



Second Chance Act Orientation Webinar for FY 2016

Technology-Based Career Training Program for Incarcerated Adults and Juveniles

December 9, 2016

Brought to you by the National Reentry Resource Center and the Bureau of Justice Assistance, U.S. Department of Justice



- **01** Introductions
- Overview of SCA Technology-Based Career Training Program
- **03** Grantee Support
- **Questions and Answers**

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Presenters

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Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA)

Mission: to provide leadership and services in grant administration and criminal justice policy development to support local, state, and tribal justice strategies to achieve safer communities.

The Second Chance Act has supported over \$300 million in reentry investments across the country



https://www.bja.gov

National Reentry Resource Center (NRRC)

Established by the Second Chance Act (SCA) in 2009

Work of the NRRC:

- Advance the knowledge base of the reentry field
- Provide individualized, intensive, and targeted technical assistance training and distance learning to support SCA grantees
- Facilitate peer networks and information exchange

The NRRC has provided technical assistance to over 600 juvenile and adult reentry grantees across the country



www.nationalreentryresourcecenter.org

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SCA Technology-Based Career Training Program FY16 Grantees







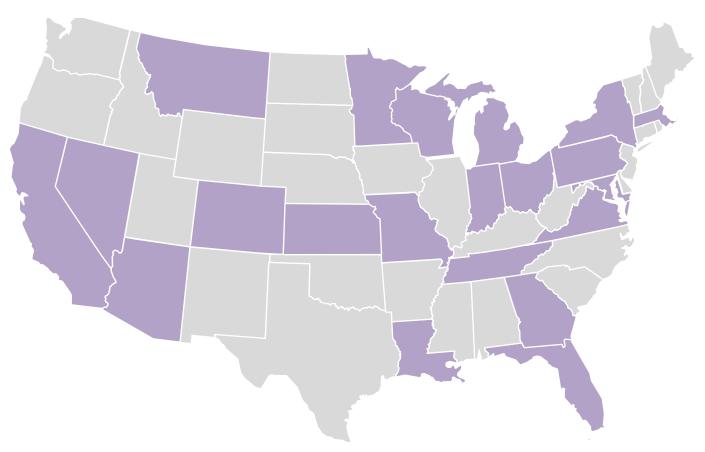






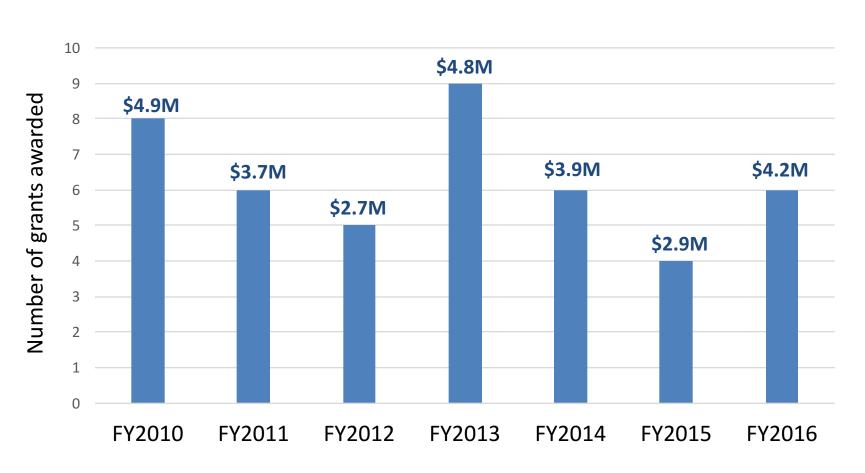
SCA Technology-Based Career Training Program (FY10 – FY16)

Awarded across 21 states and the District of Columbia



SCA Technology-Based Career Training Program (FY10 – FY16)

44 grants totaling \$27 million



Purpose of the SCA Technology-Based Career Training Program

Goal

- Increase employability of people returning from incarceration in technology-based jobs
- Facilitate successful reentry

Objectives

- Use a validated risk-needs assessment tool to target services to a moderate- to high-risk population (incarcerated adults and juveniles)
- Deliver career training program in high demand industries that begins 6-36 months pre-release and includes connections to followup services in the community
- Establish individualized reentry plans that address post-release transition services

Expectations of the SCA Technology-Based Career Training Program

Target population

- Moderate to high risk of reoffending
- 6-24 months prior to release
- Adults or juveniles convicted/adjudicated and currently incarcerated

Partnerships

- With a training entity
- With community-based agencies for post-release services

Data collection

- Baseline recidivism rate and tracking recidivism
- Tracking outcomes
- Setting targets

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Grantee Support

Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA)

- Funder
- State Policy Advisor
- Grant management (budget and scope adjustments)



CSR, Inc.

