

**STRATEGIES  
FOR  
IMPROVING CRIMINAL  
AND  
JUVENILE JUSTICE  
WITHIN  
PENNSYLVANIA**



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JULY 1989

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**STRATEGIES  
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**A Report of the Activities  
of the  
Pennsylvania Commission on Crime and Delinquency**

**for the Period  
JULY 1986 — DECEMBER 1988**

**Commonwealth of Pennsylvania  
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania**

**JULY 1989**

120251

**U.S. Department of Justice  
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## PREFACE

This report highlights issues and initiatives that were addressed by the PCCD and its staff during the period July 1, 1986 to December 31, 1988.

The PCCD draws its focus from its enabling statute (Act 1978-274) to "develop policies, plans, programs and budgets for improving the coordination, administration, and effectiveness of Pennsylvania's criminal and juvenile justice systems." In response to requests from the Governor, the General Assembly or when an emerging problem is recognized, the PCCD pursues a number of major analytical or coordinative tasks relevant to criminal justice policy or operations. As a particular issue becomes salient, task forces are formed that are composed of Commission members, experts from the relevant criminal justice specialities, representatives of the General Assembly, concerned citizens, and academics. The PCCD staff provide appropriate data, technical expertise and support services for these task forces.

Eight major program areas are addressed in this report including: Statistical Analysis; Jail Overcrowding Technical Assistance; Deputy Sheriffs' Training; Community Crime Prevention; Victim/Witness Services; Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention; Justice Assistance; and Narcotics Control Assistance. In addition to these major program areas, this report addresses the important administration and financial management functions of PCCD, with special emphasis placed upon a profile of our grants administration.

As the activities of the PCCD impact across the entire criminal justice spectrum, we encourage those readers who would like more detailed information to contact us. A brief description of grants awarded by PCCD during this reporting period begins on page 38 of this Report and a listing of publications prepared by the Commission that are available can be found on page 43. Requests can be directed to us in writing or by calling (717) 787-2040 or our Pennsylvania toll-free number: (800) 692-7292.

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# STATISTICAL ANALYSIS CENTER

The PCCD is the state repository for statistical information dealing with crime and the administration of justice. Our goal is to provide an objective, independent and comprehensive source of policy-relevant data. The PCCD is relied upon to provide thorough, accurate and timely analysis of the factors causing change in the criminal justice system, including legislation that may impact on the dynamics of the system. A good example of this role is our work with the PCCD's Prison and Jail Overcrowding Task Force, which relied upon agency research and analytical resources for prison population projections and impact analysis of the Task Force's recommendations. The final report, issued in February 1985, is considered to be a national prototype by the federal Bureau of Justice Statistics.

During the past two years, the PCCD has been involved in major impact studies, such as sentencing guidelines and driving under the influence (DUI). The PCCD staff have also completed research projects for the U.S. Department of Justice and regularly supply it with data used to determine national criminal justice trends. In addition to the PCCD's involvement in a number of studies related to the Commonwealth's criminal justice system, the Commission is also represented on various national criminal justice research and statistics task forces and steering committees.

While research and policy analysis are its primary specialities, the PCCD Statistical Analysis Center continues to respond to special requests for criminal justice statistical information from federal, state and local agencies and from private citizens, as well.

Following are some of the studies that have been undertaken by the PCCD during the past two years.

## A. The Effects of Pennsylvania's Driving Under the Influence Law

During the early 1980s, the nation's public consciousness was raised concerning the dangers and consequences of driving under the influence (DUI). Motivated by the activities of public interest groups, lobbyists and their own social awareness, state lawmakers across the nation passed strict laws aimed at those convicted of DUI.

In Pennsylvania, Act 289 became effective in January 1983. The law elevates the offense of DUI from a third degree to a second degree misdemeanor and establishes a blood alcohol level of .10% as the necessary element to establish guilt. Also, the law provides for mandatory penalties, including 48-hour jail sentences, fines of \$300-\$5,000, Alcohol Highway Safety School attendance, and license suspension of at least one year for convicted first offenders. Some first offenders not involved in serious accidents may attend Alcohol Highway Safety School and serve a probation-type sentence known as Accelerated Rehabilitative Disposition (ARD).

The PCCD collected and analyzed data from a variety of sources in order to compare the experiences of Pennsylvania's criminal justice system before and after the passage of the law. The study also examined available data on alcohol-related highway accidents. Among the significant observations contained in the report were the following:

- ▶ Since 1981, the criminal justice system has contributed to Pennsylvania's fight against drunk driving by making 68% more DUI arrests, by cutting in half the number of DUI court cases dismissed, and by putting over 13 times as many DUI offenders in jail.

► From 1980 to 1987, alcohol-related accidents have increased 26%. Over the same period, alcohol-related fatal accidents, after reaching a low shortly after the passage of the new law, have increased steadily at an average rate of 7% a year since 1984.

► Although it seems that some people were initially deterred or sufficiently motivated to change their attitudes and habits regarding drinking and driving, the steady increase in alcohol-related fatal accidents since 1984 and the increasing number of offenders with prior DUI records suggest that the present law is not sufficiently deterring drunken driving.

## B. Prison Population Projections

The PCCD has been producing projections of the state prison population since 1979. As the number of inmates continues to rise beyond the design capacity of the Department of Corrections, the need for accurate projections has intensified. With prison space so limited, accurate projections are necessary to aid in the management of this critical resource.

Changes have occurred in the makeup of the offender population and in the relationship between the prison and parole components of the population, thereby necessitating accurate projections of both components. These changes have made evident the need for a combined and systematic approach to projecting and planning for future offender populations. To meet this need, the PCCD has established a committee of representatives of the Department of Corrections (DOC), Pennsylvania Board of Probation and Parole (PBPP), Pennsylvania Commission on Sentencing, and the Governor's Office of the Budget. The committee's goals are to make the best possible consensus projection of combined parole and institutional offender populations and to produce the impact analyses necessary for good correctional planning.

The Committee has found that the resources of the DOC and the PBPP are presently overburdened. As of December 1988, the state supervised offender population totaled 34,834 (17,908 in prison and 16,926 on parole). The Committee has projected that by the year 2000 this population will grow 35% to 44,657 (23,601 in prison, 21,056 on parole).

## C. Adult Offenders Arrested for the First Time

Recidivism studies have become a vital part of criminal justice research by helping to define the nature and direction of criminal justice policies and by providing an objective measurement of the success or failure of these policies. Although there have been numerous recidivism studies conducted, ours focused on a group for which there has been virtually no information--adults who are arrested for the first time. These offenders represent, in any given year, approximately 35%-40% of all persons arrested and fingerprinted in Pennsylvania.

The PCCD studied three major aspects of this group: its demographic characteristics; the court's treatment or disposition of adult first offenders compared to that of the general offending population; and the recidivism rates of the adult first offender. Significant findings contained in our report include:

► The general profile of the adult first offender is a white (76%) male (75%) under the age of 25 (52%) who was arrested for retail theft or driving under the influence (50%).

► Of the 1,378 adult first offenders followed for a 24-month period, 221 (16%) were rearrested within this period. Forty-two percent (42%) of the rearrests occurred within six months of the original arrest.

► Adult first offenders originally arrested for robbery, burglary and theft are those most likely to be rearrested.



Often, the offender's rearrest is for the same offense as the original arrest. This correlation is especially strong for robbery (64% repeated the same offense) and driving under the influence (57% repeated the same offense).

#### D. Pennsylvania's Adjustments to Sentencing Guidelines

In 1982, sentencing guidelines were promulgated which were designed to reduce sentencing disparity and increase sentence severity for serious, violent offenders. Pennsylvania Commission on Sentencing (PCS) data does show that sentencing disparity has decreased, while sentence severity for serious offenders has increased, since implementation of the guidelines.

The PCCD and the PCS conducted a joint study to measure changes in case processing since the implementation of the guidelines. The study was designed, in part, to answer some important questions regarding the effectiveness of the sentencing guidelines. Among the major conclusions of the report were the following:

- ▶ There has been a slight increase in plea bargaining following introduction of the guidelines.
- ▶ There has been no significant change in the ratio of jury trials.
- ▶ The goals of the guidelines to promote equity in sentencing and to increase sentencing severity for serious crimes have not been undermined through system adjustments to the guidelines.

#### E. An Overview of the Pennsylvania Criminal Justice System

This report is intended to serve as a reference document which provides a broad overview and understanding of the criminal justice system and to act as an impetus for further discussion within the criminal justice community as we plan future courses of action. The major sections of

the report include crime in Pennsylvania, a description of the criminal justice system and each of its components, the criminal justice budget, and the integration of the system.

#### F. Pennsylvania's Increasing Drug Problem

In its efforts to identify the nature and extent of the drug problem in Pennsylvania, the PCCD has been engaged in the collection and analyses of law enforcement and treatment data related to drug abuse. We have produced a report on the Commonwealth's statewide drug law enforcement strategy which contains an analysis of the drug trends and issues in the state and are participating with a consortium of other states in an attempt to measure the effectiveness of various strategies on the growing drug problem.

Overall, the magnitude of drug abuse in Pennsylvania has increased during the past seven years, as reflected in a 43% rise in drug arrests from 1981 to 1987. Of particular note is that cocaine arrests have risen a staggering 357%. Another measure of drug control efforts in the state is found in conviction and incarceration trends. From 1982 to 1986, drug convictions increased 32% and incarcerations increased 60%.

A measure of drug treatment trends is revealed in the number of admissions to drug treatment facilities. There were over 25,000 admissions in Fiscal Year 1986-87 and over the past four years admissions for cocaine abuse have risen from 1,471 to 9,741. Marijuana abuse continues to be a problem, particularly for those under age 20.

#### TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE, COORDINATION, FACILITATION

In addition to its role in performing criminal justice related research and studies, the PCCD's Statistical Analysis Center also provides technical assistance and coordination services to state and

local agencies in the area of automated information systems. The PCCD's efforts in the Integrated Criminal Justice Information System, the Automated Fingerprint Identification System, and the Criminal History Record Information Act are examples of this service.

#### **A. Integrated Criminal Justice Information System**

Pennsylvania's criminal justice information system is rapidly becoming outdated due to its inability to produce and share vital, updated information in a timely manner. This lack of timely information-sharing enables offenders to move across jurisdictions; commit crimes; be arrested; and, then be released on their own recognizance because officials remained unaware of the crimes committed in the other jurisdictions.

In the summer of 1985, with the PCCD acting as coordinator/facilitator, a meeting to begin planning improvements in the area of criminal justice information was held with representatives of the Pennsylvania State Police, Administrative Office of Pennsylvania Courts, Department of Corrections, Office of Administration, Pennsylvania Board of Probation and Parole, and the Board of Pardons. It was concluded that the current systems have the capabilities to produce the desired results, but lack the necessary integration to share relevant data on a timely basis.

An integrated justice information system provides for the electronic sharing of the information collected, stored and referenced by the agencies within the justice system, while supporting them as separate organizations. It also provides a communications network to support the entry of information into the data base and the access to the data by the individual agency. The integrated system is designed to aid justice agencies in better utilizing the information they currently collect, while providing the required security mechanisms to protect the data from unauthorized access.

An interagency working group coordinated by the PCCD has determined that the Pennsylvania State Police communications network for law enforcement should function as the communications system for the integrated information system. As the first step in implementation, the Department of Corrections and the Pennsylvania Board of Probation and Parole will be connected through the system this year. This interface will serve as a significant test of the value of an integrated system.

#### **B. Automated Fingerprint Identification System**

The Pennsylvania State Police are presently involved in implementing an Automated Fingerprint Identification System (AFIS) for use in Pennsylvania. The PCCD has provided technical and financial assistance to the State Police in their efforts to conduct a needs assessment and feasibility study.

The PCCD functions as both a facilitator and coordinator in helping to determine the role that AFIS should assume in Pennsylvania's criminal justice system. An example of this role was our cosponsoring a conference with the State Police to inform and educate criminal justice administrators and practitioners about the benefits, costs, and impact of AFIS.

One of the major benefits of AFIS is latent print identification. This process enables law enforcement agencies to quickly identify possible perpetrators of crimes by comparing latent prints with fingerprints contained in an automated file. The advancing technology of automated systems greatly enhances the capability of the law enforcement community to swiftly cope with the versatility of present day crimes. While each fingerprint is unique, it is also very much alike--often close to identical--to thousands of others. Manual fingerprint searches and the older automated systems lack the capability to discriminate finely enough among prints. Current systems, however, can make those discriminations, resulting in more arrests and convictions with far less manpower and in much less time.

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### C. Criminal History Records Information Act (CHRIA)

The Criminal History Records Information Act (CHRIA) has been an area of concern for our criminal justice agencies for some time. The Act provides for the collection of criminal history records within the state and provides the rules and regulations governing the use of these records. An area of persistent concern for criminal justice agencies has been the Act's prohibition of the collection of intelligence, investigative, and treatment information in any automated criminal justice information system.

The PCCD staff brought together the principal suppliers and users of criminal history records to highlight the issues, gather and share information, and to reach a consensus on changes which should be made to the Act. The final work group report recommended several major revisions to the existing Act, including:

- ▶ Deletion from the Act of the prohibition against the collection of intelligence, investigative and treatment information in any automated criminal justice information system.
- ▶ As currently written, the general regulations of the Act apply only to state and local police departments. These regulations regarding the dissemination of criminal history information should apply to all criminal justice agencies.

### FUTURE DIRECTIONS

The PCCD will continue to investigate and conduct research into the nature of crime and criminals and the dynamics of the criminal justice system as a basis for guiding and evaluating change. Some of the projects having policy implications that will be undertaken during the next year include:

- ▶ Updated offender population projections. Factors affecting prison and parole growth are continually changing, making it necessary to monitor and revise projections regularly. This will be accomplished through the PCCD's new Consensus Review Committee.
- ▶ A series of bulletins (THE JUSTICE ANALYST) addressing topics of current interest in criminal justice, such as electronic home monitoring.
- ▶ Implementation of an integrated criminal justice information system to facilitate the statewide sharing of data and information among our criminal justice agencies.
- ▶ A research study following the entire juvenile and adult criminal careers of more than 500 juveniles arrested in Philadelphia in 1975.
- ▶ A research study conducted in conjunction with the Pennsylvania State Police to determine what offenders are not being fingerprinted and why. It has come to our attention that a number of offenders are not being fingerprinted and, therefore, the records of their arrests and dispositions are not part of their criminal history records at the State Police.

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# JAIL OVERCROWDING TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

In 1981, the PCCD sponsored a pilot project to work with several counties to address an emerging county jail crowding problem. Later, the PCCD assumed the direct administration of this program and in 1983 formed the Jail Overcrowding Technical Assistance Program which has become part of the agency's technical assistance services that are offered to the Commonwealth's county criminal justice systems.

From 1979 to mid-1988, the average daily population of the county jails grew from 6,714 to 13,637, an increase of 103%; and a previous PCCD survey revealed that over one-half of Pennsylvania's county jails are overcrowded. As the jail populations grow, the potential for major incidents, including assaults and violence, increases, with the overcrowding handicapping efforts to control and manage the inmate population. Overcrowding not only affects the management of correctional facilities but also places great burdens on available resources. For instance, classification procedures become based on space availability rather than placement in the best suited security and program slot. Staff overtime becomes commonplace and this aggravates the stress already associated with working in a correctional facility.

Because of these circumstances, Pennsylvania's jail administrators find themselves in an untenable situation. They are required to manage an increasingly overwhelming problem that may burst into violence and result in loss of life but have no control over the size of the inmate problem. They are responsible for managing a system which is placing more and more offenders into space that is less than the 60 square feet that is recommended as the minimum floor space for single occupancy cells by the Commission on Accreditation for Corrections and the U.S. Department of Justice and is supported by the National Sheriffs' Association, the American Correctional Association and the National Institute of Corrections. This standard

of 60 square feet for inmates confined to their cells less than ten hours per day is routinely referenced by the courts in determining the constitutional operation of a prison facility.

Recognizing the critical nature of the continuing overcrowding problem, the PCCD established the Prison and Jail Overcrowding Task Force in March 1983. One of the major recommendations of the Task Force was "the need for a technical assistance program to county jails to provide help in reducing jail populations." Since the adoption of this recommendation, the Jail Overcrowding Technical Assistance Program has become a major part of the PCCD's services.

