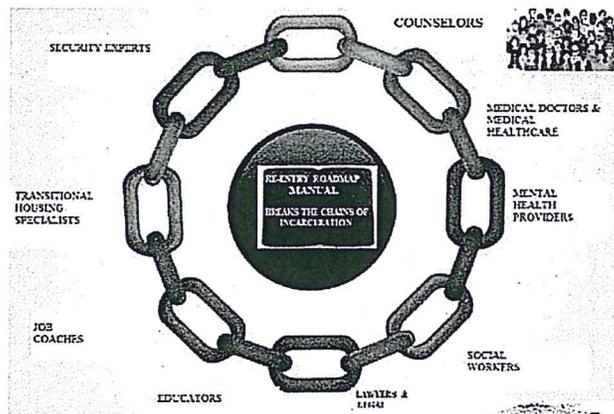


SECOND TIME AROUND RE-ENTRY ROADMAP PROGRAM



This proposal is unique as it incorporates both structural and therapeutic blended concepts that involve a holistic approach toward comprehensively treating At-risk Youths/Offenders problems instead of their symptoms. This evolutionary second-chance freedom process calls for strict accountability from top to bottom. One aspect of many similar programs is that they mean well but mostly present a “feel good” sensation that does not comprehensively help the individuals it serves. This abusive symptom in these programs virtually leaves participants on a cliff without the funding resources and professional services required to sustain the successful completion of the process. Here are the discriminators and major valuations that this program poses when compared to other programs:

1. **The Second Time Around Program provides At-risk Youths/Offenders with a holistic professional sustainable model for success. The Judge Alexander Williams, Jr. Center for Education, Justice and Ethics (Judge AW Center), the brainchild of U.S. District Judge (Retired) Alexander Williams has devoted his entire life to judicial law with very high ratings from his peers. This will be the first law-centered program that will enhance and protect At-risk Youths/Offenders.**
2. **The Judge AW Center (University of Maryland) will collaborate with the Sheriff’s Department to provide strict control and regulate the Re-entry Roadmap Program.**
3. **The Counseling aspect of the program will be centered around Maslow’s Hierarchy of Needs whose basic needs for life philosophy will be implemented through the creation of “Focus on Me” and “I Like Me” deliverables from the Re-entry Roadmap Manual. This get in touch self-evaluation will focus the At-risk Youths/Offenders on a two-step process devoted to self-improvement. Each participant in the program will undergo a pre-existing, present and post assessment to understand and embrace the reality of self-responsibility, sustainable actualization and the taking control of one’s own life.**
4. **This Program incorporates a holistic and collective intervention by Medical Doctors, Mental Health Providers, Law and Jurisprudence Support, Social Case Workers, Educational/Career Technical Training, Job Coaching and Housing Support.**
5. **A 24/7 hotline will be available for the At-risk Youths/Offenders.**
6. **A network will be created to address short term and long-term needs of At-risk Youths/Offenders.**
7. **Medical Doctors will focus on the health needs and mental health of all participants.**
8. **Social Workers will create tailored casework strategies for success.**

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9. Psychologist's tailored programs will attend to the addictive needs and mental stability of each participant.
10. This Roadmap Re-entry Manual program will become a living breathing program that evolves to meet the needs of current participants and future At-risk Youths/Offender's needs.

RECIDIVISM

In the table below, Prince George's County shows an increase in recidivism from FY2018 through FY2019.

Prince George's County

**Number of Suspensions and Expulsions by Major Offense Category
2018-2019 In-School and Out-of-School Suspensions and Expulsions
Maryland Public Schools**

Description of Data	Total	Attendance	Dangerous Substances	Weapons	Attacks/Threats/Fighting	Arson/Fire/Explosives	Sex Offenses	Disrespect/Disruption	Other
All	15,211	0	913	315	6,833	138	295	6,234	483
Male	10,350	0	683	228	4,623	109	221	4,141	346
Female	4,861	0	230	87	2,210	30	74	2,093	137
American Indian or Alaska Native	31	0	2	1	10	1	2	14	1
Asian	76	0	4	1	33	1	3	32	2
Black or African American	12,075	0	589	208	5,668	86	218	4,940	366
Hispanic/Latino of any race	2,546	0	279	91	918	47	62	1,048	101
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	28	0	1	1	13	1	0	10	2
White	280	0	24	11	119	2	8	110	6
Two or more races	175	0	14	2	72	0	2	80	5
Students with Disabilities	4,203	0	198	91	1,825	35	83	1,842	129

