



VETERANS TREATMENT COURTS

A Second Chance For Vets
Who Have Lost Their Way

P A R T I C I P A N T G U I D E

Internet Broadcast

August 26, 2015

IB2015



NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF CORRECTIONS MISSION

The National Institute of Corrections is a center of learning, innovation and leadership that shapes and advances effective correctional practice and public policy. NIC is fully committed to equal employment opportunity and to ensuring full representation of minorities, women, and disabled persons in the workforce. NIC recognizes the responsibility of every employer to have a workforce that is representative of this nation's diverse population. To this end, NIC urges agencies to provide the maximum feasible opportunity to employees to enhance their skills through on-the-job training, work-study programs, and other training measures so they may perform at their highest potential and advance in accordance with their abilities.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

NIC Contact Information	Page 3
Program Contact Information	Page 4
Continuing Education Units	Page 5
Program Objectives and Schedule	Page 6
Presenter Bios	Page 7
Segment 1 - Program Overview: Veterans Treatment Courts	Page 5
Segment 2 - The 1st Veterans Treatment Court: Model for Success	Page 10
Segment 3 - Service-Related Issues & Justice-involved Veterans	Page 13
Segment 4 - The "Nuts & Bolts" of Veterans Treatment Courts	Page 18
Segment 5 -Resources	Page 23
Forms for Continuing Education Units	Page 27

NIC CONTACT INFORMATION

Washington DC

320 First Street NW
Washington, DC 20534
Telephone: 202-307-3106
Toll-free: 800-995-6423
Fax: 202-307-3361

Jim Cosby
Director

Robert M. Brown, Jr.
Deputy Director

BeLinda P. Watson
Chief, Prisons Division
Chief, Jails Division

Harry Fenstermaker
Chief, Financial Management Division

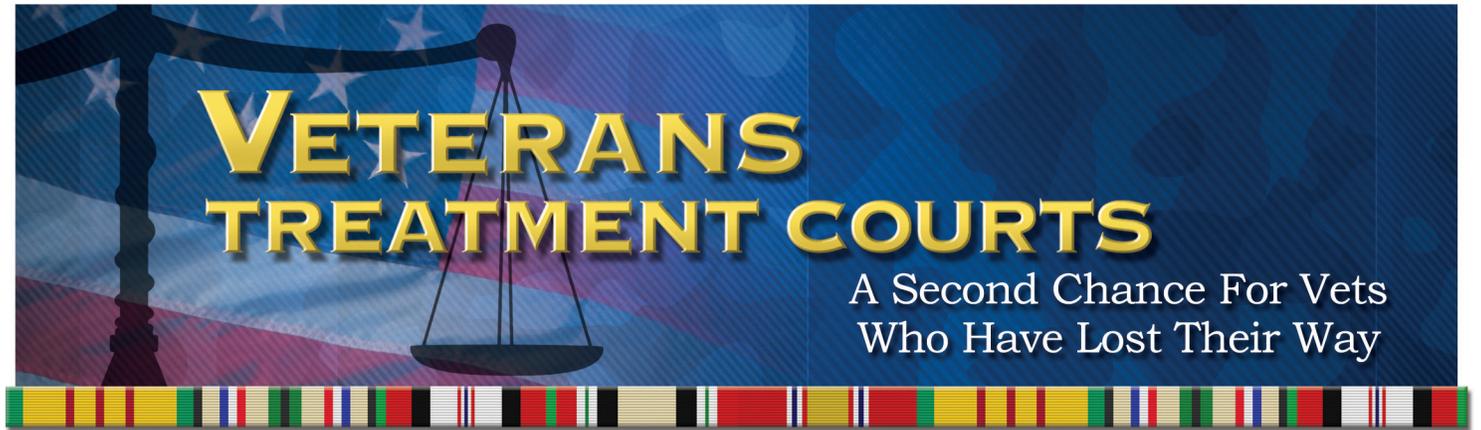
Aurora, CO

National Corrections Academy
NIC Academy Division
11900 E. Cornell Avenue, Unit C
Aurora, CO 80014
Telephone: 303-338-6500
Toll-free: 800-995-6429
Fax: 303-338-6601

Jeff Hadnot
Chief, Academy Division

NIC Information Center
11900 E. Cornell Avenue, Unit C
Aurora, CO 80014

Telephone: 303-365-4424
Toll-free: 800-877-1461
Fax: 303-338-6635
Help Desk: www.nicic.gov/HelpDesk



PROGRAM CONTACT INFORMATION

Prior to Broadcast Day

1-800-995-6429, Follow prompts for "Academy Division"

On Broadcast Day – August 26, 2015

9am-12pm Pacific Daylight Time, 12pm – 3pm Eastern Daylight Time

NOTE: Arizona Standard Time – 9am – 12pm

See the live telecast at: <http://nicic.gov/ViewBroadcast>

Join the simultaneous online live chat discussion during the program at:

<http://nicic.gov/LiveChat>

Participate in the Live On-Air Discussion via:

Phone: 1-800-278-4315

FAX: 509-443-7714

Email: nic@ksps.org

CONTINUING EDUCATION UNITS

CEUs are available through Eastern Washington University.