To further these efforts, an advisory committee to the Jail Overcrowding Technical Assistance Program was appointed in early 1985. This committee continues to provide general oversight to the program and reviews county project plans that are developed as a result of the PCCD's technical assistance services. The seven-member committee adds a broad range of expertise to the program with its members representing common pleas courts, county commissioners, district justices, county wardens, district attorneys and the state Department of Corrections.

Since the beginning of the Jail Overcrowding Technical Assistance Program, help has been provided to 23 counties, with 18 counties developing crowding reduction projects and three counties currently receiving technical assistance. In addition, three other counties are on a waiting list to begin technical assistance.

## **TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE/ COORDINATION AND POLICY ANALYSIS**

The PCCD's technical assistance service operates on the premise that jail overcrowding is a "system" problem and is not

solely the jail administrator's problem. The satisfactory resolution of the crowding problem requires the involvement and commitment of all county criminal justice officials and agencies. Each county that requests technical assistance is required to organize a policy team of key criminal justice and county administration officials. This team should be comprised of individuals who have the authority to set policy and implement any needed changes. The team and the cooperative effort of each member working very closely with the PCCD staff are vital ingredients if the jail overcrowding problem is to be dealt with effectively.

Technical assistance by the PCCD for jail overcrowding has primarily focused on the review of systemwide policies and procedures within the county and the analysis of collected jail data. The policy team meets to review the system and team members are individually interviewed by the PCCD. Current system operations and major factors contributing to the problem are discussed and identified. As interviews and team meetings proceed, the PCCD helps collect jail population admission data pertaining to the previous 12-month period. Basic inmate statistical information concerning number of admissions, lengths of stay, average daily populations, offense types, amounts of bail, release methods, sentence lengths, and similar pieces of information are analyzed. This, along with information gained from the policy team interviews and meetings, is reported back to the policy team. Specific strategies designed to alleviate crowding are then developed by the team and, subsequently, a formal program is adopted which may be implemented with financial assistance from the PCCD. As the program is implemented, the PCCD staff monitor progress by reviewing quarterly reports and making on-site visits. The information that is compiled provides valuable lessons learned that can be utilized by other counties which initiate similar projects.

## GRANTS

Twenty-six projects specifically aimed at helping alleviate jail overcrowding have been implemented across the Commonwealth with state or federal grant funds from the PCCD. The grant funds, although small and with use limitations (e.g., no construction), act as a good catalyst for encouraging county officials to become involved in the program. After county officials do become involved in the Technical Assistance Program, the benefits in addressing the problem in a holistic manner usually become evident. Since the passage of the federal Justice Assistance Act (JAA) in 1984, approximately \$900,000 in federal funds have been used for incentive grants to develop these projects. It is significant to note that all but one of the 26 projects developed through PCCD's technical/financial assistance over the past eight years have been continued with county funding.

The following are examples of projects that have been developed and implemented through the Jail Overcrowding Technical Assistance Program.

### A. Pre-trial Release Projects in Berks, Beaver, Northumberland and Centre Counties

These projects generally assist district justices in judging the risk of releasing detained persons on bail at preliminary arraignments/hearings. Good screening procedures help district justices make release/detain decisions and subsequently help reduce the pre-trial jail population. The projects may also monitor court appearances of bailed persons and, when needed, provide direct pre-trial release supervision. Often, the use of 10% bail and ROR (release on own recognizance) are important aspects of these types of programs.

## **B. Central Court in Lackawanna County**

This project coordinates and schedules all preliminary hearings at a central site. This helps reduce the backlog of detentioners who are in the jail awaiting hearings.

## **C. Jail Release Manager/Jail Population Management Programs in Lycoming, Lehigh, Philadelphia, Venango and York Counties**

Generally, these projects have staff assigned to the jail who are responsible for reviewing all jail admissions to determine case processing status. The manager works in the jail under the auspices of the Court of Common Pleas or some other administrative body that has the power to oversee case processing in order to expedite the timely releases of detained and sentenced inmates. Dauphin County developed one of the first projects of this sort but later changed the project and included it as part of its in-house counseling service.

## **D. Intensive Probation Programs**

Cases involving the intensive supervision of probationers are selected based on criteria agreed upon by the Court of Common Pleas, the probation department and the county jail. In York County, participating offenders must meet specific objectives and comply with all reporting requirements, including several contacts per week with the supervising probation officer. In Philadelphia and Allegheny Counties, these programs offer an option to the courts for sentencing and/or early jail release by providing increased community supervision and the use of community resources. The focus is on the marginal risk offender who may be released from jail. Allegheny County will use this program as a possible work release option, and both Allegheny and Philadelphia Counties will pilot electronic monitoring supervision.

## **E. Institutional Probation Officer in Bradford and Erie Counties**

The Bradford project involves the routine review of the jail population for possible work release clients, pre-parole planning for sentenced inmates whose minimum release dates are upcoming, and the screening of new detentioners for pre-trial release and possible supervision. The Erie project focuses exclusively on convicted inmates awaiting sentencing who require a presentence investigation (PSI) and parole planning for sentenced inmates who may be good candidates for early parole to intensive supervision. It is especially beneficial to expedite PSIs for inmates whose sentences, due to the offenses, may be to state correctional institutions. Speeding the processing of such cases can help reduce crowding, as can the early release of qualified county sentenced persons to intensive parole.

## **F. Alternative Housing Programs for Work Release and Driving Under the Influence (DUI) Inmates in Lawrence, Erie, Crawford, Allegheny, Philadelphia (Female), Westmoreland, Columbia, York and Berks Counties**

These projects generally offer separate facilities for inmates considered to be good risks for minimum-minimum security housing. Projects may be implemented by changing the unused sheriff's quarters in the jail into a work release/DUI center, renting a dwelling that then may be used as a residential center for inmates, or leasing/purchasing modular units for use in a pre-release program. These programs immediately remove all qualified persons from the jails and place them in alternative housing areas. Well-structured programs are necessary to ensure the programs do not simply become "more jail space."

Clinton, Pike and Wyoming Counties received on-site assistance, but chose not to develop any projects. Lancaster County

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received on-site assistance primarily for jail population projections to assist in planning for jail expansion and Mercer County received on-site assistance and is considering developing an alternative housing program.

A listing of grants initiated during this reporting period begins at page 39 and more detailed information can be obtained by contacting the PCCD. Information will be made available in an effort to assist in replicating successful projects.

### **FUTURE DIRECTIONS**

Currently, PCCD Jail Overcrowding Technical Assistance personnel are working on-site with Indiana and Lawrence Counties. They are also assisting Berks County

with implementing a corrections master plan for crowding and are serving on York County's Alternatives and Options Task Force.

The Jail Overcrowding Technical Assistance Program plans to continue working with three to four counties per year for long-term on-site assistance while also assisting additional counties by providing short-term help. The degree of grant support to be provided will depend upon the availability of funds. Assistance will also continue to be provided to those counties that previously participated in the Jail Overcrowding Technical Assistance Program in an effort to help them further develop their systems approach to dealing with the growing problem of jail crowding.

# DEPUTY SHERIFFS' TRAINING

The Deputy Sheriffs' Education and Training Act was enacted on February 9, 1984 as Act 2. This legislation recognized the vital need to improve services to benefit the public and the justice system through the provision of training to deputy sheriffs. Under the provisions of this Act the Deputy Sheriffs' Education and Training Board was established as an advisory board to the PCCD. The Board is composed of nine members: two Common Pleas judges, two sheriffs, three current or former deputy sheriffs, one educator, and the Attorney General. The Board operates with the oversight of the PCCD, which provides the requisite administrative structure and staff support. The Board is directed by its enabling statute to establish, implement and administer a program of training for deputy sheriffs and has the power to make rules and regulations encompassing all matters related to the operation of the training program and the certification of deputy sheriffs.

## ROLE OF THE BOARD

The Deputy Sheriffs' Education and Training Board is mandated to develop and present a 160-hour basic training course leading to the initial certification of deputy sheriffs. This training is required for all deputies who have less than five years of experience as of the effective date of the Act--August 9, 1984--and for all deputies hired subsequent to passage of the Act. In addition to the basic training, the Board is directed to develop and implement a program of continuing education for all deputy sheriffs. The Act requires that all deputies attend 16 to 20 hours of continuing education training every two years throughout their careers as deputies.

## ACTIVITIES OF THE BOARD

Following appointment of its members in August of 1984, the immediate issue confronting the Board was the development and presentation of a basic training

program to nearly 500 deputy sheriffs by August 1986, the time limit imposed by Act 1984-2. Following a review of potential curriculum development contractors, the Temple University Department of Criminal Justice was selected to develop the basic training curriculum. Working closely with Temple University personnel, the Board established the basic training program which endeavors to improve the performance of deputy sheriffs in their vital role within the civil and criminal justice systems. The objectives of this program include:

- ▶ Providing deputy sheriffs with a framework for understanding their role in the administration of civil and criminal justice in the Commonwealth and the role of the criminal justice system in society.
- ▶ Providing the deputy sheriffs with a thorough understanding of the law, constitutional authority and procedural rules associated with their responsibilities.
- ▶ Providing deputy sheriffs with the skills necessary to perform their duties competently in areas such as prisoner control, courtroom security, civil process, and strike actions.
- ▶ Developing the patterns of observation, analyses, communications skills, and attitudes toward public safety and security that deputy sheriffs require to carry out their responsibilities to the public, courts, witnesses, spectators and defendants.

Collectively, the 11 major parts of the basic training program constitute an integrated approach to training. These topics include: Introduction to Criminal Justice and the Role of the Sheriff; Courts of Pennsylvania; Civil Procedure; Criminal Procedure; Courtroom Security; Prisoner Transportation; First Aid; Crisis Intervention; Firearms Proficiency; Self-Defense; and Communication. The



knowledge, skills and abilities believed necessary for entry-level deputy sheriffs to possess are represented in this training program. The job relatedness of the curriculum was assured through written surveys and a series of regional meetings involving both sheriffs and their deputies.

In determining the manner of presenting this basic training, the Board considered the need to supervise closely the development of the curriculum and the presentation of the training, including the selection of instructors. The Board determined that the best means of presenting a successful and high quality basic training program was to utilize a single, residential training site. In arriving at this decision, the Board felt that it was important to: emphasize the seriousness of the training; allow deputies attending the training to take full advantage of the training offered and the training facilities; and allow for uniformity of the training of deputy sheriffs on a statewide basis. Following a review of potential training site contractors, the Board selected the Dickinson School of Law to serve as the training provider. Nine months after its inception, the first two 160-hour basic training courses were held during June and July 1985. A total of 185 deputies from 47 different counties completed the training in these two courses. During the summer of 1986, three 160-hour basic training courses attended by 268 deputies were conducted. Upon completion of these classes, the training of the majority of deputies initially required to attend basic training by Act 1984-2 had been completed.

From 1986 to 1988, the Board conducted four more basic training courses at the Dickinson School of Law, with an additional 272 deputies gaining certification. In addition, in 1987, the Board also began a one-week course for those deputies who had previously been certified by the Municipal Police Officers' Education and Training Commission. This specially designed course focused on those subjects that are pertinent to the duties of deputy

sheriffs and not covered in municipal police training (e.g. Civil Law and Process, Courtroom Security and Prisoner Transportation). In 1987 and 1988, 113 deputies were certified through this one-week course.

Upon completion of the 1988 training schedule, a total of 858 deputies have been certified through successful completion of the basic and waiver training courses.

Following the development and initial delivery of the basic training program during 1985, the Board then began its work in developing the continuing education training that was also required by Act 1984-2. Since continuing education training is viewed as a means of maintaining the level of professional proficiency of deputy sheriffs, the Board felt it important to ensure that this training would be of the highest quality in terms of its manner of presentation and its applicability to the duties actually being performed by the deputies. The resulting curriculum developed by the Temple University Department of Criminal Justice encompasses 74 hours of training in 23 subject areas. The Board pursued development of multiple subjects to allow the curriculum to remain useful for a number of years. In addition, the multiplicity of subjects would allow for flexible scheduling to better meet the training needs of deputies and sheriffs' departments.

In order to ensure the uniformity and quality of the continuing education training presentations, the Board determined that a single contractor should provide the training on a statewide basis. Furthermore, because of the significantly larger number of individuals to be trained on an annual basis (approximately 650 deputies per year) and the fewer hours of training, the Board determined that regionally-based training would be the most efficient and effective means of presenting such a training program.

As a result of a request-for-proposal process, the Temple University Department

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of Criminal Justice was also selected to deliver the continuing education training program for the period 1987 through 1989, with the capability to renew the contract for 1990 and 1991. Working with the Board, Temple began organizing the continuing education in June of 1987 and implemented the training with a pilot program at the Temple Medical School campus in Philadelphia during September 1987. Since the beginning of continuing education training, more than 500 deputies have completed the course.

#### **FUTURE ACTIVITIES OF THE BOARD**

The Board's future efforts will focus upon continuing to provide both basic and continuing education training. Annually, the Board expects to provide basic training to approximately 100 newly-hired deputies and continuing education training to approximately 650 deputies. The Board is already reviewing the effectiveness of the training and its delivery in order to ensure the continued success of these mandated programs.

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# COMMUNITY CRIME PREVENTION PROGRAM

For more than a decade the PCCD has supported local municipalities and law enforcement agencies in their efforts to develop, implement and evaluate programs focused on reducing the incidence of crime and fear of victimization. These support functions have included training, technical assistance and coordination of a statewide crime prevention coalition comprised of the Pennsylvania Crime Prevention Officers' Association, Crime Prevention Officers of Western Pennsylvania, the State Police and the PCCD. A key element to the success of the crime prevention initiative has been its ability to identify community needs and develop services designed to provide maximum impact at the local level. In 1987, the Pennsylvania program was recognized for its efforts and was selected by the National Crime Prevention Council as the outstanding statewide crime prevention program of its kind in the country. The award paid tribute to the success Pennsylvania has had in building local coalitions of citizens, police and government officials dedicated to improving the quality of life in their neighborhoods, communities and workplaces.

The goal of the state Crime Prevention Program is to develop and administer a systematically planned and implemented set of strategies that allows all Pennsylvanians the opportunity to reduce the likelihood of criminal activity and fear of victimization. This is realized through the development and administration of a comprehensive network of citizen volunteers, police practitioners and policymakers who join together as a coalition to plan, implement and evaluate crime prevention services designed to be of and for the citizens of the Commonwealth. The process, with its emphasis on generating local initiative, is guided by program objectives established by the PCCD in concert with our clientele. Based on these program objectives, services are then developed and implemented.

## PROGRAM OBJECTIVES

### Objective #1: Increasing Community Awareness of Crime Prevention and Its Role in Enhancing the Quality of Life for Our Citizenry.

Gaining the interest of the public in order to make them amenable to the crime prevention message has taken the form of an ongoing citizen awareness campaign. Recognizing that the broadcast media plays a significant role in this initiative, the PCCD has served as the state's contact point for the National Crime Prevention Coalition's McGruff public service announcements. When such announcements are ready for distribution to local media outlets, the PCCD facilitates a process whereby police crime prevention practitioners make personal delivery of the material to local stations, explain the relationship between McGruff and any local initiatives, and encourage localizing the spot with a statement that more information is available from the state or municipal police agencies in that area. These personal contacts have resulted in significant air time being donated by television stations in support of public awareness.

The PCCD has also cooperated with the National Crime Prevention Council in providing Drug Abuse Prevention Kits to our elementary schools. Local and State Police assisted in delivering kits to the 501 public school districts and 29 intermediate units within the Commonwealth. The kits have been professionally designed to help educators establish an anti-drug value among students ages 6-12. Each kit contains a McGruff "No Show" videotape, a McGruff Smart Kids audio-cassette, computer games and other items which are useful in drug abuse prevention education efforts.

Complementing these media efforts has been an active advocacy initiative aimed at apprising local elected officials and

law enforcement policymakers of the benefits which community crime prevention can bring to a municipality when implemented as part of a comprehensive neighborhood improvement effort. This activity has included presentations to the Pennsylvania Chiefs of Police Association, to various regional Chiefs of Police groups and to related organizations. The PCCD staff have also had numerous individual meetings with police policymakers as part of field visits to police agencies throughout the state.

