

Recent Legislative Reform in Sentencing/Corrections

This table provides a summary of recently passed (2010–2012) state sentencing and corrections legislation that resulted from efforts of a sentencing commission, work group, or similar entity. Information is drawn from a variety of sources, most of which are cited within the table or at the end under Resources. The summary does not purport to cover comprehensively all states’ legislative efforts; it provides an overview of those bills most often referenced in the literature.

States in **bold** (AR, GA, KY, NC, OH, OK, PA, SC, and VT) are those that passed bills enacting the most sweeping legislation.

State/Year	Working Group/Commission	Legislation	Summary of Legislation	Links to More Information/Notes
AR 2011	<p>Arkansas Working Group on Sentencing and Corrections</p> <p>This bipartisan entity is composed of state legislative, executive, and judicial branch leaders as well as local government and law enforcement officials.</p> <p>It has 18 members.</p> <p>Issued policy recommendations.</p>	<p>SB 750: Public Safety Improvement Act</p> <p>Endorsed by Arkansas Association of Chiefs of Police, the Arkansas Prosecuting Attorneys Association, the Arkansas County Judges Association, the Arkansas Sheriffs Association, the Arkansas State Chamber of Commerce, and the Arkansas Public Defender Commission.</p> <p>Senate: 31–0 House: 79–14</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Requires the Department of Community Correction to use evidence-based practices. • Focuses on high-risk offenders by permitting earned discharge from probation and parole. • Holds probationers accountable with immediate sanctions for violations. • Launches pilots that couple random drug testing with swift and certain sanctions. • Strengthens reporting requirements and encourage compliance with sentencing guidelines. • Improves parole release process. • Improves victim restitution and raises probation fees. • Expands eligibility criteria and performance measures for drug courts. • Implements performance-incentive funding to reduce recidivism and encourage compliance with the sentencing guidelines. • Revises drug statutes. • Modernizes theft statutes and establishes penalties proportional to the offense. • Accelerates release to electronic monitoring for low-level offenders. • Expands medical parole. 	<p>(Text of bill; detailed summary; reports; technical assistance)</p> <p>Pew—The Pew Charitable Trusts, Public Safety Performance Project</p> <p>CSGJC—The Council for State Governments Justice Center, Justice Reinvestment Project</p> <p>Text of SB 750 at http://www.arkleg.state.ar.us/assembly/2011/2011R/Acts/Act570.pdf</p> <p>Detailed summary at http://www.pewstates.org/uploadedFiles/Pew_Arkansas_brief.pdf</p> <p>Working group’s consensus report at http://www.pewstates.org/uploadedFiles/2011_PSPP_Arkansas_brief.pdf</p> <p>Pew, Crime and Justice Institute (CJI), JFA Institute</p>

