

**PENNSYLVANIA STATEWIDE
DRUG CONTROL AND SYSTEM IMPROVEMENT
ANNUAL REPORT**

STATE FISCAL YEAR 2002-2003



JULY 1, 2002 TO JUNE 30, 2003

PENNSYLVANIA'S STATEWIDE DRUG CONTROL

AND SYSTEM IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM
2002-2003 ANNUAL REPORT

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SECTION I - EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Pennsylvania Commission on Crime and Delinquency (PCCD) is in its eighteenth year of administering federal funds provided to the State by the Edward Byrne Memorial Formula Grant Program. These funds have been the sole source of funding for Pennsylvania's Drug Control and System Improvement (DCSI) Program which is designed to assist State agencies and local government in implementing projects that offer a high probability of creating safer communities and improving the Pennsylvania criminal justice system.

The foundation of Pennsylvania's Multi-Year Statewide Drug Control and System Improvement Strategy, April 2003, continues to be the role that state government plays in helping to provide the resources to units of local government that enable them to launch effective criminal justice efforts.

PCCD employs a comprehensive planning process that relies heavily upon the input received from its Commission members, representatives of State and local government, and representatives of professional associations. There are now seven principal advisory committees: the Evaluation Advisory Committee, the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Advisory Committee, the Local Corrections Advisory Committee, the Law Enforcement Advisory Committee, the Technology and Automation Advisory Committee, the Senior Citizens Advisory Committee and the Victim Services Advisory Committee. Supporting these committees is a structure of sub-committees that focus their attention upon specifically designated areas of concern.

PCCD, the designated administering agency for DCSI funds, coordinates with the Governor's Policy Office and the Office of the Budget during the planning and implementation phases of each multi-year statewide strategy. During the 2002/2003 planning process, the Commission carefully examined the manner in which funds had been targeted over prior years and then designated the following program areas as priorities for the allocation of 2002/2003 DCSI funds to support local initiatives: Evaluation Initiatives (\$1,200,000); Juvenile Justice Initiatives (\$1,945,000); Law Enforcement Initiatives (\$1,135,000); Local Corrections Initiatives (\$1,825,000); Technology and Automation Initiatives (\$2,350,000); Victim Services Initiatives (\$1,850,000); County Criminal Justice Planning Initiatives (\$700,000); Emerging Opportunities (\$135,000); the Joint Police/Probation Officers Offender Supervision Program (\$200,000); the Public Defender Training Program (\$140,000); and the Weed and Seed Program (\$770,000). Grant funding is normally made available for up to three years (three 12-month periods) under an assumption of cost policy that requires units of state and local government to provide increasing levels of match each year (first year - 25 percent; second year - 50 percent; and third and final year - 75 percent). Applicants then totally assume the costs of these projects by the beginning of the fourth year. However, in order to encourage further participation in the County

Criminal Justice Planning Initiative, PCCD specifically modified its assumption of cost policy to require a ten percent, 25 percent, 50 percent, and 75 percent match over a period of four years for projects funded under this program.

The following are examples of **local** programs supported within several of the priority areas:

- Juvenile Justice Initiatives Capacity
 - c Juvenile Prosecution and Defense Building Program
 - c Juvenile Justice/Juvenile Court Training Program
 - c Gender Specific Services Program
- Law Enforcement Initiatives Program
 - c Professional Police Training
 - c Community-Oriented Police Services Training Program
 - c Policy Minority Community Relations Program
 - c Police Accreditation Program
 - c Law Enforcement Education Program
- Partnerships
- Local Corrections Initiatives Offenders Program
 - c Services for Incarcerated
 - c Court Programs
 - c Innovative Approaches in Community Corrections
 - c Services for Non-Incarcerated Offenders Program
 - c Enhanced Systems Response to Domestic Violence Program
- Technology and Automation Initiatives
 - c Competitive Solicitation Program
 - c Technology and Automation Training Program
 - c Support of County JNET Participation Program
 - c Web-Enabling Pennsylvania Law Enforcement Management

Information System (PA-LEMIS)
Program

- Victim Services Initiatives
 - c Organizational Capacity Building/
Coordination Program
 - c Special Victim Services
Initiatives program
 - c Victim Services Training
Initiatives Program

Also, the following state agency projects were supported with **state** DCSI funds during the past year:

PA Board of Probation and Parole/ PLATO Educational and Job Readiness Program

While incarcerated, offenders have access to educational and vocational training programs and are able to enroll in job readiness programs. This project will enable offenders to continue their education and receive additional job readiness skills after their release from prison via the PLATO computer assisted learning program. The PBPP will partner with the Educational Resources Group in the State System of Higher Education to purchase licenses for the PLATO program to allow parolees to continue their education in the community at Community Action Centers, libraries and even within their own homes. PLATO learning technologies provide resources in several areas; improving the soft skills of learners, improving self-esteem, communications, job seeking and other life and job skills, ensuring that learners have the necessary foundation skills to pursue specific jobs or further training. With this web-based management tool, learning can be managed and learners held accountable from a central location. The PBPP plans to implement this program in conjunction with several of their specialized re-entry programs throughout the State.

PA Board of Probation and Parole/ Re-Entry Court Planning Project:

The offender population in Pennsylvania is supervised by both county probation and parole officers, as well as state parole agents. Though both groups work admirably to establish adequate support networks to manage probationers and parolees, occasional service gaps do exist during the offender re-entry process.

This effort is an attempt for the York County Court of Common Pleas and the PA Board of Probation and Parole to develop a re-entry court for a targeted group of State parolees. This program would be modeled after the Drug Treatment Court that has been operating in York County since 1997, with the recognition that the strengths of the drug treatment court operation (i.e. on-going judicial interaction with participants, frequent drug testing, immediate connectivity to resources and enhanced supervision) can also be utilized to assist parole re-entry efforts. The target population identified are newly released state parolees residing and sentenced in York County for a drug offense or a drug-related crime, with their current offense of a non-violent nature and the individual not having a history of violence.

This planning phase is expected to take one year with the possibility that a pilot project may be initiated during the last six months to study the effectiveness of the planning efforts.

PA Department of Corrections/ Spanish-Speaking Therapeutic Community:

Recently conducted research by Temple University for the Department of Corrections has identified that 500 inmates who primarily speak or prefer Spanish are in need of a therapeutic community. Most therapeutic communities are not set-up to be sensitive to cultural differences and language barriers, and research indicates that it is important to have drug and alcohol specialists who are affluent in the offender's native language and culture.

Therapeutic Communities are the most intensive type of drug and alcohol treatment available to inmates with treatment usually lasting six to twelve months. Inmates undergo full-time therapy not only to divert them from further alcohol and drug use, but also to teach them to think and problem-solve in a constructive, non-criminal manner. Treatment plans are tailored for each participant and refer graduates for training in relapse prevention, follow-up in self help groups and other appropriate aftercare services.

The Department of Corrections will development a 50 bed therapeutic community for inmates who primarily speak Spanish, which will be tailored specifically to address the language and cultural issues of the Hispanic prison population.

PA Department of Health, Bureau of Drug and Alcohol Programs/ Re-Entry of Women with Dependent Children:

As is true nationwide, there is a lack of women sensitive programming in Pennsylvania. Specialized treatment must focus on the multiple issues that women face: re-entry, employment, education, housing and parenting. The Bureau of Drug and Alcohol Programs within the PA Department of Health is seeking to provide a community-based, continuum of treatment, aftercare and intensive case management services to women currently under State supervision with custody of their dependent children.

Programming will strongly emphasize re-entry, self-sufficiency and self-dependency, substance abuse treatment, family reunification, and prevention, intervention and treatment services for the children. The target population is women under State supervision who have a history of substance abuse/dependency, who will be regaining custody of their children and who have a minimum of nine months remaining on their parole.

The setting for this program is a community-based halfway house operated by a licensed drug and alcohol provider, with the capacity to offer and arrange step-down treatment to partial hospitalization, intensive outpatient and outpatient services. On-site, intensive case management will be provided, focusing on economic self-sufficiency to include educational planning, vocational services, career planning and housing issues. The project will provide prevention, intervention, treatment and case management services for the children. The goals are to improve parent/child

relationships, improve educational performance, increase self-confidence, improve coping skills and prevent future involvement with drugs and alcohol.

Treatment will last for approximately 12 months under the direction of a trained case manager who will also prepare an aftercare plan. In general, women will be given the opportunity for independent growth and responsible community living, while receiving targeted life educational and vocational skills.

Department of Military and Veterans Affairs/Clandestine Methamphetamine Training:

Due to the hazardous nature of the chemicals derived from Methamphetamine labs, this training is vital for the safety of investigative personnel. This is a real safety issue based on the ease of setting up a lab almost anywhere, the immediate dangers posed by the lab, the potential for environmental impact and the long-term health damage for anyone exposed. The need for knowledge about meth labs extends beyond the justice system into other disciplines with similar public contact, i.e. children and youth, mental health, visiting nurses, etc.

The Pennsylvania State Police and Lebanon Valley College will participate in the actual meth “cook” to further emphasize the hazards of improperly managing meth labs. Students will be trained to identify potentially dangerous chemicals and hazardous wastes so as to avoid personal and potentially environmental catastrophes. The course to be provided will become the basis for the production of videos and PowerPoint presentations to disseminate this information to other groups potentially needing awareness on meth lab dangers, how to identify them, how to avoid their dangers and the proper authorities to be notified if discovered.

Department of Military and Veterans Affairs/ Consolidated PA Law Enforcement Training Center:

Representatives from PA criminal justice agencies have held a series of meetings to discuss opportunities that could be realized through the development of a consolidated training center.

These agencies included: Board of Probation and Parole, Department of Corrections, Office of Attorney General, Pennsylvania State Police, Fish and Boat Commission, PCCD and Department of Military and Veterans Affairs (DMVA). The DMVA has served as the convener and coordinating agency for these meetings, and has volunteered to take the lead in seeking funding assistance to provide for a business case analysis—a preliminary evaluation of feasibility and planning analysis of the consolidated training center. The requested analysis would assist the participating agencies in: analyzing gaps in existing training programs, activities and technology and how best to utilize currently existing resources; what needs to be developed, and; how best to accomplish this in a cost effective manner.

Each of the agencies noted above have agreed to leverage existing courses, instructors and training which should result in reduced overall training costs, an increase in the quality, and the standardization of training for all PA criminal justice training personnel.

The DMVA has indicated that the consolidated law enforcement training center could be located at their Fort Indiantown location within the existing operation of the Northeast Counterdrug Training Center, and would benefit from the existing facilities at the Fort which include: firing ranges, tactical operations sites, a high-risk entry training facility, polygraph training center and distance learning center. The Fort has space available for construction of a dormitory and training facilities and a vehicle operations course.

