

## **List of Recently-Passed Policies and Programs Relevant to Arnold Ventures' Criminal Justice Initiative**

This document includes a non-exhaustive list of policies and programs where impact evaluations may be helpful to the criminal justice policy community. The purpose of this list is to communicate policy and practice changes with the academic community, and to provide researchers with research ideas. The Arnold Ventures Criminal Justice Initiative will periodically update this list. We welcome applications for impact evaluations of these policies. Interested applicants should submit a letter of interest through our Request for Proposals on [Causal Research on Community Safety and the Criminal Justice System](#).

### **Alaska:**

- [SB 91](#) (2016): reclassifies drug possession from a felony to a misdemeanor for any quantity of drug (except GHB) and prohibits prison sentences before the third conviction.

### **Alabama**

- [SB 203/SB 282](#) (2022): SB 203 and 282 together require municipalities to report on money collected from fines and fees and cap the percentage of a city's operating budget from traffic fines and fees to 10%.

### **Arizona**

- [HB 2055](#) (2023): establishes 30 for 30 day work time credits for individuals on probation and authorizes remote reporting.
- [SB 1197](#) (2023): eliminates all juvenile fees, ends collection and creates petition process to forgive past debt.
- [HB 2594](#) (2022): defines what services and funding would be required to qualify as a trauma recovery center.

### **Arkansas**

- [SB 495](#) (2023): "The Protect Arkansas Act" in part restricts eligibility for earned release credits and requires certain people in prison to serve 100% or 85% of their sentence before being eligible for release.

### **California**

- [SB 1437](#) (2018): creates a legal path for those convicted of murder under the old CA laws to ask a judge to resentencing them to a lesser crime if they (1) were not the person who took a life, (2) did not act with intent to take a life, or (3) were not a major participant who acted with reckless indifference to life in a felony that resulted in a loss of life.
- [SB2](#) (2021): creates a statewide decertification process to revoke the certification of a peace officer following the conviction of serious crimes or termination from employment due to misconduct.
- [SB 775](#) (2021): allows those with similarly invalid manslaughter or attempted murder convictions to seek resentencing to a more appropriate lesser crime.

- [AB 28](#) (2023): doubles the excise tax on firearms and ammunition and the revenue from the tax, estimated by state officials to be about \$160 million a year, will help fund violence prevention programs.
- [SB 960](#) (2022): relaxes requirements for officer hiring by repealing the US Citizenship requirement.
- [San Jose Security Camera Pilot](#) (2024): city of San Jose pilot program, dubbed Capture Crime, that equips local businesses in high-crime areas with free security cameras.
- [San Francisco Pretextual Traffic Stops](#) (2023): San Francisco police commission policy that limits "pretextual" traffic stops.
- [Oakland Surveillance Cameras](#) (2024): state government program that deploys nearly 500 surveillance cameras to fight crime in the East Bay area.

## Colorado

- [HB 23-1037](#) (2023): allows for good time credits upon completion of higher education accreditations for people convicted of non-violent offenses.
- [HB 23-1151](#) (2023): which clarified requirements that the court conduct a bond hearing within forty-eight hours after an individual is placed in jail.
- [HB 23-1133](#) (2023): a bill that would make phone calls free for those in DOC custody.
- [HB 23-1292](#) (2023): allows people sentenced as habitual offenders who have served 10+ years to petition the court for resentencing.
- [HB 23-1293](#) (2023): reclassifies various felony offenses to a different felony or misdemeanor.
- [HB 23-1037](#) (2023): incentivizes education behind bars through earned credits. The bill will provide eligible individuals 6 months off their sentence if they complete a min. 30-credit hours certificate or academic credential; 1 yr. off if they complete an associate or bachelor's degree, and 2 years off for a doctorate degree.
- [HB 19-1225](#) (2019): prohibits the use of cash bail for traffic, petty, and minor municipal offenses.
- [HB 22-1067](#) (2022): requires bond hearings within 48 hours (including in municipal courts).
- [SB19-191](#) (2019): requires defendants be allowed to post bond within two hours after the sheriff receives bond information from the court, unless there are extraordinary conditions. Additionally, the jail has to release the defendant within 4 hours after bond has been posted.
- [SB 22-010](#) (2022): expands the existing pre-filing statewide pretrial diversion program (created in 2013 by [HB 13-1156](#)) to include diversion programs that are intended to identify eligible individuals with behavioral health disorders and divert such individuals out of the criminal justice system and into community treatment programs.
- [SB 20-217](#) (2020): requires all officers to wear body cameras by 2023, bans chokeholds and carotid holds, holds officers legally accountable for failing to intervene against other officers using excessive force and removes the qualified immunity defense. The bill also gives the state attorney general more power to prosecute departmental and individual misconduct.
- [HB23-1143](#) (2023): aims to open eligibility to become a police officer for eligible immigrants by allowing law enforcement agencies to amend their firearm policies.