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CO 2010–2012	<p>Commission on Criminal and Juvenile Justice (CCJJ)</p> <p>Established in 2007 by General Assembly, this is a 26-member, cross-agency, multi-discipline, bi-partisan body. Eight members are mandated; 18 are appointed.</p> <p>A list of former and current CCJJ members is at http://www.colorado.gov/cs/Satellite/CDPS-CCJJ/CBON/1251622403355</p> <p>CCJJ was originally tasked with making research-based recommendations to improve the administration of justice, reduce recidivism, and use limited correctional resources in the most cost-effective manner while ensuring public safety and respecting victims' rights.</p> <p>In 2009, CCJJ was directed to study sentencing reform (with specific areas of focus).</p> <p>In 2012, CCJJ was directed to consider development of a comprehensive drug-sentencing scheme.</p> <p>Included in this table are several bills that CCJJ</p>	See next column.	<p>HB 10-1338:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduces restrictions on probation eligibility. <p>HB 10-1352 (drug law revisions):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lowers classification levels for drug possession offenses. Changes amounts and lowers penalties with regard to marijuana offenses (but increases penalty for selling marijuana to minor). <p>HB 10-1373:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Permits concurrent sentencing for escape crimes. <p>HB 10-1374 (parole):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Eliminates several mandatory arrest requirements. Makes more offenders eligible for early release through earned time credit (clarifying HB 09-1351). <p>HB 10-1347:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increases penalties and imposes minimum jail sentences for multiple DUIs. <p>HB 11-1064:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Creates parole-presumption pilot program for certain drug offenders. <p>HB 11-1167:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Amends the petition process for sealing certain drug offense criminal conviction records. <p>HB 11-1239:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Requires that additional information be included in the fiscal note prepared on any bill that creates a new crime or makes changes to the penalty or elements of an offense. <p>HB 11-1268:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Revises DUI-related sentencing. <p>SB 11-96:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Excludes certain felony drug possession convictions from sentencing under the habitual offender statute. <p>HB 12-1213:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Excludes the crime of "walkaway escape" from a community corrections program for purposes of habitual criminal prosecution/sentencing. 	<p>Texts of bills at http://www.colorado.gov/cs/Satellite/CDPS-CCJJ/CBON/1251624796713</p> <p>Detailed summaries at http://www.colorado.gov/cs/Satellite?blobcol=urldata&blobheader=application%2Fpdf&blobkey=id&blobtable=MungoBlobs&blobwhere=1251680651669&ssbinary=true</p> <p>and</p> <p>http://www.ccjrc.org/pdf/2010_Legislative_Summary_CCJRC.pdf</p> <p>Information about CCJJ at http://www.colorado.gov/cs/Satellite/CDPS-CCJJ/CBON/1251617151684</p> <p>CCJJ has 11 staff and appears to receive no current technical assistance from outside. See http://www.colorado.gov/cs/Satellite/CDPS-CCJJ/CBON/1251622877119</p> <p>Note: There are many more sentencing/corrections reform bills sponsored by representatives rather than by CCJJ. For example, HB 10-1360 (reducing probation revocations for technical violations):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Diverts certain technical violators to community facilities Reduces revocation period for non-high-risk offenders from 180 to 90 days <p>Summary of 2009–2011 criminal justice reform legislation at http://www.ccjrc.org/pdf/2009-2011_Criminal_Justice_Reform_Legislation.pdf</p>

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	identifies as resulting from its recommendations. For the complete list, visit http://www.colorado.gov/cs/Satellite/CDPS-CCJJ/CBON/1251624796713		HB 12-1346: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Creates a definition for a sex offender who “lacks a fixed residence” and requires law enforcement to accept this registration. 	
DE 2012	Justice Reinvestment Task Force	SB 226: Justice Reinvestment Act	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pretrial risk assessment. Risk and needs information at sentencing. Program completion and earned compliance credits. Case planning using risk assessment and evidence-based programs. Assessment of community-based services. Annual recidivism study. 	Text of SB 226 at http://www.legis.delaware.gov/LIS/LIS146.NSF/vwLegislation/SB+226?Opendocument Task force consensus report at http://ltgov.delaware.gov/taskforces/djrtf/DJRTFFinalConsensusReport.pdf
GA 2012	Special Council on Criminal Justice Reform for Georgians Established by Georgia General Assembly (HB 265) 13 members, including representatives, judges, district attorney, and president of State Bar. Made recommendations to Special Joint Committee on Georgia Criminal Justice Reform.	HB 1176 Passed unanimously	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Focuses prison space on serious offenders, including (1) tiered approach to burglary, forgery, theft, and simple drug possession based on seriousness of offense/quantity; and (2) front-end risk assessment. Reduces recidivism by strengthening probation and alternative sentencing options. Relieves crowding in local jails by reducing the number of state-responsible inmates awaiting transfer to state facilities. Requires the Department of Corrections (DOC) to collect, analyze, and report on the performance outcomes. 	Text of HB 1176 at http://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/en-US/display/20112012/HB/1176 More detailed summary (Pew issue brief) at http://www.pewstates.org/uploadedFiles/PCS_Assets/2012/Pew_Georgia_Safety_Reform.pdf Council’s final report at http://www.legis.ga.gov/Documents/GACouncilReport-FINALDRAFT.pdf The council has been extended and charged with making recommendations regarding the juvenile justice system. Pew
HI 2012	Justice Reinvestment Working Group Established by state leaders; bipartisan, inter-branch, comprised of leading state and local officials. Developed policy framework that was translated into SB 2776 and	SB 2776, HB 2515: Hawaii Justice Reinvestment Bill	<u>SB 2776</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Requires pretrial risk assessment. Requires the parole board to use a risk assessment for parolees being considered for release. Requires that inmates identified as low risk be released on supervision at minimum sentence completion except for certain violent, repeat, and sex offenders. Increases the number of members on the parole board from three to five. Limits the length of incarceration for a first parole rule violation to six months unless the rule violation is for absconding or violating conditions applicable to sex offenders. Increases (from 10 percent to 25 percent) the portion of an inmate's wages and money deposited into the inmate's account that will be deducted for the purpose of paying victim restitution. 	Text of SB 2776 at http://www.capitol.hawaii.gov/session2012/bills/SB2776_HD1_.HTM Text of HB 2515 at http://www.capitol.hawaii.gov/session2012/bills/HB2515_HD1_.HTM Summary and report available (must click on another link) at http://justicereinvestment.org/states/hawaii/pubmaps-hi

