

**Chapter 1 : DTC Energy Group - Oilfield Consulting**

*Extended Supervision means that you have completed your prison sentence under the Truth in Sentencing law and now have a period of community supervision to complete. The judge determined the length of the extended supervision at the time of sentencing.*

Table of contents for But they all come back: Bibliographic record and links to related information available from the Library of Congress catalog. Contents data are machine generated based on pre-publication provided by the publisher. Contents may have variations from the printed book or be incomplete or contain other coding. Reentry and Reintegration Part One. Entering the "Hidden World of Punishment" Chapter 1: The Growth in Incarceration Chapter 3: The Extended Reach of Supervision Chapter 4: Public Safety Chapter 6: Families and Children Chapter 7: Public Health Chapter 9: Civic Identity Chapter Facing the Challenges Introduction: Defining the Reform Agenda Chapter The Principles of Successful Reentry Chapter We answered honestly-we did not know what was being done for returning prisoners. Reno directed us to get back to her in two weeks with a better answer. That two-week assignment has turned into a five-year journey for me. Soon after the meeting with Ms. Reno, I convened the senior staff at the National Institute of Justice to get a basic understanding of the issue. For most of the people in the room-all seasoned criminal justice experts-this number was a shock. We also learned that not all of these returning prisoners were supervised upon release. For many including me who were familiar with state systems where every released prisoner was placed on parole, this was a revelation. We discovered that a large percentage of prisoners were being sent back to prison on parole revocations, a remarkable fact that changed our whole understanding of the period following release from prison. We discussed the hodgepodge of sentencing policies that had developed around the country. I suggested we use the word "reentry" to capture the experience of being released from custody, and the word quickly became convenient shorthand for our inquiry. An examination of "prisoner reentry," we hoped, would allow us to set aside debates over sentencing policy and avoid the pitfalls of defending or critiquing parole. Now, five years later, I have a much better understanding of the phenomenon of prisoner reentry. My thinking on the topic has been shaped by a rich mix of research projects, pilot programs, and collegial interactions. While still at the National Institute of Justice, I wrote a paper that proposed creating "reentry courts" as new managers of the reentry process. On October 14, , Ms. Reno and I held a press conference announcing a call for proposals from communities interested in developing reentry courts. Eight were selected as test sites. Working with my colleagues Larry Meachum, director of the Corrections Program Office, and Joe Brann, director of the Office of Community Oriented Policing, we launched the first Reentry Partnerships in another five sites, bringing together police, corrections agencies, and community leaders to improve reentry planning. Over the next four years, my colleagues and I built a robust portfolio of research projects exploring different dimensions of the prisoner reentry phenomenon. The most ambitious project is called Returning Home, a four-state longitudinal study of the experience of leaving prison from the perspectives of prisoners, their families, and the communities to which they returned. Our first step in building our portfolio was to create the Reentry Roundtable, a group of researchers, practitioners, policymakers, former prisoners, community leaders, victim advocates, and service providers who met eight times over four years. Our mission was to "unpack" prisoner reentry by examining the phenomenon through different policy lenses. At our first two meetings, we defined the topic, surveyed the state of knowledge, and designed a research agenda. Then we held a series of topical meetings on the intersection of prisoner reentry and civil society, public health, families and children, employment, housing and homelessness, youth development, and community policing. For each of these meetings we commissioned discussion papers from the best academics in the country, invited practitioners working at the cutting edge of innovation, brought together different points of view, and held two days of lively discussion. Because the Roundtable meetings were held "in the round" before an audience of as many as observers, these discussions resonated through a broad range of policy and research networks. In the summer of , after the first two Roundtable meetings and following the successful launch of Returning Home, the Urban Institute Press invited me to write a book about prisoner

