

109TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 1704

To reauthorize the grant program of the Department of Justice for reentry of offenders into the community, to establish a task force on Federal programs and activities relating to the reentry of offenders into the community, and for other purposes.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

APRIL 19, 2005

Mr. PORTMAN (for himself, Mr. DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. COBLE, Mrs. JONES of Ohio, Mr. CHABOT, Mr. CUMMINGS, Mr. CANNON, Ms. HARRIS, Mr. TOM DAVIS of Virginia, Mr. EHLERS, Mr. GILCHREST, Ms. LEE, Mr. OWENS, Mr. SHIMKUS, Ms. SOLIS, Mr. WYNN, Mr. BACHUS, Mr. SHAYS, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. RUPPERSBERGER, Mr. FORD, Mrs. JOHNSON of Connecticut, Mr. WESTMORELAND, Mr. BERMAN, Mr. RANGEL, Ms. WOOLSEY, Mr. KENNEDY of Rhode Island, Ms. KAPTUR, and Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas) introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and in addition to the Committee on Education and the Workforce, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned

A BILL

To reauthorize the grant program of the Department of Justice for reentry of offenders into the community, to establish a task force on Federal programs and activities relating to the reentry of offenders into the community, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

1 **SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.**

2 This Act may be cited as the “Second Chance Act
3 of 2005: Community Safety Through Recidivism Preven-
4 tion” or the “Second Chance Act of 2005”.

5 **SEC. 2. FINDINGS.**

6 Congress finds the following:

7 (1) In 2002, 2,000,000 people were incarcerated
8 in Federal or State prisons or in local jails.
9 Nearly 650,000 people are released from incarceration
10 to communities nationwide each year.

11 (2) There are over 3,200 jails throughout the
12 United States, the vast majority of which are operated
13 by county governments. Each year, these jails
14 will release in excess of 10,000,000 people back into
15 the community.

16 (3) Nearly two-thirds of released State prisoners
17 are expected to be rearrested for a felony or
18 serious misdemeanor within three years after release.

19 (4) In his 2004 State of the Union address,
20 President Bush correctly stated: “We know from
21 long experience that if [former prisoners] can’t find
22 work, or a home, or help, they are much more likely
23 to commit more crimes and return to prison. . . .
24 America is the land of the second chance, and when

1 the gates of the prison open, the path ahead should
2 lead to a better life.”

3 (5) In recent years, a number of States and
4 local governments have begun to establish improved
5 systems for reintegrating former prisoners. Under
6 such systems, corrections officials begin to plan for
7 a prisoner’s release while the prisoner is incarcerated
8 and provide a transition to needed services in the
9 community. After offenders are released, local gov-
10 ernments and community agencies coordinate and
11 provide a continuation of reentry services.

12 (6) Faith leaders and parishioners have a long
13 history helping ex-offenders transform their lives.
14 Through prison ministries and outreach in commu-
15 nities, churches and faith-based organizations have
16 pioneered reentry services to prisoners and their
17 families.

18 (7) Successful reentry protects those who might
19 otherwise be crime victims. It also improves the like-
20 lihood that individuals released from prison or juve-
21 nile detention facilities can pay fines, fees, restitu-
22 tion, and provide family support.

23 (8) According to the Bureau of Justice Statis-
24 tics, expenditures on corrections alone increased
25 from \$9,000,000,000 in 1982 to \$44,000,000,000 in

1 1997. These figures do not include the cost of arrest
2 and prosecution, nor do they take into account the
3 cost to victims.

4 (9) Increased recidivism results in profound col-
5 lateral consequences, including public health risks,
6 homelessness, unemployment, and disenfranchise-
7 ment.

8 (10) The high prevalence of infectious disease,
9 substance abuse, and mental health disorders that
10 has been found in incarcerated populations demands
11 that a recovery model of treatment should be used
12 for handling the more than two-thirds of all offend-
13 ers with such needs.

14 (11) One of the most significant costs of pris-
15 oner reentry is the impact on children, the weakened
16 ties among family members, and destabilized com-
17 munities. The long-term generational effects of mul-
18 tiple family member involvement in the justice sys-
19 tem and lack of role models presents a great risk to
20 children.

21 (12) According to the 2001 national data from
22 the Bureau of Justice Statistics, 3,500,000 parents
23 were supervised by the correctional system. Prior to
24 incarceration, 64 percent of female prisoners and 44

1 percent of male prisoners in State facilities lived
2 with their children.

3 (13) Between 1991 and 1999, the number of
4 children with a parent in a Federal or State correc-
5 tional facility increased by more than 100 percent,
6 from approximately 900,000 to approximately
7 2,000,000. According to the Bureau of Prisons,
8 there is evidence to suggest that inmates who are
9 connected to their children and families are more
10 likely to avoid negative incidents and have reduced
11 sentences.

12 (14) Released prisoners cite family support as
13 the most important factor in helping them stay out
14 of prison. Research suggests that families are an
15 often underutilized resource in the reentry process.

