

Salt Lake County
Criminal Justice Advisory Council
Executive Committee
February 8, 2017
Room N4600 - Noon

In Attendance: (Executive Board Members*)

Lisa Ashman
Chief Scott Carver
Weston Clark
Sherry Craig
Karen Crompton*
Shaleane Gee

Kele Griffone*
Karen Hale
Isaac Higham
Chief Pam Lofgreen
Richard Mauro*
Mayor Ben McAdams*

Drew Mingl
Jim Peters*
Hon. Randall Skanchy*
Jon Thelen
Sherry Trujillo
Vanessa Walsh

(Note: There may have been others present who did not sign the Attendance Roster)

MEETING CONVENED AT NOON (lunch provided)

Welcome and Introductions

Mayor Ben McAdams welcomed everyone and asked for introductions. He welcomed new CJAC members Troy Walker - Mayor, Draper City, Jim Peters - State Justice Court Administrator, and Richard Mauro - Executive Director, Salt Lake Legal Defenders Association.

Approval of Minutes

Mayor McAdams asked for approval of the December 14, 2016 CJAC meeting minutes. Motion to approve by Judge Randall Skanchy. Second by Richard Mauro. Motion carried.

DTS Scope of Work

Drew Mingle, State Data Coordinator said the Legislature has directed the State IT to plan, scope, design, and begin implementing a statewide integrated data system to coordinate services for vulnerable populations including those within the criminal justice system, the homeless and individuals who have mental illness and/or substance abuse issues.

Drew reviewed the development plan and talked about the lack of information flowing across systems because it is currently contained in silos. The plan is to collect and integrate the data elements from silos and to automate the data flow process. Drew talked about:

- Automated email disposition record
- Waivers to allow data sharing
- Coordination between Counties
- HIPAA
- Possibility of further expansion of the integrated system

Mayor McAdams said we will all work to overcome any obstacles. Drew asked everyone to contact him with questions or suggestions. Kele indicated that Salt Lake county is the only county to offer probation services for misdemeanors and that should be included. She also indicated Criminal Justice Services has Pretrial information available and she will contact Drew to discuss.

2017 Legislative Update

Mayor McAdams indicated JRI has been a topic of this Legislative session. Vanessa reviewed charts CJAC created to show JRI funding flows. The charts show the flow of funds directed to the Utah Department of Human Services, the Department of Corrections and the Commission on Criminal and Juvenile Justice (CCJJ) from the initial \$14M JRI investment. It reflected how much of the JRI investment came to Salt Lake County and the programs the County invested in. Chief Scott Carver said he has been contacted by CCJJ for information about the impact of JRI. Chief Pam Lofgreen said she has been putting information together for CCJJ and will discuss the information with Chief Carver. The group agreed the chart would meet the need and would be provided to CCJJ. Vanessa asked everyone to send questions, comments, and any additional information needed to her to ensure the charts accurately reflect the program descriptions.

Vanessa and Mayor McAdams walked through the additional funding needs for JRI and the legislative ask. At the state level, there is a \$5M shortfall in the current system, and an additional need for \$16.35M to fund those not being served under the system.

Vanessa listed other Legislative issues pertaining to criminal justice:

- Good Landlord Bill (HB178, Representative King) which concerns renters with felony convictions. Under the current program, almost all Good Landlord programs in Utah cities — with a couple of exceptions — require participating landlords to refuse to rent their residential properties to individuals convicted of a felony within the past four years, limiting housing options for felons. Rep. King's bill proposes changes that prohibit a municipality from requiring a residential landlord to deny tenancy to an individual based on the individual's criminal history. CCJJ, Utah Department of Corrections, Crossroads Urban Center, the Sentencing Commission and the ACLU all testified in favor of the bill and it passed out of committee by a vote of 8-5.
- Ban the Box (HB156, Representative Hollins) proposes a statute prohibiting a public employer from requiring an applicant to disclose a past criminal conviction before an initial interview for employment. The employer can ask about criminal history, and consider it after an initial interview.
- Expungement Amendments (SB12, Senator Thatcher) allows for an increase in the number of convictions counted to be eligible for expungement. The bill adds minor regulatory offenses to a list of qualifying offenses that will not prevent an individual from expunging their record if they are otherwise eligible.

With no further business, the meeting adjourned.

***Minutes available via CJAC website www.cjac.slco.org or by request to the CJAC Administrative Assistant, Sherry Craig (385) 368-3534.