Early in 1987, the PCCD hosted a State Crime Prevention Directors' meeting with representatives from 21 state government programs in attendance. Participants discussed a variety of issues related to the administration, implementation and evaluation of programs. This dialogue provided all participants with an opportunity to discuss common goals and problems, as well as to promote the crime prevention programs within their states. The meeting also stressed the need to gain the cooperation and support of other state agencies in order to achieve a unified purpose for crime reduction.

Additionally, each time the PCCD staff communicate with citizen crime prevention groups, practitioners, elected officials and police policymakers, they incorporate advocacy for the program into their comments. This can take the form of explaining the program's concept to someone unfamiliar with crime prevention, updating a police chief or mayor on new services for their existing program, or even assisting crime prevention practitioners as they market a new strategy for a local program.

**Objective #2: Developing Strategies for Revitalizing Established Community Crime Prevention Programs.**

Many community programs have experienced difficulties in maintaining high levels of activity within their crime prevention initiatives, especially those programs which have been in operation for a number of years. The factors which create this

problem within a community are often unique to that municipality, thereby making a generic solution inappropriate. During 1988, the PCCD staff visited more than 90 local crime prevention programs and apprised these communities of the current array of services available through the statewide program. These sessions expose local officials, police executives, practitioners and citizen crime prevention program leaders to a variety of support services including: the "Crime Prevention Technical Assistance Catalog"; the PCCD guidebook for developing and maintaining community crime prevention programs entitled, "Working Together To Reduce Crime: A Guide for Developing and Maintaining Community Crime Prevention Programs"; the new Police Crime Prevention Practitioners' Course; and the Governor's Crime Prevention Volunteer Awards Program.

Of particular interest to areas with established programs was the PCCD's presentation of regional seminars addressing the maintenance of an existing community crime prevention initiative. Held at sites convenient for persons in both the eastern and western sections of the state, these sessions provided more than 50 attendees with the opportunity to examine problems associated with maintaining program activity, to review reference materials on maintenance strategies, and to formulate a consensus on those methodologies which would be effective in that region. In the opinion of attendees, the sessions were a valuable tool in determining effective measures for revitalizing local programs based upon successful approaches already utilized in other areas of the Commonwealth.

**Objective #3: Providing Assistance to Areas Designated as Financially Distressed as Part of a Comprehensive Effort to Improve Conditions Within Those Municipalities.**

In 1987, the Legislature passed Act 47, the Financially Distressed Municipalities Act. Included in the legislation was a provision that all state agencies review

their current or planned services and determine what assistance these programs may offer to those communities designated as financially distressed. Having been involved in a number of community crime prevention technical assistance efforts over the years, the PCCD immediately recognized the benefits that implementation of a community-based crime prevention initiative could have within these jurisdictions.

The Crime Prevention Program has been actively involved in assisting the communities of Farrell in Mercer County, Aliquippa in Beaver County, and Clairton and Wilkesburg in Allegheny County. Technical assistance efforts in these communities have centered on facilitating local processes which establish comprehensive crime prevention programs that incorporate the principles outlined in PCCD's community crime prevention programs guidebook.

**Objective #4: Providing Meaningful Educational Opportunities in Crime Prevention for Law Enforcement Personnel and Others.**

The Crime Prevention Program's educational offerings are predicated on providing training to law enforcement personnel, citizens, elected officials and local governmental decisions-makers.

The Police Crime Prevention Practitioners' Course, formulated in early 1986, evolved from the experiences gained by both practitioners and the PCCD staff since the beginning of the program. The concept was the result of a series of training programs developed by the National Crime Prevention Institute and other states throughout the country. At the completion of a review process conducted by the PCCD, crime prevention practitioner associations, the State Police and regional police representatives, a new curriculum was put into place. This curriculum was based on weaving the theory and practice of crime prevention program-

ming into a four-day instructional program which would be presented at least once annually within commuting distance of every police department in Pennsylvania. During 1987, the PCCD also initiated training of university and college police personnel in crime prevention techniques appropriate to those jurisdictions.

An Instructor Development Workshop is conducted approximately one month prior to each Practitioners' Course. The Workshop prepares practitioners to instruct the course and offers attendees an opportunity to select those topics that they will present during the actual course.

Seminars and training conferences for municipal officials, police executives, crime prevention practitioners, community groups and citizens were also provided during this time period. Such meetings focused on issues which affected programs throughout the state. During this past year, such presentations have focused on strategies for maintaining an active local program. Specifically, the PCCD developed a Crime Prevention Maintenance Roundtable Program which provides a forum for local government officials, police and citizens to discuss maintenance concerns and to examine those activities which successful programs have utilized to spur community involvement and citizen interest in crime prevention.

The year 1987 also saw the inaugural presentation of the PCCD's statewide Crime Prevention Conference. Presented as a service to the state's crime prevention community, the conference represented a new approach by the PCCD in meeting local prevention program needs. The program theme focused on citizens, police, and government officials working together to reduce fear and the incidence of crime and improving the quality of life in a community. It provided participants with the opportunity to learn how to initiate successful community crime prevention programs and described various strategies for encouraging citizen involvement in these types of activities. More than 100

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individuals, representing both police and community perspectives on crime prevention, attended the conference.

Continuing on the theme of cooperation, the PCCD and the Governor's Drug Policy Council cosponsored Pennsylvania's 1988 conference entitled, "Crime and Drug Abuse Prevention: A Community Partnership." This conference focused on the problems which chemical abuse creates for every community throughout the Commonwealth. A total of 278 persons representing law enforcement, education, drug abuse treatment, and community groups participated. In recognition of the well-documented link that exists between drug abuse, crime, and the deterioration of communities, six state agencies joined together to develop a conference agenda that provided attendees with information concerning effective strategies for initiating, expanding, or revitalizing local drug abuse prevention efforts.

**Objective #5: Providing Technical Assistance and Related Resource Materials to Local Programs.**

The PCCD's consultative function with municipalities and community groups is predicated on creating local coalitions capable of developing and maintaining effective crime prevention programming. State assistance is designed to support a municipality's or community's efforts rather than supplant the local initiative. For example, in 1987 a Southeast Regional Roundtable was presented for programs in Bucks, Chester, Delaware, Montgomery and Philadelphia Counties. Cosponsored by the PCCD and the Citizens Crime Commission of the Delaware Valley, the program attracted 30 participants to discuss the state of crime prevention programming in the Southeast Region and to propose solutions to identified needs.

An additional support mechanism for the program has been the creation of a "Crime Prevention Technical Assistance

Catalog." This document presents a standardized system for classifying crime prevention information according to topic and a regional listing of practitioners offering to share their crime prevention experiences along with the topic(s) in which they are knowledgeable. In addition, a resource section is included that identifies various programs and provides a listing of printed items and audio-visual materials that are available from PCCD's Resource Library. Since its creation, more than 250 copies of the Catalog have been disseminated to practitioners throughout the state.

**Objective #6: Encouraging State and Local Efforts to Recognize Citizen Involvement in Crime Prevention Activities at the Community Level.**

Each year, the PCCD sponsors the Governor's Crime Prevention Volunteer Awards Program as a mechanism for recognizing the valuable role which citizens play in community crime prevention initiatives. Designed to honor the contributions of talent and expertise that citizen volunteers donate, the Awards Program provides an opportunity for the state program and local police agencies to recognize 25 individuals whose efforts are considered exemplary.

**FUTURE DIRECTION**

Beyond the specific activities described in this Report, the PCCD's crime prevention initiative continues to examine the critical needs of our service clientele as the basis for developing new program components. Future initiatives are currently being planned in the areas of crime prevention for the handicapped; enhancement of the coordination of victim/witness and crime prevention services at the local level; and the fostering of greater involvement by the crime prevention community in programs aimed at educating youth on substance abuse.

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## ADMINISTRATION/FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

The PCCD is responsible for numerous fiscal and grants management functions and provides personnel and administrative services to all aspects of the Commission's operations. It prepares agency budgets and audits subgrants to assure conformance with all applicable rules, regulations, laws, and appropriate management practices. In support of each of the major program initiatives described in this Report, PCCD reviews and administers all related requests for project funding and grant awards made to private and public organizations and agencies.

During FY-1986-87 and FY-1987-88, the PCCD administered a total of 432 subgrant awards in the amount of \$19.5 million. The description of funds awarded in each of the five major grant programs administered by the PCCD is presented on the following page. In addition to these awards, two other projects were awarded for \$600,000 and \$100,000 in state funds and were administered by PCCD. One project was awarded to expand a program for psychiatrically impaired substance abusers and the other to provide legal education for Pennsylvania prosecutors.

The Commission also administered three separate contracts. Two were with Temple University. The first was for the development of the Deputy Sheriffs' Continuing Education Curriculum, and the second for the actual conduct of that training. The third contract was with the Dickinson School of Law and provided for their conducting the Deputy Sheriffs' Basic Training Courses and for the use of their facilities. In providing these financial management services for the Deputy Sheriffs' Training Programs, the PCCD reviewed and processed all training related reimbursement claims from deputy sheriffs who completed the training courses.

In the process of managing available Justice Assistance Act (JAA) and Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (JJDP)

Act grant funds, the PCCD carefully considers the level of funds needed to continue projects from one year to the next. While many projects begun with PCCD financial support have continued under other public or private funding sources, it is necessary to continually evaluate the status of individual projects and their abilities to continue operations after termination of Commission funding. The primary purpose of both the agency's JAA and JJDP grant allocations is to provide start-up funds for needed and worthwhile projects which will eventually (usually after 24 months) be self-sufficient or have total costs assumed by local or state agencies/organizations. The same managing process also applies to the Narcotics Control Assistance Program (NCAP) funds. However, NCAP projects are given 36 months to become self-sufficient or have total costs assumed.

Another service provided by the PCCD, which is considered to be a necessary management tool in the review and evaluation of all grant awards, is its auditing function. This process involves interim financial and compliance audits conducted by the PCCD staff. Although the purpose of the interim audits is to ensure that the projects are in compliance with fiscal guidelines, PCCD uses this process to provide any guidance and technical assistance that might be needed. The final financial and compliance audits are conducted by independent auditing firms, with PCCD review of the audits for financial and compliance purposes.

In its stewardship role, the PCCD is committed to employing sound financial management procedures and practices. From the initial review of subgrant application budgets to the final audit of project records, the PCCD satisfies all applicable rules and procedures, as well as provides services to those agencies and organizations requesting assistance.

## AWARDS BY PROGRAM AREA

PROGRAM AREA	NUMBER OF AWARDS	TOTAL AWARD AMOUNT	RANGE	DURATION OF GRANTS	MATCH REQUIREMENT	TYPES OF APPLICANTS
Juvenile Justice & Delinquency Prevention (JJDP); (Federal).	59	\$4,927,712	\$5,000 to \$430,000	Eligible for 6-24 months of funding in 6- to 12-month intervals.	Not required except for 50% of construction costs.	State Agencies, Local Units of Government and Private, Non-Profit Organizations
Victim/Witness Program; (State).	104	\$2,044,269	\$6,000 to \$131,000	Eligible for continuous funding in 12-month intervals.	Matching contributions are not required; however, counties are required to sustain financial commitments prior to grant award and are encouraged to supplement such awards when feasible and necessary.	Counties
Victims of Crime Act (VOCA); (Federal).	188	\$2,938,587	\$1,000 to \$57,000	Eligible for continuous funding in 12-month intervals.	Applicants must demonstrate financial support of at least 25% from other sources for an existing program.	Eligible Counties and Private Non-Profit Organizations.
Justice Assistance Act (JAA); (Federal).	49	\$3,699,381	\$7,649 to \$406,143	Eligible for 24 months of funding in 12-month intervals.	Initial 12-Month Grant - 50% Final 12-Month Grant - 75%	State Agencies and Local Units of Government
Narcotics Control Assistance (NCAP); (Federal).	32	\$6,822,252	\$6,500 to \$1,172,750	Eligible for 36 months of funding in 12-month intervals.	First and Second 12-Month Grants - 25% Final 12-Month Grant - 75%	State Agencies and Local Units of Government



# VICTIM/WITNESS SERVICES PROGRAM

The PCCD's Victim/Witness Services Program is founded in two legislative acts promoting the recognition of victim rights and the provision of essential services: state Act 1984-96, passed on June 30, 1984; and the federal Victims of Crime Act, passed on October 12, 1984.

## STATE ACT 1984-96

On June 30, 1984, Pennsylvania enacted its first victim's Bill of Rights and established a grant and technical assistance program within the PCCD to develop services for victims and witnesses of crime. The program was created in response to the issues raised by victim advocates and supported by a number of studies at the local, state and national levels that documented the problems and needs experienced by crime victims. These studies found that when a person becomes a victim, involvement with the criminal justice system can become as traumatic as the crime itself. Often, the result of such treatment is the reluctance of the victim to report criminal activity in the future.

The legislative intent of Act 96 recognizes the importance of victim cooperation in law enforcement efforts and directs that victim rights be protected by police, prosecutors and judges in a manner no less vigorous than that exercised over protections for the accused. Specifically, the Bill of Rights provides for the following:

- ▶ The right to have included in any presentence report information concerning the effect that the crime committed by the defendant has had upon the victim, including any physical or psychological harm or financial loss suffered by the victim, to the extent that such information is available from the victim or other sources.
- ▶ The right to have restitution ordered as a condition of probation whenever feasible.
- ▶ Upon request of the victim of a feloniously assaultive crime, the right

to be promptly informed by the district attorney whenever the assailant is to be released on parole, furlough, or any other form of supervised or unsupervised release from full incarceration.

Further, the following basic services are to be provided by district attorneys and other criminal justice agencies, with technical assistance and grant support from PCCD.

1. Notification services, such as:
  - a. information concerning financial assistance and other social services available as a result of being a victim of crime;
  - b. in order to save the victim an unnecessary trip to court, notification that a court proceeding to which they have been subpoenaed will not go on as scheduled; and
  - c. notification of the final disposition of the case.
2. Protection services, including:
  - a. protection from harm and threats of harm arising out of their cooperation with law enforcement and prosecution efforts; and
  - b. provision of a secure waiting area during court proceedings that does not require them to be in close proximity to defendants and families and friends of defendants.
3. Procedures for the expedited return by law enforcement officials of that personal property of victims which is held for prosecutorial purposes.
4. Services related to the rights of victims under the Bill of Rights.
5. Other services as defined by the Commission.

The grants authorized under the program are financed by a penalty assessment on convicted offenders. Under the Act, each offender convicted of a Crimes Code or Drug Act offense is required to pay \$5.00 in costs into a special non-lapsing fund to be used by the PCCD to administer its grant and technical assistance program. This penalty assessment now generates just under \$1 million each year.

In administering the Victim/Witness Services Program, the PCCD established a Victim Services Advisory Committee to recommend policy with respect to the guidelines and procedures for implementing the grant and technical assistance program and to advise the Commission on general victim services issues. Comprised of broad representation from the criminal justice system and community-based victim services agencies, the Committee was initially created in December 1983 to assess efforts being made at that time to meet victim needs and to make recommendations to improve those efforts.

As part of meeting that initial mandate, the Committee developed a set of comprehensive service standards entitled, "Fair Treatment for Victims and Witnesses of Crime: An Action Strategy for Pennsylvania," intended to encourage local development and to define the services that victims and witnesses should receive. These standards address each component of the criminal justice system, as well as those of a model comprehensive victim service agency.

## **FEDERAL VICTIMS OF CRIME ACT**

On October 12, 1984, the federal Victims of Crime Act (VOCA) was enacted to provide needed financing for direct victim services, including crisis intervention, emergency and court-related services. VOCA was reauthorized in November 1988 for an additional six years. Through this legislation, Pennsylvania receives an annual appropriation for victim assistance programming. The appropriation for 1988-89 was \$1.54 million. As the agency charged with administering the federal Victim

Assistance Program, the PCCD awards grants and provides technical assistance for the development and expansion of victim service agencies, with priority given to those agencies which serve the victims of sexual assault, domestic violence, child abuse and other violent crimes.

