



*Utah Department of Corrections*

Presentation to Executive Offices  
and Criminal Justice  
Appropriations Subcommittee

June 2019



# Capacity for Inmate Population

Location	Capacity
Central Utah Correctional Facility (Gunnison)	1,797
Utah State Correctional Facility (New Salt Lake Facility)	3,600
Jail Contracting (Funded beds)	1,568
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,965</b>

**Inmate Count on June 15, 2019:** 6,766

**Number of available beds based on capacities reported above:** 199 Beds

**Net inmate growth over past 18 months:** 362 inmates



# Accessing Additional Capacity

Our current focus is identifying what is driving demand for bed space to allow the criminal justice system to target those areas that are driving bed demand the most

In the short-term, there are areas where the Department can access additional capacity

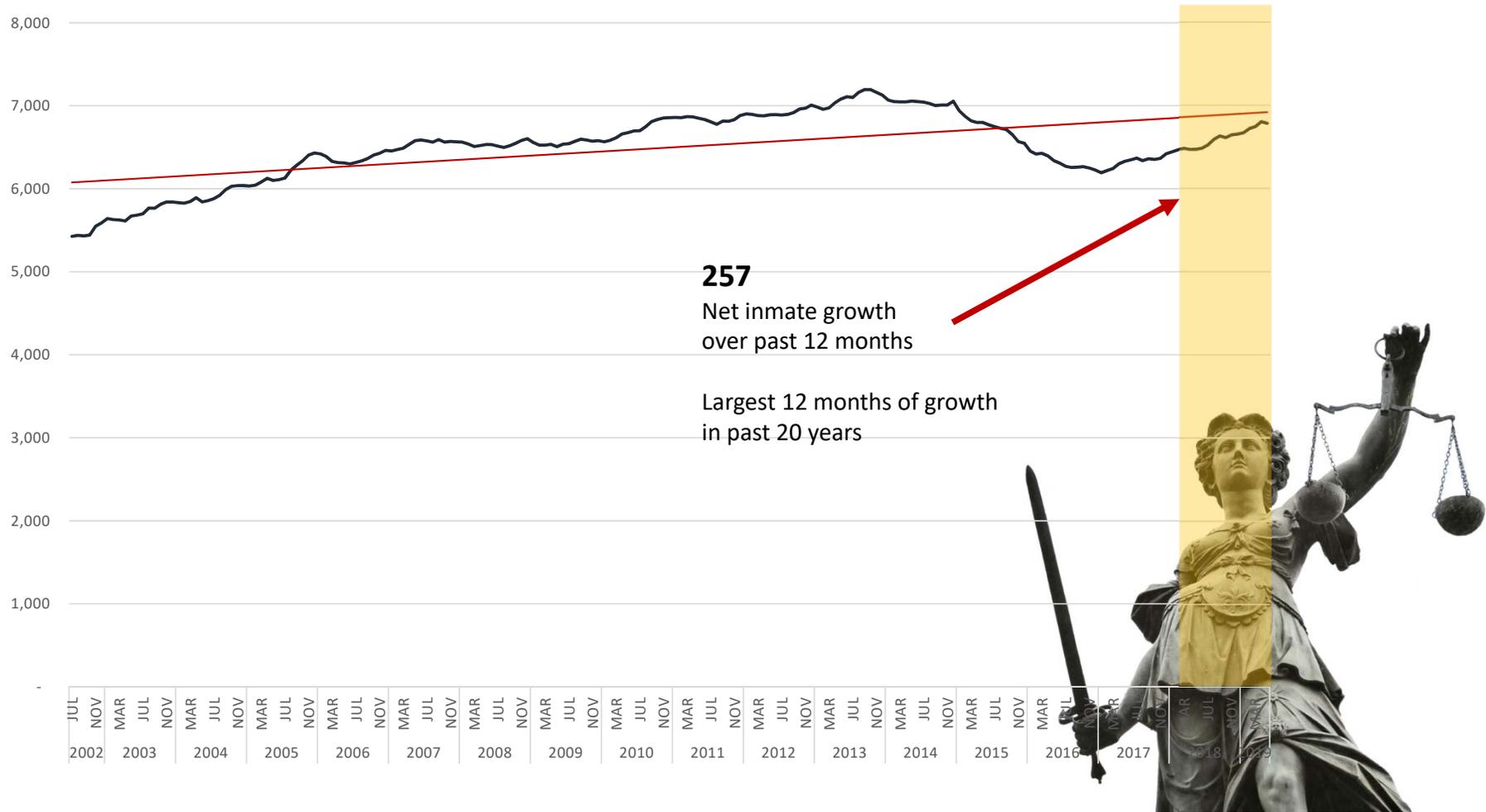
- Draper Site – bring back online Wasatch B North, Wasatch C Block and the Special Services Dorm
- Gunnison Site – add extra bunks inside some of the Dormitory housing units
- Jail Contracting – access additional, unfunded beds in the county jails that are available for the State’s use



