

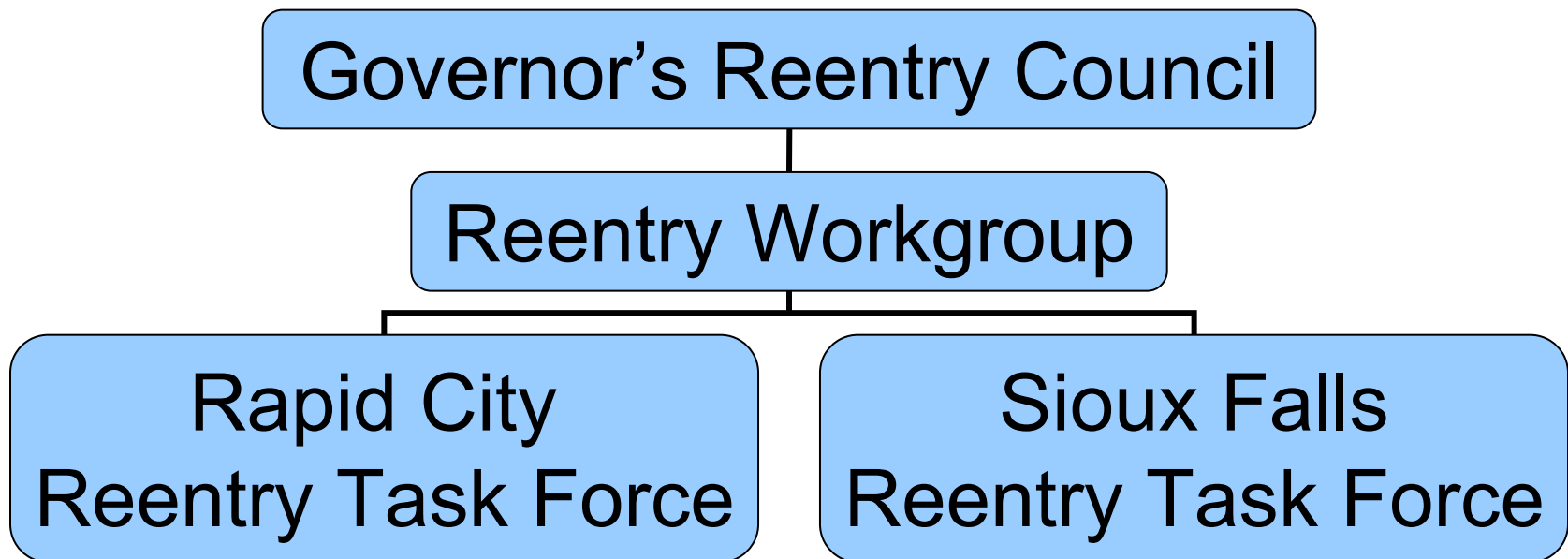
South Dakota Adult Reentry Initiative

September 24, 2009 Program Outline

Precipitating Factors

- Volume of offenders/costs
 - 1 in 31 Nationally; 1 in 40 South Dakota
 - 47.5% increase in prison population over last decade
 - 222% increase in parole population in last decade
 - State DOC budget more than doubled in last decade
 - Recidivism Rates:
 - 29.9% - 12 months
 - 39.3% - 24 months
 - 44.8% - 36 months
- Numbers and negative impact can be reduced
 - Most inmates are not first felons – many have prior admissions
 - Research supports that recidivism can be reduced through specific practices
 - Focus on Reentry as a means to reduce recidivism
- Federal Second Chance Act grant opportunity

Governor's Reentry Council



Governor's Reentry Council

● ROLES & RESPONSIBILITIES

- Meet at least once a year
- Provide helpful input
 - Be candid – Tell us how we can improve
- Provide the assistance of your staff
 - Support the Reentry Workgroup
 - Be unselfish with your resources
- Help to educate others

Reentry Workgroup

- Assistance to the Council
- Implementation Team
- Cannot achieve reduction in recidivism without sustained collaboration in planning, development, implementation and evaluation
- Agencies that provide services to reentering offenders
 - Information gathering and analysis
 - Identification of service gaps and means to address gaps
 - Establishment of priorities
 - Identification of barriers and means to address

Sections 4 and 6 of Executive Order #2009-02

Page 22 of Reentry Project five-Year Strategic Plan

Second Chance Act Grant

- \$749,749 federal funds; \$374,986 cash match; \$374,860 in-kind match per year
- Renewable for an additional two years
- 75% of the grant is budgeted for contractual services
- Staff supported by the grant include a Project Manager; two Local Site Coordinators and a Transition Case Manager
- Program sites are Sioux Falls and Rapid City
- Goal is to reduce recidivism by 50% over 5 years

