

Correctional *Newsfront*

Pennsylvania Department of Corrections

Quehanna Motivational Boot Camp Celebrates 10-Year Anniversary



Secretary Beard Favors an All-Encompassing Boot Camp Program

By Susan McNaughton
Acting Press Secretary

Contrary to popular belief or what you may hear through the grapevine, Secretary of Corrections Jeffrey A. Beard does **not** hate the boot camp.

He doesn't like the boot camp concept that only entails a strict disciplinary routine of marching, shouting and physical fitness.

"While it sounds like a good idea to put people in a strict environment, we in corrections have come to find that this type of program -- or shock incarceration -- just doesn't work," Beard said.

When the boot camp concept was first introduced to United States' prison systems, the programs didn't have much, if any, treatment programming.

"There was a thought that just putting people in that type of environment was going to make people better and change them," he said. "It just doesn't work." But he said that discipline used in conjunction with treatment can and does work.

"You should never make discipline the primary or sole part of

a boot camp program," he said.

Beard explained his opinion by comparing boot camps to actual military boot camps. He said that the military sends soldiers from the boot camp onto training and then to their military jobs, but prison boot camps simply discipline and release individuals to the street. He believes the military better understands how to utilize the boot camp concept to its fullest potential. They use it to get attention and instill discipline and to motivate the individual. They then follow that with training and a job.

"With only a discipline aspect of a boot camp program, inmates leave the boot camp perhaps more disciplined, but not better prepared to function in society. They don't necessarily have more education, vocational training or parenting skills," he said. "Their substance abuse problems have not been dealt with. Essentially we have missed the opportunity to address the root causes of criminal behavior. This is why 'traditional' type boot camps fail, and eventually the inmate will fall back into their old routines," Beard



Jeffrey A. Beard, Ph.D.
Secretary of Corrections

said.

Beard explained that when states first opened boot camps, they simply disciplined them and sent them back to the community. "We were aware of this. So, when we started our boot camp, we modeled it after other boot camps in the country. And in the beginning our boot camp was more of a discipline-oriented program," Beard said.

What officials came to find through some of the early boot camp

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Administration

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Lisa B. Aaron, Deputy Press Secretary/Writer

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www.cor.state.pa.us

Marching On...

Quehanna Boot Camp Begins Second Decade of Operation



By Susan McNaughton
Acting Press Secretary

Ten years ago, a group of Pennsylvania corrections employees set out for the Moshannon State Forest in Clearfield County to do something no one in Pennsylvania's history had ever done before.

They developed and opened the Quehanna Motivational Boot Camp. The camp is the former Curtiss-Write and later Piper Aircraft manufacturing facilities, located along Rt. 1011 in the middle of one of Pennsylvania's largest and densest forests.

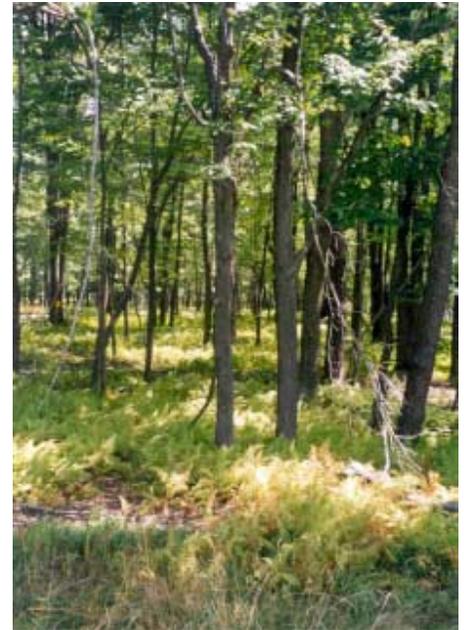
"The employees of the boot camp built this place from the ground up," said Commander Ronald D. Griffith. "The place had been abandoned for 10 years and literally had weeds grown all around making it difficult to cut through them. Their successful efforts have given each and every one of them a sense of pride, dedication and ownership."

Griffith, a 20-year veteran of the DOC, having worked at SCI Camp Hill, the department's training academy and Central Office, first started at the boot camp as part of its initial administration — as deputy commander under then-commander John Wertz.

"There was nothing here but empty buildings," Griffith said. "We had to drag a picnic table inside to sit at to hold employee interviews."