1. Site Coordinator should print out the EWU registration form, program evaluation form and participant sign-in /sign-out sheet.

(CEU Forms are on the last pages of this Participant Guide.)

2. Participants sign-in, complete the CEU registration form, take part in teleconference, fill out the evaluation and sign out. Submission of sign-in /sign-out sheet is required by IAECT which approves CEUs.

3. At conclusion of the program, the site coordinator should mail all forms and a fee of \$22.00 payable to EWU for each participant who desires CEUs.

Mail Forms to:

Office of Continuing Education - Extended Campus

Eastern Washington University

300 Senior Hall

Cheney, WA 99004-2442

Phone: 509-359-7380 1-800-351-9959

FAX: 509-359-2220

NOTE: *Coordinators should only send in forms if there are participants who are applying for CEUs.*

4. Once EWU receives and processes the registration forms, each participant will receive via mail a CEU form which details course information and each participant's information.

PROGRAM OBJECTIVES

- Learn what a Veterans Treatment Court is and what it does for veterans who become involved in the criminal justice system.
- Understand the impact of the “invisible wounds of war” on veterans, particularly those who have been deployed to combat zones.
- Demonstrate how various stakeholders can come together with a common goal: to restore lives, save families, strengthen communities and be efficient with taxpayer dollars.
- Highlight the “nuts and bolts” of a Veterans Treatment Court.
- Provide resources related to veterans services and identify education and funding opportunities.

PROGRAM SCHEDULE - August 26, 2015

On-Air via Internet

9 am -12 pm Pacific, 12 pm-3 pm Eastern

NOTE: Arizona Standard Time, 9am – 12pm

15 minute break at halfway point

PRESENTER BIOS



Thomas J. Berger, Ph.D. is the Executive Director of the Veterans Health Council for Vietnam Veterans of America. He is recognized as one of the country's leading experts on PTSD, suicide and other veteran-related health issues. Following his military service as a Fleet Marine Force, Navy corpsman in Vietnam and upon the subsequent completion of his post-doctoral studies, Dr. Berger has held faculty, research and administrative appointments at the University of Kansas in Lawrence, the State University system in Florida in Tallahassee, and the University of Missouri, Columbia, as well as administrative positions with the Illinois Easter Seal Society and United Cerebral Palsy.



Elizabeth Burek has worked as the Project Director of Drug Treatment Courts in Rochester, New York for the past 15 years. In 2008 she authored a Bureau of Justice Assistance grant which resulted in an award of \$200,000.00 for implementation of a veterans court. Under the leadership of Judge Patricia Marks, Elizabeth was instrumental in developing policy and procedure to begin operation of the Rochester Veterans Court. This court currently serves as one of four National Mentor Courts.



Sean Clark, J.D. is the National Coordinator for Veterans Justice Outreach in the U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs. He helps guide the program and its national field staff on both operational and strategic planning matters. Sean represents the VA on the Attorney General's Federal Inter-agency Reentry Council staff-level working group, as well as other inter-agency bodies focused on reentry and related issues.



Greg Crawford is a Correctional Program Specialist in the Community Services Division at the National Institute of Corrections. His experience includes over 14 years working in a misdemeanor probation department and at a community-based mental health center. Greg has extensive leadership and criminal justice training as well as a Master's degree in organizational leadership and a certificate in organizational development and non-profit leadership from Chapman University. He is also a veteran. His current projects include several veterans initiatives, Children of Incarcerated Parents, Dosage Probation, and managing the Community Corrections Collaborative Network.



Bernard Edelman would have lived a very different life had he not been drafted after graduating from college. His experiences in Southeast Asia, and his interactions with veterans of the Vietnam War after he came home, have reinforced -if not outright shaped - his outlook on life. And, he never would have had the opportunity to author *Dear America: Letters Home from Vietnam* or play an integral role in the production of the HBO film based on *Dear America*.

PRESENTER BIOS



Melissa Fitzgerald is Senior Director of Justice For Vets, the only organization dedicated to championing veterans treatment courts. As an actor, Melissa is best known for her role as Carol on the television series *The West Wing*. But off-screen she is widely recognized as a courageous advocate for people in need. In 1995 she co-founded *Voices in Harmony*, a mentoring organization that uses theater to work with underserved teens in Los Angeles and war-affected teens in Northern Uganda. Melissa co-executive produced *Halfway Home*, a documentary exploring the challenges facing veterans returning home. This experience led her to serving as Senior Director of Justice For Vets.