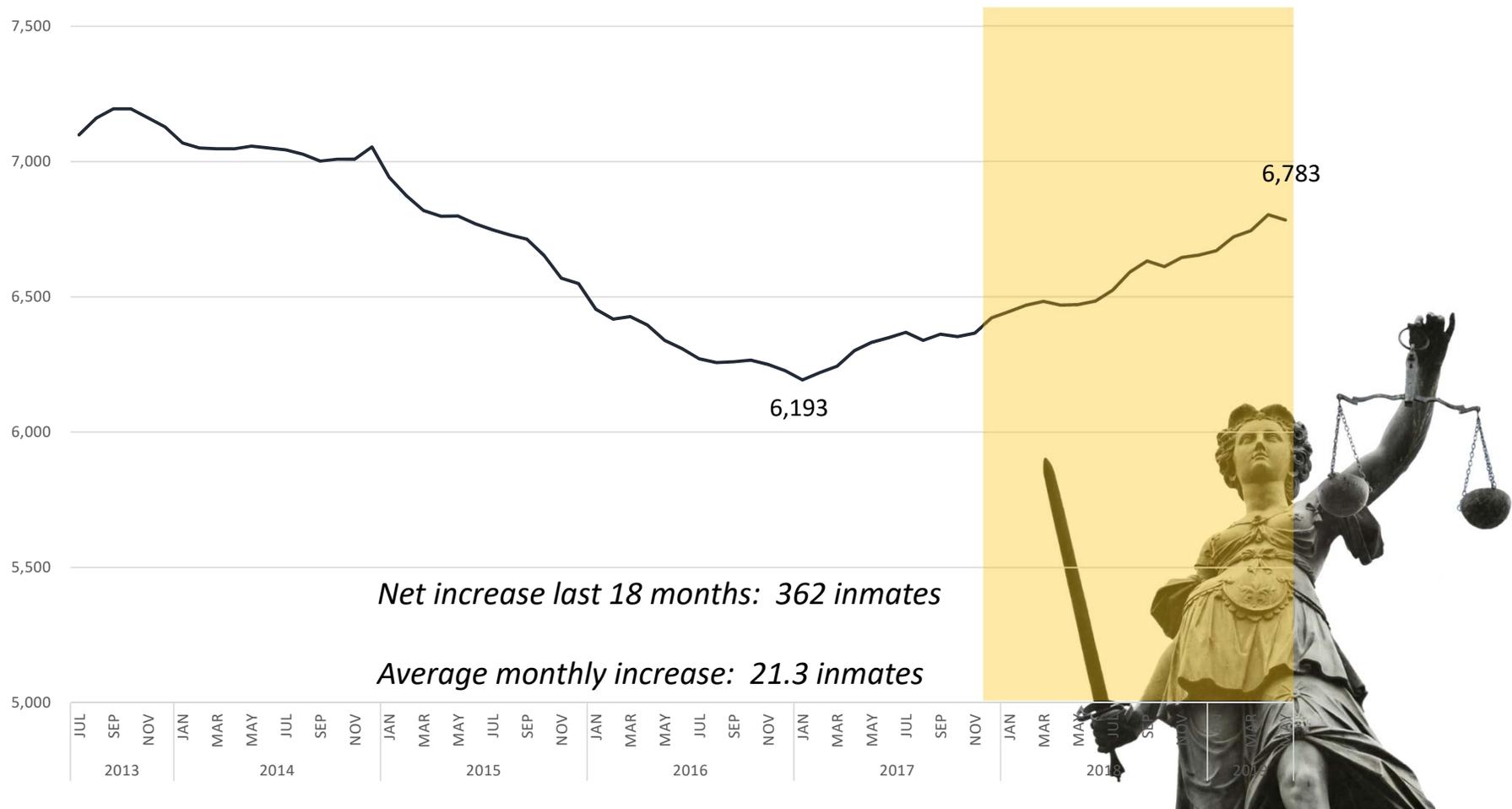
# Prison Utilization Trends



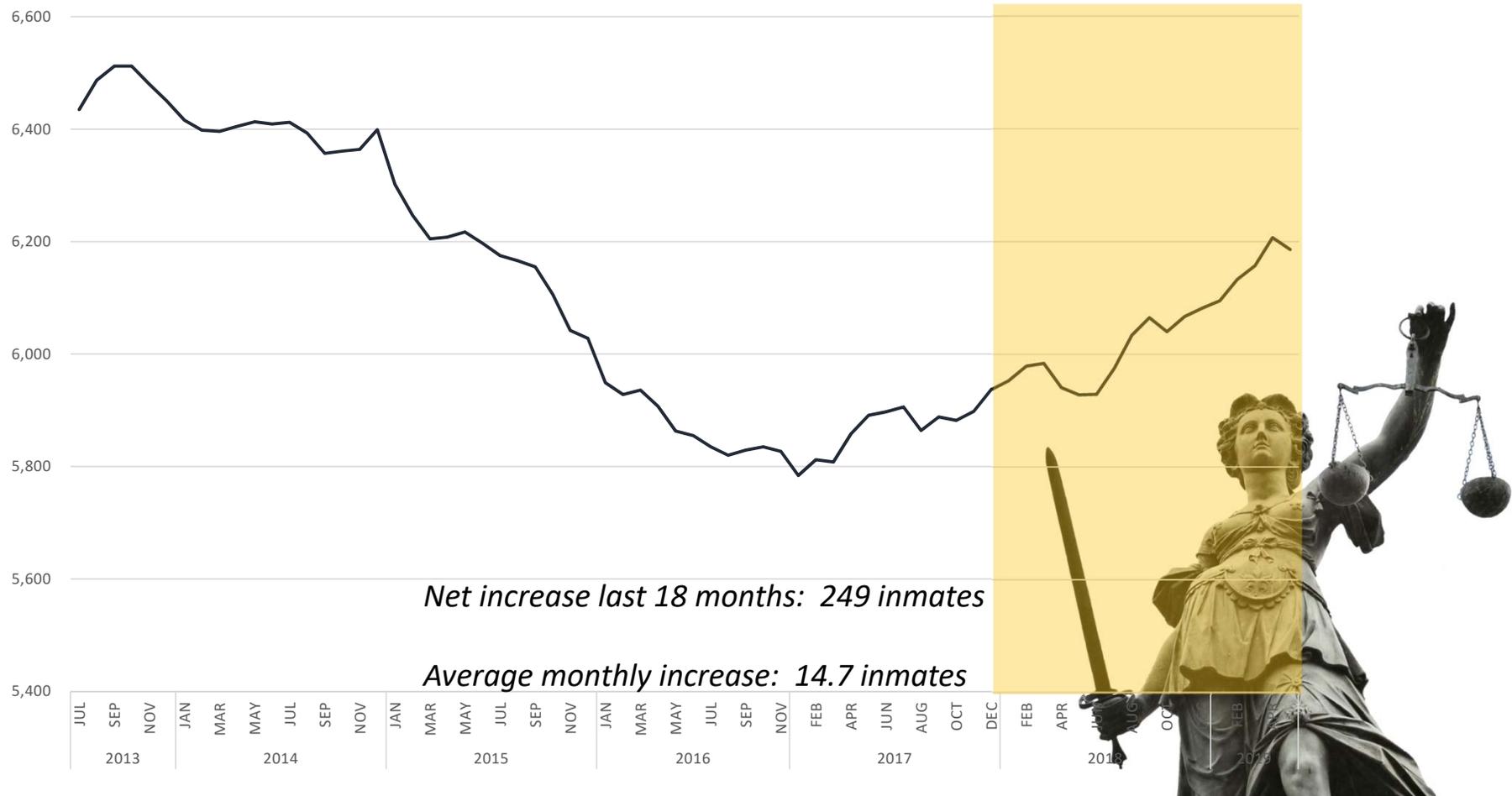