## Connecticut

- [S 972](#) (2023): requires the state POST to develop a training curriculum and crisis intervention strategies, for police officers to use when interacting with individuals with mental illness in crisis.

- [SB 952](#) (2023): expands youth parole eligibility to people who were under 21 at the time of the offense.
- [SB 1162](#) (2023): requires law enforcement units to hold community roundtables and establish a pilot program to fund community policing programs.
- [SB 1022](#) (2023): requires police officers to inform drivers of the reason for a traffic stop and encourage additional police officer training on de-escalation, use of force, customer service, diversity and bias.
- [SB 972](#) (2023): requires beginning July 1, 2024, the police officer training curriculum to include crisis intervention strategies for police officers to use when interacting with individuals with mental illness in crisis.
- [HB 6840](#) (2023): (1) expands the membership of the Police Officer Standards and Training Council, (2) revises the process to appeal a suspension, cancellation, or revocation of certification by the council, (3) requires guidelines on police interactions with the public without the use of body-worn recording equipment, and (4) requires a report regarding police officer conduct that undermines public confidence in law enforcement.
- [HB 7104](#) (2015): reclassify first and second convictions for drug possession from felonies to misdemeanors for all drugs and weights, making them ineligible for prison sentences.

#### **Delaware**

- [HB 404](#) (2022): Comprehensive occupational licensing reform bill establishing a prequalification process, prohibiting the consideration of certain dispositions and records (including those that have been expunged/sealed/pardoned, those that did not result in a conviction, juvenile records, and convictions more than 10 years old), and establishing a robust and transparent framework for individualized consideration of applicants.
- [HB 244](#) (2022): eliminates public defender and probation fees; repeals almost all fines and fees in the juvenile system; prohibits interest or additional fees for late payments, failure to pay, or installment payments; and establishes new reporting requirements to track revenue generated from fines and fees.

#### **DC**

- [Omnibus Public Safety and Justice Act of 2020](#): The Second Look Amendment Act of 2019, now known as the “Omnibus Public Safety and Justice Act of 2020” or IRAA 3.0, is an expansion of the Incarceration Reduction Amendment Act (IRAA). Introduced in 2019, the law allows a person who committed a crime before the age of 25, and who has served a minimum of 15 years in prison, to apply to the DC Superior Court to have their sentence reviewed.

#### **Florida**

- [SB 752](#) (2022): authorizes privatization of misdemeanor probation, allows for limited use of remote reporting, and introduces earned time credits in specific circumstances.
- [HB 1627](#) (2023): Provides for setting, reduction, & alteration of bail; requires Supreme Court to create statewide uniform bail bond schedule; provides for chief judge of judicial circuit to establish lower bail bond schedule; provides certain arrested persons may not be released until first appearance; provides court may revoke pretrial release & order detention if defendant materially violates release condition; requires court to order pretrial detention in certain circumstances; provides requirements for detention hearings; removes requirement for pretrial

detention for defendants charged with illegally manufacturing controlled substances in certain cases.

- [HB 593/SB 376](#) (2023): requires courts to automatically seal certain criminal history records.
- [HB 233/SB 490](#) (2023): requires law enforcement agencies to provide certain information during the investigation of the death of a minor.

## Georgia

- [S 403](#) (2022): provides for establishment of co-responder programs, training of co-responder team members, dispatch of co-responder teams, and establishes co-responder protocol committees.