Heather French Henry, the daughter of a Vietnam Veteran, is a longtime advocate for veterans' issues. Heather who served as Miss America 2000, is a champion of homeless veterans outreach. French Henry now serves as the Commissioner of Veterans Affairs for the state of Kentucky. Heather is dedicated to creating partnerships to better serve veterans and their families.



Judge Robert Russell has presided over Buffalo Treatment Courts for nearly 20 years. He started the first Veterans Treatment Court in 2008. Judge Russell finds that presiding over Treatment Courts and particularly Veterans Treatment Court is his most rewarding judicial experience.



Judge John Schwartz started the first drug treatment court in New York State in 1995. Since then, he has dedicated his career to implementing and improving treatment courts for drugs, mental health, and veterans.



Nick Stefanovic served in the United States Marine Corps from 2002 to 2006. He completed his undergraduate studies at Brockport College and will complete his Master's degree in Public Administration, this year. Nick is currently working for the New York State Court System. Since leaving the military, Nick has diligently advocated for Veterans Treatment Courts across the country.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Special thanks to additional contributors to the content of this program:

Aaron Arnold, Director, Center for Court Innovation

Elizabeth Dawson, Project Coordinator, Justice For Vets

Tim Jeffries, Policy Advisor, Bureau of Justice Assistance

Honorable David Jordon, East Lansing 54B District Court Judge (Ret.)

Margaret Noonan, Statistician, Bureau of Justice Statistics

Jack O'Connor, Mentor Coordinator, Buffalo Veterans Treatment Court

Denise O'Donnell, Director, Bureau of Justice Assistance

Honorable Vance Peterson, Spokane Veterans Treatment Court

Staff Sgt. Tommy Rieman (Ret.), Veteran, Silver Star Recipient

Ken Robertson, Team Leader, Criminal Justice Grants, SAMHSA

Gary Sinise, Founder, Gary Sinise Foundation, advocate for veterans, military service-men and women and their families and first responders, actor, director, musician

Major General Clyde "Butch" Tate (Ret.), Senior Fellow, Veteran and Legal Affairs, Justice For Vets

Patrick Welch, Ph.D., Senior Mentor, Buffalo Treatment Court



OBJECTIVES

- ✓ Improve understanding of what a Veterans Treatment Court is and what it does for veterans who become involved in the criminal justice system.
- ✓ Identify key issues for justice-involved veterans.
- ✓ Introduce participants to broadcast content segments.

VETERANS' INVOLVEMENT IN CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM

- Typically no criminal justice involvement of veterans prior to military service.
- Many veterans experience trauma during military service.
- Experience of trauma often leads to difficulty transitioning to civilian life after military service.
- Transition difficulties include substance abuse and mental health disorders.
- Mental disorders and substance abuse contribute to criminal justice involvement.
- Veterans treatment courts offer treatment with accountability as an alternative to incarceration.

