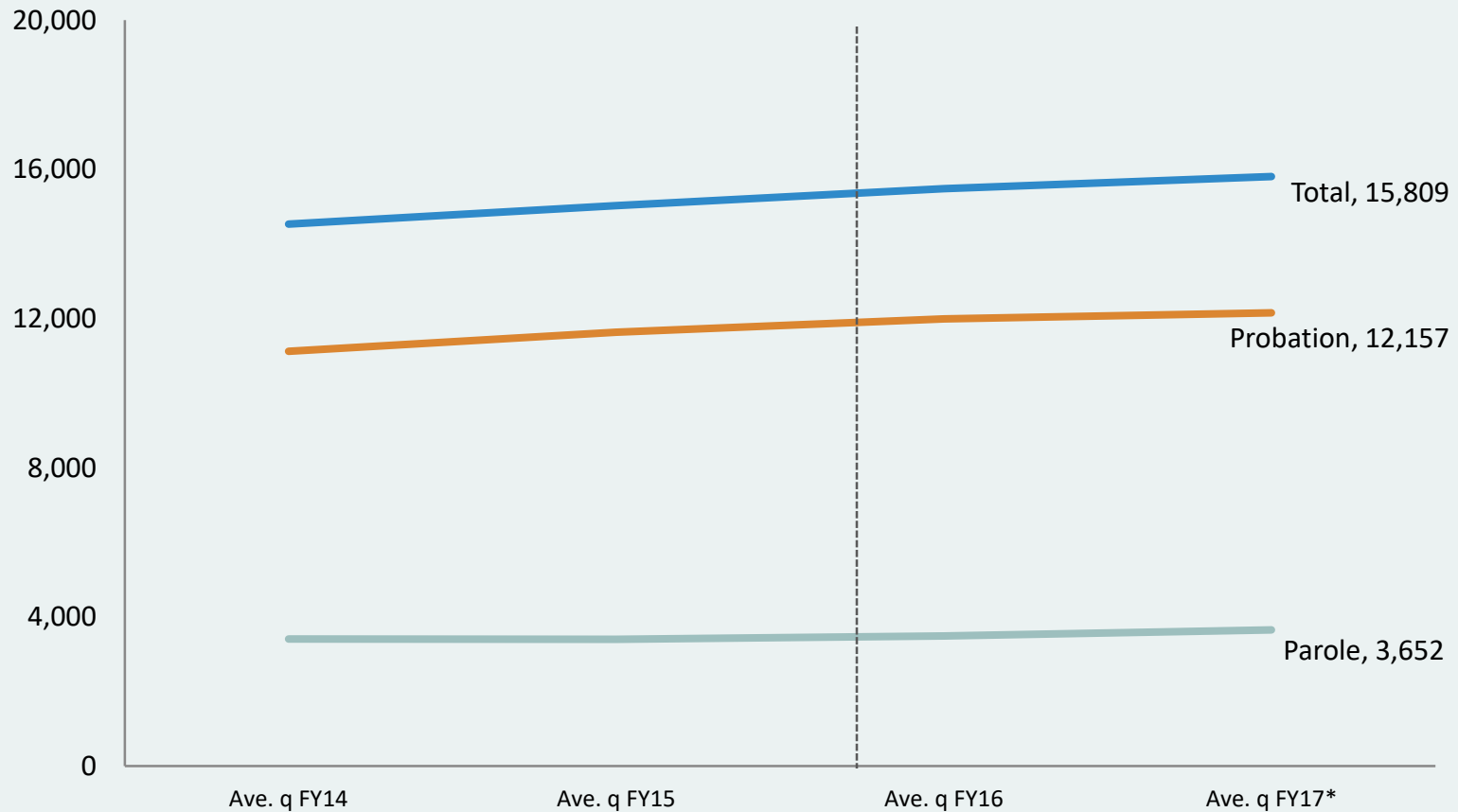
Total Days Cut (less forfeitures) Post-JRI

- Reduces incarceration periods for offenders who successfully complete specified recidivism-reduction programs
 - significant future cost savings