Department of Military and Veterans Affairs/ Multidisciplinary Training in Terrorism:

At present, there is little training available to familiarize criminal justice personnel with terrorism, terrorists and their methods of operation. A number of state-level criminal justice agencies and organizations have expressed an interest in working together to create this-type training which include: the PA Chiefs of Police, the PA District Attorneys Association, the PA Sheriffs Association, the PA Department of Corrections, the PA Board of Probation and Parole and PCCD.

The plan would be to utilize the State and Local Anti-Terrorism Training (SLATT) curriculum developed under a federal grant by the Institute for Intergovernmental Research, which is made available to state and local governments free of charge, and contract with training organizations to provide this training throughout the state. The training organization would be asked to provide both a train-the-trainer version of SLATT for interested agencies, and/or provide training directly to agency personnel. The agencies noted above are continuing with the development of this training program and will need to identify a lead agency to administer the grant proposal.

This reporting period also saw a continued significant allocation of funds to evaluate the wide variety of programs that have been implemented. PCCD's goal remains to develop and implement comprehensive, consistent and balanced programs that are based upon research and evaluation. This is evidenced by PCCD allocating \$7.0 million to the conduct of evaluations during the period 1997-2003.

The initiatives undertaken within the Multi-Year Strategy continue to be consistent with elements of the National Drug Control Strategy and program areas previously identified by the U. S. Attorney General and emphasized by the Bureau of Justice Assistance. PCCD is continuing to stress both the development and implementation of innovative programs and the replication of programs which have been proven to be effective. Efforts are also on-going to

encourage collaboration by governmental and private agencies when developing and implementing programs.

Throughout the period of this multi-year strategy, extensive efforts have also been made to encourage and support community mobilization efforts. It is believed that a cooperative and coordinated approach involving governmental agencies, community service providers and citizens of the community is essential if the streets of a community are to be free of drugs and violence.

SECTION II. SUMMARY OF PROGRAMS UNDER THE FORMULA GRANT PROGRAM

This section of the report addresses the program activities that have been funded by Pennsylvania's Drug Control and System Improvement Program (DCSI) and operational between July 1, 2002 and June 30, 2003.

1. Program Area: Juvenile Justice Initiatives

A. Program Title: Balanced and Restorative Justice Initiative

(1) Number of Projects: Seven projects in six counties

(2) Aggregate Funding: \$261,449

(3) Goals and Objectives of the Program: The goal of this initiative is to support projects designed to implement the "Balanced and Restorative Justice" (BARJ) principles within the juvenile justice system. The following program objectives are incorporated to achieve this goal:

- Increase dispositional options designed to ensure that delinquent children, victims of juvenile crime and the community receive balanced attention and gain tangible benefits from interaction with the juvenile justice system.
- Enhance community protection through a range of supervision and control options for delinquent children, with an emphasis on providing comprehensive services to delinquent children within their neighborhoods and communities.
- Enhance the provision of services to victims of juvenile crime in an effort to increase victim input and restoration throughout the juvenile justice process.
- Increase the range of resources available to the juvenile court for youth competency development through the establishment of partnerships between the juvenile court/juvenile probation and schools, employers, public and private treatment service agencies and other community resources.
- Increase the range of structured activities available to enable delinquent children to make a positive contribution to their communities.

(4) Program Activities and Accomplishments: The wide range of activities supported by this initiative is designed to address the principles of community protection, offender accountability/victim restoration and offender competency development within a framework of balanced attention and individualized assessment. Project activities include but are not limited to: innovative juvenile court case processing strategies, new juvenile probation officer roles, victim services for victims of juvenile crime, enhanced opportunities for victims of juvenile crime to have greater involvement in the juvenile justice process, community liaisons along with partnerships between community agencies and the juvenile justice system to enhance community safety, healing/restoration of victims and/or the development of competencies among offenders.

Due to the wide range of project activities, the performance measures are equally varied and include, but not limited to, those listed below. Additional measures may be added as new projects are developed.

- _ Victim satisfaction with juvenile case processing.
- _ Provision of increased services to victims of juvenile crime.
- _ Increased awareness among juvenile offenders regarding the impact of their crimes on victims and community.
- _ Reduced recidivism among juvenile offenders.
- _ Increased victim restitution collections.
- _ Increased feelings of safety on the part of community members.
- _ Increased job skills among offenders.
- _ Increased meaningful/skilled employment among offenders.
- _ Increased hours of meaningful community service performed by offenders; and
- _ Increased focus on community-based probation services.

All projects funded under this initiative must comply with the following:

- _ Provide documentation regarding collection of statistics and program data on training interaction with appropriate agencies, service provided, additional resources or technical assistance which would better enable the project to achieve its objectives.
- _ Submit quarterly reports, which show the project's progress regarding anticipated impacts. Documentation of self-assessments includes: unexpected results, achievements, and problems and description of innovative or advanced techniques employed in the project.

During this project period, the BARJ initiative supported a total of seven programs, which were active in 6 counties. Of the seven programs all were in the second or third year of operation.

To date, these projects are meeting or exceeding their objectives. Certainly the passage of Act 33, with its emphasis on the principles of BARJ, bodes well for the statewide implementation of these principles. The collaboration of powerful juvenile justice policy committees representing many interests across the state and with representation of local jurisdictions has already been an outstanding achievement.

Beyond statewide planning and the promulgation of policies and law, much has been accomplished in terms of actual implementation of BARJ, including: 1) the establishment of a core group of influential practitioners eager to implement BARJ in their communities; 2) the actual implementation of BARJ in several counties willing to demonstrate the efficacy of this approach; 3) the increased collaboration between statewide juvenile justice and victim services policy organizations; 4) the development and distribution of training and technical assistance materials; and 5) the creation of a BARJ Specialist within the Juvenile Court Judges' Commission to provide statewide coordination and oversight of the implementation of BARJ principles throughout Pennsylvania's juvenile justice system.

B. Program Title: Juvenile Offender Prosecution/Defender Program

(1) Number of Projects: 15 projects in 12 counties

(2) Aggregate Funding: \$448,997

(3) Goals and Objectives of the Program: The goal of this program is to provide quality counsel for juveniles processed by the juvenile court through a "Juvenile Prosecution and Defense Capacity Building" initiative. Due to specific requirements, which have created a similarity between projects supported by this program, all projects incorporate the following program objectives:

- Improve the overall quality and consistency of juvenile hearings by providing full-time prosecutors, public defenders and staff responsible for reviewing and investigating all juvenile matters forwarded to the juvenile court for hearings.

- Assist in the identification of juveniles at risk and direct necessary information to appropriate service providers with the assistance of local police, juvenile probation and county youth authorities.
- Provide victim/witness information and support to the public who become involved in the juvenile justice system, including but not limited to, the particulars of the Victim's Bill of Rights, crime victim compensation and community support services for victim/witnesses.

(4) Program Activities and Accomplishments: Current staff levels in many district attorney and public defender offices are not sufficient to respond appropriately to the increasing volume of juvenile cases. Often, the juvenile court agenda is a low priority and negatively impacts on juvenile court operations. There is little consistency of representation for the multiple hearings that are required for one juvenile case. It is common for a different attorney to handle each hearing with limited time to acquire the necessary information to provide the client with quality counsel. It has been found that plea negotiations result in wasted time of court staff, police, victims, witnesses, juveniles, families, and other agency personnel. As a result, this process increases the misunderstanding and distrust of the court system while increasing needless anxiety for victims, witnesses, juveniles and families.

Also, the change in Pennsylvania's Juvenile Act and pertinent provisions of legislation approved by the 1995 Special Legislative Session require both the district attorney and public defender offices be knowledgeable of current juvenile court issues. Acknowledging these problems and aiming to achieve the goal and objectives, this program supports the positions needed within the district attorney and public defender offices to improve operations.

Projects supported by this initiative must have the potential to result in one or more of the following:

- Reduction in recidivism.
- Increased diversion from the juvenile justice system for appropriate offenders.
- More accurate decisions regarding detention and institutional commitments (including duration) through the use of non-juvenile justice services.

- Reduction in placement failure through enhanced quality of court orders of disposition and monitoring of services to juveniles who are in placement.
- Increased public satisfaction in the juvenile justice system through implementation of the Balanced and Restorative Justice principles.

Also, each program is evaluated by information reported on individual project assessment plans, which are submitted on a quarterly basis. This information includes: (1) length of placement among non-serious juvenile offenders, (2) impact upon out-of-home placements, (3) number of pre-disposition detention/shelter days, (4) impact upon number and range of community-based cross-system treatment options, and (5) contacts with victims and witnesses by appropriate court staff members.

During this report period, this program supported 15 Juvenile Prosecution and Defense Capacity Building initiatives, which were active in 12 counties. Of the 15 programs, four were new and the remaining 11 were in their second or third year of operation. Collectively, these programs support new positions such as: Assistant District Attorneys, Assistant Public Defenders, Paralegals, Investigators, Coordinators, Clerical Support, etc. Anecdotal feedback relative to consistent prosecution and defense representation in Juvenile Court has been positive. The court process moves more quickly as a result of the consistency of personnel; there is less need to repeat historical information and all parties are more confident that the subsequent proceedings will result in appropriate presentations of the various positions. The attorneys are better prepared, which improves the presentation of the case and enables the court to consider relevant facts in each step of the process. Commentary from juvenile clients, parents, victims and prosecuting officers has been positive because of the stable representation in Juvenile Court. Overall, the coordination and integration of juvenile justice and related services have improved since the information and recommendations presented to the court are made with an understanding of multi-agency roles and responsibilities.

C. Program Title: Specialized Probation Services Monitoring and Technical Services

(1) Number of Projects: One project

(2) Aggregate Funding: \$123,285

(3) Goals and Objectives of the Program: The Juvenile Court Judges' Commission (JCJC) received state funds to support Specialized Probation Services which employs approximately 540 specialized juvenile probation officers who provide services to more than 12,000 juvenile offenders throughout the Commonwealth. The funding initiative reflected in this report will provide staffing for the significant monitoring and technical assistance that is required by the Specialized Probation Service project. This will be accomplished by hiring two Juvenile Court Consultants, one data entry position and one Administrative Officer. The objectives of this project include:

- Monitor and provide technical assistance to all jurisdictions providing specialized probation services pursuant to JCJC Standards.
 - Collect client-specific information on all juvenile offenders being supervised by specialized probation officers.
 - Produce reports regarding juveniles receiving specialized probation services, and the number and type of specialized probation officers.
- (4) Program Activities and Accomplishments: The more specific activities required to accomplish this project will include:
- Conduct an annual on-site visit to every county employing specialized probation officers.
 - Produce audit reports reflecting compliance with JCJC Standards
 - Provide on-going technical assistance to counties.
 - Monitor fiscal information regarding county allocations and expenditures.
 - Monitor the submission of Specialized Probation Services Quarterly Data Sheets.
 - Enter data on all juvenile offenders placed onto and discharged from specialized probation services.
 - Enter data on the number and type of specialized probation officers.

The project is required to submit quarterly programmatic and fiscal reports. Although this project began during this report period and each activity has commenced, minimal programmatic information was available at the time of this report. Accomplishments will be reflected in the next annual report.

