



Justice Reinvestment Initiative Data Snapshot

Unpacking Reinvestment

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The Justice Reinvestment Initiative (JRI) is a partnership with states committed to using their criminal justice data to design and implement innovative, data-driven, and comprehensive approaches to reduce crime, cut recidivism rates, and shift resources toward more cost-effective safety strategies that work. Since 2010, more than half of all states have engaged in JRI, a public-private partnership between the Bureau of Justice Assistance and The Pew Charitable Trusts (Harvell et al. 2016). Through JRI, each state has examined the factors driving correctional costs, legislated tailored policy solutions to address these drivers, and implemented strategies to reduce recidivism and improve return on investment. States have directed JRI funds to new public safety strategies and invested in a wide range of priorities. A majority of states made up-front investments when passing their JRI legislation while others invested in later years, consistent with the JRI model. As noted in table 2 (page 8), many have done both. Through fiscal year 2017, 22 states have reported total investments of \$557 million, which includes \$193 up front and \$364 million in subsequent years. This snapshot provides a first look at how states have invested their JRI funds.¹

**Up-front
investment
\$193 million**

**Subsequent
investment
\$364 million**

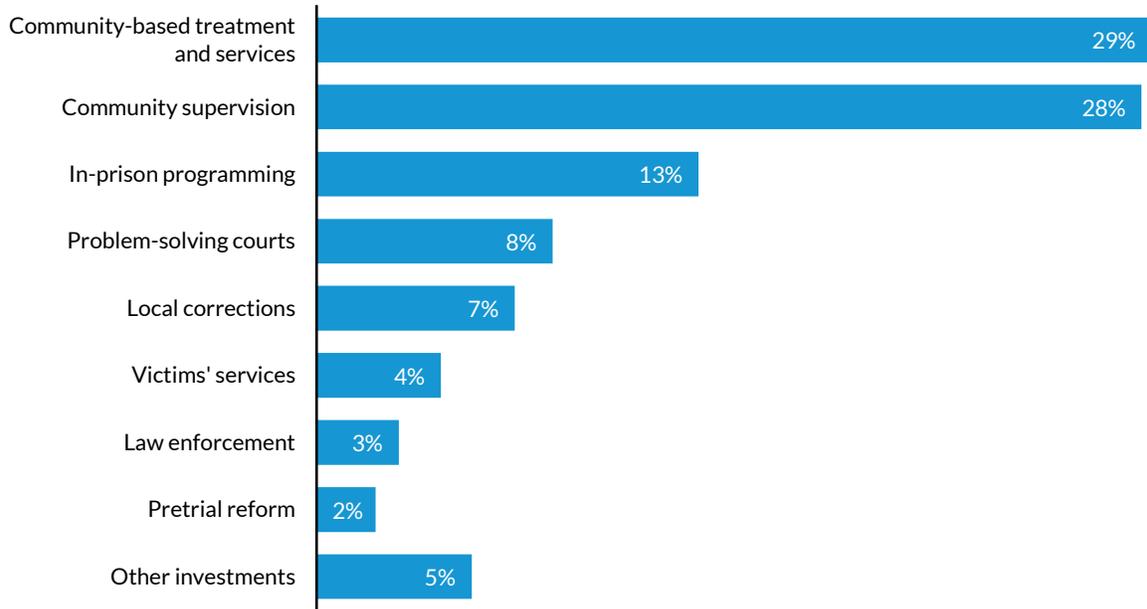
Through JRI, states have invested in a wide range of public safety strategies:

- community-based treatment and services
- community supervision
- in-prison programming
- problem-solving courts
- local corrections
- victims' services
- law enforcement
- pretrial reform
- other investments

As noted in figure 1, states have invested almost \$3 out of every \$5 dollars (57 percent of total reinvestment) into community supervision and community-based treatment and services (e.g., substance use and mental health treatment, transitional housing, services to aid reentry to society from prison, and educational and vocational programs for people supervised in the community) to reduce recidivism among the formerly incarcerated and those on supervision.²

FIGURE 1

Share of Total JRI Reinvestment, by Category



Sources: State-reported JRI reinvestments.