Justice Reinvestment

Utah state and local agencies are working together on a data-driven justice initiative that is expected to reduce the costs of the criminal justice system significantly by changing the way we incarcerate non-violent offenders, providing incentives for positive outcomes, and improving the way services are provisioned.



Data Driven Justice Update

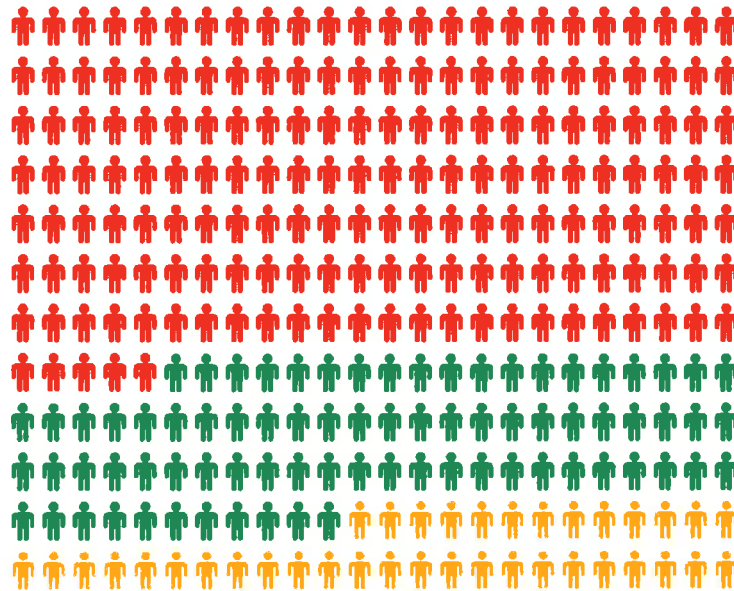
Drew Mingl – dmingl@utah.gov

February 2017

HB3: Develop an Integrated System

“The Legislature intends that the Department of Technology Services coordinate with the Commission on Criminal and Juvenile Justice (CCJJ), the Governor's Office of Management and Budget (GOMB), and **counties** to provide resources for local government and the state to plan, scope, design and begin implementing an **integrated data system** that would coordinate services for **vulnerable populations** including **homeless individuals and families, individuals with **mental illness** and **substance abuse** issues, and individuals undergoing rehabilitation through the **criminal justice system**”**

Surveyed judges reported not having enough information pretrial



60%

27%

13%

● No ● Yes ● Sometimes

Judges who reported having sufficient information to make fair pretrial decisions

Source:
Legislative Fiscal Audit
January 2017

BCI data with Court data for validated risk assessment



GOAL

Enable a Judge to more accurately determine the best course of action by using a scientific, risk-based approach.

The Risk Assessment is a quantitative survey of offender attributes and their situations relevant to level of supervision and treatment decisions. Designed for ages 16 and older, the Risk Assessment helps predict parole outcome, success in correctional halfway houses, institutional misconducts, and recidivism.

- * Whether the **current offense** is **violent**
- * Whether the person had a **pending charge** at the time of the current offense
- * Whether the person has a **prior misdemeanor conviction**
- * Whether the person has a **prior felony conviction**
- * Whether the person has **prior convictions** for **violent crimes**
- * The person's **age** at the time of arrest
- * How many times the person **failed to appear** at a **pretrial hearing** in the last two years
- * Whether the person **failed to appear** at a **pretrial hearing** more than **two years ago**
- * Whether the person has **previously** been sentenced to **incarceration**.

*"Our judicial survey of all Utah district and justice court judges revealed that judges lack basic information when making pretrial release decisions."
- Legislative Fiscal Auditor, Jan. 2017*



