

May 3rd, 2018

Second Chance Act

Responding to the FY2018 Solicitation for the Addressing
the Needs of Incarcerated Parents with Minor Children
Program

Speakers

- **Angela Parker**, *Program Manager*
Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, U.S.
Department of Justice
- **Derek Lowry**, *Policy Analyst*
Corrections & Reentry, The Council of State Governments Justice
Center

Overview

**Introduction to The Council of State Governments
Justice Center and The National Reentry Resource
Center**

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Introduction to The Council of State Governments Justice Center and the National Reentry Resource Center

The Council of State Governments (CSG) Justice Center

- The CSG Justice Center provides practical, nonpartisan research-driven strategies and tools to increase public safety and strengthen communities.



Justice Center

THE COUNCIL OF STATE GOVERNMENTS

www.csjjusticecenter.org



@csjjusticecenter
@CSGJC



Second Chance Act

- Signed into law on April 8, 2008.
- Authorizes grants to state, local, and tribal governments and nonprofit organizations to support programs, policies and practices that reduce recidivism.



Adults who participated in correctional education programs were shown to have, on average, a 43% less likelihood of **recidivating**, and were 13% more likely to obtain **employment** upon their release from incarceration.

10 Years Of
#SecondChanceAct

Davis, Leneida, Jennifer L. Brink, Robert Brink, Malcolm S. Williams, Susan Terrien, Jeremy N. Y. Miller, Jessica Swadlow, and Paul S. Morrongiolo. High Education In Correctional Institutions, and Where Do We Get from Here? The Results of a Comprehensive Evaluation. Santa Monica, CA: RAND Corporation, 2014. https://www.rand.org/pubs/research_reports/RR104.html. Also available in print form.

“The [officers] were more understanding and culturally sensitive—they **pushed us to do better**. And because of that, the guys in the program felt empowered. They’d set up their own study groups and help each other stay focused and out of trouble.”

10 Years Of
#SecondChanceAct

CURTIS
HEAD IT INSTRUCTOR AT A TECHNOLOGY TRAINING SCHOOL,
GRADUATE OF A SECOND CHANCE ACT-FUNDED VOCATIONAL PROGRAM

SCA Grant Funding



\$100 million
in SCA Funding

204 nonprofit
community-based
organizations

46 states and
the District of
Columbia

The National Reentry Resource Center (NRRC)

csgjusticecenter.org/nrrc

- Authorized by the passage of the Second Chance Act (SCA) in April 2008 and launched by the Bureau of Justice Assistance in October 2009
- NRRC staff have worked with nearly 800 SCA grantees, including 40 state corrections agencies.
- The NRRC provides individualized, intensive, and targeted technical assistance training and distance learning to support SCA grantees.

The screenshot shows the homepage of the National Reentry Resource Center. At the top left is the logo, a stylized 'N' made of colorful squares. To its right is the text 'the NATIONAL REENTRY RESOURCE CENTER'. In the top right corner, there is a blue button that says 'Do You Need Reentry Services?'. Below the logo, there is a 'FEATURED' section with a video player showing a group of people in a meeting. To the right of the video is a text block titled 'Watch: Gov. Reynolds of Iowa Meets Face to Face with People Incarcerated at a Maximum Security Facility'. Below this is a 'RECENT POSTS' section with three entries, each with a title, a date, and a 'Read More' link. At the bottom, there is a 'TOPICS' section with a grid of 20 icons representing various subjects: Community Supervision: Probation and Parole, Correctional Education, Correctional Supervision: Prisons and Jails, Criminal Records, Employment, Family Engagement, Health Policy, Housing, Law Enforcement, Mental Health, Mentoring and Community Partnership, Program Quality and Performance Measurement, Risk and Need Principles, Sex Offender Treatment, Substance Use Treatment, Tribal Affairs, Victim Engagement, and Youth and Young Adults.

NRRC Objectives

Provide a one-stop, interactive source of current, user-friendly reentry information.

Identify, document, and promote evidence-based practices.

