RE-ENTRY IN ALASKA

“A grassroots approach to reducing recidivism through community-based, collaborative re-entry programs.”

Presented by:
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Facilitated by:
Kimberly Cobb, American Probation & Parole Association
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If you have a question, you can submit that via the question feature.

Simply type in your question here
1. Why should communities and corrections care about justice reinvestment and prisoner re-entry?

2. When does prisoner re-entry start?

3. Sometimes good ideas start from the bottom – not the top: the creation, organization and sustainability of a grassroots, community-based re-entry program that serves native and non-native re-entrants

4. Cost-effective re-entry requires collaboration between the courts, the Department of Corrections, state agencies, non-profits, and community organizations with community-based re-entry programs

5. What are the unique challenges a community-based re-entry program faces when serving Alaska Natives? How can community re-entry support Native re-entrants if the re-entrants only know a rural life and must live in an urban-setting for post-release treatment? How can a program be respectful of cultural relevancy?

6. Are there differences between federal and state re-entrants? What are the realities federal re-entrants face when returning back to their communities.

7. How do re-entry programs measure success?
1. Why should communities and corrections care about justice reinvestment and prisoner re-entry?
• 1 in 4 U.S. adults has a criminal record
• United States has the highest incarceration rate in the world.
• U.S. has 4% of the world’s population and 25% of the world’s incarcerated people
• Depending on which study you look at, #2 is either Iran or Russia
• At any given time in 2014, there are over 2,200,000 individuals in custody in the United States
• 14,000,000 people move through the prison system every year
• States with highest recidivism rates – Southern belt states & Alaska
• U. S. Prison business - $1 trillion per year
• It’s common in U.S. communities to punish after the punishment has been already given through sentencing and community service.
WHY SHOULD WE CARE?

LOCALLY

• 1 in 36 Alaskans are under the jurisdiction of the Alaska Department of Corrections

• The crime rate continues to decline since the 1980’s, yet the prison population continues to increase

• The cost to incarcerate one adult is $58,000 a year

• The prison population grows 1.93% annually; at current rate, ADOC will be at full capacity by late 2016

• At this rate of incarceration, by 2030; Alaska’s prisoner population will have doubled

• At the cost of more than $300 million to build and an annual operating budget of over $50 million; Alaska is in dire need of alternative solutions
WHY WE SHOULD CARE

• A correlation exists between recidivism reduction and:

  1. Stable employment. Unstable employment is among the major predictors of continued criminal behavior
  2. Safe and stable housing
  3. Cognitive behavioral programs
ALASKA STATISTICS

• FY 2014 – Dept. of Corrections booked in 37,106 individuals into its facilities (22,631 unique individuals).

• Snapshot – On June 30, 2014
  • 6,208 individuals were in custody (prison, CRC, or EM)
  • 6,058 individuals were on probation or parole

• Prison capacity –
  • Hard beds 5,224 $58,000.00 per year $159.00 per day (2nd highest, NY#1)
  • Soft beds 819 $31,000.00
  • EM 475 $ 7,000.00 $ 85.00
  • Community jails 157 variable $ 21.00

• Estimated growth in incarceration rate is 1.93% annually for the next five years.
• The current projection estimates facility counts will exceed maximum capacity sometime late in 2016.
FACE OF A PRISONER

• Gender
  • Men  87.59%
  • Women  12.41%

• Problems faced by individuals transitioning into the community:
  • Instant barriers include housing, employment, pro-social support and lack of transportation
  • Lack of continuity of care for mental and physical disabilities
  • Continued community judgment – an us v. them attitude
  • High expectations of accountability that may not be able to be met
62% of inmates are incarcerated for a non-violent offense
Total offender population is projected to grow at an average of 1.93% annually for the next 5 years.

*Figures based on the average annual population*
THE REALITY WITHOUT RE-ENTRY
2. When does prisoner re-entry start?
WHEN DOES RE-ENTRY START?

• Re-entry starts upon entrance into the criminal justice system
• How does Alaska Department of Corrections address this?

