**Mississippi**

In 2014, Mississippi enacted justice reinvestment reform through HB 585. Among other changes, HB 585 capped revocations for technical violations, expanded prison release options, enhanced postrelease supervision practices, expanded eligibility for alternatives to prison, such as probation or 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. Among other changes, HB 3052 implemented a presentence risk assessment to inform and expedite sentencing and access to programming, decreased penalties for some repeat drug offenses, mandated postrelease supervision for all people 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 received approval to begin a second engagement with JRI and is working toward policy reform to be considered in its 2017 legislation session.

**Delaware**

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

**Arkansas**

In 2011, Arkansas enacted justice reinvestment reform through Act 570. Among other changes, Act 570 recalibrated penalties for some drug and property offenses, implemented best practices in the parole process, established earned discharge from supervision, authorized electronic monitoring for people convicted of low-level nonviolent offenses and intermediate jail sanctions in lieu of revocation for probation violations. In 2013, the state tightened policies related to parole revocation in the wake of a high-profile murder committed by a person on parole. In 2015, Arkansas received approval to begin a second engagement with JRI and is working toward policy reform to be considered in its 2017 legislation session.

**New Hampshire**

In 2010, New Hampshire enacted justice reinvestment reform through SB 500. Among other changes, SB 500 authorized intermediate sanctions for people on probation and parole, capped recommitment at 90 days for people revoked to prison on a technical violation, and mandated presumptive parole for people convicted of nonviolent offenses who have served 120 percent of the minimum sentence. In 2011, New Hampshire passed SB 52, which modified or repealed some policies in SB 500, including the 90-day cap on revocations.

**Idaho**

In 2014, Idaho enacted justice reinvestment reform through SB 1357. Among other changes, SB 1357 enhanced community-based substance abuse treatment for those under supervision, established swift sanctions for violations by 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. Among other changes, HB 2170 authorized intermediate sanctions for violations of community supervision (e.g., short jail stays in lieu of revocation), shortened supervision time for people who complete their requirements, and improved access to community-based programming for those under supervision.

**Oregon**

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

**South Dakota**

In 2013, South Dakota enacted justice reinvestment reform through SB 70. Among other changes, SB 70 shortened prison sentences and created presumptive probation for certain nonviolent drug and property crimes, authorized earned discharge from community supervision, and required the use of evidence-based practices in community supervision, including the use of graduated responses to violations.

**Georgia**

In 2012, Georgia enacted justice reinvestment reform through HB 1176. Among other changes, HB 1176 created degrees within certain drug and property offenses and scaled penalties accordingly, revised existing sentencing enhancements, required the use of evidence-based supervision practices and streamlined the transfer process from jail to prison. In 2016, Georgia received approval to begin a second engagement with JRI and is working toward policy reform to be considered in its 2017 legislative session.

**Hawaii**

In 2012, Hawaii enacted justice reinvestment reform through SB 2776 and HB 2515. Among other changes, the two bills 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. Among other changes, HB 1525 strengthened community supervision by authorizing the use of intermediate sanctions in lieu of revocation and issuing earned discharge credits for compliant behavior. In addition, the bill capped prison stays for certain people on probation at 120 days (as opposed to full revocation). The state did not seek federal support to implement these policies.

**Ohio**

In 2011, Ohio enacted justice reinvestment reform through HB 86. Among other changes, HB 86 expanded eligibility for pretrial diversion, implemented a number of sentencing reforms, increased the maximum possible earned time credit, and strengthened probation supervision.

**West Virginia**

In 2013, West Virginia enacted justice reinvestment legislation through SB 371. Among other changes, SB 371 required the use of risk assessments pretrial and by supervision agencies, authorized the use of administrative sanctions for probation and parole violations, and mandated postrelease supervision for people convicted of violent felony offenses.

**South Carolina**

In 2010, South Carolina enacted justice reinvestment reform through SB 1154. Among other changes, SB 1154 restructured penalties for certain drug and property offenses, expanded eligibility for probation and parole, increased the amount of earned time available to people in prison, and strengthened community supervision by mandating postrelease 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. Among other changes, HB 642 implemented a new treatment program for people under supervision, modified sentencing options, and transformed the probation and postrelease supervision system.

**Pennsylvania**

In 2012, Pennsylvania enacted justice reinvestment reform through HB 135 and SB 100. Among other changes, the two bills improved parole board efficiency, implemented a performance-based funding program for community corrections facilities, and strengthened community supervision by improving intermediate responses to violations and basing treatment on a person’s needs. In 2015, Pennsylvania received approval for a second engagement with JRI and is working toward policy reform to be considered in its 2017 legislative session.

**Kentucky**

In 2011, Kentucky enacted comprehensive justice reinvestment reform through HB463. Among other changes, the bill overhauled the state’s pretrial system, made its parole process more efficient, created presumptive probation and reduced penalties for certain offenses, established mandatory reentry supervision for some people, strengthened community supervision, and established performance-incentive pilot grants to reduce the number of people sentenced or revoked to prison.

**Louisiana**

In 2011 and 2012, Louisiana enacted several justice reinvestment bills that granted discretionary authority to waive some mandatory minimum sentences, expanded earned time credit, revised parole eligibility, and implemented intermediate sanctions to respond to probation and parole violations.