D. Program Title: Juvenile Services and System Coordination Program

- (1) Number of Projects: Four projects in four counties
- (2) Aggregate Funding: \$147,665

(3) Goals and Objectives of the Program: The key to successful planning and coordinated service delivery for juvenile offenders is access to timely and accurate information upon which to base critical decisions. The assessment and service provision phases of the juvenile offender case processing system require improved information collection and sharing procedures. To this end, the following are the goals for the juvenile services and system coordination initiative.

- Improve the ability of juvenile probation to develop accurate juvenile justice management information data that meets the statewide Juvenile Tracking System, part of the Commonwealth's Justice Network (JNET), requirements.
- Improve the inter-system coordination among the juvenile justice, child welfare, education, drug and alcohol, mental health/mental retardation, victim services and law enforcement systems within the Commonwealth.

The objectives are:

- Support specialized probation positions within county probation departments, which are designed to enhance the effectiveness of county juvenile justice systems.
- Improve the quality of available data on juveniles processed by Pennsylvania juvenile courts in terms of completeness and accuracy.
- Improve the ability of county juvenile probation departments to access and deliver appropriate services to juvenile offenders.
- Improve the ability of juvenile probation departments to access services for delinquent youths through improved inter-system coordination among the juvenile justice, child welfare, education, drug and alcohol, mental health/mental retardation, victim services and law enforcement systems within the Commonwealth.

(4) Program Activities and Accomplishments: The eligible activities for this initiative were limited to providing financial support to counties for the following positions:

- Juvenile Justice Technology Specialists to improve the ability of juvenile probation to develop accurate juvenile justice management information data that meets JNET requirements.

- Service Coordination Specialists to improve the inter-system coordination among the juvenile justice, child welfare, education, drug and alcohol, mental health/mental retardation, victim services and law enforcement systems with the Commonwealth.

These projects are assessed by the following performance measures:

- Inclusion of representation from the juvenile justice, child welfare and the appropriate related systems in local service delivery and BARJ planning efforts.
- Level of availability of accurate uniform data on juveniles processed by juvenile courts.
- Provision of appropriate managed care services to delinquent youths.
- Improved coordination within the juvenile justice system and between the juvenile justice system and related youth-serving systems.
- Ability to expand the knowledge base regarding current juvenile justice issues among professionals in the juvenile justice and related systems.

Projects funded under this initiative must be designed to implement, facilitate or complement the implementation of BARJ in Pennsylvania through increased coordination efforts, increased availability/accessibility of accurate and current juvenile justice data/information and improved ability to access needed juvenile offenders treatment services.

The two positions established under this program initiative are a Juvenile Justice Technology Specialist and a Wraparound Coordinator. As with all funded projects, these projects are required to submit progress reports on a quarterly basis.

The first position, Juvenile Justice Technology Specialist, was hired in two counties selected for this initiative. Creating this position has enabled the counties to continue in the development of an accurate and timely Juvenile Justice Management System that is JNET compatible. During this report period, the technology specialists in their respective counties have developed a case management system to report accurate information that meets JNET requirements. Also, they have developed a

reliable report-writing program to draw information from the new databases.

The second position, Wraparound Coordinator, schedules family case conference meetings with the juvenile, family members, interested adults from the community and any other caseworkers involved in the case, along with the probation officer. This position is attentive to public safety, has worked to develop wraparound teams that promote accountability in the youths, and has involved the community in developing increased competency for the youths. This project incorporates the Child and Adolescent Functional Assessment Scale (CAFAS), which use common language to describe real-life problems a youth may be facing. The CAFAS is administered at entry, every three months thereafter and at closing. According to project reports, the CAFAS data has shown that for every youth involved in "Wraparound" there was a significant and positive change in behavior, regardless of the length of involvement.

F. Program Title: PTSD/Gender Specific Coordination Services

(1) Number of Projects: Ten projects in eight counties

(2) Aggregate Funding: \$399,272

(3) Goals and Objectives of the Program: The goal of this initiative is to establish Post Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD)/Gender Specific Services Coordinators in counties across the Commonwealth. Due to the specific requirements which have created a similarity between projects, all projects incorporate the following program objectives:

Support projects designed to improve the capacity of treatment providers to work with female offenders by enabling them to establish Post Traumatic Stress Disorder(PTSD)/Gender Specific Services Coordinator positions.

Increase the knowledge base of treatment providers who work with female offenders on the issue of PSTD and its impact on effective treatment.

Support the establishment of specialized PSTD/Gender Specific Services Coordinator positions within treatment provider agencies/organizations who serve female offenders.

Increase the knowledge base and skill level regarding PTSD/Gender Specific Services among the full staff complements of treatment providers who serve female offender populations.

Activities funded under this initiative must have the potential to result in both of the following:

An increase in the knowledge base and skill level of professionals who work with female delinquent populations; and

an improvement in the ability of professionals who work with female delinquent populations to effectively rehabilitate these females.

Under this initiative, applicants are able to hire PTSD/Gender Specific Service Coordinators utilizing grant funds for salary and benefits. Hired staff is expected to have had previous involvement with the Statewide PTSD Training Project, which is administered through Alternative Rehabilitation Communities, Inc. (ARC, Inc.), and must have a minimum of three years experience working with females, and must possess a Bachelor's Degree. Hired staff will be required to attend additional PTSD training sessions offered through ARC, Inc.

(4) Program Activities and Accomplishments:

(a) Project Title: PTSD/Gender Specific Coordinator Position

Summary: The Alternative Rehabilitation Communities (ARC) hired a full-time coordinator to develop and expand PTSD services in all ARC's programs and provided more intense PTSD training for all of ARC's administrative and treatment staff.

(b) Project Title: PTSD/Gender Specific Coordinator Position

Summary: The Adelphoi Village, Inc. hired a full-time coordinator to oversee training of approximately 90 staff at all eight female residential sites, including Adelphoi's day treatment program which has a combined capacity of 100 females.

(c) Project Title: PTSD/Gender Specific Coordinator Position

Summary: Auberle, Inc. hired a part-time coordinator to provide training to the 34 staff at three residential programs. Consideration was given to training Auberle's Shelter, foster homes and In-Home services staff.

(d) Project Title: PTSD/Gender Specific Coordinator Position

Summary: Dauphin County/Program for Female Offenders hired a full-time coordinator to train all 17 managerial and direct services staff within the Program's three service sites, as well as to other interested community-based organizations in cooperation with Dauphin County MH/MR.

(e) Project Title: PTSD/Gender Specific Coordinator Position

Summary: Allegheny County/Community Specialists Corporation (CSC) hired a full-time Coordinator to oversee training for all supervisors/counselors in The Academy's Day/Evening and Residential programs. The Academy provides services to approximately 135 delinquent girls with average stay of seven months. The goal is to expose all counselors who serve female students to PTSD training.

(f) Project Title: PTSD Coordinator Project

Summary: Butler County/Family Pathways hired a full-time Coordinator to develop a comprehensive plan to provide training in PTSD/Gender Specific Services to personnel from local agencies identified as offering treatment services to adolescent females. Their goal is to improve the ability of local professionals to effectively treat/rehabilitate their female clients.

(g) Project Title: PTSD/Gender Specific Training Coordinator

Summary: Montgomery County/Family Services hired a full-time Coordinator to develop a comprehensive plan to offer training in PTSD/Gender Specific Services, under oversight of the local BARJ Team, to personnel in several local agencies providing services to adolescent females.

(h) Project Title: Female Probation Project I

Summary: Philadelphia Juvenile Probation Department hired a full-time probation officer to oversee the Female Probation Project, a specialized probation unit that provides gender specific intervention services and intensive supervision to 100 high-need female offenders.

(i) Project Title: Female Probation Project II

Summary: Philadelphia Juvenile Probation Department hired a full-time probation officer as one of four officers staffing the Female Probation Project. Each officer handle a maximum of 25 cases and provide intensive supervision to girls age 10-15 who are pregnant, have a child, are victims of physical and/or sexual abuse or who have mental health or behavioral problems.

(j) Project Title: Female Adolescent Support Program

Summary: Philadelphia Anti-Drug/Anti-Violence Network (PAAN) hired a full-time Coordinator to develop a comprehensive plan to provide training to staff in each of the programs who provide PTSD/Gender Specific Services for female juvenile offenders in alternative prevention and intervention school-community

programs. Girls are referred from three existing PAAN programs, located at three inner-city school-community disciplinary settings

G. Program Title: Juvenile Justice Training Initiatives

(1) Number of Projects: Three

(2) Aggregate Funding: \$918,847

(3) Program Activities and Accomplishments:

(a) Project Title: Training and Education Initiative

Summary: The Pennsylvania Court Appointed Special Advocate Association administers the Court Appointed Special Advocate (CASA) program. They train community volunteers to step into the courtroom on behalf of children to ensure that the long-term welfare of each child is being considered. The CASA concept came to Pennsylvania in 1986 when Erie, York and Mercer Counties launched programs. During its operation, this project saw the number of CASA programs in Pennsylvania increase to eleven counties.

(b) Project Title: Balanced and Restorative Justice Training

Summary: The Pennsylvania Council of Children, Youth and Family Services implemented balanced and restorative training initiative for private providers of services to delinquent children in the Western Region of Pennsylvania. The major objectives included: the development of a comprehensive curriculum, synthesizing best practice and current models; increased capacity within the private provide community to deliver training in the model developed; improved reporting of outcomes, consistent with Balanced and Restorative Justice Principles, improved collaboration among providers and the development of a web-site where providers can share information. Four training programs were conducted throughout the Western Region with the training presenting a balanced intervention that included holding the offender accountable, protecting the community and assisting the offender in competency development.

(c) Project Title: Juvenile Justice Enhancement—Training

Summary: The activities of this project by Pennsylvania Council of Chief Probation Officers and Shippensburg University included:

- Training and technical assistance continues to be provided in numerous venues. Several county specific requests for training and technical assistance were received and accommodated. Juvenile Court

Consultants from the Juvenile Court Judges Commission conferred with counties across the state to assess their implementation efforts and provide technical assistance and support in helping these local jurisdictions achieve a balanced and restorative juvenile justice system.

- Regional Training for 120 participants who attended a week long live satellite distance learning program entitled, “Restorative Justice: Principles, Practices and Implementation.” This training conducted concurrently at seven sites across the state. The broadcast was also viewed at 590 other sites nationwide with over 3,500 total participants.
- Two Community-Based Probation Services Forums served to bring together community-based probation officers, supervisors and Chief Juvenile Probation officers in two one and one half day forums to discuss their community-based probation programs.
- Several skill building training workshops were coordinated with the Center for Juvenile Justice Training and Research during the spring/summer of this project. Another recent training workshop provided an introductory look at the link between Balanced and Restorative Justice and a substance abuse treatment approach entitled “The Seven Challenges Program.”
- Also, there was a PCCY&FS Western Region Pilot for Train the Trainers Program, Judicial Training, a Delinquency Bench Book produced and a Balanced and Restorative Justice Statewide Conference sponsored by this project.

