

December 18, 2017



Second Chance Act Orientation FY2017

*Strengthening Relationships
Between Young Fathers, Young
Mothers, and their Children*

Speakers

- Angela Parker, Program Manager
Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention,
U.S. Department of Justice
- Ronin A. Davis, Project Manager
The Council of State Governments Justice Center

Overview

- Introductions
- FY17 Grantees
- Grant Program Overview
- Grantee Support
- Q&A

Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention

- **Mission:**
OJJDP provides national leadership, coordination, and resources to prevent and respond to juvenile delinquency and victimization. OJJDP supports states, communities, and tribal jurisdictions in their efforts to implement effective prevention and intervention programs and to improve the juvenile justice system so that it protects public safety, holds offenders accountable, and provides treatment services tailored to the needs of juveniles and their families.



www.ojjdp.gov



[@OJPOJJDP](https://twitter.com/OJPOJJDP)

The Council of State Governments (CSG) Justice Center

- National non-profit, non-partisan membership association of state government officials
- Engages members of all three branches of state government
- Provides practical, non-partisan advice informed by the best available evidence

JUSTICE ★ **CENTER**
THE COUNCIL OF STATE GOVERNMENTS
Collaborative Approaches to Public Safety



csgjusticecenter.org



@CSGJC

National Reentry Resource Center (NRRC)

- Authorized by the Second Chance Act (SCA) and launched by the Bureau of Justice Assistance in October 2009
- Provides individualized and targeted technical assistance, training, and distance learning to support SCA grantees.
- nationalreentryresourcecenter.org

✓ Register for the monthly NRRC newsletter at:

csgjusticecenter.org/subscribe



the NATIONAL REENTRY RESOURCE CENTER
— A Project of the Bureau of Justice Assistance —

Visit the *What Works in Reentry Clearinghouse*

Mentoring as a Component of Reentry: Practical Considerations from the Field
This publication offers five broad, field-based practical considerations for incorporating mentoring into reentry programs for adults.
Learn More

95% of adults sentenced to prison will return to the community.

Reentry will be their next step.

Click to tweet this message

FY2017 Grantees



FY2017 Grantees



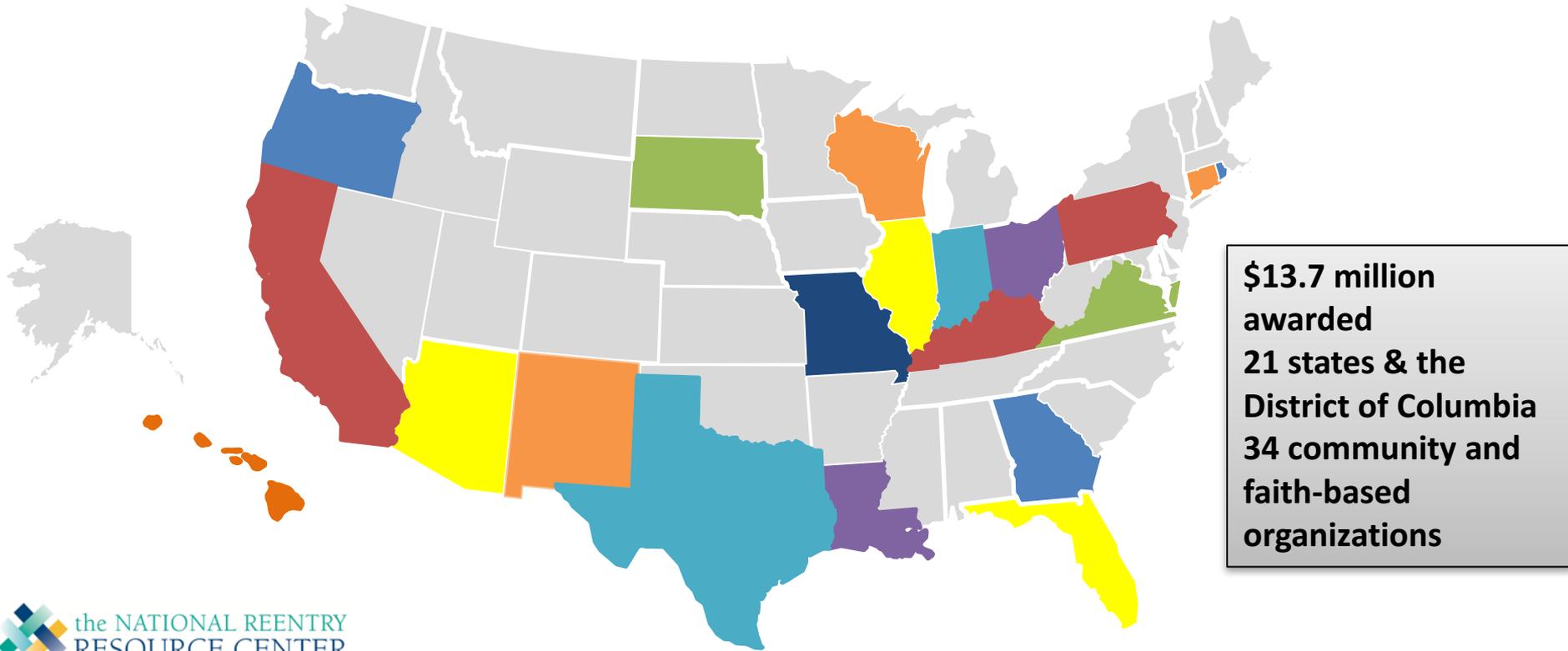
Strengthening Individuals,
Families & Communities



