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# INNOVATIVE CRIMINAL JUSTICE STRATEGIES

A quarterly newsletter brought to you by the CJCC Strategic Planning Committee

SECOND QUARTER 2021

## Pretrial Bail Reform

Where: Illinois

Program: The Pretrial Fairness Act: Getting Reform Right

<http://www.jmijustice.org/blog/the-pretrial-fairness-act-getting-reform-right/>

On February 22, Illinois Governor J.B. Pritzker signed into law HB 3653, a sweeping reform of the state's criminal justice system. The Illinois General Assembly passed the measure in January, with broad support from the Legislative Black Caucus and justice advocates throughout the state. There are various provisions within the new law that outlines requirements for all law enforcement officers and departments regarding body-worn cameras and camera recordings, training requirements in de-escalation techniques and regulating use of force. There are also a series of provisions regarding changes in arrest protocols including increased use of "cite and release" for low-level offense charges, and pretrial court protocols including promoting the issuance of notices to appear by judges rather than arrest warrants for failure to appear for scheduled court dates. One of the largest changes includes the Act creating a "bail-no bail" system with defendants either released pending trial or held if the court believes they present an unmanageable risk to a specific individual or will miss court appearances, limiting pretrial detention in most cases. The Act also bans all types of money bail, reduces the number of factors for judges to consider when determining pretrial release, and requires judges to state on the record their reasons for detaining a defendant pretrial, increasing the data collected during the pretrial court processes for future evaluation and reform. Taken together these changes promote major opportunities to increase public safety, reduce jail populations, prevent dangerous police-citizen interactions, and promote pretrial fairness.

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## Behavioral Health

Where: Oregon

Program: Justice Reinvestment Initiative in Criminal Justice and Behavioral Health Systems

[https://csgjusticecenter.org/2021/03/01/oregon-invests-10-million-locally-to-improve-criminal-justice-behavioral-health-outcomes/?mc\\_cid=28aa9e2422&mc\\_eid=3caf625d58](https://csgjusticecenter.org/2021/03/01/oregon-invests-10-million-locally-to-improve-criminal-justice-behavioral-health-outcomes/?mc_cid=28aa9e2422&mc_eid=3caf625d58)

The first state to focus its Justice Reinvestment Initiative entirely on the intersection of the criminal justice and behavioral health systems, Oregon created a \$10.6 million grant fund to help people with behavioral health needs get treatment and avoid costly stays in emergency rooms and local jails. The Improving People's Access to Community-Based Treatment, Supports, and Services (IMPACTS) grants program is expected to help save millions in expenditures resulting from jail admissions and an overwhelming number of court orders for competency restoration at the Oregon State Hospital. Since the program was created in 2019, six counties and five tribal governments have received awards to help develop stronger community-based continuums of care in the state, which has one of the highest rates of people with behavioral health needs in the U.S.

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## Education and Employment Policy Solutions

Where: New York, New York

Program: Reducing Barriers to Work and School for People with Juvenile Records

[https://csgjusticecenter.org/publications/juvenile-consequences/?mc\\_cid=28aa9e2422&mc\\_eid=3caf625d58](https://csgjusticecenter.org/publications/juvenile-consequences/?mc_cid=28aa9e2422&mc_eid=3caf625d58)

Millions of people face significant, persistent barriers to education and employment due to their past involvement with the juvenile justice system. Some states have worked to limit restrictions for people with criminal records; however, few have devoted the same attention to how these "collateral consequences" impact people with juvenile records. A new resource from The Council of State Governments (CSG) Justice Center examines these barriers and highlights five areas for improvements to state policy. Policymakers can tailor the solutions for their respective states and learn from examples of best practices and sample legislative language.

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