**Mississippi**

In 2014, Mississippi enacted justice reinvestment reform through HB 585 which, among other things, expanded prison release options, enhanced post-release supervision practices, promoted alternatives to prison such as specialty courts, and revised property and drug statutes to preserve prison space for those convicted of violent crimes.

**Oklahoma**

In 2012, Oklahoma enacted justice reinvestment reform through HB 3052 which, among other things, required the use of a pre-sentence risk assessment to inform and expedite sentencing and access to programming, decreased penalties for some subsequent drug offenses, mandated post-release supervision for all individuals convicted of a felony offense, created alternatives to prison revocation for supervision violations, and established a grant program to support local law enforcement. In 2015, Oklahoma was approved to begin a second Phase I engagement with JRI and is currently working toward policy reform in the 2017 legislation sessions.

**Delaware**

In 2012, Delaware enacted justice reinvestment legislation through SB 226 that, among other things, expanded the use of risk and needs assessments at pretrial and several other points in the system, increased potential earned time credits for individuals in prison, and strengthened community supervision through expanded use of intermediate sanctions for violations.

**Arkansas**

In 2011, Arkansas enacted justice reinvestment reform through Act 570 which, among other things, recalibrated penalties for some drug and property offenses, improved the parole release process, mandated electronic monitoring for certain individuals, and required the use of evidence-based practices in community supervision including intermediate jail sanctions in lieu of revocation for violations. The state subsequently tightened policies related to parole revocation in 2013 in the wake of a high profile murder that involved an individual on parole. In 2015, Arkansas was approved to begin a second Phase I engagement with JRI and is currently working toward policy reform in the 2017 legislation sessions.

**New Hampshire**

In 2010, New Hampshire enacted justice reinvestment reform through SB 500 which, among other things, authorized intermediate sanctions for individuals on probation and parole, capped recommitment at 90 days for individuals revoked to prison on a technical violation, and mandated or created presumptive parole for certain individuals. In 2011, New Hampshire passed SB 52 which modified or repealed policies in SB 500.

**Idaho**

In 2014, Idaho enacted justice reinvestment reform through SB 1357 which, among other things, enhanced community-based substance abuse treatment for those under supervision, established swift sanctions for violations for those on parole and probation, and required the parole board to create guidelines that resulted in less time served for those convicted of property or drug offenses.

**Kansas**

In 2013, Kansas enacted justice reinvestment reform through HB 2170 which, among other things, authorized intermediate sanctions for violations of probation and parole including short jail stays in lieu of revocation, shortened supervision time for certain individuals on probation, and improved access to community-based programming for those under supervision.

**Oregon**

In 2013, Oregon enacted justice reinvestment reform through HB 3194 that, among other things, expanded presumptive probation and effectively removed mandatory minimum sentences for certain offenses, reduced presumptive prison sentence length for certain offenses, created an incentive grant program to counties, strengthened community supervision practices, and allows earned discharge from probation supervision.

**South Dakota**

In 2013, South Dakota enacted justice reinvestment legislation (SB 70) that, among other things, shortened prison sentences and expanded presumptive probation for certain nonviolent crimes, authorized earned discharge from community supervision, and required the use of evidence based practices in probation and parole including the use of graduated responses to violations.

**Georgia**

In 2012, Georgia enacted justice reinvestment reform through HB 1176 which implemented a number of sentencing reforms, required the use of evidence based supervision practices, and streamlined the transfer process from jail to prison. In 2016, Georgia was approved for another round of JRI and is working toward the development of legislation that will be considered in the 2017 legislative session.

**Hawaii**

In 2012, Hawaii enacted justice reinvestment reform through SB 2776 and HB 2515 that, among other things, required the use of a risk assessment tool to guide pretrial and parole release decisions, focused probation supervision on those most likely to reoffend, capped length of stay in prison for certain parole revocations , and increased victim restitution payments.

**Missouri**

In 2012, Missouri enacted justice reinvestment reform through HB 1525 which strengthened community supervision by authorizing the use of intermediate sanctions in lieu of revocations and earned discharge credits for compliant behavior as well as capping the amount of time certain individuals on probation could spend in prison to 120 days, instead of revocation. The state did not seek federal support for implementation of HB 1525 policies.

**Ohio**

In 2011, Ohio enacted comprehensive justice reinvestment reform through HB 86 which, among other things, expanded eligibility for pretrial diversion, implemented a number of sentencing reforms, increased the amount of earned time people can earn off of their prison sentences, and strengthened probation supervision.

**West Virginia**

In 2013, West Virginia enacted justice reinvestment legislation through SB 371 which, among other things, required the use of a pretrial risk assessment and implemented a number of community corrections reforms including requiring supervision agencies to use risk assessments, authorizing the use of administrative sanctions for probation and parole violations, and mandating post-release supervision for people convicted of violent felony offenses.

**South Carolina**

In 2010, South Carolina enacted justice reinvestment reform through SB 1154 which, among other things, restructured penalties for certain drug and property offenses, expanded eligibility for probation and parole, increased the amount of good time individuals can earn in prison, and strengthened community supervision by mandating post-release supervision for all individuals, authorizing earned discharge, and enhancing administrative sanctions in response to supervision violations.

**North Carolina**

In 2011, North Carolina enacted justice reinvestment reform through HB 642 that, among other things, implemented a new treatment program for individuals under supervision, modified sentencing options, and transformed the probation and parole system.

**Pennsylvania**

In 2012, Pennsylvania’s enacted justice reinvestment reform through HB 135 and SB 100 which, among other things, improved parole board efficiencies, strengthened community supervision by improving intermediate responses to violations and basing treatment on individual’s needs, and implemented a performance-based funding program for community corrections facilities. In 2015, Pennsylvania was approved for another round of JRI and is working toward the development of legislation that will be considered in the 2017 legislative session.