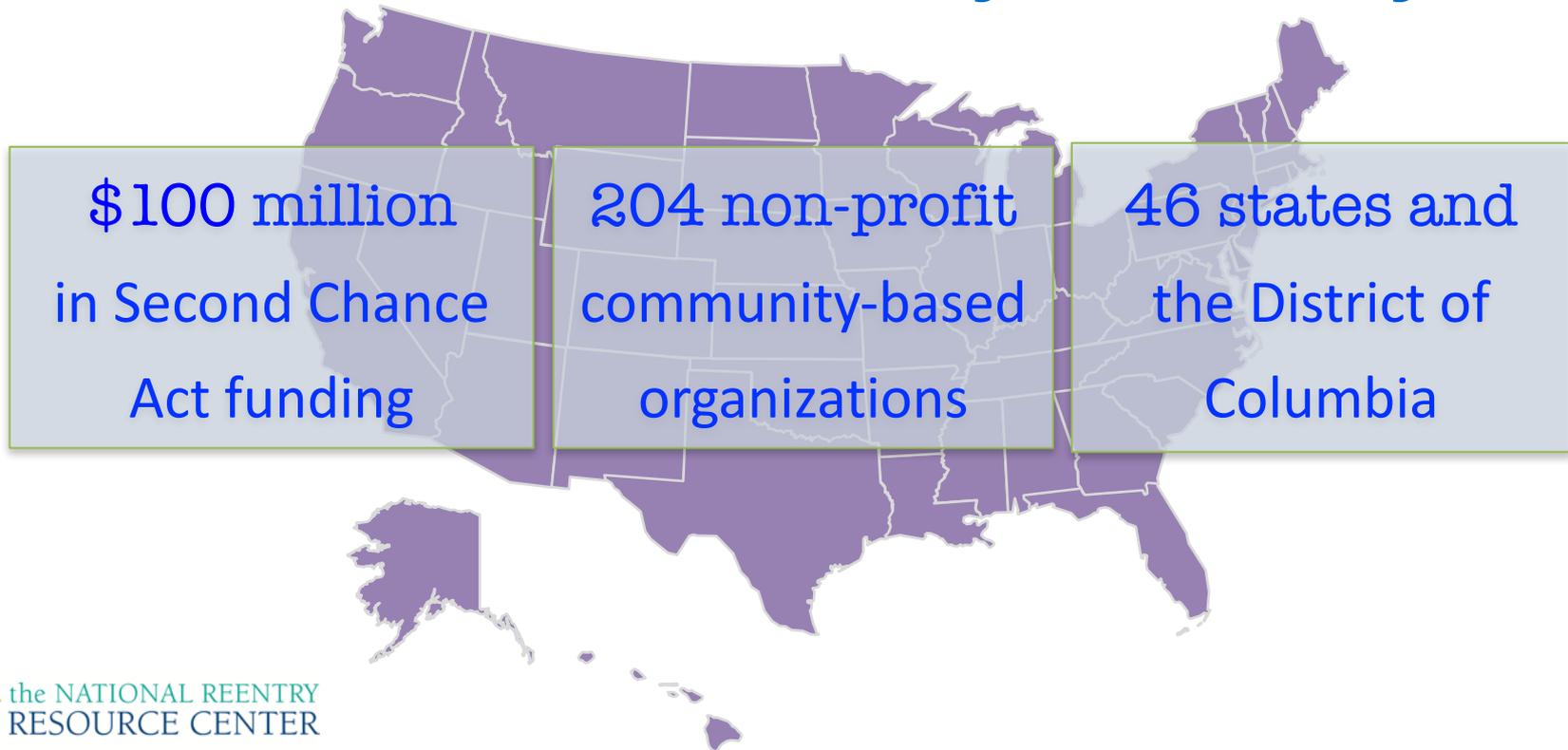
THE FAMILY TREE
INFORMATION, EDUCATION & COUNSELING CENTER



SCA Young Fathers & Mothers Program



SCA Community Reentry



Goal:

Improve outcomes for young fathers and mothers using evidence-based practices to reduce recidivism and support responsible parenting that leads to healthy child development, resiliency, and improved interactions among young fathers and mothers, their children, and family and community members

Objectives

- Provide gender-specific mentoring & transitional services to young fathers or mothers
 - Pre AND post-release
 - Services should be based on assessed risks, strengths, & parenting needs
- Ensure support services are holistic, comprehensive, and take into account the target population
- Make available sessions on child development milestones, avoiding child trauma, retaining custody, and intervening as the parent figure
- Ensure services are gender-focused and racially and ethnically informed

Expectations

- Target population
 - Medium- to high-risk youth as determined by a validated criminogenic risk and needs assessment
 - Must be confined at the time of enrollment
 - Must be enrolled prior to their 25th birthday

Expectations

Planning Phase

- Grantees will have approximately **one year** after the budget is cleared to complete the planning phase
- Grantees will work with their **NRRC TA provider** to complete a **Planning and Implementation Guide** (P&I Guide)
- Grantees will have access to **\$50,000**
- *The P&I Guide will be submitted and reviewed by OJJDP prior to moving to the implementation phase*

Expectations

Planning Phase

- Build capacity for implementing the grant program
- Establish baseline information
- Identify strengths and areas of improvement
- Flesh out ideas and refine concepts cursorily addressed in proposal
- Target TA and identify themes across grantees

P&I Guide Overview

Work with stakeholders and partners to complete the P&I Guide.

- Be accurate and concise.
