



Final Report of Peer TA Activity # 181

Welfare Peer Technical Assistance Network

Virginia Reentry and Innovative Prevention
Task Force Report

Winchester, VA

July 23-24th, 2009

Prepared for:

The Administration for Children and Families

Office of Family Assistance

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Welfare Peer Technical Assistance Background

On July 23rd and 24th, 2009, the Welfare Peer Technical Assistance Network (WPTA) offered technical assistance to the AdvoCare Conference with the primary purpose of creating a nationwide task force of organizations and agencies that can provide proven evidence based practice plans and ideas for innovative crime prevention, prisoner reentry, and family unification using collaboration models. The Task Force's long term goal would be to ultimately provide technical assistance to others.

The Peer Technical Assistance was offered after a request was submitted by Keith DeBlasio. Mr. DeBlasio is the Executive Director of AdvoCare Inc. AdvoCare is a non-profit, membership organization that is part of a national effort to reduce crime through criminal justice reform. AdvoCare's goals are: (a) to provide assistance to prisoners and ex-offenders in the form of education and employment referrals; (b) to provide prisoners, family members of prisoners and all others concerned with updates on legal issues regarding prison conditions and criminal legislation; (c) to provide a periodic newsletter to those concerned with prison related legal issues; and (d) to provide a link with other nonprofit organizations. AdvoCare supports projects that help reduce the reliance on incarceration in order to improve public safety.

AdvoCare's request was sponsored by Vickie Johnson-Scott, Northern Regional Director, and Northern Regional Virginia Department of Social Services Office. Ms. Johnson-Scott also participated in the Task Force as a member.

The TA request was to utilize WPTA funds to bring together specialists from the prisoner reentry, social services agencies, and judicial communities to form a task force that could solidifying a process that could be used to shape a cohesive prisoner reentry program and reduce the risk for those currently receiving Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) and those who may potentially become TANF recipients. The Task Force work group and sessions were held in Winchester, VA on July 23rd and 24th, 2009.

The initial goals of the task force were outlined by Mr. DeBlasio as:

- a. To unite or reunite families and encourage two parent households with community support;
- b. To reduce the need for dependence on social service programs and government assistance by providing evidence based collaboration models within local communities and developing household independence;
- c. To increase successful prisoner reentry models utilizing proven methods of collaboration and development at state and local levels;
- d. To reduce the case loads and financial burdens on state and local governments by using innovative and individualized local collaborations;

- e. To develop a plan to promote the proven models recognized by the task force and provide technical assistance on multiple levels;
- f. To reduce crime and increase public safety through innovation.

WPTA Executive Summary

Incarceration has both direct and indirect impact on the family structure and the community at large: families must deal with the loss of income; the household must cope with the loss of the two-parent component; employers must deal with the loss of a worker. The whole community is affected when a jail sentence is passed. More importantly, the whole community is affected when a jail sentence ends.

According to the U.S. Department of Justice's Bureau of Justice Statistics roughly 7.3 million people were under some form of correctional supervision in 2007. Correctional supervision is broken into four general categories: probation, parole, jail and prison.

Reentry programs are designed to facilitate a smoother reentry transition for all parties involved: the ex-offender, the family, the correctional system, and the community at large. The challenge of the task force was to identify the barriers that each entity has faced in collaboration. Ex-offenders reentering mainstream society have historically been subjected to segmented process with each entity in the chain acting independently. The Department of Corrections, Mental Health Services, Substance Abuse Counseling, the Department of Motor Vehicles, and various social services agencies often limited communication between agencies and collaboration efforts were mixed. Many of the more successful programs debunk this by offering open communication between agencies that foster an easier transition for the ex-offender.

While there are many quality programs serving ex-offenders they are small in scope. The limited capacity of these programs cannot handle the demand developing into long waiting lists. The large number of prisoners estimated between 7, 000 and 8,000 in Virginia and over 600,000 in the U.S. who are released every year overwhelm the available space in reentry programs.

The barriers faced by many ex-offenders, male or female, mirror the same barriers most TANF recipients face as they begin the transition to self sufficiency.

The Task Force was asked to identify the foremost barriers to successful prisoner reentry. The group identified the ability to obtain a driver's license in a timely and efficient manner as the foremost barrier to a successful transition. The remaining top barriers discussed by the Task Force are race, felony records, mental health, substance abuse, alternative sentencing and the cultural mindset.