But it was from those meager beginnings of using nothing but surplus furniture and a skeleton staff, that the boot camp has been transformed into one of the larger operating coed boot camp facilities in the nation.

Nestled amongst the straight and tall virgin white pines that helped centuries ago to build some of the most magnificent sailing ships and schooners sits the complex, a mini-



The boot camp is nestled among some of Pennsylvania's tallest pine trees.



Ronald Griffith serves as commander of Pennsylvania's motivational boot camp.

mum-security facility that consists of 15 buildings on 28 acres of land. It is the only coed state prison facility and the only one without a perimeter fence.

The most-recent renovation at the boot camp was made to a 120,000 square-foot building, which now serves as the main program and housing area for all inmates. It contains an indoor physical training area, expanded food service and medical areas, a warehouse and a laundry.

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The final improvements to the boot camp are presently underway – a \$1.9 million water and sewage upgrade project. When completed, the boot camp will be able to operate at its full rated capacity of nearly 550 inmates.

A decade ago, only 26 staff members worked at the boot camp trying to change the lives of eight inmates. Today, some 157 employees work to provide a positive and safe environment for 300 boot camp cadets.

“I strongly believe that the structured, regimented environment at the boot camp is essential in providing inmates with the mindset to open themselves up to the educational and treatment programs provided here,” he said. “In order to open themselves up during group sessions and discuss their innermost concerns and thoughts, the inmates have to feel safe from peer pressure and retribution. I believe amenability and initiatives that create ‘treatment leverage’ are most effective in modification of behavior if used properly. We have achieved that here.”

The boot camp’s philosophy is to provide a secure, safe and humane alternative to standard incarceration. Brought to life through legislation – Act 215 of 1990 as amended by Act 86 of 1996 — the boot camp is a voluntary six-month program for first-time offenders ages 18 to



Quehanna Boot Camp’s main entrance. This newly renovated, 120,000-square-foot building was put into operation in 1999. It now houses all of the food service, education and program areas, as well as all inmate housing. Other buildings at the complex support staff and maintenance aspects of the boot camp’s operations. *Photo courtesy Thom Rogosky, Community Corrections bureau director, 1999.*

35. Inmates participating in the boot camp program are paroled at the end of their successful completion of the program, to a mandatory 90-day CCC or contract placement for aftercare, which is a reduced sentence from the one handed down by a sentencing judge. The program is designed to enforce positive life-building skills in a regimented, disciplined environment in concert with intensive alcohol and other drug therapy and educational classes.

“Staff and inmates here view the programming as being 16 hours long,” said Griffith. “Every inmate attends eight hours of school or work in the

morning and eight hours of programs each evening.”

How does the program work?

At the time of sentencing, a sentencing judge may recommend placement in the boot camp, and final determination concerning actual participating in the program is left to the discretion of the Department of Corrections. Inmates serving sentences for the following offenses are not eligible for boot camp participation: murder, voluntary manslaughter, rape, involuntary deviate sexual intercourse, kidnapping, robbery, sexual

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assault, aggravated indecent assault, arson, burglary, robbery of a motor vehicle or drug trafficking.

Upon arrival at the diagnostic and classification center (DCC) for the state prison system (Camp Hill for male inmates and Muncy for female inmates), staff evaluates an inmate's medical, psychological, educational, programming and security needs. Taking into consideration the judge's recommendation for placement at the boot camp, staff at the DCC decide where in the Commonwealth to place the offender. For a male inmate, if he is chosen to participate and volunteers to do so, he would be placed in what is called the "pre-boot camp" at SCI Camp Hill.

The pre-boot camp at SCI Camp Hill was begun in 1993 in an effort to help ease inmates into the intense program awaiting them at the boot camp in Quehanna. Prior to operating the pre-boot camp, inmates were sent directly to Quehanna, but the initial reaction to the program resulted in inmates opting out of the program. Inmates who opt out of the program are returned to a traditional state prison to serve the full prison sentence handed down to them by the sentencing judge.

At the pre-boot camp, inmates are taught to march and respond to staff and each other in a more-militaristic manner. After spending approximately 11 weeks in pre-boot camp, the offender is then transferred to the

Quehanna facility. It should be noted that a pre-boot camp also is operational at SCI Muncy and that female inmates there follow the same selection criteria as the male inmates at SCI Camp Hill's DCC.

