

Memorandum

TO: Regional Steering Committee on Homelessness and Housing

FROM: HomeBase

RE: The Second Chance Act

DATE: April 17, 2009

Background

Recognizing the relationship between discharges from state institutions and homelessness, the Regional Steering Committee regularly discusses discharge planning as an effective means of preventing homelessness. Since 2004, the RSC has focused on best practices within the corrections, foster care, mental health, and healthcare systems, as well as studying discharges from the military. In April 2008, the RSC reviewed a number of new developments around discharge planning, including the passage of the Second Chance Act. Second Chance Act is now going online, which is why we are discussing it in greater depth here.

History

On April 8, 2008 former President Bush signed into law the Second Chance Act of 2007¹, a bill that funds community and faith-based organizations to deliver mentoring and transitional services to people reentering the mainstream community from jail or prison. The act authorizes \$165 million in spending per year, including matching grants to state and local governments and nongovernmental groups to experiment with efforts. Additionally, the Second Chance Act directs the Justice Department to pursue research on re-entry issues and establishes a national Reentry Resource Center to promote successful approaches and provide training².

More specifically, the bill lays out the following goals:

- To break the cycle of criminal recidivism, increase public safety, and better address the growing population of criminal offenders who return to their communities and commit new crimes
- To rebuild ties between offenders and their families, during incarceration and after reentry into the community, to promote stable families and communities
- To encourage the development and support of, and to expand the availability of, evidence-based programs that enhance public safety and reduce recidivism, such as substance abuse treatment, alternatives to incarceration, and comprehensive reentry services
- To protect the public and promote law-abiding conduct by providing necessary services to offenders, during incarceration and after reentry into the community, in a manner that does not confer luxuries or privileges upon such offenders
- To assist offenders reentering the community to establish a self-sustaining and law-abiding life by providing

¹ Second Chance Act of 2007, Pub. L. No. 110-99, http://frwebgate.access.gpo.gov/cgi-bin/getdoc.cgi?dbname=110_cong_bills&docid=f:h1593enr.txt.pdf.

² Eckholm, Erik. "U.S. Shifting Prison Focus to Re-Entry Into Society," *The New York Times*, April 8, 2008. <http://www.nytimes.com/2008/04/08/washington/08reentry.html?st=cse&sq=second+chance+act&scp=1>

sufficient transitional services for as short of a period as practicable or determined to be necessary by an appropriate treatment professional

- To provide offenders in prisons, jails or juvenile facilities with educational, literacy, vocational, and job placement services to facilitate re-entry into the community

The following memo is a guide for local government, community-based agencies, and advocates who are interested in accessing Second Chance Act funding. To date only two RFPs have been released by the U.S. Department of Justice. Both the Prisoner Reentry Initiative and the National Adult and Juvenile Offender Reentry Resource Center RFPs are due on April 20, 2009 and can be accessed at: <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/BJA/grant/SecondChance.html>

For updates, a toolkit to apply for funds, and a host of other reentry related resources, interested parties are encouraged to log onto the Reentry Policy Council's website and sign up for electronic updates. (<http://www.reentrypolicy.org/>)

Table of Contents

Title I: Amendments Related to the Omnibus Crime Control And Safe Streets Act of 1968:

