



# The PAPPC Journal

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



IN HONOR OF

## Bob Kelsey

the PAPPC Scholarship has been renamed and the criteria has been revised to reflect the values Bob humbly and graciously promoted during a lifetime of dedicated service. *See page 9 to learn more about the PAPPC Robert Kelsey Scholarship.*



### SAVE THE DATE

The Pennsylvania Association on Probation, Parole and Corrections

## 92nd Annual Training Institute

### May 19-22, 2013

Sheraton Station Square  
Pittsburgh



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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.

A Force for Positive   
CHANGE

## Contribute to the PAPPC Journal!

Your articles, announcements and information  
relevant to our membership are welcome.

Please submit to:

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Shippensburg, PA 17257  
Phone: 717-477-1294



## *A MESSAGE from the P*RESIDENT

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*As the current President of the Pennsylvania Association on Probation, Parole and Corrections I am very pleased say that our Association is committed to continuing growth and support of those practitioners in the criminal justice system. The PAPPC website provides our members the opportunity to easily check the pulse of our Association.*

*Our Association came to fruition on January 11, 1921 with a membership of twenty-seven professionals from twelve counties. As the years have moved forward our membership has grown and flourished with individuals committed to their careers in the juvenile, adult and community correctional fields with a desire to make a difference in our communities. With the same goals as our founders, we are committed to continue to support and provide practitioners in the criminal justice system. The Association provides opportunities to professionally interact with each other by providing a forum to share ideas, methodology and work towards the establishment of standards in our field as well as supporting appropriate legislation to promote progressive treatment of the individuals with which we are involved.*

*With this in mind, PAPPC will not only continue to provide our Annual Training Conference, but also various regional trainings, our Journal, and a useful exchange of resources accessible through our website. It provides the ability to keep our members abreast of our current initiatives that will shape the future of our Association and will allow them to continue with active participation.*

*We are always looking for old members to join us again, current members to actively participate in our Association, and new members to bring the future to us. If you would like more information, please contact any of our Executive Board members.*

*Sincerely,  
Stephen Bishop  
PAPPC President 2012-2013*

# Justice Reinvestment in Pennsylvania Overview

Reprinted with permission from Council of State Governments Justice Center, Justice Reinvestment in Pennsylvania: Overview (New York: Council of State Governments Justice Center, 2012).

## Background

In 2011, Governor Tom Corbett, Chief Justice Ronald Castille, the chairs of the House and Senate Judiciary Committees, and other state leaders requested technical assistance from the Pew Center on the States and the U.S. Department of Justice Bureau of Justice Assistance to employ a data-driven “justice reinvestment” approach to reduce corrections spending and reinvest a portion of the savings generated in strategies that can increase public safety.

To guide the effort, these state leaders established a bipartisan, inter-branch working group (“Justice Reinvestment Working Group”) under the Pennsylvania Commission on Crime and Delinquency that includes state cabinet secretaries, Republican and Democratic lawmakers, court officials, and other stakeholders in the criminal justice system. State officials compiled extensive data from various agencies and provided it to the Council of State Governments (CSG) Justice Center. With help from the Pew Center on the States, CSG Justice Center staff will conduct a comprehensive analysis of these data and present findings to the working group. Based on comments and advice from members, a comprehensive set of policy options based on findings and input from criminal justice system stakeholders will be developed that both increase public safety and reduce corrections spending.

This overview highlights recent trends in Pennsylvania that the CSG Justice Center will be exploring in more detail as it undertakes its analyses.

## Criminal Justice Trends in Pennsylvania

Consistent with national trends over the past decade, Pennsylvania’s overall reported property and violent crime rates decreased.