Once at Quehanna, the inmate joins other inmates to form a platoon. Platoons are limited to 50 inmates. At any given time, there are five platoons, and when fully populated there will be 10 platoons, in various phases at the boot camp. The phases are designated by different-colored baseball caps – brown, green, red and gold, listed in order of program accomplishment. Gold is the final phase of the boot camp experience.

A corrections drill officer, a drug and alcohol treatment specialist and an education teacher are assigned to a specific platoon and follow that platoon throughout the program. The unit team oversees their physical training, education, housing and every aspect of that platoon's life while at Quehanna.

"This provides the platoon members with consistent leadership," Griffith said. "Inmates are not shuffled from one officer to the next as they progress. There is a continuance of staff and care."

Housing at the boot camp is very similar to housing provided to members of United States military. Male and female

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Housing at the boot camp is similar to that found in the United States military.

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inmates are housed separately, obviously, but the housing is identical regardless of the inmates' gender. Rows of metal bunk beds line either side of a center isle in a dormitory-style housing unit. The bunk beds are just wide enough to support an average person's width. Behind the bunk beds, along each wall, is one continuous shelf where inmates are required to keep items such as soap, deodorant, a comb and toothbrush. Below the shelf is an area for each inmate to hang their immaculately ironed inmate uniforms – complete with ties. A foot locker is provided for each inmate at the end of the bunk beds facing the center isle. In the foot locker inmates may keep personal items such as letters from family and friends, books they are reading from the library, etc.

Down the center isle, toward the back of the housing unit, is the officer's area. Two officers oversee the housing unit. Behind the officer's area is the bathroom.

But the housing unit is used mainly for sleeping, as inmates have intensive schedules consisting of physical training, work, education and treatment programs.

"Some of our inmates have never felt better than when they are in this program," Griffith said. "This program requires inmates to run, perform sit-ups and push-ups and all kinds of physical challenges, because we believe in rehabilitating the entire

offender – mentally, physically, educationally and socially."

Both indoor and outdoor training areas are provided for inmates. All training is under the direct supervision of staff. "If we



order an inmate to do push-ups, you will see our staff doing push-ups along with the inmate," Griffith said. "This shows that not only do we talk the talk, but we walk the walk. It adds to their confidence in our staff... that we wouldn't ask them to do anything we wouldn't do ourselves."

Work at the boot camp could include jobs in food service both in preparation and serving of food; plumbing, electrical and maintenance work; laundry services; auto detailing; and caring for the department's drug-detection K-9s.

"It's ironic to think that drug offenders are caring for the state's drug-detection dogs," said Griffith. "But this work program teaching inmates grooming and kenneling skills

that they can take with them upon their release from the boot camp." Griffith said inmates who care for the dogs complete a minimum of 45 days of on-the-job training, and are presented with a certificate upon graduation from the boot camp. There are currently seven K-9s at the boot camp's K-9 academy.

Education is a requirement of the boot camp and the department. Any inmate reading below an eighth grade level is required to attend school prior to participating in any work program, and achievement of a GED is stressed for those that do not have high school diplomas.

Each platoon goes to class together as a group for eight hours a day. They sit in a classroom at desks. They work to help each other succeed, because success as a group or a team is what propels the platoon forward to the next platoon phase, thus moving a phase closer to graduation from the boot camp.

"If one inmate has trouble in a subject here at the boot camp, you're likely to see his or her fellow platoon members helping him or her," Griffith said.



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"Peer tutors are used in each class."

Treatment programs are run in the evenings.

Treatment program criteria and overview of the Quehanna Boot Camp takes a holistic approach. Boot camp staff understands that this may be the first time for an offender to receive any type of treatment.

Believing that alcohol and other drugs (AOD) addiction is a disease, staff at the boot camp try to teach offenders about the disease process; help offenders understand how the disease has affected them and their family; and help identify those things — ideas, feelings and emotions — which may be associated with their abuse and which may block their recovery or cause relapse/recidivism.

Inmates are expected to be abstinent from chemicals; participate in therapeutic/educational programs; become responsible for their environment with the facility; become job ready; and assume an increasing amount of responsibility for their actions and their relationship with others.

It is the goal of the boot camp to provide an atmosphere in which offenders are to improve the quality of their lives and become productive, well-adjusted members of the community. This is done by their overcoming denial of AOD dependency; adopting an alcohol and drug free lifestyle; acquiring a sense of spirituality and a new

belief in their own potential and abilities; learning to utilize community resources to deal better with their problems; improving relationships with others; and learning to manage anger, stress, grief and other emotions.