The Alaska Department of Corrections provides “secure confinement, reformative programs and a process of supervised community reintegration to enhance the safety of our communities.”
DOC REENTRY PROCESS

Getting Ready
• Institutional Phase

Going Home
• Transitional Phase

Staying Home
• Community Phase
PHASE 1: GETTING READY

The institutional phase describes the details of events and responsibilities occurring during the inmate’s imprisonment from admission until the point of eligibility for parole or release.

1. ASSESSMENT AND CLASSIFICATION:
   Measuring the offender’s risks, needs, and strengths.

2. INMATE PROGRAMMING:
   Giving assignments to reduce risk, address need, and build on strengths.

PHASE 2: GOING HOME

The transitional phase begins before the inmate’s target release date. In this phase, highly specific re-entry plans are created.

3. INMATE RELEASE PREPARATION:
   Developing strong, public safety-conscious parole plans.

4. RELEASE DECISION MAKING:
   Improving parole release guidelines.

PHASE 3: STAYING HOME

The community phase begins the moment the inmate is released from prison and continues until he/she is discharged from community supervision.

5. SUPERVISION & SERVICES:
   Providing flexible and firm supervision and services.

6. REVOCATION DECISION MAKING:
   Using graduated sanctions to respond to behavior.

7. DISCHARGE & AFTERCARE:
   Determining community responsibility to “take over” the case.
ALASKA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS AND REFORMATIVE PROGRAMMING

- Substance abuse programs that include inpatient and intensive outpatient levels
- AA and NA meetings within the facilities
- High school diploma program, GED and Adult Basic Education programming
- Vocational training which includes IT, Construction, HVAC, Welding
- Moral Reconation Therapy classes
- Parenting classes
- Apprenticeship programs
3. Sometimes good ideas start from the bottom – not the top: the creation, organization and sustainability of a grassroots, community-based re-entry program that serves native and non-native re-entrants
IT IS TIME TO BE CREATIVE
WHAT DOES ANCHORAGE RE-ENTRY LOOK LIKE?

It helps to guide and support re-entrants as they overcome the barriers after leaving prison.

Partners Re-entry Center and its collaborators work together to help re-entrants help themselves to a successful and lasting reintegration into the community.

As a team, we assist former prisoners in the process of re-entering the community.

Participating in re-entry is VOLUNTARY, not MANDATORY.
THE PARTNERS RE-ENTRY CENTER
HISTORY OF THE CENTER

• Created in 2013
• Collaboration of 3 re-entry programs
• Goals –
  • Provide immediate services to re-entrants who were homeless upon release
  • Location near the prison release point and where the homeless and homeless services are located
  • Collaborate and refer re-entrants to needed community services quickly
  • Demonstrate that community re-entry is a viable option to reduce recidivism
GOALS OF PARTNERS REENTRY CENTER

• Stable Housing
• Employment within 30 days
• Supportive Services
• Behavioral Modification
• Reunification with healthy family and pro-social friends and support systems
BASIC PRINCIPLES

1. Program is voluntary, NOT mandatory. This is not an entitlement program.

2. Respect & dignity given to everyone who walks in the door

3. All employees, volunteers are required to come to work:
   a. With a positive attitude
   b. Be a team player
   c. Participants come first
Center Philosophy

1. Show that everyone is part of the same community.
2. One-on-one attention
3. Center is not a hang-out center
4. Come to the Center with a purpose
5. Never deny a service without giving the reason and/or another option
APPLICATION

Date: ____________________________

State Prisoner ID Number: ____________________________

Fed Prisoner ID Number: ____________________________

Last Name ____________________________ First Name ____________________________ Phone: ____________________________

DOB: ____________________________ Age: ____________________________

Gender: M ______ F ______

Social Security No: ____________________________

Ethnicity: ____________________________

- Alaska Native
- American Indian
- Asian
- Black or African American
- Native Hawaiian or Pacific Is.
- Caucasian
- Hispanic
- Other

Regional Corp. ____________________________

Village Corp. ____________________________

Education: ____________________________

- High School Diploma? ______ Yes ______ No
- Do you have a GED? ______ Yes ______ No
- Post-secondary? ______ Yes ______ No
- Vocational Training? ______ Yes ______ No

