Feature Article: NATSAP
As NOHS has matured over the years, an important aspect of that growth has been the inclusion of practitioners as a more active, participatory component to our association. Many of NOHS members are licensed as counselors and social workers; lots of us have certifications and other credentials . . . .

Section 2: Human Services in the World
Life’s Challenges: Homelessness and Substance Abuse in America
In any given year, roughly 3.5 million people in America experience homelessness (Lowe & Gibson, 2011). Many are veterans, ejected from a world of war to one at peace. Some are women and children running from abusive households, choosing life on the streets to one of pain and turmoil . . . .

Human Bondage: An Age-Old Problem That Won’t Go Away
Consider for a moment the problems we have in our world today. Perhaps poverty, hunger, homelessness, and disease, among many others, are what come to mind. These are all serious issues that cause major problems in societies. What about slavery? Slavery tends to be forgotten on that list . . . .

Distance Credentialed Counselor
As a national credential offered by CCE, the Distance Credentialed Counselor (DCC) represents to employers and the public that credential holders have met the established requirements and adhere to the NBCC Code of Ethics and the NBCC Provision of Distance Professional Services . . . .

Section 3: NOHS Announcements
New Board Elections
Welcome to the Board Jill Dustin, Tamikia Lott, Narketta Sparkman, and Jennifer Waite!

Conferences for 2014
It’s time to make room on your calendars for next year’s host of regional and annual conferences! These conferences are a great way to stay current in the human services field, network with other professionals, and accumulate some continuing education. Check out the opportunities for 2014!
As NOHS has matured over the years, an important aspect of that growth has been the inclusion of practitioners as a more active, participatory component to our association. Many of NOHS members are licensed as counselors and social workers; lots of us have certifications and other credentials. Accordingly, we associate with American Counseling Association (ACA), National Association of Social Workers (NASW), and other related professional groups.

Some of you may be familiar with the National Association of Therapeutic Schools and Programs (NATSAP). It is a collaboration of many private human service programs across the nation, generally focusing on youth with troubles and their families through residential treatment, wilderness programs, therapeutic boarding schools, adventure programs, and similar profit and non-profit companies. Their annual and regional conferences are superb, exciting, and innovative experiences. They are active in advocacy efforts and interact with program accreditation as well as provide professional development. The NATSAP website is an excellent resource for students and contains a substantial list of organizations from whose websites can be obtained job listings, some of which are also found in their website employment directory.

As a collection of human service programs, each member program enters a directory, which can be accessed online as well as in print, and enables potential clients and customers to review all their constituent programs. They can then search further on the websites for the programs. This might be an excellent service for NOHS members, enabling potential students to find and investigate our institutions for enrollment or researchers. Researchers could connect with colleagues interesting in collaborating and practitioners could provide data, internship sites, and recruitment opportunities.

NATSAP also has member services that would be familiar to NOHS members such as newsletters and a research journal, Journal of Therapeutic Schools and Programs (JTSP). Michael Gass, Ph.D., from the University of New Hampshire and Keith Russell, Ph.D., from the University of Minnesota hold the editorial and managerial responsibilities for the JTSP. Both Dr. Gass and Dr. Russell have extensive professional publication and research experience that contributes significantly toward issuing a professionally credible journal.

NATSAP staff review grant offerings by the federal government and share that with members, a service that could prove quite beneficial to some NOHS members. Government relations and advocacy are significant interests within NATSAP. When legislation affects their membership, staff make appointments for members to have formal contact with governmental officials. NATSAP has a webstore, admittedly with few products, but a feature long discussed for NOHS. What could we sell through the NOHS website? Graduation cords, books (especially textbooks), branded T-shirts, coffee cups, caps, umbrellas, etc. . . . what would be useful for our members? Perhaps you would like to let us know!

Below is a networking event done by NATSAP as a pre-conference session. Similar to our usual Wednesday evening event during the conference, perhaps some ideas for interacting and collaborating with human service programs might be forthcoming. Let us know what you want for our next conference.