16 (15) Approximately 100,000 juveniles (ages 17
17 and under) leave juvenile correctional facilities, State
18 prison, or Federal prison each year. Juveniles re-
19 leased from confinement still have their likely prime
20 crime years ahead of them. Juveniles released from
21 secure confinement have a recidivism rate ranging
22 from 55 to 75 percent. The chances that young peo-
23 ple will successfully transition into society improve
24 with effective reentry and aftercare programs.

(16) Studies have shown that from 15 percent to 27 percent of prisoners expect to go to homeless shelters upon release from prison.

18 (20) Family-based treatment programs have
19 proven results for serving the special population of
20 female offenders and substance abusers with chil-
21 dren. An evaluation by the Substance Abuse and
22 Mental Health Services Administration of family-
23 based treatment for substance abusing mothers and
24 children found that at six months post treatment, 60
25 percent of the mothers remain alcohol and drug free,

1 and drug related offenses declined from 28 to 7 per-
2 cent. Additionally, a 2003 evaluation of residential
3 family based treatment programs revealed that 60
4 percent of mothers remained clean and sober six
5 months after treatment, criminal arrests declined by
6 43 percent, and 88 percent of the children treated
7 in the program with their mothers remain stabilized.

8 (21) A Bureau of Justice Statistics analysis in-
9 dicated that only 33 percent of Federal and 36 per-
10 cent of State inmates had participated in residential
11 inpatient treatment programs for alcohol and drug
12 abuse 12 months before their release. Further, over
13 one-third of all jail inmates have some physical or
14 mental disability and 25 percent of jail inmates have
15 been treated at some time for a mental or emotional
16 problem.

17 (22) According to the National Institute of Lit-
18 eracy, 70 percent of all prisoners function at the two
19 lowest literacy levels.

20 (23) The Bureau of Justice Statistics has found
21 that 27 percent of Federal inmates, 40 percent of
22 State inmates, and 47 percent of local jail inmates
23 have never completed high school or its equivalent.
24 Furthermore, the Bureau of Justice Statistics has
25 found that less educated inmates are more likely to

1 be recidivists. Only 1 in 4 local jails offer basic adult
2 education programs.

10 SEC. 3. REAUTHORIZATION OF ADULT AND JUVENILE OF-
11 FENDER STATE AND LOCAL REENTRY DEM-
12 ONSTRATION PROJECTS.

13 (a) ADULT AND JUVENILE OFFENDER DEMONSTRA-
14 TION PROJECTS AUTHORIZED.—Section 2976 of the Om-
15 nibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (42
16 U.S.C. 3797w) is amended in subsection (b) by striking
17 paragraphs (1) through (4) and inserting the following
18 new paragraphs:

19 “(1) establishing or improving the system or
20 systems under which—

21 “(A) the correctional agency of the State
22 or local government develops and carries out
23 plans to facilitate the reentry into the commu-
24 nity of each offender in State or local custody;

1 “(B) the supervision and services provided
2 to offenders in State or local custody are co-
3 ordinated with the supervision and services pro-
4 vided to offenders after reentry into the com-
5 munity;

6 “(C) the efforts of various public and pri-
7 vate entities to provide supervision and services
8 to offenders after reentry into the community,
9 and to family members of such offenders, are
10 coordinated; and

11 “(D) offenders awaiting reentry into the
12 community are provided with documents (such
13 as identification papers, referrals to services,
14 medical prescriptions, job training certificates,
15 apprenticeship papers, and information on ob-
16 taining public assistance) useful in achieving a
17 successful transition from prison;

18 “(2) carrying out programs and initiatives by
19 units of local government to strengthen reentry serv-
20 ices for individuals released from local jails;

21 “(3) enabling prison mentors of offenders to re-
22 main in contact with those offenders, including
23 through the use of such technology as
24 videoconferencing, during incarceration and after re-

1 entry into the community and encouraging the in-
2 volvement of prison mentors in the reentry process;

3 “(4) providing structured post-release housing
4 and transitional housing, including group homes for
5 recovering substance abusers, through which offend-
6 ers are provided supervision and services imme-
7 diately following reentry into the community;

8 “(5) assisting offenders in securing permanent
9 housing upon release or following a stay in transi-
10 tional housing;

11 “(6) providing continuity of health services (in-
12 cluding screening, assessment, and aftercare for
13 mental health services, substance abuse treatment
14 and aftercare, and treatment for contagious dis-
15 eases) to offenders in custody and after reentry into
16 the community;

17 “(7) providing offenders with education, job
18 training, English as a second language programs,
19 work experience programs, self-respect and life skills
20 training, and other skills useful in achieving a suc-
21 cessful transition from prison;

22 “(8) facilitating collaboration among corrections
23 and community corrections, technical schools, com-
24 munity colleges, and the workforce development and
25 employment service sectors to—

