



The PAPPC Journal

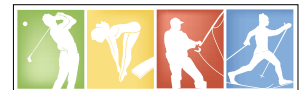
Volume 70
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A publication of The Pennsylvania Association on Probation, Parole and Corrections

Save the date for the PAPPC 93rd Annual Training Institute!

May 18-21, 2014 – The Inn at Pocono Manor

**Combating Crime and Reducing Recidivism:
Technology and the Era of Evidence Based Practices**



THE INN
AT POCONO MANOR



IN THIS ISSUE

2013-2014 Executive Committee	2	Corrections Department Reports Slowest Growth in Inmate Population Since 1971	8
2014 PAPPC Training Institute.....	3	Why Young Sexual Assault Victims Tell Incoherent Stories.....	9
Introducing Opening Speaker Edward J. Latessa	4	2014 Silent Auction	10
Act 122	5	2014 Awards Nominations.....	11
PAPPC Sponsors Regional Training: Supervising the Cyber Sex Offender	7		
Some Gains on Substance Abuse/Mental Health.....	7		

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PAPPC
MISSION STATEMENT

THE MISSION OF THE PENNSYLVANIA ASSOCIATION ON PROBATION, PAROLE AND CORRECTIONS (PAPPC) SUPPORTS AND PROMOTES BEST PRACTICE METHODS AND PROFESSIONALISM IN THE FIELD OF JUVENILE AND ADULT PROBATION, PAROLE, CORRECTIONS, INSTITUTIONAL CARE AND COMMUNITY SUPERVISION.

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PAPPC 2014 ANNUAL TRAINING INSTITUTE May 18-21, 2014 – The Inn at Pocono Manor



THE
INN
AT POCONO MANOR

Combating Crime and Reducing Recidivism: Technology and the Era of Evidence Based Practices

TRAINING INSTITUTE REGISTRATION

All registration must be completed online by visiting www.pappc.org

Full Registration (non-overnight guests)	\$129
Full Registration (overnight guests at Pocono Manor)	\$99
Daily Registration (non-overnight guests)	\$79

Additional meal tickets for lunch on Monday or Tuesday are available at a cost of \$45 each.

**Please advise if you have any special dietary needs, and we will arrange for accommodations.*

Please make checks payable to: PAPPC
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Questions:

Registration: Kris Shartzter	717-975-4981	kshartzter@pa.gov
Exhibitor information: Leo Lutz	717-477-1185	ljlutz@ship.edu
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HOTEL REGISTRATION

Please note: Hotel reservations and payment are separate from the conference registration. All overnight attendees of the Training Institute are required to stay at The Inn at Pocono Manor. Overnight accommodations are \$137 plus tax (single occupancy), and \$107 plus tax (double occupancy), which includes lunch Monday and Tuesday.

Hotel reservations can be made by calling The Inn at Pocono Manor at 1-800-233-8150, no later than May 1st, 2014 to ensure the discounted rate.

PLEASE BE SURE TO STATE THAT YOU ARE ATTENDING THE PAPPC TRAINING INSTITUTE WHEN MAKING YOUR RESERVATIONS.