2. Program Area - Local Law Enforcement Initiatives

A. Program Title: School-Based Prevention Programming

(1) Number of Projects: Six projects in three municipalities

(2) Aggregate Funding: \$146,803

(3) Goals and Objectives of the Program: The goal of this program is to encourage local authorities to participate in strategies specifically designed to strengthen schools and communities through juvenile crime and delinquency prevention programming, and to support those projects throughout their implementation.

Though individual objectives and activities varied, projects worked toward preventing delinquency; deterring crime, drug abuse, gang activity, and/or violence; and toward promoting good citizenship, community responsibility, and acceptable standards of conduct among students.

(4) Program Activities and Accomplishments: Performance measures varied by project, but each project was required to indicate its performance measures in its grant application. Because of the diverse nature of projects, a freestanding evaluation was not indicated. All four projects are in their second year of operation. Highlights from the projects include:

- City of Dubois Area School District reports this past school year has been extremely successful, partially do to the presence of the School Resource Officer (SRO) in the school environment. The number of incidents of violent acts has been reduced since the SRO has been assigned to the school. The SRO has been active in the creation of a skate park and participated in curriculum issues.
- Borough of Indiana is in its second year of having a SRO in the Junior High School. They report that the program has been highly successful in reducing violence in the school. The main goals of the project are to provide substance abuse and violence prevention education. The SRO also acts as a mentor to the students.
- City of Reading reports that during the second year of operation , two SROs have been assigned to Reading School District's four middle schools. The SROs participate in training with the teaching staff in awareness training to identify and address needs of at- risk children. The officers are an active part of the Youth Aid Program in the schools. The officers have taught several law enforcement classes and an anger management classes, and are also active in the Police Athletic League (PAL) in the summertime.

B. Program Title: Innovative Multi-Jurisdictional Pilot Prevention/Operational Programs.

(1) Number of Projects: One

(2) Aggregate Funding: \$11,350

(3) Goals and Objectives of the Program:

The goal of this program is to assist municipalities throughout the Commonwealth in reducing crime that crosses jurisdictional boundaries.

Objectives of this project included:

- Reduced crime and effects of crime, which cross-jurisdictional boundaries.
- Improved multi-jurisdictional prevention and collaboration.
- Development of pilot programs for replication in other areas with similar problems.

(4) Program Activities and accomplishments: This project is in its third year of operation and the following data addresses first-year operations.

Lackawanna County implemented an Underage Drinking Task Force utilizing law enforcement throughout the county to combat underage drinking. They conducted over a 100 enforcement operations and have linked their enforcement program to prevention education activities. Although statistics for the second year of the program are not available, as of this reporting period, the statistics for the first year are: Of the 284 ID's checked, 43 Underage Drinking citations; six arrests for Furnishing Alcohol to Minors; two DUI arrests; thirteen citations for Disorderly Conduct; four citations for Open Container and 19 for Criminal Trespass; six graffiti arrests; and one citation each for Illegal Burning, Illegal Dumping, and Harassment. On the prevention side, they distributed flyers to local liquor distributorships at graduation time that address the fines and penalties for serving minors alcohol.

C. Program Title: Police Agency Accreditation Program

(1) Number of Projects: One

(2) Aggregate Funding: \$231,487

(3) Goals and Objectives of the Program: The goal of this program is to establish a "Statewide Professional Standards Certification Program" for the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania with the following potential benefits:

- Improve police professionalism statewide by developing a set of professional standards tailored to the needs of the majority of Pennsylvania agencies.
- Foster more positive perceptions of police in the community.
- Reduce liability by providing standards representing the best judgment of Pennsylvania's police executives.

- Ensure standards address issues of concern to minority communities, thus improving police/minority community relations.
- Promote effective law enforcement.

(4) Program Activities and accomplishments: The program has developed an accreditation process tailored to Pennsylvania's law enforcement agencies. It is designed to apply to both the larger agencies and the smaller ones. (Over 90% of Pennsylvania's law enforcement agencies have fewer than 20 persons.) The program has been through a series of reviews and has been approved by the Pennsylvania Chiefs of Police Association Board and membership. A significant amount of work has already been completed during the first year. The effort now is to address several issues that include review, inspection and appraisal aspects of the program that are crucial to the validity and success of the entire accreditation process.

D. Program Title: Child Abuse Investigation and Prosecution Program

(1) Number of Projects: Ten projects in six counties

(2) Aggregate Funding: \$365,275

(3) Goals and Objectives of the Program: The goal of this project is to improve the coordination and communication among county Children and Youth Agencies, local law enforcement agencies and the offices of county District Attorneys during the investigation and prosecution of suspected cases of child abuse. Objectives of the program include:

- Providing more effective, efficient and timely investigation and prosecution of child abuse cases through hiring of prosecutors and investigators.
- Providing specialized child abuse investigation and prosecution training.
- Developing written protocols that outline policies and procedures to be followed in the investigation and prosecution of child abuse cases.
- Establishing a multidisciplinary team consisting of representatives from Children and Youth, local enforcement agencies, medical field and the District Attorney's Office.

(4) Program Activities and Accomplishments: During the period covered by this report, of the ten projects four are new projects, four are in second year and two are in third year of operations. The new projects involved hiring additional assistant district attorneys and investigators to expand existing programs.

E. Program Title: Law Enforcement Training

(1) Number of Projects: Six projects

(1) Aggregate Funding: \$477,053

(2) Goals and Objectives of the Program: The goal of this program is to provide members of the law enforcement community and municipal decision-makers with information on various law enforcement topics, and give them additional tools for structuring their departments and implementing programs and policy. Objectives varied by project, but included one or more of the following: developing curriculum; training trainers; presenting workshops with timely content, and reaching a broad law enforcement audience.

(3) Program Activities and Accomplishments: Activities varied by project, but included: analyzing requests for information; scheduling and coordinating training locations and presenters for each location; conducting training workshops; conducting and analyzing post-workshop surveys; and modifying presentations where appropriate. A brief description of the training projects follows:

- The Pennsylvania Chiefs of Police Association (PCPA) “Community Oriented Policing Strategies” training initiative is in its second year of funding and continues to post strong results. They developed a new curriculum last year to address advanced topics requested in the first year’s surveys. Response to the new curriculum has been favorable..
- The PCPA received funding support to continued training for police and municipal executives on Police Minority Community Relations. This program follows one of the recommendations from the 1997 report to the Governor by the Alliance for Community and Law Enforcement Relations entitled “Creating Partnerships Between Minority Residents and Law Enforcement” and sought to provide attendees with information on causes of police/minority community tensions and ways to avoid problems. Seminars dealt with forming partnerships and opening lines of communication, and focused on

topics such as “Profiling,” vicarious liability for training and policy, and the status of hate groups in Pennsylvania.

- The PCPA also received funding support to initiate a new training project entitled “Offender Identification and Central Processing Assistance Training III.” This project will provide training for all sites now housing the Commonwealth Photo Imaging Network (CPIN), Lives can technology, Central Booking facilities, and those sites implementing video arraignment programs. This year, the training will include prevention maintenance training for all devices to be used in conjunction with CPIN. This project just started in July 1, 2002. Therefore, impact results of this project will be included in next year’s annual report.

Grants also supported training initiatives by two crime prevention associations in the state: The Crime Prevention Association of Western Pennsylvania; and the Pennsylvania Association of Campus Crime Prevention Practitioners. Each organization held its annual training conference for its members, and both were well received. The Pennsylvania Association of Campus Crime Prevention Practitioners also held a weeklong training course designed to teach campus crime prevention practitioners, theory and programming fundamentals.

3. Program Area—Community Corrections Initiatives

A. Program Title: Restitution/Collections Pilot Program.

- (1) Number of Projects: One
- (2) Aggregate Funding: \$6,195
- (3) Goals and Objectives of the Program:
 - (a) Increase the collection rate of fines, costs, and supervision fees.
 - (b) Increase the rate of an offender making full restitution to the victim.
 - (c) Collect fees in a timelier manner.
 - (d) Both enhance the credibility of the fine and/or restitution and strengthen its potential as an intermediate sanction.

(e) Ultimately reduce the caseloads of probation staff.

(4) Program Activities and Accomplishments:

(a) The agency designated for the collection of all court-ordered monies should establish a collection rate that they want to achieve during the one-year project period, with increasing rates for each quarter. The Collections Officer should obtain information regarding the offender's employment status, source of income, etc., prior to sentencing, if possible.

(b) Once an offender has been sentenced, the Collections Officer will set up payment agreement for the offender, which the offender must comply with throughout the period of supervision. This differs from the collection of other court-ordered monies (e.g., costs, fines, and service fees) in that 1995 Pennsylvania legislation requires the court to order full restitution, regardless of the defendant's current financial resources. This will place a significant strain on existing probation staff in the collection and enforcement of victim restitution.

(c) The Collections Officer should set up a payment agreement (weekly or monthly) for the offender, taking into consideration all sources of income of the offender. The offender must comply with this payment agreement throughout the period of his probation/parole/intermediate punishment supervision. The Collections Officer will be responsible to respond to non-payment in a timelier manner and provide a firm follow-up if no response is made to notification for failure to pay.

(d) The Collections Program must maximize the collections of all court-ordered monies and have a system in place that will allow individual probation officers to access their client's payment records and provide a firm follow-up for failure to pay.

(e) The Collections Officer will need to closely monitor the payments of offenders and notify probation/parole staff of the offender's compliance. If full payment of all court-ordered monies is reached prior to the end of an offender's maximum supervision date, the Collections Officer, in cooperation with the probation/parole/intermediate punishment staff, can recommend to the court that the offender's supervision be terminated early.

(f) Only one project, was supported during this reporting period: Cambia County Investigator—Fines and Costs Collection Bureau.

The investigator assigned to the Bureau locates individuals not making ordered payments in the form of fines, costs and restitution. However, due to a personal accident, this project was unavoidably delayed until a new investigator was hired and trained. The current investigator has accrued positive results. Collections have increased over 20%. The number of individuals incarcerated for non-payment has also been reduced.

B. Program Title: Pretrial Services

(1) Number of Projects: Two

(2) Aggregate Funding: \$45,618

(3) Goals and Objectives of Program:

(a) Improve the release/detention process by providing complete, accurate, non-adversarial information to the courts.

(b) Identify those for whom alternative forms of supervision may be more appropriate than incarceration.

(c) Monitor released pretrial arrestees to ensure compliance with conditions of release imposed by the court for the benefit of public safety.

(d) Identify, assess, and refer appropriate drug-dependent (including alcohol) offenders accused of non-violent crimes to community-based substance abuse treatment programs as an alternative or supplement to justice system sanctions.