Notes: Please see table 1 for a more detailed description of the categories and a state-by-state breakdown of spending.

Creating a Virtuous Cycle: How States Invested in Public Safety Improvements

The \$557 million that states have invested through JRI support a variety of programs and priorities. If targeted effectively, these investments can create a virtuous cycle, reducing recidivism and freeing up additional resources for investment in proven and promising public safety strategies.

Community-based Treatment and Services

Nineteen JRI states have invested \$156 million (29 percent of total funds) in community-based treatment and services. Research shows that community-based substance use treatment can pay for itself by improving public safety and reducing criminal justice spending in other areas (Downey, Roman, and Liberman 2012). Utah has invested \$11 million in this area, increasing access to residential

substance use and mental health treatment by 29 and 21 percent, respectively, between fiscal year 2015 and 2017 (Peterson, Nystrom, and Weyland 2017).³

West Virginia has appropriated at least \$2.5 million each year since 2014 (\$11 million in total) to expand substance use treatment for people on supervision. Before JRI, West Virginia allocated minimal funding for this kind of treatment.⁴

Kansas has invested \$10 million over three years to fund more than 40 service provider positions in community corrections departments and community-based organizations throughout the state, increasing access to behavioral health treatment for people on probation. The funding also expanded mental health evaluations for those on probation and increased access to stabilizing medications.⁵

Uniquely, Oregon has directed a substantial portion of its reinvestment to counties through its Justice Reinvestment Grant program. Counties use these resources to fund a wide range of priorities, including community supervision and sanctions, community-based services and programs other than jails, specialty courts, pretrial programs, and victims' services. Counties have spent at least \$18 million on a variety of community-based services that address areas such as parenting skills and mentoring.⁶

Community Supervision

Twelve states have invested \$154 million (28 percent of total funds) in strengthening community supervision. Alabama has spent \$30 million to hire additional probation and parole officers, increase capacity of its Community Corrections program, and improve supervision.⁷ These resources were allocated in anticipation of a population increase caused by a shift in sentencing practices for some low-level drug and property offenses from prison to community supervision, community-based sanctions for people on supervision, and mandated postrelease supervision (CSG Justice Center 2015).

North Carolina has also devoted most of its investment (\$40 million) to community supervision, hiring 175 additional probation officers (NCDPS 2017), and Ohio and Pennsylvania have established grant programs that solely target local probation departments.

Ohio has directed 100 percent of its \$44 million reinvestment into its Probation Improvement and Incentive Grants program.⁸ The program requires grantees to establish goals for reducing supervision violations and commitments to prison. Probation departments first receive improvement grants to adopt evidence-based practices; if they achieve their targeted reductions, they receive Probation Incentive awards (Martin and Van Dine 2015).⁹

In-Prison Programming

Five states have invested \$71 million (13 percent of total reinvestment) to programming delivered in prisons. Kentucky has invested \$47 million, making up the majority of reinvestment in this area, to fund several evidence-based programs for people in prison, including programs focused on education, vocational training, and treatment for substance use and problematic sexual behavior (Kentucky Department of Corrections 2012).¹⁰

Problem-Solving Courts

Four states have invested \$44 million (8 percent of total funds) in problem-solving courts.

Investments in Georgia make up nearly half of the total in this category. The state has invested \$21 million in accountability courts, and these resources have helped more than double the number of new participants in such courts (Georgia Council on Criminal Justice Reform 2017).¹¹ Oregon has also invested \$9 million of its JRI savings in supporting local drug courts (Pew 2014a).