- Specify what is ready to be implemented, what is in the works, and what is being planned.
- Don't go it alone. Bring in the program coordinator, case manager, evaluator, and other service providers to support the process.

P&I Guide Overview

Fill out exercises prior to monthly NRRC calls.

- Send exercises to TA provider prior to calls.
- TA provider will provide feedback and discuss exercises on calls.
- Update the exercises as changes occur.
- Provide and develop documentation (e.g. policy and procedure manuals).

P&I Guide Overview

- Section 1: Getting Started and Identifying Goals
- Section 2: Defining or Refining Your Target Population
- Section 3: Service Provision and Support
- Section 4: Mentoring Services
- Section 5: Family-focused Support and Responsible Fatherhood
Gender-responsive and Family-focused Support
- Section 6: Program Evaluation*
- Section 7: Sustainability

Appendix A: Development of a Logic Model
Appendix B: Program Evaluation Planning
Appendix C: Supporting Resources

Grantee Support



- Funder
- State policy advisor
- Grant management (budget and scope adjustments)



- Contracted through DOJ
- Training and technical assistance
- Programmatic support (monthly calls, site visits, etc.)

Booz | Allen | Hamilton

- Contracted through DOJ
- Performance measurement tool



OJJDP and NRRC Contacts: Fathers

Patrick Dunckhorst
patrick.dunckhorst@usdoj.gov

Angela Parker
angela.parker@usdoj.gov

Grantee	NRRC TA Provider	Grantee	NRRC TA Provider
Family services of Westchester	Jan De la Cruz jdelacruz@csg.org	Change Happens	Jan De la Cruz jdelacruz@csg.org
Goodwill of Southwestern PA		George Gervin Youth Center	
Technical Assistance Partnership of AZ		VOA Greater New Orleans	
Total Action for Progress		Urban League of Rochester	
Children of Inmates	Ronin A. Davis rdavis@csg.org	Urban League of Greater Atlanta	Derek Lowry dlowry@csg.org
Springfield Urban League		Children's Friend and Service	Ronin A. Davis rdavis@csg.org