Title II: Enhanced Drug Treatment and Mentoring Grant Programs

<i>Subtitle A – Improvements to Existing programs</i>		<i>Subtitle A – Drug Treatment</i>		
Sec. 101.	State and local adult and juvenile reentry demonstration projects; National adult and juvenile offender reentry resource center <i>(States, local governments, territories, Indian Tribes)</i>	p.4	Sec. 201.	
			Offender reentry substance abuse and criminal justice collaboration program <i>(States, local governments, territories, Indian Tribes)</i>	
			<i>Subtitle B – Mentoring</i>	
Sec. 102.	Improvement of the residential substance abuse treatment for state offenders program <i>(States)</i>	p.6	Sec. 211.	
			Mentoring grants to nonprofit organizations <i>(Nonprofits, Indian Tribes)</i>	
Sec. 103.	Definition of violent offender for drug court grant program	p.6	Sec. 212.	
			Responsible reintegration of offenders <i>(Nonprofits)</i>	
Sec. 104.	Use of violent offender truth-in-sentencing grant funding for demonstration project activities <i>(States)</i>	p.7	<i>Subtitle C – Administration of Justice Reforms</i>	
			<i>Chapter 1 – Improving Federal Offender Reentry</i>	
			Sec. 231.	Federal prisoner reentry initiative <i>(Appropriated to the Attorney General)</i>
			<i>Chapter 2 – Reentry Research</i>	
<i>Subtitle B – New and Innovative Programs To Improve Offender Reentry Services</i>				
Sec. 111.	State, tribal, and local reentry courts <i>(State, Tribal, and local courts; State agencies, certain municipalities, public agencies, nonprofits, territories, and Indian Tribes)</i>	p.7	Sec. 241.	Offender reentry research <i>(Appropriated to the Attorney General)</i>
Sec. 112.	Prosecution drug treatment alternative to prison programs <i>(State, Tribal, and local prosecutors)</i>	p.8	Sec. 242.	Grants to study parole or post-incarceration supervision violations and revocations <i>(States)</i>
Sec. 113.	Grants for family-based substance abuse treatment <i>(States, local governments, territories, Indian Tribes)</i>	p.9	Sec. 243.	Addressing the needs of children of incarcerated parents <i>(Appropriated to the Attorney General)</i>
Sec. 114.	Grants to evaluate and improve education at prisons, jails, and juvenile facilities <i>(States, local governments, territories, Indian Tribes, and other public and private entities)</i>	p.10	Sec. 244.	Study of effectiveness of depot naltrexone for heroin addiction <i>(Public and private research entities)</i>
Sec. 115.	Technology careers training demonstration grants <i>(States, local governments, territories, Indian Tribes, and other public and private entities)</i>	p.10		

TITLE I – AMENDMENTS RELATED TO THE OMNIBUS CRIME CONTROL AND SAFE STREETS ACT OF 1968

Subtitle A – Improvements to Existing Programs

Sec. 101 (a-1). State and Local Adult and Juvenile Reentry Demonstration Projects

<i>Who Can Apply</i>	States, units of local government, territories, Indian Tribes, or combination thereof, in partnership with stakeholders, service providers, and nonprofits.
<i>Amount</i>	\$55 million each for FY2009 and FY2010; up to \$1million per grant
<i>Allowable Uses</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Educational, literacy, vocational, and job placement reentry services for offenders in prisons, jails, or juvenile facilities▪ Substance abuse treatment and services, including services such as outpatient and comprehensive residential services and recovery▪ Coordinated supervision and comprehensive services for offenders upon release, e.g. housing, mental and physical health care, provided by community-based entities (including coordinated reentry veteran specific services)▪ Programs that (a) encourage offenders to develop healthy family/parent-child relationships; (b) involve entire family unit in comprehensive reentry services▪ Encouraging involvement and contact with facility mentors while in custody and after reentry▪ Encouraging timely and complete payment of restitution and fines by offenders; provide services e.g. security and counseling to victims upon release of offenders▪ Protecting communities against dangerous offenders by assessing the risk factors of returning inmates and using procedures to ensure that dangerous felons are not released from prison prematurely
<i>Mandatory Requirements</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Have explicit support of CEO of State/entity▪ Extensively discuss role of corrections systems in ensuring successful reentry▪ Provide evidence of collaboration with Sate and local government agencies overseeing health, housing, employment, child welfare, local law enforcement, and others.▪ Provide plan for analysis of regulatory and statutory hurdles to reintegration▪ Include use of a reentry task force, responsible for collecting data and best practices, providing required analyses, and examining ways to promote lower recidivism rates▪ Applications must –<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Contain reentry strategic plan with measurable annual & 5-year performance outcomes, with the goal to reduce the rate of recidivism by 50% over 5 years○ Identify & certify involvement of local government agencies & nonprofits in coordination & collaboration with reentry strategy○ Describe evidence-based methodology & outcome measures that will be used to evaluate the program

- Describe how project could be broadly replicated if effective

Priority Considerations

- Focus on areas with disproportionate population of offenders released
- Include: (a) input from nonprofit; (b) consultation with crime victims and offenders; (c) coordination with families of offenders
- Demonstrate effective case assessment and management abilities in order to provide comprehensive and continuous reentry, such as planning while offenders are in prison, establishing prerelease procedures to ensure eligibility for Federal or State benefits upon release and continuous delivery of needed services
- Review process by which applicant adjudicates violations of parole, probation, etc. following release
- Provide independent evaluation of reentry programs
- Target high-risk offenders through validated assessment tools