Treatment at the boot camp includes individual and group counseling with assigned drug and alcohol treatment specialists; AOD education and relapse prevention; Thinking for a Change lessons; citizenship classes; relaxation and stress reduction training; communication skills development; spirituality development; self-help meetings; and values clarification and life skills development.

"We hope that their experience at the boot camp is productive and informative and leads to a new enjoyable, sober and productive life," Griffith said.

Aftercare and Going Home

In April 2000, the DOC announced the opening of after-care programs for graduates of the Quehanna Boot Camp.

"No matter how much treatment we provide inside our institutions, if the inmate returns to the same environment with little or no follow-up treatment, he or she is more likely to violate parole or commit another crime," Corrections Secretary Jeffrey A. Beard, Ph.D. said.

"That's why these after-care programs are so important. They will help ease the transition from prison back to the community, and reinforce the knowledge, skills and abilities gained from treatment programs within the

prison. The end result is that inmates are given additional tools to become more productive and responsible members of society.

"Widely recognized studies of motivational boot camps have increasingly identified after-care as a key component for the success of boot-camp graduates."

The after-care programs — which are offered in Philadelphia, Harrisburg, Pittsburgh and Erie — provide 50 beds in group homes and outpatient services for boot-camp graduates, who upon arrival in these areas are under supervision of the Pennsylvania Board of Probation and Parole.

In the Philadelphia area, Volunteers of America operates a 20-bed facility at the Station House on Broad Street. Renewal Inc. operates a 10-bed facility at its Pittsburgh Boulevard of the Allies site, and Serenity Hall is running a 10-bed facility at

After-care programs are very important. They help ease the transition from prison back to the community ... The end result is that inmates are given additional tools to become more productive and responsible members of society.

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research was that inmates who went through boot camps didn't do any better than inmates who spent time in a traditional prison setting. In fact, some inmates might have even been doing a little worse than some of those other inmates." Beard cited initial DOC research which mirrored other research from across the country.

Beard said that the DOC was then faced with having to make a decision about the future of the boot camp. "We had to decide whether to abandon the whole concept or somehow enhance the program," he said.

In an effort to evaluate the boot camp program, DOC officials in 1999 had Edward J. Latessa, Ph.D, professor and head of the criminal justice division at the University of Cincinnati, perform a program evaluation and review of the entire Quehanna Boot Camp program. The evaluation and review was begun years into the operation of the boot camp mainly because several years of operation were required in order to gather statistics.

"By this time, more and more reports were coming out across the country stating that boot camps were not doing well," he added.

Due to Latessa's program evaluation and his many recommendations to strengthen the program elements of the boot camp, officials began to shift from a pure discipline-oriented program to one that is more treatment-oriented, and they did so while still retaining most of the discipline elements.

"This change allowed us to continue to instill discipline in the inmates, but it also allowed us to deal

with their program needs, such as, their educational, job readiness, parenting and alcohol treatment needs," Beard said.

It also allowed staff to deal with inmates' criminal thinking. "We found that you can take someone and give them education, job skills, good drug and alcohol programming, but it doesn't help them in the end if they still continue to think like a crook," Beard said. That's why the boot camp offers a program to all of its inmates called "Thinking for a Change." (See page 10 for detailed information.)

Beard said that Pennsylvania's boot camp has come a long way and now deals with the issues that research says is so important, while retaining the discipline component.

But Beard wasn't totally satisfied with the boot camp program and believed it still was missing an important component, and that was an aftercare or community re-entry component.

"At about the same time we were evaluating our program, we were concerned about the fact that we were taking someone from a very structured and disciplined environment and simply dumping them back in the community after six months," he said.

Beard said he believes it is very important for boot camp inmates to have some kind of transitional living arrangement upon their release. "We now mandate that every boot camp graduate spends a minimum of 90 days in a community corrections center (CCC) upon completion of the boot camp program," he said.

A strong believer in constant review and evaluation of programs, Beard intends for DOC officials to continue their research into the success of the Quehanna Boot Camp program. "We are starting to see, with all of the programming and aftercare enhancements, a higher success rate for boot camp graduates at the six-month mark following their release, as well as at the one-year mark," he said. "It probably will take three years until we see full incorporation of all of the enhancements, but it appears that we are already seeing some improvement in the recidivism rate."