OJJDP and NRRC Contacts: Mothers

Patrick Dunckhorst patrick.dunckhorst@usdoj.gov		Angela Parker angela.parker@usdoj.gov	
Grantee	NRRC TA Provider	Grantee	NRRC TA Provider
Metroplex Economic Development Corporation (TORI)	Jan De la Cruz jdelacruz@csg.org	The Family Tree Information, Education, & Counseling Center	Derek Lowry dlowry@csg.org
Lutheran Social Services of SD	Ronin A. Davis rdavis@csg.org	P.A.R.E.N.T.S. Inc.	
Pathfinders of OR	Derek Lowry dlowry@csg.org		
Friends of Island Academy			
Children of Inmates			
Springfield Urban League			

NRRC TA Overview

Your designated NRRC TA lead will provide and coordinate support in several areas including:

- ✓ Completion of the P&I Guide;
- ✓ Identifying measures and strategies to track progress;
- ✓ Content and facilitation support;
- ✓ Supporting the development of implementation & sustainability plans; and
- ✓ Sharing successes with stakeholders, the field, other grantees, and the press

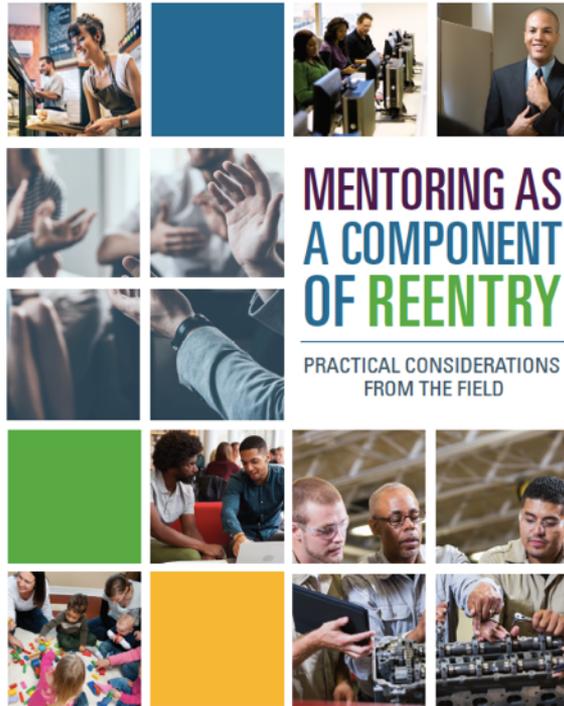
NRRC TA Activities



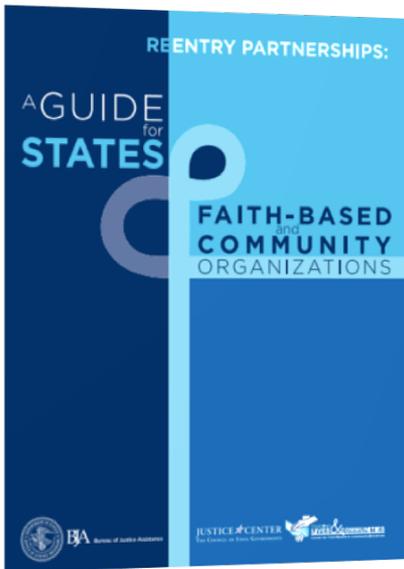
Next Steps for TA

- Introductory call with TA lead
 - TA coordinators will reach out to schedule these
- Work collaboratively to complete P&I Guide
- Work with OJJDP on budget and special conditions clearance

Mentoring as a Component of Reentry



NRRC Resources



MAY 2017

THE WORKFORCE INNOVATION AND OPPORTUNITY ACT

What Corrections and Reentry Agencies Need to Know

What is the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act?
The Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (WIOA)—which was signed into law in 2014 and implemented by states in July 2016—is the nation's primary source of federal funding for workforce development. Its main goal is to provide job seekers with the assistance needed to obtain employment and to meet employers' needs for qualified workers. WIOA prioritizes employment services for veterans, recipients of public assistance, economically disadvantaged youth and adults, including people who are homeless, people with criminal records, and people who have limited basic skills and work experience, in addition to funding services for other populations. The U.S. Department of Labor (DOL) requires states to report on the number of people receiving WIOA-funded services according to the barrier to employment they face, such as homelessness or a criminal record.