1 “(A) promote, where appropriate, the em-
2 ployment of people released from prison and
3 jail, through efforts such as educating employ-
4 ers about existing financial incentives and facili-
5 tate the creation of job opportunities, including
6 transitional jobs, for this population that will
7 benefit communities;

8 “(B) connect inmates to employment, in-
9 cluding supportive employment and employment
10 services, before their release to the community
11 and identify labor market needs to ensure edu-
12 cation and training are appropriate; and

13 “(C) addressing barriers to employment,
14 including licensing;

15 “(9) providing literacy and educational service
16 for offenders;

17 “(10) systems under which family members of
18 offenders are involved in facilitating the successful
19 reentry of those offenders into the community, in-
20 cluding removing obstacles to the maintenance of
21 family relationships while the offender is in custody,
22 strengthening the family’s capacity to function as a
23 stable living situation during reentry where appro-
24 priate, and involving family members in the planning
25 and implementation of the reentry process;

1 “(11) programs under which victims are in-
2 cluded, on a voluntary basis, in the reentry process;

3 “(12) programs that facilitate visitation and
4 maintenance of family relationships with respect to
5 offenders in custody by addressing obstacles such as
6 travel, telephone costs, mail restrictions, and restric-
7 tive visitation policies;

8 “(13) identifying and addressing barriers to col-
9 laborating with child welfare agencies in the provi-
10 sion of services jointly to offenders in custody and
11 to the children of such offenders;

12 “(14) carrying out programs that support chil-
13 dren of incarcerated parents, including those in fos-
14 ter care and those cared for by grandparents or
15 other relatives, commonly referred to as kinship
16 care, including mentoring children of prisoners pro-
17 grams;

18 “(15) carrying out programs for the entire fam-
19 ily unit, including the coordination of service delivery
20 across agencies;

21 “(16) implementing programs in correctional
22 agencies to include the collection of information re-
23 garding any dependent children of an incarcerated
24 person as part of intake procedures, including the
25 number of children, age, and location or jurisdiction,

1 and connect identified children with services as appropriate and needed;

3 “(17) creating, developing, or enhancing pris-
4 oner and family assessments curricula, policies, pro-
5 cedures, or programs (including mentoring pro-
6 grams) to help prisoners with a history or identified
7 risk of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual as-
8 sault, or stalking;

9 “(18) developing programs and activities that
10 support parent-child relationships as appropriate to
11 the health and wellbeing of the child, including the
12 use of technology.

13 “(19) expanding family-based treatment (which
14 consists of programs that provide evidence-based
15 treatment services in tandem with other human serv-
16 ices to parents and children as a unit) centers that
17 offer family-based comprehensive treatment services
18 for parents and their children as a complete family
19 unit;

20 “(20) conducting studies to determine who is
21 returning to prison or jail and which of those return-
22 ing prisoners represent the greatest risk to commu-
23 nity safety;

1 “(21) developing or adopting procedures to en-
2 sure that dangerous felons are not released from
3 prison prematurely;

4 “(22) developing and implementing procedures
5 to assist relevant authorities in determining when re-
6 lease is appropriate and in the use of data to inform
7 the release decision;

8 “(23) developing and implementing procedures
9 to identify efficiently and effectively those violators
10 of probation or parole who should be returned to
11 prison;

12 “(24) utilizing validated assessment tools to as-
13 sess the risk factors of returning inmates and
14 prioritizing services based on risk;

15 “(25) facilitating and encouraging timely and
16 complete payment of restitution and fines by ex-of-
17 fenders to victims and the community;

18 “(26) establishing or expanding the use of re-
19 entry courts to—

20 “(A) monitor offenders returning to the
21 community;

22 “(B) provide returning offenders with—

23 “(i) drug and alcohol testing and
24 treatment; and

1 “(ii) mental and medical health as-
2 essment and services;

3 “(C) facilitate restorative justice practices
4 and convene family or community impact pan-
5 els, family impact educational classes, victim
6 impact panels, or victim impact educational
7 classes;

8 “(D) provide and coordinate the delivery of
9 other community services to offenders, includ-
10 ing—

11 “(i) housing assistance;

12 “(ii) education;

13 “(iii) employment training;

14 “(iv) children and family support;

15 “(v) conflict resolution skills training;

16 “(vi) family violence intervention pro-
17 grams;

18 “(vii) other appropriate social serv-
19 ices; and

20 “(viii) culturally and linguistically
21 competent services where appropriate; and

22 “(E) establish and implement graduated
23 sanctions and incentives;

24 “(27) providing technology and other tools to
25 advance post release supervision; and

1 “(28) studying and improving the collection of
2 data with respect to, individuals whose supervised
3 release is revoked and which such individuals rep-
4 resent the greatest risk to community safety.”.

5 (b) JUVENILE OFFENDER DEMONSTRATION
6 PROJECTS REAUTHORIZED.—Such section is further
7 amended in subsection (c) by striking “may be expended
8 for” and all that follows through the period at the end
9 and inserting “may be expended for any activity referred
10 to in subsection (b).”.

