



Utah

COUNTY JAIL PROGRAMS

Sanpete County Jail

Utah Purgatory Correctional Facility

County Jail Programs



Sanpete County Jail

Current FY2022 RSAT funded program

OVERVIEW OF PROGRAM

The RSAT programs in Utah are in Sanpete and Washington counties. Both jails serve adult men and women. Each program specializes in services for people with mental health and substance use disorders (SUDs).

The state was first awarded RSAT funds in 1996, the same year the first drug court in Salt Lake City was established. This drug court model spread quickly throughout the state. Utah's jail-based RSAT programs are a transitional component connected to today's drug court programs.

Various changes in state legislature, program eligibility criteria, and other factors have impacted the eligibility of jail-based programs to apply for RSAT funding through the state. However, two small rural jails received grant awards in this fiscal year. The Sanpete RSAT Program is new and just getting underway, and Washington County is in its third year of RSAT funding. The program serves both men and women and has a capacity of 16. Each RSAT Program is fully funded by RSAT grants.

ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA, SCREENING/ASSESSMENT, AND TREATMENT PLANNING

Even though these are very small rural jails, RSAT participants are housed in separate pods. Typically, fewer women than men participate in the programs.

To be eligible, individuals must be in the jail a minimum of 90 days, diagnosed with a SUD by a licensed and clinically trained mental health professional using the DSM-5 and a thorough

biopsychosocial screening or assessments such as the Risk and Needs Triage (RANT) and Level of Service Inventory-Revised: Screening Version (LSI-R:SV) tools. Mental health professionals also identify mental health diagnoses and SUD severity through the Addiction Severity Index (ASI). Program participants are mandated to participate in the drug court program. If they successfully complete drug court, their guilty plea is withdrawn and the charges are dismissed.

Motivation to change is assessed as part of the ASI tool and in one-on-one interviews with program participants. Low motivation levels do not impact a person's eligibility to enter the program. Individuals who have been identified as having lower motivation levels upon entering the program are targeted with motivational interviewing (MI) and with peer interventions through the community change process.

MODALITY OF RSAT PROGRAM

Once an individual enters the RSAT Program, a service plan is developed at intake based on information already provided, along with other assessment details. Screening and assessments are evidence based and include criminal risk, substance use, and mental health assessment tools. Drug court is incorporated into the transitional planning.

Both jails have 90-day programs. A more robust program is available for individuals who are in the jail for 120 days or longer and assessed as high risk. The RSAT Program is separated into three distinct phases. Phase one is orientation, phase two is awareness, and phase three is relapse prevention and aftercare. Phase changes are agreed upon by staff and peers following the completion of a presentation to the community.

Program participants participate in group work and individual counseling sessions. Staff use cognitive behavioral therapy (CBT), Moral Reconciliation Therapy (MRT), and various interventions, and integrate co-occurring and trauma-informed treatment into the therapeutic communities. Pro-social opportunities including handball tournaments, holiday celebrations, birthday acknowledgments, and other small groups.

The state makes regular onsite visits to the programs.

CONTINUING CARE/REINTEGRATION

Participants who successfully complete the program phase into transitional services and enter the drug court program. Both jails face the challenges of connecting individuals to outpatient/continuing care services and identify this as a gap area. However, program participants are linked to community supports and services as part of their transition plan. Another recognized challenge is when participants are released after fewer than 90 days.

Reentry plans are developed for all participants and include housing, continued treatment, vocational plans, and other areas. The program has a funded aftercare program co-led by a community health worker and clinical provider from a community-based organization. The community health worker is part of the RSAT staff and begins working with participants prior to release.

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Utah Purgatory Correctional Facility

Formerly Funded RSAT Program

OVERVIEW OF PROGRAM

The RSAT programs in Utah are in Sanpete and Washington counties. Both jails serve adult men and women. Each program specializes in services for persons with mental health and substance use disorders (SUDs).

The state was first awarded RSAT funds in 1996, the same year the first drug court in Salt Lake City was established. This drug court model spread quickly throughout the state. Utah's jail-based RSAT programs are a transitional component connected to today's drug court programs.

Various changes in state legislature, program eligibility criteria, and other factors have impacted the eligibility of jail-based programs to apply for RSAT funding through the state. However, two small rural jails received grant awards in this fiscal year. The Sanpete RSAT Program is new and just getting underway, and Washington County is in its third year of RSAT funding. At the time of interview, these programs were projected to serve nearly 100 inmates. Each RSAT Program is fully funded by RSAT grants.

ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA, SCREENING/ASSESSMENT, AND TREATMENT PLANNING

Even though these are very small rural jails, RSAT participants are housed in separate pods. Typically, fewer women than men participate in the programs.

To be eligible, individuals must be in the jail a minimum of 90 days, diagnosed with an SUD by a licensed and clinically trained mental health professional using the DSM-5 and a thorough biopsychosocial screening or assessments such as the Risk and Needs Triage (RANT) and Level of Service Inventory-Revised: Screening Version (LSI-R:SV) tools. Mental health professionals also identify mental health diagnoses and SUD severity through the Addiction Severity Index (ASI). Program participants are mandated to participate in the drug court program. If they successfully complete drug court, their guilty plea is withdrawn and the charges are dismissed.

MODALITY OF RSAT PROGRAM

Once an individual enters the RSAT Program, a service plan is developed at intake based on information already provided, along with other assessment details. Screening and assessments are evidence based and include criminal risk, substance use, and mental health assessment tools. Drug court is incorporated into the transitional planning.

Both jails have 90-day programs. A more robust program is available for individuals who are in the jail for 120 days or longer and assessed as high risk. Program participants participate in group work and individual counseling sessions. Staff use cognitive behavioral therapy (CBT), Moral Reconciliation Therapy (MRT), and various interventions, and integrate co-occurring and trauma-informed treatment into the therapeutic communities.

The state makes regular onsite visits to the programs.

CONTINUING CARE/REINTEGRATION

Participants who successfully complete the program phase into transitional services and enter the drug court program. Both jails face the challenges of connecting individuals to outpatient/continuing care services and identify this as a gap area. However, program participants are linked to community supports and services as part of their transition plan. Another recognized challenge is when participants are released after fewer than 90 days.

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