- Contracted through BJA
- Performance measurement tool



National Reentry Resource Center (NRRC)

- Contracted through BJA
- Training and technical assistance
- Resources and information



Grantee Contacts

Grantee	BJA State Policy Advisor	NRRC TA Provider
Arizona Department of Corrections	Jennifer Lewis	Sherri Moses
Essex County Sheriff's Department (Massachusetts)	Linda Hill- Franklin	Erica Nelson
Louisiana Department of Public Safety and Corrections, Office of Juvenile Justice	Zafra Stork	Sherri Moses
Minnesota Department of Corrections	Jennifer Lewis	Erica Nelson
New York State Department of Corrections and Community Supervision	Linda Hill- Franklin	Erica Nelson
Sacramento County (California)	Jennifer Lewis	Sherri Moses

Grantee Orientation Process

- Second Chance Act (SCA) Orientation Webinar
 - Wednesday, November 9th
- FY16 SCA Technology-Based Career Training Program Orientation Webinar
 - Friday, December 9th
- Orientation Call
 - Scheduled with your NRRC technical assistance provider (Erica Nelson or Sherri Moses)

Technical Assistance (TA)

- Offer ongoing support responsive to unique needs, strengths, and challenges of grantees
 - Completion of the Planning and Implementation (P&I) Guide
 - Identifying measures and strategies to track progress
 - Developing partnerships with evaluators
 - Content and facilitation support
 - Connections with peers for learning opportunities
 - Sharing successes with stakeholders, the field, and the press



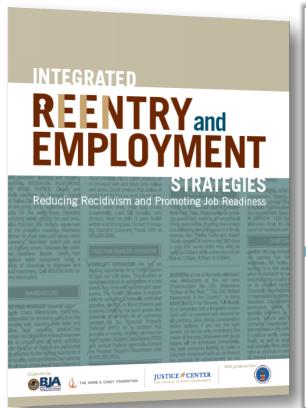
Planning and Implementation (P&I) Guide

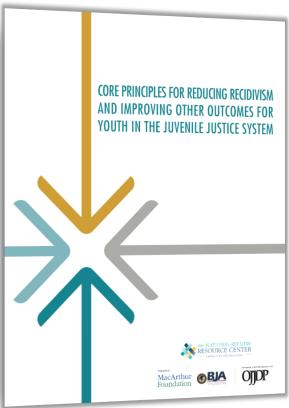
- Provides information about grant requirements and best practices
- Serves as a resource to help grantees:
 - Identify implementation goals and measurement objectives
 - Develop comprehensive program oriented around evidence-based practices
 - Communicate progress with key stakeholders
 - Evaluate the program and establish a sustainability plan

Develop TA plan with NRRC TA Provider

Comply with BJA grant expectations

Additional resources from the NRRC





November 2015

Reducing Recidivism and Improving Other Outcomes for Young Adults in the Juvenile and Adult Criminal Justice Systems

INTRODUCTION

exarchers focused on brain development have found that he is 24-pear-olds—also reformed to as young adults!—
stand out as a distinct developmental group with heightened impublies behavior, risk taking, and poor decision making.!
Tixing adults are also frequently not connected to otheration or jobs—approximately 1 in 5 young adults (the majority of whom are black or latine) were out of school and out of work in 2013. These factors increase the olds that a young adult made come into contact with the justice system.!

Not coincidentally, law enforcement officials say that more often than not, when a violent crime is committed, it involves someone between the ages of 18 and 24. And it is people in this same age group that law enforcement officials say are especially likely to be repeat offenders.¹

Of course, the coursehelming majority of young adults across the country are not involved in any criminal activity." And among those young adults who have committed a crime, most of those offenses are minor offenses.

Self, because this subset of individuals drives a disproportionately large share of criminal justice activity, they should be an important focus of jusceille and adult justice systems alike [See hot, "Soung Adults in the Justice System," which explains that both systems can have justiclation once this population.] Her whereas considerable research exists demonstrating what samples make it less likely an adolescenor, say, a 35-year-old adult will recifiend, similar research does not exist for young adults. Nor is it clear what strategies can

Young Adults in the Justice System

When someone between the ages of 18 and 34 commits a crime, neither the juvenile nor the adult commits a crime, neither the juvenile nor the adult oriminal justice system is exclusively responsible for providing services and supervision to this individual in every state, a person who commits a crime after age 18 is referred to the adult criminal justice system, and in some states that age can be 17 or even 16 Net, some states are considering raising the upper age limit of juvenile court jurisdiction beyond the age of 18.

At the same time, when a young person is adjudicated delinquent in the juvenile judice system, two-thirds of stated allow them to remain under the supervision of the juvenile system through ago 20 and, in some other states, up to age 24. Even if a young person commits a new crime while under community supervision within the juvenile judice system, it is possible that he or she may still remain in that system.

Because young adults can be involved in other the juvenile or adult orininal justice systems, policymakers and administrators in both systems should focusing their attention on this important population and developing strategies to reduce recidivism and improve other outcomes for young adults.

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Thank You!

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