**Introducing our 2014
Institute Opening Speaker
Edward J. Latessa**

Edward J. Latessa received his Ph.D. from the Ohio State University in 1979 and is a Professor and Director of the School of Criminal Justice at the University of Cincinnati. Dr. Latessa has published over 140 works in the area of criminal justice, corrections, and juvenile justice. He is co-author of eight books including *What Works (and Doesn't) in Reducing Recidivism*, *Corrections in the Community*, and *Corrections in America*. Professor Latessa has directed over 150 funded research projects including studies of day reporting centers, juvenile justice programs, drug courts, prison programs, intensive supervision programs, halfway houses, and drug programs. He and his staff have also assessed over 600 correctional programs throughout the United States, and he has provided assistance and workshops in over forty-five states. Dr. Latessa served as President of the Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences (1989-90). He has also received several awards including: Marguerite Q. Warren and Ted B. Palmer Differential Intervention Award presented by the Division of Corrections and Sentencing of the American Society of Criminology (2010), Outstanding Community Partner Award from the Arizona Department of Juvenile Corrections (2010), Maud Booth Correctional Services Award in recognition of dedicated service and leadership presented by the Volunteers of America (2010), Community Hero Award presented by Community Resources for Justice, (2010), the Bruce Smith Award for outstanding contributions to criminal justice by the Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences (2010), the George Beto Scholar, College of Criminal Justice, Sam Houston State University, (2009), the Mark Hatfield Award for Contributions in public policy research by The Hatfield School of Government at Portland State University (2008), the Outstanding Achievement Award by the National Juvenile Justice Court Services Association (2007), the August Vollmer Award from the American Society of Criminology (2004), the Simon Dinitz Criminal Justice Research Award from the Ohio Department of Rehabilitation and Correction (2002), the Margaret Mead Award for dedicated service to the causes of social justice and humanitarian advancement by the International Community Corrections Association (2001), the Peter P. Lejins Award for Research from the American Correctional Association (1999); ACJS Fellow Award (1998); ACJS Founders Award (1992); and the Simon Dinitz award by the Ohio Community Corrections Organization.

2014 PAPPC Exhibitor Information

This information shall define the contractual agreement with PAPPC for exhibit space at the 2014 Training Institute to be held at The Inn at Pocono Manor from May 18 to 21, 2014.

- Limited exhibit space is available. Therefore, contracts will be honored on a first come first serve basis. Each 8' x 10' booth includes (1) draped eight foot table and two (2) chairs.
- Electricity fee is \$20 per table and must be requested at least two weeks in advance.
- All exhibitors will be required to set up on Sunday, May 18 between 1:00 p.m. and 5:00 p.m.
- All exhibitors must be broken down on Tuesday, May 20 by 6:00 p.m.
- Additional information concerning electricity and shipping options is enclosed.
- All overnight attendees of the Training Institute are required to stay at the Inn at Pocono Manor. Overnight accommodations are \$145 plus tax, per night, which includes lunch and breaks. Reservations can be made by calling The Inn at Pocono Manor at 1-800-233-8150, no later than May 1, 2014 to ensure the discounted rate.
- Cancellations that are made prior to April 1, 2014 will be charged a \$50 cancellation charge. Any cancellations after April 15, 2014 will NOT be refunded.
- Exhibitor Hours:
 - Sunday..... 6:00 p.m. to 9:00 p.m.
 - Monday..... 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.
 - Tuesday 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.

Shipments:

Storage fees may apply for items received more than three days in advance of arrival.

- Per Box, Up to 10 Pounds \$ 2.00 Per Box/Round Trip
- Per Box, Up to 25 Pounds \$ 5.00 Per Box/Round Trip
- Per Box, Up to 50 Pounds \$10.00 Per Box/Round Trip
- 50 Pounds & Up Advance Notice & Quote Needed

Please contact Leo Lutz with any questions or concerns at: 717-477-1185 or jlutz@ship.edu

ACT 122

By Christopher Rosage, Chair/Editor of The PAPPC Journal

The Parole Violator Center Program is a joint effort between the Pennsylvania Board of Probation and Parole and the Pennsylvania Department of Corrections. The goal is to divert technical parole violators from incarceration while successfully addressing the criminogenic needs and behaviors within a safe and secure environment. The centers use a Community Based Life Skills (CBLs) program.

More than a year has passed since the enactment of Act 122 of 2012, which included Justice Reinvestment Initiatives designed to improve the outcomes in our criminal justice system and reduce spending on corrections. I had the opportunity to ask Chairman of the Board of Probation and Parole Michael Potteiger a few questions regarding the impact of these statutory changes on the criminal justice system. He also discussed the improved reintegration of technical parole violators and the redirection of funding to enhance how we manage probationers and parolees.

1. **CR:** The Justice Reinvestment Initiative is about reducing recidivism and the cost of corrections to taxpayers. Can you give us an update on the progress of JRI and how are the savings being used to improve our criminal justice system?