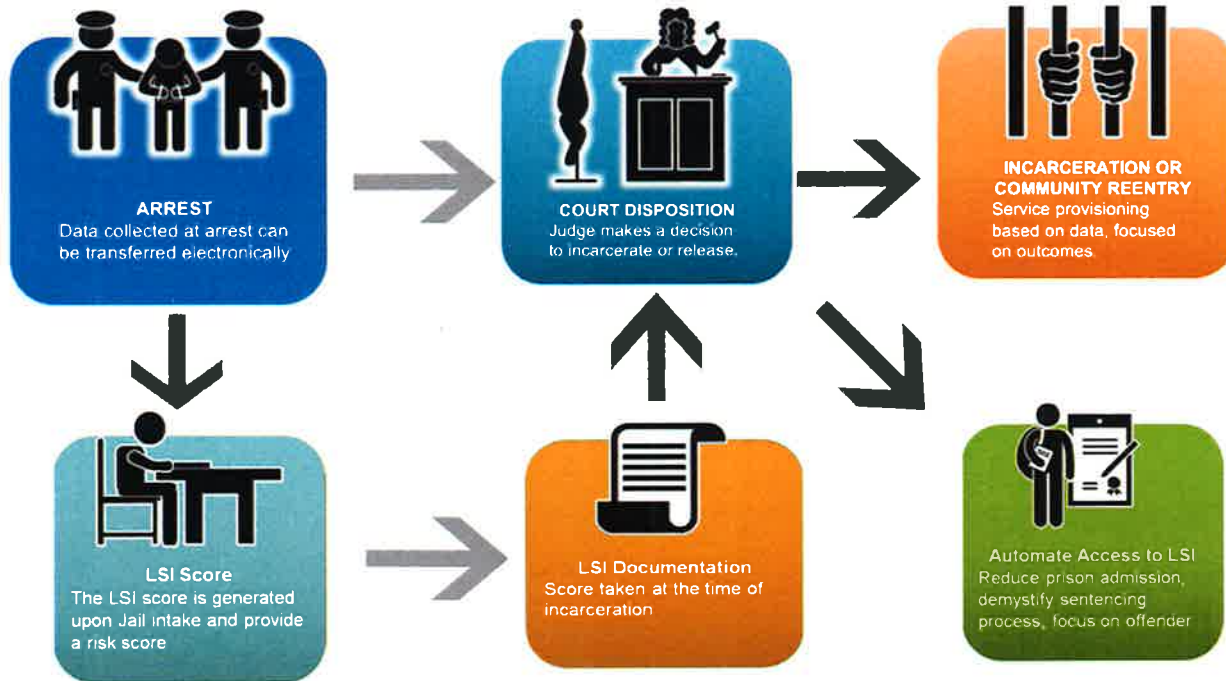
Automating the Reporting of Risk Factor Data



GOAL

Enable a Judge to more accurately determine the best course of action by using a scientific, risk-based approach.

It is estimated that the cost savings by automating this dashboard and allowing for close to or real-time analysis will be **39,657.70** annually. This does not include the benefit of predictive analytics that will help determine which programs have a higher success rate over others.



“Defendants who are released and supervised cost \$7.17 per day, which is 90 percent lower than detention at \$74.61 per day”.

According to a 2016 report released by Harvard’s Kennedy School of Government

Notifications to County Behavioral Health Agencies

What

Automate Court referrals and notifications to DSAMH and County Behavioral Health agencies.



Benefits

Enable a County Behavioral Health organization to gain a better understanding of why the courts have issued an offender to attend a behavioral health program.

Caseworker will have an instant understanding of why a referral has been sent to them with detailed information of the LSI assessment.



Utah Department of
Technology Services

Notifications to County Behavioral Health Agencies

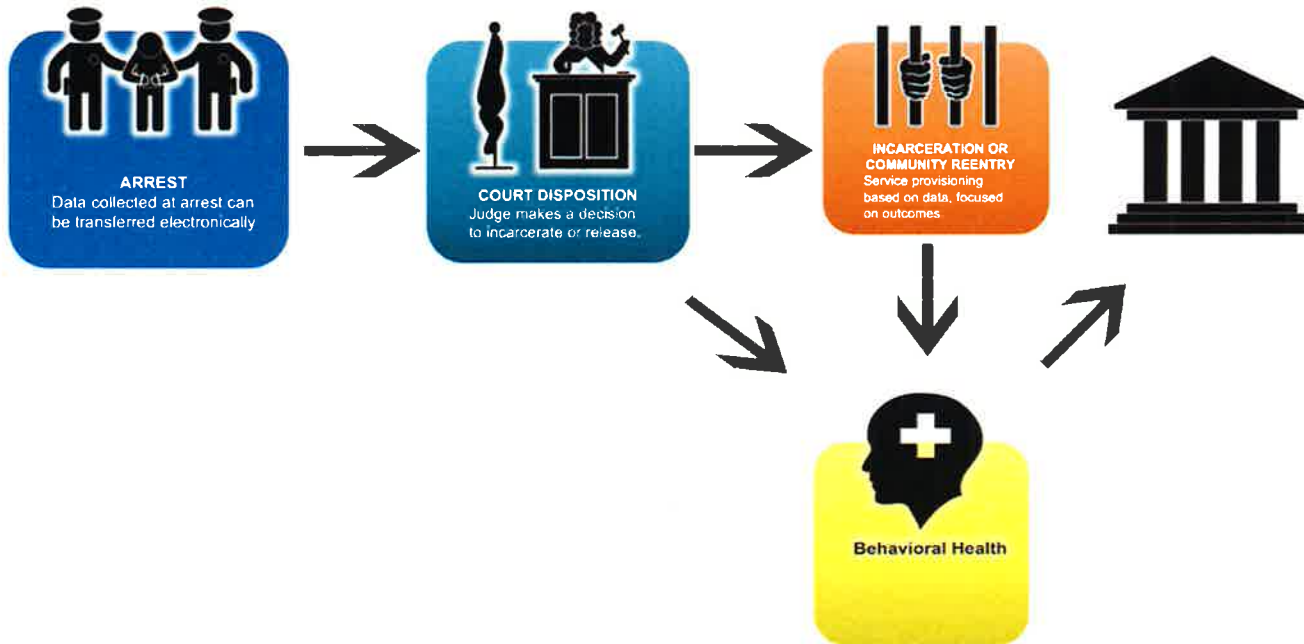
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Utah Department of
Technology Services