(4) Program Activities and Accomplishments:

During the period covered by this report, two continuation projects were funded (one second year and one third year). A summary of the two projects follows:

Allegheny County's Pretrial Electronic Monitoring. The efforts for this program stem from a concern of overcrowding in the Allegheny County prison. In 1995, the county had to construct a new prison to alleviate crowding to comply with a federal court order. After six years the county is facing the same problem with the new prison. Pretrial electronic monitoring is for lower risk offenders, and is anticipated to reduce jail

overcrowding, as well as allow offenders to be involved with productive activities.

The program is a joint effort between the Allegheny County Court of Common Pleas Bail Agency and the Allegheny County Adult Probation Office. The probation office has operated electronic monitoring since 1988 and has provided funding for the 100 pieces of electronic monitoring equipment needed. Those individuals placed on pretrial electronic monitoring will be judged on a case-by-case basis. Prior to the start of the program a Bail Agency Coordinator will be hired and will receive training through the Adult Probation Department's electronic monitoring operation.

The Bail Agency is responsible for screening defendants admitted to the program. Once the Bail Agency Coordinator has reviewed a candidate's information and deemed the offender suitable for electronic monitoring, the case is presented before the Motions Judge in Common Pleas Court. Upon acceptance into the program the offender will be assigned to a probation officer for case management of special needs.

Allegheny County screens about 60 jail inmates each quarter for possible inclusion in the Pretrial Electronic Monitoring Program and enrolls approximately 20 clients in the program each quarter. County officials report his effort aids the reduction of prison overcrowding while maintaining public safety. This effort serves the community by allowing participating clients to be involved in productive activities while awaiting final disposition of their case.

Lawrence County Drug and Alcohol Commission's In Jail Drug and Alcohol Treatment Program

The County contracts with the Pennsylvania Department of Health's Bureau of Drug and Alcohol Programs to provide licensed treatment program. The majority of funding support is directed to client drug and alcohol treatment. A full-time specialist working within the county prison provides the treatment. The program complements existing case management and drug and alcohol awareness programs operating in the county prison. Program oversight by a working group comprised of key personnel from contributing agencies benefits project maintenance. This program aids offenders in preparation for alternatives to incarceration and improves their ability to cope upon release from prison, thereby enhancing community safety.

C. Program Title: Community Court Programs

- (1) Number of Projects: Six
- (2) Aggregate Funding: \$254,685
- (3) Goals and Objectives of the Program:
 - (a) Establish Neighborhood Community Courts that reduce the number of petty crimes, pay back the communities for the harm done, and address the offenders' underlying social service needs.
 - (b) Hire staff person to assist the steering committee in designing the court.
 - (c) Draft a working plan and establish working groups/subcommittees.
 - (d) Draft an operational plan that addresses the elements included in the working plan, including operating procedures, dispositions, staffing, court location, and funding.
 - (e) Begin court operations.
- (4) Program Activities and Accomplishments:

During the period covered by this report, three new and three continuation projects were funded (two second year and one third year). A summary of the six projects follows:

(a) Lackawanna County's FAST Track Prosecution: The Lackawanna County District Attorney's Office in conjunction with the Lackawanna County Court System proposes the implementation of a Fast Track prosecution program to reduce case disposition time and better utilize existing staff resources in Lackawanna County. In order to effectively implement this program, the Lackawanna County District Attorney's Office is requesting funds to hire a new staff person to coordinate the Fast Track Prosecution Program.

The overall goal of the Fast Track program is to improve the quality of the judicial process in Lackawanna County and to enhance coordination and cooperation within the criminal justice system. In order to achieve these goals the following objectives are outlined for the first year of the program: 1) Reduce the case disposition time for guilty plea from 90 days to 45 days in 95% of Fast Track guilty pleas; 2) Reduce the case disposition times for criminal trials from 180 days to 90 days in 80% of criminal cases; 3) Reduce the case disposition times for ARD cases from 180 days to 120 days in 30% of cases.

Fast Track cases will be targeted at the preliminary hearing stage of the criminal justice process. A Fast Track Coordinator, hired by the District

Attorney's Office through this grant program, will oversee the scheduling and monitoring of the Fast Track Cases. A new case management system will also be purchased by the District Attorney's Office to assist in implementing the program. Funding from this grant will be prorated to offset the cost of the new case management system.

The Lackawanna County Fast Track Prosecution program will not target felony crimes, sexual crimes, crimes with serious bodily injury, or crimes with mandatory minimum sentences. Examples of eligible offenses for Fast Track Prosecution include: simple assault, bad checks, disorderly conduct, retail theft, DUI, possession of small amount of a controlled substance, receiving stolen property, and other quality of life crimes. It is estimated that approximately 960 cases will be targeted and prosecuted throughout the Fast Track Program.

Incarcerated offenders will no longer be brought to the courthouse for proceedings other than trials and those proceedings requiring direct testimony. The Lackawanna County Court System will utilize an existing video conferencing system between the Lackawanna County courthouse and the Lackawanna County Prison. This system will be coordinated with the Fast Track Prosecution Program to improve the quality of the judicial system.

The Lackawanna District Attorney's Office has developed and successfully implemented numerous grant programs over the past six years. The District Attorney's Office has also been an active participant in a number of collaborative efforts within the county. The proposed Fast Track Prosecution project has the potential to make a major impact on the court system through the expedient and efficient processing of cases.

(c) Central Philadelphia Community Court 2: Philadelphia is requesting to implement a Community Court in Central Philadelphia that will address quality of life crimes that negatively impact on the residents and businesses in the downtown area. The program will primarily support the salary and benefits of a full-time Administrative Assistant and a receptionist. In Addition, equipment will be purchased for the operation of the Community Court.

The objectives of the program are to: (1) reduce number of petty crimes in Center City; (2) make the community whole for the offenses committed; and (3) influence the nature and degree of recidivism for those who commit such crimes by addressing their underlying behavioral problems. The community court will serve as the arraignment court for defendants charged with petty offenses, which include all summary offenses, second and third degree misdemeanors, and first-degree misdemeanors encompassing theft from automobile and retail theft up to

the third arrest. The target area includes the 3rd, 6th, 9th, and 17th Police Districts in Center City.

The Philadelphia Community Court has been in the planning stages for at least a couple of years and implementation was expected by December 2001. PCCD provided some assistance in the planning stages and this funding will help in implementation.

(d) Lycoming County's Delay Reduction Through CAT/Computer Aided Audio: This project will provide Lycoming County Court with the ability to fully digitize record keeping in seven courtrooms. The county will be the owner of the equipment. This will replace the current situation with equipment owned by more than one entity. A single proprietor will increase control and efficiency. The computer aided transcription (CAT) equipment will allow court reporters to insert a disc into a computer, edit the transcription and print the transcriptions and/or a court order.

This project will strongly enhance the county's ability to retain court records and produce court orders. The project will improve the level of effectiveness and economy required to provide this vital public service. The project will also reduce the costs for ancillary criminal justice services thereby allowing needed funds to be focused on crime prevention and criminal apprehension.

(d) Franklin County's Central Court Project: This project is in the second year of operation. The project has reduced case disposition times, increased coordination among criminal justice agencies and makes more efficient use of limited resources. A Central Court Coordinator administers the program by scheduling all preliminary hearings. The Coordinator works with law enforcement, the Public Defender's Office, the defense bar, and the District Attorney's Office to coordinate hearings. All preliminary hearings for criminal cases are held in the Franklin County Courthouse on the same day of the week, every week. Cases are listed at 9:00am and at 1:00pm on the designated day. The Central Court Coordinator works closely with law enforcement agencies to ensure that department resources are not depleted on Central Court day. An additional Assistant District Attorney was hired to provide an ADA at every preliminary hearing. This ADA attends all preliminary hearings and is available to law enforcement throughout the week to answer questions specifically related to preparing for preliminary hearings. Questions regarding necessary witnesses, evidentiary issues, charge amendments, etc. are also handled by this ADA. Franklin County officials report the creation of a Central Court for preliminary hearings is improving the delivery of criminal justice to the community.

(e) Lebanon County 's Rapid Adjudication Program (RAP): RAP was implemented to handle non-violent misdemeanor offenses. In essence, RAP acts as a "fast track" prosecution program. The key component to the success of the

program is the RAP Administrator. The Administrator has the responsibility of identifying potential fast track cases and integrating them into RAP. Recently, Lebanon County developed a Central Court for preliminary hearings in all cases with in the county. At Central Court the RAP Administrator will be able to meet with defendants who were interested in entering a guilty plea in an expedited manner. The Administrator would then schedule the offenders for court and complete a pre-sentence report in anticipation of sentencing. Rather than three separate dates for arraignment, guilty plea, and sentencing, the offender's court appearances would be reduced to one appearance.

(f) Berks County's Level of Service Inventory (LSI): Through proper LSI staffing at the Berks County Prison Society and Berks County Prison, all offenders entering the criminal justice system in the county will be interviewed with the LSI. By implementing the LSI and accurately assessing and classifying offenders, staff would be better able to divert those offenders who may not need incarceration, thus making a more efficient use of the limited treatment and programming resources of the prison. The use of LSI may also affect and alter decisions made by district justices and judges (sentencing), Berks County Prison Society (for pretrial decisions), prison officials, probation and parole officers (supervision level) and other Berks County treatment agencies.

D. Program Title: Sex Offender Assessment, Treatment and Supervision Program.

(1) Number of Projects: One

(2) Aggregate Funding: \$30,190

(3) Goals and Objectives of the Program:

(a) To aid in the establishment of innovative community corrections projects that implement and/or expand the use of new programs, methods and technologies used in developing appropriate classifications, supervision plans and treatment plans for sex offenders.

(b) To increase the use of technology in sex offender classification and supervision.

(c) Foster development/coordination between existing service providers.

(4) Program Activities and Accomplishment: Montgomery County is in its third year of operation to continue the Sex Offender Supervision Program which provides the court the ability to sentence convicted sex offenders to intensive supervision. The probation office uses existing staff beyond their normal duties and hours to provide this supervision.

The goals of this program are: the improvement of sentencing options for the court; provide intensive supervision to sexual offenders; ensure officers are specifically trained in sex offender issues; and identify and approve sex offender treatment agencies and community resources. It is projected that 36 additional offenders will be added to the program during the third year of operation. Since inception of the program, 99 offenders were assigned to the program. Use of existing staff appears to be providing a cost-effective means of sex offender supervision.

E. Program Title: Screening Diversion and Referrals of Criminal Cases to Differentiated Case Management Programs to Reduce Multiple Court Listings Program.

- (1) Number of Projects: One
- (2) Aggregate Funding: \$35,773
- (3) Goals and Objectives of the Program:
 - (a) Goals of this program are to: make more efficient use of limited resources; improve the operational effectiveness of the court process and make more informed bail and custody decisions by conducting more extensive record checks on newly-arrested defendants; reduce case disposition time, increase coordination and cooperation among participants in the criminal justice system and improve the quality of administrative and judicial decisions by screening cases at the charging state and assigning them to the appropriate differentiated case management program at the first listing.
 - (b) Create three Prosecution Assistant positions in the District Attorney's Charging Unit.
 - (c) Develop the relationships with the court and others needed to execute the project.
 - (d) Decrease multiple case listings and thus move many cases through the court process more quickly by screening defendants at the charging stage for inclusion in or exclusion from differentiated case management programs.
 - (e) Make available more complete prior record information pertinent to bail and custodial decisions in arraignment court.