This report attempts to recapture and chronicle the discussions of the differing task force participants.

Virginia Reentry and Innovative Prevention Task Force Report

The specialists came from varying prisoner reentry programs, social services agencies in Virginia, Michigan correctional department and the judicial communities to solidify a process that could be used to shape a cohesive prisoner reentry program and reduce the risk for recipients on the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) case load.

The work group consisted of seventeen invited members of the Task Force. The initial work group session was held on Thursday, July 23rd in Winchester, Virginia. The session was facilitated by Dr. Randell Turner of ICF International, a member of the Welfare Peer Technical Assistance Network Team. The first question posed by Dr. Turner to the work group on Thursday afternoon was to identify the foremost barriers to successful prisoner reentry. These barriers as determined by the work group members include:

- The ability to obtain a driver's license in a timely and efficient manner;
- Limited access to reliable transportation whether in a rural or urban environment;
- Insufficient funds to set up or maintain a household and the inability to earn necessary funds ahead of release;
- Insufficient funding for reentry programs and services;
- The high unemployment rate among reentrants and the impact of the present economy on ex-offender job searches;
- The limited capacity of successful reentry programs;
- Limited job skills based on a limited work history as well as unfinished education and job training programs.

Other work group members pointed to the factor that ex-offenders receive little to no regular access to healthcare and mental healthcare services, including substance abuse services.

Lastly, the ex offenders' type of criminal conviction, especially as it pertains to those convicted of a sex offense, provides an additional barrier to employment and finding adequate housing and to successful post incarceration achievement.

- Organizational cultural mindset of the corrections, probation/parole and community regarding the need to invest time and resources to prisoner reentry:

- Geriatric needs of prisoners who are “aging out” of the prison system,
- Felony records that hinder access to jobs, housing, education and driver’s licenses,
- Accumulation of child support arrearages,
- Need to invest in a state-wide, large scale initiative that would attempt to return thousands of prisoners successfully back to their families and communities.

The next question posed to the work group by Dr. Turner was, “what are your successes? What do you see that is working in your state, community or organization?” The working group’s response was:

- Networking with local business leaders to provide employment and work with reentry programs.
- Michigan’s “Get Out & Stay Out” state-wide initiative directed by the Governor 5 years ago, resulting in increased community efforts to provide supports. Director Caruso reported the first thing they had to address was changing the organizational mindset of many corrections staff and communities who had come to see prisons as part of community economic re-vitalization and didn’t want to see their prison closed because it meant that people would be losing their jobs. Therefore emphasis was established within the Department that reentry begins “Day 1” that an individual is incarcerated; they begin working toward returning home.
- Reentry Coordinators who are the liaisons between corrections and communities.
- Utilizing former inmates within reentry programs as successful models and mentors for reentry programs.
- Having employment coordinators as part of the reentry programs
- Access to education, with Michigan’s high unemployment rate, money was made available to unemployed and under-employed individuals including former inmates to attend local community colleges enabling them to train for good paying jobs.
- Connecting to faith-based organizations that provide volunteers, support and some funding to reentry program that don’t cost any additional funds.
- One-Stop programs that provide wrap-around services including housing, health care, substance abuse services, employment training and legal services to address issues such as child support arrears.
- Increased involvement by faith-based organizations which may be able to provide education, training, life-skills, family support, mental health services and emotional

support for the family. Faith based organizations and community based organizations often fill the gaps between services offered by social service programs and the needs of the reentrant.

Morning Task Force Take-Aways

All members of the work group concluded that the top three barriers to successful reentry were:

1. Felony records that affected access to family sustaining wage jobs, which affect their ability to pay child support arrearages, obtain safe-affordable housing, and more specifically the inability to obtain state issued drivers licenses in a timely manner. Blockages come from multiple sources: the state Department of Motor Vehicles, while incarcerated the ex-offenders license may have expired or even been suspended before the prison sentence begin. Other difficulties arise from the inability to garner the fines and fees that are necessary to be remunerated to the local licensing bureau.
2. The need for organizational cultural mindset changes within Department of Corrections, Probation/Parole and communities where these ex-offenders are going to be returning. What was discussed was the need for reframing the organizational cultural mindset. The group indentified two types of cultural mindsets that are considered barriers to successful prisoner reentry. The first being the organizational mindset of the Department of Corrections and the second mindset of the general public that falsely believe that most crimes are committed by repeat offenders. The Department of Corrections operations vary state by state but many share the same characteristics.
3. The need for health services which could address mental/emotional healthy needs, substance abuse counseling/treatment and preventative health care for ex-offenders and their families.