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	HB 2515.		<p><u>HB 2515</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Allows certain second-time drug offenders to be eligible for probation. • Limits length of probation for certain felony offenses to four years. 	CSGJC, Pew
KY 2011	<p>Task Force on the Penal Code and Controlled Substances Act</p> <p>Created by General Assembly, directed to draft changes to necessary statutes for submission to Interim Joint Committee on Judiciary and the Legislative Research Commission.</p> <p>Seven members: two legislators (Democrat and Republican); former prosecutor; former defense lawyer; Secretary of Justice and Public Safety Cabinet; retired judge; and state chief justice.</p>	<p>HB 463: Public Safety and Offender Accountability Act</p> <p>Passed unanimously in Senate; 96–1 in House</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use of risk and needs assessments (pretrial, presentence, parole terms, and release, throughout incarceration). • Measures to increase successful transition to community, including mandatory reentry supervision, post-incarceration supervision, changes to parole process, community programming for parolees, limits to parole board deferments, placement in local jails at end of sentence, expanded community-based housing options and GPS monitoring, and expanded medical parole. • Use of technology and proven supervision practices and programs, including expanding GPS use for pretrial supervision, targeting pretrial supervision for medium/high-risk offenders, and requiring evidence-based practices for supervision. • Measures to reduce supervision caseloads so officers can focus on high-risk offenders, including authorizing good-time credits for parolees and early termination for probationers. • Increased accountability for violations, including graduated sanctions for technical parole violations, administrative responses to probation violations with court consent, and a pilot program based on Hawaii’s Opportunity Probation with Enforcement (HOPE). • Sentencing reform, including presumptive probation for simple possession, deferred prosecution program for first and second offenders of felony possession, distinguishes between trafficking and peddling (selling to support own habit), revises drug-free school zone, revises sentencing enhancements, revises possession offenses, and reinvests in drug treatment. • Improvement to victim support by developing a web-based system to provide victims and courts with offender information. • Measures to improve government performance, including defining success in corrections and sentencing as recidivism reduction; establishing mechanisms to measure, incentivize, and ensure results; implementing a revised legislative fiscal impact statement for any bill that proposes to impact incarceration; and requiring counties to provide certificate of need for new or expanded jail cells. <p>Summary drawn from the National Conference of State Legislatures at http://www.ncsl.org/documents/nalfo/JusticeReinvestmentMikeMullins.pdf</p>	<p>Text of HB 463 at http://www.lrc.ky.gov/record/11rs/hb463.htm</p> <p>Detailed summary at http://www.ncsl.org/documents/nalfo/JusticeReinvestmentMikeMullins.pdf</p> <p>Coverage of results of HB 463 at http://thetimestribune.com/local/x946184548/Positive-results-coming-from-HB463</p> <p>Pew, CJI, JFA Institute</p>