reentry. For the next three years, as the Roundtable meetings were being convened and the results of Returning Home were coming in, I was drafting the chapters that now make up this book. Now, as I complete this five-year journey, I am profoundly grateful to the many individuals and institutions that provided support and guidance along the way. First, I applaud Janet Reno, Laurie Robinson, and my former colleagues at the Department of Justice for their willingness to take on a complicated new topic of national importance. Second, I cannot imagine a better home for this exploration on prisoner reentry than the Urban Institute. As a high-quality research organization of unquestioned integrity, the Institute quickly became recognized as an authoritative source for solid, timely research on the topic of prisoner reentry. Two presidents of the Institute were unwavering advocates-Bill Gorham, the founding president who invited me to join the Institute, and Bob Reischauer, his successor who consistently supported my work and my unique role at the Institute. The Urban Institute Press, under the leadership of Kathy Courier, provided incomparable editorial support, encouragement, and guidance. All I know about the issue of prisoner reentry I have learned from others, too many to name in this space. However, I would like to single out a few who have been particularly valuable. Joan Petersilia has been the cochair of the Reentry Roundtable. With infectious enthusiasm, she brings wisdom and objectivity to any discussion of these issues. My initial thinking on this topic was informed by the deliberations of the Executive Session on Sentencing and Corrections, a group that met twice a year from to to explore new approaches to sentencing and corrections. For me, the Executive Session tilled the intellectual ground that made possible this sustained examination of the prisoner reentry issue. The work on this book was supported by a number of institutions. First and foremost is the Urban Institute, which made an investment in my colleagues and me as we built the reentry portfolio. This investment was particularly important in the early years when outside funding was not yet available. The Reentry Roundtable, which generated many of the ideas and perspectives that are now reflected in this book, was supported by a number of foundations and government agencies, including the Open Society Institute, the Annie E. Without the support of the JEHT Foundation, which provided direct assistance for the research activities needed to complete this project, there would be no book. As I worked on the book, a small army of colleagues provided research assistance, critical reviews, and emotional support when the project seemed daunting. Louise van der Does served ably as research assistant as I was beginning to collect my thoughts. She helped me structure each chapter and provided background research for a variety of topics. Elizabeth Cincotta McBride played a critical role in organizing the final push to complete the manuscript. I deeply appreciated her editorial skills, organizational acumen, and analytical abilities. Each chapter had one or more research assistants who helped me understand the literature on a variety of different topics. I am grateful to all of them for their enthusiasm and professionalism: As each chapter was taking shape, I convened a group of colleagues at the Urban Institute to give their unvarnished reactions. These luncheon discussions were lively, constructive, and enormously valuable. After the chapters had moved closer to a final version, I sent each one to substantive experts outside the Institute for their review and comment. These are generous colleagues and friends. A number of chapters appeared in earlier versions in other books or Urban Institute reports. Finally, I would like to express my appreciation to the two anonymous reviewers who provided the Urban Institute Press with comments on the draft manuscript. They offered perspectives on the whole book-its structure, argument, and consistency- that were immensely important as the manuscript moved into final production. Although I appreciate the many contributions of these colleagues over the years, I still accept full responsibility for the final work. This statement, quite traditional in book prefaces, is particularly applicable in this book, which aspires to push our thinking to explore new ways of conducting the work of the agencies of justice. I cannot adequately express my gratitude to my wife Susan and our daughters Aliza and Zoe. For nearly three years, I have spent many evenings and weekends working on the book-time that by all rights I could have spent with them. They have been patient and understanding as I have wrestled with the demands of this project. They have encouraged me during the difficult phases, shared in the celebrations of the breakthroughs, and helped me keep this work in proper perspective. As I leave the Urban Institute to assume the presidency of John Jay College of Criminal Justice, I know that the national focus on prisoner reentry will continue to expand. My fondest hope is that, in this fertile soil, some of the ideas presented in this book will take root and grow so that we can have better

answers to one of the oldest challenges facing the criminal justice system: What are we doing about all the people leaving prison? I later learned that the word "reentry" had been used years before Irwin Reentry and Reintegration. The steady growth of imprisonment in America over the past generation has created an unprecedented challenge for our society: Just as the rate of incarceration in America has increased fourfold, the number of people leaving prison each year has also quadrupled. In , more than , individuals per day left federal and state prisons-compared with the , who made a similar journey 30 years ago. As we have embarked upon one of the greatest social experiments of our time-the expansive use of prisons as our response to crime-we have forgotten the iron law of imprisonment: Except for those few individuals who die in custody, every person we send to prison returns to live with us. It has not always been so. In the "Golden Age" of indeterminate sentencing, which began in the early 20th century and lasted to the mids, the goal of prisoner reintegration occupied a prominent place in the rhetoric and practice of American jurisprudence. Under the indeterminate sentencing model, judges are given wide discretion to sentence defendants to prison terms with low minimum and high maximum limits. Parole agents then supervise released prisoners during the remainder of their sentences, during which time parolees are expected to meet certain conditions designed to reestablish positive connections with their families, the world of work, and other supportive institutions of civil society. The reintegration of returning prisoners as well as reductions in their criminal behavior, are the explicit objectives of this system of supervised transition from prison to community. The rehabilitation of offenders is a stated purpose of sentencing. For more than half a century, every state in the Union, the District of Columbia, and the federal government operated within an indeterminate sentencing framework and subscribed to these ideals. Of course, the reality of practice during the "Golden Age" did not always match the lofty aspirations of the indeterminate sentencing model. This shortcoming, however, does not obscure the fact that both the rhetoric of our sentencing jurisprudence and our rationale of imprisonment pointed to prisoner reintegration as an important objective of the criminal justice system.