Local Institutional Corrections

Five states have invested \$37 million (7 percent of total funds) in grants to local corrections facilities and programs. Kentucky has allocated \$26 million to the Local Corrections Assistance Fund, which provides resources to local correctional facilities and programs (The Pew Center on the States 2011).¹² Utah has directed more than \$4 million to County Performance Incentive Program grants that fund interventions shown to reduce recidivism, such as increased use of risk assessments.¹³ Nebraska, South Dakota, and Oregon invested \$500,000, \$1 million, and \$5 million, respectively, in grants to counties and sheriff's offices to reimburse them for increased jail costs (Pew 2014a).¹⁴ South Dakota anticipated increased jail costs resulting from greater use of jail for probation violations following JRI reforms (Pew 2013).

Victims' Services

Eight states have invested \$23 million (4 percent of total funds) to serve people who have been victimized. These reinvestments have gone toward services, notification systems, and restitution payments. Oregon has committed to appropriate at least 10 percent of annual JRI-related savings for community-based victims' services programs, resulting in \$12 million in spending to date (Pew 2014a).¹⁵ This investment has helped programs expand trauma-informed practices, reduce cultural barriers to services, and improve outreach.¹⁶ Hawaii has created over 22 new victims' service positions throughout its criminal justice system, largely focused on collecting restitution payments. As a result, average victim restitution collection per month doubled between 2012 and 2015 and totaled more than \$1.5 million.¹⁷

Law Enforcement

Three states have invested \$15 million (3 percent of total funds) in local law enforcement. Oklahoma has invested more than \$6 million in its Safe Oklahoma grant program, which funds local law enforcement strategies to reduce violent crime. The program prioritizes work in five key areas: implementing evidence-based policing strategies, increasing technological capacity to support crime prevention, improving analytical capacity, engaging with community partners, and providing victims' services.¹⁸ Pennsylvania has directed \$4 million to local law enforcement through its Innovative Policing Grants program.¹⁹ These resources have helped law enforcement use mobile identification technology that identifies suspects and saves time that would have been spent transporting people for identification (PCCD 2016). Oregon has allocated \$3.5 million for the state police to spend on its crime lab and other programs and \$1 million to create the Center for Policing Excellence (Pew 2014a; Commission on Public Safety 2012).

Pretrial Reform

Nine JRI states have invested \$11 million (2 percent of total funds) in pretrial services, assessments, and diversion programs. Alaska's 2016 JRI legislation devoted \$3 million, most of its reinvestment, toward a new pretrial enforcement and services program established in response to an 81 percent growth in the state's pretrial population between 2005 and 2014.²⁰ Through JRI, Alaska enacted reforms expected to increase the number of people released pretrial and made reinvestments to serve this growing population more effectively. Alaska's JRI legislation impacted pretrial policies in several ways: the state now requires the use of a pretrial risk assessment tool and individual pretrial reports describing a person's appropriateness for release. The legislation also created a new position for officers responsible for pretrial supervision (Pew 2016).

BOX 1

How Do States Invest and Reinvest in Smarter Criminal Justice Policy?

States have employed several strategies to fund the policies and practices mandated by their JRI legislation.^a Many states (19) have made up-front investments when passing legislation to facilitate implementation of JRI policies, such as establishing and expanding community corrections and treatment programs to serve a growing population under supervision.

Some states established reinvestment priorities in their JRI legislation or with accompanying legislation the same year, even developing a formula that prescribes where anticipated savings should be reinvested. For example, Kentucky, Louisiana, and Pennsylvania legislatively directed what percentage of savings should be reinvested in certain agencies, programs, or priorities.^b

Most states were not prescriptive in their original legislation and have instead determined and appropriated reinvestment each budget cycle. Although this approach is more flexible, the increased flexibility comes with the risk that annual reinvestments are not sustained. For example, Mississippi made up-front investments but has made no subsequent investments.^c

A few states have financed reinvestment by reallocating funding within agencies. Mississippi reallocated funding within its Department of Corrections budget to better fund JRI priorities such as transitional housing.^d

^a Please see table 2 for a summary of state reinvestment methodologies.