Link ’n Learn is a relationship-building workshop, and is a means for educational consultants and member programs to become better acquainted. The NATSAP/IECA Link ’n Learn is limited to 25 member programs and 20-25 educational consultants.

The programs and educational consultants will be scheduled to meet each other over a series of appointments, lasting 20 minutes. At the end of each appointment, a NATSAP representative will signal the participants to move on to the next appointment.

This is a great opportunity for educational consultants to learn more about specific programs and widen their knowledge base for the benefits of the children and families that they serve.
NATSAP excels in research collaborations, gathering data from many treatment programs in order to produce research that investigates overall outcomes from categories such as outdoor therapeutic programs and substance abuse treatment as well as effect sizes for changes in "suicidality, anxiety and depression, substance abuse, social conflict, sleep disruption, violence as well as an overall reduction in externalizing behaviors such as impulsivity, defiance, and hostility" (Aspen Education, 2013). We have innumerable opportunities for data and collaboration to help determine what encourages effective practice in human services.

NATSAP is a sister organization and of particular value to our students. NOHS can collaborate with this group to the benefit of all of us in the helping professions. "NATSAP seeks to align with various other likeminded organizations on a wide spectrum of issues and projects. We will continue to belong to various coalitions and will consider partnerships that provide a greater voice in issues of importance to our membership" (NATSAP website, 2013). They investigate organizations that wish to join and expect state licensure or accreditation as a criterion for membership.

On a program and state level, take the time to reach out and connect with some of their member programs in your locale. Consider suggesting them as internship sites for your students as well as employment possibilities. Their conferences are filled with excellent workshops and provide golden opportunities for students looking to find professional positions. Be sure to share the website with them: www.natsap.org.

There are many other professional associations that relate to our mission. NATSAP is one of many professional groups representing the multiple situations where our students can become productive contributors. Be sure to check out other professional associations allied with NATSAP, such as the Association for Experiential Education (www.aee.org), the American Camp Association (www.acacamps.org), and the North American Association for Environmental Education (www.naeee.org). All of these have extensive job listings that might not be ordinarily considered but could lead some of our students to an adventurous career in the helping professions. The number of opportunities available makes human services one of the most exciting and rewarding fields today!

Steve Cockerham, Editor of the LINK
In any given year, roughly 3.5 million people in America experience homelessness (Lowe & Gibson, 2011). Many are veterans, ejected from a world of war to one at peace. Some are women and children running from abusive households, choosing life on the streets to one of pain and turmoil. Others are simply down on their luck, unable to secure a job in this feckless economy.

According to the 2012 report by the National Alliance to End Homelessness, 1 out of 194 persons in the general population experience homelessness annually, and on any given night, over 600,000 are without a home. Among subpopulations at risk, individuals recently released from prison have a 1 in 13 chance of experiencing homelessness, while young people newly discharged from the foster care system have a 1 in 11 chance.

Homelessness is a pervasive societal problem, crossing all ethnic, gender, and age boundaries, and it produces a particularly unique impact within the substance abuse literature. Each subpopulation group that struggles with substance abuse (e.g., veterans, disabled persons, aging generations, etc.) requires certain circumstances to be met for successful treatment and recovery. However, substance abuse within the homeless population brings a slew of pertinent problems that are not typically seen with other populations. This article aims to shed light on a few of these.

### Social Stigma

Homelessness and substance abuse are not new issues that have sprung up overnight. Indeed, these particular problems stretch back millennia, to the dawn of human civilization. But whereas substance use has drifted in and out of favor (over 50% of Americans consume alcohol, and social drinking is considered a societal norm), the negativity surrounding perceptions of homelessness have been fairly stable. Derogatory terms such as bums, winos, hobos, tramps, and derelict degenerates have been flung in abandon on streets corners for centuries. The stereotype of a scruffy man lazing about the curb with a whiskey bottle dangling from his fingertips is a powerful, overwhelming image in the minds of the general population.