Type of Certificate Received ____________________________

Please list what type of education or training, degrees or certifications earned: ____________________________

Disabilities? ____________________________

- Alzheimer’s/Dementia
- Alcoholism
- Drug Abuse
- Developmental
- Mental
- TBI
- Physical
- PTSD
- OCD
- ADHD
- HIV/AIDS
- Other

Are you a Veteran? ______ Yes ______ No

Income Status: ____________________________

Employed: ______ Yes ______ No

Position: ____________________________

Employer: ____________________________

Address: ____________________________

Phone: ____________________________

Wages per hour: ____________________________

Work Schedule: ____________________________

Days: ____________________________

Hours: ____________________________

Start Date: ____________________________

Date of Incarceration: ____________________________

Location: ____________________________

Institutional Probation Officer: ____________________________

Name: ____________________________

Phone: ____________________________

Most recent charges or conviction. Please list with the most recent first: ____________________________

Charge: ____________________________

Felony/Misdemeanor: ____________________________

Date: ____________________________

F M ____________________________

F M ____________________________

Have you ever been convicted of Arson or a Sex Offense: ____________________________

Arson - ______ Yes ______ No

Sex Offense - ______ Yes ______ No

Will you be on probation? ______ Yes ______ No

Parole? ______ Yes ______ No

End Date: ____________________________

EM? ______ Yes ______ No

Field Probation Officer: ____________________________

Name: ____________________________

Phone: ____________________________

Probation signature: ____________________________

Ph. No. ____________________________

Email: ____________________________

Application can be faxed to 907-258-1194 (fax) or emailed to intake@reentrycenter.org. Please list any concerns or questions to 258-1192

Alcohol / Drugs of Choice: ____________________________

Alcohol: ______ Yes ______ No

Drugs: ______ Yes ______ No

What? ____________________________

Drug/Alcohol assessment Required? ______ Yes ______ No

Drug/Alcohol Treatment? ______ Yes ______ No

Treatment Provider: ____________________________

- AKFEELA
- Jet Morgan
- Insight Therapy
- Tufan Recovery Center
- ETC
- Clithcoe
- CITC Recovery Services
- Other

Duration of Treatment: ____________________________

PO Recommendation: ____________________________

(for PO use only)

Forced Savings: Amount: ____________________________

ATAP: ______ Yes ______ No

Amount: ____________________________

Adult Public Assistance: ______ Yes ______ No

Amount: ____________________________

TANF: ______ Yes ______ No

Amount: ____________________________

Food Stamps: ______ Yes ______ No

Amount: ____________________________

Unemployment: ______ Yes ______ No

Amount: ____________________________

SSI/SSD: ______ Yes ______ No

Amount: ____________________________

Have you previously received Social Security Benefits? ______ Yes ______ No

Children? ______ Yes ______ No

Ages: ____________________________

Custody Status? (circle one) ____________________________

- Sole
- Shared
- No Court Order

Past Child Support? ______ Yes ______ No

Amt. owed? ____________________________

Presently Paying Child Support? ______ Yes ______ No

Amt. Restitution owed? ____________________________

Amt. owed? ______ Yes ______ No

Significant People: ____________________________

List any people or agencies with whom you are in contact for counseling, employment assistance, financial assistance, housing, support, etc.

Half-way House: ____________________________

Case Manager: ____________________________

Agency Name: ____________________________

Counselor: ____________________________

Agency Name: ____________________________

Sponsor: ____________________________

Clinician/Therapist: ____________________________

Medical Doctor: ____________________________

Spouse/Partner: ____________________________

Family/ Friends: ____________________________

Emergency contact information: ____________________________

Name: ____________________________

Relation to Applicant: ____________________________

Address: ____________________________

Home Phone: ____________________________

Cell: ____________________________

Mag. Phone: ____________________________

Eligibility Status (Office use only)

- All services
- All services except housing
- Housing only
- Ineligible
ASSISTANCE OFFERED