SEGMENT 1



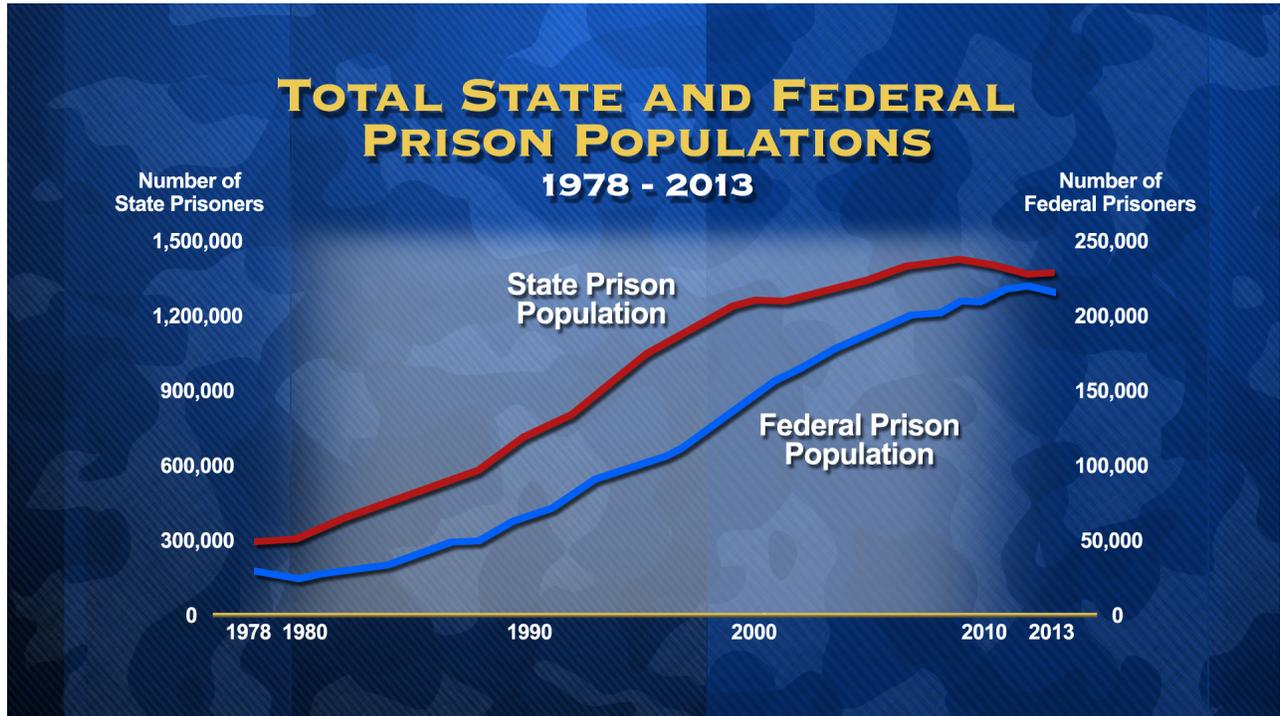
Women Veterans of OEF/OIF/OND

- Comprised nearly 12% of service members in Iraq and Afghanistan.
- 1 in 5 who served in Iraq and Afghanistan diagnosed with PTSD.
- More than 79% are younger than 40 years of age.
- 88 % are enlisted service members.
- 12% are officers.

Common Medical Conditions Related to Military Service

- Musculoskeletal and connective tissue diseases
- Mental disorders
- Readjustment difficulties
- PTSD

A graphic with a blue background and a row of military ribbons at the top. It features the URL "HTTP://WWW.EASTERSEALS.COM/SHARED-COMPONENTS/DOCUMENT-LIBRARY/STUDY-ON-FEMALE-VETERANS.PDF" in yellow. Below the URL is a tilted image of a woman in a military uniform and red cap, with another woman in civilian clothes looking at a document. To the right of the image is the text "CALL TO ACTION" in large yellow letters. At the bottom of the tilted image, it says "Support Community Efforts to Improve the Transition to Civilian Life for Women Veterans".



Source: Conklin, T.J., Lincoln, T. and Wilson, R., A Public Health Manual for Correctional Health Care. Hampden County Sheriff's Department, 2002.



As of year end 2013

- 6.9 million under adult correctional supervision
- 2.2 million incarcerated
- 1.6 million in state and federal prison
- 731,200 in local jails
- 3.9 million on probation
- 853,200 on parole

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics

SEGMENT 1

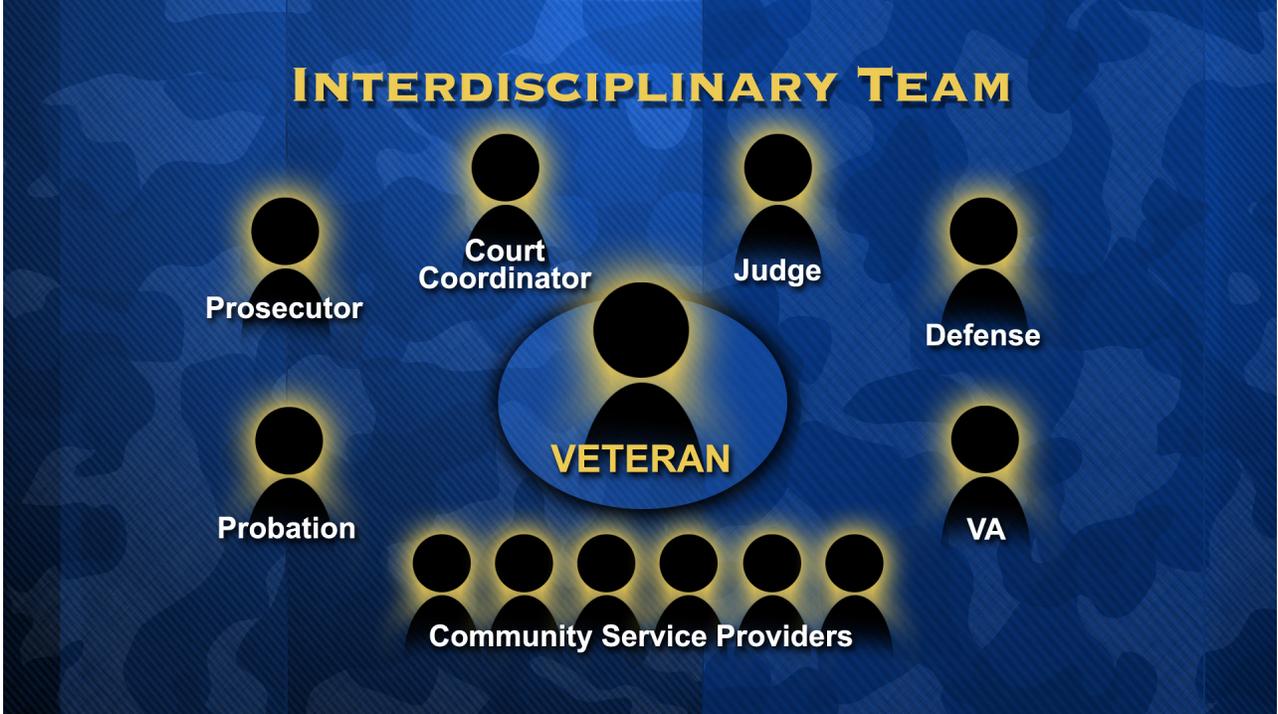


WHAT IS A VETERANS TREATMENT COURT?