Social stigma in today’s American society can be an impossible obstacle for many substance abusing homeless individuals to overcome. Phelan, Link, Moore, and Stueve (1997) conducted a survey to assess the general population’s prejudice against the homeless population, contrasting homelessness against the stigma of poverty and the stigma of hospitalization in a mental institution. What they found was that homelessness garnered a more negative reaction than poverty did and that homelessness was considered at least as negative as being hospitalized in a mental institution.

### Environment

The environment holds some special concerns in regards to homeless substance abusers. Something as simple as contact information, or lack thereof, can mean the difference between help and a night spent in an old car. Without an address, phone number, or email, treatment centers have a hard time reaching and helping this population.

Lack of housing is another, glaringly obvious problem. In accordance with Maslow’s Hierarchy of Needs, why would a homeless person be concerned with addictions when it is cold and rainy and there is no place to sleep? Until certain survival needs are met, substance abuse will remain a minor issue. Furthermore, without a home to return to, many homeless persons have nowhere else to go but back on the streets – an environment that is very drug-friendly – after treatment.

Family history of substance abuse can also have numerous, damaging effects. One study by Lowe and Gibson (2011) found that over 80% of homeless participants had had a parent with a substance abuse problem.
described their first drug and alcohol abuse occurring as young as 8 years old in conjunction with their parents. Many of these individuals had never been exposed to healthy coping skills and most felt unable to rely on their family as a social support.

Domestic violence is an all too common experience amongst the homeless population. A 2011 Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) report made the observation that over 92% of homeless mothers have experienced physical and/or sexual abuse in the past. In Lowe and Gibson’s (2011) study, data from three measures revealed that over half of the participants had experience neglect, emotional abuse, or physical abuse from a parent. A third reported past sexual abuse. Another study conducted by Williams Institute found that up to 40% of homeless youth had been kicked out of their homes due to the revelation, or mere suspicion, of the youth’s sexual orientation (Ford, 2012).

Health

Co-morbidity is a higher risk in the homeless population, with roughly 30% experiencing a severe mental illness while homeless and over 60% experiencing a severe mental health problem during their lifetime. For instance, Rosenthal, Mallett, Gurin, Milburn, and Rotheram-Borus (2007) found that up to 25% of young men and 39% of young women who are homeless meet the clinical definition for depression. Common diagnoses studied in the homelessness literature include: schizophrenia, schizoaffective disorder, borderline personality disorder, bipolar disorder, ADD, ADHD, anxiety, depression, paranoid personality disorder, and psychosis. To further exasperate the situation, mental illness and substance abuse are already highly correlated in the general population.

The homeless population is also less likely to seek treatment for medical illnesses or injuries. Homeless persons over 50 years old are 3.6 times more likely than their younger counterparts to have a chronic medical condition (Garibaldi, Conde-Martel, & O'Toole, 2005). Thankfully, the Affordable Care Act covers the homeless, but accessing and completing forms may be a challenge.

Conclusion

Social stigma, the environment, and health are only a few of the many challenges that working with the homeless and substance abusing population entails. Negative perceptions of homelessness abound in the media and throughout our society, making already difficult life circumstances even more arduous to overcome in treatment settings. But at the heart of each individual is a person like you and me, with a story to tell and hopes and dreams to live.

References


Human Bondage: 
An Age-Old Problem That Won’t Go Away

By Tia Kirkpatrick

Consider for a moment the problems we have in our world today. Perhaps poverty, hunger, homelessness, and disease, among many others, are what come to mind. These are all serious issues that cause major problems in societies. What about slavery? Slavery tends to be forgotten on that list because few are aware that it is still an existing issue. Yet, right now, slavery exists in 161 countries—including the United States. In fact, there are more slaves today than at any point in history. This is a very serious issue that is much more prevalent than one might think.

