**Mississippi**

Mississippi has not yet calculated savings or averted costs resulting from reform. However, through budget legislation that accompanied HB 585, the state reinvested $10.85 million in accountability courts for youth and adults convicted of drug offenses.

**Oklahoma**

Oklahoma has not documented any averted costs to date, but the state has invested nearly $7 million in a law enforcement grant program, a felony jail screen, and probation improvements.

**Delaware**

Delaware has not documented any averted costs or reinvestment to date.

**Arkansas**

Arkansas made an up-front investment of $2.4 million to support transitional housing, behavioral health treatment, and electronic monitoring, but has not documented any averted costs or additional investment to date.

**New Hampshire**

New Hampshire has not documented any averted costs or reinvestment to date.

**Idaho**

Idaho invested nearly $6 million up front to strengthen community supervision, expand community based treatment, and support ongoing performance measurement, and has documented averted costs of more than $17 million.

**Kansas**

Kansas has documented averted costs of $2.5 million and invested $8 million in behavioral health services and community-based programming for those on supervision.

**Oregon**

Oregon has documented averted costs of more than $18 million and invested $98 million in public safety programs to support community corrections, county jails, victim services, drug courts, and state police.

**South Dakota**

South Dakota has documented averted costs of more than $41 million, including $36 million in costs averted by not building a new prison, and allocated more than $9 million to fund training, pilot supervision programs, and expand problem-solving courts and treatment programming. The state has also committed nearly $850,000 to local counties to offset the costs of housing people who violate the terms of their probation supervision.

**Georgia**

Georgia has reported averted costs of $264 million and invested more than $56 million in accountability courts, educational and vocational programs, the Prisoner Reentry Initiative, and risk assessment tool development.

**Hawaii**

Between fiscal years 2013 and 2015, Hawaii reinvested $10.6 million to expand treatment programming, hire additional staff and parole officers, and support reentry efforts.

**Missouri**

Missouri has not documented any averted costs or reinvestment to date.

**Ohio**

Ohio has not documented any averted costs. Between 2012 and 2015, the state invested more than $22 million in grants to support programs that reduce probation violations.

**West Virginia**

West Virginia has estimated averted costs of $24.9 million and appropriated $11.6 million between fiscal years 2014 and 2017, most of which is used to support expanded substance abuse treatment services.

**South Carolina**

South Carolina has reported averted costs of nearly $342 million between fiscal years 2010 and 2015, including $6.2 million in 2015 alone.

**North Carolina**

North Carolina has documented averted costs of nearly $165 million and invested more than $46 million in efforts to strengthen community supervision.

**Pennsylvania**

Pennsylvania has documented averted costs of $12.9 million and invested nearly $4 million in county diversion programs, victims’ services, the development of risk assessment tools, and probation services.

**Kentucky**

Kentucky has realized $55.7 million in savings from their mandatory reentry supervision program. The state made an up-front investment of $15.1 million and invested an additional $42.6 million in evidence-based programming for individuals in prison and in the community. $11.9 million has been distributed through the Local Corrections Assistance Fund to local community corrections programs.

**Louisiana**

Louisiana has documented averted costs of more than $17 million and invested $1.7 million in community-based substance abuse treatment alternatives.