- Diversionary program involving an interdisciplinary team including:
 - judge
 - prosecutor
 - defense
 - probation
 - court coordinator
 - community service providers
- U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs vital to success of program
- Collaborative approach involving justice system, VA, community treatment providers and volunteer veteran peer mentors



INTERDISCIPLINARY TEAM

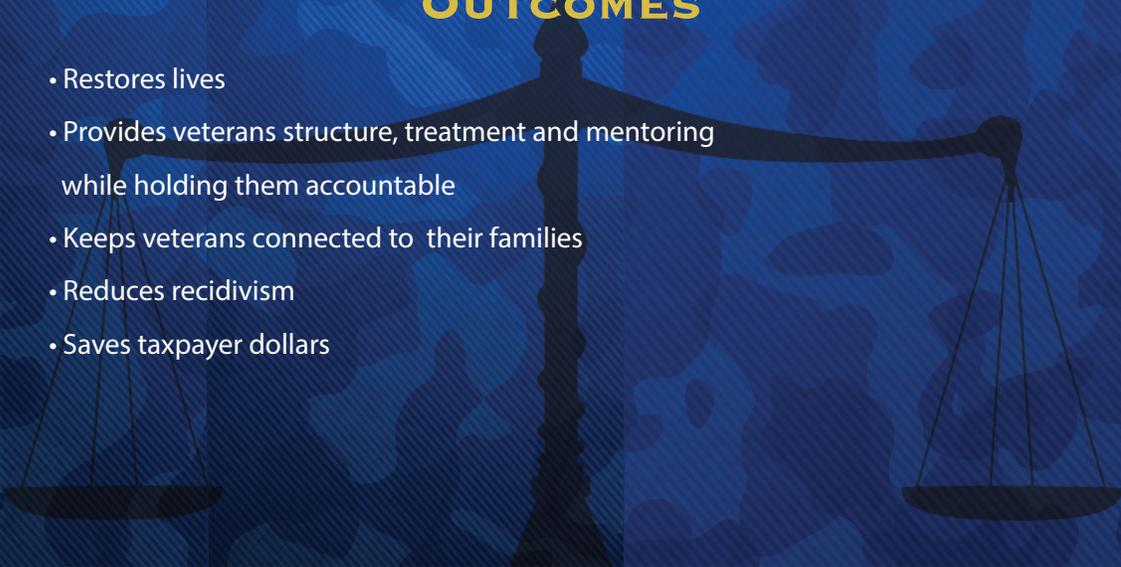


SEGMENT 1



VETERANS TREATMENT COURT OUTCOMES

- Restores lives
- Provides veterans structure, treatment and mentoring while holding them accountable
- Keeps veterans connected to their families
- Reduces recidivism
- Saves taxpayer dollars



220 VETERANS TREATMENT COURTS IN U.S.

VETERANS TREATMENT COURT LOCATIONS





OBJECTIVES

- ✓ Learn how and why the first Veterans Treatment Court was established.
- ✓ Explain how these courts hold justice-involved veterans accountable and address their underlying service-related issues.
- ✓ Demonstrate how various stakeholders come together for a common goal to restore lives, save families, make communities stronger and safer and be efficient with taxpayer dollars.

First Veterans Treatment Court Established January, 2008 in Buffalo, NY

"I never envisioned that Veterans Treatment Court would be embraced as it has been nationally. For us, it was a journey where we thought it was the right thing to do."

- Judge Robert Russell, Jr.

"Veterans Treatment Courts are part of a holistic solution to support veterans who may actually have reached the point where hopelessness has overtaken their life."

*- General Clyde "Butch" Tate (Ret.)
Senior Fellow for Veteran and Legal Affairs
Justice For Vets*

SEGMENT 2



Initial Collaborative Meetings involved:

- Veterans Affairs (which hosted meetings)
- Community service providers of substance abuse treatment and mental health services
- Representatives from the district attorney's office, police department, pre-trial
- Volunteer veterans

VA Role was Essential

- Established relationship with the treatment community
- Created communication linkages
- Provided veterans' treatment data
- Agreed to staff courtroom

Veterans Treatment Court as One-stop for Non-Healthcare Issues

- Veterans center provided housing, shelter and legal assistance
- Lawyer assigned to civil issues
- Veteran peer mentors address gaps when government services delayed
- Private groups provided fundraising for emergency funds, bus passes, furniture and other needs

SEGMENT 2



Vision Statement

Justice For Vets exists to fight for the freedom of all veterans who suffer with addiction and trauma.