# Total Inmate Population 2002 to May 2019



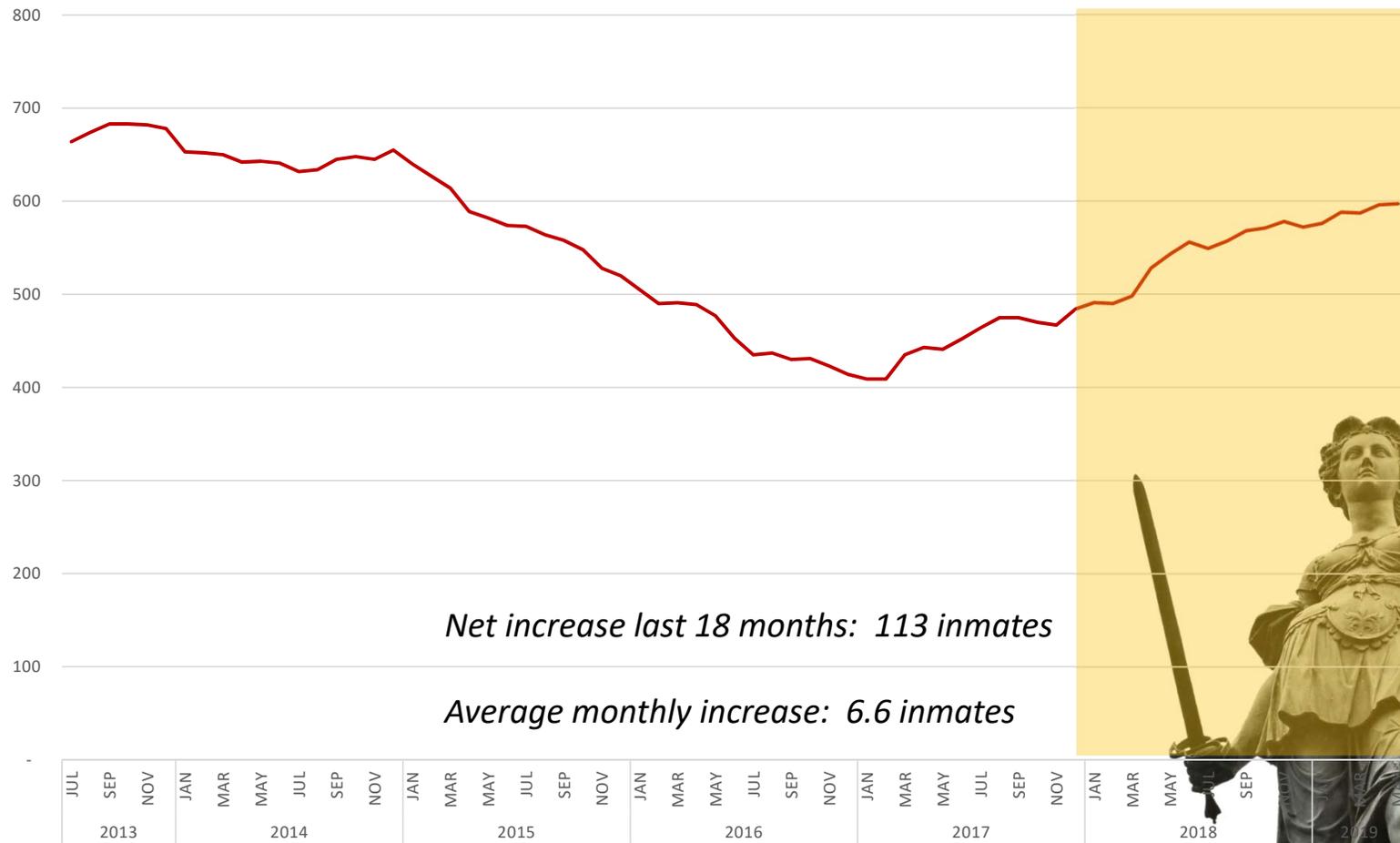
# Total Inmate Population July 2013 to May 2019