Modern day slavery primarily involves bonded labor, forced labor, and human trafficking. Bonded labor is the most common and it involves the victim being enslaved in order to pay off a debt. Forced labor doesn’t involve debt; rather, the victims are forced to work against their will. Human trafficking involves transporting victims using violence, coercion, or manipulation. “Human trafficking is tied with the illegal arms industry as the second largest international criminal industry in the world and it is the fastest growing” (ENDIT, 2013, p.3).

Modern day slavery is very present in our lives, even if we fail to realize it. In the 2012 fiscal year alone, the Department of Justice, Immigration and Customs Enforcement, Homeland Security Investigations, FBI, and the Department of Defense reported a cumulative total of over 2,300 investigations involving human trafficking in the United States. One notable prosecution in the U.S. this past year involved defendants who used violence and torture to prostitute girls and women, including a pregnant woman in Tennessee. Slavery is happening right on our doorsteps, yet due to its manipulative and secretive nature, we continue to ignore the facts or be unaware of its presence.

There are many organizations that have joined the fight for a free world. International Justice Missions has several locations abroad and they work closely with police forces, lawyers, and governments to help free slaves. Polaris Project works to end modern day slavery and human trafficking by changing the way we think about the victims and is one of the largest organizations involved. Not For Sale works to end slavery in the supply chains.
and Made in a Free World has a similar goal in that it provides consumers with products made by free people only. These are just a few of the organizations and people involved. While all of these groups take different approaches, they are still all working for the same goal – freedom and equality for everyone. Their efforts and services are nonprofit and at no cost, relying solely on donations and fundraising.

Slavery in our modern-day world is very much alive and it is all around us. The twenty-seven million people enslaved across the globe desire the freedom that we have yet are unable to attain it themselves. They are trapped in a vicious system that needs to be stopped. No one deserves to be a slave of any kind. Slavery is wrong and we must work to eradicate it. It is important to support these organizations as well as bring about awareness to as many people as possible so that we are able to recognize, prevent, and stop this horrible industry. This can be done by financially supporting the groups or by simply telling people you know the truths about modern-day slavery. If there truly is a free world, then we must work together to make it so.

“It ought to concern every person, because it is a debasement of our common humanity. It ought to concern every community, because it tears at our social fabric. It ought to concern every business, because it distorts markets. It ought to concern every nation, because it endangers public health and fuels violence and organized crime. I’m talking about the injustice, the outrage, of human trafficking, which must be called by its true name - modern slavery.”

- President Barack Obama

References


Tia KirkPatrick

Distance Credentialed Counselor

Center for Credentialing and Education (CCE)

As a national credential offered by CCE, the Distance Credentialed Counselor (DCC) represents to employers and the public that credential holders have met the established requirements and adhere to the NBCC Code of Ethics and the NBCC Provision of Distance Professional Services.

All applicants and credential holders are reminded that national credentialing is a separate process from state licensure. Licensure refers to laws which regulate professional practice or use of a title in a particular state. All credential holders and applicants must adhere to applicable state licensure laws. For information regarding state counselor licensure boards, please visit www.nbcc.org/stateLicensure.

What is distance counseling?

A Distance Credentialed Counselor (DCC) is nationally recognized as a professional with training in best practices in distance counseling. Distance counseling is a counseling approach that takes the best practices of traditional counseling as well as some of its own unique advantages and adapts them for delivery to clients via electronic means in order to maximize the use of technology-assisted counseling techniques. The technology-
assisted methods may include telecounseling (telephone), secure e-mail communication, chat, videoconferencing or stand-alone software programs.