## Illinois:

- [SB 423](#) (2023): a bipartisan probation reform bill, includes regular early discharge reviews for people on parole and mandatory supervised release and other supervision reforms.
- [SB 1463](#) (2023): eliminates all juvenile fees and fines, ends collection, and vacates outstanding debt.
- [HB 3026](#) (2023): streamlines the laws and processes for people to earn sentence credits for good conduct and participating in programming.
- [HB 5471](#) (2023): a major gun control bill which includes a ban on assault rifles.
- [HB 2493](#) (2023): reforms the Victims' Economic Security and Safety Act (VESSA) by expanding access to bereavement leave for crime survivors, helping survivors heal and putting an end to cycles of victimization.
- [HB 1064](#) (2023): Public Act 10-1128, effectively abolishes life without parole and extends parole consideration to young people sentenced to natural life in prison to ensure no child can receive a life without parole sentence.
- [HB 3512](#) (2022): The second trailer bill to the SAFE-T Act, regarding three main components of implementation: 1) Language from AOIC encouraging the Supreme Court to establish a framework for pretrial services in counties that do not have them. 2) Makes clarifying changes around communication during detention – primarily, it adds an enforcement mechanism for failing to give a detainee 3 phone calls. 3) Delays the effective date to July 1, 2022 (from January 1, 2022) for provisions related to mandatory supervised release and officer decertification.
- [HB 3587/SB 2129](#) (2021): Prosecutor triggered second look provision that allows for resentencing at any time after sentencing.
- [HB 3665](#) (2021): early release for prisoners with mental incapacity or terminal illness.
- [SB 2129](#) (2021): allows State Attorney to petition for resentencing. The bill strengthens an already existing comprehensive licensing law that requires the posting of "a list of all State licensing restrictions that would prohibit an applicant from working in a position for which a license is sought," and requires an agency denying a license to explain how the conviction "directly relates to and would prevent the person from effectively engaging in the position for which a license, registration, or certificate is sought.
- [HB 3443](#) (2021): resentencing for crimes that deal with a statutory penalty change after the initial sentencing.
- [HB 3653](#) (2021): Omnibus CJR Reform bill that included Pretrial Fairness Act.

- [HB 4594](#) (2018): provides a procedure for people to request a full or partial waiver of criminal fees and fines based on their inability to pay; standardizes court fees and fines into 13 schedules of potential assessments for criminal and traffic offenses and four schedules for civil court cases, which are further divided by the type of offense or case; and caps the maximum amount of money that can be assessed under each schedule.

## Indiana

- [HB 1245](#) (2018): Comprehensive occupational licensing reform bill. Effective July 1, 2018, Indiana State licensing boards and commissions are required to “explicitly list” all disqualifying convictions in their licensing requirements, each one of which must “specifically and directly” relate to the duties and responsibilities of the occupation or profession. This applies not only to state licensing agencies, but also to units of county and municipal government that issue licenses, and requires that state agencies work with them to eliminate redundant and overlapping rules.

## Louisiana

- [SB 111](#) (2023): a record clearance bill that would provide for the automatic expungement of arrest and certain misdemeanor and felony convictions.
- [SB 54](#) (2023): rolls back the mandatory use of summons in lieu of arrest for certain offenses (established via HB 560 in 2020) and then restricts the discretionary use of summons.
- [HB 560](#) (2021): makes all misdemeanor and felony theft (under \$1,000) a presumption of citation and allows for custodial arrests under certain conditions.
- [HB 216](#) (2021): eliminates juvenile fines and fees.
- [HB 248](#) (2021): reduces supervision fee when a person is released on parole under inactive supervision.
- [HB 643](#) (2020): allows for consideration of early termination at 3 years (for nonviolent convictions) or 7 years (for violent convictions) of parole.
- [HB 639](#) (2022): comprehensive occupational licensing reform bill that dramatically expands its existing policy and brought over 25 previously exempt licensing boards and agencies under its purview.
- [HB 145](#) (2021): adjusts the old-timers parole, which allows imprison people sentenced to more than 30 years in prison, rather than life, to apply for parole after serving 20 years and reaching the age of 45; and the habitual offenders statute, which results in life sentences upon conviction of a fourth offense.

## Maine

- [ME H 1093](#) (2021): requires the use of homelessness crisis protocols by law enforcement agencies, defines "listed offense", includes access and referral to crisis services, mental health and substance use disorder professionals, emergency and transitional housing and case management services, provides that if the person lacks a home, the law enforcement officer shall respond to the person using the homelessness crisis protocol adopted by the officer's law enforcement agency.

## Maryland

- [HB 670](#) (2021): the Speaker’s bill crafted based on the police reform workgroup’s recommendations, repeals Maryland’s Law Enforcement Officers’ Bill of Rights and replaces the

current process with a system controlled largely by civilians. Legislature overrode Governor's veto.