## **GRANTS**

The mechanism used to channel federal and state victim/witness assistance awards to the local level is the county policy board, comprised of representatives of criminal justice and social service agencies. Prior PCCD research on victim services in Pennsylvania had indicated considerable disparity between counties regarding the availability of victim services. In order to adjust for these differing needs and to maximize the cost-effective delivery of the remaining services, the PCCD relies greatly on recommendations of these county policy boards regarding dollar allocations. Given the broad spectrum of support which victims may require, the policy board ensures that local needs are addressed in both a comprehensive and coordinated fashion. The board must submit a single county-wide plan which identifies the available and needed services and proposes a plan for closing the gaps in the service delivery system. The PCCD's comprehensive victim/witness service standards are used as a guide for assessing needs under Act 96, with the federal guidelines controlling VOCA initiatives.

Three factors were adopted to allocate dollars fairly to the counties: population, target crimes (murder, rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary and arson) and victim penalty assessment collections. The rationale for these factors is as follows: population offers an indication of a county's potential service demand; target crimes provide the best indication of the types of victimizations that are most likely to require services; and the collections factor rewards those counties which perform well in collecting the revenue used to finance the program.

While not addressed in the Act, the PCCD was sensitive to the possibility of simply replacing the existing public and private financial support for victim services with state-funded dollars. In order to maximize the impact of the Act, a policy was adopted that requires that existing public appropriations be maintained. The federal program guidelines articulate a similar position on non-supplantation.

In March 1985, the first state-funded grants were awarded to 12 of the larger counties in the Commonwealth and by March of the following year, a total of 43 counties were participating in the program. Program statistics for 1989 show that 53 counties will receive state-funded victim/witness grant monies for a total of \$1,047,384.

In keeping with the intent of Act 96, the predominant activities that are reflected in the county program plans are projects which focus attention on the interaction between the victims and the criminal justice system, primarily through the employment of a victim/witness coordinator. Thirty-nine counties have coordinators who provide a wide array of services including: notification services (i.e., case scheduling, community services availability, opportunity for input on the handling of a case, and case status/disposition/parole information) and assistance with victims' compensation claims, restitution recovery, expedited property return and victim impact statements. Other notable service initiatives include: the expansion of community-based services from specialized (i.e., sexual assault, domestic violence) to comprehensive (i.e., providing crisis intervention, counseling and support to other violent crime victims); the establishment of separate waiting facilities for victims and witnesses who must testify in court; and educational/training programs designed to sensitize criminal justice professionals on victim needs.

In June 1986, the first VOCA grants were awarded. Program statistics for 1988-89 indicate that 113 projects in 57 counties are receiving federal VOCA funding. These

projects are designed to support direct services, including victim hotlines, crisis intervention, counseling, accompaniment to police, medical and court facilities, and auxiliary services such as shelter, transportation and child care. Of the \$1.62 million awarded, 88% of the funding was for additional program staff, 9% for operational support, 2% for auxiliary services and the balance for other types of program support.

## TRAINING

As the Victim Services Program matured over the past several years, a need for statewide training was recognized. The PCCD emphasizes training for the purpose of strengthening the skills of victim services providers and increasing the sensitivity of others associated with victim concerns. An annual victim/witness conference has been held beginning in 1986. The most recent was held in Philadelphia from November 2-4, 1988. With over 85 participants, the conference agenda included the following topics: Restitution/Victim Impact Statements; Program Management; Sexual Assault and Domestic Violence Programs; Volunteer Development; Interpersonal Skills; Implementation of Older Adults Protective Services Act; Criminal Justice Trends; and other related victim service subjects. The highlight of the conference was a panel discussion which utilized a hypothetical case scenario to demonstrate what happens to a victim from the start to the end of the criminal justice system. Also, an entertaining dramatic presentation on elderly issues was made by the Full Circle Intergenerational Theatre Group from the Temple University Institute on Aging.

The PCCD sponsored regional workshops during 1988 on Child Abuse and Crime Victim's Compensation. The Child Abuse Workshop focused on the child abuse experience from the viewpoint of interactions with the psychological, medical, legal and social service systems. The Crime Victim's Compensation Workshop was held in conjunction with the Crime Victim's Compensation Board for the dual purposes

of assisting victim service providers in the proper handling of compensation claims for their clients and for providing input to Board staff concerning problems being experienced in the field.

The PCCD staff also participate in other training programs, including training given to various organizations such as the Pennsylvania District Attorneys Association and the Pennsylvania Conference of State Trial Judges. In addition, staff regularly participate in Victim Rights Week ceremonies which recognize the importance of victims' rights throughout Pennsylvania and the United States.

### **TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE**

The PCCD staff provides technical assistance in a variety of forms, from advice on dealing with local victim/witness problems to working with local policy boards on the strategies for service delivery.

During the program's formative years (1985-1986), extensive assistance was given by staff to numerous counties on techniques for assessing victim/witness services and developing program plans. Staff traveled throughout the state and met with local policy boards to explain the intent of the VOCA legislation and the guidelines for the program and to facilitate the local decision-making process. Currently, staff continues to perform this function and are called upon to assist non-participating counties that are interested in starting state-funded victim services programs or are seeking federal VOCA monies. At the present time, since the majority of the counties have had programs for several years, the staff emphasis has shifted to recognizing and transferring the positive attributes from stronger to weaker programs and, thereby, strengthening the entire state program. Also, staff routinely conduct monitoring visits to state-funded programs to determine whether the projects are meeting the objectives stated in the grant contracts and to assist in overcoming any obstacles to achieving those objectives.

Another form of technical assistance provided by the PCCD is the role it performs by serving as a clearinghouse on victim issues. Numerous resource materials are maintained by PCCD and the staff stay in close contact with the National Organization for Victim Assistance (NOVA), which is, itself, a valuable additional resource.

### **POLICY ANALYSIS/RESEARCH**

Beyond the administration of the grant program and the technical assistance function, Victim Services staff conduct research and provide analyses on a variety of victim/witness topics. The staff are also frequently called upon for input on pending legislation for victim-related reforms. In addition, an on-going responsibility involves the continued monitoring of the penalty assessments which underwrite the state's Victim/Witness Services Grant and Technical Assistance Program in order to align the program's financial liability with anticipated income. Efforts are currently underway to develop options for enhancing penalty assessment revenue, and they include: 1) conferring with criminal justice officials on the importance of collections; and 2) examining the feasibility of increasing the costs per conviction or the scope of offenses for which the assessment is imposed. The need to enhance revenue is underscored by the number of counties that are interested in providing services and the constraints that this level of participation places on meeting the needs in individual programs.

### **FUTURE DIRECTIONS**

The long-term goal of the Victim/Witness Services Program is to achieve maximum compliance with PCCD service standards in the greatest number of counties state-wide. The policy boards created under this program will continue to play a critical role in local victim/witness service development. To encourage continued implementation of the standards and provision of quality victim services, staff will continue on-site monitoring of programs and meet with policy board chairs to

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assess the current status of service levels. Technical assistance to the project directors to enhance the victim service capacity of the funded programs will be an emphasis of the on-site staff visits.

Given the importance of the collection of the penalty assessment against offenders in order to support the state-funded program, the PCCD will continue to monitor the level of revenue collected. Counties will be encouraged to make serious efforts to collect this important fee.

The most important priority will be to develop viable options to enhance the state fund and obtain legislative support

to implement the collection of additional revenues. Fund enhancement is essential if Pennsylvania is to improve services for victims and witnesses of crime. In state Fiscal Year 1987-88, the revenue collected from penalty assessments totalled \$940,856. This money is distributed between 78 projects located in 53 counties. The county programs predominantly use their allocation to pay staff salaries (the majority of programs only have part-time staff) and operating expenses. In order for these county programs to fully comply with established service standards, additional funding will be required. The PCCD will be fully researching the alternatives for fund enhancement.

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# JUVENILE JUSTICE AND DELINQUENCY PREVENTION

How to effectively and efficiently manage the Commonwealth's juvenile offenders has been the focus of the PCCD's Juvenile Justice Program since the 1974 passage of the federal Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (JJDP) Act, as amended. The Act encourages community-based programming for the treatment and prevention of juvenile delinquency as an alternative to institutionalization. The mandates of the Act include: "deinstitutionalization" of status offenders (juveniles charged with offenses that would not be considered crimes if committed by adults), "separation" of juveniles from adults in both jail and correctional lock-ups, and the physical "removal" of juveniles from facilities that house adult criminal offenders.

Pennsylvania is currently considered by the federal Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) to be in full compliance with the deinstitutionalization and separation mandates of the Act. Pennsylvania is, at present, concentrating on developing alternatives to police lock-ups for juvenile offenders in an attempt to achieve compliance with the recent federal jail removal regulations that focus on lock-ups.

The PCCD's efforts with respect to the mandates of the JJDP Act were greatly facilitated by two pieces of state legislation. In 1976, Act 148 was passed. This Act revised the state financial reimbursement schedule for county children and youth services. Through Act 148, reimbursement incentives were offered to counties to provide youth services in the least restrictive environment deemed appropriate. Community-based alternatives receive a higher level of state reimbursement than institutional services under the provisions of Act 148. This state legislation encouraged counties to utilize community-based alternatives wherever appropriate and thus greatly facilitated the state's progress in meeting the deinstitutionalization and separation mandates of the federal legislation.

Pennsylvania's official response to the federal JJDP Act was Act 41 of 1977, which amended the state's Juvenile Act. The Commission and its Juvenile Advisory Committee worked closely with key legislators and advocacy groups to encourage the passage of Act 41. This state legislation decriminalized status offenses, making it unlawful to place status offenders in delinquency facilities or to securely detain status offenders. This legislation also made it unlawful to place juveniles in adult facilities. Thus, in essence, the state's Act 41 paralleled the mandates of the federal legislation and resulted in Pennsylvania meeting the deinstitutionalization and separation mandates of the federal Act in far less time than would otherwise have been required.

These significant changes in the Commonwealth's juvenile justice system are, in part, attributable to the active involvement of PCCD's Juvenile Advisory Committee (JAC), which is a gubernatorially-appointed board currently comprised of 16 individuals representing private service providers, elected officials, private citizens, attorneys, and county/state juvenile justice professionals. Through the JAC, the PCCD administers the 1974 federal JJDP Act, as amended, and coordinates programming with state agencies such as the Department of Public Welfare, the Juvenile Court Judges' Commission, and others to form and actualize the Commonwealth's policy on juvenile justice. The Committee continues to work diligently to maintain compliance with the initial requirements of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act, to achieve compliance with federal jail/lock-up removal regulations, and to develop new program areas to meet the needs of the juvenile justice and youth services systems and the clients they serve.

At quarterly meetings, the JAC considers current juvenile justice issues, drafts system improvement plans, and formulates recommendations to the PCCD regarding

juvenile justice subgrant applications. During the past ten years, approximately \$40 million has been awarded by the PCCD in the form of subgrants to state, county and private agencies for advancements in juvenile justice.

## GRANTS - PRIORITIES AND PROCESS

The early years of the Juvenile Advisory Committee were spent supporting the PCCD's activity with the Legislature and other state agencies in establishing and fulfilling Act 41 mandates. In recent years, attention has been focused on the development of programs designed to (1) improve Pennsylvania's juvenile justice system; (2) treat serious/violent/habitual juvenile offenders; and (3) involve the families of delinquents in the rehabilitation treatment process. The funding priorities over the years have reflected these respective funding emphases.

In 1986, the JJDP Act's funding priorities planning process was modified to include three regional meetings that were held in Pittsburgh, Philadelphia and Harrisburg. Those in attendance included representatives from county juvenile courts/probation, county children and youth agencies, private treatment providers, schools, police, drug and alcohol treatment providers, local officials, county district attorney offices, county MH/MR agencies, state agencies, JAC members and the PCCD staff. In addition, a priorities survey of 350 participants was conducted. The results of the priorities survey plus the input obtained from the regional meetings provided the basis for developing the 1986 funding priorities of the Serious/Violent/Habitual Juvenile Offender and Family-Focused Treatment/Prevention. Regional priorities planning meetings will be held at least once every three years to correspond with the planning activities for the initial year of the federal three-year juvenile justice and delinquency prevention planning cycle.

During the past three years, the PCCD has encouraged the development and imple-

mentation of specialized treatment programs for the serious juvenile offender. County-based juvenile aftercare projects, intensive probation supervision, and counseling services to meet the needs of the serious juvenile offender have been funded by the PCCD. Through a cooperative effort between the PCCD and the Juvenile Court Judges' Commission (JCJC), a total of eight aftercare probation programs and 11 intensive probation programs were funded by the PCCD for two years. Third and successive year funding for these programs will be provided by JCJC. In all of the 14 participating counties, these intensive probation programs have reduced institutional placements by at least 10% and have achieved at least a 10% reduction in the average length of stay for placements. Both of these reductions resulted in cost savings for the counties involved.

In addition to publicly-operated aftercare programs, PCCD funds were awarded to a privately-operated residential treatment facility (George Junior Republic) to establish aftercare/family therapy programs in Allegheny, Philadelphia and Montgomery Counties. These programs have resulted in a one-month to three-month reduction in the average length of institutional placement for youths in placement from these counties.

In the last three years, the PCCD has also encouraged the use of specialized staff-secure (as opposed to physically secure) community-based residential programs for juvenile offenders as an alternative to institutional placement. Recently, a privately-operated group home for serious delinquents with special mental health treatment needs who do not require a mental health placement has been funded. Additionally, several privately-operated group homes for serious delinquents who do not require institutionalization have been established via PCCD funding and continued with local funding. Such programs have proven to be cost-effective for the targeted youths.

The PCCD has also utilized JJDP funds to support juvenile offender projects which

impact upon issues other than those in the juvenile justice area. Funding has been provided to implement juvenile restitution programs and related programs which impact on the victim services area from the juvenile perspective.

Other juvenile justice activities undertaken by the PCCD involve the making of on-site monitoring visits to grant recipients; the annual monitoring of detention facilities and secure care facilities to ensure compliance with existing state and federal legislative requirements; the provision of supportive services for the Department of Public Welfare, Juvenile Court Judges' Commission and county probation departments; and the establishment of a Compliance Monitoring Advisory Committee which oversees Pennsylvania's federally-required compliance monitoring activities and recommends related system improvement strategies to the PCCD's Juvenile Advisory Committee.

A listing of the projects receiving grant assistance during the period July 1986 to December 1988, accompanied by a very brief description of each project, begins on page 41 of this Report. Additional information pertaining to these projects can be obtained by contacting the PCCD.

## **TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE COORDINATION**

Besides providing funding assistance for select juvenile programs, the PCCD also provides technical assistance to counties. For example, in 1984, the PCCD helped Montgomery County officials identify the problems related to the issue of status offenders who violate valid court orders. The PCCD staff searched and analyzed programmatic and legislative remedies to this status offender problem and provided a report to the county officials.

Based on a review of the status offender situation in Montgomery County and the problems identified by the PCCD staff and Montgomery County representatives, the PCCD staff recommended that: (1) Montgomery County develop a standardized risk and

needs assessment tool which could be utilized to identify potential problem status offenders as early as possible; and (2) the county explore the feasibility of establishing a staff-secure facility for high-risk status offenders. Montgomery County pursued these recommendations and opened a shelter program which assists in addressing the needs of high-risk status offenders.

During the past two years, the PCCD has continued to encourage interagency programming. Joint training initiatives involving the PCCD, the Department of Public Welfare and the Juvenile Court Judges' Commission have been undertaken. Conferences concerning the "Serious Youthful Offender," "Juvenile Offenders with Mental Health Problems," and the "Juvenile Sex Offender" have been conducted with PCCD programmatic assistance and funding. In addition, jointly administered counseling and treatment methods have been implemented with PCCD funds. Interagency treatment programming, management information systems, and school climate projects have been developed as a result of PCCD-funded pilot projects of these types.

## **POLICY ANALYSIS/RESEARCH**

In 1985, the PCCD funded a one-year research effort designed to discern the effectiveness of treatment interventions with a sample of former juvenile court clients processed in Dauphin County in the 1960s. The report of the findings from this research suggested that a positive rehabilitation experience, which carried into adulthood, was associated with (among other things) an earlier career adjudication. Follow-up research which replicated the Dauphin County research design was undertaken via PCCD funding in 1987. The findings from this research showed the reverse of the Dauphin County findings. Among the Erie County sample, non-adjudication for a first offense tended to be associated with positive rehabilitation and positive adult outcome. Further replication of this research in additional counties may be required to obtain the type of information



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necessary to increase the ability of Pennsylvania juvenile courts to make more cost-effective treatment decisions.

