

The Second Chance Act of 2007, S. 1060 110th / 109th Side-by-Side Bill Comparison

The Second Chance Act of 2007 is designed to reduce recidivism, increase public safety, and help states and communities better address the growing population of prisoners returning to communities. The bill has been reintroduced in the Senate (S. 1060). The chart below summarizes the major provisions of this legislation and compares them to the bill from last session, S. 1934. The full text of both bills is available online at <http://thomas.loc.gov>.

Provision	Description	110th (S. 1060)	109th (S. 1934)
Demonstration Grants	Provides grants to states and local governments that may be used for re-entry initiatives.	\$50 million	\$100 million
<i>Federal Re-Entry Taskforce</i>	Creates interagency taskforce to identify existing re-entry resources, develop interagency initiatives and a national re-entry research agenda, and report recommendations to Congress.	Identical provision	Identical provision
<i>National Offender Re-Entry Resource Center</i>	Establishes a national resource center to collect and disseminate best practices and provide training and support around re-entry.	Identical provision	Identical provision
Mentoring Grants	Provides grants to nonprofit organizations to provide mentoring and other transitional services to adult and juvenile offenders reentering the community	\$15 million	\$25 million
State Research Grants	Provides grants to states on parole or post-incarceration supervision and revocations.	\$1 million	\$1 million
Re-entry Research	Authorizes the NIJ and BJS to conduct research on recidivism, children of incarcerated parents, prevalence of mental illness and other areas.	\$1 million	Same provision, no allocated dollars
State and Local Re-Entry Courts	Authorizes the creation of State and Local Re-entry courts to monitor offenders and provide them with comprehensive re-entry services and programs.	\$10 million	Included as an allowable use under the state grants
Grants for re-entry task forces	Authorizes grants to create comprehensive and continuous offender reentry task forces to develop community reentry plans for each juvenile and adult offender to be released from jail or prison; and supervise and assess the progress of each offender while incarcerated, and as each offender moves through the transitional phases.	\$10 million	Not included
Drug Treatment Provisions			
Residential drug abuse program in federal prisons	amends Section 3621(e)(5)(A) to strike material and replace a course of individual and group activities and treatment lasting at least 6 months in residential treatment apart from the general population	Identical provision	Identical provision

Residential substance abuse treatment for state offenders	Amends the authorizing language for the Residential Substance Abuse Treatment program to require that States provide aftercare services in order to be eligible for funding under the RSAT program.	Identical provision	Identical provision
Prosecution Drug Treatment Alternative to Prison Programs	Authorizes grants to State and local prosecutors to develop and implement qualified drug treatment programs as alternatives for imprisonment, which require an eligible offender to participate in a comprehensive substance abuse treatment program.	Such sums	Not included
Long-term substance abusers	Grants for demonstration programs to reduce drug use and recidivism for long-term substance abusers	\$5 million	Not included
Drug treatment incentive grants	Grants to improve the availability of drug treatment to offenders in prisons, jails and juvenile facilities. To qualify, an eligible entity would have to show that during the previous fiscal year the entity doubled the number of offenders who actually received drug treatment from the prior fiscal year.	\$10 million	Not included
Pharmacological drug treatment grants	New pharmacological treatment Study of depot naltrexone for heroin addiction	\$10 million	Not included
Education and Jobs			
Career training	Authorizes the Attorney General to make grants to States, local units of government and Indian tribes to provide technology career training to prisoners	\$5 million	Not included
Workplace Training for Incarcerated Youth Offenders	Provides funding for programs under the Workplace and Community Transition Training for Incarcerated Youth Offenders Act.	\$30 million	\$30 million
Grants for educational methods at prisons, jails and juvenile facilities	Authorizes grants to evaluate and improve academic and vocational education for offenders in prison, jails and juvenile facilities, and then recommend to the Attorney General best practices for such educational programs.	\$15 million	Not included
Children and Families			
Prison-based family treatment programs	Authorizes grants to States, local governments, and Indian tribes to develop and implement prison-based, family-based treatment programs for incarcerated parents who have minor children.	\$10 million	Included as an allowable use under the state grants
Family substance abuse treatment alternatives to incarceration grants	Authorizes grants to States, local governments, and Indian tribes to develop and implement comprehensive family-based substance abuse treatment programs as alternatives to incarceration for non-violent parent offenders.	\$10 million	Included as an allowable use under the state grants
Children of	Requires the Attorney General, in consultation with the Secretary	Identical provision	Identical provision

incarcerated parents	of Health and human Services to study and develop best practices for communication and coordination between State criminal justice agencies and child welfare agencies to improve the safety and support of children of incarcerated parents, and to maintain the parent-child relationship when the parent is incarcerated.		
Federal Re-Entry			
Bureau of Prisons policy on mentoring	Directs the Bureau of Prisons to modify, within 90 days of enactment of this Act, its policies to ensure continued assistance by mentors to offenders after release from prison.		Not included
Community Corrections	Clarifies existing procedures and relaxes the maximum period for which an offender can be released into a community correctional facility, prior to release to the community, by affording the Director of the Bureau of Prisons the discretion to place an offender in a halfway house for up to 12 months prior to the release date for the offender.	Identical provisions	Identical provisions
Elderly nonviolent offender pilot	Authorizes a new pilot program to permit release of certain non-violent offenders over the age of 60 under certain conditions in order to reduce prison overcrowding and medical care expenses.	\$5 million	Not included
Total Annual Authorization:		\$192 million	\$156 million

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