- [SB 71](#) (2021): body cameras, employee assistance mental health program and use of force statute.
- [SB 178](#) (2021): Anton's Law MPIA reform and the regulation of search warrant execution.
- [SB 494/HB 409](#) (2021): Juvenile Restoration Act, which prohibits life without parole sentences for juvenile offenders.
- [HB 151](#) (2021): repealed Maryland's Law Enforcement Officers' Bill of Rights.

## Michigan

- [HB 4146](#) (2023): prohibits individuals subject to an extreme risk protection order (ERPO) from qualifying for a concealed pistol license (CPL).
- [SB 83](#) (2023): allows for restraining orders to prohibit the possession or purchasing of firearms and orders the surrendering and seizure of a restrained individual's firearm.
- [SB 186](#) (2023): includes language to: eliminate the crack-cocaine disparity in the state; provisions establishing prison good time credits in statute; and reforms prohibiting arrests or bench warrants for failure to pay or to appear in court for low-level traffic citations.
- [SB 1050](#) (2020): limits probation terms to 2 years for most misdemeanor convictions, and 3 years (but extendable up to 5 years) for most felony convictions, and creates a pathway to early termination opportunities at the halfway point of probation. It also attempts to reduce the use of incarceration for technical violations.

## Minnesota

- [SF 2909](#) (2023): the Senate's Omnibus Judiciary and Public Finance bill signed into law by the Governor. It includes the following:
  - Language from [Senate File 2055](#), which contains a Clean Slate automatic expungement framework for records that are currently eligible for expungement in the state—including some low level felonies, while expanding which crimes are eligible for petition-based expungement.
  - Justice reinvestment provisions that allow for people to earn earlier release, require individualized release plans, and create a community reinvestment fund. These provisions were first introduced in [SF 1352](#). Additionally, the bill will abolish JLWOP, establish youth second look policies, provide for resentencing for some people convicted of murders committed by other people, and reform the clemency/commutation process (by removing unanimous vote requirements and establishing a separate Clemency Commission, among other things).
  - Language on establishing term limits for probation, creating a framework to reduce revocations, and creating a framework for earned-time-credits and fee removal.
  - Language limiting no-knock warrants, ensuring next-of-kin have access to data on use of force, revising POST investigations on violations of conduct, creates a "crisis response account" to provide grant funding to local law enforcement agencies advancing crisis response teams, allocated funding for violent crime prevention and funds the Violence Prevention Project Research Center, and makes investments in offices focused on violence toward Black women and girls.

- Requirement for background checks on all handgun and semi-automatic military-style assault weapons and establishes an ERPO law that allows family and law enforcement to petition the court to temporarily restrict access to firearms.
- A framework for prosecutor-initiated resentencing, first introduced as [Senate File 586](#).
- [HF 2887](#) (2023): transportation omnibus bill that includes a provision that would reinstate driver's licenses that were suspended for failure to unpaid traffic fines and fees. This bill is estimated to restore over 8,000 licenses that have been suspended for these reasons.

### Mississippi

- [SB 2298](#) (2023): codifies language that prohibits courts from setting financial conditions of release solely for the purpose of detention and establishes a presumption that financial bail as set be both necessary and reasonable to assure safety and appearance. The law also creates a presumption that the bail is attainable by the defendant but requires courts to rule on any motion to reconsider within 48 hours, and addresses release when a defendant asserts indigency including specifying that misdemeanor defendants cannot be detained or released solely due to an inability to pay.
- [H 1222](#) (2023): requires each municipal and county law enforcement agency to provide mental health first-aid training that is evidence-based and approved by the Department of Mental Health, requires each municipal and county law enforcement agency to have at least one crisis intervention trained officer by a certain date.

### Missouri

- [SB 5](#) (2015): limits traffic fine revenues, requires timely submission of municipal finance reporting, bans "failure to appear" charges, bans jailing of individuals unable to pay a fine, places limits on the combined costs of fines and fees, and enables citizens to vote to dissolve their local governments if they do not turn over excess traffic revenues to the state within 60 days, among other reforms.

### Montana

- [HB 500](#) (2023): eliminates court fees and costs and orders all outstanding fees or costs owed by a youth or their parents or guardian as void and uncollectable and any order requiring payment of youth fees or costs unenforceable.