"Basically that tells you why I think the way I do about the boot camp concept in general," Beard said. "It's no so much that I hate boot camps, it's just that I don't agree with a discipline-only type of program. What's going to work is a well-rounded program, and that is what I think we now have here in Pennsylvania."



Statistics Tell A Successful Story

The Pennsylvania Department of Corrections analyzed and evaluated the boot camp's operations from 1992 to 2001. Highlights from the review, which was headed by Dr. Gary Zajac, research and evaluation manager for the DOC, for which results were released in January 2002 are:

- The boot camp graduated 2,123 inmates between 1992 and 2000, achieving a graduation rate of 81 percent.
- At six months after release, the recidivism rate for boot camp graduates averaged 9.7 percent from 1994 through 2000, compared with 13.2 percent for the entire prison inmate population.
- Over the period of 1994 to 2000, 65.4 percent of the graduates who returned to state custody were returned for technical violations of parole, with another 27.0 percent returning for new crimes. The status of the remaining 7.7 percent of returnees was still pending at the time the report was released.
- Based on an analysis of the 1996 graduating group of inmates, graduates of the boot camp who returned to state custody were more likely to return for technical violations. Comparable inmates who did not go to the boot camp were more likely to return for new crimes.
- According to a 1997 report issued by the Office of the Auditor General, the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania has saved more than \$16,330 for each inmate diverted to the boot camp. This savings results primarily from the reduced period of incarceration for Quehanna graduates.
- From 1994 to 2000, 82 percent of the inmates who tested for their GED at the boot camp passed, which is consistently one of the highest rates for all state correctional facilities.
- A preliminary analysis of standardized test scores indicates that the educational programs at the boot camp increase graduates' reading and math skills by one grade level.
- Since the DOC began its system-wide random drug testing program in the fall of 1998, no inmate at Quehanna has tested positive for drug use.

Thinking For A Change

By Ronald D. Griffith
Boot Camp Commander

“**Thinking for a Change**” is a new cognitive skills program adopted at the Boot Camp, which is now being implemented throughout the Department of Corrections

Based on the recommendation of Correctional Program Evaluator Dr. Edward Latessa, the Quehanna Boot Camp sent six initial staff members to the National Institute of Corrections’ (NIC) sponsored training, “Thinking for a Change.” This new correctional program addresses offender needs in three primary areas:

Cognitive Skills: Simply, your thoughts control your actions. Identify the thoughts that led to criminal acts. List the risks associated with those thoughts. And provide alternative thoughts that reduce the risk and thereby, reduce the potential of criminal acts in the future.

Socialization Skills: This component addresses and emphasizes the introduction and understanding of pro-social skills. It lists simple exercises such as how to introduce yourself in a social setting; how to interact and communicate with a peer group or individual; how to effectively communicate and interact in a work environment. This piece involves scenarios that require offender participation in role play exercises that practice and enhance these pro-social skills.

Decision Making: This component identifies the proper assessment and steps involved in problem-solving, emphasizing outcome based scenarios that result in proper decision making being applied to life based situational problems.

The unique aspects of this program is in the combined components listed above. These components are taught in small group settings by certified correctional personnel as trained by the National Institute of Corrections. The Quehanna Boot Camp has innovatively sought to utilize correctional officers as certified instructors for this valuable component. It is believed that this innovation will enhance the cooperation and understanding of the program goals to a greater extent than if the component was taught by counselors. This initiative has received favorable responses and comments from both the NIC and the American Correctional Association’s audit team, who recently evaluated the facility. This program initiative was implemented in July 2000, with additional instructors being certified and currently providing this 22-week course to all inmates participating in the Boot Camp program. A further encouraging sign has been the implementation of this correctional program within the rest of the Department of Corrections in 2002.

A Good Neighbor

By Susan McNaughton
Acting Press Secretary

In September, a local police department arranged with boot camp officials to use the facility’s range for specialized SWAT training in September.

“This request is not uncommon,” said Boot Camp Commander Ronald Griffith. “We look forward to helping our local community any way we can, and that includes lending our facilities out to local law enforcement agencies.”



Graduation, A Family Affair

By Susan McNaughton
Acting Press Secretary

Boot camp staff, along with their family members, attend every graduation ceremony.