Restrictions on funding

- Federal funds not to exceed 50% of the total project funds; the grant recipient is required to match this amount, not exceeding 50% of the match amount in in-kind contributions
- Federal funds shall be used to supplement, not supplant non-Federal funds that would be otherwise available
- Between 3-2% of amount authorized for this section may be used for technical assistance and training
- Not more than 2% of total authorized level available for administrative expenses
- Not more than 2% of authorized level available to the National Institute of Justice to evaluate the effectiveness of the demonstration projects funded under this section

Future Eligibility

- For any following FY after the FY in which the grantee receives grant for, a grantee must demonstrate that:
 - Reentry plan reflects input from nonprofits
 - Plan includes performance measures to assess progress towards 10% reduction in recidivism over 2 yrs
 - Grantee will coordinate with attorney general, nonprofits, and other experts regarding design and implementation of performance measures
 - Grantee has made progress toward 10% reduction of recidivism over 2 yrs

Sec. 101 (m). National Adult and Juvenile Offender Reentry Resource Center

Who Can Apply Any national nonprofit approved by the Interagency Task Force on Federal Programs and Activities Relating to the Reentry of Offenders Into the Community, that and has special expertise and experience in offender reentry programs, training, and research.

Amount No more than 4% of \$55 million allocated to Sec. 101.

Allowable Uses

- Provide education, training, and technical assistance for States, tribes, local governments, nonprofits, etc.
- Collect data and best practices in offender reentry, and disseminate information to states and other relevant entities
- Develop and disseminate evaluation tools, and measures of assessment
- Develop and implement procedures to assist authorities in determining when release is appropriate
- Develop and implement procedures to effectively identify violators of probation, etc. after release
- Collaborate with Interagency Task Force on Federal Programs and Activities Relating to the Reentry of Offenders Into the

- Community
- Develop a national reentry research agenda
- Establish a database to enhance availability of information on services to assist offenders

Sec. 102. Improvement Of The Residential Substance Abuse Treatment For State Offenders Program

<i>Who Can Apply</i>	States; CEO of state must submit application
<i>Amount</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 0.4% to each participating state out of total allocated ▪ Remaining funds are determined by the ratio of the State’s prisoner population to the total prisoner population of participating states
<i>Allowable Uses</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Develop and implement residential substance abuse treatment programs within State correctional facilities, as well as within local correctional and detention facilities ▪ Encourage the establishment and maintenance of drug-free prisons and jails ▪ States that demonstrate that they have existing in-prison drug treatment programs that comply with Federal requirements may use funds for treatment and sanctions both during incarceration and after release
<i>Restrictions</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Grant funds received under this subchapter shall not be used for land acquisition or construction projects. ▪ At least 10% of the total amount made available shall be used by the State to make grants to local correctional and detention facilities in the State ▪ Funds should be used to supplement, not supplant, non-Federal funds that would otherwise be available
<i>Mandatory Requirements</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ State must require urinalysis or other forms of testing of individuals in the program, and if the individual remains in the custody of the State after release ▪ State shall ensure that individuals who participate in the program will be provided with aftercare services such as case management services ▪ State aftercare services must involve the coordination of the correctional facility treatment program with other human service and rehabilitation programs, such as educational and job training programs, etc. ▪ The Attorney General shall conduct a study on the effectiveness of funds used for aftercare services under this section, for offenders who reenter the community after completing a substance abuse program in prison or jail
<i>Priority Considerations</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Priority is given to an application that involves a partnership between the State and a community-based drug treatment program within the State

Sec. 103. Definition Of Violent Offender For Drug Court Grant Program

<i>Overview</i>	Section amends the definition of a Violent Offender in Section 2953(a)(1) of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 3797u-2(a)(1))
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Sec. 104. Use Of Violent Offender Truth-In-Sentencing Grant Funding For Demonstration Project Activities

Overview Section amends the permissible use of grants - Section 20102(a) of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 13702(a)) to include funding for adult offender demonstration projects

Subtitle B – New and Innovative Programs to Improve Offender Reentry Services

Sec. 111. State, Tribal, and Local Reentry Courts.

