

Glossary

A

activities of daily living (ADLs) — Activities that are basic to survival, including bathing, toileting, eating, and ambulation.

affordable housing — General term for rental or ownership housing provided at lower-than-market costs through public subsidies. Developed or offered by non-profit community-based organizations, private for-profit developers, or quasi-public agencies known as Public Housing Authorities. The last varieties are known as ‘public housing’ or ‘Section 8 Housing Choice Vouchers’ and are the most widely available. See ‘Low-Income Housing.’

atypical antipsychotics — The latest class of drugs used to treat psychosis, these medications are safer and have fewer medication-related adverse effects compared with older medications.

C

case management — A range of services provided to assist and support people in developing their skills to gain access to needed medical, behavioral health, housing, employment, social, educational, and other services essential to meeting basic human needs; and forming linkages to and training in the use of community resources. Staff dedicated to case management generally provides these services.

categorical funding — Federal and state grants that are prescribed in authorizing legislation for certain identified populations, providers, or services. Grant recipients must prepare budget documents to demonstrate that these funds are expended within the guidelines set by the authorizing statute.

circle sentencing — A community-directed process, conducted in partnership with the criminal justice system, to develop consensus on an appropriate sentencing plan that addresses the concerns of the victim and supporters, the offender and supporters, judge and court personnel, prosecutor, defense counsel, police, and all interested community members. The experience is intended to give all parties an opportunity to speak openly and try to come to terms with the event, and to mutually identify the steps necessary to assist in healing and to prevent future crimes.

cognitive-behavioral therapy (CBT) — A manual-driven course of structured counseling aimed towards increasing awareness of one’s thoughts, behaviors, and actions, as well as the consequences of each. CBT is often used to address specific problem areas such as anger management, moral reasoning, criminal thinking, addiction, relapse prevention, and relationships.

communicable disease — A disease that can be transmitted from one person to another, such as tuberculosis, viral hepatitis, HIV, and sexually transmitted diseases. Correctional facilities often have a high prevalence of people with communicable diseases, placing many inmates at high risk of infection with such ailments.

community corrections — The provision of corrections services to offenders in a community or neighborhood, rather than in an institution. Community corrections typically includes probation/parole, electronic monitoring, and/or alternative, low-security living arrangements where individuals under

supervision may have access to paid or volunteer work and/or be living within their own homes.

Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) —

Administered by local government agencies and funded through the US Department of Housing and Urban Development, community development activities include many different programs that provide assistance to a wide variety of grantees. Begun in 1974, the CDBG program provides annual grants on a formula basis to many different types of grantees through several programs. For more information, see www.hud.gov/offices/cpd/communitydevelopment/index.cfm

community development corporations (CDCs) —

Non-profit housing and community development organizations that provide affordable housing for low-income consumers and economic development in low-income communities by combining expertise in housing, development and management with their roles as community builders and organizers. CDCs often play a key role in many local continuums of re-entry assistance.

community service — A type of restorative activity that allows an individual with a criminal conviction to improve his or her skills, develop community connections, and complete sentencing requirements.

community supervision — The placement of a defendant under supervision for a specified length of time, as ordered by a court, with court-imposed rules and conditions, generally instead of or as follow-up to confinement. The defendant, in turn, must abide by conditions imposed by the court which are designed to help him or her lead a more pro-social lifestyle. If the defendant fails to abide by these conditions, the court has the option of imposing a term of imprisonment by revoking the his or her supervision.

conditional release — The release of an inmate from prison to a period of community supervision, typically with a standard set of conditions he or she must abide by in order to remain on parole or post-release supervision. These conditions may include regular reporting, maintenance of a known residence, drug testing, compliance with a curfew, and other such conditions. Violation of the conditions of supervision may result in the imposition of sanctions. Such sanctions may be community-based or may result in the revocation of supervision status and a return to prison.

consumer — The term most frequently applied to a person who receives mental or physical health services.

continuum of care — Coordination between corrections administrators and community-based partners to ensure that when an inmate is released, none of the time and effort invested to date in his or her successful re-entry is lost.

co-occurring disorders — Two or more disorders occurring simultaneously. Generally, the term refers to mental health and substance abuse disorders, but can refer to mental health, physical health, developmental, or other disorders.

criminogenic factors — Elements of an individual's character and environment that might contribute to his/her committing offenses, and which may therefore provide a valuable resource for predicting and responding to recidivism.