MCP: Prior to Governor Corbett taking office the growth in the prison population averaged 1,500 inmates per year over the previous 24 years. The good news is that this growth has slowed tremendously. The Department of Corrections recently reported a growth of a total of 191 inmates between January 2011 and December 2013. Although we have not yet realized the savings that were projected, we have made progress based on legislative and policy changes and efficiencies in the system. Providers in community corrections centers are now held to performance standards

that help reduce recidivism. For the first time in Pennsylvania funding from community corrections is being used for non-residential services, such as, day reporting centers, outpatient drug and alcohol programs, and mentoring. We have significantly reduced the number of offenders in prison who have been granted parole but not released because they have no home plan. Beds are available for parolees to transition out of prison so they can look for work, permanent housing and connect with support systems while in the community. The Board has seen a significant increase in its population, which was projected, and the changes to the community corrections system is helping us to better manage them. Certain low level offenders are not being sentenced to state prison. We have shortened the timeframe from when an offender is granted parole to release at the minimum sentence date. The savings generated from JRI so far was allocated this year to victim services and Gov. Corbett has proposed that the savings for next year be reinvested in the development of a sentencing risk assessment tool and to again support victim services.

2. **CR:** In talking to colleagues within the criminal justice system there are many questions about the provisions in Act 122 of 2012 related to the management of technical parole violators. Can you explain to our readers the new statutory requirements and how



Michael C. Potteiger, Chairman
Pa. Board of Probation and Parole

the Board has implemented them?

MCP: One of the most significant changes within Act 122 relates to the management of technical parole violators and the structure of the community correction's system. The DOC pre-release program was eliminated and now there are more residential beds in the community available for parolees, either those transitioning out of prison or for technical parole violators. We have three main options for the management of TPVs. First, as we have always done as part of the sanctioning process, TPVs may be sanctioned to half-way back programs located in community corrections centers or to community-based programs to address the issues causing them to violate. A second option is to sanction TPVs to a parole violator center, which the Board began to use in 2010 and has now expanded through Act 122. And the third option is to return TPVs to either a state prison or a contracted county jail.

3. **CR:** How is it decided where a TPV should be diverted to?

MCP: The Board uses a Violation

Sanctioning Grid, which guides parole agents to evaluate the appropriate type of sanction to impose on violating offenders, to ensure that every violation of parole is met with an appropriate, swift and certain response to violation behavior. The VSG takes into account the risk level of the offender, how many previous violations, stability under supervision, and whether or not the offender has family support or is working. Discretionary judgment of the parole agent is used in conjunction with the VSG to provide fairness and consistency in the application of sanctions. The parole agent and the district director examine all of the information to determine if the offender can continue to be safely managed in the community, or referred to a half way back facility or a parole violator center, or if the offender is an immediate risk to himself or herself or the community and needs to be returned to prison. Act 122 specifies that a TPV whose parole violation was sexual in nature, involved assaultive behavior or a weapon, who absconded and cannot be managed safely in the community, or who poses an identifiable threat to public safety shall be returned to prison or a county correctional facility. All of these factors are included on the VSG and are part of the decision making process. Offenders are returned to prison or jail for a maximum of six months and then automatically re-paroled, unless they have multiple recommitments or violate certain rules. In instances of more than one recommitment, the length of time is six months for the first recommitment, nine months for the second recommitment, and one-year for third or subsequent recommitments. If offenders have misconducts involving assaultive behavior, sexual assault, a weapon or controlled substance, spend more than 90 days in segregated housing for misconducts, refuse programming or refuse a work assignment, they will not be automatically re-paroled. Such of-

fenders are required to be interviewed by the Board for re-parole.

4. **CR:** How do you determine that someone can't be safely managed in the community or that they are an identifiable threat?

MCP: This is where the agent's experience with the offender and proper documentation of supervision activities is crucial. In addition, the Board adopted a definition of identifiable threat. If a parolee is returned to prison for a TPV they have the right to a violation hearing or they can waive their right to a hearing. If a hearing is held the agent will present evidence to support the allegations. The hearing examiner hears the evidence on both sides and makes a decision. The decision could be to revoke parole or it could be to refer the offender to a parole violator center.