- Who Can Apply* State, Tribal, and local courts
State agencies, municipalities, public agencies, nonprofit organizations, territories, and Indian Tribes that have agreements with courts to take the lead in establishing a reentry court
- Amount* \$10 million each in FY 2009 and ; not more than \$500,000 per grant
- Allowable Uses*
- Monitor juvenile and adult offenders reentering the community
 - Provide juvenile and adult offenders reentering the community with coordinated and comprehensive reentry services and programs such as—
 - Drug and alcohol testing and assessment for treatment
 - Assessment for substance abuse from a substance abuse professional who is approved by the state or Indian tribe
 - Substance abuse treatment from a provider that is approved by the state or Indian tribe
 - Health (including mental health) services and assessment
 - Aftercare and case management services, and any other services needed for reentry
 - Convene community impact panels, victim impact panels, or victim impact educational classes
 - Provide and coordinate the delivery of community services to juvenile and adult offenders, including housing assistance, education, job training, conflict resolution skills training, batterer intervention programs and other appropriate social services
 - Establish and implement graduated sanctions and incentives.
- Restrictions*
- Federal funds not to exceed 50% of the total project funds; the grant recipient is required to match this amount, not exceeding 50% of the match amount in in-kind contributions
 - Federal funds shall be used to supplement, not supplant non-Federal funds that would be otherwise available
 - Of the amount made available to carry out this section in any fiscal year, not more than 2% may be used by the Attorney General for salaries and administrative expenses, and 5% - 2% may be used for technical assistance and training.
- Mandatory Requirements*
- Applications must:
 - Describe the program, the need for such program, and a long-term strategy and detailed implementation plan
 - Identify the governmental and community agencies that will be coordinated by the project
 - Certify that (a) all agencies affected by the program have been appropriately consulted in the development of the program; (b) there will be coordination with all such agencies in the implementation of the program; and (c) there will be coordination and

- consultation with the Single State Authority for Substance Abuse
 - Describe the methodology and outcome measures that will be used to evaluate the program.
 - A report for each FY in which funds from the grant are expended, including a summary of the activities carried out under the program assisted by the grant, and an assessment of whether activities are meeting program needs
- Priority Considerations*
- Includes a plan to implement activities that have been demonstrated effective in facilitating the successful reentry of offenders
 - Provides for an independent evaluation

Sec. 112. Prosecution Drug Treatment Alternative to Prison Program

Who Can Apply State, Tribal, and local prosecutors

Amount \$10 million each for FY 2009 and FY2010

- Allowable Uses*
- To develop, implement, or expand qualified drug treatment programs that are alternatives to imprisonment
 - Qualified drug treatment programs:
 - Are administered by a State, Tribal, or local prosecutor
 - Require an eligible offender who is sentenced to participate in the program (instead of incarceration) to participate in a comprehensive substance abuse treatment program that is approved by the State or Indian Tribe
 - Require an eligible offender to receive the consent of the State, Tribal, or local prosecutor involved to participate in such program
 - Require the offender to serve a sentence of imprisonment with respect to the crime involved if the prosecutor, in conjunction with the treatment provider, determines that the offender has not successfully completed the treatment
 - Provide for the dismissal of the criminal charges involved in an offender's participation in the program if program is successfully completed
 - Require each substance abuse provider to (a) make periodic reports of the progress of the treatment of that offender to the State, Tribal, or local prosecutor involved; (b) notify such prosecutor and such court if the eligible offender absconds from the facility of the treatment provider or otherwise violates the terms and conditions of the program
 - Have an enforcement unit comprised of law enforcement officers

- Restrictions*
- Funds can be used for:
 - Salaries, personnel costs, equipment costs, and other costs directly related to the operation of the program, including the enforcement unit
 - Payments for substance abuse treatment providers that are approved by the State or Indian tribe and licensed to provide services
 - Payments to public and nonprofit private entities that are approved by the State or Indian tribe, and licensed to provide services
 - Federal funds shall be used to supplement, not supplant non-Federal funds that would be otherwise available
 - Federal funds not to exceed 50% of the project funding; grant recipient required to match remaining 50% of grant amount, not exceeding 50% of this amount in in-kind contributions

- Mandatory Requirements*
- For each FY, each recipient of a grant under this part during that FY shall submit to the Attorney General a report with respect to the effectiveness of activities carried out using that grant.

Sec. 113. Grants For Family-Based Substance Abuse Treatment

Who Can Apply States, units of local government, territories, and Indian Tribes

Amount \$10 million each for FY 2009 and FY2010

- Allowable Uses*
- Develop, implement, and expand comprehensive and clinically-appropriate family-based substance abuse treatment programs as alternatives to incarceration for nonviolent parent drug offenders
 - To provide prison-based family treatment programs for incarcerated parents of minor children.