WIOA replaces the Workforce Investment Act (WIA) of 1998 and aims to better connect the workforce system with the education system and create effective responses to economic and labor markets challenges at the local, state, and national level.¹

How WIOA Funding Works
Each state receives WIOA funding based on a formula that considers the size of the state's labor force, its unemployment rate, and the size of its economically disadvantaged youth and adult populations.

These funds are administered under four titles:

- Title I—Workforce Development Activities, administered by DOL
- Title II—Adult Education and Literacy, administered by the U.S. Department of Education (DoED)
- Title III—Wagner-Peyser Act of 1933, administered by DOL
- Title IV—Rehabilitation Act of 1973, administered by DoED

A governor-appointed workforce development board (WDB) then oversees how each state's WIOA funds are applied. In March 2016, governors of all 50 states submitted WIOA plans to DOL's Employment and Training Administration (DOL/ETA), describing their goals and strategies for the use of WIOA funds and how they might pursue opportunities to coordinate services with other state and federal programs.²

1. For more information about WIOA, visit dhs.gov/wioa.
2. All state plans can be found at www.dhs.gov/workforce-development/what-we-know-about-wioa.



Planning for Sustainability: Supporting Community-Based Reentry Programs

NOVEMBER 30, 2016

This webinar discusses strategies and recommendations for sustaining reentry programs initiated by community-based organizations. With a particular focus on programs that incorporate mentors, presenters discuss how to consider sustainability throughout the program-development process beginning in the planning phase. Topics include leveraging multiple funding streams from public and private sources, asset mapping, and how to build an agency's profile in the field and community.

April 2017

THE INTEGRATED REENTRY AND EMPLOYMENT STRATEGIES PILOT PROJECT:

Four Questions Communities Should Consider When Implementing a Collaborative Approach

Introduction
Employment can play a critical role in reducing recidivism, but law enforcement agencies do not have enough resources for corrections, reentry, and workforce development practitioners to provide every adult leaving prison or jail with the services they need to reduce their likelihood of reoffending and increase their level of job readiness.

Some jurisdictions have made significant progress in implementing both recidivism-reduction and employment strategies, but these efforts are often made with limited coordination. An integrated approach is needed to ensure that criminal justice and workforce development systems utilize their available resources to ways that reduce recidivism and improve the employability of their shared population. *The Integrated Reentry and Employment Strategies (IREES)* white paper helps policymakers, administrators, and practitioners collaboratively increase if resources are focused on the right people, using the right interventions, at the right time.

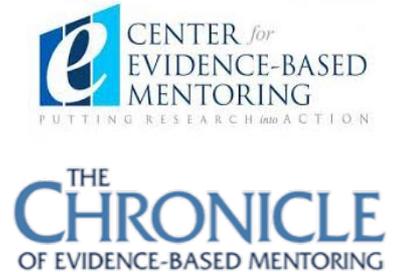
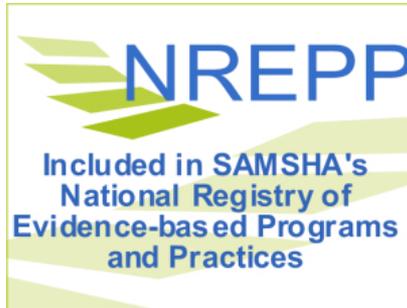
The IREES pilot project was designed to test innovative approaches to reducing recidivism and increasing job readiness for people returning from incarceration and to identify successful strategies for integrating reentry and employment programming. The pilot project focuses on operationalizing a level of cross-system coordination among corrections, reentry, and workforce development agencies in a small number of sites in the field. The theory being tested is that by exploring innovation based on an assessment-driven national process, recidivism and employment outcomes will improve. Thus, the pilot project has the potential to influence both conventional and workforce-development programming across the country by providing a replicable framework for organizing cross-system collaboration in a cost-effective way.



To help corrections, reentry, and workforce development administrators and practitioners navigate the complex issues related to coordinated planning and service delivery, the Council of State Governments Justice Center, in collaboration with expert practitioners and researchers, developed a white paper on integrating reentry and employment strategies using a resource-allocation and service-matching lens. The work was conducted with the leadership and support of a public-private partnership involving the U.S. Department of Justice Bureau of Justice Assistance and the Anne E. Casey Foundation, with guidance from the U.S. Department of Labor's Employment and Training Administration.



Additional Resources



Questions and Answers

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