**Chapter 2 : DOC Community Corrections - General Information**

*In addition to Foster Care, extendedReach is designed to support Residential, Community-Based, and Behavioral Health programs too. IBM Beacon Award Finalist Beacon Awards recognize IBM Business Partners who have raised the standard for delivering innovative solutions and exemplary client satisfaction.*

Number of Offenders on Federal Supervised Release Hits All-Time High Overview With nearly , inmates, the federal prison system is the largest in the nation, far exceeding those of California, Texas, and other states. In , approximately , offenders were serving a period of post-prison community monitoring known as supervised release—nearly three times as many as in . The average time spent under supervision rose 12 percent during that period, to nearly four years. Probation and Pretrial Services, an agency housed in the judicial branch. Ninety-nine percent of all offenders on federal post-prison supervision in were on supervised release, with 1 percent still serving time under the old system of parole. The rise was especially sharp during the s. Policy changes played a central role in the sharp expansion of supervised release. In particular, the Sentencing Reform Act of , which created the program, also established the U. Sentencing Commission, an independent agency within the judicial branch, and tasked it with developing detailed guidelines for federal courts sentencing convicted defendants. Offenders convicted of certain sex crimes face lifetime supervision. Kidnapping and domestic violence crimes also are subject to statutory periods of supervised release. Reducing supervision terms for some offenders can improve outcomes Post-prison monitoring is an essential feature of any correctional system, but extended periods of community supervision can have negative consequences for offenders and the public. One common result is that more offenders are sent to prison for violating the terms of their supervision known as technical violations than for new crimes. More than two-thirds of all federal offenders who are revoked from supervised release each year committed technical violations but were not convicted of new crimes. A Sentencing Commission study released in March found that most rearrests, both for new offenses and technical violations, occur within two years of an inmate re-entering the community. Courts found that During the same period, the average length of supervision rose 12 percent, from . Policy changes made by Congress and the U. Sentencing Commission led to the growth in the number of offenders on post-prison monitoring and the increase in their average sentence length. Research shows, however, that policymakers can maximize limited correctional resources and improve public safety by scaling back the length of post-prison monitoring for certain federal offenders and focusing on those who are most likely to return to crime. Administrative Office of the U. Data for and are not available online. Pew analysis of annual U. Sentencing Commission data files, An Overview of Federal Law March , 1, <https://www.pewresearch.org/2018/03/16/an-overview-of-federal-law/>, 1. A Comprehensive Overview March , 16, <http://www.pewresearch.org/2018/03/16/an-overview-of-federal-law/>: Baber and James L.

**Chapter 3 : Number of Offenders on Federal Supervised Release Hits All-Time High | The Pew Charitable**

*FINMA's core task is prudential supervision of the financial market. It also uses private audit companies to extend its reach.*