IV. AdvoCare Conference Panel Presenters

Jeannie Amison is the Executive Director of Gemeinschaft House. Gemeinschaft is a sixty bed residential facility with a 25 year history of successfully providing residential programming for those transitioning out of jail or prison in Harrisonburg, VA. The House emphasizes proper conduct by having residents adhere to a highly regimented schedule. The House offers job skills training and teaches entrepreneurial skills on the micro level. Psychiatric counseling is mandatory both in individual and group sessions. The House is equipped with an on staff nurse. Gemeinschaft has on staff, a Jobs Coordinator to work with community to find space and available positions for residents.

Gemeinschaft partnered with James Madison University to conduct a true evaluation of their program. The evaluation was a statistical study conducted, based on recommitted, recidivism, currently has 75% success rate. We offer full wrap around services. We adopt elementary schools and volunteer for non -profit. That effort we place on community interaction, we believe attributes to the success we continue to see.

Patricia Caruso, Director, Michigan Department of Corrections Caruso is the appointed director of the Michigan Department of Corrections. The Department of Corrections experienced tremendous amount of prison growth in the 1980's due to a change in the judicial sentencing structure. The Michigan Governor, Jennifer Granholm felt a responsibility to project accurate numbers to the residents of the state. At one time there were 50, 000 beds being used. One in 3 state employees worked for the Michigan Department of Corrections. The Michigan economy began to recede earlier than the rest of the country's (economy as the recession started). Changes were prompted once the Department of Corrections budget reached a quarter of the general budget.

The election of Governor Granholm was the facilitation that brought on the conscious decision to implement changes to the Michigan Department of Corrections. The Department of Corrections was the main economic engine of the state, and one of the largest employers. The state could not break the cycle of locking-up. Transition begins with the 1st day of being locked up, no organizational structure and communication. We focused on changing the mindset of the entire Corrections department. That change was the beginning of the Get Out, Stay Out program. The all-time high prison population in Michigan was 51, 700. That number has been reduced greatly. Currently, we are down an about 5, 000 prisoners in three years to 46, 923. Truth in sentencing laws are another way that we have been able to change our organizational mindset so quickly. The Department of Corrections has closed 8 additional prisons. We anticipate dropping additional 3,000 prisoners from the system. We cannot guarantee that a former prisoner won't commit another crime after leaving prison; but returning to the old way of just locking them up will guarantee that. It only takes on re-entrant to become the poster child for returning to the old way of holding people in prison. This is the true test of 'new' way.

Tara Kunkel, Chesterfield County, VA Drug Court. Ms. Kunkel is a former probation officer. Thirteen years ago, she experienced frustration with lack of communication between departments, delays in service. She views drug courts as a break down to traditional boundaries. The Chesterfield County, Virginia Drug Court brings together individuals and helps divert about 80 individuals each year. The staff works in teams of eight to ten people. The Chesterfield County drug court has been in existence for nine years. After four years, 25% have had a misdemeanor arrest. Drug courts are voluntary in Virginia, 28 drug courts operating, no new funding in 6 years, operating without state funds, using federal funds. Two new drug courts opened in the last two years in Southeast and Southwest Virginia.

John Horejsi, Founder and Coordinator, Social Action Linking Together (SALT) SALT “give grassroots a new meaning” focusing on income security and family support issues. The organization first began as a small gathering at a Catholic Charities conference with eight members. SALT has now grown to over a thousand members. SALT’s first mission was to alert the public to the state of Virginia taxing food stamps. At the time, Virginia was one of nineteen states that were taxing food stamps benefits. We have also advocated on behalf of the HIP, a pilot program keeping people in their homes, rather than in shelter.