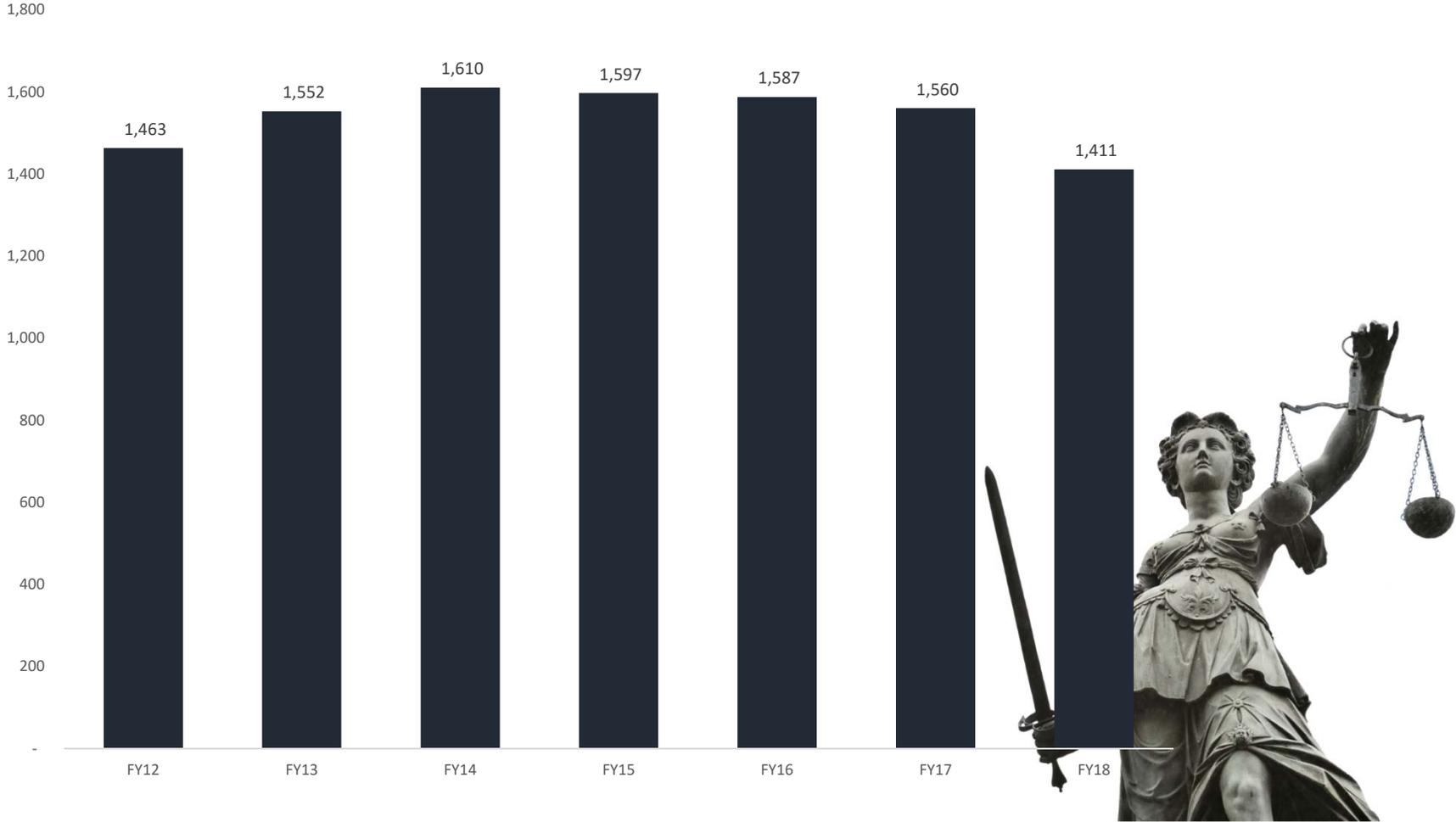
# Male Inmate Population July 2013 to May 2019