Advance the reentry field through training, distance learning, and knowledge development.

Deliver individualized, targeted technical assistance to the Second Chance Act grantees.

National Reentry Resource Center (NRRC)



**Sign up for the monthly newsletter
at csgjusticecenter.org/subscribe**

- Highlights of SCA grantees
- Funding opportunities
- New publications and resources
- Events and news

Second Chance Act Spotlight



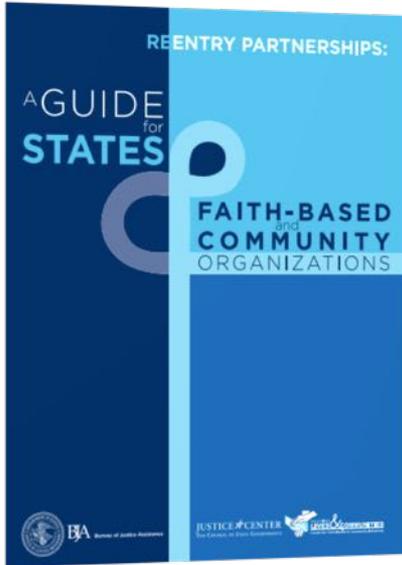
Britney Stembridge remembers the moment last year when she took a pen to the dotted line of her Pathfinders contract, where she committed to participate in reentry programming and prioritize her recovery ... After five years of battling addiction, Stembridge said, "I knew I had to do this, because I was losing everything."

[Read more.](#)

**PUTTING PEOPLE WITH
CRIMINAL RECORDS TO WORK**
A NATIONAL BUSINESS ROUNDTABLE

The White House
FEBRUARY 27, 2018

NRRC Resources



MAY 2012

THE WORKFORCE INNOVATION AND OPPORTUNITY ACT

What Corrections and Reentry Agencies Need to Know

What is the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act?
The Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (WIOA)—which was signed into law in 2014 and implemented by states in July 2016—is the nation's primary source of federal funding for workforce development. Its main goal is to provide job seekers with the assistance needed to obtain employment and to meet employers' needs for qualified workers. WIOA prioritizes employment services for veterans, recipients of public assistance, economically disadvantaged youth and adults, including people who are homeless, people with criminal records, and people who have limited basic skills and work experience, in addition to funding services for other populations. The U.S. Department of Labor (DOL) requires states to report on the number of people receiving WIOA-funded services according to the barrier to employment they face, such as homelessness or a criminal record.

WIOA replaces the Workforce Investment Act (WIA) of 1998 and aims to better connect the workforce system with the education system and create effective responses to economic and labor markets challenges at the local, state, and national levels.¹

How WIOA Funding Works
Each state receives WIOA funding based on a formula that considers the size of the state's labor force, its unemployment rate, and the size of its economically disadvantaged youth and adult populations.

These funds are administered under four titles:

- Title I—Workforce Development Activities, administered by DOL
- Title II—Adult Education and Literacy, administered by the U.S. Department of Education (DoEd)
- Title III—Wagner-Peyser Act of 1933, administered by DOL
- Title IV—Rehabilitation Act of 1973, administered by DoEd

A governor-appointed workforce development board (WDB) then oversees how each state's WIOA funds are applied. In March 2016, governors of all 50 states submitted WIOA plans to DOL's Employment and Training Administration (ETA/JTA), describing their goals and strategies for the use of WIOA funds and how they might pursue opportunities to coordinate services with other state and federal programs.²

1. For more information about WIOA, visit www.dhs.gov/wioa.
2. All state plans can be found at www.dhs.gov/plan-implementation-reports/wioa-state-plans.



Planning for Sustainability: Supporting Community Based Reentry Programs

NOVEMBER 30, 2016

This webinar discusses strategies and recommendations for sustaining reentry programs initiated by community-based organizations. With a particular focus on programs that incorporate mentors, presenters discuss how to consider sustainability throughout the program-development process beginning in the planning phase. Topics include leveraging multiple funding streams from public and private sources, asset mapping, and how to build an agency's profile in the field and community.