“The staff at the boot camp work so closely with these individuals over a six-month period, it’s only fitting that they be permitted to celebrate the inmates’ achievements,” Griffith said. “An inmate can really change for the better while they’re with us. I know that such a positive change is also a positive reflection on the staff who work with the inmates.”

In addition to staff members and their families attendance at graduation, inmate



Family members (background of picture) are invited to observe graduation ceremonies, and boot camp staff provide refreshments afterward. This picture shows graduates being congratulated by boot camp staff.



Corrections Officer 1 Donald Teeter is greeted by his son, Ashton, following graduation ceremonies. Staff and their family members are encouraged to attend graduation.

family members drive hundreds of miles to watch their loved ones complete the program. Refreshments are served.

“We want this to be a positive environment right up to the time the graduates walk out our doors,” Griffith said. “That includes treating their families with respect as well, and reminding them of the important roles they play in offenders’ recoveries.”

Each inmate graduating from the boot camp is presented with a certificate of completion. “I believe that every inmate should leave our custody with something to show for their hard work,” Griffith said.

After graduation, inmates change into street clothes and head off to community corrections centers as parolees. Those family members attending graduation may drive the inmates to the CCC. Those without family members are driven to State College, where they are put on a bus headed for the CCC.

Officials Proud of New K-9 Academy

Reprinted from the No. 1, 2001, issue of "Correctional Newsfront"

The Pennsylvania Department of Corrections is going to the dogs. K-9s, specifically. Serious efforts are being made by the DOC to expand its K-9 training program. To this end, a K-9 Academy is being organized at the Quehanna Motivational Boot Camp, Clearfield County, to train corrections officers as K-9 handlers.

Lieutenant David Howey and Lieutenant David S. VanGorder are spearheading this initiative by the Ridge Administration. Having attended the U.S. Customs Service K-9 training session, both officers are well prepared for organizing the training academy. Much of the Quehanna K-9 Academy will be based on its U.S. Customs counterpart, including the use of the same manual and many of the same training methods. Both Lt. Howey and Lt. VanGorder are now able to certify K-9 handlers, a service the department previously relied upon outside agencies to perform.

Located within the Quehanna Boot Camp, the Quehanna K-9 Academy is up and running to produce well-trained, professional K-9 handlers.

Currently, the academy consists of several temporary dog kennels along with a temporary conference room and a training building. The kennels are fenced enclosures that are raised off of the ground by recycled plastic lumber to keep the floor warm and comfortable. The conference room is in a building not currently utilized by the boot camp. In that room, four handlers receive their classroom instruction.

When complete, the academy is expected to have its own kennels, training buildings, lecture rooms and facilities to take care of the dogs. The new academy also



This is the PA DOC's indoor kennel, which is used to house K-9s currently undergoing training to become drug-sniffing dogs. It also is used to house K-9s when their handlers go on vacation or when the handlers and the K-9s attend proficiency training. The building is scheduled to be completed before the end of 2002.

will have a vehicle pad that will be useful in the training process. According to Lt. Howey, "The most important function of our academy is to maintain a consistent training philosophy. This will keep all of our future K-9 teams consistent with regard to searching and help us when we are called into court."

The handlers and dogs trained at the academy are used in the Drug Interdiction Unit (DIU). The DIU was created in November 1995 with four officers and K-9s attending a nine-week course given by the Maryland Division of Correction. Since then, the DIU has grown with the inclusion of more officers and by the time the DIU is fully staffed, it is estimated that there will be a 35-member Drug Interdiction/K-9 Unit. DIU officers and their K-9s are tasked with searching prisons and related areas for drugs and contraband.

K-9 Academy Update

By Susan McNaughton
Acting Press Secretary

Presently there are seven dogs housed at the K-9 Academy, but that number fluctuates constantly. K-9 handlers house their dogs there when they are on vacation, and monthly proficiency training is held there as well for between four and five K-9s and their handlers.

Construction of the indoor kennels began in the fall of 2001 and is expected to be completed before the end of 2002.

“We usually have between five and 12 dogs here at any given time,” said David VanGorder. “When completed, the indoor kennels will be large enough to accommodate 24 dogs with an additional exterior kennels for any overflow that may occur.”

VanGorder said that the actual training course for a new handler and new dog is 11 weeks -- one week of classroom instruction for the handler and 10 weeks of hands-on training with the dog.