- In 2010, Pennsylvania had the sixth lowest property crime rate in the U.S. That same year, the commonwealth’s violent crime rate ranked 24th among the 50 states.<sup>1,2</sup>
- Between 2000 and 2010, Pennsylvania’s rates for reported violent crime dropped 13 percent, from 420 to 366 per 100,000 state residents, and reported property crime fell 15 percent, from 2,575 to 2,199 per 100,000 state residents.<sup>3</sup>

### Arrest rates for property and violent offenses also decreased in Pennsylvania over the past decade.

- Between 2000 and 2010, arrest rates for violent crime declined 10 percent, from 532 to 478 per 100,000 state residents, and property crime fell 23 percent, from 257 to 197 per 100,000 state residents.<sup>4</sup>

### Over the last five years, the number of people in Pennsylvania supervised under probation, which is administered primarily by local government, increased. At the same time, a larger share of the costs of providing community supervision shifted from the state to counties.

- Between 2004 and 2010, the number of people on probation (including felony and misdemeanor cases) increased seven percent, from 167,180 to 179,297 people.<sup>5,6</sup>
- Over the same period, the percent of county probation and parole operations funded by the state decreased from 27 to 16 percent, leaving local governments to shoulder a larger share of the costs of community supervision.<sup>7,8</sup>
- Although the Pennsylvania Board of Probation and Parole’s (PBPP) County Adult Probation and Parole

(CAPP) annual reports include various statistics on probation, these materials, as well as reports generated by the Pennsylvania Department of Corrections (PA DOC), do not include comprehensive information about probation revocations, such as data describing the number of admissions to prison that are people who did not successfully complete their terms of probation.

### The number of people incarcerated in local jails in Pennsylvania has increased significantly over the past decade.

- Between 2000 and 2009, the average daily population in jails increased 25 percent, from 28,280 to 35,459 people.<sup>9</sup>
- Over this same period, the number of new court commitments to jails inched down from 34,607 to 34,061 people. Accordingly, other factors that will be explored further must account for the increase in the jail population, such as the average length of stay of people booked into jails, the number of people revoked from probation to jail, the number of contract beds used for state inmates and federal detainees, and trends in the pretrial population.<sup>10</sup>

### Admissions to state prison have increased significantly over the past decade, particularly for people convicted of certain drug offenses.

- Between 2000 and 2010, the number of people admitted to prison increased 41 percent, from 11,551 to 16,404.
- Of these admissions, the number of people sentenced for new criminal offenses increased 50 percent (7,203 to 10,781 people), and the number admitted who did not successfully complete their terms of parole increased 29 percent, from 4,348 to 5,623 people.<sup>11</sup>
- Between 2000 and 2010 the number of people admitted to prison for minimum prison sentences of one year or less increased 64 percent, from 1,641 to 2,699 people.<sup>12</sup>
- Over this same period, the number of people admit-

ted to prison for narcotic drug offenses increased 40 percent, from 2,311 to 3,225.<sup>13</sup>

### Over the past six years, the percentage of people discharged to parole supervision by the time they had served 100 percent of their minimum sentence decreased.

- Between 2004 and 2010, the percentage of people paroled by the time they had reached their minimum sentence dropped from 43 to 26 percent.<sup>14</sup>
- Over the same period, the percentage of people paroled between six months and a year after their minimum sentence climbed from 16 to 23 percent.<sup>15</sup>

### Over the last decade, Pennsylvania's prison population grew considerably faster than the national average, and, despite the construction of several new prisons during this period, the population in 2011 exceeds operational capacity.

- Between 2000 and 2011, the number of people in prison on any given day increased 40 percent, from 36,602 to 51,312 people.<sup>16</sup>
- Pennsylvania's incarceration rate is lower than the national incarceration rate. Between 2000 and 2010, however, the state's incarceration rate increased seven times faster, from 307 to 403 people per 100,000 residents (a 31 percent increase), than the incarceration rate nationally, which climbed slightly, from 478 to 497 (a 4 percent increase).<sup>17,18</sup>
- Over this period, to absorb the growth in the prison population and to ease crowding in the prisons somewhat, Pennsylvania spent tens of millions of dollars to add thousands of beds to its capacity, expanding existing institutions through the construction of new modules, sending inmates out of state to facilities in Michigan and Virginia, and entering into contracts with county jails.<sup>19</sup>
- Pennsylvania's current prison population, 51,312 people, is 13 percent above its operational prison capacity, which is 45,280 people.<sup>20</sup>

State spending on prisons has increased significantly over the past 10 years. Even though no additional growth in the prison population is projected through 2016, corrections costs are anticipated to continue increasing because of additional capacity needed for the existing population.