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MO 2012	Missouri Working Group on Sentencing and Corrections Made recommendations to General Assembly	HB 1525: Justice Reinvestment Act	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Incentives for offenders to comply with the rules of supervision (earned time credits for certain low-level offenders). • Swift and certain jail sanctions by probation and parole officers when violations do occur. • Caps to amount of time nonviolent offenders serve for technical probation violations. • The Sentencing and Corrections Oversight Commission was created—responsible for monitoring implementation and certifying fiscal savings for reinvestment. 	Text of HB 1525 at http://www.house.mo.gov/billtracking/bills121/sumpdf/HB1525T.pdf Working group consensus report at http://www.pewstates.org/uploadedFiles/PCS_Assets/2011/MWSC-Report.pdf
NH 2010–2011	Justice Reinvestment Work Group Members of the bipartisan, bicameral, and inter-branch group include representatives of the House, Senate, Office of the Governor, the State Supreme Court, the State Superior and District Courts, and the New Hampshire Charitable Foundation.	SB 500: Justice Reinvestment Act	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Focuses supervision and resources on high-risk offenders by reducing the length of supervision for low-risk offenders. • Enables probation officers to employ short, swift jail sanctions for minor probation violations, when permitted, by judges at sentencing. • Establishes a seven-day residential intermediate sanction for minor parole violators and a designated 90-day parole revocation facility to re-engage parole violators in treatment and comply with supervision. • Ensures that everyone leaving prison receives at least nine months of supervision. • Requires nonviolent offenders to serve no more than 120% of their minimum sentence. 	Text of SB 500 at http://www.gencourt.state.nh.us/legislation/2010/SB0500.html Report at http://justicereinvestment.org/states/new_hampshire/pubmaps-nh CSGJC
NC 2011	CSG Justice Center staff conducted research, then developed a set of policy options which was reviewed by inter-branch working group established by the governor and state leaders. State legislators translated those options into HB 642.	HB 642: The Justice Reinvestment Act of 2011; subsequently changed/corrected by HB 335: Technical Corrections Act See also: HB 1021: Justice Reinvestment Clarifications SB 684: Changes to Post-Release Supervision for Sex Offenders HB 270: Other changes to probation (including repeal of tolling)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthens probation supervision. • Alters post-release supervision (including requiring all felony offenders to receive at least nine months post-release supervision). • Changes habitual felon law. • Limits time incarcerated for probation violations. • Expands drug diversion program/advanced supervised release. • Refocuses criminal justice partnership program. • Ensures that most misdemeanants will serve sentences in jail. • Requires evaluation of the Justice Reinvestment Act's implementation. 	Text of HB 642 at http://www.ncleg.net/Sessions/2011/Bills/House/PDF/H642v9.pdf Text of HB 335 at http://www.ncleg.net/Sessions/2011/Bills/House/PDF/H335v3.pdf Summary of HB 642 by Department of Corrections at http://www.doc.state.nc.us/Newsletter/JRnewsletter.pdf Links to bills, summaries, and analysis by UNC School of Government at http://www.sog.unc.edu/node/2044 CSGJC policy framework at http://www.sog.unc.edu/sites/www.sog.unc.edu/files/JR_North_Carolina_policy_framework_v8mg_mc%20(9).pdf CSGJC, Pew