^b Kentucky's 2011 JRI law (HB 463) directs the Department of Corrections to estimate savings from specific policies in HB 463, and then those savings from specific sections of HB 463 are directed toward specific reinvestments, including evidence-based treatment programs and the Local Corrections Assistance fund. HB 463 created a formula for the Department of Corrections to calculate savings from some of HB 463's provisions regarding controlled substances and then directed that those savings be used to enhance and expand treatment in facilities. Louisiana's 2017 JRI law (HB 489) created a mandatory formula, whereby the Department of Corrections and Louisiana Commission on Law Enforcement calculate JRI-related savings, at least 70 percent of which must be reinvested into stipulated categories. Pennsylvania's 2012 JRI law (HB 135) established a formula to guarantee that 25 percent of savings from JRI policies be reinvested in victim notification, risk assessment, law enforcement grants, probation improvements, and county incentives. This reinvestment has totaled \$13.6 million since 2012.

^c See Pew (2014b).

^d Reinvestments Mississippi made through reallocations were not included in its reinvestment total. Communication with the Mississippi Department of Corrections, September 2016.

Other Investments

Fifteen states made reinvestments of \$29 million (5 percent of total funds) that could not be easily classified into one of the above categories. This includes spending in areas such as administration of JRI policies, research, court administration, and so on. South Dakota, for example, reinvested \$2 million to improve its judicial system by hiring additional staff.²¹

Creating a JRI Legacy

The programmatic legacy of JRI is the up-front investment and reinvestment in evidence-based policies and practices that help control corrections costs and improve public safety. Strengthening community supervision practices and increasing treatment and service capacity have been the primary areas of focus. **Almost half of the states that have reinvested made treatment and services for people supervised in the community their top priority.** As JRI has evolved as an initiative, an increasing share of participating states, including every state that passed its first JRI legislation in the past three years, have dedicated anticipated or actual savings to this area.²² Maryland and North Dakota, both new JRI states, allocated almost all of their reinvestment to expand community-based substance use treatment.²³

State funding priorities and reinvestments in areas other than community-based treatment and services reflect each state's unique needs. This is the signature feature of JRI, which builds in the flexibility for each state to identify its specific needs and direct its resources accordingly. States have reinvested money in prison programming, pretrial services, grants to localities, and victims' services. All of these interventions are intended to maximize public safety and, in doing so, reduce recidivism and shrink corrections populations, creating future savings for reinvestment.

TABLE 1

Reported Reinvestment in States that Enacted JRI Legislation between 2010 and 2017, by Category

	Community-based treatment and services	Community supervision	In-prison programming	Problem-solving courts	Local corrections	Victims' services	Law enforcement	Pretrial reform	Other investments
AL	\$12,000,000	\$30,000,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$600,000	\$0	\$0	\$0
AK ^a	\$1,044,000	\$0	\$165,000	\$0	\$0	\$948,000	\$0	\$3,260,000	\$2,538,000
AR ^b	\$8,800,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
GA	\$7,715,000	\$0	\$18,644,000	\$20,507,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$175,000	\$0
HI	\$6,179,000	\$1,188,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$6,031,000	\$0	\$500,000	\$1,544,000
ID	\$2,538,000	\$2,736,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$379,000	\$755,000
KS	\$10,060,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$687,000
KY	\$25,711,000	\$0	\$46,954,000	\$0	\$26,149,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$6,758,000
LA	\$1,700,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
MD	\$3,000,000	\$0	\$12,000	\$0	\$0	\$27,000	\$0	\$26,000	\$134,000
MS	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$10,850,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
MT	\$400,000	\$720,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,800,000	\$60,000
NE	\$11,917,000	\$1,046,000	\$0	\$0	\$500,000	\$238,000	\$0	\$0	\$1,512,000
NC	\$4,357,000	\$40,492,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$2,963,000
ND	\$7,000,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$500,000
OH	\$0	\$44,381,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
OK	\$0	\$1,000,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$6,738,000	\$667,000	\$0
OR ^c	\$18,481,000	\$26,412,000	\$0	\$8,930,000	\$5,000,000	\$11,571,000	\$4,460,000	\$1,119,000	\$5,686,000
PA	\$391,000	\$2,540,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$2,738,000	\$4,200,000	\$3,146,000	\$586,000
SD	\$12,520,000	\$927,000	\$0	\$3,928,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,131,000	\$0	\$0	\$2,310,000
UT	\$11,373,000	\$3,027,000	\$5,717,000	\$0	\$4,437,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$2,141,000
WV	\$11,100,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$820,000
Total	\$156,332,000	\$154,469,000	\$71,491,000	\$44,215,000	\$37,086,000	\$23,284,000	\$15,398,000	\$11,073,000	\$28,993,000