- Between 2000 and 2011, General Fund spending on corrections increased 76 percent, from \$1.1 to \$1.9 billion.<sup>21</sup>
- A state prison population projection estimates that the number of people in prison will remain relatively flat through 2016, decreasing nominally from 51,312 to 51,151 people.<sup>22,23</sup>
- \$685 million in state funds have been bonded for the construction, through 2014, of three new prisons and additions to existing facilities units, generating 4,700 net new beds.<sup>24</sup>

The number of people who complete their sentence in prison and return to the community without any post-release supervision has increased considerably in the past 10 years.

- Between 2000 and 2010, the number of people released from prison increased 55 percent, from 11,654 to 18,077.<sup>25</sup>
- Over this period, the number of people completing their maximum sentences in prison and thus being released to the community without supervision increased 46 percent, from 2,777 to 4,050 people.<sup>26,27</sup>

Between 2002 and 2010 Pennsylvania increased its investments in community-based residential programs that provide services and supervision at the front and back ends of the criminal justice system.

- State policymakers created a number of residential, community-based programs to provide options to judges and other criminal justice officials sentencing people convicted of less serious crimes. These options include: the State Intermediate Sanction Punishment

(SIP) program, which was established in 2004; the County Intermediate Punishment (CIP) program (1990); and the Recidivism Risk Reduction Incentive (RRRI) (2008).

- State policymakers also designed programs and services targeting people released from prison or under parole supervision: a network of residential programs, including 14 state-run community correction centers (CCCs) and 38 not-for-profit community contract facilities (CCFs) that, together, house more than 4,000 adults on any given day. These programs target people transitioning from prison to parole supervision and people already on parole supervision who have committed violations of their conditions of supervision.<sup>28,29</sup>
- Between FY 2002 and FY 2010, spending on these residential programs increased 37 percent, from \$65 million to \$89 million.<sup>30</sup>

The percentage of people released from prison who are returned to state prison within three years has declined over the previous seven years for which data are available. During this same time period, however, re-arrest rates for people released from prison have not declined similarly.

- Between 2000 and 2007, the percentage of people released from prison whose parole was revoked and who were returned to prison within three years declined from 46 percent to 44 percent.<sup>31</sup>
- Over the same period in which this particular measure of reoffending declined, however, re-arrest rates increased slightly, from 47 percent in 2000 to 50 percent in 2007.<sup>32</sup>

# The Justice Reinvestment Approach

## step 1 Analyze data and develop policy options

The CSG Justice Center will comprehensively analyze crime, arrest, conviction, sentencing, diversion program, jail, prison, behavioral health, probation and parole, and community corrections data. The analyses will complete an examination of movements through Pennsylvania's criminal justice system, producing findings regarding capacity, pressures, and effectiveness. Outcomes will be evaluated concerning effectiveness at preventing future crime, lowering recidivism, and meaningfully holding offenders accountable.

To incorporate perspectives and recommendations from across Pennsylvania, the CSG Justice Center will collect input and recommendations from criminal justice system stakeholders, including: district attorneys; the defense bar; judges; state and local corrections; law enforcement executives; service providers and community leaders; victims, survivors, and their advocates; local officials; state and county probation and parole; and more.

In collaboration with the Justice Reinvestment Working Group, which will review analysis and share recommendations, the CSG Justice Center will develop data-driven policy options that increase public safety and reduce spending on corrections.

## step 2 Adopt new policies and put reinvestment strategies into place

Once the policy options have been enacted, Pennsylvania policymakers will need to verify that the policies are adopted effectively. The CSG Justice Center will assist Pennsylvania with translating the new policies into practice and ensuring related programs and system investments achieve projected outcomes. This assistance includes developing implementation plans with state and local officials and keeping policymakers apprised through frequent progress reports and testimony to relevant legislative committees.