“The inmates care for the dogs,” VanGorder said. “They go through two to three hours of classroom instruc-



tion, where they learn K-9 health care, safety and sanitation procedures.” He said their job is to exercise the dogs and sanitize their kennels every morning. They also

exercise and feed the dogs every evening.

In addition, the inmates are taught to bathe and groom the dogs.

“The inmates are presented with a certificate prior to their graduation,” he said. “That certificate will hopefully help them gain employment in the dog grooming/kenneling area once they leave the boot camp.”



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its Fifth Street, Erie location. In July 2002, Gaudenzia opened a 10-bed program in Harrisburg.

The after-care program consists of three phases, beginning with a six-month period spent in the group home.

Programming offered in the first phase includes a high-school educational class (leading to a GED or equivalent); substance-abuse relapse prevention; individual and group counseling in substance abuse; stress/conflict and anger management; referral services for individuals with special needs; 24-hour crisis response and crisis counseling; physical conditioning and training; basic life-skills training; and vocational-placement assistance.

A Typical Inmate Day at the Boot Camp

0515	Wake Up (Official Count)
0520	Stockade Bunk
0550	Physical Training (PT)
0600	Change of Shift
0630	Morning PT Shower
0700	Breakfast Meal
0815	Work Assignments or GED Education
1115	Lunch Meal
1245	Official Count
1340	Prepare for Afternoon PT
1410	Remedial PT
1500	Afternoon session of work and programs end
1505	Showers
1545	Alcohol and Other Drugs Classes
1715	Supper Meal
1805	Official Count
1815 to	
2015	Therapeutic Study Time/Small Groups (AA/NA/SOS/ACOA)
2030	Drill Instructor Time
2100	Official Count
2105	Prepare for Next Day
2125	Prepare for Lights Out
2130	Lights Out



In the second phase, outpatient services will include at least two individual counseling sessions and one group-counseling session per week for three months.

In the final three-month phase, group counseling will be held at least once per week and the 24-hour crisis-response and crisis-counseling services will continue.

Boot camp graduates are also offered a variety of services, including life-skills, basic-education and job-readiness training, and initial and ongoing job placement.

The Future of the Boot Camp

Department officials are looking into the concept of opening one or two therapeutic communities (TC) at the boot camp.

"This would be a different mission from the boot camp," Beard said. "It would not be a boot camp program... just a TC located at the boot camp."

Beard said that there are a couple of groups of inmates officials are looking at, such as parole violators, that could benefit from a TC setting at the boot camp. "We would try to recycle them and get them back out on parole," he said. "But we're still looking at all of our options."

Beard explained the TC concept as being very ordered and disciplined. "The inmates won't need to salute or stand at attention, but they should be dressed right and beds should be made," he said. "This type of program operating at the boot camp would be a natural fit."

PA Prison Wardens, County Officials Visit Quehanna Boot Camp

By Susan McNaughton
Acting Press Secretary

In August, the Pennsylvania Prison Wardens' Association (PPWA) Inter-Correctional Initiatives Committee, comprised of state and county corrections professionals, was given a tour of the Quehanna Boot Camp.

The meeting of state and county officials provides the opportunity for improved communications and understanding of how the state and county facilities are operated on a daily basis. The meetings are held every other month, and the committee meets in different regions of the state alternating between county prisons and state correctional institutions that host the meeting.

William Reznor, deputy secretary for intergovernmental relations for the Pennsylvania Department of Corrections and chairman of the PPWA committee, stressed the importance of good communications between county prisons and state institutions for uniformity concerning an inmate's safe care, custody and control while incarcerated.

Those in attendance included: Commissioner George Singer (Cameron County), Judge Thomas Kistler (Centre County), Sheriff Denny Nau (Centre County), Gene Lauri, director, Crime Justice Planning (Centre County), Warden Dave Immel (Centre



Commander Griffith takes PPWA members on a tour of a typical Quehanna Boot Camp dormitory.

County), Warden Sam Lombardo (Clearfield County), Warden Thomas Duran (Clinton County), Commissioner Dan Vilello (Clinton County), Commissioner Bud Yost (Clinton), Warden Tim Lewis (Crawford County), Lt. Rodney Wyant (Crawford County), Lt. James Lockert (Crawford County), Commissioner Gavazzi (Elk County), Commissioner Koch (Elk County), Commissioner Sorg (Elk County), Sheriff Kontes (Elk County), Chief Clerk Peggy Aharrah (Elk County), Warden Britton (Schuylkill County), Sharon Burks (Central Office), Deputy Secretary William Reznor (Central Office), Deputy Superintendent Roy Johnson (SCI Coal Township), Deputy Superintendent Joseph Desuta (SRCF Mercer) and Superintendent Martin Dragovich (SCI Muncy).