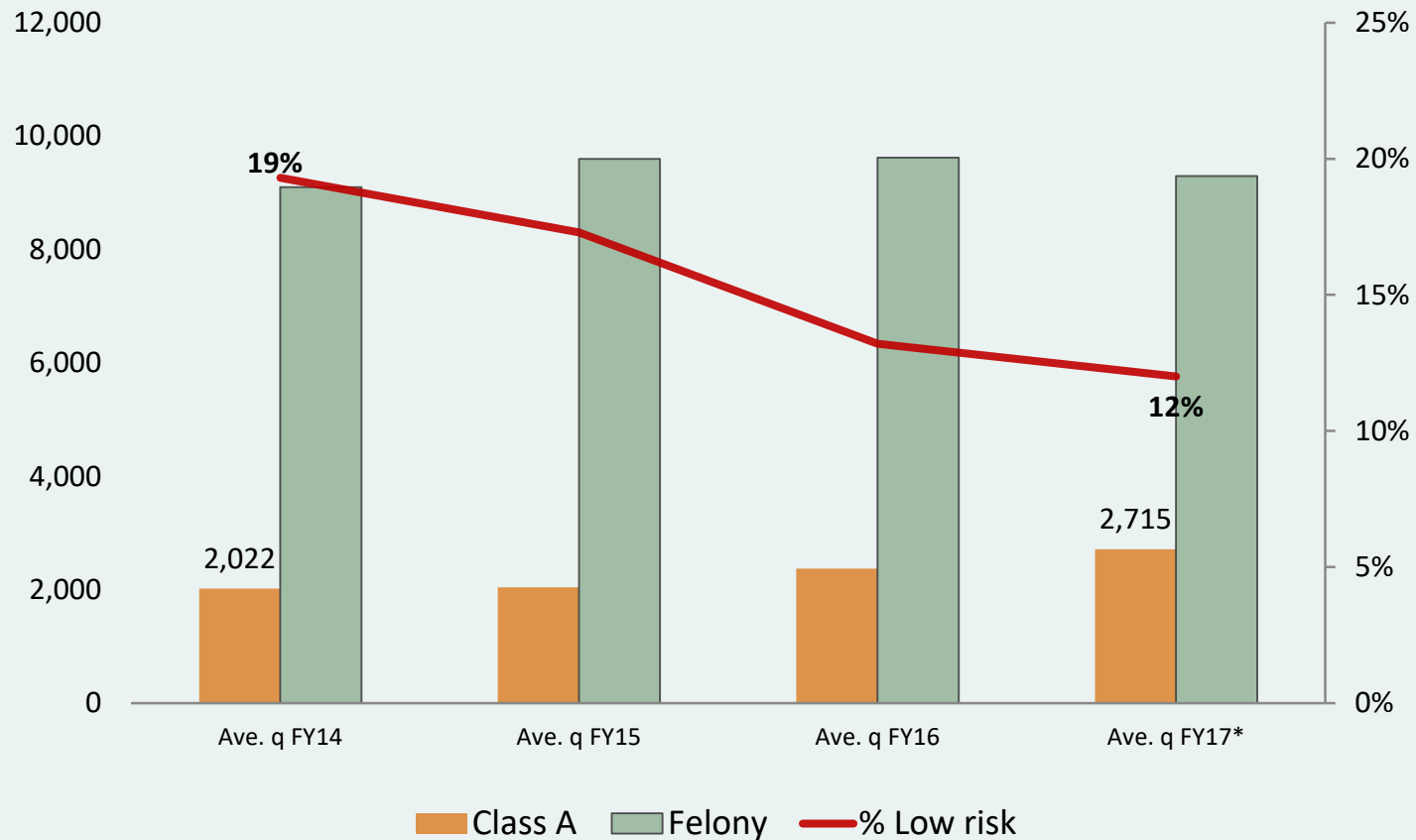
Supervision population increased at a similar rate pre- and post-JRI.

The AP&P supervision population had been growing steadily prior to the reforms. Post implementation, there has been a slight decrease in the growth in the probation population, while the parole population has experienced a small increase.



Fewer low risk probationers are supervised.