## step 3 Measure performance

Finally, the CSG Justice Center will ensure that Pennsylvania officials receive brief, user-friendly, and up-to-date information that explains the impact of enacted policies on jail and prison populations, and on rates of re-incarceration and criminal activity. Typically, this includes a "dashboard" of multiple indicators that make it easy for policymakers to track—in real time—the changes in various components of the criminal justice system.

1. United States Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation. (September 2011) Crime in the United States, 2011, Retrieved October 2011 from <http://www.fbi.gov/about-us/cjis/ucr/crime-in-the-u.s/2010/crime-in-the-u.s.-2010>
2. The FBI Uniform Crime Report includes under its property crime category the following offenses: burglary, larceny-theft, and motor vehicle theft. In its violent crime category the FBI includes murder and non-negligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault.
3. United States Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation. (September 2001). Crime in the United States, 2000. Retrieved May 1, 2011, from <http://www.fbi.gov/about-us/cjis/ucr/crime-in-the-u.s/2000/toc00.pdf>; Ibid (September 2011) Crime in the United States, 2011, Retrieved October 2011 from <http://www.fbi.gov/about-us/cjis/ucr/crime-in-the-u.s/2010/crime-in-the-u.s.-2010>
4. Ibid.
5. United States Department of Justice Bureau of Justice Statistics. (November 2005). Probation and Parole in the United States, 2004. Retrieved December 19, 2011 from <http://bjs.ojp.usdoj.gov/index.cfm?ty=pbse&sid=42>; Ibid. (November 2011). Probation and Parole in the United States, 2010. Retrieved December 19, 2011 from <http://bjs.ojp.usdoj.gov/index.cfm?ty=pbse&sid=42>.
6. Because Pennsylvania's methodology for reporting probation data to BJS underwent modifications beginning in 2004, the agency identifies this year as the one which is consistent with the methodologies in the 2011 report.
7. Pennsylvania Board of Probation and Parole. County Probation and Parole Annual Statistical Report 2010. Retrieved January 8, 2012 from: [http://www.portal.state.pa.us/portal/server.pt/document/1209621/capp\\_2010.pdf](http://www.portal.state.pa.us/portal/server.pt/document/1209621/capp_2010.pdf).
8. In 2004, the state provided approximately \$30 million, through a combination of grants-in-aid and returned supervision fees, of the \$157 million in total costs to operate local probation and parole services. In 2010, the state provided approximately \$34 million of the \$211 million in total local probation and parole costs.
9. Pennsylvania Commission on Crime and Delinquency. "County Jail Population 2009 Trends." Analysis based on data collected from the PA Department of Corrections. Retrieved January 5, 2012 from: [http://www.portal.state.pa.us/portal/server.pt/document/1184876/county\\_jail\\_population\\_2009.pdf](http://www.portal.state.pa.us/portal/server.pt/document/1184876/county_jail_population_2009.pdf).
10. Ibid. "Sentencing Statistics: Number of Sentences Reported." Analysis based on data collected from the Pennsylvania Commission on Sentencing. Retrieved January 5, 2012 from: <http://www.portal.state.pa.us/portal/server.pt/document/882375/panbrstncsrptd.pdf>.
11. Ibid. (February 2011) "Admissions to the Pennsylvania Department of Corrections by Type of Commitment and Sex." Retrieved November 2011 from [http://www.portal.state.pa.us/portal/server.pt/community/statistics/5393/corrections\\_statistics/494658](http://www.portal.state.pa.us/portal/server.pt/community/statistics/5393/corrections_statistics/494658)
12. Based on data submitted by the Pennsylvania Department of Corrections and analyzed by the CSG Justice Center.
13. Ibid.
14. Pennsylvania Department of Corrections. (2011) Cost & Population Report. Retrieved December 19, 2011 from [http://www.cor.state.pa.us/portal/server.pt/community/research\\_\\_\\_statistics/10669](http://www.cor.state.pa.us/portal/server.pt/community/research___statistics/10669).
15. Ibid.
16. Pennsylvania Commission on Crime and Delinquency. (February 2011) "Inmate Population in the Pennsylvania Department of Corrections by Race, Sex, and Age." Retrieved November 2011 from [http://www.portal.state.pa.us/portal/server.pt/community/statistics/5393/corrections\\_statistics/494658](http://www.portal.state.pa.us/portal/server.pt/community/statistics/5393/corrections_statistics/494658).
17. US Department of Justice Bureau of Justice Statistics. "Sourcebook of Criminal Justice Statistics: Incarceration Rates." Retrieved January 9, 2012 from <http://www.albany.edu/sourcebook/csv/t6282009.csv>
18. The US DOJ Bureau of Justice Statistics counts the number of people serving sentences in state or federal institutions in order to calculate the national incarceration rate. Because of variations in state laws regarding the placement of offenders, based on length of maximum sentence and other considerations, incarceration rate cannot be easily compared from one jurisdiction to the next.
19. Ibid.
20. Criminal Justice Population Projections Committee. "Pennsylvania Criminal Justice Population Methodology and Projections." (September 2011).
21. Based on data submitted by the Pennsylvania Department of Corrections and analyzed by the CSG Justice Center.
22. This estimate assumes that three contributors to prison population growth will remain relatively constant: (1) the rate of people in prison approve for parole, (2) the number of people violating their conditions of parole who are diverted from prison to residential programs, and (3) the number of people receiving sentences between two and five years, who previously would be held in county jails but under a law that became effective in October 2011, are now housed in state prison.
23. Criminal Justice Population Projections Committee. (September 2011). "Pennsylvania Criminal Justice Population Methodology and Projections."
24. Pennsylvania Department of Corrections. (2011) Cost & Population Report. Available: [http://www.cor.state.pa.us/portal/server.pt/community/research\\_\\_\\_statistics/10669](http://www.cor.state.pa.us/portal/server.pt/community/research___statistics/10669).
25. Based on data submitted by the Pennsylvania Board of Probation and Parole analyzed by the CSG Justice Center.
26. PA DOC estimates that half of these "max-out" cases never were never discharged to parole supervision while the other half had been paroled at least once before being re-incarcerated and completing the entire maximum sentence.
27. Ibid.
28. Based on data submitted by the Pennsylvania Department of Corrections and analyzed by the CSG Justice Center.
29. Pennsylvania Department of Corrections. "Community Corrections." October 2008. Available: <http://www.portal.state.pa.us/portal/server.pt?open=512&objID=14823&mode=2>
30. Based on data submitted by the Pennsylvania Department of Corrections and analyzed by the CSG Justice Center.
31. Pennsylvania Department of Corrections. "Inmate Profile as of December 31, 2010." Available: [www.portal.state.pa.us/portal/server.pt/.../2011\\_inmate\\_profile.pdf](http://www.portal.state.pa.us/portal/server.pt/.../2011_inmate_profile.pdf). ■





