

The Second Chance Act of 2007

House and Senate Side-by-Side Bill Comparison

November 2007

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 both the House (H.R. 1593) and Senate (S. 1060). The chart below summarizes the major provisions of this legislation, and compares the bills as introduced in each chamber. The full text of both bills is available online at <http://thomas.loc.gov>.

Provision	Description	House (H.R. 1593)*	Senate (S. 1060)**
Demonstration Grants	Provides grants to states and local governments that may be used for re-entry initiatives.	<i>Language the same, except for the omission of the recidivism hard target.</i> \$55 million	<i>Re-entry plan for grantees must include details for reducing recidivism by 10 percent over two years.</i> \$50 million
<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.	<i>Identical Provisions</i>	
Mentoring Grants	Provides grants to nonprofit organizations to provide mentoring and other transitional services to adult and juvenile offenders reentering the community	\$15 million	\$15 million
Responsible Reintegration of Ex-offenders	Authorizes grants to nonprofit organizations for transitional services to assist eligible ex-offenders in obtaining and retaining employment in coordination with One-Stop partners established under the Workforce Investment Act of 1998.	\$20 million	\$20 million
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	\$10 million
Research Provisions			
Reentry Research	Authorizes the NIJ and BJS to conduct research	\$10 million	\$1 million

	on recidivism, children of incarcerated parents, prevalence of mental illness and other areas.		
	Provides grants to states on parole or post-incarceration supervision and revocations.		\$1 million
<i>Collateral Sanctions study</i>	Creates a study to determine and compile the collateral consequences of convictions for criminal offenses.	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	<i>Identical provisions</i>	<i>Identical provisions</i>
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.	<i>Identical provisions</i>	<i>Identical provisions</i>
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.	\$10 million	<i>Such Sums</i>
Offender Reentry Substance Abuse and Criminal Justice Collaboration Program	Grants for demonstration programs to reduce drug use and recidivism for long-term substance abusers	\$15 million	\$ 25 million
	Grants for demonstration programs by local partnerships to reduce illegal drug demand by providing drug treatment.		
	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.		
	New pharmacological drug treatment		
Education and Jobs			
Career training	Authorizes the Attorney General to make grants to States, local units of government and Indian	\$10 million	<i>Not Included</i>

	tribes to provide technology career training to prisoners		
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.	\$5 million	\$15 million
Children and Families			
Family-based substance abuse treatment	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	\$ 15 million
Children of incarcerated parents	Requires the Attorney General, in consultation with the Secretary 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.	<i>Identical provisions</i>	<i>Identical provisions</i>
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.	<i>Identical provisions</i>	<i>Identical provisions</i>
Improving federal offender re-entry	Requires the Director of the Bureau of Prisons to establish a comprehensive prisoner reentry program. The program also may include incentives for prisoners to participate in the re-entry program.	\$5 million	\$5 million
	Authorizes a new pilot program to permit release of certain non-violent offenders over the age of 65 under certain conditions in order to reduce prison overcrowding and medical care expenses.		\$5 million
Prisoner Positive Influence Program	Authorizes a program for eligible offenders to educate and intervene juvenile offenders and at-risk juveniles on the consequences of criminal activity.	<i>Not Included</i>	<i>Such Sums</i>

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.	<i>Identical provisions</i>	<i>Identical provisions</i>
Total Annual Authorization:		\$165 million	\$162 million

* H.R. 1593 as considered on the suspension calendar on 11/13/2007

** S.1060 as reported out of the Senate Judiciary Committee on 8/2/2007

For additional resources please visit the Justice Center Website at http://justicecenter.csg.org/government_affairs/ or The Reentry Policy Council website at http://www.reentrypolicy.org/government_affairs/second_chance_act.