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Inmate Reentry Plans Required by Law

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AL H 348 (2010) Permits the Commissioner of Corrections to develop criteria for evaluation and eligibility for the early release of an inmate into a reentry drug court. Requires drug courts to use an assessment that makes recommendations on level and duration of treatment, to provide a seamless and coordinated course of substance abuse education and treatment as offenders move through the criminal justice system and beyond, to coordinate all treatment with the Department of Mental Health, Substance Abuse Services Division.

AK S 91 (2016) Requires a prison case plan be developed based on risk and needs assessment results for most inmates during intake. Prior to release requires development of a reentry plan and assistance with access to post-release services and resources.

AK S64 (2014) Creates a recidivism reduction program to promote the rehabilitation through transitional re-entry programs of persons incarcerated for offenses and recently released from correctional facilities. Requires the program include case management, require sober living, provide or refer to substance abuse and mental health treatment, require employment, educational programming, vocational training or community volunteer work and limit residential placement to one year.

AR S 472 (2015)

Requires a prerelease assessment and reentry plan be completed at least 120 days before an inmate's anticipated release date.

AZ H 2701 (2016) Relates to the corrections department inmate transition program. Requires compliance with an individualized transition plan rather than a general list of specific behaviors. Requires the plan include psychoeducational counseling and case management services, such as substance abuse treatment, anger management, cognitive behavioral therapy, parenting skills and family reunification, education and job placement.

CA A 1468 (2014) Expresses support for a statewide reentry program that encompasses strategies known to reduce recidivism and declares that it warrants a vigorous short-term startup in FY2014-15. Permits the corrections department to provide programs and services, including, but not limited to, transitional housing, mental health, and substance abuse treatment to offenders released pursuant to Proposition 36 (2000) who are not subject to parole or post-release community supervision. Creates the Case Management Reentry Pilot Program to assist inmates reentering the community after prison. Requires substance abuse treatment programs funded by the corrections department to include peer counseling, providing the opportunity for offenders to become certified addiction counselors.

GA S 365 (2014) Requires the board of corrections to develop and implement programs to assist offenders with reentry. Authorizes the programs to provide education, vocational training, social and behavioral programs, substance abuse counseling, mentoring, financial planning, physical and mental health programs, and housing and federal assistance. Requires the board to create a Program and Treatment Completion Certificate that symbolizes an offender's achievements toward successful reentry into society. Requires the board, when creating rules and regulations for issuing the certificate, to take into account an offender's disciplinary record. Prohibits granting certificates to offenders convicted of serious violent felonies. States that issuing a certificate or granting of a pardon creates a presumption of due care in hiring, retaining, licensing, leasing to, admitting to a school or program with the individual. Permits the presumption to be rebutted by relevant evidence which extends beyond the scope of the certificate or pardon.

HI H 2363 (2014) Establishes a reentry pilot project for nonviolent, low-risk drug offenders, provides that participants shall be low-risk drug offenders eligible for early release or parole, provides participants community-based treatment including residential care, outpatient care and continuing care and is coordinated with other agencies and support groups depending on the participant's needs, appropriates funds.

IA S 2378 (2010) Requires development and implementation of reentry programs that include minority and gender-specific responsiveness, employment, substance abuse treatment, mental health services, housing, and family reintegration.

ID S 1357 (2014) Requires the corrections department to develop a case plan for inmates upon entry into prison and administer risk assessments prior to parole hearings. Instructs the department to create rules to prepare inmates for parole based on current risk assessment, criminal history, institutional behavior, and program completion and to provide inmates access to programming required for parole. Requires the board of correction to use a risk assessment to determine the risk of re-offense and suitability for release of inmates. Requires the parole commission to establish guidelines and procedures for parole release decisions that incorporate risk assessment, criminal history, program completion, institutional misconduct and other relevant characteristics and have the goal of reducing the average time served for property and drug convictions. Requires the use of risk assessment to set conditions of parole supervision.

LA H 781 (2014) Provides reentry programs to offenders housed in local jails, creates the Offender Reentry Support Pilot Program in Pointe Coupee Parish, provides that the program shall include an offender rehabilitation and accountability plan, an educational and job skills training plan, an employment preparation plan, and a post-release support plan, provides for an advisory council to assist with the operation of the program.

LA H 442 (2013) Creates the Substance Abuse Conditional Release Act. Allows for release onto intense parole supervision if the offender shows a willingness to participate, is serving time for a first or second conviction of possession or possession with intent to distribute controlled substances, has served at least two years of the sentence, and is within one year of the release date. Requires an addiction disorder assessment and mental health screening to determine whether the offender is suitable for participation in the program. Authorizes the secretary of the Department of Public Safety and Corrections to approve release after considering whether the offender is suitable for the program, including consideration of whether an offender's release may pose a danger to the general public or to an individual and whether the offender has a suitable release plan. Requires participation in a residential addiction disorder treatment program that lasts between 60 and 120 days. Permits removal from the program for a violation of the rules, for committing a criminal offense, or if the offender poses a risk to himself or others.

MA S 2583 (2010) Requires the executive office of public safety, the department of correction, and the department of public health to create a substance abuse education program in correctional facilities which will include screening inmates for substance use disorders, preparing inmates with substance use disorders for reentry, providing training related to obtaining housing, employments and substance use treatment once release.