**We are pleased to announce that the PAPPCC Scholarship has been renamed *The Robert E. Kelsey Annual Scholarship Award*.**

*In July 2010, PAPPCC lost a dear friend and devoted colleague. Mr. Robert "Bob" Kelsey was a respected probation administrator not only within the Bucks County Adult Probation Department but throughout the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. Bob voluntarily gave countless hours in various roles within the PAPPCC for two decades and served as President in 2008-2009. Bob guided PAPPCC with his gentle wisdom and experience to drive the Association to the highest standards of professionalism. On a personal level, he valued his family most and enjoyed spending time with them. Bob initiated many of the current activities PAPPCC supports, and the mark he left continues to be appreciated by members and leaders of PAPPCC.*

## The Robert E. Kelsey Annual Scholarship Award

### ELIGIBILITY:

- Applicant must be a current PAPPCC member or immediate family member of a current PAPPCC member (i.e. spouse, child, step-child, adopted child, or self).
- Applicant must be currently enrolled or accepted into a two (2) year or four (4) year accredited program of higher education with a concentration of studies in the Humanities and Social Sciences. The maximum scholarship amount is \$1500 annually with a maximum of two scholarships per year being given by PAPPCC.
- Applicant must be in good academic standing. Incoming freshman must demonstrate academic success by holding at least a 2.75 GPA or equivalent at the time of application. Students presently enrolled in a college or university must demonstrate academic success by holding a current overall college GPA of 2.75 or better at the time of application.