Sources: State-reported JRI reinvestments.

Notes: Totals may not sum because of rounding. Delaware, Missouri, New Hampshire, and South Carolina have not made any reinvestment as of fiscal year 2017, and therefore these states are not included. **Community-based treatment and services** includes resources for treatment and programs in general, services for those in community supervision, transitional housing, services to aid reentry, and educational and vocational programs. **Community supervision** includes resources for state and local agencies, resources dedicated to electronic monitoring, and risk assessments for people on supervision. **Local corrections** includes grants to counties and sheriff's offices to reimburse them for increased jail costs and services and assessments for people in jail. **Pretrial reform** includes pretrial services, diversion, and assessments. **Victims' services** includes compensation and notification. **Other investments** includes reinvestments in implementation or administration of JRI policies, correctional capacity, and any other item that does not fit in other categories.

^a The \$948,000 Alaska invested in victims' services includes resources for violence prevention and bystander intervention programs.

^b Arkansas Community Correction received \$2.4 million in JRI reinvestments in 2012. All of this was included in the community-based treatment and services category even though some of these funds were spent on electronic monitoring because the amount spent on electronic monitoring is unavailable.

^c Oregon's Justice Reinvestment Grant program distributed \$15 million in 2013, but there is insufficient information to categorize that spending, so it is excluded from this table.

TABLE 2

Reported Reinvestments through Fiscal Year 2017 and Methodologies and Priorities of States that Have Enacted JRI Legislation since 2010

	Year	Up-front investment	Subsequent investment	Total investment	Method	Priorities
AL	2015	\$16,000,000	\$26,600,000	\$42,600,000	AY	Probation and parole officers and support staff, support for community corrections programs, the expansion of community behavioral health treatment and services, and a victim notification database
AK ^a	2016	\$7,955,000	\$0	\$7,955,000	AY	Pretrial services and supervision; victims' services and violence prevention; substance use and behavioral health treatment services in prison; community-based behavioral health and reentry services; and the implementation of database upgrades, the Alcohol Safety Action program, and parole board staffing
AR ^b	2011, 2017	\$6,400,000	\$2,400,000	\$8,800,000	AY, IR	Crisis stabilization units, transitional housing, behavioral health treatment, electronic monitoring, and a short-term, in-facility substance use treatment program for drug court clients
DE	2012	\$0	\$0	\$0		N/A
GA	2012, 2017	\$15,257,000	\$31,784,000	\$47,041,000	AY	Accountability courts, educational and vocational programs in prison and in the community, the Prisoner Reentry Initiative, and residential substance use treatment for people in prison
HI	2012	\$3,363,000	\$12,080,000	\$15,443,000	AY	Community-based programs for people on pretrial supervision, people in prison, and people on parole; pretrial and reentry assessments; research and planning; reentry planning; victim notification services; parole officers; parole board members; behavioral health services training for probation staff; the Crime Victim Compensation Commission (services and restitution); and victims' services
ID	2014	\$5,925,000	\$527,000	\$6,452,000	AY, IR	Community supervision staff, Idaho Department of Corrections IT staff, parole commission staff, community-based treatment and programming, pre-sentence investigators, a web-based reporting system for the Limited Supervision Unit, Level of Service Inventory validation, and training for probation and parole officers and correctional officers
KS	2013	\$1,997,000	\$8,751,000	\$10,747,000	AY	Community-based behavioral health services for those on community supervision; administration; and vouchers to provide medication, mental health evaluations/treatment, medical evaluations, and substance use and sex offender assessments
KY	2011	\$15,100,000	\$90,472,000	\$105,572,000	AY, G, MF	Evidence-based programming for people in prison and in the community and a Local Corrections Assistance Fund for local correctional facilities and programs
LA	2011, 2017	\$0	\$1,700,000	\$1,700,000	AY, MF ^c	Grants to localities, grants to local law enforcement, in-prison programming, pretrial services, victims' services and implementation
MD	2016	\$3,030,000	\$169,000	\$3,199,000	AY, F, O	Community-based behavioral health services, grants to localities, grants to local law enforcement, pretrial services, victims' services, and administration
MS	2014	\$10,850,000	\$0	\$10,850,000	AY, IR ^d	Accountability/specialty courts for adults and juveniles convicted of drug offenses