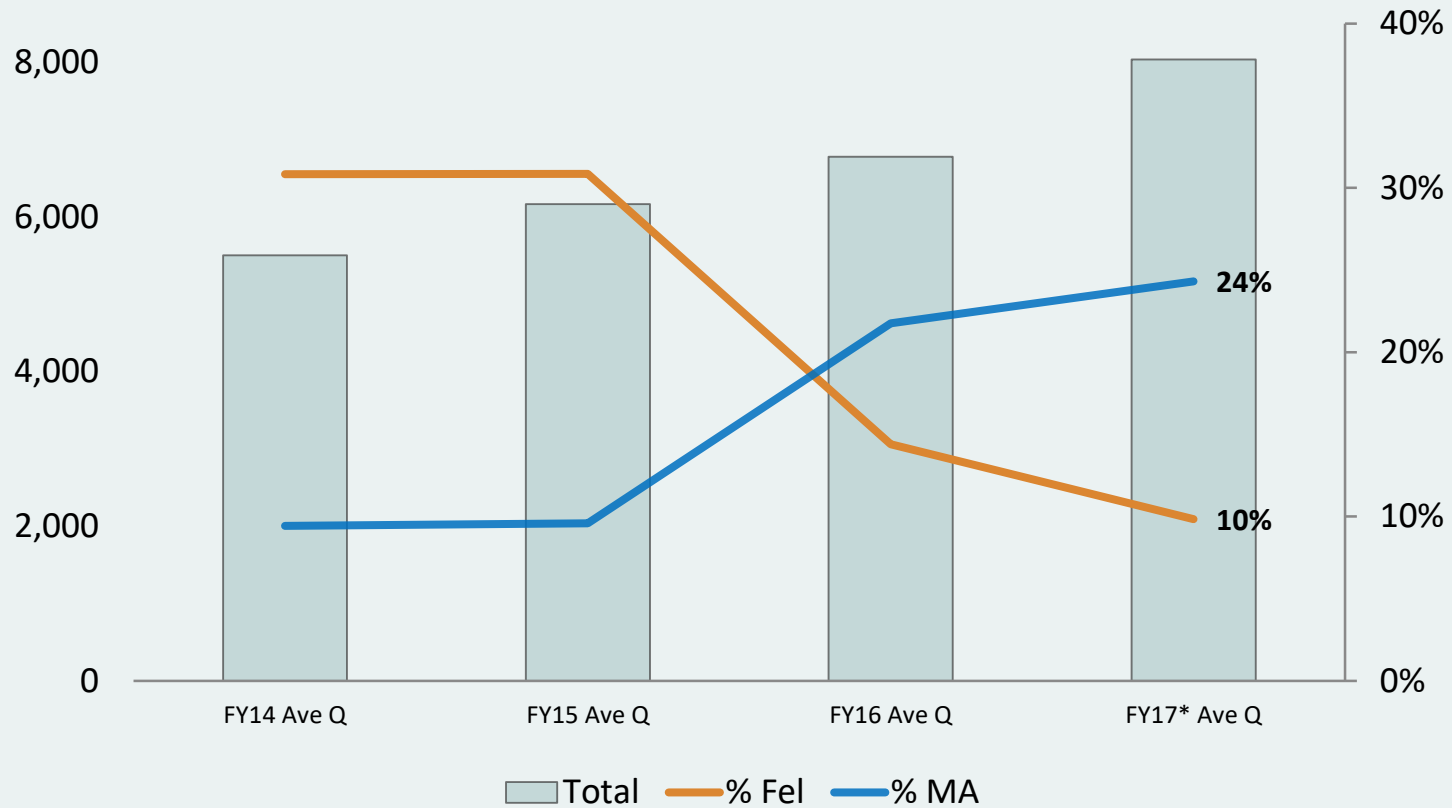
Consistent with evidence based practices, the number of low risk AP&P probationers has declined. While the number of Class A probationers has increased, the number of felony probationers has slightly declined.



UTAH COURTS

Drug possession only cases filed as felonies has significantly declined.

As a result of HB348 and as expected, the percent of drug possession only cases filed as a felony has significantly declined while the percent filed as an MA has significantly increased. The total number of drug possession cases filed has continued to depict an upward trend.