Please note changes to the eligibility criteria could change without notice. Check our web site for updates.

### APPLICATION PROCEDURE/APPLICATION CHECKLIST:

- Applicant must submit three letters of recommendation at the time of application.
- Applicant must submit a personal statement explaining why they chose their field of study and how that field applies to their future aspirations. Statements are not to exceed 500 words and must be typed and double-spaced.
- Applicants must submit a copy of their most current transcripts

In addition, applicant must submit the following information. Incomplete applications will not be considered.

- full name
- social security number
- address
- phone number
- email address
- high school or college grade point average
- name of college or university applicant plans to attend or is currently attending, and major
- PAPPCC member name and relationship

The application must be signed and dated by the applicant. Signature indicates applicant understands and agrees to abide by the terms of scholarship program and and confirms that information provided is accurate.

One scholarship per PAPPCC MEMBER or PAPPCC FAMILY MEMBER every two (2) years. Award winners are not permitted to reapply consecutively. Should an Executive Board member or family member apply for the scholarship, the Executive Board member will be excluded from the voting process for selection.

## HOPE Program

This review and summary was taken from an original article published in the NIJ Journal, Issue No. 269, March 2012.

In 2004, First Circuit Court Judge Steven Alm brought together criminal justice stakeholders to design and implement Hawaii's Opportunity Probation with Enforcement (HOPE). He believed that having swift and certain consequences allowed probationers to tie together the behavior that's bad, with a consequence and learn from it.

A National Institute of Justice funded evaluation of HOPE found that compared with probationers in a control group, after one year, the HOPE probationers were:

- 55 percent less likely to be arrested for a new crime
- 72 percent less likely to use drugs
- 61 percent less likely to skip appointments with their supervisory officer
- 53 percent less likely to have their probation revoked.

As a result, HOPE probationers served 48 percent fewer days in prison, on average, than the control group.

The HOPE program begins with a direct and formal warning delivered by a Judge to the offender enrolled in the program. The warning explicitly states that any future probation violations will result in an immediate and brief jail stay.

Probationers with drug issues are assigned a color code at the warning hearing and are required to call the HOPE hotline each weekday morning to find out which color has been chosen for that day. Probationers whose color is selected must appear at the probation office before 2:00 p.m. the same day for a drug test. Non drug involved offenders must comply with their conditions of probation and may be required to attend treatment.

When probationers violate the conditions of probation, they are arrested or an arrest warrant is issued. As soon as a probation officer detects a violation, he or she completed a "Motion to Modify Probation" form and sends it

to the Judge who promptly holds a violation hearing.

A probationer found to have violated the terms of probation is sentenced to a short jail stay. Upon release, the probationer reports to his or her probation officer and resumes participation in HOPE. Each successive violation is met with an escalated response (i.e., longer jail stays).

NIJ's evaluation of HOPE found that the program produced dramatic results. But can the program be duplicated? NIJ and the Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA) are collaborating to find out through a demonstration field experiment.

BJA has selected four sites to implement a strict replication HOPE: one in Massachusetts, one in Arkansas, one in Texas and one in Oregon. The sites have agreed to follow strict procedure implementation in accordance with the original HOPE program. For example, the sites must use the color code system, bring violators before a judge within 72 hours and use a uniform warning script during all hearings.

Even following these strict procedures, there are inherent differences from the original site. Hawaiian culture and climate differ from those on the mainland. Population sizes, percentages and types of crimes committed, and judges' personalities are all different. These differences will be helpful in evaluating whether the HOPE model is transferable to other jurisdictions.