In 1987 and 1988, an examination of the feasibility of establishing a psychological test protocol to assess juvenile offenders' responses to treatment was undertaken via PCCD funding. To date, this examination has yielded positive results and the psychological test is currently being verified through field testing.

Also, in 1988, the Pennsylvania Juvenile Court Judges' Commission established the Pennsylvania Juvenile Detention Task Force to examine the role of detention in Pennsylvania's juvenile justice system and to make recommendations concerning any needed changes regarding detention. The PCCD staff participated in this Task Force and have worked with the Juvenile Detention Centers' Association of Pennsylvania to identify critical detention issues and to formulate recom-

mendations relative to these issues. The report of the Task Force should be presented to the Juvenile Court Judges' Commission early this Fall.

## **FUTURE DIRECTIONS**

Currently, the PCCD's Juvenile Advisory Committee and Juvenile Justice Program staff are involved in implementing Pennsylvania's FY-1988 Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (JJDP) Plan and related funding priorities, which emphasize the types of programs noted previously. In addition, planning is underway for the development of the FY-1989 JJDP Plan and the establishment of funding priorities. Technical assistance in technology transfer strategies is planned for the immediate future for such initiatives as treatment outcomes research and treatment response assessment. This assistance will be designed to maximize benefits/improvements to Pennsylvania's juvenile justice system.

# JUSTICE ASSISTANCE ACT

The Pennsylvania Commission on Crime and Delinquency administers the Justice Assistance Act (JAA) of 1984 which establishes a state grant program to assist state and local governments in carrying out programs which "offer a high probability of improving the functions of the criminal justice system, with special emphasis on violent crime and serious offenders."

The JAA program requires a 50% cash match, construction projects are prohibited and funds may not be used for land acquisition. Furthermore, the funds may not be used for routine equipment purchases or personnel costs unless they are integral to a specific project. In addition, private agencies are ineligible for direct awards under the JAA program; however, JAA funds that are awarded to a public agency may be used to sub-contract with a private agency.

In order to effect significant statewide improvements through the funds available under the JAA Block Grant Program, the PCCD decided to concentrate funds in no more than three or four of the 18 eligible program purposes. Three tentative priority areas were selected and a statewide announcement was then mailed to gain the reactions of state, county and local officials and to solicit their suggestions for other priorities.

More than 600 copies of the JAA program announcement were mailed to appropriate state agency heads, state correctional administrators, private criminal justice associations, criminal justice educational departments, county commissioners, president judges, wardens, chief adult and juvenile probation officers, and district attorneys and public defenders. Recognizing the role of the Philadelphia Criminal Justice Coordinating Commission (CJCC) with its membership encompassing the major criminal justice department heads in the City, one survey was also sent to Philadelphia's mayor, who serves as Chairman of the CJCC, in order

to obtain a city-wide response. Copies were also mailed to the criminal justice departments in Allegheny and Delaware Counties for their reaction. At the local level, police chiefs in over 200 of the larger police departments in Pennsylvania received copies. At the same time, the announcement was published in the official gazette of the Commonwealth--the Pennsylvania Bulletin--in an effort to reach other audiences.

The response to the JAA program announcement provided general concurrence with the three program areas that had been tentatively identified: reducing prison and jail overcrowding; identifying, apprehending and prosecuting career criminals; and conducting drug prevention activities. In addition, responses suggested that criminal justice training needed to be included as a priority area. This was done. Then, in December 1986, the PCCD decided to provide funding for significant and innovative projects which fell outside of these four priority areas. Thereby, a fifth category of information systems and crime analysis was established. Later, in March 1987, the PCCD decided that the limited JAA funds should no longer be used to fund new programs for the treatment of drug-dependent offenders because these programs were now eligible for funding under the new federal Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1986.

## GRANT PROGRAMS

The following are brief descriptions of the five program areas that were established.

### A. Prison and Jail Overcrowding Program

The PCCD was acutely aware of the crowding problems that exist in both the state prisons and county jails. First priority was directed at local-level jail crowding, although state-level projects would

also be considered. The PCCD's County Jail Technical Assistance Program and the Alternative Housing Program were and remain the key elements of this intensive effort.

On-site technical assistance works on the premise that jail overcrowding is a "system" problem and is not solely the jail administrator's problem. The satisfactory resolution of the crowding problem requires the involvement and commitment of all county criminal justice officials and agencies. Each county requesting technical assistance is required to organize a policy team comprised of key criminal justice and county administration officials who have the authority to set policy and implement needed changes. The team's cooperation is the key to the success of this program, which usually requires at least six months on-site assistance.

A comprehensive description of the Jail Overcrowding Technical Assistance effort can be found beginning on page 6 of this Report.

### **B. Career Criminals Program**

The PCCD recognized that a consistent problem in dealing with the career criminal is having adequate information in order to be able to identify particular individuals as those with extensive criminal records. This fact was corroborated several years ago in the PCCD's Career Criminal Task Force Research Report, which cited difficulty in conducting studies on the career criminal problem mainly due to the inability to obtain timely access to complete criminal history data. Based upon these findings, the Task Force concluded that police/prosecutor ability to readily identify offenders as career criminals at the local level--the heart of any career criminal effort--was suffering from various inadequacies. While improvements have been made over the last few years in fingerprint reporting and reporting of court disposition data which contribute to more complete data being available at the

prosecution stage, access to the information at time of arrest still presents a problem. Eight projects designed to improve the functioning of the criminal justice system, with emphasis on persons with a history of serious criminal conduct, have been successfully implemented. They include the Philadelphia Police Department's "Habitual Serious Juvenile Offender Project" and the "Repeat Offender Program"; the Philadelphia District Attorney's "Juvenile Habitual Offender Unit" and the "Expansion of the Qualifying Criteria for the Career Criminal Unit"; the Bensalem Township Police Department's "Career Criminal Unit"; the Pennsylvania State Police's "Automated Fingerprint Identification System-Feasibility Study"; the Philadelphia Defender Association's "Juvenile Special Defense Unit"; and the Harrisburg Police Department's "Expansion of the Career Criminal Unit."

### **C. Drug Prevention Program**

Initially, attention was focused upon the fact that drug trafficking occurring within the state's smaller jurisdictions was not receiving adequate attention. Investigative activity was centered in the larger metropolitan areas, was frequently tied to organized crime figures, and often involved the combined efforts of local, state and federal law enforcement agencies. It was thought the drug dealers operating in the smaller urban and the rural communities had developed a sense of "immunity" as they realized that the local police did not possess the resources to combat drug trafficking activities within their communities. However, after extensive study and debate that kept in mind the limited funding that was available, the PCCD determined that its emphasis in the drug area should be one of promoting: (1) the development and employment of drug abuse prevention programming; (2) efforts at mobilizing community groups to raise the awareness of the local community regarding the dangers of drug use and abuse; and (3) other strategies which are thought to be effective in reducing the demand for drugs. The following projects were

supported: Philadelphia's "Drug Prevention in North Philadelphia" and "Neighborhood Drug Prevention and Education" and the Departments of Education, Health and Public Welfare "Comprehensive Drug and Alcohol Prevention/Intervention Program."

#### **D. Criminal Justice Training Program**

Based upon information collected in 1985 from various state agencies and professional associations involved in the provision of criminal justice training, it became apparent to the PCCD that existing training resources were inadequate for meeting all of the system's educational needs. While many organizations had mandatory entry-level and continuing education requirements, others operated with only the most rudimentary training programs or had no formalized instructional capabilities whatsoever. Even in those disciplines where basic training was routinely available, many organizations were unable to provide the training required to maintain the proficiency of their personnel. Furthermore, beyond these concerns was a recognized shortage of training opportunities which were interdisciplinary or cross-component in nature.

Realizing that the issues surrounding the system's training needs were both complex and multi-dimensional, a Criminal Justice Training Task Force was established to serve as a formal mechanism for facilitating both systemic and component-specific improvements in this critical area. Composed of interested Commission members and representatives from law enforcement, judicial and correctional components, as well as professional educators, the Task Force commands a unique position that allows it to look beyond the day-to-day problems affecting individual training providers and to consider training issues from a more system-wide perspective. Their charge has been to identify in-service and specialized training needs; to establish priorities for PCCD's JAA supported training activities; to assure that these projects augment and are

coordinated with existing criminal justice training efforts in the Commonwealth; and to contract for specific training projects which address criminal justice system needs.

In administering the criminal justice training initiative, the Task Force has fulfilled its mandates through both research and the funding of specific projects designed to address one or more of the system's identified deficiencies. Through this two-pronged process, the Task Force has been able to identify a variety of training needs and, in concert with governmental and private sector providers, develop and present the specialized instructional programs necessary to overcome these problem areas.

As part of its efforts to identify systemic and component-specific training needs, the Task Force undertook the first ever examination of the status of criminal justice training within the Commonwealth. Entitled "Criminal Justice Training in Pennsylvania: A Status Report," this research report provides an assessment of current training mandates as they affect the various occupations and skill levels within the system. Additionally, the document compares current state training practices to identified national standards and discusses the impact discretionary training resources have in assisting government agencies in meeting the continuing education needs of their personnel. Since its publication in 1987, the report has been used by the PCCD and other training providers to assist in developing training initiatives and it serves to ensure that newly developed programs do not duplicate existing services.

Complementing this research effort, the Task Force, utilizing a combination of state agencies and private contractors, has provided more than a dozen training projects to meet specialized or multi-component training needs within the system. While the focus of these projects has varied based upon the particular needs of the clientele, the Task Force has consistently endeavored to ensure that its

JAA training activities create lasting results within the criminal justice system by developing course materials, guidebooks, curricula, or other documentation suitable for future replication. Concurrent with this strategy, the Task Force has focused on facilitating the development of training opportunities in those instances where existing resources have been unable to meet recognized needs and on fostering greater coordination among training providers as a means of reducing duplication of effort.

Examples of programs which the criminal justice training initiative fostered during 1987/88 include: in-service and specialized training programs for district attorneys and assistant prosecutors conducted by the Pennsylvania District Attorneys Institute; specialized cross-component training on child abuse investigation procedures from the Office of Attorney General; specialized management and operations-related courses for juvenile detention facility staff conducted by the Juvenile Detention Center Administrators; peer-to-peer technical assistance and police executive training from the Department of Community Affairs; cross-component instruction for police and prosecutors on organized crime and racketeer investigations from the Pennsylvania Crime Commission; and creation of a criminal justice cooperative training network for the City of Philadelphia.

#### **E. Information Systems and Crime Analysis**

It was evident that the efficient management of information systems, the improvement of police field operations and the use of crime analysis techniques are essential if criminal justice agencies are to operate effectively. The PCCD focused upon strengthening the manager's position by helping to establish a system which addressed workload distribution, management analysis and staff responsiveness to established policies. Such a system would provide rapid and accurate files storage, access and recall; better

and more complete information upon which to base decisions; analytical and statistical data for administration and research; increased productivity and effectiveness; improved staff and resource management; and the rapid and convenient exchange of information with other organizations. Furthermore, the PCCD wanted to help resolve the dilemma of police priorities and proper utilization of scarce resources through a more systematic approach to the planning and integration of the delivery of police services. The PCCD looked to projects to stimulate not only innovative managerial and operational systems, but also data collection, analysis and decision-making that could then be used to encourage the development of new and innovative efforts that require analysis and planning skills. The PCCD supported Allegheny County's "Integrated Criminal Information System"; the Pennsylvania State Police's "A Practical Evaluation of an Electronic Device for Producing a 10-Point Fingerprint Card"; the Philadelphia Police Department's "Commonwealth Law Enforcement Network/Philadelphia Crime Information Center Interface"; the Philadelphia District Attorney's "Juvenile Charging Unit"; the PCCD/SEARCH, Inc. "Pennsylvania Law Enforcement Management Information Systems"; the State College Borough's "Model Police Productivity and Crime Analysis System"; and the Chester County District Attorney's "Crime Analysis Unit."

#### **MONITORING**

An aggressive monitoring program is employed to accomplish four objectives. First, to assist and guide the applicants in successfully implementing their respective projects; second, to ensure compliance with applicable federal and state regulations and any special conditions contained in the grant awards; third, to learn from the efforts of these applicants so that future applicants can be alerted to potential problem areas; and fourth, to identify projects that can be successfully replicated. The program

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is comprised of a combination of on-site visits and the detailed analyses of the required reports that are submitted.

A listing of the JAA projects that were funded during the period July 1986 to December 1988, accompanied by a brief description of each project, begins on page 38 of this Report. Additional information concerning these projects can be obtained by contacting the PCCD.

## **FUTURE DIRECTIONS**

The Justice Assistance Act Block Grant Funding Program received reduced funding in federal FY-1987 and no funds in federal FY-1988. It was expected that supplemental funding for this program would be contained in the 1988 emergency supplemental appropriations bill, but overall budget ceilings prevented passage of that legislation. It was then anticipated that funds would be provided through the pending anti-drug abuse legislation. The Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988 that was signed into law by the President on November 18, 1988 combined for Fiscal Years 1989-1992 the Drug Laws Enforcement Grant Program of the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1986 and the Block Grant Program of the Justice Assis-

tance Act of 1984. The resulting program is entitled the Drug Control and Systems Improvement Formula Grant Program. The PCCD is currently preparing guidelines pertaining to the implementation of this new legislation.

Due to this uncertainty that has surrounded each year's appropriation, 1987 funds were committed primarily to provide second-year support to projects that were begun with 1985 and 1986 JAA allocations. As a result of this commitment to provide continuation support to these successfully operating projects, it appears at this time that a very limited amount of funds will be available in the coming year to develop new JAA initiatives. However, it is anticipated that the Jail Overcrowding Technical Assistance, the Career Criminal, and the Criminal Justice Training initiatives will continue to play important roles in the PCCD's endeavors to provide criminal justice services within the Commonwealth. Although progress has been made in meeting the needs of the Commonwealth's criminal justice system, the PCCD will actively pursue its role in providing advocacy for and financial support of coordinated criminal justice efforts.

# NARCOTICS CONTROL ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

Federal Public Law 99-570, the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1986, was signed into law on October 27, 1986. Subtitle K of the Act, State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance Act of 1986, authorized annual grants to be provided to states for state and local drug control efforts that were to be based on the development of a statewide drug enforcement strategy. Since the passage of this Act, Pennsylvania has received \$7.8 million in federal FY-1987, \$1.8 million in federal FY-1988 and \$4.9 million in federal FY-1989. Furthermore, the federal FY-1989 allocation must now be used to support both the Commission's Narcotics Control Assistance Program (NCAP) and the Justice Assistance Act (JAA) Program since the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988 combined these two programs into the Drug Control and Systems Improvement Grant Program. A more detailed description of JAA activities begins on page 28 of this Report.

The U.S. Department of Justice Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA) administers this grant program for the purpose of assisting states and units of local government in carrying out specific programs which offer a high probability of improving and expanding drug enforcement and treatment efforts. These grants provide additional personnel, equipment, training, technical assistance and information systems for the apprehension, prosecution, adjudication, and detention and rehabilitation of drug offenders.

On December 16, 1986, the Governor designated the PCCD as the state agency responsible for administering the Narcotics Control Assistance Program (NCAP). The PCCD then began to develop a statewide drug law enforcement strategy for submission to BJA. This strategy was to provide the foundation for a sound and effective drug enforcement program in Pennsylvania.

In January 1987, a PCCD management team reviewed the federal guidelines for developing the statewide drug strategy and

placed special emphasis on:

- ▶ Defining and analyzing the drug problem in the Commonwealth.
- ▶ Assessing the drug control efforts in the Commonwealth, including a review of the adequacy of state law related to drug control.
- ▶ Identifying gaps in services.
- ▶ Developing strategies to address the drug problem, including specific program priorities.

The PCCD sponsored a two-day working seminar in February 1987 to assist in the development of this strategy. The seminar pulled together numerous state and local agencies and professional associations that have responsibilities in the drug law enforcement and treatment areas. All participants provided the PCCD with recommendations for improving their efforts. They stressed the necessity of coordinating the efforts of local, state and federal drug enforcement agencies.