11 (c) APPLICATIONS; PRIORITIES; PERFORMANCE
12 MEASUREMENTS.—Such section is further amended—

13 (1) by redesignating subsection (h) as sub-
14 section (o); and

15 (2) by striking subsections (d) through (g) and
16 inserting the following new subsections:

17 “(d) APPLICATIONS.—A State, unit of local govern-
18 ment, territory, or Indian tribe, or combination thereof de-
19 siring a grant under this section shall submit an applica-
20 tion to the Attorney General that—

21 “(1) contains a reentry strategic plan, which
22 describes the long-term strategy, and a detailed im-
23 plementation schedule, including the jurisdiction’s
24 plans to pay for the program after the Federal fund-
25 ing is discontinued;

1 “(2) identifies the local government role and
2 the role of governmental agencies and nonprofit or-
3 ganizations that will be coordinated by, and collabo-
4 rate on, the applicant’s prisoner reentry strategy
5 and certifies their involvement; and

6 “(3) describes the methodology and outcome
7 measures that will be used in evaluating the pro-
8 gram.

9 “(e) PRIORITY CONSIDERATION.—The Attorney Gen-
10 eral shall give priority to grant applications that best—

11 “(1) focus initiative on geographic areas with a
12 high population of ex-offenders;

13 “(2) include partnerships with nonprofit organi-
14 zations;

15 “(3) provide consultations with crime victims
16 and former incarcerated prisoners and their families;

17 “(4) review the process by which the State and
18 local governments adjudicates violations of parole or
19 probation or supervised release and consider reforms
20 to maximize the use of graduated, community-based
21 sanctions for minor and technical violations of parole
22 or supervised release;

23 “(5) establish pre-release planning procedures
24 for prisoners to ensure that a prisoner’s eligibility
25 for Federal or State benefits (including Medicaid,

1 Medicare, Social Security, and Veterans benefits)
2 upon release is established prior to release, subject
3 to any limitations in law, and to ensure that pris-
4 oners are provided with referrals to appropriate so-
5 cial and health services or are linked to appropriate
6 nonprofit organizations; and

7 “(6) target high-risk offenders for reentry pro-
8 grams through validated assessment tools.

9 “(f) REQUIREMENTS.—The Attorney General may
10 make a grant to an applicant only if the application—

11 “(1) reflects explicit support of the chief execu-
12 tive officer of the State or unit of local government,
13 territory, or Indian tribe applying for a grant under
14 this section;

15 “(2) provides extensive discussion of the role of
16 State corrections departments, community correc-
17 tions agencies, juvenile justice systems, or local jail
18 systems in ensuring successful reentry of ex-offend-
19 ers into their communities;

20 “(3) provides extensive evidence of collaboration
21 with State and local government agencies overseeing
22 health, housing, child welfare, education, substance
23 abuse, and employment services, and local law en-
24 forcement;

1 “(4) provides a plan for analysis of existing
2 State, local, territorial, and tribal statutory, regu-
3 latory, rules-based, and practice-based hurdles to a
4 prisoner’s reintegration into the community that—

5 “(A) takes particular note of and makes
6 recommendations with respect to laws, regula-
7 tions, rules, and practices that: disqualify
8 former prisoners from obtaining professional li-
9 censes or other requirements necessary for cer-
10 tain types of employment, and that hinder full
11 civic participation; and

12 “(B) identifies and makes recommenda-
13 tions with respect to those laws, regulations,
14 rules, or practices that are not directly con-
15 nected to the crime committed and the risk that
16 the ex-offender presents to the community; and
17 “(5) includes the use of a State, tribal, terri-
18 torial, or local task force to carry out the activities
19 funded under the grant.

20 “(g) USES OF GRANT FUNDS.—

21 “(1) FEDERAL SHARE.—The Federal share of a
22 grant received under this section may not exceed 75
23 percent of the project funded under the grant, unless
24 the Attorney General—

1 “(A) waives, in whole or in part, the re-
2 quirement of this paragraph; and

3 “(B) publicly delineates the rationale for
4 the waiver.

5 “(2) SUPPLEMENT NOT SUPPLANT.—Federal
6 funds received under this section shall be used to
7 supplement, not supplant, non-Federal funds that
8 would otherwise be available for the activities funded
9 under this section.

10 “(h) REENTRY STRATEGIC PLAN.—

11 “(1) As a condition of receiving financial assist-
12 ance under this section, each applicant shall develop
13 a comprehensive strategic reentry plan that contains
14 measurable annual and 5- to 10-year performance
15 outcomes. The plan shall have as a goal to reduce
16 the rate of recidivism of incarcerated persons served
17 with funds from this section within the State by 50
18 percent over a period of 10 years.

19 “(2) In developing reentry plans under this sub-
20 section, applicants shall coordinate with communities
21 and stakeholders, including the fields of public safe-
22 ty, corrections, housing, health, education, substance
23 abuse, children and families, employment, business
24 and members of nonprofit organizations that provide
25 reentry services.