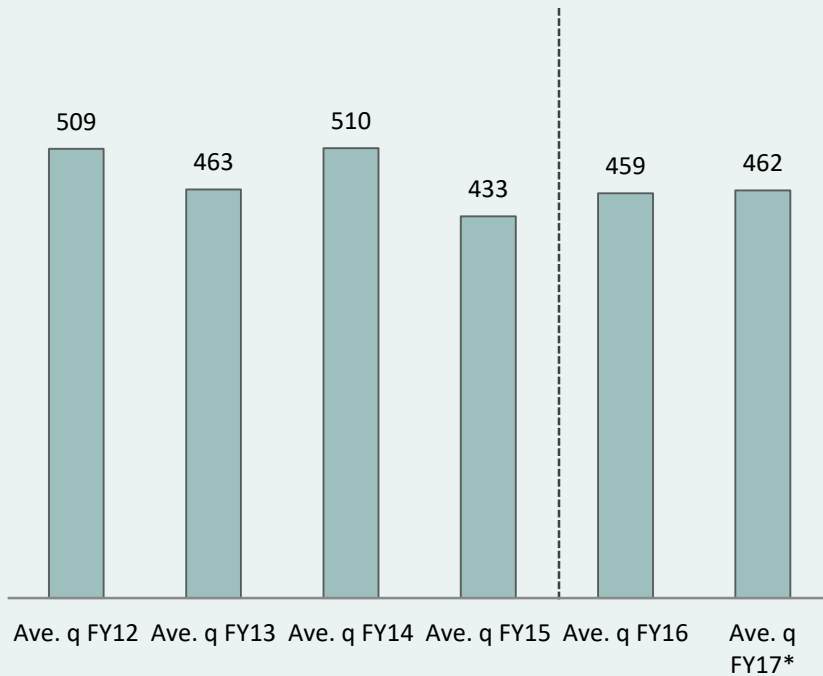


Total number of drug possession only cases (grey bars) read from the left-axis

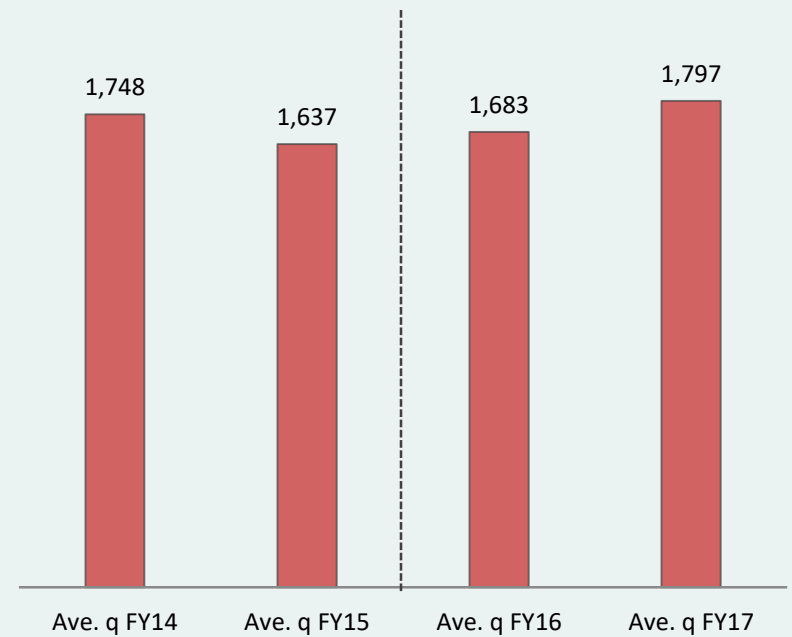
Utah Drug Court numbers remain relatively unchanged pre- and post JRI.

The number of offenders admitted and served in Utah's drug courts have remained trendless since the implementation of JRI.

Admissions



Clients Served



Summary

The Implementation Task Force continues to meet monthly to identify cross agency barriers and challenges, working toward solutions that support the criminal justice reforms.

Continue to analyze the data to:

- * Determine the impact of Response Incentive Matrix (RIM)
- * Review changes to prison lengths of stay
- * Review the lengths of stay for probation and parole violations
- * Identify impact to length of time on supervision
- * Analyze treatment outcomes
- * Analyze recidivism rates
- * Review transition and re-entry efforts

Thank You

Questions or comments about this presentation may be directed to:

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Risk/Need

- **High Risk – High Need**

Intensive supervision

Intensive treatment

Problem Solving Court

Supervision & Tx - proximal

- **High Risk – Low Need**

Criminals

Status calendar

Intensive supervision

Supervision & Abstinence -
proximal

- **Low Risk – High Need**

Compliance Calendar

Intensive treatment

Treatment is proximal

Build sanctions slowly

- **Low Risk – Low Need**

Compliance calendar

Prevention services

Abstinence is proximal

Treatment is actually contra-
indicated