• Support Groups
• Life Skills Training
• MRT
• Probation violation prevention
• Interview and employment skills
• Goal setting
• Controlling emotions
• Relationships/getting along
• Relapse Prevention

• Mentoring
• Job Readiness
• Budgeting and money management classes
• One-on-One support
• Short-term assistance with housing, bus passes, clothing, and food
• Referrals to other community services and resources
• On-line Parenting Classes
PROGRAMS OFFERED THROUGH PRC

- Employment Readiness
  - Job Readiness Lab Orientation
  - 8 Weekly Employment Workshops
  - Individualized Computer Lab Assistance
  - Daily Updates on Immediate Job Openings
- Re-entry Case Management and Support
- Groups with ANJC
  - Orientation
  - Weekly Men’s and Women’s Support Groups
  - Individual meetings with Case Managers
  - Community Service Projects
  - MRT Classes
  - Individualized referrals to other programs, services and assistance
- Programs offered each week for Re-entrants
  - Ready-To-Rent
  - Financial management (credit report and repair) with Money Management, Inc.
  - Peer-To-Peer Support groups
  - On-line Parenting classes (Zonta Grant)
  - DOL Job Search Presentation

Assistance & Supportive Services for:
- Housing:
  - Immediate/transitional housing
  - Permanent housing
  - Emergency rental assistance
- State IDs
- Food Handler Cards
- Appropriate work clothes
- Bus Passes for job search and employment
- Food cards (for emergency food and toiletries)
## ETHNICITY STATISTICS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ethnicity</th>
<th>Count</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alaskan Native</td>
<td>363</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>American Indian</td>
<td>64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black or African American</td>
<td>161</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caucasian</td>
<td>566</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic</td>
<td>55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Native Hawaiian</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unreported</td>
<td>95</td>
</tr>
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</table>
## HOUSING STATISTICS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Housing Assistance</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Temporary Housing Placements</td>
<td>502</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Long-term Housing Placements</td>
<td>68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(at least 4 with children)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assistance to avoid eviction</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(5 with children)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>630</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
# CURRENT STATISTICS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Count</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Individuals Served as of January 31, 2015</strong></td>
<td>1374</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Daily average number of reentrants at Center (December)</strong></td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Average # of Re-entrants actively in Center working toward self-sufficiency at any given time (i.e. open cases)</strong></td>
<td>252</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Re-Entrants who have received supportive services (bus passes, clothing vouchers, food cards, State ID’s, etc…)</strong></td>
<td>1002</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Last 60 Days</strong></td>
<td>210</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Unique Re-entrants actively using Job Readiness Services (Monthly Average)</strong></td>
<td>238</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
4. Cost-effective re-entry requires collaboration between: Courts, Department of Corrections, State Agencies, Non-Profits, and Community Organizations with community-based re-entry programs.
COMMUNITY OUTREACH & COLLABORATION

• Building relationships with private employers in order to refer qualified job applicants to employers;
• Pre-screening for employers;
• Collaboration with the Department of Labor for job search, specific certifications, and specialty work gear;
• Collaboration with housing entities
• Re-entry Walks (providing educational opportunities for professionals and students to learn about reentry)
• Community presentations to businesses and community organizations;
• Coordinating Community Mentorships with women from “Success Inside and Out.”
KEY PARTNERS

- Dept. of Health and Social Services
- Dept. of Corrections
- Dept. of Commerce, Community & Economic Development
- Alaska Housing Finance Corporation
- Dept. of Labor and Workforce Development
- Alaska Mental Health Trust Authority
- Ninestar Education & Employment Services
- Rural CAP
- Access to Recovery
- Anchorage Community Mental Health Services
- Zonta

- Alaska Native Justice Center
- New Life Development
- Money Management International
- Alaska Correctional Ministries
- Case managers at Halfway Houses
- Anchorage Reentry Coalition
- Access Alaska
- Goodwill Industries
- Southcentral Foundation
- Cook Inlet Tribal Council
- Lions’s Club
5. What are the unique challenges a community-based re-entry program faces when serving Native Alaskans? How can community re-entry support Native re-entrants if the re-entrants only know a rural life and must live in an urban-setting for post-release treatment? How can a program be respectful of cultural relevancy?
### Native Prisoners as of June 30, 2014