1 “(3) Each reentry plan developed under this
2 subsection shall measure the applicant’s progress to-
3 ward increasing public safety by reducing rates of
4 recidivism and enabling released offenders to transi-
5 tion successfully back into their communities.

6 “(i) REENTRY TASK FORCE.—As a condition of re-
7 ceiving financial assistance under this section, each State,
8 territory, tribal, or local government receiving a grant
9 shall establish or use a Reentry Task Force or other rel-
10 evant convening authority to examine ways to pool existing
11 resources and funding streams to promote lower recidi-
12 vism rates for returning prisoners and to minimize the
13 harmful effects of incarceration on families and commu-
14 nities by collecting data and best practices in offender re-
15 entry from demonstration grantees and other agencies and
16 organizations. The task force or other authority shall be
17 comprised of relevant State, tribal, territorial, or local
18 leaders, agencies, service providers, nonprofit organiza-
19 tions, or stakeholders. Include a public participating com-
20 ponent in the task force. If a task force or similar entity
21 already exists, use that body to work on the above tasks.

22 “(j) STRATEGIC PERFORMANCE OUTCOMES.—

23 “(1) Each applicant shall identify specific per-
24 formance outcomes related to the long-term goals of
25 increasing public safety and reducing recidivism.

1 “(2) The performance outcomes identified
2 under paragraph (1) shall include, with respect to
3 offenders released back into the community—

4 “(A) recommitment rates;
5 “(B) reduction in crime;
6 “(C) employment and education;
7 “(D) violations of conditions of supervised
8 release;
9 “(E) child support;
10 “(F) housing;
11 “(G) drug and alcohol abuse; and
12 “(H) participation in mental health serv-
13 ices.

14 “(3) States may also report on other activities
15 that increase the success rates of offenders who
16 transition from prison, such as programs that foster
17 effective risk management and treatment program-
18 ming, offender accountability, and community and
19 victim participation.

20 “(4) Applicants should coordinate with commu-
21 nities and stakeholders about the selection of per-
22 formance outcomes identified by the applicants and
23 with the Department of Justice for assistance with
24 data collection and measurement activities.

1 “(5) Each grantee shall submit an annual re-
2 port to the Department of Justice that—

3 “(A) identifies the grantee’s progress to-
4 ward achieving its strategic performance out-
5 comes; and

6 “(B) describes other activities conducted
7 by the grantee to increase the success rates of
8 the reentry population.

9 “(k) PERFORMANCE MEASUREMENT.—

10 “(1) The Department of Justice shall, in con-
11 sultation with the States—

12 “(A) identify primary and secondary
13 sources of information to support the measure-
14 ment of the performance indicators identified
15 under this section;

16 “(B) identify sources and methods of data
17 collection in support of performance measure-
18 ment required under this section;

19 “(C) provide to all grantees technical as-
20 sistance and training on performance measures
21 and data collection for purposes of this section;
22 and

23 “(D) coordinate with the Substance Abuse
24 and Mental Health Services Administration on
25 strategic performance outcome measures and

1 data collection for purposes of this section relating
2 to substance abuse and mental health.

3 “(2) The Department of Justice shall coordinate
4 with other Federal agencies to identify national
5 sources of information to support State performance
6 measurement.

7 “(l) FUTURE ELIGIBILITY.—To be eligible to receive
8 a grant under this section for fiscal years after the first
9 receipt of such a grant, a State shall submit to the Attorney
10 General such information as is necessary to demonstrate
11 that—

12 “(1) the State has adopted a reentry plan that
13 reflects input from nonprofit organizations;

14 “(2) the State’s reentry plan includes performance
15 measures to assess the State’s progress toward
16 increasing public safety by reducing by 10 percent
17 over the 2-year period the rate at which individuals
18 released from prison who participate in the reentry
19 system supported by Federal funds are recommitted
20 to prison; and

21 “(3) the State will coordinate with the Department
22 of Justice, nonprofit organizations, and other
23 experts regarding the selection and implementation
24 of the performance measures described in subsection
25 (k).

1 “(m) NATIONAL ADULT AND JUVENILE OFFENDER
2 REENTRY RESOURCE CENTER.—

3 “(1) The Attorney General may, using amounts
4 made available to carry out this subsection, make a
5 grant to an eligible organization to provide for the
6 establishment of a National Adult and Juvenile Of-
7 fender Reentry Resource Center.

8 “(2) An organization eligible for the grant
9 under paragraph (1) is any national nonprofit orga-
10 nization approved by the Federal task force estab-
11 lished under the Second Chance Act of 2005 that
12 represents, provides technical assistance and train-
13 ing to, and has special expertise and broad, national-
14 level experience in offender reentry programs, train-
15 ing, and research.