Mission Statement

Veterans fought for our freedom, now it's our turn to fight for theirs.

Goal

To put Veterans Treatment Courts within reach of every justice-involved veteran.



- 220 Veterans Treatment Courts have been established across the U.S.
- 11,000 veterans are receiving life-saving treatment in Veterans Treatment Courts.
- Veterans Treatment Courts are recognized as the most innovative and effective solution for vets coming into the criminal justice system as a result of substance abuse and/or mental health conditions.



OBJECTIVES

- ✓ Understand the impact of the “invisible wounds of war” on veterans, particularly those who have been deployed to combat zones.
- ✓ Learn how PTSD, TBI and other mental health conditions affect troops after they return home.
- ✓ Comprehend the positive role played by Veterans Treatment Courts.

Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD)

“Symptoms of PTSD can be terrifying and usually start soon after the traumatic event, although they might not surface for weeks, months, or even years. If left untreated, PTSD can affect individuals to the point that, over time, even their daily functions become seriously impaired.”

Traumatic Brain Injury (TBI)

“Despite the prevalence of TBI among veterans who deployed to Afghanistan and Iraq, veterans of earlier wars may have undiagnosed residuals of TBI, having been injured during training or combat, involved in motor vehicle accidents during military service, and involved in accidents or falls while on active duty.”

- Thomas Berger, Ph.D.



Post Traumatic Stress Disorder

- Post Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD)
 - Traumatic Brain Injury (TBI)
 - Variety of other physical and mental maladies
-
- DSM- 5 triggers - Exposure to actual or threatened death, serious injury or sexual violation
 - Can occur after an individual experiences a traumatic event
 - Exposure must result when an individual:
 - Directly experiences traumatic event
 - Witnesses a traumatic event
 - Learns that a traumatic event (violent or accidental) occurred to close family member or friend
 - Experiences first-hand (repeated or extreme) exposure to aversive details of a traumatic event
 - The disturbance, regardless of trigger, causes clinically significant distress
 - Is not the physiological result of another medical condition, medication, drugs or alcohol

Traumatic Events

- Combat exposure
- Child sexual or physical abuse
- Terrorist attack
- Sexual or physical assault
- Serious accidents
- Natural disasters



Factors that determine if an individual gets PTSD:

- Intensity of trauma
- If individual was injured or lost a loved one
- How close individual was to event
- How strong individual's reaction was
- How much individual felt in control of events
- How close individual was to event
- Level of support for individual after event

When Symptoms of PTSD Typically Occur

- Typically start soon after a traumatic event
- May not appear until months or years later
- May come and go over many years

An individual may have PTSD, if symptoms:

- Last longer than 4 weeks
- Cause the individual great distress
- Interfere with the individual's work or home life

Four Types of PTSD Symptoms

- Re-living the event
- Avoiding situations that remind the individual of the event
- Negative changes in beliefs or feelings
- Feeling keyed up, hyper arousal

PTSD is often co-occurring with other disorders, such as substance abuse.



TBI- Signature Would of Iraq and Afghanistan Veterans

- Traumatic brain injury (intracranial injury) occurs when external force traumatically injures the brain.
- TBI can be classified based on severity, mechanism or other features.
- Most people are unaware of the scope of TBI.
- Is a common injury of Iraq and Afghanistan vets because of extensive use of improvised explosive devices (IEDs).
- Effects of TBI are significant.
- TBI diagnosis may be missed initially as medical aid is focused on saving soldiers' lives.

Symptoms of TBI

- Headache
- Difficulty thinking
- Memory problems
- Attention deficit
- Mood swings
- Frustration

Consequences of TBI

- Change in brain function can have a negative impact on family, work and social life.
- More research needed on long term impacts, such as seizures.

SEGMENT 3

Veterans and Suicide

"The number of suicides committed by veterans and members of the military has risen to the highest level since record-keeping began three decades ago. Statistics, of course, do not paint a full picture ... we do know that almost 7 out of 10 veterans who have committed suicide were over the age of 50."

- Thomas Berger, Ph.D.



The VA's National Center for PTSD

www.ptsd.va.gov

The Veterans' Crisis Line

1-800-273-TALK (8255), Press 1

Vet Center Combat Call Center

1-877-WAR-VETS (1-877-927-8377)

Women Veterans Call Center

1-855-VA-WOMEN (1-855-829-6636)

National Action Alliance for Suicide Prevention

info@actionallianceforsuicideprevention.org



OBJECTIVES

- ✓ Discuss the “how to” for implementing a Veterans Treatment Court at the local or state level.
- ✓ Highlight the “nuts and bolts” of a Veterans Treatment Court.
- ✓ Illustrate the value of peer-to-peer mentoring.
- ✓ Demonstrate the critical role played by the VA in Veterans Treatment Courts.