### Nebraska

- [LB 50](#) (2023): expands parole eligibility; creates problem-solving courts, parole-violation residential housing, and an incentive program for people on probation; and reduces the penalty for the habitual criminal statute if both the current and underlying offense are nonviolent. Modifying the sentence range of 10 to 60 years to three to 20 years. This bill requires self-reporting date of June 1, 2024.

### New Jersey

- [S3771](#) (2023): eliminates fees, liens, and warrants issued for public defender services.
- [SB 2767](#)/SB 2765 (2021): establishes oversight database for officer hiring.

- [Fair Chance in Housing Act](#) (2021): Housing Providers may not consider arrests/non-convictions and sealed records in housing decisions. If a housing provider chooses to evaluate criminal history, it may do so only after a conditional housing offer has been made.
- [A5587](#) (2023): eliminates fees, liens, and warrants associated with public defender services. Retroactive application.
- [S2742](#) (2022): creates a statewide licensing and decertification regulation and process for law enforcement officers who have engaged in certain forms of misconduct.

### **New Mexico**

- [SB 64](#) (2023): bans life without parole as a sentencing option for children and create parole eligibility after 15, 20, or 25 years (depending on the crime for which someone was convicted) for those serving long adult sentences for crimes committed as children.
- [SB 29](#) (2023): expands compassionate release for medical and geriatric purposes.
- [SB 43](#) (2023): ends life without the possibility of parole sentences for juveniles.
- [SB 47](#) (2023): ends practice of suspending licenses due to court debt passed with bipartisan support.
- [HB 139](#) (2023): eliminates all post-adjudication fees for state and municipal courts and all bench warrant fees (\$100 per warrant).
- [SB 19](#) (2023): requires the adoption and implementation of up-to-date professional law enforcement and public safety telecommunicator training and professional development systems that meet best practices and evolving national standards; requires the adoption of evidence- and standards-based law enforcement and public safety telecommunicator training curricula; allows the law enforcement certification board to summarily suspend law enforcement officers who fail to submit proof of required in-service training prior to beginning a revocation process; provides that board investigation documents shall remain confidential until final disposition of the case.

### **New York**

- [Article 245](#) (2019): replaces NY's previous discovery law, dubbed the "blindfold" law, with a new statute requiring the sharing of evidence by default between the prosecution and defense on an accelerated timeline.
- [NYC Subway Gun Scanners](#) (2024): deploys gun scanners in the subway system in an effort to deter violence.

### **North Carolina**

- [HB 536](#) (2021): creates a statewide "duty to intervene" for police who witness a fellow officer using excessive force on someone.
- [SB 300](#) (2021): creates an oversight database for law enforcement hiring.

### **North Dakota**

- [HB 1453](#) (2023): creates a statewide uniform bail schedule.

### **Ohio**

- [SB 288](#) (2023): an omnibus bill that expands earned credits, expedited judicial release, and transitional supports for successful reentry.



- [SB 36](#) (2022): reforms the state’s crime victim compensation program to reduce barriers to recovery services.
- [HB 263](#) (2021): revises occupation license restrictions for former criminals.
- [SB 256](#) (2021): abolishes life-without-parole sentences for children.

## Oklahoma

- [HB 2259](#) (2023): establishes a process for courts to assess an individual’s ability to pay when determining court fees and established categories of individuals presumed unable to pay.
- [HB 1679](#) (2021): requires the DOC to provide all individuals exiting the prison system with relevant documentation to assist them in obtaining post-release employment.
- [HB 1795](#) (2021): prohibits the state from suspending the driver’s license of someone convicted of a misdemeanor drug offense.
- [SB 1691](#) (2022): Comprehensive revision of licensing in 2019, further strengthened in 2022. The law now incorporates most national best practices, including applicant prequalification, robust standards for individualized consideration, limits on considering older non-violent offenses, and enhanced procedural protections.
- [HB 2490](#) (2023): allows judges to consider early termination applications, but also allows prosecutors to veto those applications.
- [HB 1795](#) (2021): prohibits the state from suspending the driver’s license of someone convicted of a misdemeanor drug offense.
- [SQ 780](#) (2016): ballot initiative reclassifies drug possession from a felony to a misdemeanor for all drugs and weights, and it prohibits prison sentences for any conviction.