CAPT Joseph R. Hibbeln, M.D., Acting Chief, Section on Nutritional Neurochemistry. Captain Hibbeln is National Institute of Health biologist who wants to find the cause of so many going to prison and committing crime. His theory is that behavior ultimately immates from the tissue of the brain. He believe that if you ‘Lock up the brain (with poor nutrition), lock up the body’. Is the something missing from the brain in a large number that makes them not act right? The brain is made of lipids and fats and oils. Essential oils come from fish. These essential oils cannot be made by the human body. We are dependent on the food system to replace these essential oils as they are depleted. Does that brain composition change from the different diet that humans are now consuming? In countries that do not eat fish as a regular part of their diet, rates of homicide are 30 fold higher than. In countries that do eat fish, crime is lower. Omega 3 fatty acids control frontal lobe. Substance abuse, alcohol deplete the brain of omega 3 acids, cocktail of omega 3 fatty acids and multi vitamin, given to prisoners – outcome was 40% reduction in new convictions for felony level violent crime in prisoners. When the sea falls on fertile soil, then the plants will grow – add proper fertilizers.

Questions to AdvoCare panel members

This is compilation of the questions asked of the AdvoCare Panelists:

Question address to Facilitator Turner: Sex offenders, what are you doing to counter that life time sentence?

Answer: Shed light on the myth about sex-offenders. Helping communities understand that 80% of those convicted of a sex offense never re-offend. It is the 20% that set the precedent and contribute to the cultural mindset of repeat offender. Barriers for released sex offenders include inability to find adequate housing and employment. Many are trying self employed but that process takes time to develop a successful business. We try to teach them to not use the word 'fair'. The system is not trying to be, it is a slow grind but a sure grind. Sex offenders are often categorized as one size fits all; however the typical sex offender is white, has some college education, married and has children.

Question addressed to Director P. Caruso: How have you laid the political ground work?

Answer: We deal directly with key legislators. We invited them to the table when we were doing the initial planning. They signed on early after Governor Jennifer Granholm was elected. We largely stayed away from partisan type issues and stuck to facts. We focused on the budget concerns and the impact of long term prisoner sentences. A foundation was established outside of Department of Corrections. A letter was written to everyone explaining what the program was and what we hoped to accomplish. That letter took reentry and the political argument about it off the table. With the facts in front of you can challenge the rhetoric. Now we have partnered with people on all sides of the aisle.

Question addressed to the panel: Is there some ways to counter-act the negativity, majority of crimes committed are not by ex-offenders (but perceived to be)?

Answer by Director P. Caruso: The salaciousness of the headlines (buy into the mind set), the reality is that probationers and parolees are about 20% of those arrested for new crimes. Facts don't seem to matter. Fear is what is keeps this going, we all feel vulnerable. Finding someone to blame is what keeps, we want to blame someone mentality.

Answer by J. Amison: Tough battle that we are facing, if you don't stand for something you will fall for anything, building a coalition of people that believe in what we are doing and taking a stand. Building that coalition that stand, (can) communicate the truth about ex-offenders and recommend what needs to happen. A galvanized community has more voice. Also need to educate the offenders, we fail to educate that alcohol is a drug.

Question to T. Kunkel: What can we do as citizens to help expand the drug court? And raise money?

Answer: Visit the court, bring everyone, invite judges to speak to community organizations about the benefits of drug court. Too often people feel intimidated by the idea of going to court. Additionally going to the legislature, speaking to them about the importance of drug courts as a successful, less expensive alternative to incarceration that benefit communities.

Question to T. Kunkel: Why do the drug court and the DUI court have to be separate?

Answer: The way the legislation is structured in Virginia. Also political concerns keep them separate; we don't want to give the impression of favoritism.

Question addressed to the Panel: Sex offenders and housing? What are some the steps for buying housing for sex offenders?

Answer from Facilitator Turner: Getting information about the county or community zoning rules and regulations. Understanding the local political landscape and providing good information to the leaders with facts and figures about sex offenders. Recommend that the housing is not within the city but on the outskirts of the community. Minnesota Department of Correction has had to purchase housing for sex offenders returning to Minneapolis, MN, because it was so difficult for ex-offenders to find housing. In Lancaster, PA, the half-way house for sex-offenders came under fire from the neighborhood and the community leaders. The lesson there is doing your homework and make sure you are working with the community leaders or it will be an up-hill battle that you won't win.

Question addressed to the J. Hibbeln: If you want to take Omega3 and multi vitamins, what is the correct dosage?

Answer by J. Hibbeln: If you want to take the supplements; begin with 1 gram, EPA and DHA, fish oil about 300mg. Un-concentrated is the cheapest. Concentrated is better for general prevention, a larger dose of 2-3 grams a day is more effective.