- Restrictions*
- Of the amount made available to carry out this part in any fiscal year, not less than 5% shall be used for grants to Indian Tribes.
 - Funds can be used for:
 - The development, implementation, and expansion of prison-based family treatment programs in correctional facilities for incarcerated parents with minor children (except for any such parent where there is reasonable evidence to believe engaged in domestic violence or child abuse)
 - The development, implementation, and expansion of residential substance abuse treatment programs
 - Coordination between appropriate correctional facility representatives and the appropriate governmental agencies
 - Payments to public and nonprofit private entities to provide substance abuse treatment to nonviolent parent drug offenders
 - Salaries, personnel costs, facility costs, and other costs directly related to the operation of that program.

- Mandatory Requirements*
- For family-based substance abuse treatment programs as alternatives to incarceration, the program shall:
 - Ensure that all providers of substance abuse treatment are approved by the State or Indian Tribe and are licensed
 - Ensure appropriate coordination and consultation with the Single State Authority for Substance Abuse of the State (as that term is defined in section 201(e) of the Second Chance Act of 2007)
 - Consist of clinically-appropriate, comprehensive, and long-term family treatment, including the treatment of the nonviolent parent drug offender, the child of such offender, and any other appropriate member of the family of the offender
 - Be provided in a residential setting that is not a hospital setting or an intensive outpatient setting
 - Provide that if a nonviolent parent drug offender who participates in that program does not successfully complete the program the offender shall serve an appropriate sentence of imprisonment with respect to the underlying crime involved
 - Ensure that a determination is made as to whether a nonviolent drug offender has completed the treatment program
 - Include the implementation of a system of graduated sanctions (including incentives) that are applied based on the accountability of the nonviolent parent drug offender involved throughout the course of that program
 - Develop and implement a reentry plan for each participant
 - For prison-based family treatment programs, the program shall:
 - Integrate techniques to assess the strengths and needs of immediate and extended family of the incarcerated parent to support a treatment plan of the incarcerated parent

- Ensure that each participant in that program has access to consistent and uninterrupted care if transferred to a different correctional facility within the State or other relevant entity
- Be located in an area separate from the general population of the prison
- Entities that receive grants during a year shall submit to the Attorney General a report that describes and evaluates the effectiveness of that program during such FY

Sec. 114. Grant Program to Evaluate and Improve Educational Methods at Prisons, Jails, and Juvenile Facilities

Who Can Apply States, units of local government, territories, Indian Tribes, and other public and private entities

Amount \$5 million each for FY 2009 and FY2010

Allowable Uses

- Evaluate methods to improve academic and vocational education for offenders in prisons, jails, and juvenile facilities;
- Identify, and make recommendations to the Attorney General regarding, best practices relating to academic and vocational education for offenders in prisons, jails, and juvenile facilities
- Improve the academic and vocational education programs (including technology career training) available to offenders in prisons, jails, and juvenile facilities

Mandatory Requirements

- Not later than 90 days after the last day of the final FY of a grant, each entity described receiving a grant shall submit to the Attorney General a detailed report of the progress made by the entity using such grant

Sec. 115. Technology Careers Training Demonstration Grants

Who Can Apply States, units of local government, territories, Indian Tribes, and other public and private entities

Amount \$10 million each for FY 2009 and FY2010

Allowable Uses

- Grants may be used for establishing a technology careers training program to train prisoners for technology-based jobs and careers during the 3-year period before release from prison, jail, or a juvenile facility

Restrictions

Mandatory Requirements

- An entity that receives a grant shall restrict access to the Internet by prisoners, as appropriate, to ensure public safety
- Not later than the last day of each FY, an entity that receives a grant during the preceding FY shall submit to the Attorney General a report that describes and assesses the uses of such grant during the preceding FY

TITLE II – ENHANCED DRUG TREATMENT AND MENTORING GRANTS PROGRAMS

Subtitle A – Drug Treatment

Sec. 201. Offender Reentry Substance Abuse and Criminal Justice Collaboration Program

Who Can Apply States, units of local government, territories, and Indian Tribes

Amount \$15 million each for FY 2009 and FY 2010

Allowable Uses

- For continuing and improving drug treatment programs provided at a prison, jail, or juvenile facility
- To develop and implement programs for supervised long- term substance abusers that include alcohol and drug abuse assessments, coordinated and continuous delivery of drug treatment, and case management services
- To strengthen rehabilitation efforts for offenders by providing addiction recovery support services
- To establish pharmacological drug treatment services as part of any drug treatment program offered by a grantee to offenders who are in a prison or jail