# Female Inmate Population July 2013 to May 2019



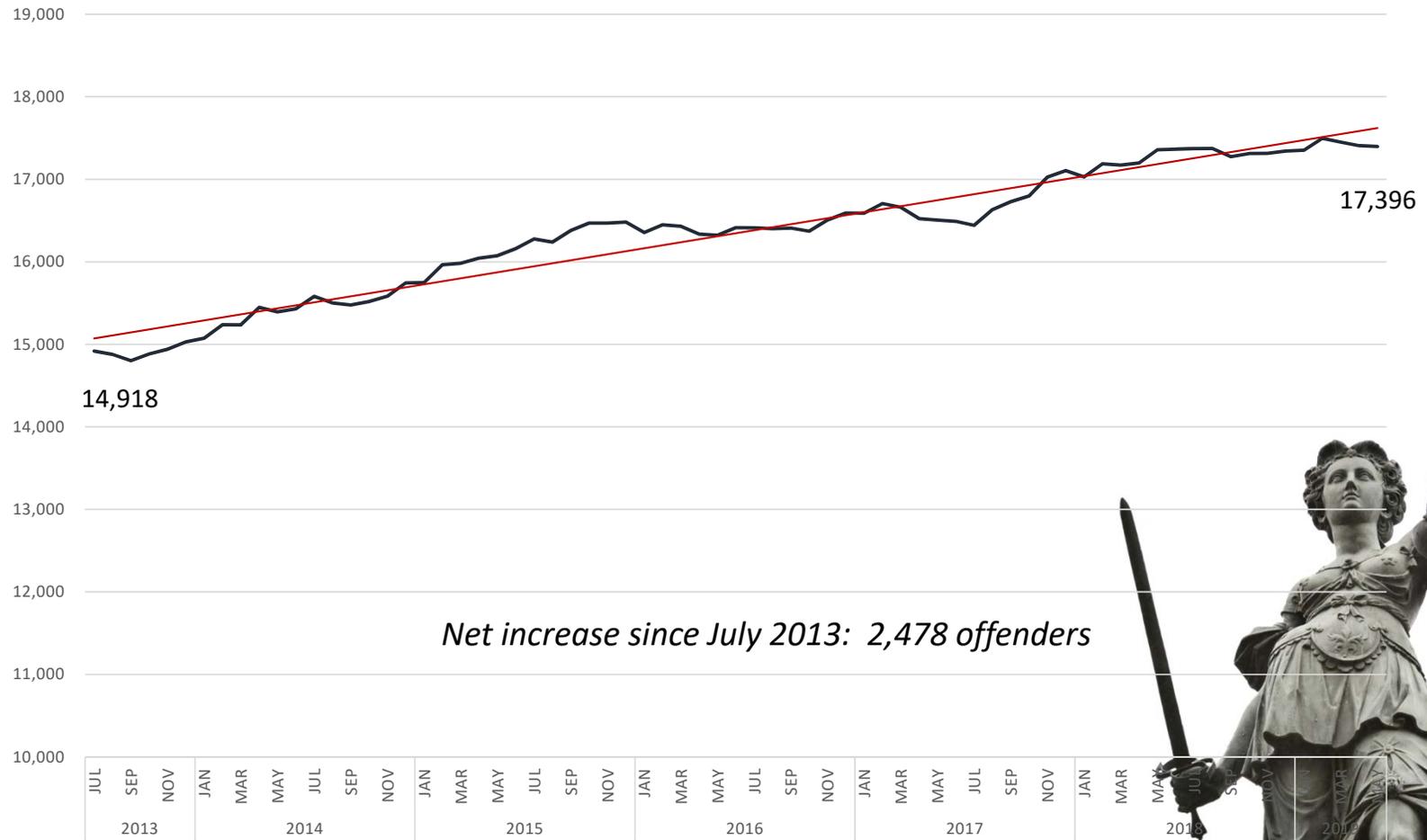
# Jail Contracting Yearly Average Population