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<p>OH 2011</p>	<p>Justice Reinvestment Working Group (JRWG)</p> <p>Composed of state lawmakers, state agency directors, and Ohio Supreme Court officials.</p> <p>Guided CSGJC in designing policy framework. Policy framework also incorporated comments and suggestions made at event where CSGJC findings were presented to Cabinet officials, state lawmakers, Ohio Supreme Court justices, representatives of local government, and community-based providers.</p>	<p>HB 86: Justice Reinvestment Act</p> <p>JRWG’s policy framework, along with a number of other policies championed by state lawmakers, was consolidated into HB 86.</p> <p>Senate: 30–3 House: 96–2</p>	<p>Because HB 86’s scope is extremely broad, this is a summary of some, but not all, of its provisions.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>New Offenses/Modifications to Current Offenses</u>: Increase in threshold amount to determine increased penalties for theft-related offenses and certain non-theft-related offenses, gives preference to alternative community sanctions for certain non-support offenses, and creates offense of “escape” from supervised release detention. • <u>Felony Sentencing</u>: Changes range of possible prison terms for certain felonies, makes concurrent sentences the first consideration, requires findings before imposing consecutive sentences, generally requires sentence to community control sanction (of one year or more) for certain felonies, establishes mechanism for “risk-reduction sentencing,” and requires risk assessment. • <u>Changes to Earned Credit</u>: Increases from one to five days per month for certain offenders, excludes sex offenders, requires GPS monitoring for the first 14 days following release for offenders who earn over 60 days of credits while incarcerated, caps overall earned credit and/or program completion credit at 8%. • <u>Absconding Supervision</u>: Authorizes the Adult Parole Authority to use existing sanctioning authority, including potential return to prison for offenders who fail to comply with their terms of supervision, and creates a new penalty for the offense of “escape” involving conduct by a person under supervised release, with a reduction in penalty from the current law. • <u>80% Release Mechanism</u>: Allows Director of DRC to petition sentencing court for judicial release of inmate who has a stated prison term longer than one year who has served at least 80% of their sentence. • <u>Drug Law</u>: equalizes crack and powder penalties; creates new categories and potentially shorter mandatory terms for trafficking in/possession of marijuana and hashish; changes other mandatory drug penalties. • <u>Treatment in Lieu of Conviction</u>: expands eligibility to persons charged with specified theft and other offenses, including low level drug traffickers and felony 4 drug possession offenses, as well as to repeat offenders who have not committed a prior felony offense of violence and offenders whose mental illness or intellectual disability contributed to their offense. • <u>Certificates of Achievement and Employability</u>: Department of Rehabilitation and Correction director or his/her designee may award certificates based upon behavior, community service, and program achievements; licensing boards and commissions must consider ex-offender’s applications before automatic disqualification of a license; and allows employer immunity for hiring ex-offenders. • <u>Judicial Release</u>: Removes the 10-year cap for judicial release; restores judicial release eligibility for offenders with five-year sentences. 	<p>Text of HB 86 at http://www.legislature.state.oh.us/BillText129/129_HB_86_EN_N.pdf</p> <p>Ohio Department of Rehabilitation and Correction summary at http://www.drc.ohio.gov/web/Summary%20of%20Key%20Provisions%20of%20House%20Bill%2086(AI2)%20(2).pdf</p> <p>Ohio Legislative Service Commission Bill Analysis at http://www.lsc.state.oh.us/analyses129/h0086-rs-129.pdf</p> <p>Policy framework available at http://www.pewstates.org/research/state-fact-sheets/public-safety-in-ohio-85899432279 (click on Report, February 2011).</p> <p>CSGJC, Pew</p>

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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Other Provisions</u>, including changes to Parole Board terms and process, establishment of community alternative sentencing centers, and creation of new probation improvement and probation incentive grants available to certain probation departments that use evidence-based practices and demonstrate a reduction in probation revocations resulting in prison commitment. <p>This summary was drawn from the Ohio Legislative Service Commission Bill Analysis and Ohio Department of Rehabilitation and Correction summary.</p>	
OK 2012	Working group developed a set of policy options.	HB 3052	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Requires felony offenders, before sentencing, to submit to a risk, mental health and substance abuse assessment and evaluation. • Requires the court and district attorney to determine sentencing options for the offenders based on the assessment results. • Increases (from 12 months to 24 months after sentencing or a probation revocation) the time period in which the court can modify the sentence or revocation. • Requires that any sentence reviewed after 12 months be approved by the district attorney; victims must receive notification and a chance for input. • Creates a decreased penalty for a second or subsequent conviction of possession of certain substances when 10 years or more have passed since the sentence's date of completion. • Requires post-prison supervision. • Creates intermediate revocation facilities to provide housing and intensive services for offenders who have violated the conditions of community supervision. Services include counseling and treatment for alcohol and substance abuse, mental health, and domestic violence. • Stipulates that assignment to an intermediate revocation facility must be six months in length, and prohibits more than two separate terms while under supervision for the same crime. • Prohibits awarding earned time credits for probationers serving a term in an intermediate revocation facility for a supervision violation. • Establishes grant program within attorney general's office to award grants to local law enforcement agencies for new initiatives that combat violent crime. Lists grant priorities, including increasing staffing resources and technology capacity for intervention and enforcement, enhancing analytical capacity, engaging community partners, and increasing direct services to crime victims. • Requires attorney general to collect and analyze data related to justice reinvestment initiatives created in this act. 	<p>Text of HB 3052 at http://webserver1.lsb.state.ok.us/cf_pdf/2011-12%20ENR/hb/HB3052%20ENR.PDF</p> <p>Policy framework report at http://justicereinvestment.org/states/oklahoma/pubmaps-ok</p> <p>CSGJC, Pew</p>
PA 2012	Justice Reinvestment Working Group Group falls under the Pennsylvania Commission	Justice Reinvestment reform package (2 parts): July 2012: SB 100, Criminal Justice Reform Act; October 2012: HB 135	<u>SB 100</u> Sentencing Changes <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Risk assessment guidelines. • Keep low-risk cases out of prison. • Alternative program eligibility. 	Text of SB 100 at http://www.legis.state.pa.us/CFDOCS/Legis/PN/Public/btCheck.cfm?txtType=PDF&sessYr=2011&sessInd=0&billBody=S&billTyp=B&billNbr=0100&pn=2272

