SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION NO. 38–COMMITTEE ON LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS AND OPERATIONS

MAY 21, 2003

Referred to Committee on Legislative Affairs and Operations

SUMMARY—Directs Legislative Commission to conduct interim study of transitional housing for released offenders. (BDR R-1344)

EXPLANATION - Matter in bolded italics is new; matter between brackets [omitted material] is material to be omitted.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION—Directing the Legislative Commission to conduct an interim study of transitional housing for released offenders.

WHEREAS, More than 2 million people are now incarcerated in the United States, a four-fold increase over the past 25 years, and statistics show that two-thirds of those released will be rearrested within 3 years and that 40 percent will be returned to custody; and

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WHEREAS, One of the greatest challenges facing American society today is the reintegration of the more than 600,000 inmates who leave state and federal prisons to return home each year, with far-reaching consequences; and

WHEREAS, In the State of Nevada, the Department of Corrections releases over 4,800 inmates every year to return to communities that are ill-equipped to handle the many demands this places on the limited resources available; and

WHEREAS, While states and the Federal Government have allocated increasing shares of their budgets to building and operating prisons, transitional housing is an alternative that has proven to be more cost-effective and to have a positive impact on the released offenders; and

WHEREAS, When an offender is released directly back into the community from which he came, he is often returning to the friends and environment that contributed to his criminal conduct and too easily falls back into destructive patterns of behavior, which may include alcohol or drug abuse, domestic violence and gang activity,



and he may not be welcomed back into his own home because of the chaos he has caused in his family; and

WHEREAS, Many released offenders are uneducated, have poor life-management skills, and have little or no job skills, resulting in bleak futures upon their release; and

WHEREAS, Many of those released have infectious diseases, such as tuberculosis, hepatitis, HIV and AIDS, and 16 percent of offenders have some form of mental illness; and

WHEREAS, Studies have shown that offenders released into transitional housing, which provides them with food and shelter, a supportive environment, peer review, mentors, counseling, job skills and education, have fewer problems reintegrating into their communities and have a much lower rate of recidivism; and

WHEREAS, Since many released offenders have not had to make their own decisions for years and may have feelings of rage, hostility and shame, transitional housing provides the offender with a controlled environment where he is held accountable for his actions while learning how to adjust to a new living situation, thus easing his transition from prison life to community life and allowing him to become a productive member of society; and

WHEREAS, Since more than 1.5 million children in the United States have a parent in prison and a child of an inmate is five times more likely than the average child to serve time in prison as an adult, it is essential that those offenders who are parents successfully reintegrate back into their communities; and

WHEREAS, The State of Nevada recognizes the economic and social importance of transitional housing and similar programs for offenders who are released back into the community after confinement; now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED BY THE SENATE OF THE STATE OF NEVADA, THE ASSEMBLY CONCURRING, That the Legislative Commission is hereby directed to appoint an interim committee, consisting of three members of the Assembly and three members of the Senate, to conduct a study of the feasibility of implementing a program for transitional housing for felony offenders released on probation or parole or released after discharge from the Department of Corrections; and be it further

RESOLVED, That the study must include, without limitation:

1. The specific problems to be addressed while an offender is living in transitional housing, such as employment, alcohol and drug abuse, domestic violence and health issues, and the community resources available to address these problems;



2. The evaluation of other programs for transitional housing that have been successful, including, without limitation:

- (a) Programs that require offenders to give back to their communities by volunteering, such as building houses for Habitat for Humanity or counseling young people in trouble with the law; and
- (b) Programs such as the Delancey Street Foundation and the Altamont Program, where offenders are trained in such careers as culinary arts, catering, building trades, and motel and restaurant operations;
- 3. A cost comparison of keeping an offender in confinement versus releasing him to transitional housing;
- 4. The development of reentry plans for offenders scheduled for release and methods to be used to identify likely candidates for transitional housing;
- 5. The costs of building and operating a transitional housing facility, by size, by scope of service and by location;
- 6. The standards to be required of a transitional housing facility, such as organization, house rules and consequences for negative behavior, to ensure a structured, positive environment, and the varying degrees of restrictions and monitoring required for certain offenders;
- 7. Specific requirements that must be met by a transitional housing facility to receive licensing, including a review of the related requirements of state and federal agencies;
- 8. Identification of any unique or specific issues to be addressed for youthful offenders, women and the mentally ill;
- 9. Solutions to best address transitional housing for sex offenders because of the safety concerns of the community in having these offenders living in their neighborhoods and the hostility of persons in the community towards these offenders;
- 10. Methods to be used to ensure communication between transitional housing facilities and the Division of Parole and Probation of the Department of Public Safety, such as reports and methods of monitoring facilities and offenders; and
- 11. A review of the practices and resources of the Department of Corrections and the Division of Parole and Probation of the Department of Public Safety concerning the release of offenders into the community; and be it further

RESOLVED, That any recommended legislation proposed by the committee must be approved by a majority of the members of the Senate and a majority of the members of the Assembly appointed to the committee; and be it further



- RESOLVED, That the Legislative Commission shall submit a report of the results of the study and any recommendations for legislation to the 73rd Session of the Nevada Legislature.