Adult Probation and Parole



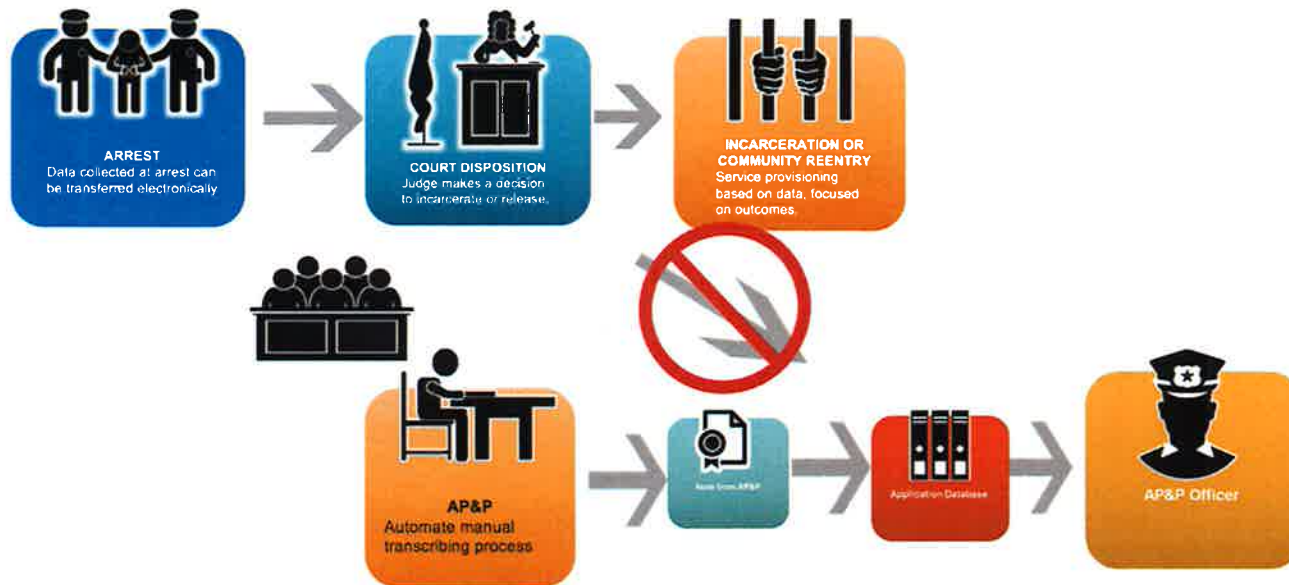
What

Automate the transfer of courts referral to AP&P/Treatment

APP officers sitting in court

Benefit

By automated the transfer of data from the CORIS system to O-TRACK, DTS plans to help AP&P and the counties save over 6,000 man-hours per year through elimination of manual, time-consuming processes so that FTEs can be reallocated to more effective supervision and support functions.

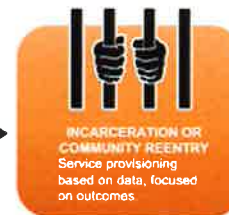


Utah Department of
Technology Services

Homeless Population

What

On jail intake - Provide alerts & notifications to homeless providers based on Jail incarceration



Benefits

Homeless providers are able to better manage services
Providers can improve response to client needs



Coordination with Counties

What

The Steering Committee has approved transferring **\$260,000** to Salt Lake County for platform integration with the State.



Benefits

- Data from the county includes behavioral health and jail data that will give the state a more complete picture of incarcerations, treatments, and program success rates.