Mandatory Requirements

- Applications should:
 - Identify any agency, organization, or researcher that will be involved in administering a drug treatment program carried out with a grant
 - Certify that such drug treatment program has been developed in consultation with the Single State Authority for Substance Abuse
 - Certify that such drug treatment program shall— (a) be clinically-appropriate; and (b) provide comprehensive treatment
 - Describe how evidence-based strategies have been incorporated into such drug treatment program
 - Describe how data will be collected and analyzed to determine the effectiveness of such drug treatment program and describe how randomized trials will be used where practicable

Subtitle B – Mentoring

Sec. 211. Mentoring Grants to Nonprofit Organizations

Who Can Apply Nonprofits and Indian Tribes

Amount \$15 million each for FY 2009 and FY 2010

Allowable Uses

- Mentoring adult and juvenile offenders during incarceration, through transition back to community, and post release transitional services to assist in the reintegration of offenders into the community

- Training regarding offender and victims issues
- Mandatory Requirements*
 - Identify specific performance outcomes related to the long-term goal of stabilizing communities by reducing recidivism
 - Submit to the Attorney General a report that describes and assesses the uses of that grant during that fiscal year and that identifies the progress of the grantee toward achieving its strategic performance outcomes.
- Priority Considerations*
 - Includes a plan to implement activities that have been demonstrated effective in facilitating the successful reentry of offenders
 - Provides for an independent evaluation

Sec. 212 – Responsible Reintegration of Offenders

- Who Can Apply* Nonprofits
- Amount* \$20 million each for FY 2009 and FY 2010
- Allowable Uses*
 - Mentoring eligible offenders, including the provision of support, guidance, and assistance in the community and the workplace to address the challenges faced by such offenders;
 - Providing job training and job placement services to eligible offenders, including work readiness activities, job referrals, basic skills remediation, educational services, occupational skills training, on-the-job training, work experience, and post-placement support; and
 - Providing outreach, orientation, intake, assessments, counseling, case management, and other transitional services to eligible offenders, including prerelease outreach and orientation.
- Restrictions*
 - Grants may not be used to provide substance abuse treatment services, mental health treatment services, or housing services, except that such a grant may be used to coordinate with other programs and entities to arrange for such programs and entities to provide substance abuse treatment services, mental health treatment services, or housing services to eligible offenders.
 - Not more than 15% of the amounts awarded to a grantee may be used for the costs of administration
- Mandatory Requirements*
 - Each nonprofit shall report to the Secretary of Labor on the results of services provided to eligible offenders with that grant with respect to the following core indicators of performance:
 - Rates of recidivism.
 - Entry into employment.
 - Retention in employment.
 - Average earnings.
 - The Secretary of Labor may require a nonprofit receiving a grant under this section to report on additional indicators of performance.
- Other*
 - The Secretary of Labor may reserve not more than 4% of the amounts appropriated to carry out this section to provide technical assistance and for management information systems to assist grantees