5. **CR:** How does placement in a parole violator center to change offender behavior improve successful reintegration into the community?

MCP: PVCs are programs established within either a community corrections center or a contracted county jail. The time an offender spends in a parole violator center is shorter than previously in a state prison, which averaged 11 -14 months. Much of this time was spent waiting to enter a program, which was not conducive to successful rehabilitation. At a parole violator center the offender receives programming right away and the stay is limited to up to six months. The sanction and treatment are immediate and this is an effective use of taxpayer money. Offenders stay more connected to their family and community ties which helps to make their reentry successful. ■

FAQs

Q: What is a Technical Parole Violator (TPV) vs. a Convicted (or criminal charges pending) Parole Violator (CVP/PVP)?

A: A TPV is a parolee under the jurisdiction of the Pennsylvania Board of Probation and Parole (PBPP) who violates the terms and conditions of his/her parole, other than by the commission of a new crime. A CPV, or PVP with criminal charges pending, is a parolee under the jurisdiction of the Pennsylvania Board of Probation and Parole (PBPP) who violates the terms and conditions of his/her parole by conviction of a new crime or is detained pending resolution of new criminal charges. Criminal charges are pending when a complaint is filed with an issuing authority.

Q: What is a Parole Violator Center?

A: The Parole Violator Center Program is operated as a secure community correction center (CCC). Secure means that the parolee will not be allowed to leave the parole violator center for any reason, including job searches or to attend treatment programs. Parole violator centers are designed to help parolees adjust to life in the community under parole supervision. These centers focus on providing immediate treatment and programming that are specific to the parolees circumstances. It is the goal of the Parole Board to address the violation behavior in order to help the parolees successfully complete parole and lead a law-abiding lifestyle.

Q: Are county parole violators affected by Act 122 TPV placement eligibility?

A: No. Act 122 corrections reform mandates are only applicable to state violators that are sanctioned by the authority of PBPP under the Parole Act (61 P.S. § 331.17).

November 2013

Sam Amendola, Central Regional Representative

PAPPC Sponsors Regional Training: Supervising the Cyber Sex Offender

In November, PAPPC sponsored two regional training opportunities on **supervising the cyber sex offender**. Over 70 people attended the sessions held in Butler and Mechanicsburg. PAPPC members attended free while non members paid a registration fee.

The training was presented by Phillip Danford, Program Coordinator for Internet Probation and Parole Control Inc. IPPI have been supporters of PAPPC, and provided this training at no cost to our organization.

The following is a description of the presentation provided at the training:

The advent of the Internet has changed many aspects of our society. Offering greater access to information and people, the Internet has provided new avenues for users to connect. But the Internet has

also provided additional platforms for sexual offenders to reach new victims and satisfy their deviant desires. This workshop introduced participants to the current prevalence of online sex offending and described how they offend and gain access to their victims through various social networks and other platforms such as the "Deep Web." Additionally, examples of online offending provided the basis for discussion of theories on why sexual offending occurs in an online environment. Participants learned the primary ways in which sexual offenders use the Internet to offend as well as various risk factors for cyber criminals based on current research and literature.

A second aspect of this workshop provided participants an overview of assessment strategies for cyber sexual offenders which can lead to effective management and treatment options. Management



concepts for cyber sexual offenders are rooted in the theories of Evidence Based Practices. This portion concluded with a discussion of legal and other considerations that should be addressed when developing a cyber supervision program.

There was very positive feedback from participants, and they all felt the training was informative, valuable and useful in both their professional, as well as, their personal lives. Because of the success of these two sessions, plans are underway to schedule another session somewhere in the eastern part of the state. Visit the website (www.papcc.org) for future offerings of this and other regional trainings. ■

Image: huffingtonpost.com



January 31, 2014

APPA News, USA Today, Kim Painter

Report: Some Gains on Substance Abuse, Mental Health

Fewer teens smoke but more are depressed; fewer teens and young adults abuse pain meds.

The nation has a long way to go in battling mental health and substance abuse problems, but a new compilation of nationwide and state-by-state trends shows some signs of progress.

For example, fewer teens are smoking and fewer teens and young adults are abusing prescription painkillers, according to a report released Friday by the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA).