**How is distance counseling different than face-to-face counseling?**
There are many differences between distance and traditional counseling. Distance counseling may be more convenient for clients. While telecounseling takes place in real time and does depend on “making an appointment,” traveling and related formalities do not present obstacles. Asynchronous counseling communications via secure e-mail adds even greater flexibility. On the other hand, telecounseling and various forms of e-mail or synchronous chat techniques demand special counseling and communication skills from the counselor, and in certain ways, from the client as well. In its own way, distance counseling may also present its own special advantages beyond the replication of best practices from face-to-face counseling. For example, some clients prefer the anonymity of a distance counseling relationship and are more free to open up and self-disclose than they would be in a traditional counseling setting. We are also finding that the power of the written word in distance counseling provides a profound impact on both the counselor and the client.

**How am I going to use this in my work?**
Distance counseling methods can be used as part of your counseling practice. They can help you reach a greater number of clients who need help. There will be times when your clients cannot see you face-to-face, and therefore you will need to help them using distance counseling methods. We now know that certain clients actually seek distance counseling services for both practical/logistical and personal preference reasons. Questions regarding the DCC credential should be directed to CCE at (336) 482-2856 or via e-mail at cce@cce-global.org.

Taken from Center for Credentialing and Education (CCE)’s website: www.cce-global.com.

**NEW NOHS BOARD MEMBERS**

**Secretary**
5.7 The Secretary shall ensure the archiving of Bylaws, records of the National Organization, shall keep minutes of all meetings of the Board of Directors, and of annual Membership meeting. All minutes of meetings shall be published to members of the board within 30 days of the conclusion of a board meeting. The Secretary shall be elected in odd numbered years.

**Jill Dustin, EdD, HS-BCP**

Current Position: Associate Professor of Counseling and Human Services

Vision: At the core of my philosophy of human services is my belief that one must honor human dignity through advocacy, support, and respect in an effort to effect change and enhance the well-being of the individual and of the community. In order to fully honor human dignity, human service practitioners must go beyond working directly with their clients, and become active participants in communities and professional organizations. It is only through these actions that we can promote a better understanding of the work of human service practitioners as advocates of change.

History of Work with NOHS: My work with NOHS includes Associate Editor and Lead Editor for the Journal of Human Services, Virginia State Representative for SOHS, Chair for the SOHS Conference Proposal Committee, and Regional Conference Coordinator for SOHS. I have been a member of the Board, the Conference Proposal Committee, NOHS Conference Planning Committee, and Editorial Board. In 2005 I was awarded the Miriam Clubok Award from NOHS for Outstanding Leadership and Service. In 2008, I received 5 Membership Conference Scholarship Awards from SOHS for recruiting over 110 SOHS student members.
Vice President of Conferences

5.3 The Vice President for Conferences shall oversee the planning and implementation of the National Organization’s annual conference under the direction of the Board of Directors and in collaboration with the regional site coordinator(s) and the conference presentation proposal committee. Duties shall include preparation of a detailed proposed budget as part of the annual fiscal process and a full post-conference report, including a final financial report, which shall be presented to the Board of Directors within 90 days of the annual meeting. The VP will oversee the solicitation of nominations for and the awarding of the National Organization’s awards, scholarships, and grants. The VP shall maintain the criteria for all awards as approved by the Board of Directors and shall recommend to the Board of Directors individuals and organizations to receive the awards (except the President’s Award). The Vice President for Conferences will be elected in odd numbered years.

Jennifer Waite, LMSW, MEd, HS-BCP

Current Position: Applied Psychology Tenured-Track Faculty

Vision: To increase the visibility and the status of the profession, to assist the general public and community organizations in understanding the differences between the helping professions, and to provide up-to-date best practices and networking for Human Services professionals through an annual conference.

History of Work with NOHS: I have been a member of MACHS for approximately 10 years and hosted the regional conference for MACHS in 2012. I have been a member of the NOHS Board since 2011. I have been a Human Services Educator for 16 years and a direct care provider/counselor for 17 years.