For further information concerning conferences, events, training or facility tours please contact Deputy Reznor's office at (717) 975-4876.



LEFT: PPWA members experience a boot camp classroom first-hand.

Success and Excellence is a **TEAM** Effort

Congratulate these team members at the Quehanna Motivational Boot Camp for a job well done achieving accreditation by the American Correctional Association.

Thomas Aaron, Daniel Albaugh, David Amos, Brian Anstead, Timothy Archer, Craig Bamat, R. Bamat, Chantelle Bany, Charles Barner, Desiree Barrett, Sandra Baughman, Franklin Beatty, Richard Beck, Della Bell, Jon Bell, Dennis Bennett, James Beveridge, Andrew Boyce, Russell Brought, David Bumbarger, Robert Butterworth, Robin Calabria, Dale Cameron, Andrew Campbell, Scott Carter, James Claycomb, John Conner, James Conner, George Cook, James Coulson, Marv Couteret, Dirk Craig, Robert Cramer, Pearl Dare, Anthony Demonte, Jennifer Dillion, Eric Ditty, Tracey Dixon, Sean Domanick, Bradley Eckberg, John Ferry, Bonnie Fish, Scott Gaines, Clifford Gallik, Matthew Garner, Cheryl Gaut, Joseph Gaut III, Lisa Gearhart, Ronald Geyer, Daniel Glace, David Glace, Steven Godfrey, William Granville, Loretta Greenland, Ronald Griffith, Lori Hahn, Christopher Harbst, Mark Harry, John Hayles III, Thomas Heming, Betty Hess, Shelly Holley, Troy Hoyt, Robert Hummel, William Hummel Jr., Patrick James, Shelly Jones, Douglas Kachik, Jennifer Kaiser, Joseph Kalinoski, Timothy Killinger, Reginald Kisamore, Erma Klanish, Grant Kline, Richard Kohberger, Scott Krause, Nevin Kruse, Myron Kyle, Dean Kyler, Reese Lee, Lawrence Long Jr., Michael Lucas, Bradley Luzier, Robert Mactavish, Cindy Mains, Matthew Maney, Dean Maurer, William Mays, Jeffrey McClenahan, Michael McCombs, J. McElroy, John McGonigal Jr., Scott McKenzie, Ellen McMahan, Gerald McMahan, Kenneth Mehallow, Melissa Michaels, Kimberly Miller, Gregory Minor, Christa Modzel, Larry Moore, Reed Moore, Russell Moore, Edward Myrter Jr., Mary Natoli, Brain Nilson, Jeffrey Owens, Randall Owens, Janine Packard, Dale Pentz, Joseph Petulla, Andrew Ransel, Paul Reams, Jeffrey Reed, Leatrice Reitmyer, Deborah Richards, Timothy Robertson, Gregory Rowels, Paul Sankey Jr., Kenneth Schraff, Patricia Selepack, William Serafini Jr., Sonya Shadeck, Mark Singer, Mark Skripek, Scott Slippey, Amy Smith, Lisa Smith, Robert Smith, Earl Snyder, Franklin Spiridigliozzi, Earline Stephens, John Stewart, Russell Stewart, Todd Stiles, William Stolz, James Stover Jr., Kevin Streightiff, Donald Teeter Jr., Maxine Thompson, William Thompson, Antonio Vargas, Joel Wanger, Robert Wagner, Richard Washic Jr., Clarence Whitehill, Ronnie Wilsconcroft, Penny Wisor and Christopher Wooster.

In April 2002, auditors from the American Correctional Association spent two days at the boot camp reviewing every aspect of its operation.

On August 5th, accreditation was awarded to the boot camp at the ACA's conference held in Anaheim, CA.

The chairperson of the ACA auditing team noted, "**that the Quehanna Motivational Boot Camp is at the top of the scale for boot camp programs in this country.**" He went on to say that he believed that Quehanna had achieved the highest score ever by a boot camp during their initial audit.

Quehanna
Boot Camp
Accreditation Scores

Non-Mandatory - 98.6%

Mandatory - 100%

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