Subtitle C – Administration of Justice Reforms

CHAPTER 1 – Improving Federal Offender Reentry

Sec. 231. Federal Prisoner Reentry Initiative

Who Can Apply Appropriated to the Attorney General

Amount \$5 million each for FY 2009 and FY 2010

- Allowable Uses*
- Establishment of a Federal prisoner reentry strategy, including, at a minimum, that the Bureau of Prisons –
 - Assess each prisoner’s skill level (including academic, vocational, health, cognitive, etc.) at the beginning of the term of imprisonment
 - Generate a skills development plan for each prisoner to monitor skills enhancement and reentry readiness
 - Determine program assignments for prisoners based on the areas of need identified through the assessment
 - Ensure that priority is given to the reentry needs of high-risk populations, such as sex offenders, career criminals, etc.
 - Coordinate and collaborate with other Federal agencies and with State, Tribal, and local criminal justice agencies, and community-based organizations effectuate a seamless reintegration of prisoners into communities;
 - Collect information about a prisoner’s family relationships to help prisoners maintain important familial relationships and support systems during incarceration and after release
 - Provide incentives for prisoner participation in skills development programs.
 - Assistance obtaining identification and developing a release plan for federal prisoners
 - Improved reentry procedures
 - Expansion of the duty of the Bureau of Prisoners to include
 - Establishing prerelease planning procedures that help prisoners obtain identification and apply for and secure Federal and State benefits prior to release
 - Establishing reentry planning procedures that include providing Federal prisoners with information on health, employment, literacy and education, financial skills, community resources, personal development, and release requirements and procedures.
 - Measure the removal of obstacles to reentry through required coding, tracking, an annual report, and evaluations of institutions
 - Measure and improve recidivism outcomes through an annual report, the first of which should establish (a) a 5-year goal to increase, at the minimum, the baseline relative reduction rate of recidivism by 2%; (b) a 10-year goal to increase, at a minimum, the baseline relative reduction rate of recidivism by 5%
 - Provide the United States Probation and Pretrial Services System with relevant information on the medical needs of inmates scheduled for release from custody, and provide inmates with a sufficient amount of such medications upon release
 - Encouragement of employment of former prisoners through consultation with the Secretary of Labor
 - Ensure that each prisoner in a community confinement facility has access to necessary medical care
 - The Elderly and Family Reunification for Certain Non-violent Offenders pilot program, which removes eligible elderly offenders from a Bureau of Prisons facility and places them on home detention until the expiration of the offender’s prison term
 - The Federal Remote Satellite Tracking and Reentry Training Program (ReStart) to promote effective reentry into the community of high risk individuals

CHAPTER 2 – Reentry Research

Sec. 241. Offender Reentry Research

<i>Amount</i>	A percentage of \$10 million to be appropriated to the Attorney General for each FY 2009 and FY 2010
<i>Overview</i>	Allows the National Institute of Justice and the Bureau of Justice Statistics to conduct research on offender reentry, and lists the types of studies that the organizations may carry out

Sec. 242. Grants to Study Parole or Post-Incarceration Supervision Violations and Revocations

<i>Who Can Apply</i>	States
<i>Amount</i>	A percentage of \$10 million, appropriated to the Attorney General to make grants to States for each FY 2009 and FY 2010
<i>Allowable Uses</i>	To study and to improve the collection of data with respect to individuals whose parole or post-incarceration supervision is revoked, and which such individuals represent the greatest risk to victims and community safety

Sec. 243. Addressing the Needs of Children of Incarcerated Parents

<i>Amount</i>	A percentage of \$10 million to be appropriated to the Attorney General for each FY 2009 and FY 2010
<i>Overview</i>	The Attorney General may collect data and develop best practices of State corrections departments and child protection agencies relating to the communication and coordination between such State departments and agencies to ensure the safety and support of children of incarcerated parents (including those in foster care and kinship care), and the support of parent-child relationships between incarcerated (and formerly incarcerated) parents and their children. Best practices should be disseminated to States within a year of being developed.

Sec. 244. Study of Effectiveness of Depot Naltrexone for Heroin Addiction

<i>Who Can Apply</i>	Public and Private Research Entities (including consortia, single private research entities, and individual institutions of higher education)
<i>Amount</i>	A percentage of \$10 million to be appropriated to the Attorney General for each FY 2009 and FY 2010
<i>Allowable Uses</i>	To evaluate the effectiveness of depot naltrexone for the treatment of heroin addiction
<i>Mandatory Requirements</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Applications must –<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Include information that demonstrates that— (a) the applicant conducts research at a private or public institution of higher education, (b) the applicant has a plan to work with parole officers or probation officers for offenders who are under court supervision; and (c) the use of randomized trials to measure the effectiveness of such treatments○ Be in such form and manner and at such time as the Attorney General specifies.▪ An entity that receives a grant during a FY shall, not later than the last day of the following FY, submit to the Attorney General a report that describes and assesses the uses of that grant.

Questions for the RSC

1. What innovative discharge planning efforts are happening in your community?
2. What barriers are your community facing as you attempt to create discharge planning policies and programs?
3. How is your community engaging partners within other systems of care? What concerns do these insiders bring? What strategies have been successful to establishing buy-in?
4. Is your community applying for Second Chance Act funding? If not, are you planning to apply for the funding in the future?
5. Do you have other concerns?

** Vedita Bipat, a HomeBase intern, researched and wrote this memorandum.

For more information, please contact Danielle Wildkress, HomeBase Staff Lawyer, via email at Danielle@homebaseccc.org, or by phone at 415.788.7961 x301.