April 2017

THE INTEGRATED REENTRY AND EMPLOYMENT STRATEGIES PILOT PROJECT:

Four Questions Communities Should Consider When Implementing a Collaborative Approach

Introduction
Employment can play a critical role in reducing recidivism, but many communities struggle to find the enough resources for corrections, reentry, and workforce development practitioners to provide every adult leaving prison or jail with the services they need to ensure their likelihood of reoffending and increase their level of job readiness.

Some jurisdictions have made significant progress in implementing both recidivism reduction and employment strategies, but these efforts are often made with limited coordination. An integrated approach is needed to ensure that criminal justice and workforce development systems utilize their available resources to help that reduce recidivism and improve the employability of their shared population. *The Integrated Reentry and Employment Strategies (IRE)* white paper helps policymakers, administrators, and practitioners collaboratively determine if resources are focused on the right people, using the right interventions, at the right time.

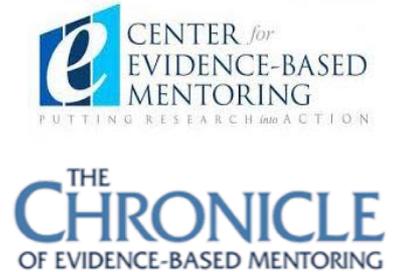
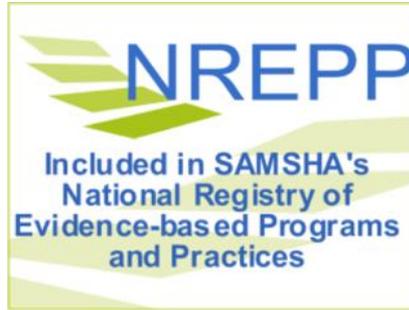
The IRE pilot project was designed to test innovative approaches to working recidivism and increasing job readiness for people returning from incarceration and to identify successful strategies for integrating reentry and employment programming. The pilot project focuses on operationalizing a kind of cross-system coordination among corrections, reentry, and workforce development agencies on a wide-scale basis in the field. The intent of the pilot project is to test the viability of a collaborative approach to reentry and employment outcomes that requires. Thus, the pilot project has the potential to influence both conventional and workforce development programming across the country by providing a replicable framework for organizing cross-system collaboration in a cost-effective way.



To help corrections, reentry, and workforce development administrators and practitioners navigate the complex issues related to coordinated planning and service delivery, the Council of State Governments Justice Center, in collaboration with expert practitioners and researchers, developed a white paper on integrating reentry and employment strategies using a cross-sector discussion and service meeting tool. The work was conducted with the leadership and support of a public-private partnership involving the U.S. Department of Justice Bureau of Justice Assistance and the Anne E. Casey Foundation, with guidance from the U.S. Department of Labor's Employment and Training Administration.

csgjusticecenter.org/nrrc

Additional Resources



Introduction to The Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention

Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention

Mission Statement:

The Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) provides national leadership, coordination, and resources to prevent and respond to juvenile delinquency and victimization. OJJDP supports states and communities in their efforts to develop and implement effective and coordinated prevention and intervention programs and to improve the juvenile justice system so that it protects public safety, holds justice-involved youth appropriately accountable, and provides treatment and rehabilitative services tailored to the needs of juveniles and their families.