16 “(3) The organization receiving the grant shall
17 establish a National Adult and Juvenile Offender
18 Reentry Resource Center to—

19 “(A) provide education, training, and tech-
20 nical assistance for States, local governments,
21 service providers, nonprofit organizations, and
22 corrections institutions;

23 “(B) collect data and best practices in of-
24 fender reentry from demonstration grantees and
25 others agencies and organizations;

1 “(C) develop and disseminate evaluation
2 tools, mechanisms, and measures to better as-
3 sess and document coalition performance meas-
4 ures and outcomes;

5 “(D) disseminate knowledge to States and
6 other relevant entities about best practices, pol-
7 icy standards, and research findings;

8 “(E) develop and implement procedures to
9 assist relevant authorities in determining when
10 release is appropriate and in the use of data to
11 inform the release decision;

12 “(F) develop and implement procedures to
13 identify efficiently and effectively those violators
14 of probation or parole who should be returned
15 to prison and those who should receive other
16 penalties based on defined, graduated sanctions;

17 “(G) collaborate with the Federal task
18 force established under the Second Chance Act
19 of 2005 and the Federal Resource Center for
20 Children of Prisoners;

21 “(H) develop a national research agenda;
22 and

23 “(I) bridge the gap between research and
24 practice by translating knowledge from research
25 into practical information.

1 “(4) Of amounts made available to carry out
2 this section, not more than 4 percent shall be avail-
3 able to carry out this subsection.

4 “(n) FEDERAL RESOURCE CENTER FOR CHILDREN
5 OF PRISONERS.—There are authorized to be appropriated
6 for each of fiscal years 2006 and 2007, such sums as may
7 be necessary for the continuing activities of the Federal
8 Resource Center for Children of Prisoners, including re-
9 view of policies and practices of State and Federal correc-
10 tions to support parent-child relationships. Funds shall be
11 transmitted to the Secretary of Health and Human Serv-
12 ices to work in collaboration with the Department of Jus-
13 tice for program administration.

14 “(o) ADMINISTRATION.—Of amounts made available
15 to carry out this section, not more than 2 percent shall
16 be available for administrative expenses in carrying out
17 this section.”.

18 (d) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—Such
19 section is further amended in paragraph (1) of subsection
20 (o) (as redesignated by subsection (e)) by striking “and
21 \$16,000,000 for fiscal year 2005” and inserting
22 “\$40,000,000 for fiscal year 2006, and \$40,000,000 for
23 fiscal year 2007”.

1 **SEC. 4. TASK FORCE ON FEDERAL PROGRAMS AND ACTIVI-**2 **TIES RELATING TO REENTRY OF OFFENDERS.**

3 (a) **TASK FORCE REQUIRED.**—The Attorney General,
4 in consultation with the Secretary of Housing and Urban
5 Development, the Secretary of Labor, the Secretary of
6 Education, the Secretary of Health and Human Services,
7 the Secretary of Veterans Affairs, the Secretary of Agri-
8 culture, and the heads of such other elements of the Fed-
9 eral Government as the Attorney General considers appro-
10 priate, and in collaboration with stakeholders, service pro-
11 viders, nonprofit organizations, States, and local govern-
12 ments, shall establish an interagency task force on Federal
13 programs and activities relating to the reentry of offenders
14 into the community.

15 (b) **DUTIES.**—The task force required by subsection

16 (a) shall—

17 (1) identify such programs and activities that
18 may be resulting in overlapping or duplication of
19 services, the scope of such overlapping or dupli-
20 cation, and the relationship of such overlapping and
21 duplication to public safety, public health, and effec-
22 tiveness and efficiency;

23 (2) identify methods to improve collaboration
24 and coordination of such programs and activities;

25 (3) identify areas of responsibility in which im-
26 proved collaboration and coordination of such pro-

1 grams and activities would result in increased effec-
2 tiveness or efficiency;

3 (4) develop innovative interagency or intergov-
4 ernmental programs, activities, or procedures that
5 would improve outcomes of reentering offenders and
6 children of offenders;

7 (5) develop methods for increasing regular com-
8 munication that would increase interagency program
9 effectiveness;

10 (6) identify areas of research that can be co-
11 ordinated across agencies with an emphasis on ap-
12 plying science-based practices to support, treatment,
13 and intervention programs for reentering offenders;

14 (7) identify funding areas that should be co-
15 ordinated across agencies and any gaps in funding;
16 and

17 (8) in collaboration with the National Adult and
18 Juvenile Offender Reentry Resources Center identify
19 successful programs currently operating and collect
20 best practices in offender reentry from demonstra-
21 tion grantees and other agencies and organizations,
22 determine the extent to which such programs and
23 practices can be replicated, and make information on
24 such programs and practices available to States, lo-
25 calities, nonprofit organizations, and others.