D

decompensation — A temporary return to a lower level of psychological adaptation or functioning, often occurring when an individual is under considerable stress or has discontinued psychiatric medication against medical advice.

distance education — An educational situation in which time, location, or both separate the instructor and students. Education or training courses are delivered to remote locations either as real-time, online, instructor-led interaction; or intermittent, time-delayed interaction. Means of instruction include written correspondence, text, graphics, audio- and videotape, CD-ROM, online learning, audio- and videoconferencing, interactive TV, and FAX. Distance education does not preclude the use of the traditional classroom.

diversion — A process that offers an individual charged with a criminal offense an alternative to traditional criminal justice proceedings on a voluntary basis. Diversion occurs in the period between the filing of formal charges and a final adjudication, and results in a dismissal of charges, or its equivalent, if the divertee successfully completes the diversion process.

dual diagnosis — A classification for an individual with severe and persistent mental illness who is simultaneously addicted to alcohol or other drugs.

dynamic criminogenic factors — Changing conditions of an individual’s character and environment that might contribute to criminal behavior, including changing attitudes, beliefs, thinking patterns, and peer groups.

E

Early and Periodic Screening, Diagnosis, and Treatment (EPSDT) — A federally funded program to provide preventive health care, including immunizations, to low-income children eligible for Medicaid. One of the essential purposes of the program is to ensure that eligible children are screened regularly for potential health problems, including developmental evaluations and screening for physical health, lead poisoning, vision, hearing, and dental problems. Early identification leads to improved health outcomes.

evidence-based practices — Interventions and treatment approaches that have been proven effective through a rigorous scientific process. In the context of re-entry, this often refers to a practice that has had a demonstrable, positive outcome in terms of lowering recidivism, increasing victim satisfaction, or decreasing expenditures.

expungement — The process by which a record of arrest or conviction is destroyed.

F

Fair Market Rent — The Department of Housing and Urban Development’s assessed value of actual market rent for a unit of housing based on the cost of building and managing a rental property or the prevailing rent in the area. This estimate is updated and published on a yearly basis.

family group conference — Voluntary meetings to decide the resolution of a criminal incident involving the network of people most affected by the crime: the victim, the offender, and the support groups of both. The affected parties are brought together by a trained facilitator to discuss how they and others have been harmed by the offense and how that harm might be repaired. The offender may participate only if he or she admits to the offense.

Federal Bonding Program — A US Department of Labor program designed to alleviate employer concerns about at-risk job applicants by allowing employers to cover people who, like individuals with

criminal convictions, cannot be covered by commercial insurance. Fidelity bonds issued through the Federal Bonding Program insure the employer, at no cost, against theft, forgery, larceny, or embezzlement by the employee. Either the employer or the job applicant can request that a bond be issued.

felony — Usually considered a more serious offense, for which there is typically a term of imprisonment for one year or more.

formularies — A standard list of the most commonly used medications and preparations approved for use within an institution.

functional skills — Essential academic and personal abilities necessary for a person to succeed in the workplace. Traditionally referred to as basic education skills, including reading, writing, and arithmetic. In recent years, the category has been expanded to include a number of cognitive and interpersonal abilities, such as the capacity to think and solve problems; communicate information in oral, written, and electronic forms; work effectively alone and in teams; and take personal responsibility.

G

geomapping — Computer-based mapping research that identifies the geographic distribution of certain resources and services in comparison with a target population. In the context of re-entry, geomapping provides a geographic analysis of criminal justice and social service resources in neighborhoods from which individuals in prison and jail originate. These geomaps can be used to identify gaps between available resources and the needs of those released from incarceration, as well as the funding which is directed to particular geographic areas.

good time credit — Credit towards a reduced sentence for good behavior, such as program participation, while in jail or prison.

H

halfway house — A highly supervised residential environment designed to help individuals returning to the community from prison, or to provide housing for individuals awaiting trial. Less than one-half of one percent of all inmates released in 1999 were reportedly served by halfway houses.

Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (HIPAA) — Legislation intended to provide portability of employer-sponsored insurance from one job to another in order to prevent the inability to change jobs because of the fear of losing health insurance. This act also makes it illegal to exclude people from coverage because of pre-existing conditions and offers some tax deductions to self-employed people who pay their own health insurance premiums. The act also directs the federal government to standardize billing codes and to develop privacy standards related to individually identifiable health care information.

high-barrier population — A group of people that faces great obstacles in attaining employment, such as migrant workers or elderly, disabled, or recently incarcerated individuals. Obstacles may include illiteracy, low-skills, cost and availability of quality childcare, lack of transportation, lack of quality housing, job discrimination, substance abuse, mental or physical health, etc.

Housing Choice Voucher (HCV) Program — See *Section 8*.

Housing Tax Credit Program (HTC) — Provides federal income tax credits to individuals or organizations that develop affordable housing through either new construction or acquisition and rehabilitation. The tax credits provide a dollar for dollar reduction in the developer's tax liability for a ten-year period. Tax credits can also be used by nonprofit or public developers to attract investment to an affordable housing project by syndicating, or selling, the tax credit to investors.

I

inmate — An individual remanded to the custody of a local, county, state, or federal correctional facility, including jails and prisons.

intrinsic motivation — Stimulation or drive stemming from within oneself. Finding and enhancing a person's intrinsic motivation is central to the success of any behavioral change program for individuals who are incarcerated or under supervision.

J

jail — A correctional facility designed to detain individuals pending judicial hearings or to provide brief periods of incarceration, generally less than one year,

for sentenced inmates. Jails are typically operated by local or county jurisdictions.

job-seeking skills — The skills necessary to search, apply for and obtain employment.

job skills — Specific knowledge, skills or abilities that allow an individual to perform required tasks that are related to specific jobs.

L

life skills — Skills that arise from the everyday routines of life, including everything from cleaning and cooking to shopping and money management. The experience of having daily schedules and activities closely monitored while in a correctional facility can diminish an individual's independence and self-sufficiency.

low-income housing — Specific type of affordable housing that is developed and offered for households with incomes less than 80 percent of area median income, usually subsidized through federal, state or local programs, of which the federal Low-Income Housing Tax Credit is the largest.

M

mandatory minimum sentencing — Sentencing statutes or regulations requiring convicted criminal defendants to a period of incarceration based on the type of offense and/ or the individual's criminal history. Along with other types of mandatory sentencing guidelines, including determinate sentencing and Truth-in-Sentencing laws, many states have enacted mandatory minimum sentencing since the 1970s.

McKinney-Vento Act — 1987 legislation that empowers the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) to create homeless and supportive housing programs throughout the United States. The legislation uses a federal definition of homelessness that excludes people incarcerated or otherwise detained under state or federal law; therefore, individuals re-entering the community from prison or jail are ineligible for any housing and services funded through the McKinney-Vento Act.

Medicaid — Medicaid is a jointly funded, federal/state health insurance program for low-income and disabled people who meet needs-based eligibility requirements. Nationally, it covers approximately 36 million individuals including children, the aged,

the blind, the disabled and people who are eligible to receive federally assisted income maintenance payments.

memorandum of understanding (MOU) — A document providing a general description of the responsibilities that are to be assumed by two or more parties in their pursuit of some goal(s). More specific information about methods of achieving declared goals may be provided in an associated Statement of Work (SOW).

mental health assessment — An examination, more comprehensive than a screening, performed on each newly admitted inmate soon after arrival at an institution. It usually includes a review of the medical screening, behavior observations, inquiry into any history of mental illness, and an assessment of suicide potential.

Mentally Ill, Chemically Affected (MICA) — A classification for an individual with mental illness who is simultaneously addicted to alcohol or other drugs. Recently, the term has *dual diagnosis* has been used in favor of MICA.

mental illness — A term that refers collectively to all diagnosable mental disorders. Mental disorders are health conditions that are characterized by alterations in thinking, mood, and/or behavior, and are associated with distress and/or impaired functioning.

serious mental illness — A term defined by federal regulations that generally applies to mental disorders that interfere with some area of social functioning such as psychosis and major mood disorders.

misdemeanor — Usually a petty offense—a less serious crime than a felony—that is generally punishable by less than a year of confinement.

moral reconnection therapy (MRT) — A cognitive-behavioral therapeutic approach aimed at systematically altering an individual's reasoning abilities in order to foster social and moral growth and assist in decisionmaking. MRT is used system-wide in the states of Washington and Oklahoma, and in Oregon's Washington County.

morbidity — State of ill health produced by any departure from a state of physiological or psychological well-being. Morbidity rates usually provide measures of incidence during a defined period of time

or prevalence of a disease or condition diagnosed or reported for a population at a single point in time.