OJJDP



www.OJJDP.gov



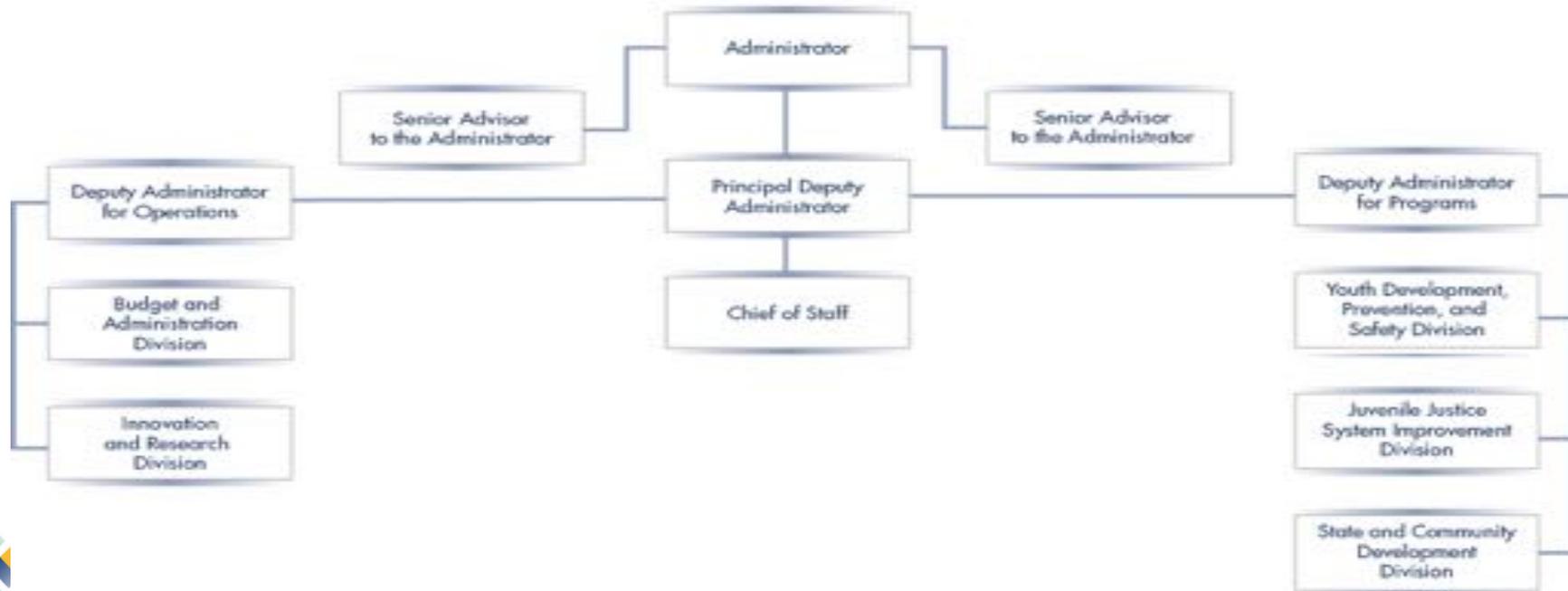
[@OJPOJJDP](https://twitter.com/OJPOJJDP)

Our Vision

The Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) envisions a nation where our children are healthy, educated, and free from violence. If they come into contact with the juvenile justice system, the contact should be rare, fair, and beneficial to them.

OJJDP's Organizational Structure

Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention



OJJDP Program Divisions

- **Juvenile Justice System Improvement Division:** Administers policies and programs that connect directly with the juvenile justice system
- **State and Community Development Division:** Administers OJJDP's formula and block grants and major Department of Justice policy and program initiatives
- **Youth Development, Prevention, and Safety Division:** Administers policies and programs that focus on positive youth development and protecting children against victimization

OJJDP Improves Outcomes for Individuals and Families Impacted by the Criminal Justice System

- The [Second Chance Act \(P.L. 110-199\)](#) was designed to improve outcomes for people returning to communities from prisons, jails, and juvenile facilities.
- This first-of-its-kind legislation authorizes federal grants to government agencies and nonprofit organizations to provide employment assistance, substance addiction treatment, housing, family programming, mentoring, victims support, and other services to reduce recidivism and protect public safety.