1 (c) REPORT.—Not later than 1 year after the date
2 of the enactment of this Act, the task force required by
3 subsection (a) shall submit a report, including rec-
4 ommendations, to Congress on barriers to reentry. The re-
5 port shall identify Federal and other barriers to successful
6 reentry of offenders into the community and analyze the
7 effects of such barriers on offenders and on children and
8 other family members of offenders, including—

9 (1) admissions and evictions from Federal hous-
10 ing programs;

11 (2) child support obligations and procedures;

12 (3) Social Security benefits, Veterans benefits,
13 food stamps, and other forms of Federal public as-
14 sistance;

15 (4) Medicaid and Medicare procedures, require-
16 ments, regulations, and guidelines;

17 (5) education programs, financial assistance,
18 and full civic participation;

19 (6) TANF program funding criteria and other
20 welfare benefits;

21 (7) employment;

22 (8) reentry procedures, case planning, and tran-
23 sitions of persons from the custody of the Federal
24 Bureau of Prisons to a Federal parole or probation
25 program or community corrections;

15 (d) ANNUAL REPORTS.—On an annual basis, the
16 task force required by subsection (a) shall submit to Con-
17 gress a report on the activities of the task force, including
18 specific recommendations of the task force on matters re-
19 ferred to in subsection (b).

20 SEC. 5. OFFENDER REENTRY RESEARCH.

21 (a) NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF JUSTICE.—From
22 amounts made available to carry out this Act, the National
23 Institute of Justice may conduct research on offender re-
24 entry, including—

6 (2) a study identifying a mechanism to compare
7 rates of recidivism (including re-arrest, violations of
8 parole and probation, and re-incarceration) among
9 States; and

10 (3) a study on the population of individuals re-
11 leased from custody who do not engage in recidivism
12 and the characteristics (housing, employment, treat-
13 ment, family connection) of that population.

14 (b) BUREAU OF JUSTICE STATISTICS.—From
15 amounts made available to carry out this Act, the Bureau
16 of Justice Statistics may conduct research on offender re-
17 entry, including—

23 (2) studies to determine who is returning to
24 prison or jail and which of those returning prisoners
25 represent the greatest risk to community safety;

4 (4) a national recidivism study every three
5 years; and

6 (5) a study of parole violations and revocations.

7 SEC. 6. CHILDREN OF INCARCERATED PARENTS AND FAMI-
8 LIES.

9 The Secretary of Health and Human Services may—

18 SEC. 7. ENCOURAGEMENT OF EMPLOYMENT OF FORMER
19 PRISONERS.

20 The Secretary of Labor shall take such steps as are
21 necessary to implement a program, including but not lim-
22 ited to the Employment and Training Administration, to
23 educate employers about one-stop centers, existing incen-
24 tives, including the Federal bonding program, for the hir-

1 ing of former Federal, State, or county prisoners and tax
2 credits.

3 **SEC. 8. CLARIFICATION OF AUTHORITY TO PLACE PRIS-
4 ONER IN COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS.**

5 (a) PLACE OF IMPRISONMENT.—Section 3621 of title
6 18, United States Code, is amended—

7 (1) by redesignating subsections (c) through (e)
8 as subsections (d) through (f), respectively; and

9 (2) by inserting after subsection (b) the fol-
10 lowing new subsection (c):

11 “(c) COMMUNITY CORRECTION FACILITIES.—For
12 purposes of designations made under this section, the
13 terms ‘place of the prisoner’s imprisonment’ and ‘available
14 penal or correctional facility’ do not include a community
15 corrections center, community treatment center, ‘halfway
16 house,’ or similar facility that does not confine residents
17 in the manner of a prison or jail.”.

18 (b) PRE-RELEASE CUSTODY.—Section 3624(c) of
19 title 18, United States Code, is amended—

20 (1) by striking “a reasonable part, not to ex-
21 ceed 6 months, of the last 10 per centum of the
22 term to be served” and inserting “a reasonable part
23 of the last 20 percent of the term to be served, not
24 to exceed 6 months”; and

(2) by inserting after “home confinement” the following: “for the last 20 percent of the term to be served, not to exceed 12 months”.

4 SEC. 9. USE OF VIOLENT OFFENDER TRUTH-IN-SEN-
5 TENCING GRANT FUNDING FOR DEMONSTRA-
6 TION PROJECT ACTIVITIES.

7 Section 20102(a) of the Violent Crime Control and
8 Law Enforcement Act of 1994 (42 U.S.C. 13702(a)) is
9 amended—

10 (1) in paragraph (2) by striking “and” at the
11 end;

12 (2) in paragraph (3) by striking the period at
13 the end and inserting “; and”; and

14 (3) by adding at the end the following new
15 paragraph:

16 “(4) to carry out any activity referred to in sec-
17 tion 2976(b) of the Omnibus Crime Control and
18 Safe Streets Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 3797w(b)).”.