# Probation and Parole Supervision Trends



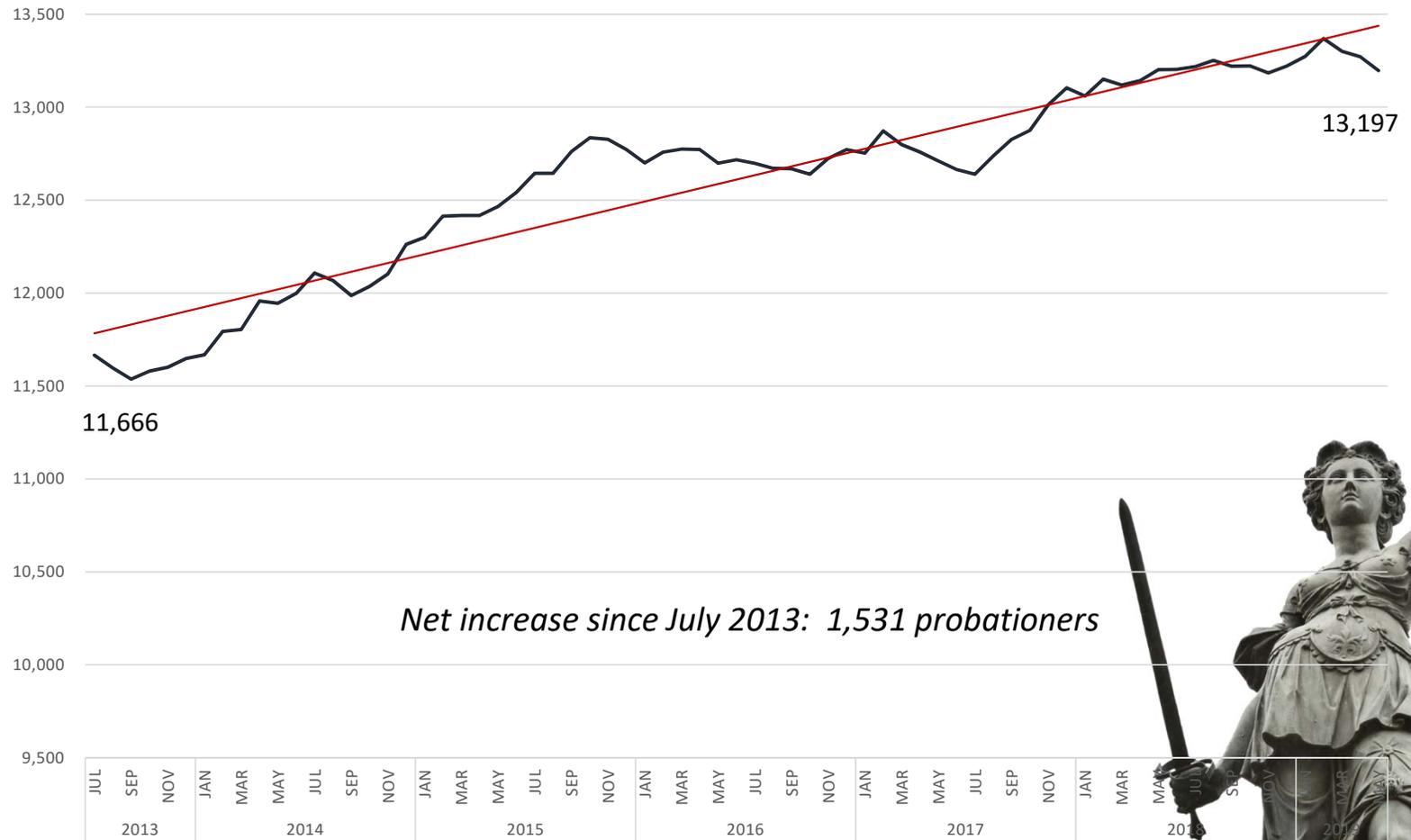
# Probationers & Parolees Supervised July 2013 to May 2019



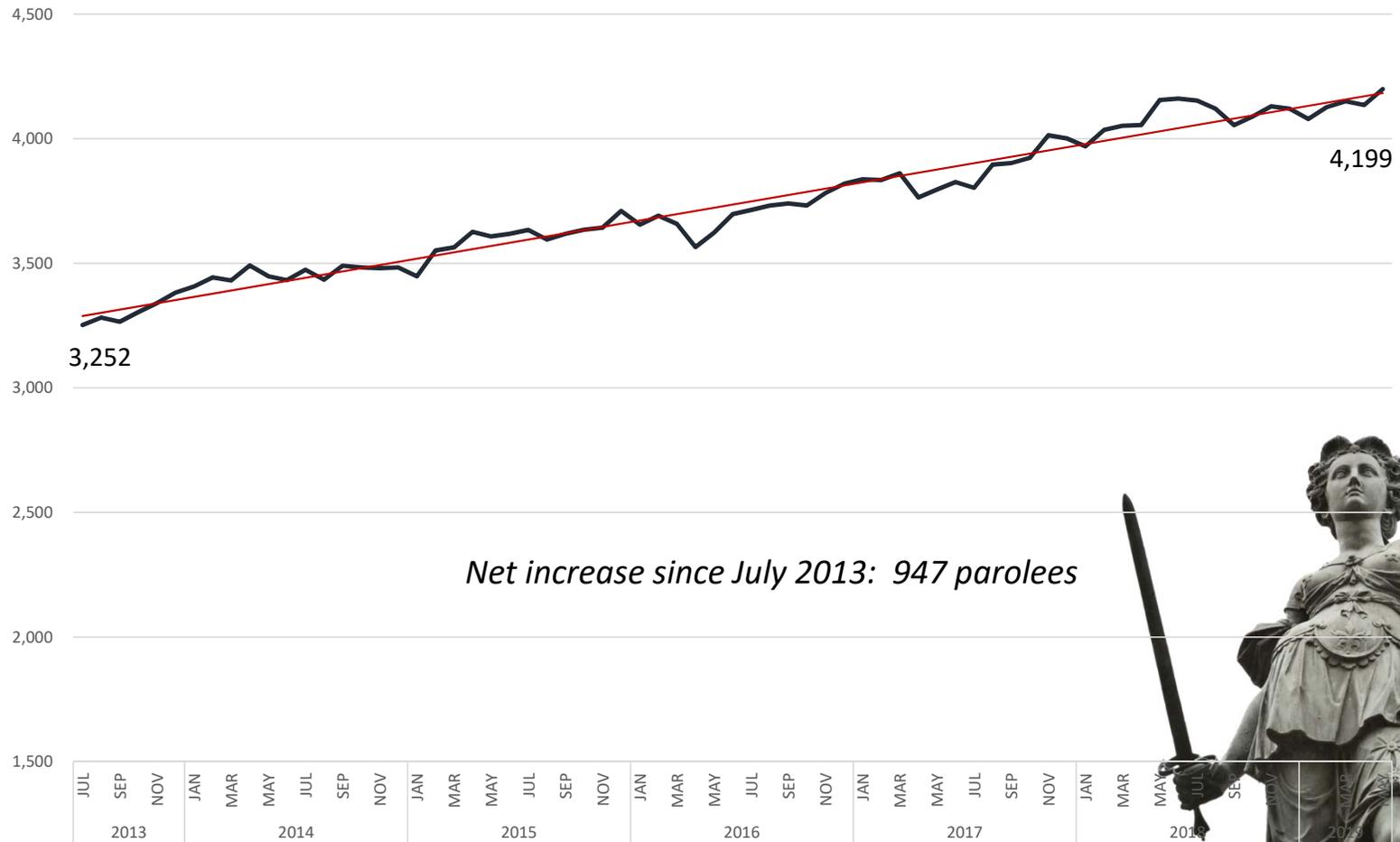
*Net increase since July 2013: 2,478 offenders*