The court, as well as your agent, may require that you do certain things or prohibit you from doing certain things while you are on supervision. For instance, you may have to take part in drug or alcohol counseling, family counseling, a school program, a job program, or other programs. Payment of supervision fees is an important condition of your supervision and is required by law. Your agent will explain what you owe and assist you in setting up a monthly payment plan based on your financial situation. If you are not able to pay, your agent may ask the court to give you more time to pay or change the financial conditions of your supervision. Early Discharge Only probation cases may be discharged early and the offender must meet the following criteria: Served at least 50 percent of the probation term. Minimum or Administrative supervision for a reasonable period of time. Satisfied all conditions of probation that were set by the sentencing court. Satisfied all rules and conditions that were set by the Department. Fulfilled all financial obligations to his or her victims, the court, and the department, including the payment of any fine, forfeiture, fee or surcharge, or order of restitution. It is very important that you keep all appointments with your agent. This is also a chance for you to ask questions and request help in obtaining needed services. Your agent will ask you many questions. The information you provide will help your agent to get to know you, and will help you and your agent set goals for your time on supervision. Your agent will also visit you at your home. The agent must be familiar with your living situation. In addition, the time that passes until you are apprehended will not count toward your time on supervision. It is also possible that your supervision may be revoked for not reporting. You will be required to follow the rules of your supervision as set forth by your agent. Your agent will explain the procedure to you. The following cannot be reviewed administratively: You will not be penalized for filing a complaint. You will be supervised by the Department of Corrections in your community. Probation means your supervision is community-based. If you violate the conditions of your supervision and your probation is revoked, you will be returned to court for sentencing. You will not return to court. Extended Supervision means that you have completed your prison sentence under the Truth in Sentencing law and now have a period of community supervision to complete. The judge determined the length of the extended supervision at the time of sentencing. The supervision fee is charged each month an offender is on supervision but cannot be collected until restitution balances on active cases have been satisfied. The Department cannot accept cash or personal checks. To be credited for a supervision fee payment, the offender must provide both the supervision fee payment and the assigned coupon. Box , Milwaukee, WI or present the payment and coupon at a Division of Community Corrections field office. If your supervision is revoked, you will either be returned to court for sentencing or transported to a correctional institution. You may be placed in jail by your agent while the violation is being investigated. Your agent will investigate the facts and will meet with you to discuss the violation. A serious violation may lead to the revocation of your supervision. In addition, Wisconsin law prohibits firearm possession by: DOC policy prohibits you from possessing firearms or ammunition if you have a history of domestic violence-related behavior or have ever been convicted of any offense that involved domestic violence. You should check with your attorney or the district attorney in the county where you live to determine if these prohibitions regarding firearms and ammunition apply to you when you are no longer on supervision. Agents may prohibit any person on supervision from possessing a firearm and any other weapon. Finally, you and any visitors to the probation and parole office are prohibited from carrying any firearms or weapons into the office, regardless of whether the weapon is concealed or openly carried. Offenders who violate this law may be subject to revocation or criminal prosecution. If your request to travel out of state is approved by your agent, you will be given a travel permit, which will allow you to leave Wisconsin for up to 15 days. A travel permit is not required subsequent to a court order or military orders. Denial of a travel permit may occur for reasons associated with your supervision. You must also possess liability insurance on any vehicle you operate.

**Chapter 4 : Extending Foster Care Beyond 18**

*and drilling supervision with trained, experienced DSMs dedicated to your project's success. Whatever your project size, and wherever it is located, HXR's Extended Reach Drilling team can help solve the problems you are experiencing on your wells.*

A child in out-of-home placement is eligible to remain in out-of-home placement until the end of the month in which the child becomes 18 years old, except that a child 18 to 21 years old may remain in out-of-home placement up to the 21st birthday so long as the child is: A child who is initially eligible for IV-E funding shall continue to be eligible as long as the child remains in out-of-home placement. The child becomes ineligible: For the purpose of CMR 7. If requested by the guardian s , the Department may extend a guardianship subsidy up to the age of 22 for a young adult who is enrolled in a school, vocational program or a college program. If requested by the guardians, the Department may extend a federally supported guardianship subsidy to a young adult who reaches the age of 18 up to age 21 if one of the following criteria are met: If the department renews its responsibility, all other provisions of this subsection shall apply. The department shall report annually to the child advocate, the senate and house chairs of the joint committee on children, families and persons with disabilities and the chairs of the senate and house committees on ways and means on the number of persons it serves and declines to serve under this subsection. The department may provide extended foster care services if the youth meets 1 of the following conditions for eligibility: Eligibility to continue in foster care. The child must meet at least one of the following conditions to be considered eligible to continue in or return to foster care and remain there to age The child must be: The Independent Living Program assists adolescents in acquiring basic life skills in their progress toward self-sufficiency. An Independent Living placement is a placement in an apartment house or rooming house with supervision from a licensed placement agency. A youth who has attained age 18, meets the requirements listed below, and is in the custody of DFCS will be considered for placement. A youth who has reached age 17, in addition to the above requirements, must obtain a high school diploma, certificate of attendance, or general equivalency diploma GED. The petition shall be filed in the court that previously exercised authority over the youth under section If a guardian ad litem is appointed, he or she shall serve under section Supervised independent living settings shall include, but not be limited to, single or shared apartments, houses, host homes, college dormitories, or other postsecondary educational or vocational housing; 5 Voluntary services and support agreement means a voluntary placement agreement as defined in 42 U. The bridge to independence program is available, on a voluntary basis, to a young adult: Independent living placement status allows an eligible youth to become his or her own vendor to receive monthly maintenance payments. The maintenance payment allows the youth to live as a boarder with a foster parent or to live independently with limited PSD supervision regarding safety and appropriate use of funds. A youth age 18 up to age 21 who has aged out of foster care at age 18 may be eligible for an independent living placement as determined by the YTS with supervisory approval. With the approval of the regional manager and the youth services bureau chief, a youth age 17 in PSD custody may be eligible for ILPS, with the monthly maintenance payment provided with state general funds. The PPW shall prepare a memorandum for decision to the regional manager and youth services bureau chief about whether ILPS is appropriate for a youth age 17, discussing the IL skills assessment and describing the housing the youth will secure. Under no circumstance, may a youth in custody on runaway status simultaneously be on ILPS. Such petition shall be filed at least sixty days prior to the expiration of the period of placement, except for good cause shown, but in no event shall such petition be filed after the original expiration date. Such appropriations, together with county contributions for this purpose, shall be expended to provide for the costs of keeping children in foster care facilities. A petition to commence an action under this section must contain information required under section along with an affidavit either prepared by the administrative county, as determined by the department of human services, or prepared by an agency or tribal council of a recognized Indian reservation in North Dakota. The court shall issue a summons in accordance with section upon the filing of a petition and affidavit. If a child is in need of continued foster care services as determined by the