Member Services Chairperson

6.2 The Member Services Chairperson shall be responsible for fostering the recruitment of new members, the retention of continuing members, awards, member benefits, diversity in the National Organization, outreach to and support of students, and facilitate publication of the Membership Directory. The Member Services Chairperson shall be elected in odd numbered years.

Narketta Sparkman, PhD, HS-BCP

Current Position: Assistant Professor of Human Services

Vision: My vision is to expand our membership and increase participation of our student members. I would like to ensure our members are excited about their role in NOHS and interested in being active in the business of NOHS. I would like to diversify our membership and grasp those members who are not currently represented in NOHS.

History of Work with NOHS: I have been with NOHS three years. I have held the position of Michigan state representative with MWOHS. I currently hold the position of Virginia state representative with SOHS. I have presented at the MWOHS 2011 conference and SOHS 2013 conference. I recently presented at the NOHS conference 2013. I received the 2012 outstanding NOHS human service student award. I received the 2013 research grant award from NOHS. I also worked as reviewer of conference proceedings for the 2012 NOHS conference and as peer reviewer for the 2013 NOHS conference.
Nominations for Advocacy Chair

6.3 The Advocacy Chairperson shall be responsible for facilitating all advocacy efforts of the Board, including managing the process by which issues are brought forward for Board consideration, developments impacting the field, and liaising with affiliated regions on local issues that have national impact. The Advocacy Chairperson shall be elected in odd numbered years.

Tamikia Lott, PhD, HS-BCP

Current Position: Adjunct Assistant Professor of Human Services

Vision: Human services advocacy is about people working together to change laws and policies to fight injustices that will benefit individuals or families. Advocacy can lead to an increase in access to better care and quality of life, as well as raise the level of funding for research. I would like to focus on several areas as the person responsible for facilitating all advocacy efforts of the Board, including managing the process by which issues are brought forward for Board consideration, monitoring national and international developments impacting the field, and liaising with affiliated regions on local issues that have national impact. These areas will include all feasible advocacy strategies necessary to achieve success as an effective advocacy leader. As the Advocacy Chair, clear and consistent communication of goals and objectives as well as frequent reiteration of the purpose regarding specific initiatives and how they fit into the larger vision in order to keep them appropriately focused and motivated will occur. As the chair for advocacy, the organization will understand the objectives of the broader advocacy agenda. Long-term goal orientation enables an organization to adapt strategically. In the absence of long-term goals, decision-making defaults to immediate and superficial problem solving, leading to a focus on the most pressing or abrupt concerns rather than on making decisions that are the most conducive to achieving the ultimate goal. As the Advocacy Chair, continual assessment of objectives within the context of the broader theory of change and its established goals will occur. In summary, as the Advocacy Chair the overall vision will be to increase awareness about important human service issues on a national and international level by working with Congress and states.

History of Work with NOHS: My NOHS experience includes membership in the NOHS, the Human Service Club of Capella University, and the Tau Upsilon Alpha (Human Service Honors Society). Work experience includes an upcoming publication in the Human Service Encyclopedia and presentation during the 2013 NOHS Conference.

CONFERENCES FOR 2014

It’s time to make room on your calendars for next year’s host of regional and annual conferences! These conferences are a great way to stay current in the human services field, network with other professionals, and accumulate some continuing education. Check out the opportunities for 2014!

MWOHS Conference

When: March 13-15
Where: Ivy Tech Community College of Indiana – Marion Campus
Marion, Indiana

Theme: Reducing Marginalization; Increasing Inclusion
Join MWOHS for our upcoming conference, March 13-15, 2014, hosted by Ivy Tech! Visit our NOHS website to register and view hotel availability. Reservations for hotels must be made by February to receive the discounted conference rate. More details are available on the website.
SOHS Conference

When: April 2-5  
Where: Atlanta Marriott Northwest at Galleria  
Atlanta, Georgia

“Advocacy, Empowerment, and Growth: Oh the potential . . .” is the theme for the 2014 SOHS conference. We are still accepting Proposals and Student Proposals. Visit the NOHS website to register. Reservations for the Atlanta Marriott Northwest at Galleria must be made by Sunday, March 16 to receive the discounted conference rate. More details are available on the website.