## Oregon

- [HB 2676](#) (2023): expands compensation eligible expenses for crime victims, their kin, and witnesses of a crime and repeals provisions which prevented the processing of a victims’ compensation application if the victim had an outstanding financial obligation associated with a prior criminal conviction.
- [SB 337](#) and [SB 5532](#) (2023): allocates roughly \$108 million in funding and other enhancements to the current public defense system.
- [SB 581](#) (2023): expands the number of people on supervision eligible for earned time and allows people convicted of certain crimes eligibility for 50% reduction in sentence regardless of the date of conviction. This bill makes a prior bill retroactive: HB 3194 (2013) which authorizes creation of a statewide probation earned discharge program.
- [SB 519](#) (2023): automatically seals juvenile misdemeanors.
- [SB 817](#) (2021): formerly [SB 422](#), this bill ends all juvenile fees (county, state court, and youth authority) and truancy fines and full retroactivity.
- [HB 2523](#) (2021): provides no-cost reinstatement fees for those who have a license suspended for failure to pay court fines and fees, failure to appear or related failure to have insurance.
- [HB 1679](#) (2021): requires the DOC to provide all individuals exiting the prison system with relevant documentation to assist them in obtaining post-release employment.
- [HB 2417](#) (2021): expands crisis stabilization services and appropriates moneys to provide funding to establish and maintain mobile crisis intervention teams.

## Rhode Island

- [HB 5881](#) (2023): requires police training on recognizing the possible existence of mental health disorders and substance use disorders and requires certified crisis intervention team training for all officers.
- [HB 5185](#) (2023): requires the state's POST to provide training and instructions for officers and trainees to more accurately identify complaints involving persons with cognitive or communication-related disabilities.

## Tennessee

- [SB 265/HB 313](#) (2023): prohibits the Peace Officer Standards and Training Commission from certifying a person decertified in another state and establishing qualification requirements for out-of-state officers.
- [SB 591/HB 764](#) (2023): abolishes community oversight boards and authorized municipalities to create policy advisory and review committees.
- [SB 13/HB 26](#) (2023): prohibits a court clerk from requiring an individual to pay outstanding court-assessed fines, fees, taxes, or costs arising from a criminal procedure during the 180-day period following their release from a 1-year+ prison stint for a felony if they require a payment or installment plan.
- [SB 1380/HB 1406](#) (2021): establishes use of force policies.
- [SB 768/HB 785](#) (2021): Re-Entry Success Act, revises various provisions regarding the release or preparation of release of a person from incarceration, such as provisions governing probation and parole, restoration of citizenship, and programming provided by correctional facilities.
- [SB 2248/HB 2656](#) (2022): ensures people convicted of eight enumerated offenses would have to serve 100% of their sentence undiminished by any sentence reduction credits for which the person is eligible or earns; another 16 offenses require 100% of the sentence to be served unless the inmate earns a satisfactory program performance, in which case credits can accrue for a GED or job training once a person has served a minimum of 85% of their sentence.

## Texas

- [SB 347](#) (2023): closes a loophole in a 2019 reform to reduce extensions in driver's license suspensions, was signed by the Governor. The bill states that a driver's license suspension or denial shall only be extended for 90 days, rather than the original term of the suspension or denial, if the license holder is convicted of operating a motor vehicle during that time.
- [HB 842](#) (2023): halts new driver's license suspensions as a collateral consequence of driving following a conviction of a driving with an invalid license when the original ticket was issued during the Driver Responsibility Program era.
- [SB 1612](#) (2023): repeals all remaining juvenile court fees.
- [SB 49](#) (2023): reforms crime victims' compensation laws.
- [HB 1188](#) (2013): states that liability in negligent hiring/retention suits cannot be based solely on an employee's criminal history, regardless of whether an employee obtained relief. This effectively raises the standard of proof in all covered civil actions and is the strongest negligent hiring protection in place.
- [HB 351](#) (2017): allows courts to assess a person's ability to pay during the sentencing phase instead of after an account is already delinquent, to reduce or waive fines and costs, and to offer community service as an alternative.

## Utah

- [HB 60](#) (2023): allows automatic expungements for juvenile adjudications.
- [HB 368](#) (2023): requires the Utah Department of Corrections to give those who are nearing the end of their term of incarceration a state ID or driver's license/certificate, social security card, and birth certificate.
- [HB 348](#) (2015): reclassifies drug possession from a felony to a misdemeanor for first and second convictions for all drugs and weights.