	Year	Up-front investment	Subsequent investment	Total investment	Method	Priorities
MO	2012	\$0	\$0	\$0		N/A
MT	2017	\$2,980,000	\$0	\$2,980,000	AY, G	Parole board support; probation and parole officers; the implementation of quality assurance measures; and local government grant programs to fund supportive housing, pretrial services, and deferred prosecution programs
NE	2015	\$3,434,000	\$11,780,000	\$15,214,000	AY, G	Community-based services for people on probation, parole staff and training, research and program evaluation, court administration and data system enhancements, probation staff and support, grants to localities to reimburse them for increased jail costs, a victims' compensation fund, the evaluation of Department of Correctional Services programs, and implementation of JRI policies
NH	2010	\$0	\$0	\$0		N/A
NC	2010	\$0	\$47,812,000	\$47,812,000	AY	Probation officers, parole commission staff, and Confinement in Response to Violation centers (which provide intensive behavior modification programs)
ND	2017	\$7,500,000	\$0	\$7,500,000	AY	Community-based behavioral health services and development of a network of treatment providers to serve people in the criminal justice system
OH	2011	\$10,000,000	\$34,381,000	\$44,381,000	AY, G	Probation Improvement and Incentive grants to county probation departments that adopt evidence-based practices to reduce returns to prison
OK	2012	\$3,667,000	\$4,738,000	\$8,405,000	AY, G	Safe Oklahoma Grants to local law enforcement agencies, probation supervision, and presentence assessments
OR	2013	\$57,960,000	\$38,700,000	\$96,660,000	AY, G, F, O ^e	Community corrections, county jails, victims' services, drug courts, state police, research, the Center for Policing Excellence, the Justice Reinvestment Grant program to support county efforts to reduce recidivism and expand prison alternatives, and administration of the Justice Reinvestment Account. The Justice Reinvestment Grant program funds behavioral health services, supervision, transition services, program support, skill building, and jail and local sanctions programs.
PA	2012	\$0	\$13,600,000	\$13,600,000	AY, MF, G	Victims' services, a new risk assessment for sentencing, policing and county probation grants, resources to streamline state parole processes, medium and short-minimum sentence diversion, and coordinated community reentry
SC	2010	\$0	\$0	\$0	F, O ^f	N/A
SD	2013	\$3,346,000	\$18,470,000	\$21,816,000	AY	Correctional staff training, pilot supervision programs, problem-solving courts, community-based and in-prison behavioral health services, parole officers, victim notification, court system administration, and funding for local counties to offset the costs of jailing people for sanctions
UT	2015	\$14,980,000	\$11,715,000	\$26,695,000	AY, G	Implementation, research, data collection, and IT system improvement; clinical therapists and mental health services for people in prison; parole and probation treatment agents; County Performance Incentive Program grants; community-based mental and behavioral health services
WV	2013	\$3,500,000	\$8,420,000	\$11,920,000	AY	Community-based substance use treatment, training and sustainability, and a housing loan program
Total		\$193,244,000	\$364,097,000	\$557,341,000		

Sources: State-reported JRI reinvestments.