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MD Public School Suspensions by School and Major Offense Category

Female negative behavior is on the rise (see full proposal). While recidivism rates are increasing from FY2017 through FY2019, the State has a long way to go with respect to lowering the offenses of juveniles. In Prince George's County, the number of expulsions has increased while the number of female offenders is slowly increasing by 11.0%. The Re-Entry Roadmap Program is designed to combat this problem.

Baltimore City

**Number of Suspensions and Expulsions by Major Offense Category
2018-2019 In-School and Out-of-School Suspensions and Expulsions
Maryland Public Schools**

Description of Data	Total	Attendance	Dangerous Substances	Weapons	Attacks/Threats/Fighting	Arson/Fire/Explosives	Sex Offenses	Disrespect/Disruption	Other
All	6,650	29	91	192	4,181	96	139	1,640	282
Male	4,085	13	62	123	2,463	73	115	1,027	209
Female	2,565	16	29	69	1,718	23	24	613	73
American Indian or Alaska Native	16	0	1	0	9	0	0	3	3
Asian	13	1	0	1	8	0	1	2	0
Black or African American	6,141	26	69	155	3,874	83	122	1,549	263
Hispanic/Latino of any race	205	0	11	26	119	9	8	23	9
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	3	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0
White	228	2	10	10	136	4	7	53	6
Two or more races	44	0	0	0	33	0	1	9	1
Students with Disabilities	2,046	3	21	57	1,266	31	45	508	115

MSDE-DAAIT 10/19

MD Public School Suspensions by School and Major Offense Category

In comparison to Baltimore City's statistics (see above), Prince George's County is currently competing to keep up with an urban city juvenile delinquent rate even though Prince George's County has an approximate 300,000 population lead in demographics. The goal is to reduce At-risk Youths/Offenders from staying in the system by implementing this program and certifying vendors that also game the

SECOND TIME AROUND RE-ENTRY ROADMAP PROGRAM

system (perpetuating the system) by exhausting the funds budgeted for successful rehabilitation. Analysis from recent statistics indicate that Maryland's African Americans (AA) represent 58.3% of suspended and expelled At-risk Youths/Offenders across the State. Prince George's County and Baltimore City AA within the State of Maryland is 15.2% and 7.74%, respectively. Across the State, 79,306 At-risk Youths/Offenders have been suspended or expelled for being disrespectful/disruptive, which could be decreased by the Prince George's County Sheriff's Department's Re-entry Program collaboration with the Judge AW Center/Team.

A review of the statistics, compiled by our team, outlines and details the astronomical cost to the Prince George's County System to rehabilitate a person during incarceration. The example below indicates the challenges faced by the Prince George's County:

According to the Federal Register (11/19/2019), an annual average cost of incarceration for federal inmates for the Fiscal Year FY2017 was \$36,299.25 (\$99.45 per day and for FY2019 was \$37,449 (\$102.60 per day Federal Register). Based on the foregoing information, governments spend an average of \$102.60 per day, \$37,449 in a year. When you multiply this amount by 150 offenders that Prince George's County Sheriff's Department, The Judge AW Center and The Team would reintegrate back into the community and school system, the exorbitant cost of \$5,617,350 for one year to maintain 150 inmates is avoidable.

SUMMARY: Although, Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs addresses needs based on basic self-worthiness, thirst, hunger, love, need to belong, etc., the Team has created a chain of need resolutions that encompasses researched components that will be presented through a Re-entry Roadmap Manual that explains life-saving information to be easily read by At-risk Youths, and Offenders. The living breathing and evolving buffer between the Offender and the community is resolved by this professional model.