The report, called the National Behavioral Health Barometer, gathers together

data from Medicare and from previously released surveys conducted by SAMHSA, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and the National Institute on Drug Abuse. Separate state barometer reports also are available at the SAMHSA website. The reports provide snapshots that will be updated as new trends evolve, the agency says.

Some highlights from the 32-page national report:

- 6.6% of teens smoked cigarettes in 2012, down from 9.2% in 2008.
- 8.7% of teens and 9.8% of young adults abused prescription painkillers in 2011, down from 9.2% of teens and 12% of young adults in 2007.

- 9.5% of teens used any illicit drug in 2012, about the same as in 2008.
- 9.1% of teens suffered from major depression in 2012, up from 8.3% in 2008. Only a third got treatment in both 2008 and 2012.
- 62.9% of adults with serious mental illness got any mental health treatment in 2012, about the same as in 2008.
- 1.25 million people were enrolled in substance use treatment in a single-day count conducted in 2012, up from 1.19 million in 2008. ■

Image: tactilesoul.com

February 10, 2014

Corrections Department Reports Slowest Growth in Inmate Population Since 1971

Harrisburg – Last year, Department of Corrections (DOC) officials reported the first significant decrease in the inmate population since 1971. At the end of 2013, officials discovered that the state’s prison system has experienced the smallest increase in the inmate population growth, all while the state’s crime rate remained flat.

“This is the smallest increase for the 24 years preceding this administration,” Corrections Secretary John Wetzel said. “During that time, the growth averaged 1,500 inmates per year.”

“We came here with a vision for corrections in Pennsylvania – not just to reform the prison system, but to transform how we respond to crime. This slowest growth in the population signals a great first step for our vision,” Gov. Tom Corbett said.

“Our goal for our entire corrections system is to ensure a safer Pennsylvania both today and tomorrow. Today, by the way we operate our correctional facilities and oversee offenders in the community; and tomorrow, by reducing the future criminality of those who come through our system,” Corbett said.

Upon taking office, Wetzel said that the governor set his sights on reducing corrections spending and reinvesting those funds into strategies, programs and services that make Pennsylvania’s communities safer.

“Previously, Pennsylvania had been experiencing a rapid acceleration of its state prison population for several decades,” Wetzel said. “In fact, the DOC’s

population climbed steadily to a point where it looked as though Pennsylvania was going to have to build one new state prison each year just to keep up with the growth.”

“Initially, we began this administration focused on improving internal processes and improving efficiency. Then, the Justice Reinvestment Initiative passed in 2012, which began to shift policy,” Wetzel said.

Wetzel said the DOC experienced a big drop in 2012. In 2013, a slight increase was experienced. While the increase was less than the drop in 2013, it was attributable to changes made to the community corrections system and to focusing on improving outcomes in that system.

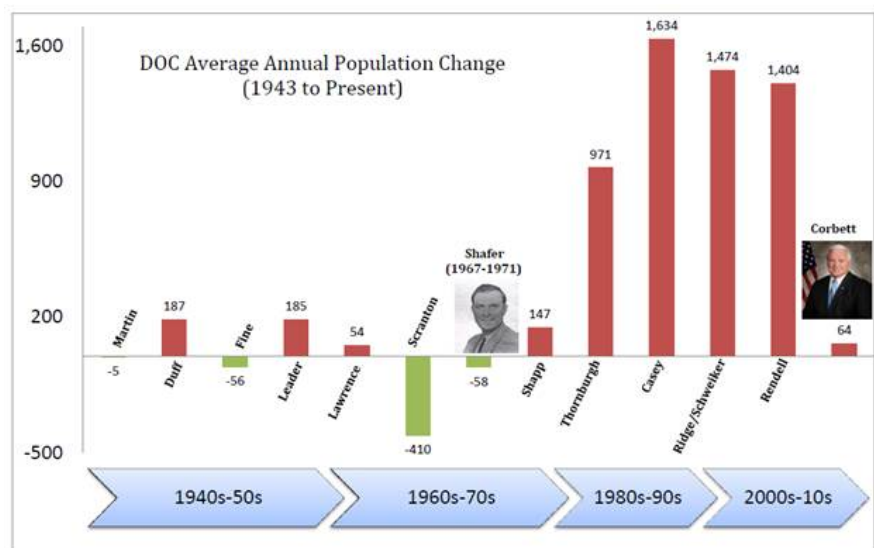
“All of this leads us to being very optimistic that we are well on our way to a significant population reduction,” Wetzel said.

