

JRI INVESTMENT

2015

- ✓ Legislature appropriates \$13.9 million to begin implementation of JRI (includes \$4.5 million in new treatment money).

2016

- ✓ Legislature adds \$1.5 million in treatment funds.

2017

- ✓ Legislature appropriates an additional \$6.0 million in treatment funds.
- ✓ Legislature invests nearly \$15.0 million to address homeless housing issues.
- ✓ The Division of Substance Abuse and Mental Health receives a \$5.5 million federal grant (with an additional \$5.5 million anticipated for a second year) to address the Opioid overdose epidemic in Utah.
- ✓ Legislature appropriates \$3.0 million for competency restoration to take place in county jails.
- ✓ Legislature appropriates \$2.8 million to address jail booking capacity issues in Salt Lake County.

REINVESTMENT

CCJJ recommends that a portion of the savings from averted prison costs be reinvested into expanding treatment options, strengthening community supervision, improving reentry services, and reducing burdens on local jurisdictions.

STATE AGENCY LINKS:

<https://corrections.utah.gov>
<https://sentencing.utah.gov>
<https://dsamh.utah.gov>
<https://bop.utah.gov>
<https://www.utcourts.gov>
<https://justice.utah.gov/usaav>

JRI INCLUDES...

OFFENDER MANAGEMENT – working with offenders on criminogenic needs to achieve better treatment and supervision outcomes.

EARNED TIME CREDIT – allowing offenders to earn early prison release for completing approved programs.

EARNED COMPLIANCE CREDIT – incentivizes offenders to be compliant with probation or parole requirements in order to shorten supervision periods.

INCENTIVES AND SANCTIONS – reward desirable offender behavior and reduce negative behavior.

TREATMENT – providing additional funding for substance abuse and mental health treatment.

TREATMENT STANDARDS AND CERTIFICATION – ensuring providers are using evidence-based programs and providers are certified to provide treatment.

RECOVERY AND RE-ENTRY SUPPORT PROGRAMS – helping offenders transition back into our communities with better outcomes.

MOVING VEHICLE MISDEMEANORS NOW INFRACTIONS – eliminating jail as a punishment for 321 traffic-like offenses.

EVIDENCE-BASED PRACTICE* (EBP)

EBP is the objective, balanced, and responsible use of current research and the best available data to guide policy and practice decisions, such that outcomes are improved for offenders, victims, survivors, communities, and other key stakeholders.

EBP focuses on approaches demonstrated to be effective through empirical research rather than through anecdote or professional experience alone.

*Crime and Justice Institute at Community Resources for Justice (2009). Implementing Evidence-Based Policy and Practice in Community Corrections, 2nd ed. Washington, DC: National Institute of Corrections.



Utah Commission
on Criminal and
Juvenile Justice

Here is what's happening with

**CRIMINAL JUSTICE
REFORM**

JRI
JUSTICE
REINVESTMENT
INITIATIVE



www.justice.utah.gov/JRI

“I have asked for a full review of our current system to develop a plan to reduce recidivism, maximize offenders success in becoming law-abiding citizens, and provide judges with the tools they need to accomplish these goals. The prison gates through which people re-enter society must be a permanent exit, and not just a revolving door.”

--Governor Gary R. Herbert

RECOMMENDATIONS

After analyzing state corrections and criminal justice data, CCJJ developed the following set of evidence-based policy recommendations incorporated into H.B. 348 (2015 General Session):

Revise drug penalties.

Revise criminal history scoring.

Revise Sentencing Guidelines

Establish formal graduated revocation caps for parole and probation.

Establish an earned time credit prison program.

Implement a graduated sanction and incentive matrix.

Establish earned compliance credit on supervision.

Expand treatment services.

Establish treatment standards and certification.

Establish recovery and reentry support program standards.

Enhance transition planning, support, and services.

Reclassify moving vehicle misdemeanors.

Establish evidence-based jail treatment standards.

Establish a county performance incentive grant program.

Provide better support to victims of crime.

Provide enhanced training for all stakeholders.

Collect and report on performance measures.

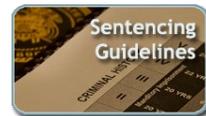
JRI GOALS FOR RECIDIVISM REDUCTION

WITH OVER 95 PERCENT OF OFFENDERS RETURNING TO OUR COMMUNITIES AFTER SERVING TIME IN PRISON OR JAIL, JRI FOCUSES ON REDUCING CRIMINAL BEHAVIOR AND IMPROVING PUBLIC SAFETY

- ◆ Focus prison beds on serious and violent offenders. Identify offenders' risk level and target their criminogenic needs.
- ◆ Strengthen probation and parole supervision. Incorporate rewards and incentives in offender supervision and use swift, certain, and proportionate sanctions for violations.
- ◆ Improve and expand re-entry and treatment services. Frontload treatment and supervision resources for better outcomes.
- ◆ Support local corrections systems by establishing evidence-based jail treatment standards.
- ◆ Incorporate validated risk and needs assessment tools that inform treatment and supervision practices.
- ◆ Ensure oversight and accountability on system reforms.

ADULT SENTENCING GUIDELINES

The Sentencing Commission made substantial revisions to its Guidelines in 2015 and in 2016 (www.sentence.utah.gov).



RESEARCH FINDINGS

- INCARCERATION ALONE DOES NOT REDUCE RECIDIVISM
- WHEN LOW-RISK OFFENDERS GO TO PRISON, THEIR RISK LEVEL INCREASES — THEY LEAVE MORE LIKELY TO COMMIT FUTURE CRIME THAN WHEN THEY ENTERED PRISON
- SUPERVISION SHOULD BE FOCUSED ON THE RISK LEVEL OF THE INDIVIDUAL OFFENDER
- TREATMENT SHOULD BE FOCUSED ON THE NEEDS OF THE INDIVIDUAL OFFENDER
- TREATMENT IS MORE EFFECTIVE IN THE COMMUNITY

www.justice.utah.gov/JRI