This program is developed to be a professional model based upon all the integrated Professionals being compensated for their service. It was discovered early on that other re-entry program assessments have good intentions but are unable to fully execute a successful outcome due to too little program compensation and lack of resources. Many paraprofessional models are great off the start, but the reliance on unskilled workers and volunteers that try to enforce strict rules of rehabilitation in the absence of a comprehensive knowledge base and waning resources continues to result in long-lasting At-risk Youths/Offender's rehabilitative failure. Statistics available below, show too little success and offer inconsequential accountability due to a lack of methodology.

The Re-entry Roadmap Manual will lay out the results of a three-year research and investigation by the proposers of this initiative. Statistics, relationships and organizations were analyzed to define and redefine what was truly needed to manifest a "life safety toolkit" for At-risk Youths/Offenders to have that Second Chance. Bowie State, The University of Maryland and the Prince George's Community College were some of the educational contributors and resources for the educational re-integration of the participants. The professionals below will collaboratively focus on all targeted problem areas by working together to bring useable results and navigational techniques as a result of research by the Team to ultimately produce a meaningful At-risk Youths/Offender's roadmap for success:

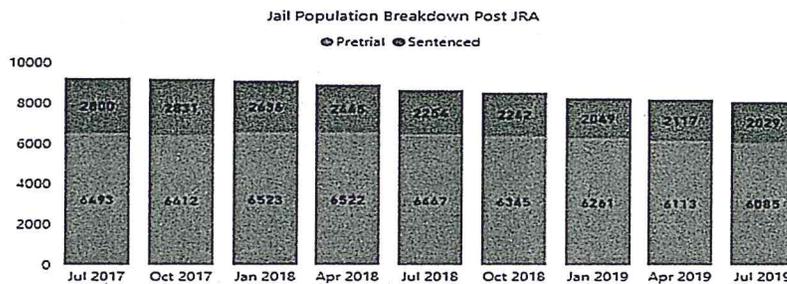
- **Counsellors**
- **Medical Doctors and Medical Health Care**
- **Mental Health Providers**
- **Social Workers**
- **Lawyers and Legal**
- **Educators**
- **Job Coaches**

SECOND TIME AROUND RE-ENTRY ROADMAP PROGRAM

- Transitional Housing Specialists
- Security Experts

The table below illustrates the pretrial population from the County Detention Center Monthly Reports. While the pretrial population is decreasing, the percentage of pretrial inmate involved in the process has increased significantly. See <https://baltimorepostexaminer.com/marylands-parole-merry-go-round/2020/01/31>.

Outcomes: Statewide Pretrial Detention



Although the pretrial population is declining, the percentage of jail inmates that are pretrial has increased. Over 75% of statewide local detention population are pretrial inmates.

Data Source: County Detention Center Monthly Reports, updated as of August 2019

State-run parole and probation programs are designed to keep persons convicted of crimes—including a very large number of non-violent crimes—out of prison. But in Maryland, according to a recent Council of State Governments study, *Confined and Costly: How Supervision Violations are Filling Prisons*, “On any given day 792 people are behind bars as a result of a probation or parole violation, at an annual cost to the state of \$45 million.” According to the Prison Policy Institute, more than 9,500 youth in juvenile facilities — or 1 in 5 — haven’t even been found guilty or delinquent and are locked up before a hearing (awaiting trial). Another 6,100 are detained awaiting disposition (sentencing) or placement. Most detained youth are held in detention centers, but nearly 1,000 are locked in long-term secure facilities — essentially prisons — without even having been committed. Of those, less than half are accused of violent offenses. Even if pretrial detention might be justified in some serious cases, over 3,200 youth are detained for technical violations of probation or parole, or for status offenses, which are “behaviors that are not law violations for adults.”

This proposal’s goal is to furnish 150 At-risk Youths/Offenders, ages 16 – 24 a second chance. The group will represent both a diversionary and re-entry approach by breaking the participants down into three groups:

- Suspended/Expelled Youth
- Youths in Detention/Youths Charged as an Adult, and
- Offenders Released from Prison

It is anticipated that 50 At-risk Youths/Offenders and Individuals will be selected from each group which is dependent upon availability. Offenders undertaking the first step of diversion or re-entry will be guided and given assistance so that they can successfully and sustainably reintegrate back into society to pursue a successful life, liberty and pursuit of happiness.

*Please see the full proposal that this summary describes above.