Motivational Enhancement Therapy (MET) — Based on principles from cognitive and social psychology, MET attempts to overcome any ambivalence an individual may have toward treatment and motivate them to change. MET has been proven effective in both inpatient and outpatient settings and found particularly successful with alcohol addicted and marijuana-dependent clients.

N

NIMBY ("Not In My Backyard") — A term for community-driven resistance to placement of special-needs housing or other types of facilities in neighborhoods.

O

One-Stop Career Centers — The foundation of the workforce development system under the Workforce Investment Act (WIA), One-Stops are the entry point for any person seeking job training or employment services, and any employer seeking workforce services such as hiring or training. WIA requires that local workforce investment areas establish at least one physical One-Stop to serve employers and job seekers. Local workforce boards may establish more than one physical One-Stop, and may also create virtual One-Stops at partner agencies, in community-based organizations, or in other facilities, such as prisons or churches.

"One Strike and You're Out" — A term for the US Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) policy that requires all public housing authorities or federally-assisted housing providers to deny housing to individuals who have been evicted from public or federally-subsidized housing due to drug-related criminal activity; individuals subject to lifetime registry under state registration programs for criminal conviction of a sex offense; individuals convicted of methamphetamine production on public housing premises; individuals who are currently abusing alcohol in a manner that interferes with the health, safety, or peaceful enjoyment of the premises by other residents; and individuals currently using illegal drugs.

P

pardon — Relief from the legal consequences of a crime. May also mean excusing or forgiving a conviction.

parole — A process whereby inmates can be released from incarceration and transferred to community supervision prior to the end of their sentence, given exceptional behavior and rehabilitation during incarceration and a comprehensive review by a parole board. Parole has been abolished in a number of states in recent years.

parole board — A discretionary panel of individuals usually appointed by the governor which examines an inmate's institutional adjustment and future life plans in order to make a release decision. Today, less than one-quarter of prisoners are released by a parole board, as the vast majority are released according to mandatory sentencing guidelines. In most cases, a parole board sets the terms and conditions of release, even for those released by sentencing guidelines.

phased-permanent housing — Specialized re-entry housing that offers tenants month-to-month occupancy agreements rather than traditional annual leases, allowing the option for tenants to leave at any time after they no longer need the assistance that a supportive setting provides. Often, phased-permanent housing is co-located near emergency housing and serves as safe and stable pass-through settings or shelters while also providing a longer-term housing option linked to supportive services for those in need.

prison — A correctional facility that houses inmates generally sentenced to a period of incarceration exceeding one year. Prisons are typically operated by state corrections agencies, although private companies also operate prisons in some states.

prison industries — Operations, whether manufacturing- or service-oriented, in both state and federal correctional facilities that are designed to employ and provide skills training for inmates. Operating in a self-sustaining manner, prison industries produce market-price, quality goods for sale to federal and state governments and the public.

probation — A sentence imposed by the court on an individual who has committed an offense that requires him or her to abide by specified conditions

for a period of time under community supervision by a probation officer.

public assistance — Benefits provided by state or federal programs to eligible recipients. These benefits may be used by releasees to acquire treatment or housing, but in some cases may be denied to individuals with criminal records. The current federal public assistance program is called *Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF)*.

public health — A branch of medicine concerned with improving the health of the population, rather than treating the diseases of individual patients. Public health functions include health surveillance and analysis; investigation of disease outbreaks; establishing and managing health promotion and disease prevention programs; enabling and empowering communities to promote health and reduce inequalities; creating and sustaining intergovernmental partnerships to improve health; ensuring compliance with regulations and laws to protect and promote health; and maintaining a well educated and trained, multidisciplinary public health workforce.

public housing — Housing assisted under the provisions of the US Housing Act of 1937 or under a state or local program having the same general purposes as the federal program. Distinguished from privately financed housing, regardless of whether federal subsidies or mortgage insurance are features of such housing development.

