

**City of Rapid City – Reentry Program
Second Chance Act Grant**

Program Clients

Total	299
Active	81
SCA Eligible	142

The City of Rapid – Reentry Program is sustained entirely by a federal Second Chance Act (SCA) grant administered by the State. The SCA grant program budget includes program operating expenses and client expenses for basic needs. The SCA grant State budget includes client expenses for mental health services, chemical dependency treatment, and housing. SCA grant disbursement requests for housing are originated by the City of Rapid City - Reentry Program Coordinator.

2011 SCA Grant Disbursements [Program not operating at capacity Jan. 2011—April 2011] Clients Served

Housing [from State budget]	\$ 59,284.91	47
Employment (work clothes/tools)	\$ 0.00 [CAP had funding to meet this need in 2011]	0
Transportation (bus passes, bikes)	\$ 1,428.48	37
Healthcare (co-pays, Rx, eye exam/glasses)	\$ 2,110.93	16
Identification (birth cert., State ID, reinstatement fees)	\$ 810.70	20

2012 SCA Grant Disbursements [YTD as of May 1, 2012] Clients Served

Housing [from State budget]	\$ 24,771.40	25
Employment	\$ 1,909.19	16
Transportation	\$ 584.61	18
Healthcare	\$ 2,565.00	18
Identification	\$ 615.50	14

2012 SCA Grant Program Budget

Client Budget	\$ 25,000.00
Operating Budget	\$ 55,961.00
Total Budget	\$ 80,961.00

Second Chance Act - Goal #3

50% Recidivism Reduction in 5 years

Data Look	Releases	12 Month Recidivism Rate
2009	2007	29.9%
2010	2008	31.2%
2011	2009	28.7*
2012	2010	28.1% (target) 25.9%
2013	2011	25.0% (target)
2014	2012	21.8% (target)
2015	2013	18.8% (target)
2016	2014	15.6% (goal)

What Does Reentry Cost?

In fiscal year 2011, the average daily adult population count among South Dakota Dept. of Corrections institutions was 342 inmates. The average daily cost to house one inmate was nearly \$48. This amounts to over 60 million of South Dakota's hard-earned tax dollars depleted on State inmates alone each year.

South Dakota Dept. of Corrections statistics indicate a recidivism rate of 45% within 3 years. In fiscal year 2011, 2888 inmates were released. According to these statistics, 13% of those released will be rearrested for committing new crimes or parole violations and return to prison—costing South Dakota tax payers a whopping \$62,490 per day for nearly 38% of the total amount spent on inmates in SDDCO institutions.

Many communities across the nation are now achieving a 50% reduction in recidivism with evidence-based reentry programming. In partnership with the State of South Dakota, the City of Rapid City aims to rival their success with the same proven practices. Ultimately, tax dollars saved by reducing recidivism can be recaptured to sustain vital reentry programming, further decreasing crime in our community, and ensuring Rapid City is one of the safest and most socially responsible cities in the nation.

Learn More About Reentry

Visit these informative websites:

U.S. Department of Justice,
Office of Justice Programs
www.reentry.gov

National Reentry Resource Center
www.nationalreentryresourcecenter.org

Reentry Policy Council,
Council of State Governments,
Justice Center – Second Chance Act
www.reentrypolicy.org/government_affairs/second_chance_act

Community Education

One of the primary goals of the City of Rapid City's Community Development Division is to educate the public on this program. To receive more information or to schedule a presentation, please contact:

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Reentry Program Coordinator

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City Of Rapid City

Reentry Program





The reentry initiative in Rapid City was spearheaded by Chief Steve Allender of the Rapid City Police Department in 2008. He

believed that the reintegration of ex-offenders returning to our community was consistent with the goals of the Department to decrease crime and increase public safety in Rapid City. Chief Allender had the vision, the wherewithal, and the readiness to dedicate the human and financial resources necessary to launch and develop a program.

With Chief Allender's support, implementing evidence-based reentry practices quickly became a community-wide collaborative effort. A task force of local agencies was organized to examine the most successful programs in the nation, create a program design most suitable to Rapid City's unique community profile, and integrate vital supportive services among the agencies. The City of Rapid City Reentry Program was eventually established under the direction of the City of Rapid City Community Development Division—making Rapid City the first community in the state to make reentry a top social, public safety, and economic priority.

Then in 2009, the City of Rapid City partnered with the State of South Dakota Dept. of Corrections and was awarded *Second Chance Act* grant funding. This Federal funding expands services to State parolees with the goal of reducing recidivism statewide by 10% each year

for 5 years. After the first year, South Dakota's programming became recognized as among the best in the nation, and South Dakota was selected as one of only 8 states to receive continued Federal funding. This all came to fruition with the collaboration and commitment of 42 local stakeholders—guided by the vision of Chief Allender of the Rapid City Police Department.

What Do Reentry Programs Do?

The goal of reentry programs is to ensure supports are in place to help people in transition from jail or prison become healthy, productive, and law-abiding citizens once they are released to the community. Ideally, this involves developing a release plan and coordinating services several months prior to their release. Imagine losing everything in your life and starting from scratch with little to no resources or support. This is the reality for most people returning to our community from jail or prison.

Help is needed with family reunification, housing, employment, transportation, healthcare, and simply adjusting to life with responsibilities again. Often basic necessities such as food, clothing, or even a toothbrush are lacking as well. And the majority of people entangled in the criminal justice system have substance abuse issues necessitating some level of aftercare to help them remain stable while coping with the tremendous stress associated with reentry.

Mentoring has been identified as one of the most crucial supports. Generally lacking are reliable sources of positive influence among peers or family to encourage, not hinder, the development of essential life skills and attitudes that change criminogenic behavior and promote living as a productive member of society. In the context of a multifaceted reentry program, research has demonstrated that the practical and emotional support provided by mentors during the most critical period (60 days to 1 year) markedly reduces recidivism. Individuals who were mentored were nearly 40% less likely to recidivate within the first year.

How Do Reentry Programs Make Us Safer?

According to 2008 statistics; 17.8% (600) of the inmates incarcerated in the South Dakota State corrections system were from Pennington Co. This is strikingly disproportionate to the population of our community. In comparison, Minnehaha Co. contributed 24.5% (826) of the inmates, but has a population nearly 70% greater than Pennington Co.

Nationally, according to the Bureau of Justice Statistics, 52% of people released from prison will return to prison within 3 years. Reentry programs across the nation have been successful in reducing this recidivism rate by 50%. The reduction in additional victims of crime alone warrant making reentry programs a priority for communities across the country.