The following are brief summaries of criminal justice reform legislation that will be discussed in this session. This document is available on the Legislative Summit webpage and app with hyperlinks to the full text.

**Alaska SB 91 (2016)**
Adopts risk-based pretrial release practices. Creates a pretrial services program. Restricts the use of money bond, authorizes review hearings when a defendant is unable to post bond, and expands citation in lieu of arrest. Reduces presumptive sentencing ranges for many first and second felony convictions. Decreases sentencing ranges for most misdemeanor offenses. Reclassifies certain low-level misdemeanors as violations. Creates suspended entry of judgement. Shortens the maximum length of most probation terms. Lowers from felony to misdemeanor the penalty for most drug possession offenses. Creates graduated penalties based on weight for drug distribution. Increases to $1,000 the felony threshold for many property and theft crimes. Requires adjustment due to inflation in future years. Standardizes the use of incentives and sanctions for community supervision. Caps the length of incarceration for technical violations of probation and parole. Creates compliance credits for probationers and parolees to earn time off their supervision term. Permits early discharge from community supervision. Requires a prison case plan be developed based on risk and needs assessment. Prior to release requires development of a reentry plan. Allows certain compliant inmates to be released from prison without a parole hearing. Creates a presumption of release on parole for certain nonviolent first-time offenders. Expands eligibility for discretionary parole release. Sets time frames for when the parole board must hold release hearings. Requires community residential centers to provide comprehensive treatment. Requires establishment of standards and oversight procedures for electronic monitoring and community residential centers.

**Alaska HB 49 (2019), Governor’s press release with summary**

**Florida SB 1392 (2018)**
Creates a model of uniform criminal justice data collection. Requires the clerks of court, state attorneys, public defenders, county detention facility administrators, and the Department of Corrections to collect specified data on a biweekly basis and report it to the Department of Law Enforcement (FDLE) on a monthly basis. Requires the data be published on the FDLE’s website and made searchable and accessible to the public. Limits eligibility for state funding for failure to provide the required data. Requires additional information to be reported in the annual report for pretrial release programs. Authorizes a pilot project for the purpose of improving criminal justice data transparency. Allows the establishment of civil citation or similar prearrest diversion programs for adults and juveniles. Requires a civil citation or similar prearrest diversion program for juveniles be established in each judicial circuit and outlines criteria for each program.

**Florida HB 7125 (2019), Fiscal Bill Analysis**
Expands and revises criminal justice data transparency elements and requires the procurement of a uniform arrest affidavit. Authorizes the creation of community courts and expands eligibility for pretrial drug court. Raises felony thresholds for specified offenses, including grand theft and retail theft, to $750. Creates a task force to review and make recommendations on felony sentencing and ranking. Reforms driver license suspensions and revocations. Revises offenses related to correctional and county detention facilities and clarifies an inmate released from a county detention facility may qualify as a prison releasee reoffender. Expands inmate reentry programming. Reduces barriers to occupational licensing and educational opportunities. Expands sealing eligibility for specified criminal history records.
Minnesota SF 8 (2019 1st Special Session), Sections 10, 13 and 15
Appropriates funds for law enforcement de-escalation training. Appropriates funds for full-time equivalent positions for correctional officers and lieutenants and for recruitment and retention. Allows the use of administrative and disciplinary segregation for inmates in state prisons. Establishes a statutory framework and provides protections regarding the use of segregation, including mental health screenings and reviews of status. Requires reporting.

Mississippi HB 585 (2014)
Expands eligibility for pretrial intervention, non-adjudicated probation, drug court, probation and intensive supervision. Modifies or increases felony theft threshold amounts and creates degrees of penalties based on property value. Creates a one-year presumptive probation for most property crimes under $1,000. Modifies penalties for controlled substances, creates degrees of penalties based on drug weight and refines drug trafficking. Creates a uniform definition of violent crime and requires inmates to serve at least 50% of the prison term. Makes all nonviolent offenses parole eligible after serving 25% of the sentence. Permits the release of certain inmates without a parole hearing. Requires a prison case plan and discharge plan based on risk assessment results for all parole eligible inmates. Requires risk and needs assessments be used to guide supervision responses for all offenders in the community. Authorizes the use of graduated sanctions for rule violations of probation, parole or post-release supervision. Establishes technical violation centers probation and parole violators who have their supervision revoked. Creates earned discharge credits for compliant offenders on probation and parole to reduce the period of supervision. Requires, upon request of a legislator, a fiscal note for legislation creating a new criminal offense or amending existing sentencing laws. Requires a uniform certification process for all drug courts and problem-solving courts and creates minimum standards. Authorizes establishment of veterans’ treatment court programs. Establishes the Corrections and Criminal Justice Oversight Task Force to track and assess outcomes related to this law.

Mississippi HB 1352 (2019)
Includes drug courts, mental health courts, veterans’ courts, and problem-solving courts within intervention courts. Eliminates driver’s license suspensions for drug offenses that are not related to driving. Prevents the suspension of licenses for unpaid fines and fees. Expands eligibility for expungement.

Mississippi SB 2781 (2019)
Creates the Fresh Start Act and requires the revision of occupational licensing restrictions based on criminal records. Provides that no person shall be disqualified from pursuing, practicing or engaging in any occupation for which a license is required solely or in part because of a prior conviction of a crime, unless the crime for which the person was convicted directly relates to the duties and responsibilities of the licensed occupation.

Nevada AB 236 (2019), Two-pager from Advisory Commission on Administration of Justice
Requires crisis intervention training for new law enforcement officers. Expands presumptive probation for individuals with substance abuse needs. Establishes pre-prosecution diversion for first-time, nonviolent offenders. Requires specialty courts align with best practices. Increases the felony theft threshold to $1,200. Reclassifies simple possession from a felony to a misdemeanor. Permits alternatives to incarceration for drug offenses. Modified drug trafficking weights. Creates a lookback period for the habitual criminal statute. Reclassifies several nonviolent offenses from a Category B to a Category C felony. Establishes a geriatric parole process. Shortens probation terms. Expands the use of graduated sanctions for technical violations. Requires a risk and needs assessment be used to set conditions and make supervision decisions. Requires a case plan to be developed based on the results of the assessment. Requires reentry planning to occur six months prior to an individual’s parole eligibility date. Requires agencies to collaborate on the development of the reentry plan. Requires inmates be provided with resources to help them transition to the community. Requires data to be collected and tracked to measure the impact of the policies. Requires staff to receive training on evidence-based practices.

Other criminal justice reform legislation from Nevada in 2019
- AB 107: Requires the recording of custodial interrogations.
- AB 110: Court Procedures for traffic offenses
- AB 192: Record sealing for offenses that are decriminalized
- AB 267: Compensation for Exonerated Persons
- AB 356: Motion for Factual Innocence
- AB 416: Traffic Offenses
- AB 431: Felon Voter Eligibility
- AB 434: Traffic Offenses