- (f) Develop and implement a comprehensive process by which to assess the project.

(4) Program Activities and Accomplishments: City of Philadelphia Office of District Attorney's Screening, Diversion and Referral Program. The adult criminal courts in Philadelphia handle over 63,000 cases each year. The vast majority of cases are listed multiple times before final adjudication and sentencing. Continuances, preliminary hearings, bail motions, discovery conferences, suppression hearings and other listings cause cases to be listed an average of six to eight times between arrest and final adjudication. Each time a case is listed, the risk that a defendant will fail to appear at that or the next listing increases; the possibility that a witness will lose interest multiplies; the likelihood that a defense attorney will be engaged elsewhere escalates and the probability that justice will be served diminishes. Multiple listings increase the time from arrest to conviction.

One way to quickly move cases is to screen defendants for inclusion in or exclusion from a multitude of diversion; release and other differentiated case management programs early in the process – at the charging stage. In Philadelphia, the charging decision lies with the District Attorney.

Three Prosecution Assistants have been hired for the District Attorney's Charging Unit to check criminal records of all arrested defendants; review cases for differentiated case management programs; determine probation or parole status; access fugitive data base for existence of pre-signed waivers; and provide copies of criminal records to the District Attorney's Pretrial Unit for use in pretrial release decisions.

The overall goal is to make more efficient use of limited resources, improve the operational effectiveness of the court process and make more informed bail and custody decisions by conducting more extensive record checks on newly arrested defendants; reduce case disposition time, increase coordination and cooperation among participants in the criminal justice system and improve the quality of administrative and judicial decisions by screening cases at the charging stage and assigning them to the appropriate differential case management program at the first listing.

Due to additional Prosecution Assistants, major cases with major problems can be thoroughly reviewed. Minor cases are also receiving greater review and many more cases receive NCIC checks. The overall impact is to make the court process more efficient.

F. Project Title: Joint Police and Probation Officers Offender Supervision Program.

(1) Number of Projects: Seven

(2) Aggregate Funding: \$392,623

(3) Goals and Objectives of the Program:

- _ Reduce criminal activity in high crime areas.
- _ Establish linkages and foster development/coordination between police and probation officers.
- _ Reduce the number of people loitering on street corners or congregation of offenders in these areas.
- _ Improve the supervision of offenders placed on probation.

(4) Program Activities and Accomplishments: A summary of the projects includes four continuation and three new county projects for this reporting period.

- (a) Dauphin County Adult Probation and Parole Department's "Probation and Police Community Program" is a partnership project between this department and the City of Harrisburg Police Department and the Dauphin County Juvenile Probation Department to combine forces to provide a program that enhances supervision of criminal offenders who reside in high-crime areas within the Harrisburg City limits. The project is similar to the "Boston Project," where probation officers ride with police officers making routine field contacts with offenders during non-traditional hours, specifically evenings and weekends, to impact on criminal behavior during periods of time when there is a higher probability that clients may commit new offenses.

After two years of operation, the Probation and Police Community Program has achieved a high level of success and interagency cooperation between the police and adult/juvenile probation departments. The program has expanded to seven adult probation officers working with five police officers and 8-10 juvenile probation officers. This unit is currently supervising approximately 500 adult offenders who reside in the target areas. Program officials believe they have made an impact by reducing criminal activity in these high-crime areas of the city, as well as improved the safety of the residents in the community by having an increased police/probation officer presence.

- (b) Lackawanna County's project "Police—Probation Partnership" proposes to expand the District Attorney's Office's Community Prosecution Program to encompass a Police-Probation Partnership to enhance the current efforts to reduce crime and improve the quality of life in three target neighborhoods.

The overall goals of the Lackawanna County Police-Probation Partnership are to reduce criminal activity in the three target Community Prosecution neighborhoods of the Hill Section and South Scranton in the City of Scranton, and the City of Carbondale, and increase supervision of offenders on probation and parole in the three target areas.

In order to achieve the above-mentioned goals, the following objectives have been developed.

Objective 1: Reduce the number of adult probation/parole clients residing in the target neighborhoods who re-offend while under supervision by the Lackawanna County Probation/Parole Department by 10% in one year.

Objective 2: Increase public safety in the three target neighborhoods through implementation of a police-probation partnership.

Objective 3: Reduce police calls for services in the target neighborhoods by 10% in one year through improved supervision and police-probation patrols to offenders' residences who are placed on probation and parole.

Objective 4: Reduce the number of juvenile criminal offenses in the target neighborhoods by 10% in one year through improved supervision of juvenile offenders placed on probation and those re-entering the community after placement.

The grant will fund two adult probation officers and one juvenile probation officer. These new officers will be assigned to the target neighborhoods where police officers are currently assigned.

In addition to hiring three more probation officers, this program is requesting funding to lease a vehicle for transporting the probation officers throughout the target areas. The Adult Probation Office currently has a vehicle that will be assigned to this program. The vehicle will assist the project in achieving the specified goals and

objectives by providing a means of transportation for the Police-Probation Partnership.

The District Attorney's Office has a close working relationship with both Adult and Juvenile Probation and they propose implementing a Police-Probation Partnership to enhance the current pro-active problem-solving efforts undertaken by the District Attorney's Office, which are designed to reduce crime and improve the quality of life and public safety.

In February 2000, the Lackawanna County District Attorney's Office began a planning process to utilize non-traditional methods of prosecution to reduce and prevent criminal activity while improving the quality of life in three high-crime target neighborhoods in Lackawanna County.

In May 2001, this non-traditional method of reducing crime and improving quality of life was expanded to include three Community Prosecution Officers. Funded through the Department of Justice COPS Office in an invitation to selected community prosecution planning communities, this funding has allowed the Lackawanna County District Attorney's Office to enhance their community prosecution efforts to include police officers dedicated to working with community prosecutors on quality of life and crime prevention efforts.

The Police-Probation Partnership has been a logical extension of this process.

- (c) Lehigh County's project "County Law Enforcement at Night-Uniting Probation and Police" (CLEAN-UPP) will be an expansion of a collaboration of the Lehigh County Adult and Juvenile Probation Departments and the Allentown Police Department to provide close surveillance and stricter enforcement of conditions during non-traditional work hours.

Because of normal job responsibilities and requirements, adult and juvenile probation officers would be paid overtime to work the non-traditional hours required of the "ride-along" project.

Expansion of the probation and parole partnership in Allentown, Lehigh County, would:

- Reduce criminal activity in high-crime areas of Allentown through closer surveillance, stricter interpretation of conditions, and frequent contacts during non-traditional working hours.
- Establish linkages and foster development/coordination between the Allentown Police Department and the Lehigh County Adult and Juvenile Probation Departments by regularly assigning respective staffs to work closely together as partners during non-traditional hours.
- Reduce the number of offenders congregating in, around and about drinking establishments and high-crime areas in the city, through increased probation and police officer visibility, presence and contacts with offenders.
- Improve supervision and surveillance of offenders placed on probation and parole by increasing contact with offenders when they least expect to be contacted.

In addition to overtime pay for assigned probation officers, the grant will also fund related enforcement equipment.

Since March 2000, the Lehigh County Adult Probation Department and the Allentown Police Department have worked together on a randomly chosen Saturday evening once a month. Bar sweeps, patrol and field contacts and warrant service occur between the hours of 11:00 p.m. on Saturday evening and 4:00 p.m. on Sunday morning. This grant will provide Lehigh County with the ability to increase the frequency of the Adult Probation Department's activity and to allow the addition of the Lehigh County Juvenile Probation Department.

- (d) Lehigh County's project "Probation for Habitual Offenders" is a partnership between Lehigh County Juvenile Probation Department and the Allentown Police Department to work together with the serious habitual offenders and provide gang intervention in order to reduce criminal activity, improve supervision of juvenile offenders and establish collaborative coordination between the two organizations. In essence, the juvenile probation department wants to fund a new probation officer to work with newly developed police/probation partnership's Serious Habitual Offender Comprehensive Action Program (SHOCAP). This position would utilize the team approach between the police and probation encompassing surveillance and supervision, non-traditional hours, increased liaisons with law enforcement, increased interaction with

victims, and an ongoing nurturing relationships with other collaborative agencies and the community. The probation officer would also become involved in anti-gang activities and truancy reduction services. This program is also modeled after the Boston's nationally recognized Nite Lite Program.

- (e) Mercer County's project "Operation Nightlight/Daylight" will establish a program that partners juvenile probation officers with local police patrols during evening hours, incorporating home visits to delinquent children on probation and including school truant officers for home visits to truant children during school hours. The program will intensify supervision and enforcement of mandated rules for offenders. It will also provide a venue for shared criminal intelligence on cases to improve interagency communication, collaboration and corroboration and develop a database to delineate offender activities, demographics and trends. This proactive, cooperative and coordinated approach will identify delinquency causal factors in preparation for the introduction of specifically designed intervention strategies.

Mercer County, in particular the Sharon and Farrell Communities, has never recovered from plant closings in the 1980s when over 9,000 high-paying jobs were lost. Drug trafficking, delinquency and other crime have increased while quality of housing stock, medical service and the tax base have declined. These communities have been identified as a Keystone Opportunity Zone, which provides a 12-year tax abatement in an attempt to revitalize business and industry.

The primary goals of the project are: reduction of delinquency and recidivism; enhancement of offenders' accountability; family functioning and school attendance; and increased public safety. The project will meet these goals via the following objectives:

- Reduce incidents of delinquency in targeted areas.
- Increase information exchange across agencies to process referrals, violations and school infractions swiftly.
- Increase public safety in targeted areas by increasing supervision of delinquent and pre-delinquent children.
- Increase juvenile accountability by ordering community service, restitution and compliance to probation and school rules.

- Increase school attendance and academic performance.

The project will refer offenders to individual and family counseling. Outreach and aftercare programs will be available to address the specific needs of the children in crisis in the community. This project will enhance county efforts to reduce juvenile delinquency and will increase the level of supervision and intervention for juvenile offenders and increase access to an array of needed services for these offenders. The proposed project will improve public safety by proactively intervening in the root causes contributing to offenders' criminal behaviors.

- (a) Delaware County's project "Police/Probation Partnership" is a partnership between Delaware County Adult Probation Department and the City of Chester Police Department. The objectives are:

- To remove probation/parole violators from the Chester Community more quickly.
- To remove more guns and drugs from the community.
- To develop a partnership between the police and probation which will allow for closer supervision of offenders creating a safer community.