19 SEC. 10. IMPROVEMENT OF THE RESIDENTIAL SUBSTANCE
20 ABUSE TREATMENT FOR STATE PRISONERS
21 PROGRAM.

22 (a) **DEFINITION.**—Section 1902 of the Omnibus
23 Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C.
24 3796ff-1) is amended by redesignating subsections (c)
25 through (f) as subsections (d) through (g), respectively,

1 and by inserting after subsection (b) the following new
2 subsection:

3 “(c) RESIDENTIAL SUBSTANCE ABUSE TREAT-
4 MENT.—The term ‘residential substance abuse treatment’
5 means a course of individual and group activities and
6 treatment, lasting at least 6 months, in residential treat-
7 ment facilities set apart from the general prison popu-
8 lation.”.

9 (b) REQUIREMENT FOR AFTER CARE COMPONENT.—
10 Section 1902 of such Act is further amended in subsection
11 (d) (as redesignated by subsection (a)) is amended—

12 (1) in the subsection heading, by striking “ELI-
13 GIBILITY FOR PREFERENCE WITH AFTER CARE
14 COMPONENT” and inserting “REQUIREMENT FOR
15 AFTER CARE COMPONENT”;

16 (2) by amending paragraph (1) to read as fol-
17 lows:

18 “(1) To be eligible for funding under this part,
19 a State must ensure that individuals who participate
20 in the substance abuse treatment program estab-
21 lished or implemented with assistance provided
22 under this part will be provided with aftercare serv-
23 ices.”; and

24 (3) by adding at the end the following new
25 paragraph:

1 “(4) Aftercare services required by this sub-
2 section shall be funded by the funding provided in
3 this part.”.

4 **SEC. 11. RESIDENTIAL DRUG ABUSE PROGRAM IN FEDERAL**
5 **PRISONS.**

6 Section 3621(e)(5)(A) of title 18, United States
7 Code, is amended by striking “means a course of” and
8 all that follows through the semicolon at the end and in-
9 serting the following: “means a course of individual and
10 group activities and treatment, lasting at least 6 months,
11 in residential treatment facilities set apart from the gen-
12 eral prison population;”.

13 **SEC. 12. TECHNICAL AMENDMENT TO DRUG-FREE STU-
14 **DENT LOANS PROVISION TO ENSURE THAT IT**
15 **APPLIES ONLY TO OFFENSES COMMITTED**
16 **WHILE RECEIVING FEDERAL AID.****

17 Section 484(r)(1) of the Higher Education Act of
18 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1091(r)(1)) is amended by striking “A
19 student” and all that follows through “table:” and insert-
20 ing the following: “A student who is convicted of any of-
21 fense under any Federal or State law involving the posses-
22 sion or sale of a controlled substance for conduct that oc-
23 curred during a period of enrollment for which the student
24 was receiving any grant, loan, or work assistance under
25 this title shall not be eligible to receive any grant, loan,

1 or work assistance under this title from the date of that
2 conviction for the period of time specified in the following
3 table.”.

4 **SEC. 13. MENTORING GRANTS TO NONPROFIT ORGANIZA-**
5 **TIONS.**

6 (a) **AUTHORITY TO MAKE GRANTS.**—From amounts
7 made available to carry out this section, the Attorney Gen-
8 eral in collaboration with the Department of Labor shall
9 make grants to nonprofit organizations for the purpose of
10 providing mentoring and other transitional services essen-
11 tial to reintegrating ex-offenders.

12 (b) **USE OF FUNDS.**—Funds for the mentoring
13 grants may be expended for—

14 (1) mentoring of adult and juvenile offenders
15 during incarceration, through transition back to the
16 community and post release; and

17 (2) transitional services to assist in the re-
18 integration of ex-offenders into the community.

19 (c) **APPLICATION.**—To apply for a grant under this
20 section, a nonprofit organization shall submit an applica-
21 tion to the Attorney General based on criteria developed
22 by the Attorney General in consultation with the Secretary
23 of Labor and the Secretary of Housing and Urban Devel-
24 opment.

1 (d) STRATEGIC PERFORMANCE OUTCOMES.—The At-
2 torney General shall require each applicant to identify spe-
3 cific performance outcomes related to the long-term goal
4 of stabilizing communities by reducing recidivism and re-
5 integrating ex-offenders into society.

6 (e) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There
7 are authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section
8 \$15,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2006 and 2007.

9 **SEC. 14. CARLIE'S LAW.**

10 (a) PROBATION.—Section 3565(b) of title 18, United
11 States Code, is amended—

12 (1) by striking “or” at the end of paragraph
13 (3); and

14 (2) by inserting after paragraph (4) the fol-
15 lowing:

16 “(5) commits a crime of violence against, or an
17 offense that consists of or is intended to facilitate
18 unlawful sexual contact (as defined in section 2246)
19 with, a person who has not attained the age of 16
20 years;”.

21 (b) SUPERVISED RELEASE.—Section 3583(g) of title
22 18, United States Code, is amended—

23 (1) by striking “or” at the end of paragraph
24 (3); and

(2) by inserting after paragraph (4) the following:

3 “(5) commits a crime of violence against, or an
4 offense that consists of or is intended to facilitate
5 unlawful sexual contact (as defined in section 2246)
6 with, a person who has not attained the age of 16
7 years;”.

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