department of human services and as set forth in a continued foster care agreement, the court shall make the following judicial determination: That the child is not deprived, delinquent, or unruly but is in need of continued foster care services; b. That it is in the best interest of the child to remain in or return to foster care; e. That reasonable efforts were made in accordance with subsection 7 of section That the child has attained the age of eighteen or older but does not exceed the age of twenty-one years; g. That the child has satisfied the education, employment, or disability requirements under the Fostering Connections to Success and Increasing Adoptions Act of [Pub. That the administrative county, as determined by the department, or that an agency or tribal council of a recognized Indian reservation in North Dakota, shall continue foster care case management, unless otherwise agreed to or required by the department; i. That the administrative county or an agency or tribal council of a recognized Indian reservation in North Dakota must have care and placement responsibility of the child; j. That permanency hearing must be as set forth in section ; and k. That there are no grounds to file a petition to terminate parental rights under chapter B 1 The director of job and family services shall, not later than nine months after the effective date of H. C In addition to other requirements, a person who is in foster care or has been adopted must meet at least one of the following criteria: The purpose of the Successful Adulthood Act shall be: To ensure that eligible individuals, who have been or are in the foster care program of the Department of Human Services or a federally recognized Indian tribe with whom the Department has a contract, due to abuse or neglect, receive the protection and support necessary to allow those individuals to become self-reliant and productive citizens through the provision of requisite services that include, but are not limited to, transitional planning, housing, medical coverage, and education; provided, that eligibility for tuition waivers shall be as set forth in Section of Title 70 of the Oklahoma Statutes; and 2. To break the cycle of abuse and neglect that obligates the state to assume custody of children.

### Chapter 5 : Research Progress of Extended-Reach Well Antifriction Technology

*Extended Reach Drilling (ERD) and Deepwater Drilling. With offices in Houston, Texas, and Anchorage, Alaska, HXR is an emerging leader in the design and supervision.*

### Chapter 6 : But They All Come Back: Facing the Challenges of Prisoner Reentry - Jeremy Travis - Google

*In But They All Come Back, Jeremy Travis continues his pioneering work on the new realities of punishment in America vis-a-vis public safety, families and children, work, housing, public health, civic identity, and community capacity.*

### Chapter 7 : FINMA - FINMA's extended reach

*Milton S 1/4" FNPT Extended Reach Dual Head Air Chuck. by Milton Industries. \$ \$ 12 14 Prime. FREE Shipping on eligible orders. out of 5 stars*

### Chapter 8 : Foster Care Software - extendedReach

*Extended reach wells reduce development costs and minimize impact on marine ecosystems by avoiding the need for additional offshore structures. Using ExxonMobil's proprietary Fast Drill technology, the Sakhalin-1 project continues to efficiently deliver world record extended-reach wells.*

### Chapter 9 : Table of contents for But they all come back

*Overview. With nearly , inmates, the federal prison system is the largest in the nation, far exceeding those of California, Texas, and other states. 1 But the reach of federal corrections extends well beyond prison walls.*