The Chester City Police and the Delaware County Probation/Parole officers assigned to the Chester branch office will work together as a partnership team. They will perform the following activities:

- Police and probation officers will travel together in police vehicles locating and apprehending offenders who recently violated their probation bench warrants.
- Police will accompany probation officers while they perform visits to offenders' homes.
- Police will accompany probation officers on random and unannounced home visits to sex offenders convicted of child molestation to ensure that no children are found in the offender's home.
- Police and probation officers will meet on a monthly basis to share information, review addresses of sex offenders and to participate in the informal Chester Branch Office Drug Court.

The supervisor of Chester Branch Probation Office will contact the Chester Police Department to establish a schedule in which six hours of overtime will be performed by police and probation officers on a weekly basis to achieve the above listed activities. The police department will furnish the vehicles and provide the probation officers with bulletproof vest for the activities.

- (e) Pike County's project "COPS and CAPS Program" The Criminal Offender Processing System (COPS) unit which is comprised of one county detective and one probation officer who will collect offender fingerprints and photographs and investigate offender eligibility into Consolidated Arraignment Plea and Sentencing (CAPS) Program. The unit will coordinate with law enforcement agencies when responding to reported bail violations and when investigating and apprehending county absconders. The objectives of the COPS unit are:

- _ Establish coordination between law enforcement and probation.
- _ Collect offender's fingerprints and photographs.
- _ Gather information about offenders relevant to bail decisions.
- _ Identify eligible offenders for the CAPS Program.
- _ Improve probation/parole supervision.

It is anticipated that the COPS Unit will have the following effects in the first year:

- _ Increase the number of police/probation task force initiatives from 0 to 8.
- _ Increase the number of records forwarded to the Central Repository within 48 hours to a 100%.
- _ Reduce the yearly average of county absconders by 20%.
- _ Reduce the average days from arrest to sentencing for CAPS Program candidates to 90 days.
- _ Increase parole/probation supervision by reducing Pre-sentence Investigations conducted by the probation department by 30%.

The County Criminal Justice Coordinator will collect as much objective data from the county's computer database (so not to introduce another recording process for law enforcement officers) to determine the effectiveness and efficiency of the COPS Unit. Reports will be run to collect : 1) how many multi-agency task force deployments were conducted; 2) the number of days from arrest to sentencing; 3) the number of non-appearance warrants issued; 4) the number of Pre-sentence reports completed by the probation

department; and 5) the number of and duration until an offender's fingerprints and photograph were forward to the Central Repository.

G. Program Title: Pennsylvania Drug Court Programs

- (1) Number of Projects: Five
- (2) Aggregate Funding: \$289,835
- (3) Goals and Objectives of the Program: Drug Court Program goals

are:

- (a) To achieve a reduction in recidivism and substance abuse among nonviolent adult substance-abusing; and
 - (b) To increase their likelihood for successful rehabilitation through early, continuous and intensive judicially supervised treatment, mandatory periodic drug testing, and the use of graduated sanctions and other rehabilitation services
- (4) Project Activities and Accomplishments. Data collections is an important function with any Drug Court Program and should include the following information:
 - (a) Identification of the screening criteria used to determine eligibility and acceptance into the Drug Court Program (including the type of offenses allowed).
 - (b) Identification of the point in the criminal justice process where the program intervenes (e.g., pretrial, post-conviction).
 - (c) Description of the potential population eligible for the Drug Court Program
 - (d) Description of intake and assessment procedures and screening instruments for identifying offenders who are appropriate for the Drug Court Program (e.g., Addiction Severity Index, and the Michigan Alcoholism Screening Test).
 - (e) Detailed description of the type of program established, its distinguishing structural features, and services provided (including administrative and budgetary elements, personnel and their

allocation to specific tasks, average length of participation in the Drug Court and supervision provided to participants). In particular, a detailed description of treatment and support services, including type and phase of treatment and other services interventions provided (e.g., therapeutic community type, initial detoxification phase), should be included.

(f) Identification of how the program responds to relapses, what interventions are used at this point, and what incentives for progress are offered.

(g) Identification of case management and monitoring procedures to ensure that each defendant is monitored closely; and a description of the Drug Court caseload's impact on the rest of the court system.

(h) Description of the discharge and referral procedures used when a participant has completed the program (or failed to complete the program).

(i) Description of the role of the judge, prosecutor, and defense attorney and how their roles in the Drug Court Program vary from roles in other courts in the system, as well as the type of coordination and cooperation required with other organizations in the system (e.g., pretrial services, probation, parole, treatment providers, other support service providers, and community agencies). In particular, a description of what information will be routinely available to the judge and other program participants should be included.

(j) Identification of any public policy issues that significantly affect the Drug Court Program.

An evaluation component should be built into the planning and implementation of the Drug Court for two basic purposes:

- To provide ongoing feedback regarding target population, process and implementation issues; and
- To answer and document critical questions about the impact and operation of the Drug Court approach.

During the planning stages, the research conducted has assisted in discussions of the targeted population of drug-involved offenders and in developing estimates of Drug Court workload and treatment needs. During the implementation phase of the Drug Court, the evaluation will examine the processing of defendants into the court, their entry and progress in treatment and will document early outcomes. During the implementation phase, evaluation tasks will include documenting the implementation process and identifying problems in implementation that can be addressed by appropriate modifications to the Drug Court approach. In examining the impact of the Drug Court over the longer term, the evaluation will ask to what extent the program's goals have been realized as compared to what would have occurred in the absence of the Drug Court. The impact of the Drug Court will be tested in a number of areas, including:

- The effectiveness of the Drug Court in identifying and reaching its intended target population.
- The effectiveness of the Drug Court in enrolling candidates, once identified, into Drug Court treatment.
- The ability of the program to retain participants in treatment until completion.
- The ability to reduce substance abuse among Drug Court participants.
- The ability to deliver appropriate treatment, health services and other services to participants.
- The ability to reduce re-offending and other forms of misconduct over the period of program involvement and over a subsequent follow-up period.
- The impact of Drug Court on court functioning and related resources.
- The costs and benefits of the Drug Court.

Three continuation (second year—Blair and Lackawanna Counties and third year—Erie) and two new county projects (Franklin and Cumberland/Perry Counties) for this reporting period.

Erie County's IP/Drug Court Offender Treatment Program for Level 1 and 2. As part of Erie County's second year efforts, the Drug Treatment Court

program provides assessment, evaluation, treatment, case management and supervision services for drug dependent Level 1 and 2 non-violent offenders. This program has reduced the criminal court docket by expediting individuals' case adjudication that voluntarily enters the Drug Court program.

Most of this program's funding is for contracted drug and alcohol treatment providers for both intensive inpatient and outpatient treatment services. Currently, the program has contracted with eight treatment providers located within Erie County. Another significant portion of the funding provides for a full-time Drug Court Specialist.

Erie County officials believe the Drug Treatment Court Program benefits the offender and community by addressing the offender's substance abuse problem. While participating in this program, offenders are monitored regularly through frequent drug testing. The offender receives close supervision, thereby enhancing community safety.

The Blair County's Re-Entry Program diverts eligible offenders from the Blair County Prison and into community corrections programs. Rather than diverting the same offender at the time of sentencing, this program evaluates their appropriateness while they are incarcerated and diverts them at the end of their incarceration time to assist them with re-entry into the community. Blair County's Intermediate Punishment (IP) plan is based on the premise that a high percentage of offenders are either addicted to alcohol or other drugs or have serious problems with those substances and their criminal activity is influenced by that problem. Addressing these problems helps reduce the recidivism rate at the Blair County Prison.

Lackawanna County Drug Court Program has been serving those substance abuse non-violent offenders violating the conditions of probation or parole. The program intervenes prior to a Gagnon I hearing at the onset of a reported probation violation. With the establishment of a drug court program the program has served over 18 probation violators. Additionally, 5 clients are awaiting entrance into the program.

Current statistics for the Drug Court Program reflect a successful and effective program. Because of the program's short operational period, 18 months, there are currently no program graduates. However, there have been no new arrests for program participants, while achieving 100% program retention, 100% treatment retention, and 98% client employment rates.

Summaries of the two new projects for this reporting period are as follows:

Franklin County will implement a “DUI Multiple Offender Treatment Program” for repeat DUI offenders. This program will entail a period of incarceration (at least mandatory minimum), coupled with an intense treatment program, which will meet or exceed Act 122 requirements

Offenders must have completed both the CRN Evaluation and Pennsylvania Alcohol Highway Safety Program and classes prior to entering their plea, and they must be approved for the Pre-Release Program. They must agree to participate in any additional treatment as recommended by the provider, and successfully complete the prescribed treatment program prior to their release. The offender must reimburse the county for the cost of this program.

This project will provide much needed court ordered treatment for multiple DUI incarcerated offenders. A licensed provider on a five-day per week basis will deliver the treatment. The project will reduce the demand for law enforcement, court, supervision and correctional services this particular group of offenders creates. An evaluation component has been outlined and the Franklin County Commissioners are committed to providing funds to continue the program beyond the grant period.

Cumberland/Perry County's “Forensic Mental Health Response System” addresses three areas of greatest need. This joint initiative between the County’s mental health and criminal justice systems will help to address gaps in service delivery and client advocacy. First, Cumberland County proposes to establish a Physiological Response Team (PRT). The PRT will recruit and train a team of thirteen officers from municipal law enforcement agencies and two representatives from MH/MR’s Crisis Intervention Services. A new Mental Health Diversion Program will adapt the Mental Health Court model to a scale that suits Cumberland County. Finally, a Forensic Case Management Unit will be created to provide transition services linking adult offenders with mental health or MISA (Mental Illness and substance Abuse) disorders with community-based mental health treatment and ancillary services. This project is expected to provide uninterrupted care, better psychiatric outcomes, and lower recidivism among clients targeted for participation.

In January 2001, Cumberland County’s Mental Illness Subcommittee was formed at the request of their Criminal Justice Policy Team and in response to growing concerns about persons with serious and persistent mental illness.

In particular, the focus was on better understanding the nature and extent of the problem and the capacity for existing systems to address it. The committee is being co-chaired by the Public Defender and the District Attorney. The proposed project plans to address the fragmented services and lack of coordination between the mental health and criminal justice

system in Cumberland County. The proposed strategy will ensure continuity in care and bridge the gap where many fall out. Transitional assistance will provide support services to defendants diverted to community-based mental health or MISA treatment, and to convicted offenders residing at the County Prison who have been stabilized for release back into the community. An “integrated transition” of these individuals from the County Prison to intensive community-based treatment and support offers a better chance of improving these offenders’ lives and the welfare of the community.

H. Program Title: Enhanced System Response to Domestic Violence Program.

(1) Number of Projects: Twelve Projects

(2) Aggregate Funding: \$395,386

(3) Goals and Objectives of Program:

- _ To aid in the establishment of new and innovative projects and enhance existing projects that implement creative and effective approaches to domestic and family violence. By funding these initiatives, stakeholders will be given a means to effectively address this criminal activity.
- _ To establish linkages and foster development/coordination among existing service providers.
- _ Work to stop violent, controlling and abusive behaviors.
- _ Improve system response to domestic/family violence.