Public Housing Authority (PHA) — Any state, county, municipality, or other governmental entity or public body authorized under state enabling legislation to engage in the development or administration of low-rent public housing or slum clearance.

public workforce system — A market-driven employment training, placement, and support system which brings together public funding, One-Stop career development services, and members of state and local Workforce Investment Boards in order to increase employment, job retention, and earnings; reduce welfare dependency; and enhance national productivity and competitiveness.

R

recidivism — The return of a released ex-inmate to custody in a correctional facility. Different jurisdictions tend to have unique definitions for the types

of offenses that result in recidivism, ranging from re-incarceration only after arrest for a new crime, to re-incarceration for technical violation of the conditions of release.

re-entry — The process of transitioning from prison or jail to the community.

re-entry court — A specialized court that offers a forum to monitor and address any violations in the terms and conditions of supervised release, allowing for community-based collaboration, control, and decisionmaking. If empowered to sanction violations and reward compliance, a re-entry court may eliminate some of the complications resulting from the multiple tiers of the supervision process.

re-entry housing — Built upon the supportive housing model, re-entry housing provides prison- or jail-based transition planning services. Like supportive housing, re-entry housing blends a multitude of funding sources, usually involves partnerships and linkages among multiple non-profit providers with different areas of expertise, and offers tenants/residents a comprehensive array of service options in addition to affordable housing.

registration — A statutory requirement that individuals who are convicted of a sex offense must notify authorities of their address, identity, or other personal facts for a determined period of time. If these individuals are re-incarcerated, their time on the registry is placed on hold until they are released. An individual's term of registration is based on a number of statutory requirements, including the type of offense for which he or she was convicted; whether he or she has multiple convictions or a history of convictions for crimes that constitute sexual offenses; or if he or she been convicted of specified crimes against victims who are minors.

reintegration — The process of adjusting from a socially isolated correctional environment back into active community involvement.

relapse — Resuming the addictive behavior for which an individual has received treatment. The term may also be used to describe the worsening condition of a patient with a chronic medical problem.

release date — The date a prisoner returns to the community, according to terms set by a parole board, mandatory release statute, or sentencing guidelines.

release from supervision — Successful completion of the guidance, treatment, and regulation process by an individual under community supervision.

releasing authority — The decisionmaking body and/or individual who has the responsibility to grant, deny, and revoke release from a correctional institution or program of supervision. In some jurisdictions, it is called the parole board or the parole commission.

reparative activities — Community service programs designed to repair community relationships and focus on the harm that the crime caused. Also known as restorative activities.

reparative board — A community-sanctioning device, commonly in response to youth or nonviolent offenders, that develops sanction agreements with offenders, monitors compliance, and submits compliance reports to the court. These boards are typically composed of a small group of citizens prepared for their role by intensive training, board members conduct public, face-to-face meetings with participating offenders.

responsivity principle — The principle of correction's practice which stresses the importance of delivering correctional treatment services using methods and techniques matched to individual learning style and motivational level.

restitution — Payments, generally monetary, made by an offender to a victim or victim's family to compensate for harm caused to the victim. The payments are often allocated from wages earned either while in prison or in postrelease employment.

restorative justice — A nonpunitive justice approach that emphasizes the importance of the roles of the victim, the offender, and the community in fashioning genuine and long-lasting solutions to crime. As such, the emphasis is not upon sanctions for the sake of sanctions, but rather upon remedies that work best to instill accountability and the opportunity for true change in the offender; to restore financial losses for the victim; and to initiate the re-establishment of community ties that have been damaged and/or broken by the commission of a crime.

revocation — A sanctioning mechanism whereby a technical violation of the conditions of probation or parole is punishable by re-imprisonment.

risk and needs assessment — A comprehensive examination that looks at both dynamic and static criminogenic factors and usually includes a recommendation for interventions, supervision levels, and in some cases sentencing if a new crime is involved.

risk management — Case management of an offender that minimizes the risk to the public by addressing the risk areas of a particular offender. This may include supervision, special conditions, treatment, or any combination of these.

risk principle — The belief that the greatest reduction in recidivism can be achieved when the highest-risk individuals are provided with services. According to this principle, corrections officials should redouble their service delivery, quality of service, and aftercare efforts with the most difficult-to-serve individuals.