# Probationers Supervised July 2013 to May 2019



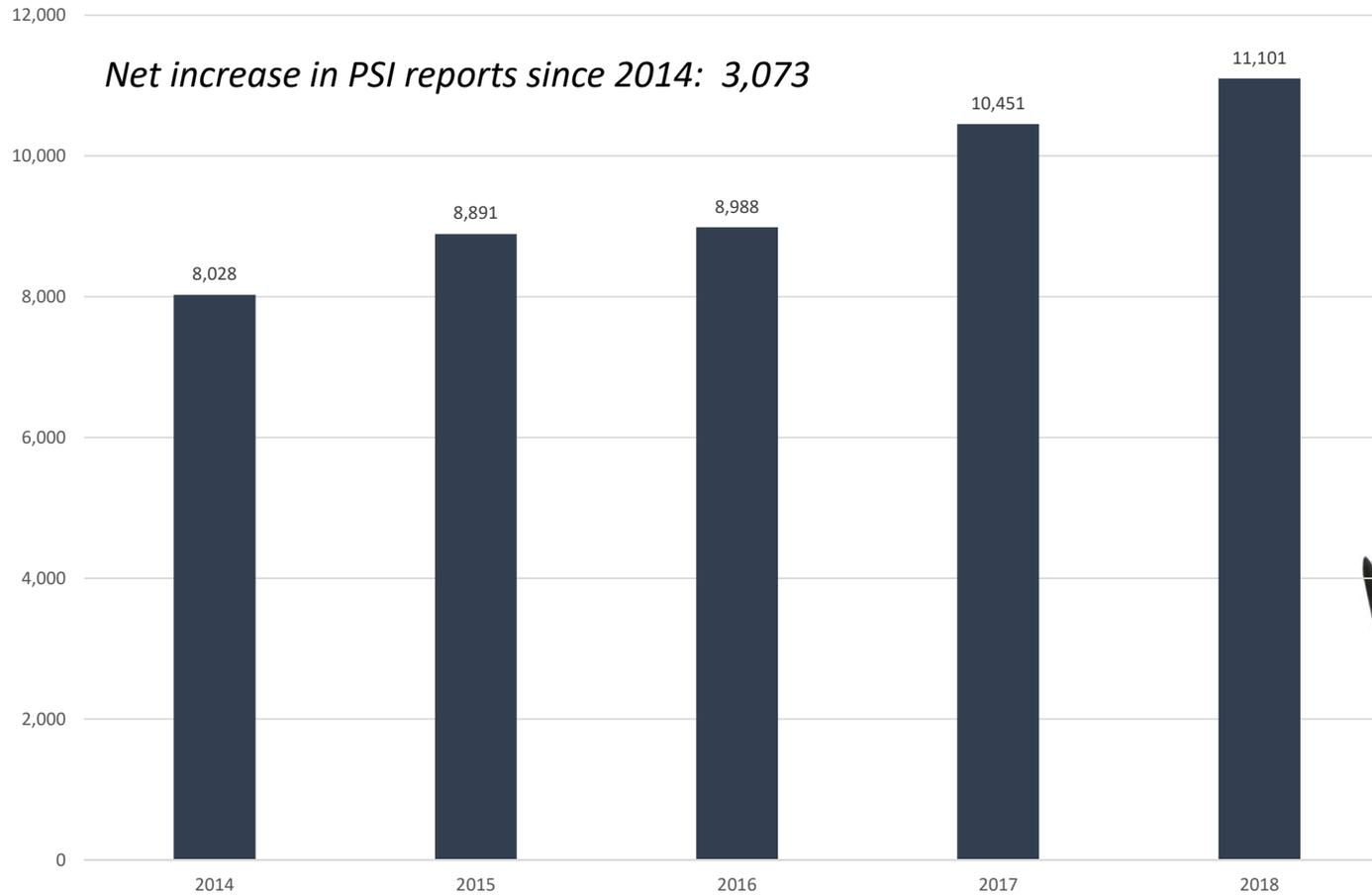
# Parolees Supervised July 2013 to May 2019