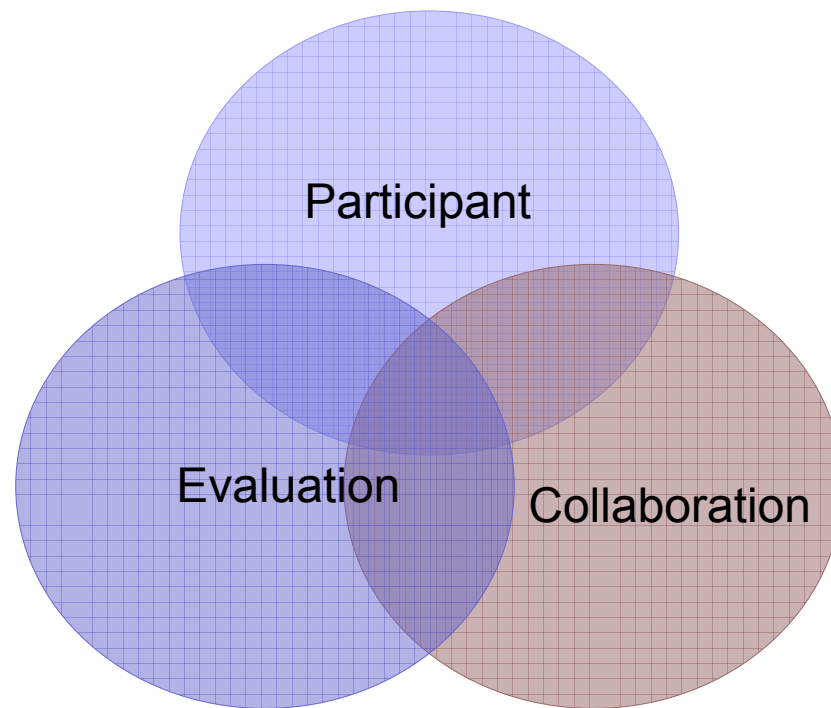
Key Groups/Staff

- Governor's Reentry Council
- Reentry Workgroup
- Two local Reentry Task Forces
- Reentry Project Management Team
 - Director of Grants and Research
 - Director of Parole
 - Deputy Secretary
 - Project Manager
- Reentry Project Staff
 - *Project Manager*
 - *Transition Case Manager*
 - *Two local site coordinators*
- Existing Staff
 - Community based (parole)
 - Institutional based
 - Administrative
 - DOC, DHS
 - *Institutional Reentry Team*

Key Precepts

- Public Safety – recidivism reduction serves public safety and sound reentry provisions reduce recidivism
- Evidence Based Practices – there are practices that are proven to reduce recidivism that can be applied to how we do reentry
- Collaboration – state department level, state and local level, government and private sector, institutional and community corrections

Reentry Program Focus



Key Program Components

Participant Focus

- Assess to identify risks for re-offense and needs that can be addressed
 - LSI-R and Admission Assessments
 - Programs toward attitude and behavior change
- Provide programs in prison
 - Availability (does it exist?)
 - Access (can the inmate access it?)
- Plan what programs and services will be needed on parole prior to release from prison
 - Services to ensure basic needs can be met (housing, food, transportation, child care, medical)
- Provide programs and services in community
 - Availability and Access

Key Program Components

Evaluation Focus

- Nov – Jan release cohort to evaluate system function
- Evaluate Institutional Assessments and Case Planning
- Evaluate Institutional Programming i.e. impact on criminogenic risk and needs
- Evaluate Community Assessments and Case Planning
- Evaluate Community Programming
- Based on assessment outcomes, revise assessment, case planning and programming to improve alignment with recidivism reduction strategies
- Project Assessment/outcome/impact
- Logic Model Assessment components

Key Program Components

Evaluation Focus

- Parallel internal evaluation
 - Common parole conditions violated of recent revocations
 - Community Risk Level compared to parole revocations
 - Overall level
 - Individual elements
 - Revocations by Office/Agent
 - Violation Autopsies – why failing and what services may allow them to remain in community
 - On-going

Key Program Components

Collaboration Focus

- Information exchange ↔DOC and Teams
 - Monthly to annual meetings
- Pool Resources (Community, Transition and Institutional)
- PR on importance of sound reentry
- Identify and address barriers to successful reentry
- Staff Training
- Legislative initiatives
- Annual Report of Council's work

Tasks

Immediate:

- Hire Project Director
- Identify target population
- Develop program model
- Develop additional transition housing capacity
- Data, who is actually recidivating and what are their needs?

New Development:

- Female offender diversion program
- Mentoring capacity
- Legislative
- Fatherhood/parenting/relationship development
- Domestic violence programming

Tasks

Provide services in known gaps:

- Institutional Based
 - Cognitive behavioral groups
 - Employability
 - GED
- Community Based
 - Mental Health services & case management
 - CD treatment, case management and aftercare
 - Employability
 - Housing – Transitional and start up assistance

Enhance existing structures:

- Admission Assessment
- Case and Release Planning
- PDR review/revision
- MAPS
- Policy Revisions
- Staff Training

Possible Program Model

- LSI-R, Admission assessment, IPD
 - Perhaps add relationships/mentoring element to IPD
- Access institutional programs through existing processes (assessment, IPD and MAPS)
- Six months from parole TCM review
 - Rapid City or Sioux Falls residence
 - LSI- R score of XXXX
 - Community Risk Assessment of XXXX
 - Specific elements of LSI-R or CRA elevated
 - Service needs
 - History of recidivism/supervision failure
 - Currently in CTP
- Referral/case management coordination with locals
 - Transition Program part of Supervision Accountability Plan