Question addressed to Panel: As a local program, I often run into bureaucracy. How do you engage in local level coalition building?

Answer by Director P. Caruso: It is a struggle; understand the challenge of turning a ship. Most people who went into corrections as a professional did it to help people and make a difference. Understand how the changes may make some people feel that their job is venerable. That's why it's important to, 'keep the end in mind'. Identify what do you need to do to get things done? People have to have some motivation to help. Others felt like they may be replaced. I always stress teamwork. Approach deals with collaborative case management approach. It's difficult to break through bureaucracy but, we need to try.

Answer by J. Amison: Many times it takes an understanding that (the bureaucracy) it is a matter of control, and territory. This gives them a sense of power and authority. You have to

recognize their power and authority, without “sucking up”. Learn the art of authority sharing, don’t get into power struggle and the key is making people feel included.

Appendix A: Agenda

10 am - 12 n In The Trenches - Updates and Discussions from Legislators and Organization Leaders

This session included a panel discussing reentry best practices and collaborations.

Panelists included:

Patricia L. Caruso, Director, Michigan Department of Corrections

Tara Kunkle, Chesterfield County Adult Drug Court

Jennie Amison, Executive Director, Gemeinschaft Home

John Horejsi, Founder and Coordinator, Social Action Linking Together (SALT)

CAPT Joseph R. Hibbeln, M.D., Acting Chief, Section on Nutritional Neurochemistry, NIH

12 n - 1 pm Lunch (Buffet included in conference registration)

1 pm– 4 pm Workshops

Second Chances—Prisoner Reentry and the Therapeutic Community

This was a detailed lecture and discussion on how transitional therapeutic communities provide a structured step down approach to reunification with community and families and what makes this approach so successful.

Facilitator: Jennie Amison, Executive Director of Gemeinschaft Home

Messages of Parenting—Parenting from Prison and the ‘Messages’ Model for Skill Building

This was a hands on workshop with information and ideas to improve parenting skills from prison, how and why the ‘messages’ concept was formulated, and some best practices for those interested in working with ‘messages’ in the prison environment.

Facilitator: Carolyn LeCroy, Founder and Director, The Messages Project

Just Detention—Creating Assault Free Environments and Promoting a Positive Process for Survivors

This training session covered the many aspects of identifying and dealing with sexual assault in the prison environment, using interactive exercises, survivor accounts, and discussion. The group worked on developing a multifaceted approach that recognizes corrections' concerns, mental health needs of survivors, the role of community rape crisis program, and barriers to reporting sexual violence in detention. This collaborative approach honors multiple goals and perspectives and yields the best outcomes for survivors, corrections, and the community.

Facilitator: Linda McFarlane

Workshop - Second Chances—Prisoner Reentry and the Therapeutic Community

This will be a detailed lecture and discussion on how transitional therapeutic communities provide a structured step down approach to reunification with community and families and what makes this approach so successful.

Facilitator: Jennie Amison, Executive Director of Gemeinschaft Home

- Skills taught in the institution but have not been applied to the real world.
- Reentrants do not have sufficient tools to find employment, self esteem and pride is holding ex offenders back from achieving success.
- Probation officers have control issues, like exercising power over ex-offenders
- Ex-offenders give wrong address, Home plan – not viable,
- No support network
- Location is rural, ministry for men.
- Restore order, maintain sense of home.

Three participants in program spoke on their past and the reasons why they choose Gemeinschaft Home program and how program has impacted their life. The participants were Eugene Scott Hampton, Garland and James Herbert.

How to build a transitional housing?

- First step is to find a house.
- The next step is to find a Community Leader (CL) to be your advocate or front person to the rest of the community. Your Community Leader needs to be respected by all parties. This person can be anyone from a neighborhood resident to business person.

- When recruiting the community leader place an emphasis on public safety. Approach your chosen community leader with the idea for town hall or meeting to 'discuss' the community helping reentrants. Ms. Amison likes to do something be a nuisance to the chosen community leader but continuous follow up with chosen CL should be sufficient to recruit them to your side.
- Let your community leader lead the meeting
- Allow your CL to present the idea. This gives everyone a shared ownership of problem. The community can believe that they are providing additional supervision as well as a sense of responsibility and charity.
- Secrecy will not go over well; by making the community apart of the decision making process you have included them in the process.
- After you have established your transitional home:
 - Conduct community outreach,
 - Fit into community profile and image,
- Know the zoning codes, building, occupancy codes, Permits and city regulations, Funding – donate clothes, fund raisers and dept of corrections.