## Virginia

- [HB 1525](#) (2023): removes "barrier crime" restrictions which prevented Virginians with certain drug convictions to pursue work as peer recovery specialists.
- [HB 2038](#) (2021): limits the amount of active incarceration a court can impose as a result of a revocation hearing for a probation violation.
- [HB 2113/SB 1339](#) (2021): creates a process for the automatic sealing of criminal records and for petition based sealing. Governor amended the bill to empower state agencies to begin this process prior to 2025, as infrastructure allows.
- [HB 2110](#) (2021): pretrial data collection, requires the Virginia Criminal Sentencing Commission to collect and disseminate, on an annual basis, statewide and locality-level data related to adults charged with criminal offenses punishable by confinement in jail or a term of imprisonment.
- [SB 1266](#) (2021): eliminates statutory presumptions for bail.
- [HB 1895](#) (2021): eliminates accruals of interest on court fines/costs.
- [HB 1912](#) (2021): eliminate "pay to stay" practices.
- [HB 5058](#) (2020): limits that the reasons that an officer may lawfully stop a motor vehicle and renders as inadmissible any evidence that is discovered during of a resulting search or seizure of such an unlawful stop.

## Washington

- [HB 1169](#) (2023): eliminates all remaining youth fees in Washington State and curbs the victim penalty assessment by making it discretionary and prohibiting its imposition on people who cannot afford to pay. The bill also eliminates the DNA fee assessed for criminal convictions.
- [HB 1324](#) (2023): prevents juvenile adjudications from being used for adult sentencing range calculations.
- [SB 5101](#) (2023): removes electronic monitoring requirement for people in an extraordinary medical placement if the monitoring is a detriment to their health.
- [HB 1143](#) (2023): imposes a waiting period and training mandate for acquiring firearms.
- [SB 5352](#) (2023): The new law repeals provisions requiring supervisor authorization of vehicle pursuits, expands procedures for officers engaging in vehicle pursuits including pursuit intervention techniques, and requires officer's complete emergency vehicle operator training and maintain certification in at least one pursuit intervention option.
- [SB 5051](#) (2021): improves the process to decertify police officers involved in serious misconduct.
- [HB 1310](#) (2021): creates a statewide de-escalation use of force standard.
- [HB 1267](#) (2021): establishes an Office of Independent Investigations to investigate & report on officer use of deadly force.
- [HB 1078](#) (2021): enables all formerly incarcerated Washingtonians to vote.

- [HB 1399](#) (2021): removes occupational license barriers for those who have finished their prison sentences.
- [HB 1411](#) (2021): prohibits the automatic disqualification of a person who has a criminal record containing certain crimes from being a health care worker.
- [SB 5226](#) (2021): driver’s license suspension reform.
- [SB 5055](#) (2021) establishes criteria for an arbitrator roster for arbitration of law enforcement officer discipline.

### **West Virginia**

- [HB 2419](#) (2020): aims to address rising jail populations by requiring people charged with low-level misdemeanors are released on their own recognizance and requiring judges to apply the least restrictive pretrial conditions for those charged with more serious offenses.
- [SB 1010](#) (2023): authorizes the Supreme Court to develop pretrial release programs in all circuits.
- [SB 633](#) (2023): sets time limits for initial appearances for people arrested pursuant to a capias (or failure to appear/pay) warrant.
- [SB 191](#) (2023): provides that inability to pay fees may not be a basis to deny pretrial diversion.
- [HB 2621](#) (2023): creates testing and continuing education requirements for professional bondsmen.

### **Federal:**

- [U.S. Sentencing Commission Amendments](#) (2023):
  - Compassionate Release Amendment: provides guidance to judges deciding “compassionate release” motions under the First Step Act, specifically by allowing judges deciding compassionate release motions to consider whether 1) a person is serving an “unusually long sentence,” 2) they have served at least 10 years of that sentence, and 3) “an intervening change in the law has produced a gross disparity between the sentence being served and the sentence likely to be imposed at the time the motion is filed.”
  - Retroactive Criminal History Amendments: Reduces the recommended sentences for people with minimal or no previous criminal convictions and for people who were on probation or parole at the time of their offense, and applies retroactively; specifically:
    - Status Points Amendment: eliminates “status points” for people with fewer than seven criminal history points.
    - Zero-Point Amendment: provides a two-point offense level reduction for people with zero criminal history points.