The HOPE program was shown to reduce probation violations. The current experiment will help evaluators compare and analyze how the program works in different jurisdictions and determine whether other locales can achieve the same success by replicating Hawaii's program. To learn more about HOPE go to, [NIJ.gov](http://NIJ.gov). Keyword: HOPE program. ■

## Governor Corbett addresses PAPPC/MASCA joint conference



The Pennsylvania Association on Probation, Parole and Corrections (PAPPC) hosted its 91st Training Institute and Conference at the Hershey Lodge in Hershey, Pa. on June 17-20, 2012. This year's conference was hosted jointly with the Middle Atlantic States Correctional Association (MASCA) and the theme was "Working Together: The Keystone for Success."

The highlight of the conference was the opening session on Monday which focused on Governor Tom Corbett's Justice Reinvestment Initiative (JRI), which he established earlier this year to evaluate ways to make the state's criminal justice system more effective and efficient. Governor Corbett spoke to the full conference about the need to redirect the money saved on corrections for investment in law enforcement, probation, parole and victims' services.

"I have spent most of my life as a prosecutor. I know we are never going to totally eliminate crime," Corbett said. "But working together we can deal with crime in a way that will redeem more offenders, appropriately incarcerates violent offenders and sexual predators, lowers recidivism, and keeps us all from being held prisoner to the growing costs of locking up the bad guys."

Following Governor Corbett's address to the conference, Linda Rosenberg, Executive Director of the Pennsylvania Commission on Crime and Delinquency, moderated a panel on the Justice Reinvestment Initiative. The panel consisted of other key stakeholders in the JRI implementation including: James Anderson, Executive Director of the Juvenile Court Judges' Commission; Marc Pelka, Policy Analyst for the JRI; Michael Potteiger, Chairman of the Pennsylvania Board of Probation and Parole; and John E. Wetzel; Secretary of the Pennsylvania Department of Corrections.

The Honorable Gary Tennis, Secretary of the Pennsylvania Department of Drug and Alcohol Programs, was the closing speaker of the conference. In his remarks, Secretary Tennis emphasized the need for his department to work closely with the criminal and juvenile justice systems to work with cross-over clients. This includes using the evidence-based practices from both disciplines to work smarter and more effectively with clients, understanding the cycle of relapse that occurs in clients, and maximizing the utilization of community-based services.

Approximately three hundred and fifty registrants had an opportunity to participate in a selection of thirty-five workshops through Monday and Tuesday. Proceeds from the Silent Auction, conducted throughout the conference, will benefit the Ronald McDonald House Charities at the Penn State Hershey Children's Hospital. ■



# *Congratulations* 2012 Award Recipients



**Adult Corrections Award**

**BRET BUCKLEN**

*Pa. Department of Corrections*



**Probation/Parole Award**

**DENNIS HOERNER**

*Pa. Board of Probation and Parole*



**Lifetime Achievement Award**

**THOMAS COSTA**

*Pa. Board of Probation and Parole*



**Juvenile Corrections Award**

**THOMAS GREGOR**

*DPW, Bureau of Juvenile Justice Services*



**Juvenile Probation Award**

**SHANNON SEMMEL**

*Lehigh County Juvenile Probation*



**MASCA Sal Russoniello Award**

**WILLIAM D. BURRELL**

*MASCA Board Member & NJ Admin.  
Office of the Courts – Retired*



**Certificates of appreciation were awarded to:**

**LEO LUTZ**

*Lancaster County Juvenile Probation*

**CHRIS HEBERLIG**

*Center for Juvenile Justice Training & Research*

**RICH PARSONS**

*Montgomery County Adult Probation*

**SEAN RYAN**

*Bucks County Adult Probation*

# Congratulations

## 2012 Award Recipients



**MASCA Dennis Martin Scholarship Award**

**KATELYN RIGHTNOUR**  
*Montgomery County  
Juvenile Probation Department*

**ROBERT A. MARCHESE**  
*Montgomery County  
Adult Probation Department*



**MASCA Carl Robinson Award**

**JOHN E. WETZEL** (left)  
*Pa. Department of Corrections*



**MASCA Founders Award**

**JAMES E. ANDERSON** (right)  
*Juvenile Court Judges' Commission*



**VISIT 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.

Not sure of your current Region? We have a map that you can click on to take you directly to the region that your county is associated with, along with training information and contact information for your area; this will be your first stop for getting to know your local PAPPC again.