“Instead of an early projected population growth of more than 3,500 inmates, the DOC only has experienced a growth of a total of 191 inmates between January 2011 and December 2013,” Wetzel said.

“Along with changes implemented thanks to the Justice Reinvestment Initiative, fewer court commitments combined with policy changes that enable Pennsylvania to both reduce spending and increase public safety are continuing to take shape, Wetzel added.

“This is an exciting time in Pennsylvania’s corrections history,” Wetzel said. “We look forward to continuing our work in this area and through providing evidence-based programs that work to change offenders from being tax burdens into law-abiding tax payers.”

The chart below, provided by the DOC, shows the average annual inmate population increase/decrease by administration.



Support your Association... Encourage a colleague to join PAPPC. Invite an industry expert to present at our Annual Institute or at a regional training. Ask a vendor to exhibit or provide a sponsorship at the Annual Institute. Strengthening connections and building awareness about PAPPC makes us stronger and benefits our membership.

February 15, 2014

APPA News, Atlantic News, Natalie Shure

Why Young Sexual Assault Victims Tell Incoherent Stories

As soon as children make allegations, they're forced to take a crash course on a very daunting topic. This puts them at a huge disadvantage—and their attackers count on it.

In the heated debate over Woody Allen, there is one thing people seem to agree on: The public can never be sure what exactly happened that day in 1992. Dylan Farrow says her father led her into an attic room and sexually molested her. Allen insists he's innocent. His supporters—including his friend and documentarian Robert B. Weide, who defended him in *The Daily Beast* last weekend—argue that a review of the evidence may even suggest that Farrow's mother planted false memories in her mind. Meanwhile, publications like *Jezebel*, *Salon*, and *The New Republic* have tried to take a balanced perspective, reminding readers that the truth is unknowable.

Yet there is something inherently imbalanced about a child abuse case. The very secrecy that makes the truth “unknowable” is an instrument of the crime. With no witnesses or credible legal evidence, the “he said/she said” conundrum prevails. The assailant knows this, and he can use it to his advantage. As soon as children make allegations, they enter a world filled with adult concepts—ideas they themselves don't entirely understand. In order to even tell their stories, they have to learn a new language, putting vague, undefined feelings into unfamiliar words. The whole drama plays out in a grown-up context, which means the grown-up always has the upper hand. Neutrality never even has a chance.

I know this from personal experience. When I was 8 years old, I was molested by a much older cousin while he was babysitting. He spent hours taunting me and my 5-year-old sister, threatening that if we didn't behave he'd unzip his pants.

Then he led me into the bathroom while my sister watched TV. He fastened the latch on the door, which was higher than I could reach, and ridiculed me when I didn't want to do the things he told me to. So I did them. He kept me there with him, locked in the bathroom, until it was time for bed.

But he and I are the only people in the world who know for sure what happened. I can't prove a single word of it, and my cousin was never charged with a crime. I am grateful that my parents took the situation so seriously, and I haven't seen him since. Like Woody Allen, he moved on. He has a house, a wife and a kid.

As so many writers have reminded us, Allen is not a convicted criminal. Even Nicholas Kristof emphasized this in his introduction to Farrow's February 1 letter: “It's important to note that Woody Allen was never prosecuted in this case and has consistently denied wrongdoing; he deserves the presumption of innocence.” And Allen's defenders continue to remind the public that an independent investigation by a Yale medical team found no reason to conclude the charges were true. Furthermore, they insist, Dylan's stories were inconsistent and rehearsed. The problem is that if young victims can be dismissed for sounding inconsistent and rehearsed, then the whole game is rigged from the beginning.