Notes: AY = appropriation by year. G = state has a JRI reinvestment-specific grant program. IR = intra-agency allocation. MF = state has a mandatory formula calculating the costs averted in one year (a portion of which are reinvested in subsequent years). F = state uses some formula to guide reinvestment. O = state has an oversight body involved in recommending reinvestment priorities. Totals may not sum because of rounding. This table includes states that enacted JRI legislation between 2010 and 2017.

^a Alaska pledged to invest \$98.8 million over six years, beginning with \$8 million in fiscal year 2017. The \$98.8 million breaks down to \$54.2 million for pretrial services and supervision, \$11 million for victims' services and violence prevention, \$11 million for substance use disorder and behavioral health treatment services in prison, \$15.5 million for community-based behavioral health and reentry services, and \$7.1 million for implementation costs.

^b In conjunction with its second JRI engagement, Arkansas made an up-front investment of \$6.4 million in crisis stabilization units, which are alternatives to jail that serve people with significant mental health needs.

^c As part of its second JRI engagement, Louisiana passed HB 489, which directs the Department of Public Safety and Corrections to calculate savings from JRI each year. In fiscal year 2018, 70 percent of those savings are to be reinvested; from fiscal year 2019 on, 50 percent of savings are to be reinvested. HB 469 also provides explicit direction as to what priorities reinvestment should be allocated toward.

^d Reinvestments Mississippi made through reallocations were not included in its reinvestment total.

^e Oregon's JRI legislation, HB 3194, mandated that all reinvestment after initial up-front investment be done through the Justice Reinvestment Grant program, which is overseen by the JRI oversight body, the Criminal Justice Commission. The law also stipulated that grants must go to "community-based sanctions, services, and programs" and that at least 10 percent of funding must go to community-based victims' services. The Criminal Justice Commission calculates the costs averted through JRI and then recommends how much to appropriate to the grant program (Task Force on Public Safety 2016).

^f South Carolina's oversight body, the Sentencing Reform Oversight Committee, can recommend up to 35 percent of averted costs be reinvested in sentence reform measures and what areas should be targets of reinvestment. Its 2015 report recommended the maximum amount of reinvestment (as a percentage of averted costs) and that 61 percent be reinvested in restorative justice related reentry services, 37 percent into an upgrade of the Offender Management System used by Probation, Parole and Pardon Services, and 2 percent in the Self-Paced In-Class Education program, a faith-based education and employment initiative for people in prison (South Carolina Sentencing Reform Oversight Committee 2015). The South Carolina legislature has not followed the committee's recommendations and has made no JRI investments.