Enforcement and intelligence agencies included the Pennsylvania State Police, the Pennsylvania Chiefs of Police Association, the Pennsylvania Crime Commission and the Office of Attorney General. The prosecution segment of the criminal justice system was represented by the Office of Attorney General and the Pennsylvania District Attorneys Association. The perspective of the courts was obtained by interviewing and surveying judges. In addition, the Juvenile Court Judges' Commission provided input regarding the handling of juvenile drug offenders. Correction agencies involved included the Pennsylvania Department of Corrections, local county jails and the Pennsylvania Board of Probation and Parole. Treatment information was obtained from the Department of Health's Office of Drug and Alcohol Programs and the Department of Public Welfare's Office of Children, Youth and

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Families. Furthermore, corrections agencies were also solicited for treatment information since they are responsible for treatment programs operated within correctional facilities. In addition, the criminal justice system of the City of Philadelphia, the state's largest urban area, was also included in this assessment.

On April 8, 1987, the PCCD held a special meeting to review the strategy and recommendations pertaining to the implementation of Pennsylvania's Narcotics Control Assistance Program. The result was the adoption of a statewide strategy that identified priorities and directed that the majority of first-year FFY-1987 funding target the apprehension and prosecution of major drug offenders.

In concert with the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1986, on May 27, 1987, Governor Casey announced the establishment of a Drug Policy Council. The Council is charged with developing an "integrated program of education, enforcement, prevention and treatment in the fight against drug and alcohol abuse" and oversight of the PCCD's administration of the Narcotics Control Assistance Program.

Throughout the continued development of the statewide drug law enforcement strategy, the PCCD worked closely with the Governor's Drug Policy Council, the Pennsylvania Department of Health, and the Department of Education to ensure that the drug law enforcement strategy complemented the drug- and alcohol-related prevention, education and treatment initiatives which were being developed by these agencies under separate sections of the Anti-Drug Abuse Act.

## **GRANTS - PRIORITIES AND PROCESS**

The statewide drug enforcement strategy contains four components that were to be implemented in a two-phased approach. These components are: the apprehension and prosecution of major drug offenders; the supervision and monitoring of drug dependent inmates and parolees; the provision of comprehensive training for

police and prosecutors; and the implementation of countywide drug enforcement/treatment plans. The components were considered interactive and designed to be mutually supportive.

The first phase concentrated upon the development, funding and implementation of projects within the state agencies. It was found that the Office of Attorney General, the Pennsylvania State Police, the Department of Corrections and the Board of Probation and Parole could provide both direct and indirect benefits to local units of government more effectively and economically than if done through numerous local agencies.

At the September 1987 PCCD meeting, state agency initiatives consistent with the statewide drug strategy were approved by the Commission. The Pennsylvania State Police received funding support for three new projects related to narcotics detector dogs, surveillance vans for use in drug investigations, and an upgrading of their existing crime laboratories with state-of-the-art drug analysis equipment and new criminalist positions. Funding support for the Office of Attorney General included establishing a mobile cooperative task force and a statewide financial asset investigation unit. Technical assistance to local prosecutors was also provided. As with the State Police projects, emphasis was placed on providing investigative services to local enforcement agencies.

In addition, the Pennsylvania Board of Probation and Parole received funds to support an intensive parole supervision project for drug dependent clients in Philadelphia and Pittsburgh. Furthermore, a statewide urinalysis project was funded for probationers/parolees throughout the Commonwealth.

Two other state agency projects received support: a drug treatment program within the Pennsylvania Department of Corrections and a community supervision and monitoring program for drug dependent offenders administered by the Pennsylvania Department of Health.



The remainder of the projects funded during the initial year of NCAP were targeted to improving the drug law enforcement and treatment services of county and local units of government. Counties receiving assistance included Allegheny, Berks, Blair, Bucks, Centre, Delaware, Philadelphia and York.

A listing of the grants awarded begins on page 39 and more detailed information concerning any of these projects can be obtained by contacting the PCCD.

The PCCD also set aside a portion of its 1987 NCAP dollars to develop a statewide training strategy aimed at improving the skill levels of police and prosecutors throughout Pennsylvania. This activity is addressed in detail under the section entitled "Drug Law Enforcement Training."

The PCCD staff are currently involved in monitoring 25 projects under NCAP. These on-site visits provide the grant recipient with assistance in any area related to the implementation of the funded project. The PCCD also utilizes these visits to ensure compliance with the provisions of the grant award. Lastly, the monitoring reports provide the Commission, federal officials, and state and local decision-makers with information regarding the effectiveness and impact of these funded projects. This information is vital to the successful replication of projects by other agencies or organizations.

## **TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE/ COORDINATION**

Besides providing funding assistance for various narcotics-related programs, Commission staff also provide technical assistance and coordination to a number of agencies/organizations.

One example is the Commission's role in the coordination of an interagency project designed to impact on the use and abuse of drugs by school-aged children. The PCCD took the lead in working with representatives of the state Departments of Education, Health (Office of Drug and

Alcohol Programs) and Public Welfare (Office of Mental Health) in developing a comprehensive drug and alcohol prevention/intervention model. This model is currently operational in five school districts throughout the Commonwealth. As a result of the PCCD's coordinating role in this area, a new approach to school-based drug prevention/intervention services is now in place and is under consideration for replication in other school districts throughout the state.

Another example of related services was the technical assistance provided by the PCCD to the Office of Attorney General in developing a project to improve the ability of state enforcement agencies to identify, investigate and successfully prosecute those involved in operating clandestine drug labs. The PCCD provided direct technical assistance to the Office of Attorney General in developing the project goals and objectives, the project budget and the priorities of the new unit. The end result was that the Office of Attorney General was successful in obtaining a federal discretionary grant to implement this project.

## **DRUG LAW ENFORCEMENT TRAINING**

As stated previously, Pennsylvania's initial statewide NCAP strategy has focused on the apprehension and prosecution of major drug offenders. Recognizing the nature of criminal behavior associated with drug trafficking and other illegal narcotics activities, it was apparent that a major training effort designed to improve the skills of law enforcement personnel and prosecutors in combatting this type of crime should be conducted.

In formulating its drug law enforcement training, the PCCD realized that state and local law enforcement and prosecutorial personnel should have the requisite knowledge, skills and abilities to effectively investigate and successfully prosecute varying types of narcotics law violators. Based on that premise, the PCCD has endeavored to create specific training programs which enhance the criminal justice

system's capabilities to interdict the importation, manufacture, distribution and sale of controlled substances throughout the state. It was determined that training programs funded under this strategy should provide regional or statewide instruction and should benefit both local government agencies and state-level organizations. To ensure that individual and collective training needs were effectively met, the PCCD established an interagency drug law enforcement planning team and charged it with identifying specific training issues. The planning team included selected criminal justice professional associations representing police executives, local district attorneys and those state agencies with direct involvement in the apprehension and/or prosecution of narcotic offenders.

The team found that virtually each skill level for the police and prosecutors requires training related to investigating or prosecuting illegal narcotics activities. On-going drug training programs were found to be uncoordinated primarily because of the compartmentalization of the state's criminal justice system training community. In addition, a number of cross-component training issues were also identified. It was then determined that a central agency/organization could best manage a statewide training program. The PCCD was designated to perform this function based upon its ability to draw together the various elements of the criminal justice system in order to address cross-component issues and to perform the required unbiased analysis of the drug training issues that were identified.

Administration of the Drug Law Enforcement Training Initiative now rests with the PCCD's Criminal Justice Training Task Force as a major part of its responsibilities to: identify training needs within the criminal justice system; establish priorities for addressing identified problem areas; assure that federally-funded training projects augment and are coordinated with existing system training

efforts; and contract with qualified providers to present specific training projects.

In implementing the narcotics training strategy, the Task Force has adopted a two-component approach involving both short- and long-range activities. The focus of the short-range component has been the development of specific training projects in support of the Office of Attorney General, the State Police, the Crime Commission, the Board of Probation and Parole, and the City of Philadelphia that focus upon existing needs that are of a limited nature. The projects funded have addressed specialized narcotics enforcement interrogation techniques for police; training for state, county and local police in developing and implementing drug monitoring teams for airports and other public transportation facilities; an interdisciplinary program for police and prosecutors examining various enforcement strategies and issues associated with their implementation; specialized programs for state and county probation/parole officers that address the supervision of offenders; and highway drug interdiction training for the Philadelphia Police Department. Although most of these projects were implemented by state-level agencies, all agencies were required to ensure that municipal personnel constituted the majority of the projects' participants.

The Task Force has also initiated long-range activities that are designed to identify narcotics enforcement training requirements for the next several years. The Task Force is now working with the Office of Attorney General, the State Police, the Board of Probation and Parole, the District Attorneys Institute, and the City of Philadelphia to develop this training plan. In some instances, the PCCD will be responsible for development and/or presentation of specific courses identified in this training plan. In most cases, however, the training will be developed and conducted by the agency which identified and substantiated the need.

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## POLICY ANALYSIS/RESEARCH

Although the Commission's initial priorities under NCAP have been in the areas of developing the statewide drug strategy, reviewing concept papers and grant applications, providing technical assistance and coordination services, and developing a statewide training plan, efforts have also been undertaken in the areas of policy analysis and research related to the drug issue.

The PCCD is providing staff support to a national research effort designed to assess the impact of state drug strategies, including individual components of those strategies. During 1988, Commission staff assisted the Consortium for Drug Strategy Impact Assessment in the collection and analysis of data and information related to multi-jurisdictional task forces and drug analysis services provided by crime laboratories. The Consortium is comprised of 15 states and was created to define, collect and analyze information pertaining to the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1986. As a result of the PCCD's work in this area, valuable information will be made available to state and local decision-makers regarding the effectiveness of new and enhanced services, such as the multi-jurisdictional task force and crime laboratory efforts.

## FUTURE DIRECTIONS

It is anticipated that the major emphasis of the Commission's Narcotics Control Assistance Program, now operating under the new title of the Drug Control and Systems Improvement Program, will continue to focus upon updating the statewide drug strategy and its related funding priorities and allocations, completing concept paper and grant application review, conducting on-site monitoring of all funded projects and providing technical assistance to units of government in the development of their new or enhanced drug enforcement efforts. The PCCD will also dedicate a substantial amount of staff time and effort to plan for the effective allocation of available funding. Efforts will be continued regarding the apprehension, prosecution, adjudication, detention and treatment of those involved in the illegal drug trade. However, the Commission recognizes that special attention must be given to the county jail crowding situation and the provision of necessary treatment and counseling for drug dependent offenders.

In addition, the PCCD will continue to assume an important role in the area of drug-related policy analysis/research. Because new drug enforcement efforts are continually being introduced in attempts to counter the problems resulting from increased illegal trafficking, it is imperative that legislative and policy decisions be carefully researched and analyzed prior to final adoption.

# PCCD GRANTS

## JUSTICE ASSISTANCE ACT PROGRAM: CAREER CRIMINAL

**Project Title:** Habitual Serious Juvenile Offender  
**Subgrantee Name:**  
Philadelphia Police Department  
**Award Amount:** \$78,332  
**Project Period:** 01/01/87 - 12/31/87  
**Purpose:** To establish a unit that in coordination with other city agencies investigates and processes for arrest those juveniles designated as habitual serious offenders.

**Project Title:** Juvenile Habitual Offender Unit  
**Subgrantee Name:**  
Philadelphia District Attorney's Office  
**Award Amount:** \$187,497  
**Project Period:** 12/08/88 - 12/07/87  
**Purpose:**  
To establish a program for the prosecution and rehabilitation of chronic juvenile offenders who commit serious and violent crimes.

**Project Title:** Expansion of Career Criminal Unit  
**Subgrantee Name:**  
Harrisburg Police Department  
**Award Amount:** \$35,053  
**Project Period:** 01/15/87 - 01/14/88  
**Purpose:**  
To expand the Career Criminal Unit in cooperation with the Dauphin County District Attorney's Office which hired a full-time Assistant District Attorney to support the program.

**Project Title:** Career Criminal Unit  
**Subgrantee Name:**  
Bensalem Township Police Department  
**Award Amount:** \$28,919  
**Project Period:** 08/31/87 - 03/30/88  
**Purpose:**  
To establish a unit dedicated to identifying, locating and arresting career criminals, with emphasis on the crimes of robbery, burglary and narcotics trafficking.

**Project Title:** Expansion of Qualifying Criteria for Career Criminal Unit  
**Subgrantee Name:**  
Philadelphia District Attorney's Office  
**Award Amount:** \$144,909  
**Project Period:** 10/01/87 - 09/30/89  
**Purpose:**  
To expand the Adult Career Criminal Unit to respond to increased caseload resulting from expanding the qualifying criteria for acceptance into the program to include juvenile adjudications of specified major felonies.

**Project Title:** The Juvenile Special Defense Unit  
**Subgrantee Name:**  
Defender Association of Philadelphia  
**Award Amount:** \$237,072  
**Project Period:** 11/02/87 - 11/30/89  
**Purpose:**  
To establish a defense unit equivalent to the District Attorney's Habitual Offender Unit that is capable of handling serious cases in a sophisticated and cost-efficient manner.

**Project Title:** Repeat Offender Program  
**Subgrantee Name:**  
City of Philadelphia  
**Award Amount:** \$357,358  
**Project Period:** 01/01/88 - 09/30/89  
**Purpose:**  
To establish a unit within the Major Crimes Division that would target persons believed to be committing numerous Part I offenses. The unit also apprehends fugitives and persons wanted on warrants for Part I crimes.

## JUSTICE ASSISTANCE ACT PROGRAM: CRIMINAL JUSTICE TRAINING

**Project Title:** Training for Juvenile Justice and Youth Service Practitioners  
**Subgrantee Name:**  
Center for Juvenile Justice Training and Research  
**Award Amount:** \$20,223  
**Project Period:** 08/01/87 - 02/27/88  
**Purpose:**  
To conduct policy guideline development training for youth care agencies focused on A.I.D.S. and its impact on the juvenile justice system.

**Project Title:** Criminal Justice Cooperative Training Network  
**Subgrantee Name:**  
City of Philadelphia  
**Award Amount:** \$50,000  
**Project Period:** 03/01/87 - 03/31/88  
**Purpose:**  
To develop and present training curricula and video training materials for use by agencies within the Philadelphia criminal justice system.

**Project Title:** Improving Police Performance in Dealing with Elderly Victims  
**Subgrantee Name:**  
County of Delaware  
**Award Amount:** \$8,185  
**Project Period:** 01/04/88 - 01/03/89  
**Purpose:**  
To develop and present training to police personnel to improve their skills in dealing with elderly victims of crime.

**Project Title:** Municipal Police Peer-to-Peer Program  
**Subgrantee Name:**  
Department of Community Affairs  
**Award Amount:** \$91,942  
**Project Period:** 10/01/87 - 09/30/89  
**Purpose:**  
To provide training and on-site technical assistance to local police agencies on topics related to improving the overall management of the agencies.

**Project Title:** Juvenile Detention Training Project  
**Subgrantee Name:**  
Juvenile Detention Centers Association of Pennsylvania  
**Award Amount:** \$52,614  
**Project Period:** 10/01/88 - 09/30/89  
**Purpose:**  
To provide training in operations and management-related subjects to child care, educational and administrative/supervisory personnel employed in county or regional juvenile detention facilities.

**Project Title:** Violence Against Children  
**Subgrantee Name:**  
Office of Attorney General  
**Award Amount:** \$58,552  
**Project Period:** 07/01/88 - 08/30/89  
**Purpose:**  
To develop and present specialized training for law enforcement personnel to improve skills and abilities in investigating cases of child abuse.

**Project Title:** Police Training Project on Act 10 - Probable Cause Arrest  
**Subgrantee Name:**  
Pennsylvania Coalition Against Domestic Violence  
**Award Amount:** \$22,441  
**Project Period:** 08/01/87 - 06/15/88  
**Purpose:**  
To establish a model policy directive on Probable Cause Arrest and to develop and present training to police personnel on responding to domestic violence cases.