Questions for Ms. Amison:

What is the average stay in Gemeinschaft Home? Average stay is about 3 months but we can request for extensions.

What are ways you have of retraining reentrants to adjust to the outside? We have a highly structured program with three types of rules: house rules, major rules and cardinal rules – theft, smoking.

How do you continue to justify your program? We track statistics and track the progress of those in the program and those who have finished the program.

How do you go about obtaining certification? The certification process is headed by Darlene Frye, I believe of the Virginia Department of Corrections.

What are other ways you help reentrants? We teach them to be responsible and hold them accountable for their actions. We believe in being pro-active with child support enforcement and other agencies to have fathers and mothers pay something.

Final Session: Reentry and Prevention Best Practices and Collaborations Task Force

During the final session Dr. Turner summarized the work group's input and recommendations:

- Think Exit Upon Entry
- Need to Develop a One Stop Shop for Program Services
- Countering the Blame Game within the community
- Overcoming the Fear Factor
- Collaborative Case Management Approach

After taking in all the workshops, questions during the panel presentations and the ideas that the work group had developed during the last two days, Dr. Turner asked "What are the next steps you believe you need to take in order to put action into your ideas?"

Three proposed solutions were agreed upon:

1. Develop and present a plan that proposed solutions to government and community decision makers based upon a successful reentry model that can be replicated throughout the state. One that includes the input and involvement of families and the community.
2. The plan needs to include a "One Stop Shop" Model, that included the success of the Gemeinschaft Home and Michigan's Prisoner Reentry Initiative (MRPI)
3. Develop and implement a "Public Education/Marketing" initiative to combat/overcome the "Blame Game and Fear Factor" which result in creating additional barriers for ex-offenders within communities.

Dr. Turner then raised the question of "WHO" is going to develop and implement these plans? The work group had achieved a major accomplishment by developing these three proposed solutions. However one additional step that the work group needed to achieve was to indentify who was going to be responsible for following through with this proposed plan?

Seeing that the majority of the work group was from Virginia, it was recommended that the focus of the efforts be centered upon Virginia, initially. Furthermore the work group agreed that

some type of organized effort or organization needed to be formally or informally established in order to implement any plan of action.

Whoever the work group determined would be responsible for implementing the plan; they all agreed that it would need:

- Have a clear mission and vision statement.
- Need to have access to resources and information as to the “Promising Practices” regarding reentry in Virginia and around the country.
- Develop a timeframe for implementing the plan.
- Have the ability to communicate within the collaborative.

The work group determined that this would be their next step and communication would be sent to everyone inviting them to participate in the development of a formal collaborative organization.

Appendix B: Participant List

The Welfare Peer Technical Assistance Team:

David Camporeale,
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Shai Monique Pipkin-
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Task Force Participants:

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Dave Coman,
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Virginia Department of Social Services

Patricia L. Caruso,
Director,
Michigan Department of Corrections

Stan Cooper,
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John Horejsi,
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Social Action Linking Together (SALT)

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Virginia Department of Social Services

Jessie W. Jones,
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Tara Kunkle,
Chesterfield County, VA Adult Drug Court

Carolyn LeCroy,
Founder and Director,
The Messages Project

Linda McFarlane, MSW, LCSW,
Deputy Executive Director,
Just Detention International

Lisa Peacock,
Culpepper County Reentry Advisory Council
Facilitator,
Virginia Department of Social Services

Ivan Sinclair,
Culpepper County Reentry Advisory Council

Appendix C: Additional Research Materials

2009 Survey and Best Practice: Status of Ex-Offender Reentry Efforts in Cities - A 79-City Survey

A Sneak Peek: Advice for State Policymakers on Designing Strategies That Improve Employment Outcomes and Increase Public Safety

Drug Free Alliance Presentation – Drug Courts in Virginia

Gemeinschaft Home: Transitional Therapeutic Community Program

Life After Lockup: Improving Reentry from Jail to the Community

National Resources for Reentry

Preparing Prisoners for Employment: The Power of Small Rewards

The Challenges of Prisoner Reentry: Facts and Figures