Grant Award Information

OJJDP Solicitation

- **OJJDP Fiscal Year 2018 SCA Addressing the Needs of Incarcerated Parents with Minor Children program**
- Application due May 22nd, 2018

Award Information

- Up to 6 awards
- Each grant is up to \$750,000
- 36-month performance period
 - Begins Oct. 1, 2018

Solicitation is available at:

<https://www.ojjdp.gov/grants/solicitations/FY2018/SCACOIP.pdf>

Applications are due on **May 22, 2018.**

Program Goals & Objectives

- Assist states and localities in developing or expanding services to meet the needs of incarcerated parents and their children
- Support the delivery of transitional reentry services upon release to reduce recidivism and prevent violent crime
- Strengthen relationships between incarcerated parents and their children

Program Goals & Objectives (2)

- Reduce the incarcerated parent's behavioral infractions during incarceration and recidivism after release
- Provide services that foster positive youth development for Children of Incarcerated Parents (COIP)
- Enhance child-parent communication

Eligibility

Eligible applicants are limited to states (including territories) and units of local government, and OJJDP welcomes applications that involve two or more entities; however, the state or the locality must be the applicant and the others must be proposed as subrecipients. The applicant must be the entity with primary responsibility for conducting and leading the program.

Priority Considerations & Successful Applicants

Successful applicants will address the needs of incarcerated parents and their children through reentry and transitional services.

Evidence-Based Programs and Practices

OJJDP and the NRRC strongly emphasize the use of data and evidence in policymaking and program development in criminal justice, juvenile justice, and crime victim services.

Application Components

- Project abstract
- Program narrative
- Statement of the problem
- Goals, objectives, and performance measures
- Budget

Mandatory Project Components

- Memorandum of Understanding with corrections
- Integration of risk and needs assessment
- Baseline recidivism rate
- Plan to measure outcomes

Target Population

- Medium- to high-risk individuals as identified using a validated assessment tool
- Aged 18 or older and convicted as an adult with minor children younger than age 18
- Incarcerated in a state, local, or tribal prison or jail at the time of enrollment in the program
(For federally recognized Indian tribes, participants may be housed in a tribal, regional, county, or local jail pursuant to state or tribal law)

Allowable Uses of Funds

- Validated criminogenic risk and needs assessments
 - Assessments should address changeable risk factors that are proven through research to affect recidivism, such as antisocial peers or poor work/school performance
- Sustained case planning/management before and after release
- Cognitive behavioral interventions
- Medical, mental illness, and substance addition treatment
- Educational, literacy, and vocational training services
- Job readiness and placement services
- Housing and homelessness support services, including permanent supportive services
- Gender-responsive, trauma-informed, and culture-based services

Allowable Uses of Funds (2)

- Facilitating the acquisition of identification
- Veteran-specific services
- Programs enhancing family reunification
- Pre- and/or post-release mentoring
- Increasing access to health benefits
- Staff training, coaching, and performance evaluations on adopted evidence-based practices and working with reentry populations
- Resources to support civil legal aid
- Development or use of an existing data system

Review Criteria

Selection Criteria	Weight
Statement of the problem	20%
Project design & implementation	40%
Capabilities & competencies	20%
Goals, Objectives, and Performance Measures	10%
Budget	10%

See pages 28 through 32 of the solicitation for the full list of requirements.

Additional Resources

Helpdesk Contact Information

OJP Award Online Resources

OJP Grants 101: <http://www.ojp.gov/grants101/>

OJP Funding Resource Center: <http://ojp.gov/funding/index.htm>

OJP Standard Forms and Instruction

<http://ojp.gov/funding/Apply/Forms.htm>

Office of Justice Programs, Office of the Chief Financial Officer helpdesk

(800) 458-0786

Grants Management System Helpdesk

1-888-549-9901 Option 3

Connect with OJP

Go to **ojjdp.gov** and click on "**E-News**" to access these and other free online resources. Subscribe to *OJJDP News @ a Glance* and JUVJUST, follow us on Twitter, like us on Facebook, and visit the official Office of Justice Programs YouTube channel.



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youtube.com/user/OJPOCOM

Questions and Answers



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Thank You!

Join our distribution list to receive National Reentry
Resource Center Updates!

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Solicitation is available at:

[https://www.ojjdp.gov/grants/solicitations/FY2018/SCAC
OIP.pdf](https://www.ojjdp.gov/grants/solicitations/FY2018/SCAC
OIP.pdf)

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