**Project Title:** Legal and Criminal Justice Training Project  
**Subgrantee Name:**  
Pennsylvania Coalition Against Rape  
**Award Amount:** 14,487  
**Project Period:** 10/01/87 - 09/30/88  
**Purpose:**  
To provide interdisciplinary training focusing on improving the level of coordination between criminal justice and sexual assault counseling personnel in rural counties.

**Project Title:** Pennsylvania Organized Crime and Racketeering Seminar  
**Subgrantee Name:**  
Pennsylvania Crime Commission  
**Award Amount:** \$11,833  
**Project Period:** 01/01/88 - 12/31/88  
**Purpose:**  
To provide interdisciplinary training to law enforcement investigators and prosecutors on strategic and tactical issues involved in conducting organized crime investigations.

**Project Title:** District Attorneys Institute  
**Subgrantee Name:**  
Pennsylvania District Attorneys Institute  
**Award Amount:** \$19,768  
**Project Period:** 12/01/88 - 09/30/89  
**Purpose:**  
To provide continuing legal education for county prosecutors.

**Project Title:** Drugs and Our Youth Today  
**Subgrantee Name:**  
Pennsylvania Juvenile Officers' Association  
**Award Amount:** \$15,848  
**Project Period:** 07/01/87 - 03/30/88  
**Purpose:**  
To provide interdisciplinary training for police, youth service and school officials on substance abuse prevention and education programs for youth.

## JUSTICE ASSISTANCE ACT PROGRAM: DRUG PREVENTION

**Project Title:** Drug and Alcohol Prevention/Intervention Program  
**Subgrantee Name:**  
Departments of Education/Health/Public Welfare  
**Award Amount:** \$265,528  
**Project Period:** 10/01/88 - 01/31/89  
**Purpose:**  
To establish an interagency project designed to impact on the use and abuse of drugs by school-aged children. A comprehensive drug and alcohol prevention intervention model was developed which is currently operational in five school districts throughout the Commonwealth.

**Project Title:** Drug Prevention/North Philadelphia  
**Subgrantee Name:**  
Philadelphia's Coordinating Office for Drug and Alcohol Programs  
**Award Amount:** \$75,000  
**Project Period:** 01/01/87 - 12/31/88  
**Purpose:**  
To establish a comprehensive program for youths in grades 5 to 8 that is designed to offset substance abuse and criminal involvement.

**Project Title:** Neighborhood Drug Prevention and Education Project  
**Subgrantee Name:**  
Philadelphia's Coordinating Office for Drug and Alcohol Programs  
**Award Amount:** \$29,862  
**Project Period:** 05/01/87 - 06/30/88  
**Purpose:**  
To organize and provide technical assistance to community groups throughout Philadelphia so they can participate effectively in the "Say No To Drugs" campaign.

## JUSTICE ASSISTANCE ACT PROGRAM: PRISON AND JAIL CROWDING

**Project Title:** Female Offenders Program  
**Subgrantee Name:**  
Philadelphia's Criminal Justice Coordinating Office  
**Award Amount:** \$22,500  
**Project Period:** 01/02/87 - 01/01/88  
**Purpose:**

To establish a program for female offenders in Philadelphia patterned after those operating successfully in Allegheny, Dauphin/Cumberland and Lehigh/Northampton Counties. Critical components of the project include job services and supportive counseling, job training and a residential work release facility.

**Project Title:** Prison Overcrowding Project  
**Subgrantee Name:**  
Pennsylvania State Association of County Commissioners (PSACC)  
**Award Amount:** \$48,538  
**Project Period:** 09/21/87 - 09/20/89  
**Purpose:**

To establish a prison overcrowding project coordinator position within the PSACC. This person is responsible for the development, coordination and implementation of member counties' strategies to alleviate county prison overcrowding.

**Project Title:** Parole Plan Advocate  
**Subgrantee Name:**  
Pennsylvania Board of Probation and Parole  
**Award Amount:** \$35,550  
**Project Period:** 07/01/88 - 09/30/89  
**Purpose:**  
To provide increased assistance in the development of approved parole plans for eligible inmates who are beyond their possible release dates.

**Project Title:** Intensive Supervision Programs  
**Subgrantee Name:**  
Philadelphia County/Allegheny County  
**Award Amount:** \$522,874  
**Project Period:** 07/01/87 - 09/30/89  
**Purpose:**  
To offer an option to the courts for sentencing and/or early jail release by providing increased supervision in the community together with the use of community resources.

**Project Title:** Alternative Housing Programs for Work Release and Driving Under the Influence  
**Subgrantee Name:**  
Allegheny County, Berks County, Columbia County, Crawford County, Lawrence County, Lehigh County, Philadelphia Prisons (female), York County, Westmoreland County  
**Award Amount:** \$771,941  
**Project Period:** 07/01/86 - 12/31/89  
**Purpose:**  
To develop county facilities to house non-serious and non-violent offenders. These facilities are alternatives to incarceration in county jails and must augment the current jail capacities.

**Project Title:** Pre-Trial Release Projects  
**Subgrantee Name:**  
Centre County/Northumberland County  
**Award Amount:** \$26,416  
**Project Period:** 04/01/87 - 12/31/89  
**Purpose:**  
To provide safe and cost-effective alternatives to incarceration for pre-trial individuals charged with bailable offenses.

**Project Title:** Jail Population Management Projects  
**Subgrantee Name:**  
Lehigh County, Philadelphia Prisons, Venango County, Westmoreland County, York County  
**Award Amount:** \$138,848  
**Project Period:** 07/01/88 - 12/31/89  
**Purpose:**  
To review admissions, releases, bail charges and status of inmates for the purpose of reducing prison population.

**Project Title:** Institutional Probation Officer Projects  
**Subgrantee Name:**  
Bradford County, Erie County  
**Award Amount:** \$28,394  
**Project Period:** 09/27/86 - 02/29/89  
**Purpose:**  
To reduce the number of days that inmates are detained while pre-sentence investigations are conducted.

## JUSTICE ASSISTANCE ACT PROGRAM: INFORMATION SYSTEMS AND CRIME ANALYSIS

**Project Title:** Integrated Criminal Information System (ICIS)  
**Subgrantee Name:**  
Allegheny County  
**Award Amount:** \$100,000  
**Project Period:** 04/01/87 - 12/31/88  
**Purpose:**  
To extend the ICIS into the City Magistrate Courts and Bail Agency and bring on-line the county district courts not yet on the county computer system.

**Project Title:** Model Police Productivity and Crime Analysis System  
**Subgrantee Name:**  
State College Borough  
**Award Amount:** \$111,248  
**Project Period:** 05/01/87 - 09/30/89  
**Purpose:**  
To provide for operational information systems and workload management systems which improve the effectiveness of criminal justice agencies.

**Project Title:** A Practical Evaluation of an Electronic Device for Producing a 10-Point Fingerprint Card  
**Subgrantee Name:**  
Pennsylvania State Police  
**Award Amount:** \$27,800  
**Project Period:** 05/30/88 - 09/30/89  
**Purpose:**  
To evaluate a device that produces and transmits fingerprint cards from live fingerprints to determine if the resultant product will be compatible with the use of an automated fingerprint identification system.

**Project Title:** Chester County Crime Analysis Unit  
**Subgrantee Name:**  
Chester County District Attorney's Office  
**Award Amount:** \$63,771  
**Project Period:** 10/01/87 - 11/30/89  
**Purpose:**  
To establish a unit in the District Attorney's Office that receives a standardized crime report from each county police department; analyzes that information; and then transmits the results to appropriate police departments by means of bulletins and telephone conferences.

**Project Title:** Philadelphia CLEAN/PCIC Interface  
**Subgrantee Name:**  
Philadelphia Police Department  
**Award Amount:** \$204,505  
**Project Period:** 01/01/87 - 09/30/89  
**Purpose:**  
To accomplish the interface of the Commonwealth Law Enforcement Network (CLEAN) with the Philadelphia Crime Information Center and establishment of Philadelphia's Computerized Criminal Record File which will be available to the CLEAN system for the purpose of rapidly identifying career criminals.

**Project Title:** Juvenile Charging Unit  
**Subgrantee Name:**  
Philadelphia District Attorney's Office  
**Award Amount:** \$110,518  
**Project Period:** 04/01/87 - 03/31/88  
**Purpose:**  
To transfer the juvenile charging function to the District Attorney of Philadelphia to effect an efficient, consistent and objective process by which juveniles are charged.

**Project Title:** Pennsylvania Law Enforcement Management Information Systems  
**Subgrantee Name:**  
Pennsylvania Commission on Crime & Delinquency/SEARCH, Inc.  
**Award Amount:** \$200,000  
**Project Period:** 11/23/88 - 12/23/89  
**Purpose:**  
To develop a microcomputer-based, public domain law enforcement management information system that will provide assistance to small- and medium-sized law enforcement agencies to automate their records, as well as enable their participation in state and national incident-based Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) programs.

## NARCOTICS CONTROL ASSISTANCE PROGRAM: DRUG CONTROL AND ENFORCEMENT

**Project Title:** Surveillance Vans  
**Subgrantee Name:**  
Pennsylvania State Police  
**Award Amount:** \$160,000  
**Project Period:** 10/01/87 - 09/30/89  
**Purpose:**  
To purchase and equip five new surveillance vans for use throughout the Commonwealth.

**Project Title:** Narcotic Detector Dog Program  
**Subgrantee Name:**  
Pennsylvania State Police  
**Award Amount:** \$240,451  
**Project Period:** 10/01/87 - 09/30/89  
**Purpose:**  
To create a canine unit in each of 17 troops capable of conducting drug searches from raids to highway interdiction situations.

**Project Title:** Mobile Cooperative Task Force  
**Subgrantee Name:**  
Pennsylvania Office of Attorney General  
**Award Amount:** \$450,000  
**Project Period:** 10/01/87 - 01/11/89  
**Purpose:**  
To develop multi-jurisdictional task forces in each of the eight regional Bureau of Narcotics Investigation offices.

**Project Title:** Statewide Financial Asset Investigation  
**Subgrantee Name:**  
Pennsylvania Office of Attorney General  
**Award Amount:** \$828,423  
**Project Period:** 10/01/87 - 12/14/89  
**Purpose:**  
To enhance the Attorney General's Financial Investigations Unit's ability to increase the number of in-depth investigations and legal forfeitures against the assets of drug dealers.

**Project Title:** Technical Assistance to Local Prosecutors  
**Subgrantee Name:**  
Pennsylvania Office of Attorney General  
**Award Amount:** \$50,000  
**Project Period:** 10/01/87 - 02/28/89  
**Purpose:**  
To hire a special deputy attorney general to provide technical assistance to local prosecutors in the prosecution of complex drug cases.

**Project Title:** TASC/SCI Pre/Post Release Project  
**Subgrantee Name:**  
Pennsylvania Department of Health  
**Award Amount:** \$53,000  
**Project Period:** 11/01/87 - 08/30/89  
**Purpose:**  
To utilize existing Treatment Alternatives to Street Crime (TASC) sites in cooperation with the State Correctional Institutions (SCIs) for the purpose of identifying offenders with drug problems prior to release and developing a community supervision plan which includes treatment, counseling and urinalysis services.

**Project Title:** Laboratory Drug Identification Service Upgrade

**Subgrantee Name:**  
Pennsylvania State Police  
**Award Amount:** \$657,998  
**Project Period:** 01/01/88 - 02/28/89

**Purpose:**  
To enhance the six state regional crime laboratories' capabilities through the purchase of state-of-the-art equipment to process more quickly all requests for drug analyses.

**Project Title:** Intensive Supervision Drug Project

**Subgrantee Name:**  
Pennsylvania Board of Probation and Parole  
**Award Amount:** \$418,108  
**Project Period:** 01/01/88 - 12/31/88

**Purpose:**  
To create new intensive supervision units in areas of Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, where drug use is rampant and many parolees with drug problems reside.

**Project Title:** Urinalysis Testing Program

**Subgrantee Name:**  
Pennsylvania Board of Probation and Parole  
**Award Amount:** \$178,840  
**Project Period:** 01/01/88 - 09/30/89

**Purpose:**  
To provide for regular and frequent urinalysis screenings for parolees with a history of drug usage.

**Project Title:** Expansion of Therapeutic Communities

**Subgrantee Name:**  
Pennsylvania Department of Corrections  
**Award Amount:** \$305,250  
**Project Period:** 01/01/88 - 06/30/89

**Purpose:**  
To provide for a structured, treatment-intensive and isolated environment for drug-abusing inmates at the Graterford State Correctional Institution.

**Project Title:** County-wide Drug Enforcement Program

**Subgrantee Name:**  
Allegheny County  
**Award Amount:** \$377,983  
**Project Period:** 01/01/88 - 02/28/89

**Purpose:**  
To increase the effectiveness of apprehension/prosecution efforts in the county by increasing manpower, equipment and planning/evaluation resources in the District Attorney's Office and local law enforcement agencies.

**Project Title:** Intervention and Treatment of Offenders/Abusers

**Subgrantee Name:**  
Berks County  
**Award Amount:** \$209,804  
**Project Period:** 01/01/88 - 12/31/88

**Purpose:**  
To establish through the Berks County Prison Society a comprehensive approach addressing the apprehension, prosecution, adjudication, rehabilitation and treatment of drug offenders/abusers in the county.

**Project Title:** Drug Offense Analysis Unit

**Subgrantee Name:**  
Blair County District Attorney's Office  
**Award Amount:** \$55,313  
**Project Period:** 07/01/88 - 06/30/89

**Purpose:**  
To create a Drug Offense Analysis Unit in the District Attorney's Office which acts as a central clearinghouse of information for all police departments within the county.

**Project Title:** Narcotics Investigations Assistance Program

**Subgrantee Name:**  
Bucks County District Attorney's Office  
**Award Amount:** \$131,250  
**Project Period:** 01/01/88 - 05/01/89

**Purpose:**

To provide funding to local police departments through the District Attorney's Office in the form of reimbursement for overtime expenses incurred while investigating narcotics activities within their own jurisdictions.

**Project Title:** Drug Enforcement Assistance Network

**Subgrantee Name:**  
Centre County District Attorney's Office  
**Award Amount:** \$43,538  
**Project Period:** 01/01/88 - 06/30/89

**Purpose:**  
To establish a central point in the District Attorney's Office for the coordination of multi-jurisdictional investigations of local drug activity.

**Project Title:** Electronic Surveillance and Wiretap Equipment

**Subgrantee Name:**  
Chester County District Attorney's Office  
**Award Amount:** \$500,000  
**Project Period:** 07/01/88 - 06/30/89

**Purpose:**  
To refurbish and replenish the wiretapping and electronic surveillance equipment of regional repositories throughout the Commonwealth, with the Chester County District Attorney's Office serving as project coordinator.

**Project Title:** Unified Drug Enforcement, Apprehension and Incarceration Program

**Subgrantee Name:**  
Delaware County District Attorney's Office  
**Award Amount:** \$85,200  
**Project Period:** 02/01/88 - 01/31/89

**Purpose:**  
To create a more structured and coordinated approach among Delaware County's law enforcement agencies toward drug enforcement through the efforts of the District Attorney's Office.

**Project Title:** Drug Abuse Strike Force

**Subgrantee Name:**  
York County District Attorney's Office  
**Award Amount:** \$86,929  
**Project Period:** 01/31/88 - 12/31/88

**Purpose:**  
To establish a specialized unit within the District Attorney's Office for coordinating drug-related investigations and prosecutions within the county.

**Project Title:** Accelerated Pre-Sentence Investigation Program

**Subgrantee Name:**  
Philadelphia Adult Probation/Parole Department  
**Award Amount:** \$144,652  
**Project Period:** 01/01/88 - 12/31/88

**Purpose:**  
To reduce the preparation time of the pre-sentence investigation report on drug offenders by hiring additional probation officers in the Adult Probation/Parole Department.

**Project Title:** Expansion/Security Improvement Program

**Subgrantee Name:**  
Philadelphia  
**Award Amount:** \$253,312  
**Project Period:** 01/01/88 - 03/31/89

**Purpose:**  
To expand a Philadelphia Prison Pre-Trial Release Program facility to house at least 50 additional minimum security drug offenders/abusers.