Notes

- ¹ Reinvestment (also referred to as investment) includes allocating funds from savings attributed to JRI policy reforms and JRI-related investments from states that have not documented any savings. States that passed JRI legislation between 2010 and 2017 are included in this report. As of the publication date, seven states (Kentucky, Massachusetts, Missouri, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, and South Carolina) were actively engaged in the JRI process with plans to pass legislation in 2018 or 2019. Each of these states other than Massachusetts completed at least one prior JRI engagement, and investment totals include those made as part of the first engagement.
- ² Resources funded through community supervision agencies that went to services or treatment were included in the community-based treatment and services category.
- ³ Communication with the Utah Commission on Criminal and Juvenile Justice, October 2017.
- ⁴ Information drawn from an unpublished report from the Council of State Governments Justice Center.
- ⁵ Communication with the Kansas Department of Corrections, October 2017.
- ⁶ Oregon's Justice Reinvestment Grant program also distributed \$15 million to counties in 2013, but there is insufficient information to categorize that spending, which could have supported a range of priorities. "Justice Reinvestment Dashboard," Oregon Criminal Justice Commission, accessed August 8 2017, <http://www.oregon.gov/cjc/data/Pages/jri.aspx>.
- ⁷ Presentation given at a meeting of the Alabama Criminal Justice Oversight and Implementation Council, July 28, 2016.
- ⁸ Communication with the Ohio Criminal Sentencing Commission, October 2017.
- ⁹ Grant recipients may spend funds on several areas of interest, including community-based treatment and services, community supervision, and pretrial services.
- ¹⁰ Communication with the Kentucky Justice and Public Safety Cabinet, October 2017.
- ¹¹ Georgia's JRI legislation passed in 2012. The number of new accountability court participants increased 147 percent between 2013 and 2016. Communication with the Georgia Governor's Office of Planning and Budget, November 2017.
- ¹² Communication with the Kentucky Justice and Public Safety Cabinet, October 2017.
- ¹³ Communication with the Utah Commission on Criminal and Juvenile Justice, October 2017, and Peterson, Nystrom, and Weyland (2017).
- ¹⁴ Communication with the South Dakota Department of Corrections, September 2017, and communication with the Nebraska Department of Correctional Services, June 2017.
- ¹⁵ "Justice Reinvestment Dashboard," Oregon Criminal Justice Commission, accessed August 8 2017, <http://www.oregon.gov/cjc/data/Pages/jri.aspx>.
- ¹⁶ "Victim's 10% Funding FAQ," Oregon Criminal Justice Commission, August 8 2017, <http://www.oregon.gov/cjc/justicereinvestment/victims/Pages/default.aspx#faq>.
- ¹⁷ Information drawn from an unpublished report from the Council of State Governments Justice Center.
- ¹⁸ The Safe Oklahoma grant program is only associated with the JRI legislation passed in 2012. Oklahoma Office of the Attorney General, "AG Pruitt Announces 2016 Safe OK Grant Recipients," June 16, 2016, https://www.ok.gov/triton/modules/newsroom/newsroom_article.php?id=258&article_id=22939; Oklahoma Office of the Attorney General, "Attorney General Hunter Announces Safe Oklahoma Grant Recipients", September 22, 2017, https://www.ok.gov/triton/modules/newsroom/newsroom_article.php?id=258&article_id=36061; "CSG Justice Center Staff, "Reinvesting in Law Enforcement to Reduce Crime: Oklahoma's 'Safe Oklahoma Grant Program,'" January 11, 2016, <https://csgjusticecenter.org/jr/oklahoma/posts/reinvesting-in-law-enforcement-to-reduce-crime-oklahomas-safe-oklahoma-grant-program>.

- ¹⁹ “JRI Measures,” Pennsylvania Commission on Crime and Delinquency, accessed August 10 2017, <https://jridashboardpa.net/pajsjpm/Dashboard/JRI/tabid/2042/Default.aspx>.
- ²⁰ Communication with the Alaska Criminal Justice Commission, October 2017.
- ²¹ Communication with the South Dakota Department of Corrections, September 2017.
- ²² Ten states have made community-based treatment and services their top priority. New JRI states include Alabama and Utah in 2015, Alaska and Maryland in 2016, and Montana and North Dakota in 2017.
- ²³ North Dakota Office of the Governor, “Burgum signs landmark Justice Reinvestment bill; officials highlight reforms to corrections, behavioral health,” April 21, 2017, <https://www.governor.nd.gov/news/burgum-signs-landmark-justice-reinvestment-bill-officials-highlight-reforms-corrections>; communication with the Office of Governor of Maryland, June 2016.

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