Veterans Treatment Courts

“We offer hope to these troubled veterans who have served our country so valiantly. It’s simply common sense.”

***- Judge John Schwartz
Rochester Veterans Court***

Mentors

“Trust is the first thing that has to be established. That is the beginning of healing.”

***- Patrick Welch, Ph.D.
Senior Mentor, Buffalo Veterans Treatment Court***



Lessons Learned in Rochester, NY Veterans Court:

- Veterans treatment courts are built on the successful model of drug and mental health courts which focus on treatment as an alternative to incarceration.
- Veterans achieve better treatment results when they are treated with their peers.
- Use of programs which understand issues related to military service increases effectiveness.

Starting a Veterans Treatment Court

- Bring key players together, including:
 - Criminal justice (judges, prosecutors, public defenders, probation)
 - VA
 - Community treatment providers
 - Veteran peer mentors, veterans service organizations
- Get commitment from all stakeholders
- Follow models developed by Mentor Courts

Mentor Courts

- Serve as model programs for those interested in starting a Veterans Treatment Court.
- Established for courts interested in learning innovative practices.
- Four Veterans Treatment Courts serve as Mentor Courts:
 - Buffalo, NY Veterans Treatment Court
 - Tulsa, OK Veterans Treatment Court
 - Rochester, NY Veterans Court
 - Orange County, CA Veterans Treatment Court
- Start-ups can visit, observe and get “how to” tips and resources.
- More information on Mentor Courts at www.J4V.org.

SEGMENT 4



VA ROLE IN VETERANS TREATMENT COURTS

- U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs provides health care and other benefits to those who have earned them through military service.
- VA is separate from state and county departments/ divisions of veterans affairs.
- Through Veterans Treatment Courts, the VA joins community partners to meet vets “where they are” to link them with clinical care and other support services.

U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs Mission Statement

To fulfill President Lincoln’s promise “to care for him who shall have borne the battle, and for his widow, and his orphan” by serving and honoring the men and women who are America’s Veterans.

Veterans Justice Outreach (VJO) Specialists

- Every VA medical center in the U.S. has VJO Specialists
- VJO Specialists are involved in the criminal justice system through:
 - Veterans Treatment Courts
 - Outreach in jails
 - Coordination with local law enforcement
- VJO Specialists help connect vets with needed health care services

VJO Specialist’s Role on Veterans Treatment Court Team

- Participates in court sessions
- Keeps judge and other team members up to date on Vets’ care and treatment progress
- Connects Vets to services
- Often connected to VA data while in court

Costs for VJO Services

- No cost to court or local government
- When Vets receive care from VA, costs are paid by VA

SEGMENT 4



Mentors' Roles

- Coach, facilitator, advisor, sponsor and supporter
- Listen to participants' concerns
- Assist with finding resolutions
- Observe participants and work with them to set goals and develop action plans
- Provide feedback and highlight successes
- Provide vets with the kind of support only another vet can give

Mentor Training

- Mentors understand the do's and don'ts of mentoring
- Mentors understand the roles of other Veterans Treatment Court Members so that they can "fill the gap" to help participants move forward to successfully complete the program



Identification and Placement Timeline

- Early identification is an integral part of placement process.
- Arrest can be traumatic, creates an immediate crisis and can compel recognition of inappropriate behavior.
- Makes denial of need for treatment difficult for vet.
- Typical placement within 7 days of identification.

Ensuring Accountability of Vet

- Contract with participant often includes:
 - Regular status updates
 - Frequent drug testing
 - Emphasis on behavior modification
 - Requires 12-15 months of monitoring
 - Vet signs contract agreeing to court requirements



Who needs training?

All team members from various disciplines including:

- Judge
- Prosecutor
- Public Defender
- Court Staff
- Probation
- Treatment providers from different systems

Purpose of Training

- Gives everyone a clear understanding of their role on the team
- Sets boundaries where one role ends and another begins
- Shared understanding of different roles and responsibilities of all members of the Veterans Treatment Court team
- Prevents conflict and overlap