**Project Title:** Dangerous Drug Offender Unit

**Subgrantee Name:**  
Philadelphia District Attorney's Office  
**Award Amount:** \$530,300  
**Project Period:** 01/01/88 - 06/30/89

**Purpose:**  
To establish a vertical prosecution/investigation unit in the District Attorney's Office which targets the upper-level narcotic trafficker for expedited prosecution.

**Project Title:** Juvenile/Organized Crime Drug Traffickers Control Program

**Subgrantee Name:**  
Philadelphia Police Department  
**Award Amount:** \$1,172,750  
**Project Period:** 01/01/88 - 06/30/89

**Purpose:**  
To purchase needed equipment and to hire additional police personnel to enhance the activities of the Police Department's Narcotics Unit.

**Project Title:** Accelerated Bench Warrant Service

**Subgrantee Name:**  
Philadelphia Pre-Trial Services/Common Pleas Court  
**Award Amount:** \$110,605  
**Project Period:** 01/01/88 - 12/31/88

**Purpose:**  
To reduce the backlog of failure-to-appear warrants for drug defendants by hiring additional investigators within the Pre-Trial Division of the Philadelphia Court of Common Pleas.

**Project Title:** Drug Offender Profile Unit

**Subgrantee Name:**  
Philadelphia District Attorney's Office  
**Award Amount:** \$38,380  
**Project Period:** 01/01/88 - 06/30/89

**Purpose:**  
To establish a unit of two law clerks within the District Attorney's Office which will prepare drug defendant profiles for trial attorneys.

## NARCOTICS CONTROL ASSISTANCE PROGRAM: DRUG LAW ENFORCEMENT TRAINING

**Project Title:** Interdisciplinary Drug Training Program

**Subgrantee Name:**  
City of Philadelphia  
**Award Amount:** \$4,264  
**Project Period:** 05/09/88 - 06/30/88

**Purpose:**  
To provide specialized training to assistant district attorneys from the Dangerous Drug Offender Unit regarding financial investigations in drug cases and to the police department on highway drug interdiction techniques.

**Project Title:** Airport Monitoring Training

**Subgrantee Name:**  
Office of Attorney General  
**Award Amount:** \$18,492  
**Project Period:** 04/15/88 - 06/30/88

**Purpose:**  
To provide training to state and local law enforcement personnel involved in "Airport Monitoring Task Forces" to enhance their abilities to detect illegal activity and apprehend individuals involved in narcotics smuggling or currency violations.

**Project Title:** Drug Investigation Techniques for Local Police

**Subgrantee Name:**  
Office of Attorney General  
**Award Amount:** \$64,910  
**Project Period:** 07/25/88 - 09/30/89

**Purpose:**  
To provide training to municipal law enforcement officers on basic techniques for investigating illegal narcotics trafficking within their jurisdictions.

**Project Title:** Specialized Drug Training Project

**Subgrantee Name:**  
Pennsylvania Board of Probation and Parole  
**Award Amount:** \$36,198  
**Project Period:** 03/07/88 - 08/31/89

**Purpose:**  
To provide a variety of specialized training programs for state parole agents and county probation officers who supervise caseloads comprised of drug offenders/users/abusers.

**Project Title:** Organized Crime Narcotics Enforcement Symposium

**Subgrantee Name:**  
Pennsylvania Crime Commission  
**Award Amount:** \$12,510  
**Project Period:** 04/01/88 - 08/30/89  
**Purpose:**

To provide policymakers from the law enforcement and prosecutive fields with current research regarding narcotics control efforts as a basis for developing and implementing programs in Pennsylvania.

**Project Title:** Interoctec Kinesic Interview Technique Training

**Subgrantee Name:**  
Pennsylvania State Police  
**Award Amount:** \$12,092  
**Project Period:** 04/01/88 - 08/30/88  
**Purpose:**

To provide state and local drug investigators with specialized interview/interrogation techniques training for use in conducting narcotics investigations.

## JUVENILE JUSTICE AND DELINQUENCY PREVENTION PROGRAM

**Project Title:** Residential Mental Health Program

**Subgrantee Name:**  
Alternative Rehabilitation Communities, Inc.  
**Award Amount:** \$222,477  
**Project Period:** 07/01/88 - 08/30/89  
**Purpose:**

To establish a staff secure residential program for ten serious and/or violent juvenile offenders who have significant mental health problems.

**Project Title:** Transitional Living Program

**Subgrantee Name:**  
Peneus House, Inc.  
**Award Amount:** \$84,467  
**Project Period:** 05/01/88 - 04/30/89  
**Purpose:**

To establish a transition independent residential program for delinquent youths and provide them with independent living skills.

**Project Title:** Philadelphia Intensive Aftercare Probation Evaluation Project

**Subgrantee Name:**  
Shippensburg University Institute of Public Services  
**Award Amount:** \$81,123  
**Project Period:** 01/01/89 - 08/31/90  
**Purpose:**

Research to measure impact of intensive aftercare services as compared to the existing institutional aftercare services provided by the Philadelphia Family Courts' Community-Related Institution Probation Unit.

**Project Title:** Juvenile Bench Warrant Unit

**Subgrantee Name:**  
City of Philadelphia/District Attorney's Office  
**Award Amount:** \$75,000  
**Project Period:** 11/01/88 - 12/31/88  
**Purpose:**

To provide four prosecution detectives to establish a Juvenile Bench Warrant Unit that will work to reduce the number of unserved juvenile court bench warrants.

**Project Title:** Juvenile Sexual Offender/Victim Program

**Subgrantee Name:**  
Harborcreek Youth Services  
**Award Amount:** \$109,288  
**Project Period:** 01/01/88 - 12/31/89  
**Purpose:**

To provide intensive therapeutic treatment services to juvenile sex offenders that focuses on their offending behavior and their victimization.

**Project Title:** Probation District Office Networked PC System

**Subgrantee Name:**  
Allegheny County Juvenile Probation  
**Award Amount:** \$25,000  
**Project Period:** 01/01/88 - 12/31/88  
**Purpose:**

To provide for the purchase/installation of computer equipment/software in five district probation offices.

**Project Title:** County Court System Teleconferencing Project

**Subgrantee Name:**  
PA Department of Public Welfare/Philadelphia Family Court  
**Award Amount:** \$40,599  
**Project Period:** 01/02/88 - 12/31/88  
**Purpose:**

To install teleconferencing equipment at selected Youth Development Centers, private treatment providers and Philadelphia Family Court to reduce the need to transport youths to and from these facilities for six month review and discharge hearings.

**Project Title:** Monitoring Detainment of Juveniles in Lock-Ups and Jails

**Subgrantee Name:**  
PA Department of Public Welfare  
**Award Amount:** \$90,732  
**Project Period:** 07/01/88 - 08/30/88  
**Purpose:**

Assist Pennsylvania compliance monitoring effort by providing DPW's Childline with two additional caseworkers and telephone lines.

**Project Title:** Needs Assessment Scale (NAS) Validation Project

**Subgrantee Name:**  
Youth Services of Bucks County, Inc.  
**Award Amount:** \$9,000  
**Project Period:** 01/04/88 - 08/03/88  
**Purpose:**

To assess the reliability and validity of the Needs Assessment Scale used by the Bucks County Juvenile Probation Department Youth Services of Bucks County, Inc.

**Project Title:** Constructive Construction Project

**Subgrantee Name:**  
Alternative Rehabilitation Communities, Inc. (ARC)/ Adelphi Village  
**Award Amount:** ARC - \$147,504; Adelphi - \$72,895  
**Project Period:** ARC - 10/01/88 - 09/30/87; Adelphi - 01/01/87 - 12/30/88  
**Purpose:**

To provide an intensive vocational education and training experience for court-committed youths. Youths were provided hands-on training and experience in the building trades, including carpentry, plumbing and masonry.

**Project Title:** Erie Earn-It Program, Inc., Janitorial Services

**Subgrantee Name:**  
Erie County Juvenile Probation  
**Award Amount:** \$29,135  
**Project Period:** 10/01/88 - 09/30/87  
**Purpose:**

To establish an Earn-It Program whereby adjudicated delinquents are provided an opportunity to repay court-ordered restitution. Youths performed janitorial services in the Erie County Courthouse.

**Project Title:** Fayette County Juvenile Court Aftercare/Employment Program

**Subgrantee Name:**  
Fayette County Juvenile Probation  
**Award Amount:** \$20,000  
**Project Period:** 11/01/88 - 10/31/87

**Purpose:**

To reduce the recidivism rate of adjudicated delinquents by providing aftercare and employment services to these delinquents.

**Project Title:** Intensive Probation and Adventure-Based Program for Habitual Offenders

**Subgrantee Name:**  
Bradford County Juvenile Probation  
**Award Amount:** \$73,395  
**Project Period:** 10/01/88 - 12/31/88  
**Purpose:**

To establish a program to reduce institutional placement and the recidivism rate of habitual offenders through intensive probation services and wilderness-based experiences.

**Project Title:** Specialized Foster Care for Juvenile Offenders with a Family Treatment Component

**Subgrantee Name:**  
Schuylkill County Children and Youth  
**Award Amount:** \$23,385  
**Project Period:** 09/29/88 - 09/28/87

**Purpose:**

To provide specialized foster care and family treatment for serious/habitual juvenile delinquents in order to reduce more costly out-of-county placements.

**Project Title:** Treatment Response-Measurement of the Therapeutic Response of Serious Offenders

**Subgrantee Name:**  
Alternative Rehabilitation Communities, Inc.  
**Award Amount:** \$143,435  
**Project Period:** 10/01/88 - 12/31/88  
**Purpose:**

To develop, implement and assess the feasibility of using a psychological test protocol to measure changes occurring in serious juvenile offenders in response to treatment.

**Project Title:** Juvenile Court Management Information System

**Subgrantee Name:**  
Counties of Northumberland, Adams, Beaver, Blair, Crawford, Cumberland, Indiana, Lackawanna, Luzerne, Mercer, Somerset and York  
**Award Amount:** \$283,440  
**Project Period:** 10/01/88 - 03/31/89  
**Purpose:**

To provide counties with a Management Information System with the capability to collect, analyze and disseminate information on all delinquency cases.

**Project Title:** School Climate

**Subgrantee Name:**  
Riverside Intermediate Unit #8  
**Award Amount:** \$5,057  
**Project Period:** 12/03/88 - 12/02/87  
**Purpose:**

To provide training to School District personnel on the goals and objectives of the School Climate Improvement Model in order to impact on the school and community delinquency problem.

**Project Title:** Group Home for Serious/Violent/Habitual Juvenile Offenders

**Subgrantee Name:**  
CONCERN, Inc.  
**Award Amount:** \$218,409  
**Project Period:** 04/01/87 - 01/31/88  
**Purpose:**

To establish a programmatically secure (staff secure) group home to serve 12 serious/violent/habitual juvenile offenders.

**Project Title:** Serious Juvenile Offender Prosecution  
**Subgrantee Name:**  
Dauphin County  
**Award Amount:** \$21,020  
**Project Period:** 01/01/88 - 12/30/88  
**Purpose:**  
To provide a part-time District Attorney to implement and carry out vertical prosecution of serious juvenile offenders.

**Project Title:** Tressler Care Wilderness School  
**Subgrantee Name:**  
Tressler-Lutheran Service Associates  
**Award Amount:** \$78,000  
**Project Period:** 01/01/87 - 12/30/87  
**Purpose:**  
To provide a 28-day wilderness course for 16 adjudicated delinquents prior to their entry into Tressler's staff secure group home.

**Project Title:** PA Justice Educational Project  
**Subgrantee Name:**  
Temple University  
**Award Amount:** \$88,725  
**Project Period:** 07/01/87 - 06/30/88  
**Purpose:**  
To provide law-related education programming to elementary and secondary school students and teachers in 30 school districts.

**Project Title:** Juvenile Court Judges' Commission Data Collection  
**Subgrantee Name:**  
Center for Juvenile Justice Training and Research  
**Award Amount:** \$227,017  
**Project Period:** 10/01/87 - 09/30/89

**Purpose:**  
To collect and disseminate Pennsylvania's Juvenile Court dispositional information which is utilized by state and local juvenile justice agencies in planning and evaluation.

**Project Title:** Community Specialists  
**Subgrantee Name:**  
Mercer County  
**Award Amount:** \$39,000  
**Project Period:** 01/01/87 - 12/30/87  
**Purpose:**  
To provide a full-time Community Specialist to coordinate the activities of the Mercer County Juvenile Court Advisory Committee.

**Project Title:** Mental Health Project at the Youth Development Center  
**Subgrantee Name:**  
Human Services Center, Inc.  
**Award Amount:** \$62,834  
**Project Period:** 07/01/88 - 06/30/89  
**Purpose:**  
Provides assessment, treatment and follow-up services to delinquent youth who have a history of victimization.

**Project Title:** Compliance Monitoring Police Liaison Project  
**Subgrantee Name:**  
PA Council of Chief Juvenile Officers  
**Award Amount:** \$55,405  
**Project Period:** 07/01/88 - 06/30/89  
**Purpose:**  
To establish a police liaison coordinator to monitor Pennsylvania's compliance with federal jail/lock-up removal regulations and to provide technical assistance to police departments in an effort to help them to achieve this compliance.

**Project Title:** Family-Focused Counseling and Prevention

**Subgrantee Name:**  
Congreso de Latinos Unidos, Inc.  
Alternative Associates, Inc.  
Community Specialized Corporation/Allegheny Catholic Social Services/The Bridge  
The Abraxas Foundation, Inc.  
Family Guidance Center  
PA Council of Chief Juvenile Probation Officers  
Circle C Group Home  
Lutheran Youth and Families  
Valley Youth House  
Community College of Beaver County  
**Award Amount:** \$811,855  
**Project Period:** 10/01/88 - 06/30/89  
**Purpose:**  
To provide residential and community-based, family-focused counseling services to adjudicated delinquents and their families in an effort to prevent future delinquent activities by the delinquents and their siblings.

**Project Title:** Intensive Probation Program  
**Subgrantee Name:**  
Adams County, Warren County, City of Philadelphia, Susquehanna County and Mercer County  
**Award Amount:** \$528,000  
**Project Period:** 01/01/87 - 06/30/89  
**Purpose:**  
To provide intensive probation services to adjudicated delinquents in lieu of more costly institutional placement. Services provided were required to conform with the intensive probation standards established by the Juvenile Court Judges' Commission.



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## SELECTED PCCD PUBLICATIONS

Projections of State Supervised Offender Population, JUSTICE ANALYST series, January 1989

Trends and Issues in Pennsylvania's Criminal Justice System, 1988

The Effort to Reduce Drunken Driving in Pennsylvania: The Effects on the Criminal Justice System and Highway Safety, JUSTICE ANALYST series, October 1988

Model Municipal Crime Prevention Program Implementation Report, December 1987

The Adult First Offender in Pennsylvania: Characteristics, Dispositions and Recidivism, JUSTICE ANALYST series, November 1987

Pennsylvania's Criminal Justice System: An Overview, August 1987

Criminal Justice System Training in Pennsylvania: A Status Report, April 1987

Accelerated Rehabilitative Disposition (ARD): Pretrial Diversion in Pennsylvania, JUSTICE ANALYST series, March 1987

Working Together to Reduce Crime: A Guide for Developing and Maintaining Community Crime Prevention Programs, March 1987

Crime Prevention Technical Assistance Catalog, July 1987

Model Municipal Crime Prevention Program Implementation Report, December 1986

Impact of Pennsylvania's Five-Year Mandatory Incarceration Law, October 1986

New Driving Under the Influence Law in Pennsylvania: First Year Observations, July 1985

Fair Treatment for Victims and Witnesses of Crime: An Action Strategy for Pennsylvania, April 1985

Strategy to Alleviate Overcrowding in Pennsylvania's Prisons and Jails, February 1985

PCCD QUARTERLY (agency newsletter)

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**PENNSYLVANIA COMMISSION ON CRIME AND DELINQUENCY**

**GOVERNOR**

**COMMISSION ON CRIME AND DELINQUENCY**

**PCCD APPOINTED:**

Jail Overcrowding Advisory  
Committee  
Criminal Justice Training Task  
Force  
Victim Services Advisory  
Committee

**STATUTORILY CREATED:**

Juvenile Advisory Committee  
Deputy Sheriffs' Education  
and Training Board

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