The Links page features a quick link to other agencies in the industry that you may want to check out. If you would like your agency or organization to be featured here, just let us know.

## Applications are now being accepted for the PAPPC 2013 Awards Program

# Nominate a deserving colleague today!

Award categories for which you, or your co-workers, may be eligible include:

### Definitions of Award Categories

(Nominees need not be active members of PAPPC)

#### 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 March 15, 2013.
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 this nomination form.

PAPPC believes it is essential to honor individuals who have made significant contributions to Pennsylvania's Criminal and Juvenile Justice Systems. Please take this opportunity to nominate someone for these awards. Nominations must be post-marked by **March 15, 2013**. Award winners will be honored at the PAPPC Awards Luncheon & Annual Business Meeting on May 21, 2013 at the Sheraton Station Square, Pittsburgh, PA.

Please contact Tonia Smith at (724) 850-4711 if you have any questions or desire additional information. Thank you for your interest and support of the 2013 PAPPC Awards Program.

## 2013 CALL FOR PRESENTERS

*Proposals are due by March 15, 2013*

Pennsylvania Association of Probation Parole and Corrections

*Present the*

# 2013 Annual Training Institute and Conference

**May 19-22, 2013 – Sheraton Station Square, Pittsburgh, PA**

PAPPC invites you to submit topics for consideration on subjects that will help juvenile and adult criminal justice practitioners and related service providers deal more effectively with the challenges of today's workplace. Workshops will explore winning strategies, promising practices and Evidence-Based Practice in the field of adult and juvenile, county and state probation, parole and institutional care. Systems approaches to addressing public safety, cross system networking, treatment and victim concerns will be appreciated. Topics can include the following: Institutions, Adult Probation and Parole, Juvenile Probation, Administration and Management Issues, Academic and Research, Terrorism and Critical Instance Response, Victim Advocacy and Awareness, Offender Treatment, and other relevant topics.

**Workshop Proposal:** Please attach this form to the front of your submission. Electronic proposal preferred. Use one form for each proposal if submitting more than one.

**Person Submitting Proposal:**

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Company/ Agency: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

Phone: \_\_\_\_\_ Fax: \_\_\_\_\_ Email: \_\_\_\_\_

**Presenter Information, please list Name (s), Title (s), and Licensing (i.e., Ph.D. LSW), Organization(s):**

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Presentation Title:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Length of Presentation will be 1½ hours.**

**I have enclosed the following:**

- An outline of the presentation
- 200 word description of topic on 8 ½" x 11" paper or electronic file attachment
- Learning Objectives of Presentation
- Brief biographies of presenters

**Presenter Agreement:**

If this proposal is accepted by PAPPC, the undersigned guarantees that he/she is the sole proprietor of this material, that no proprietary rights or copyrights belonging to any other person exists. The undersigned further agrees to deliver in advance, to the Program Committee the proposed session materials and handouts. The undersigned agrees that no fees or reimbursement of expenses will be paid by PAPPC unless agreed upon otherwise. Presenters will receive a free registration/ lunch for the same day that they present. .

Signature: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

**Please E-mail (*Preferred*) or fax your proposal by March 15, 2013 to:**

Jay Williams - PAPPC Conference-Chair  
[jwilliams@pa.gov](mailto:jawilliams@pa.gov) - (724) 662-2380 x220



# SAVE THE DATE!

## PAPPC

### 92<sup>nd</sup> ANNUAL TRAINING INSTITUTE

May 19-22, 2013

Sheraton Station Square

Pittsburgh



**Sheraton**  
HOTELS & RESORTS

[www.pappc.org](http://www.pappc.org)