MD S 1005 (2016) Requires risk and needs assessments be used to guide prison and community supervision case plans and treatment requirements for many offenders. Creates an administrative release process for inmates who have served a minimum amount of time and have complied with the prison case plan.

MN H 2749 (2016) Appropriates funds for FY2016 and FY2017 to establish a high-risk revocation reduction program that provides sustained case planning, housing, employment and transportation assistance, group mentoring, and life skills to inmates released from prison after incarceration for supervision violation.

MN S 671 (2013) Authorizes the commissioner of corrections to grant conditional release to certain nonviolent controlled substance offenders if the crime was related to a substance abuse addiction and the offender serves the minimum portion of the sentence, completes substance abuse treatment while incarcerated, has not previously been conditionally released and has not been convicted of a dangerous or repeat felony crime requiring an enhanced penalty in the past 10 years. Requires the commissioner, when determining eligibility, to consider if the offender poses a danger, if he or she was involved in criminal gang activity while in prison, the offender's custody classification, risk level and availability of

community-based supervision. Requires the commissioner provide inmates the opportunity to participate in treatment within 160 days of admission to prison. Requires the treatment program be highly structured, contain individualized educational components that address basic education skills, vocational training, self-worth, and acceptance of responsibility for consequences of decisions, be licensed by the human services department, and include a chemical use assessment and level of treatment based on the assessment. Requires a conditional release plan that includes after care, community-based treatment, gaining employment and securing housing. Requires, while on conditional release, that offenders submit to random substance testing, electronic or home monitoring and other requirements imposed by the commissioner. Permits release be rescinded without a hearing.

MS H 585 (2014) Requires the corrections department to create a case plan for all parole eligible inmates that includes programming and treatment requirements based on results of a risk and needs assessment. Requires the department to create a discharge plan for all inmates returning to the community that addresses basic needs upon release.

MT H 68 (2013) Establishes a state wide reentry task force to develop and implement reentry programs for offenders who are within 12 months of release from prison and are at a high risk of recidivism. Lists task force membership. Requires the Department of Corrections to work with the reentry task force to examine and implement prison programs using community resources for reentry planning, develop partnerships with community based organizations to provide needed services for released inmates including mental health, chemical dependency, employment and housing, coordinate with community restorative justice programs to address victim concerns, collect data, conduct program evaluations, and develop findings and recommendations about reentry and recidivism.

NE L 598 (2015) Requires inmate treatment plans be based on screening and assessment results. Requires prison and parole case plans be developed with active participation by the offender.

NE L 907 (2014) Requires the department of correctional services develop a reentry program to facilitate a standard system wide program of reentry for individuals leaving correctional facilities or transitioning off community supervision. Establishes the Vocational and Life Skills Program to provide funding to aid in the establishment and operation of community-based vocational training and life skills training for offenders. Creates standards for awarding of funds. Requires parole officers to assist parolees with transitional needs of housing, employment, health care, mental health services and enrolling in medical assistance programs. Permits the use of monitoring technology for parolees. Requires offenders have a reentry plan that is complete or near completion when the offender has served at least 80 percent of the sentence. Requires the plan to, at a minimum, address needs related to housing medical or mental health care, transportation and employment.

NY S 2812 (2011) Requires the department to develop a transitional accountability plan upon admission of an inmate to the department. Requires the plan be based on the inmate's programming and treatment needs, and promote the inmate's rehabilitation and successful reentry. Directs the plan to be used during incarceration and community supervision.

OH H 86 (2011) Requires a reentry plan for every inmate that covers rehabilitation programming while incarcerated, assistance while reentering the community, and assessed needs upon release.

PA S 100 (2012) Requires the corrections department to assess each inmate in a state correctional facility and develop a reentry plan based on the individual needs for a successful reintegration following release. Authorizes the corrections department to develop a comprehensive network with community organizations to provide transition and reintegration programs.

PA S 1161 (2010) For the purpose of laws governing offender supervision, defines prescribed programming as an individualized treatment plan that is part of the correctional plan jointly developed by the department of corrections and the parole and probation board following a diagnostic evaluation and risk and needs assessment that includes a structured set of evidence-based treatment curriculums designed to reduce risk of re-offense. Requires the parole and probation board to develop, adopt and periodically update a parole decisional instrument that incorporates evidence-based practices to assist and inform parole release decisions. Further requires the board to incorporate evidence-based

practices into parole decision-making, supervision, and the supervision of technical violators, to coordinate the reentry of offenders into the community using evidence-based practices that are effective in reducing recidivism, to conduct research to identify, be informed of, and apply recognized evidence-based parole practices that promote public safety and reduce recidivism, and to conduct outcome and performance analyses on implemented board programs and practices to enhance public safety through reduced recidivism.

UT H 348 (2015) Requires the corrections department to develop case plans for offenders in prison or on community supervision that includes a risk and needs assessment and treatment priorities. Requires update of case plans for reentry.

WV S 371 (2013) Requires the corrections department to perform mental health screens and, if applicable psychological evaluations during prison intake. Requires inmate rehabilitation treatment plans incorporate use of substance abuse assessment tools and that treatment resources be prioritized based on risk and needs and substance abuse assessments results.

WV S 218 (2010) Instructs the Department of Corrections to implement a rehabilitation treatment plan using a standardized risk and needs assessment. Instructs the parole board to consider an inmate's completion of rehabilitation treatment when making a release decision. Authorizes the parole board to grant parole to an inmate pending participation in or completion of an assigned program.

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