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	<p>on Crime and Delinquency.</p> <p>Bipartisan, inter-branch.</p> <p>Drafted a set of policy options.</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • County HOPE courts. • Deportation of nonviolent immigrants in state prisons. <p>Parole Changes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Redirecting technical parole violators. • Parole time credits. • Improve parole hearings. <p>Programmatic Changes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Eliminate pre-release. • Safe community reentry program. <p><u>HB 135</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reinvests a share of the prison savings into crime victim services, innovative policing, improvements in county probation systems, and other public safety strategies. • Reimburses counties a portion of the costs for retaining lower-level felony offenders instead of sending them to state facilities 	<p>Text of HB 135 at http://www.legis.state.pa.us/CFDOCS/Legis/PN/Public/btCheck.cfm?txtType=PDF&sessYr=2011&sessInd=0&billBody=H&billType=B&billNbr=0135&pn=4060</p> <p>May 2012 report at http://issuu.com/csgjustice/docs/jrpapolicyframeworktoberelased and http://justicereinvestment.org/states/pennsylvania/pubmaps-pa</p> <p>CSGJC, Pew</p> <p>Quick turnaround: JRWG convened Jan 2012; legislation passed July 2012.</p>
<p>SC 2010</p>	<p>South Carolina Sentencing Reform Commission</p> <p>Enacted by General Assembly in 2008.</p> <p>Members are legislators, judges, and DOC director.</p> <p>Responsible for reviewing, studying, and recommending legislation for sentencing guidelines, parole system, and alternative sentencing procedures.</p>	<p>SB 1154: Omnibus Crime Reduction and Sentencing Reform Act</p> <p>Passed unanimously by Senate, by overwhelming majority in House.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adds 24 crimes to the “violent crime” list. • Revises specific violent and property offenses. • Reduces penalties for drug possession, adds knowledge element to school-zone drug offenses, and eliminates crack/powder disparities. • Increases the maximum amount of victim restitution. • Prohibits persons convicted of a violent crime from possessing a firearm or ammunition. • Expands work release eligibility. • Allows for a reduction in an offender’s sentence based on cooperation with law enforcement, DOC, or prosecutors. • Requires an accurate fiscal impact statement for new criminal offenses and sentencing amendments. • Increases the education and experience requirements for the director of the Department of Probation, Parole and Pardon Services and the at-large parole board member and requires annual training for all board members. • Requires the parole board to adopt a risk and needs assessment. • Allows for medical parole. • Provides for inmates to be released from prison with a valid photo identification card. • Requires that non-violent inmates who have been incarcerated for at least two years be released to mandatory supervision 180 days before their release date. • Requires probation agents to assess offenders’ risks and needs and make decisions consistent with evidence-based practices. • Establishes compliance credits for offenders with a term of supervision of more than one year. 	<p>Text of SB 1154 at http://www.scstatehouse.gov/sess118_2009-2010/bills/1154.htm</p> <p>Summary at http://www.pewstates.org/uploadedFiles/PSPP_South_Carolina_brief.pdf?n=5221</p> <p>Final report of Sentencing Reform Commission at http://www.scstatehouse.gov/archives/citizensinterestpage/SentencingReformCommission/CombinedFinalReport020110SigPage.pdf</p> <p>CJI; Pew</p>