U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs

<http://www.va.gov/>

VA Health Care

<http://www.va.gov/health/>

VA Benefits

<http://benefits.va.gov/benefits/>

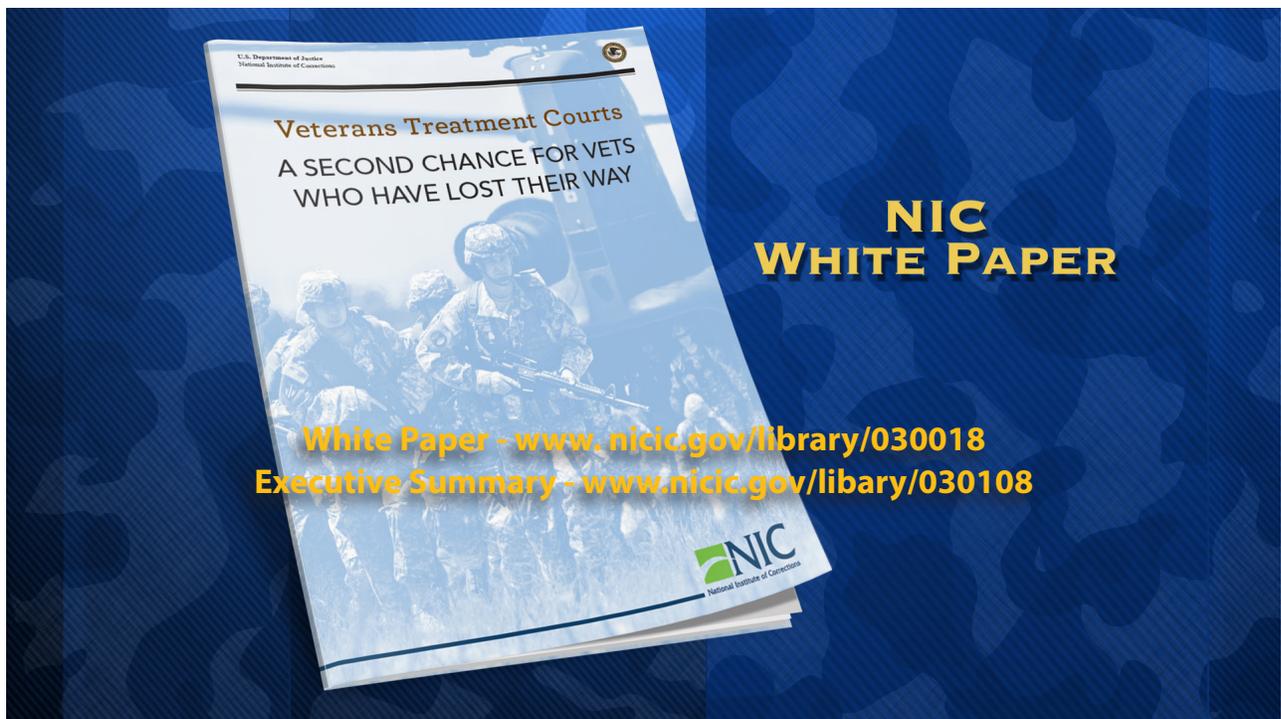
VA Veterans Justice Outreach Program

<http://www.va.gov/HOMELESS/VJO.asp>



OBJECTIVE

✓ Provide resources related to veterans' services, education resources and funding opportunities.



SEGMENT 5

BUREAU OF JUSTICE ASSISTANCE

www.ndcrc.org

SUBSTANCE ABUSE AND MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

www.samhsa.gov

**AMERICAN UNIVERSITY
JUSTICE PROGRAMS OFFICE**

www.american.edu/spa/jpo

CENTER FOR COURT INNOVATION

www.courtinnovation.org

TRIBAL LAW AND POLICY INSTITUTE

www.tribal-institute.org/lists/tlpi.htm

**NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF
DRUG COURT PROFESSIONALS**

www.allrise.org

**TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE
FROM PROVIDERS**

1. Onsite Technical Assistance/Training

2. Distance Learning

- Webinars
- E-Learning Curricula
- Virtual Tours of Effective Veterans Treatment Courts

www.american.edu/spa/jpo/initiatives/drug-court/index.cfm

Three Day Planning Training

justiceforvets.org/2015-vtcp

SEGMENT 5





**Office of Continuing Education & Professional Advancement
Credit Course Workshop Evaluation**

Your feedback is important. It is the basis of our continuous improvement to ensure that programs meet or exceed your expectations. Thank you for taking the time to complete this evaluation.

Response Code

5-Excellent 4-Good 3-Adequate 2-Poor 1-Desire changes

Instructor Effectiveness

Knowledge of subject	5	4	3	2	1
Ability to teach according to the student’s level	5	4	3	2	1
Organization of class meeting	5	4	3	2	1
Ability to answer questions	5	4	3	2	1
Ability to encourage participation	5	4	3	2	1

Course Information

Written course objectives met expectations	5	4	3	2	1
Course written materials contributed to learning	5	4	3	2	1

Facilities and General

Comfort of classroom for learning	5	4	3	2	1
-----------------------------------	---	---	---	---	---

Overall

Overall, I rate the learning experience	5	4	3	2	1
I would recommend this course to others	Yes				No

Comments: Suggestions for improvement

THANK YOU