*Net increase since July 2013: 947 parolees*



# Presentence Investigation Report (PSI) Completions – 2014 to 2018

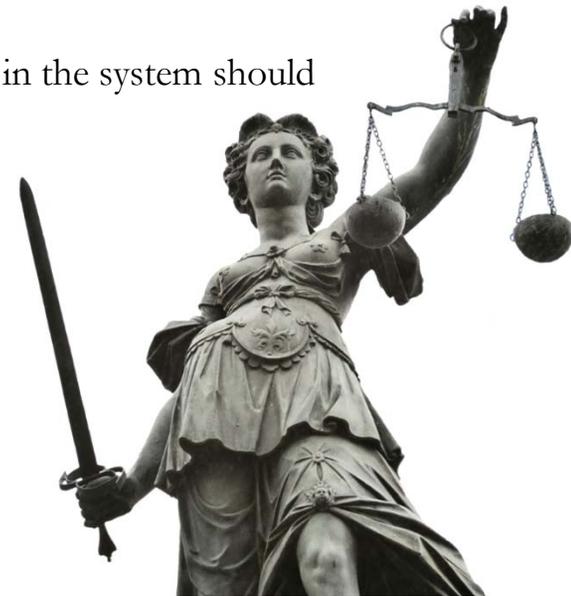


# Discussion



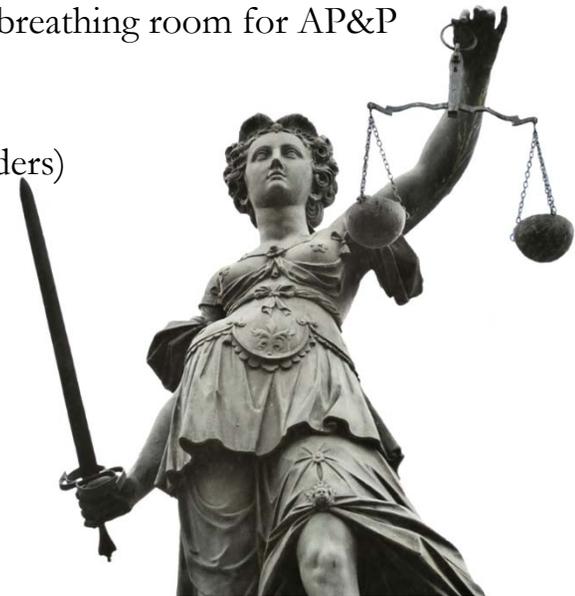
# Review Data and Trends with Criminal Justice Stakeholders

- A large variety of things can and do impact the prison population, for example
  - Probation and parole revocation activity
  - Commitments to prison for new crimes
  - Increased length of stay for inmates
  - Recission activity (e.g. parole date pulled back because suitable housing is not available for the inmate in the community)
- As criminal justice is a system, Corrections believes the leadership of key stakeholders in the system should be convened for the following purposes
  - Review data and trends to better understand what is driving the unusual activity
  - Evaluate the implications of the unusual trends
  - Determine if and what changes need to be made
  - Identify how stakeholders can collaborate in order to change current trends



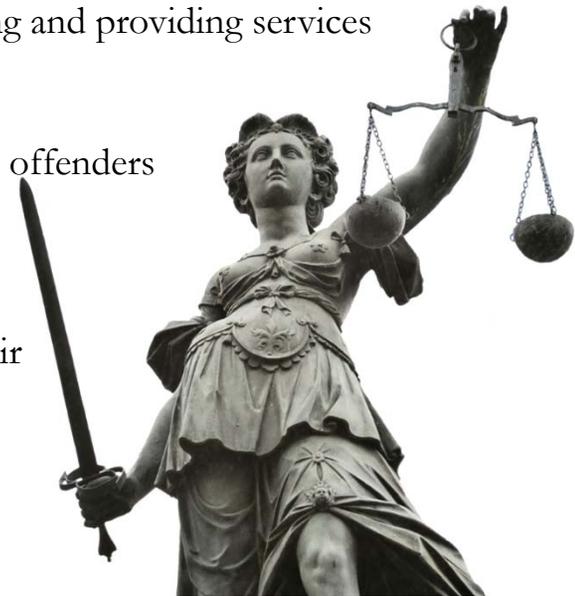
# Proactive Steps Corrections Is Implementing

- The growth of PSI completions is having a cascading effect on the workload of AP&P agents (3,073 net increase in PSIs since 2014)
- The growth of PSI completions combined with the growth of offenders supervised by AP&P (2,478 net increase in probationers and parolees ) led to increased workload, meaning less time is available for AP&P agents to work proactively with moderate to intensive risk offenders in the community
- The following are examples of steps Corrections is implementing in order to create breathing room for AP&P which will allow agents to proactively engage with the right offenders
  - PSIs will not be provided to certain offenders (e.g. low risk and low level offenders)
  - Content of PSIs will be condensed, creating a more concentrated report that still provides decision-makers with information needed to make decisions
  - Low risk offenders will not be supervised, and AP&P will be asking the Courts and the Board to remove them from supervision
  - Offenders that have either met their supervision guidelines or their earned compliance credit (ECC) date will not be supervised
  - AP&P staff will no longer sit in court – rather, if questions on a specific case are raised – the specific agent involved can be subpoenaed.



# Creating AP&P Workload Capacity

- The proactive steps outlined on the previous slide are intended to accomplish the following
  - The number of PSIs requested and completed should decrease, as well as condensing the content, which will make the volume of PSIs more manageable and allow AP&P agents to work with offenders rather than being required to assist in the PSI writing process
  - With low risk offenders and offenders that have met supervision guidelines or ECC date being removed from supervision, AP&P agents will be able to focus their efforts on supervising and providing services to moderate to intensive risk offenders in the community
  - Removing AP&P agents from court will free up capacity for the supervising of offenders in the community
  - With the capacity created by these proactive steps, AP&P agents will be able to spend more time with the right offenders and allow them to be proactive in their work rather than simply reactive





Questions