S

safety plan — A plan developed for and/ or by the crime victim to increase the victim’s feeling of security and safety as the release date for the person who perpetrated the crime against him or her nears.

scattered site housing — Affordable housing in which rental units are not located in a single location, and generally referring to single-family properties. Some owners and managers of scattered site housing are CDCs and public housing agencies. This type of housing is often utilized by individuals recently released from prison or jail and their families. This arrangement may encourage offenders who no longer need supportive services to live independently.

sealing — The process by which access to a record of arrest or conviction is suppressed or restricted. The record typically remains available to the individuals working in the criminal justice system. In some cases, when a record has been sealed or expunged, the subject of the record is legally permitted to deny the existence of the record if asked about it on an employment application. This term is often used interchangeably with expungement, though the effect of these processes is technically different.

Section 8 — A federal rental subsidy program providing assistance either to an individual or a property. The US Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) provides both vouchers to individuals and subsidies to the landlord for the difference

between the contract rent (set by HUD at Fair Market Rent) and the total tenant payment. Tenants in the Section 8 program generally pay 30 to 40 percent of their household income for rent. Under federal law, public housing authorities or federally assisted housing providers may screen or refuse vouchers to people who have been convicted of certain offenses (see “*One Strike You’re Out*”). In most areas of the country, there are considerable waiting lists for vouchers and Public Housing Authorities can set local preferences for issuing vouchers. Also known as *Housing Choice Voucher (HCV) Program*.

Selective Serotonin Reuptake Inhibitor (SSRI) — A class of antidepressant medications that is primarily used in the treatment of depression and obsessive compulsive disorder. The emergence of clinical evidence demonstrating the benefits of appropriate psychotropic medications has increased pressure on corrections systems to ensure appropriate availability of these medications.

services engagement model — A treatment strategy in which service providers seek to build relationships with clients while delivering services to ensure client participation and to improve clients’ attitudes toward positive programming. In jails or prisons, such engagement involves repeated and consistent contact with program staff, as well as the use of informal and unstructured settings.

shelter allowance — A component of public assistance that is intended for the specific purpose of offsetting the cost of housing.

Social Security Disability Insurance (SSDI) — A federal program in the Social Security Administration providing monthly benefits to disabled workers and their dependents. A person builds protection through employment covered under Social Security. Disability is defined as an inability to engage in substantial gainful activity because of any medically determinable, permanent physical or mental impairment. The disability length of time necessary for eligibility is at least five months.

split sentence — A sentence explicitly requiring the convicted person to serve a period of confinement in a local, state, or federal facility followed by a period of probation.

static criminogenic factor — Unchanging conditions of an individual’s character and environment that might contribute to criminal behavior, including

personal employment, family, substance abuse, and medical histories.

Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Block Grant (SAPT) — A federal grant issued to the states by the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) at the Department of Health and Human Services to support projects for the development and implementation of prevention, treatment and rehabilitation activities directed to the diseases of alcohol and drug abuse. A formula grant, the amount of each SAPT Block Grant is awarded based on a statutory formula prescribed in USC Title 42.

supervised release — Transferring an individual from the custody of a correctional facility into community supervision.

supervision — See *community supervision*.

supervision plan — A probation or parole plan for supervising offenders under community supervision based on an assessment of the offender's needs and his or her level of risk to society.

Supplemental Security Income (SSI) — A Federal income supplement program funded by general tax revenues rather than Social Security taxes. SSI is designed to help aged, blind, and disabled people who have little or no income by providing cash to meet basic needs for food, clothing, and shelter.

supportive housing — Affordable housing that is enriched with on-site or easily accessible services that are available to residents, but not mandated. Services may include regular staff contact and assistance as needed with household chores, as well as the availability of crisis services or other services designed to prevent relapse, such as mental health, substance abuse, and employment services. Unlike public or affordable housing, supportive housing must rely on the ingenuity of nonprofit developers to pull together the funding and resources from various systems to create a single project.

T

technical violation — Procedural infractions of parole conditions, which may include behaviors that would otherwise not be considered crimes, such as consumption of alcohol, failure to attend mandated programs, default on court fee payment plans, fail-

ure to report as instructed or changing an address without prior permission.