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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Allows for administrative monitoring for offenders who have fulfilled all of their conditions of supervision except their payment of financial obligations. • Extends supervision, under administrative monitoring, beyond the current five-year maximum probation term for offenders who have not paid all of their restitution, fines, and fees, for the sole purpose of repayment. • Authorizes administrative sanctions in response to violations of the terms and conditions of supervision. • Establishes the Sentencing Reform Oversight Committee. • Provides for a system of performance incentive funding that allows for the shifting of resources from prisons to probation and parole. 	
SD 2012	<p>Criminal Justice Initiative Work Group</p> <p>Established by the governor and judicial and legislative leaders.</p> <p>Comprised of 18 members from the executive, legislative, and judicial branches as well as law enforcement, treatment providers, prosecutors, and defense attorneys.</p> <p>Made policy recommendations that formed the basis of SB 70</p>	<p>SB 70: Public Safety Improvement Act</p> <p>Endorsed/supported by state associations of police chiefs, state attorneys, sheriffs, and county commissioners; Attorney General; the State Bar of South Dakota; the Network Against Family Violence and Sexual Assault; the Council of Substance Abuse Directors; and the Council of Mental Health Centers.</p> <p>Senate: 31–2 House: 63–7</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Revises sentences for several nonviolent offenses to target more serious offenses with stronger punishments. • Authorizes reinvestment into recidivism reduction strategies that require the use of proven practices and program;; improve substance abuse and mental health interventions, expand drug courts, and improve collection of restitution. • Creates an oversight council and requires performance measurement, training, fiscal impact statements, and reinvestment mechanisms. 	<p>Text of SB 70 at http://legis.state.sd.us/sessions/2013/Bill.aspx?Bill=70</p> <p>Summary at http://www.pewstates.org/research/state-fact-sheets/public-safety-in-south-dakota-85899408365</p> <p>Work group’s final report at http://doc.sd.gov/documents/CJIReportDraftNov2012FINAL112712pdf.pdf</p>
VT 2011	Justice Reinvestment Working Group established in 2007; unclear if it still exists.	SB 108: War on Recidivism Act	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Amends furlough program (treatment, reintegration, and home confinement) for offenders convicted of nonviolent misdemeanor offenses to provide for home confinement/treatment for low-risk offenders. • Permits courts to hand out sentences where the minimum and maximum are very close (to mitigate impact on communities into which offenders who did not previously reside in Vermont are released). • Creates a nonviolent misdemeanor sentence review committee. • Defines recidivism. • Provides for a recidivism reduction study to be conducted by the Vermont Center for Justice Research (VCJR). 	<p>Text of SB 108 at http://www.leg.state.vt.us/docs/2012/Acts/ACT041.pdf</p> <p>VCJR recidivism reduction study report at http://www.vcjr.org/reports/reportscrimjust/reports/ebir edrecid.html</p> <p>SB 108 builds on the 2008 Justice Reinvestment Act, which provided for evidence-based reform of community supervision. Also, in 2009, SB 292 authorized DOC to discharge certain probationers.</p> <p>CSGJC</p>

Resources/Useful Links

1. Council of State Governments Justice Center: Justice Reinvestment Project, www.justicereinvestment.org
Summit report from The National Summit on Justice Reinvestment and Public Safety: Addressing Recidivism, Crime, and Corrections Spending (2011) available at <http://justicereinvestment.org/summit/report>
2. Pew's Public Safety Performance Project, state work
<http://www.pewstates.org/projects/public-safety-performance-project-328068/state-work>
3. Vera Institute of Justice, www.vera.org

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