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Institution</th>
<th>CRC</th>
<th>Electronic Monitoring</th>
<th>Parole/Probation</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Female Alaska Native</td>
<td>220</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>366</td>
<td>657</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male Alaska Natives</td>
<td>1657</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>1259</td>
<td>3204</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alaska Native Totals</td>
<td>1877</td>
<td>301</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>1625</td>
<td>3861</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3861</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(31.8%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female Total (All Races)</td>
<td>594</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>1278</td>
<td>2061</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male Total (All Races)</td>
<td>4488</td>
<td>581</td>
<td>295</td>
<td>4703</td>
<td>10067</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total (All Races)</td>
<td>5082</td>
<td>675</td>
<td>390</td>
<td>5981</td>
<td>12128</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
THE ALASKA NATIVE PRISONER

- Annually, 35 – 40% of PRC’s participants are Alaska Native
- The majority are re-entering society with:
  - Little to no urban skills
  - Requiring post-release treatment as a condition of probation or parole
  - Lack of a support system because of the nature of their crime and the banishment from their village
  - Limited support from their respective native corporations.
Cultural Sensitivity is Needed to Serve Native Re-entrants:

- Native participants are more likely to fail if they do not understand what the rules and expectations are when they re-enter society.

- The Center has gotten creative and uses native navigators with the approval of Probation Officers.

- The Center advocates for allowing native re-entrants to return to their region whenever possible.
6. Are there differences between Federal and State re-entrants?
FEDERAL RE-ENTRANTS

• No federal prison in Alaska
• 2 Anchorage Halfway Houses currently accept federal re-entrants
• Between 5 – 10% of the Center’s participants are federal
• The Center receives applications from federal prisons throughout the country for federal re-entrants returning to Alaska
• Federal Probation Officers in Alaska work closely with the Center on managing release plans
UNIQUE CHALLENGES

• Many federal re-entrants have no support system in Alaska
• If the federal re-entrant is not from Alaska, getting into the workforce is more challenging
• Interstate transfers take time
• Federal re-entrants who are from Alaska often find it difficult to accept jobs that do not pay as much as they were accustomed to making in a criminal enterprise
7. How do re-entry programs measure success?
STATE OF THE ART DATA TRACKING
KEY OUTCOMES

• Employment – 50 re-entrant hires in December 2014

• Employers – Over 300 employers willing to hire program participants

• Housing – Over 60 landlords willing to rent to program participants

• Financial Management – Money Management, Inc. reports that 6 months after initial consultation, average credit score increased by 42 points, average debt reduced by $2,219.
• Resources for rural re-entrants
• Social Security reinstatement
• Mental Health
• Housing for Alaska Natives
• Expansion of re-entry services statewide
IN THE END....IT MATTERED TO THAT ONE
Morgen Jaco  
Re-Entry Probation Officer  
Alaska Dept. of Corrections  
morgen.jaco@alaska.gov  
907-269-4249 Direct Line  
907-351-5991 Cell

Cathleen McLaughlin, J.D./M.B.A.  
Director  
Partners Reentry Center  
419 Barrow  
Anchorage AK 99508  
cnmclaughlin@jeffnet.org  
907-258-1193 Direct Line  
907-240-1159 Cell
FEDERAL RESOURCES
2014 BJA SOLICITATIONS

All solicitations may be found at BJA website [https://www.bja.gov/funding.aspx](https://www.bja.gov/funding.aspx)

- **FY 2015 Coordinated Tribal Assistance Solicitation (CTAS)**
  (Due Date: February 24, 2015)

- **BJA Strategies to Support Tribal Reentry**
  ([https://www.bja.gov/Publications/TribalReentryFS.pdf](https://www.bja.gov/Publications/TribalReentryFS.pdf))

Smart Supervision: Reducing Prison Populations, Saving Money, and Creating Safer Communities (Due Date: March 24, 2015)