Temporary Aid to Needy Families (TANF) — A federal program that provides assistance and work opportunities to needy families by granting states the federal funds and wide flexibility to develop and implement their own welfare programs. Overseen by the Office of Family Assistance (OFA) in the US Department of Health and Human Services, TANF was created by the Welfare Reform Law of 1996, and replaced what was then commonly known as welfare: Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) and the Job Opportunities and Basic Skills Training (JOBS) programs.

therapeutic communities (TCs) — Highly structured units of residential treatment which cluster selected inmates away from the general population for a year or longer to provide intensive treatment for chemical dependencies. TCs offer the advantage of comprehensive, integrated treatment; ease of transfer to similar community-based programs; and the involvement of community- and faith-based services.

transition planner — Based in correctional facilities, transition planners develop and administer an inmate's programming plan to ensure that inmates are taking steps to prepare for re-entry throughout their incarceration. Transition planners coordinate with a multidisciplinary team of professionals, including representatives from facility- and community-based organizations, to work on programming elements specifically relevant to an individual's transition into the community. Transition planners, who are essentially facility-based case managers, are also referred to as program planners.

Treatment Alternative to Street Crime (TASC) — A case management and system intervention program that links the criminal justice system with the drug treatment system by coordinating services for offenders at any point in the criminal justice system including those who are reintegrating into the community. The TASC approach varies on a state by state basis yet usually includes identification and referral of drug involved offenders; objective, clinical assessment of alcohol and drug treatment needs; referral into the appropriate treatment placement, and; continuous case management on a variety of levels to ensure compliance with criminal justice orders and treatment plan.

treatment principle — The belief that treatment, particularly in cognitive-behavioral therapy, should be applied as an integral part of the sentence/ sanction process through case management and delivery of targeted and timely treatment interventions.

Truth-in-Sentencing laws — Sentencing statutes that require individuals convicted of a crime to serve a substantial portion of their sentence in a correctional facility, as opposed to under some form of community supervision, thereby reducing the apparent discrepancy between the sentence imposed and actual time served in prison. Along with other types of mandatory sentencing guidelines, including determinate sentencing and mandatory minimum sentencing, many states have enacted Truth-in-Sentencing laws over the last three decades.

V

validated risk-assessment instrument — A mechanism for making discretionary release decisions that facilitates informed, effective, and appropriate decisionmaking, diminishing the effect of prejudice and personal opinion in the release decision process.

victim — The person, family, and/ or community harmed by an offender's behavior.

W

Welfare-to-Work Tax Credit — A federal income tax credit that encourages employers to hire long-term public assistance recipients – which can include people released from prison or jail or their family members. Established by the Taxpayer Relief Act of 1997, this tax credit can reduce employers' federal tax liability by as much as \$8,500 per new hire (depending on the amount that the new hire earns) over the first two years. The Welfare-to-Work Tax Credit, as well as the Work Opportunity Tax Credit, had an original reauthorization date of January 2004. Although the date has passed, neither program has yet been reauthorized; however, both programs have been extended until Congress takes some further action.

Work Opportunity Tax Credit (WOTC) — A federal tax credit that encourages employers to hire job seekers who might otherwise be perceived as less

desirable by reducing employers' federal income tax liability by as much as \$2,400 per qualified new worker. Among the nine categories of new hires who qualify for the tax credit are people who have been convicted of felonies and are members of low-income families. The WOTC, as well as the Welfare-to-Work Tax Credit, had an original reauthorization date of January 2004. Although the date has passed, neither program has yet been reauthorized; however, both programs have been extended until Congress takes some further action.

Workforce Investment Act (WIA) — 1998 federal legislation that aims to integrate national, state, and local job training programs to increase employment, job retention, and earnings of participants; reduce welfare dependency; and enhance national productivity and competitiveness. WIA replaced the Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA) as the nation's guiding federal legislation on the training, retraining, and employment of youth, adults, and dislocated workers. It streamlined JTPA's patchwork of federal job training programs into a locally driven service delivery system built around One-Stop career centers.

workforce investment area — The term for the local area which serves as the administrative region for Workforce Investment Boards. Regional designations are determined by the Governor, and may be done in consultation with local officials.

Workforce Investment Board (WIB) — A panel of individuals who serve at both the state and local level to design and implement workforce development and employment strategies in a designated workforce investment area. These boards were established by the Workforce Investment Act of 1998.

work release — A form of correctional work that permits soon-to-be released prisoners to work outside the prison walls during the day and to return to the prison, a halfway house, or other secure facility in the evenings.

wraparound services — Nonclinical supportive services—such as child care, vocational, educational, and transportation services—that are designed to improve the individual's access to and retention in primary supportive services.