MACHS Conference

When: April 4-6  
Where: Jefferson Community College  
Watertown, New York

“Helping Today . . . Changing Tomorrow” is the theme for the 2014 MACHS conference, hosted by the Human Services Club from Jefferson Community College. Join us Friday evening, April 4, for a live performance by JCC Rock Band and then Saturday, April 5, for Kathryn Brohl’s Keynote Presentation on Social Service Workplace Bullying. Visit the NOHS website to register. Submission deadline for Presentations and Student Poster Presentations is January 1, 2014. More details are available on the website.

NEOHS Conference

When: May 2  
Where: Goodwin College  
Hartford, Connecticut

“Holistic Practices in Human Services” is the theme for the 2014 NEOHS Conference. More information will be posted on the NOHS website as details become available.

NOHS National Conference

When: October, 2014  
Where: Las Vegas, Nevada
1600 Sarno Road, Suite 16
Melbourne, FL 32935
Telephone: 1.800.597.2306
Email: admin@nationalhumanservices.org
Website: www.nationalhumanservices.org

President: Kathleen Levingston
Past President: Rob Olding
VP for Conferences: Jennifer Waite
VP for Professional Development and Education: Judy Slater
VP for Regional Development: Laurie Creagen
VP for Public Relations: Richarne Parkes-White
Treasurer: Franklin Rother
Secretary: Jill Dustin
TUA President: Lauri Weiner

Member Services Chair: Narketta Sparkman
Advocacy Chair: Tamikia Lott
Ethics Chair: Linda Wark
WROHSP Representative: Rhonda Morken
MWOHS Representative: Erin Jenkins
NEDHS Representative: Charles Kelly
NWHA Representative: Sue Fallon
SDHS Representative: Susan Claxton
MACHS Representative: Nicole Jackson

Comments from Conference Attendees

I really enjoyed the conference! The workshops were excellent and the food was great! Thanks for putting on a superb event! Melissa’s just the nicest person and so competent.

-Susan

The keynote, Robert Wicks, was phenomenal! His message of resilience for helping professionals inspired and renewed me. I plan to read his books.

-Max

The local restaurants offered wonderful foods, especially the seafood. The crabs and oysters were delightful. Fell's Point was like another world with its cobbledstoned streets, profusion of unique establishments, and the harbor’s edge.

- John

I couldn’t figure out what exactly happened. I kept hearing the admiral fell in, so I assumed that meant the harbor...I mean, the water is right there...but I didn’t hear anything about it on the news...

-Confused

Gosh! It is so gratifying and extremely beneficial to find out what everybody else has been doing. I miss Rob but understand how family concerns must take priority. From our financial report, it sounds like we’re in good financial shape. I’m glad to hear we’re continuing to see progress with CSHSE and CHEA. I’m looking forward to next year’s conference in Las Vegas!

-Diane

Recognize Her?

Meet Jennifer Atter. She is a Human Services Board Certified Practitioner (HS-BCP), credentialed by the Center for Credentialing & Education (CCE). Jennifer is a graduate student and the program director for a residential school and community-based services organization for emotionally disturbed adolescents in New Hampshire.

Recently, the governor of New Hampshire officially recognized Jennifer’s accomplishments by presenting the 2013 HS-BCP scholarship from the NHHC Foundation, as a Fellow of the National Board for Certified Counselors (NBCC).

Jennifer is one of thousands of HS-BCP credential holders excelling in the field of human services.

Visit www.cce-global.org/HSBCP/now to learn how you too can become an HS-BCP.

Go Back. Go Forward. Go Online.

Learn more about our online graduate degree programs at etsu.edu/online or contact online@etsu.edu or call toll-free: 855-590-ETSU.

Recognize Her?