Farrow says that when she first told her mother what Allen had done, she “didn't know the firestorm it would trigger.” That was my experience as well. In fact, it was my little sister who brought the story to light—when she asked my parents if they'd ever heard my cousin threatening to unzip his pants, I was angry at her for acting like a little kid. I thought keeping quiet meant I was acting like an adult.



I bought into my cousin's cool teenage cachet; although I felt wrong about what had happened, I assumed the problem was me.

When my alarmed parents sat me down to draw out every detail of what had happened, trying to construct a timeline and zeroing in on specific actions and body parts, I was terrified by their seriousness. The conversation was such an important one that we had it sitting right where we were when my sister brought up the subject: on the stairs. It's hard to give an accurate account of something when you're under that kind of strange pressure—when the facts are suddenly so palpably urgent that you can't even move to a chair. The seeds of “narrative inconsistency” are planted right then, before you even know why the story matters.

This is why amassing evidence in childhood sexual assault cases is a dirty game. My parents filed a police report a few days after the incident, and I was questioned by a state investigator. She came to my school one morning, pulling me out of class for some fabricated reason that struck me even then as bogus. I remember sitting there with her for a long time. When she steered the conversation toward the investigation, she started to ask if I knew the clinical words for my private parts. She very carefully explained that there were no wrong answers, and that I was not in trouble. But I phrased my answers in a way that would deflect follow-up. I was acutely aware that I was the only person in my class who had to do this, and that the game of “Heads Up, Seven Up” I was missing was probably a lot more fun.

After I'd spoken with investigators and my parents, I am sure my account sounded just as rehearsed as Dylan Farrow's. The story was mine, but the words were new to me. I had to internalize a context and vocabulary based on the way adults interacted with my story. I had to learn which details were the most important. In short, I was pushed through an intensive course on a daunting topic very, very quickly. If this was also Dylan Farrow's experience—if her mother also had to teach her what all of this meant and why it was serious—then that was a very different thing from being “coached.”

My parents chose not to torment me by moving forward with criminal charges, and we probably never had a case. But 19 years later, I know two things.

I know that all of it absolutely happened—and I know that there is absolutely nothing I can do to prove that I was not a confused kid who invented a convoluted story.

You might sense that I'm biased toward believing Dylan Farrow. You'd be right. Her letter was so strikingly familiar—right down to the dutiful storytelling interrupted by clinical gloss-overs—that I find it difficult not to believe her. But I also know that if Woody Allen had gone to trial and I were on the jury, I would have declared him not guilty. Chances are, the other jurors would have found him not guilty, too. Crime and law are grown-up games, and they need to be played according to grown-up rules. But the fact that we will never know what really happened in this case does not make me feel neutral. It makes me feel furious. The entire legal paradigm favors adults. Whether or not Woody Allen abused Dylan Farrow, untold numbers of children are sexually abused. And in an overwhelming number of cases, the adults responsible could never be found guilty in any court of law. The deck is stacked against victims from the start. Which, of course, is exactly what their abusers count on in the first place. ■

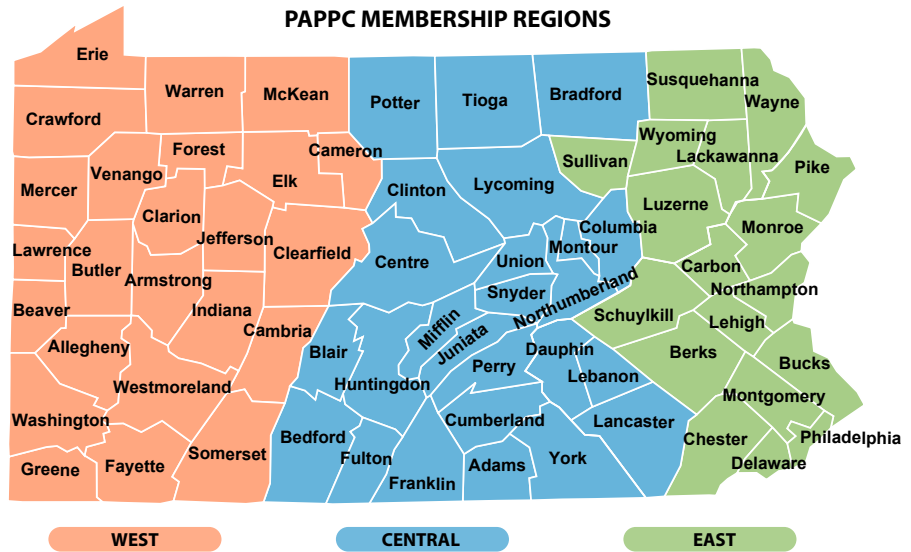
Silent Auction Plan now to contribute!