Justice Reinvestment Initiative: Maximizing State Reforms FY 2015 Competitive Grant Announcement (Due date: March 10, 2015)

Second Chance Act Reentry Program for Adults with Co-Occurring Substance Abuse and Mental Disorders (Due date: March 31, 2015)
2014 BJA SOLICITATIONS

All solicitations may be found at BJA website
https://www.bja.gov/funding.aspx

Violent Gang and Gun Crime Reduction Program (Project Safe Neighborhoods) FY 2015 Competitive Grant Announcement (Due Date: March 3, 2015)

Swift, Certain, and Fair Sanctions Program (SCF): Replicating the Concepts Behind Project HOPE FY 2015 Competitive Grant Announcement (Due Date: March 9, 2015)
BJA & OTHER RESOURCES

BJA Resources

• Risk – Needs Responsivity: Turning Principles into Practice for Tribal Probation Personnel

• Tribal Probation: An Overview for Tribal Court Judges

• National Reentry Resource Center (NRRC)
  http://csgjusticecenter.org/nrrc

• Strategies for Creating Offender Reentry Programs in Indian Country
  http://www.aidainc.net/Publications/Full_Prisoner_Reentry.pdf

Federal Resources

• Bureau of Justice Assistance Website
  (https://www.bja.gov/Default.aspx)

• BJA’s National Training and Technical Assistance Center (NTTAC) (http://bjaatrainig.org/)

• DOJ Tribal Justice and Safety Website
  (www.justice.gov/tribal/)

• Training and Technical Assistance Webpage, DOJ Tribal Justice Safety website
  (http://www.justice.gov/tribal/tta.html)

• Office of Justice Services, Bureau of Indian Affairs, U.S. Department of Interior
  http://www.bia.gov/WhoWeAre/BIA/OJS/

• Walking on Common Ground Website
  (www.WalkingOnCommonGround.org)
APPA UPCOMING TRAINING

Case Management Practices for Tribal Probation Personnel Training Event
April 14-16, 2015
Dallas, TX
Scholarships to assist with travel and lodging

A Dialogue on Enhanced Sentencing Authority Implementation
June 16-18, 2015 (awaiting BJA approval)
Tucson, AZ

Interviewing & Report Writing Training for Tribal Probation Personnel
May 12-15, 2015 (awaiting BJA approval)
San Diego, CA

APPA Annual Training Institute & Tribal Issues Committee Meeting
July 12-15, 2015
Los Angeles, CA
5 Scholarships available for tribal probation officers
Now Available! Tribal Resource Repository

Download forms related to pretrial, probation, and reentry including:

• Supervision Forms
• Policies and Procedures
• Publications

Visit www.appa-net.org
Click on “Resources”
Click on “Tribal Resource Repository”
PRACTICAL ACTION TIPS ON OFFICER SAFETY FOR TRIBAL PROBATION PERSONNEL

Published May, 2014

RISK AHEAD?

By Kimberly A. Cobb
With Robert L. Thornton and Ronald G. Schwear

INVOLVING FAMILIES IN CASE PLANNING

by Margaret diZerega
USING FAMILY MAPPING TOOLS TO ENHANCE OUTCOMES FOR TRIBAL MEMBERS UNDER COMMUNITY SUPERVISION

A Desktop Guide for Tribal Probation Personnel:
The Screening and Assessment Process
Are you looking for Training or Technical Assistance?

APPA has a variety of training and technical assistance opportunities available to assist tribal communities develop or enhance their practices related to:

• Community Supervision (pretrial, probation, reentry)
• Enhanced Sentencing Authority
• Indigent Defense
• Alternatives to Incarceration
• Collaborative Supervision between tribal/non-tribal agencies

And much more!

Contact:
Kim Cobb, Project Director
Phone: 859/244-8015
Email: kcob@csq.org
This webinar has been recorded and will be available for future viewing in a few days.
The PowerPoint materials will be made available along with the link to the recorded webinar.
If you have any follow up questions—please contact:
  • Kim Cobb, APPA
  • Phone: 859/244-8015
  • Email: kcoBB@csg.org