Silent Auctions will be held on Monday, 5/19, and Tuesday, 5/20, during this year's Annual Training Institute. All proceeds this year will go to:



The mission of Valley Youth House is to provide prevention and intervention services, counseling, life skills and behavioral health services to abused, neglected, and homeless youth and their families. Its programs foster positive growth enabling at risk youth and their families to become healthy, productive, responsible members of the community.

Your assistance in contributing to the success of this event will be greatly appreciated. If you would like to donate an item(s), please contact Kris Shartzter at 717-728-4053 or kshartzter@pa.gov.



Arriving Soon: PAPP Ballot

A reminder to watch for your ballot of this year's election which will include:

- one Eastern Regional Representative;
- two Central Regional Representatives and
- a Second Vice President.

It should arrive in your mail by April!



Applications are now being accepted for the PAPPC 2014 Awards Program

Nominate a deserving colleague today!

Award Categories

Juvenile Justice Professional of the Year

A professional who is employed in Pennsylvania by a county juvenile probation department and supervises juveniles alleged or adjudicated delinquent.

Juvenile Corrections Professional of the Year

A professional who is employed in Pennsylvania by an agency which provides services to juvenile offenders referred by juvenile courts, including, but not limited to, detention centers, residential facilities operated privately or by the Department of Public Welfare, and out-patient or day treatment programs.

Adult Probation/Parole Professional of the Year

A professional who is employed in Pennsylvania by an agency at the federal, state or local level which provides supervision to adults on probation or parole.

Adult Corrections Professional of the Year

A professional who is employed in an adult correctional institutional facility, including county jails, state, and federal prisons within Pennsylvania.

A professional who is employed in the field of community corrections, including private contract facilities or vendors who contract with state, federal or county governments.

A professional who is employed by county, state, and federal operated half-way houses or community corrections centers within the state of Pennsylvania.

Nomination Criteria

1. Nominee must be employed in the award category at the time the nomination is submitted. (*Date of submission is defined as the date of the nomination letter's postmark.*)
2. Nominations must be postmarked no later than April 15, 2014.
3. Winners from previous years may not be re-nominated.
4. Nominations should be written so the nominee's identity cannot be discerned by reading the narrative. The name and agency of the nominee should only be written the cover page.
5. Nominations should be submitted on the nomination form provided by PAPPC.

Additional information and required documents for proposed nominations can be found at our website: www.pappc.org

Please contact TONUIA SMITH, PAPPC Awards Committee Chair, at (724) 850-4711 if you have any questions or desire additional information. Thank you for your interest and support of the 2014 PAPPC Awards Program.

www.pappc.org

News and updates are located front and center to make communicating information quick and easy to find. With links that will take you directly to the source of the information we hope you find it beneficial to bookmark us and visit often.

The website is your one-stop shop for 2014 Training Institute information, including:

- Speakers / Call for presenters
- Exhibitor information
- Conference registration
- Workshops
- Silent auction
- Awards nomination form
- Conference agenda
- Sponsorships

Contribute to *The PAPPC Journal!*

The PAPPC Journal is published by members of the Pennsylvania Association on Probation, Parole and Corrections. Articles, announcements and other newsworthy material of relevance to our membership may be submitted for consideration to:

Christopher Rosage, Editor/Chair Journal

PBPP @ SCI-Somerset
1590 Walters Mill Road
Somerset, PA 15510

814-443-8100 x8509
crosage@pa.gov



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on Probation, Parole and Corrections**

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Combating Crime and
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