(4) Program Activities and Accomplishments: During this reporting period eleven projects were funded. Ten continuations (two second year and three third year) and two new projects were funded. These 12 projects served 11 counties.

(a) The continuation projects include:

- _ Erie County’s Domestic Abuse Intervention Program
- _ Erie County’s Integrated Adult Sexual Offender Program
- _ York County’s Cooperative/Enhanced Batterers Program
- _ Chester County’s Enhanced Supervision and Intervention Program
- _ Union County’s Men In Training Techniques and Services Program

- Adams County’s Tri-County NOVIS Project
 - Allegheny County’s African American Case Management Model
 - Lackawanna County’s Violence Intervention Expansion Project
 - Mifflin County’s Batterers’ Group
 - Centre County’s Domestic Violence Intervention Project
- (a) The two new projects include:
- Bensalem Township’s Specialized Offender Services (S.O.S.)
 - Wyoming County’s Family Services Association of Wyoming Valley BIS Project

A summary of selected projects follows:

Domestic Abuse Intervention Program in Erie County (DAIPECO)—Accomplishments over the first year for enhancement to the DAIPECO have been expensive. Some of those accomplishments include the location of the facility being established, hiring of a case manager and office assistant, equipment obtained, a domestic abuse intervention advisory board created, and increased communication between Erie County Adult Probation and Parole and DAIPECO. In January 2000, year one of the program, funding was requested for 43 offenders, which expanded to 50 by April of 2000. As of July 2001 the figure is 83 offenders. There have been 10 graduates since April 2001 and 15 offenders where unsuccessfully discharged. However, nine were re-admitted and are actively engaged in the program.

During the second year the program will focus on training potential staff in the “Duluth Model.” DAIPECO intends to increase group sizes and to collaborate with neighboring counties to begin sharing from DAIPECO’s experience, as well as, work with the advisory board for continuation of this program.

Erie County’s Integrated Adult Sexual Offender Program (IASOP)—Erie County Adult Probation and Parole Department has created an Erie County Integrated Sexual Offender Program (ISOP). The program is composed of sexual offender specific probation supervision, sexual offender specific clinical intervention, and a victim specific program advisory and monitoring component. The program design integrates the criminal justice representatives, the victim advocacy groups, and clinical intervention from the point of assessment, through supervision, and is concomitant with participation in the ISOP. Erie County is using a current

best practice model for the management, supervision and rehabilitation of sexual offenders. The best practice model recommends the use of: standardized assessment process; risk assessments; polygraph examination; individualized rehabilitation plan assessment; assessment baseline sharing with adult probation; an interagency Community Sexual Offender Supervision Team; a Sexual Offender Advisory Board; offender monitoring; a Denier Group; and pre-sentence investigations.

Program officials reported that in the second year of operation 82 offenders were referred to IASOP, 75 Psychosexual Assessments completed, 27 Baseline Abel Assessments, 10 Sexual History Polygraphs completed and 8 Sex Offender Groups conducted.

York County's Cooperative Enhanced Batterers' Intervention Services—Unlike other programs funded under the Enhanced System Response to Domestic Violence, York Counties ADVANCE has been in operation since 1988. Not long after that a second program, Men in Recovery, started in 1990. Currently, both programs maintain active roles in the York County Task Force on Domestic Violence, the Law Enforcement/Judicial Committee of the Task Force, and the Stop Grant Coordinating Council.

The format of the programs has not changed radically through the years: Men in Recovery is a 13-week program and ADVANCE is a 26-week program. The Duluth Curriculum is integrated into both programs. The programs are strengthening and expanding services to battered women as a result of the extensive support received. A wide variety of objectives are set forth to be accomplished. Both programs anticipate impacts such as weekly groups to continue with maximum incorporation and to be able to move men in without use of waiting lists. Training staff is necessary to aid in engaging the men in aftercare. The development of a data processing system at ADVANCE to enable more extensive tracking to be accomplished is underway. Meetings with monitors shall continue and be used as an evaluation tool.

During the first grant year, this program served 300 offenders, 75% of which were court referrals. As of April 2002, the program reports that events were on schedule and trainings were being conducted. Also during this period, the number of new clients (69) was double what was planned (33), and there were 11 transfers from the Probation Department's Men in Recovery program to ADVANCE.

To date the program is running as planned. Currently, the program is working on dealing with issues about a separate women's group, training another facilitator to add a fourth group do to the amount of men in the

program, as well as, how to handle issues of offenders being deaf, blind, non-English speaking or unable to read English. Lutheran Social Services and the probation department, in conjunction with Access (the local domestic violence shelter), are working closely to make the programs flow smoothly.

Allegheny County's African-American Case Management Model— The Domestic Abuse Counseling Center, Inc. (DACC) is a well-established program started in 1992 with two members in Allegheny County. It has expanded to surrounding areas including Armstrong County, Westmoreland County, Northern West Virginia, and Southeastern Ohio. DACC serves over 2,000 men a year. It has grown to be one of the largest batterers' intervention programs in the United States. The CEO has been invited to speak nationally and internationally on the mission, philosophy, and program composition. The goal of the program will be to: stop violent, controlling, and abusive behavior; focus on batterers' responsibility to recognize their behavior; provide partner safety; promote monitoring of the offender to enhance victim safety; and improve local domestic violence response. In Allegheny County African American men comprise at least half of the men arrested for domestic violence, which is why the program is focused on a model for African Americans. DACC states that few programs specifically address relevant issues to African Americans. An intensive program will need to be in place since documents show that more African American men drop out of batterers' groups and are more likely to be rearrested. DACC, in collaboration with the Allegheny County Domestic Violence Probation Unit, will refer African American men convicted of domestic violence assault to the batterers' intervention program and complete the DACC psycho-educational program. The case manager will create new links to community groups and agencies as part of the treatment services. The manager will also work with probation to coordinate intake appointments and explain services and requirements to African American offenders. Case managers will also be present for review hearings to report on client's compliance and progress.

DACC continues to be a leader in the counseling of domestic violence offenders in the Allegheny County area. This year DACC estimates that Allegheny County will refer 700 offenders to the domestic violence program as well as identify six additional community resources to make referrals to.

I. Program Title: Treatment for Incarcerated Offenders.

(1) Number of Projects: 20

(2) Aggregate Funding: \$939,430

(3) Goals and Objectives of the Program:

- _ Provide treatment to incarcerated offenders who currently lack access to treatment.
- _ Develop projects that improve offender outcomes through education, training, and/or healing.
- _ Create strategies for dealing with offenders that enhance fundamental social and vocational skills.
- _ Prepare offenders to receive further training, treatment or opportunities by honing life skills.
- _ Reduce recidivism.

(4) Program Accomplishments. During this reporting period 20 projects were funded (14 continuation and six new). These 20 projects served 17 counties.

(a) The 14 continuation projects include:

- _ Chester County's Food Service Training Program
- _ Franklin County's Prison Treatment Program
- _ Monroe County's Drug and Alcohol Intervention Program
- _ Pike County's Reducing Recidivism Six Rs Program and the Jail Employment Training Program (JETS)
- _ Wyoming County's Prison Court Advocate Program
- _ Beaver County's Reaching In From the Outside Program
- _ Delaware County Prison's Mental Health Liaison Services for Incarcerated Offenders Program
- _ Erie County's Forensic Community Treatment Team
- _ Greene County's Jail Counselors and Case Manger Project

- Indiana County’s Locked In With Keys to Success Program
- Lackawanna County’s Stepping Up Expansion Project
- Lancaster County’s Expansion of Community Corrections Program
- City of Philadelphia’s Aftercare for Dually Diagnosed Inmates Program and the Wired To Succeed Program
- Somerset County’s Work Release and DUI Center

(b) The 11 new projects include:

- Butler County’s Victims Who Have Offended Project
- Allegheny County’s Treatment and Support Services for Incarcerated Women Program
- Bradford County’s Correctional Facility Firm Foundation Program
- Erie County’s House of Healing Life Skills Program
- Philadelphia Prison’s Wired to Succeed Program
- Westmoreland County’s Mental Health Case Management & Multi-Systems Coordination Re-Entry Program

A summary of selected projects follows:

Delaware County’s County Prison Mental Health Project—This project is to develop an integrated system of intervention with incarcerated offenders with mental health problems that will allow for efficient clinical stabilization within the prison and ensure appropriate mental health discharge/release planning and community follow-up.

The project supports a two-person Prison Mental Health Liaison Unit. The staff will be responsible for early identification of mentally ill prisoners, tracking those inmates in the prison securing all confidential release forms necessary to communicate with the prison medical personnel, the courts, psychiatrist, attorneys, intensive case managers, and treatment providers. They will coordinate and monitor appropriate programming within the prison and ensure appropriate mental health discharge/release planning and community follow-up.

Also this project is a cooperative effort between the court system, prison system, and mental health services. The Delaware County Criminal Justice Advisory Committee has been instrumental in recognizing the problem and taking a proactive approach in seeking a solution. During the

first seven months of the project, staff has screened 195 defendants. Lengthy waiting lists for mental health commitments have been eliminated. Also, preliminary data shows a reduction in recidivism for these clients.

Erie County's Forensic Assertive Community Treatment Team—This project is to complete the necessary elements for Mental Health Court. The process of Mental Health Court will be facilitated by the creation of a Forensic Assertive Community Treatment (FACT) Team. This will further the opportunity for community treatment by providing medical supplies and pharmaceuticals that would make the FACT team operational.

The FACT team will offer Erie County Court an alternative to incarceration for those mentally ill offenders appropriate for community supervision and treatment. The release of any county prison inmate, or the diversion of any offender from being sentenced to prison, will be made with two considerations; first, community safety, and second, the availability of targeted treatment/rehabilitative services in the community.

The composition of the FACT Team will be: a psychiatrist; psychiatric registered nurse; mental health clinician/case manager; an adult county probation/parole officer who will specialize in the supervision of mentally ill offenders; consumer advocates; the offender; and the Court, as the supervising point of reference. The FACT Team psychiatrist will determine diagnosis and prescribe appropriate treatment; the nurse will administer prescribed medications; the clinician/case manager will provide psychotherapy in the community for appropriate participants; and the probation officer will monitor the process for compliance to court orders.

The FACT Team will provide the Court with mental health and/or psychiatric evaluations used to determine diagnosis and treatment recommendations; link and authorize such services for offenders with appropriate treatment providers for primary diagnoses as well as for co-existing diagnoses; conduct community mental health treatment where and when necessary; conduct case management and supervision; and determine eligibility for Mental Health Court. Eligibility for Mental Health Court will be based on the presence of Serious Mental Illness, or special need offenders, and the offender's voluntary choice to participate with the Mental Health Court. Once an offender is deemed eligible for Mental Health Court, the offender will be offered a choice to have his/her charges processed through the standard plea-bargaining, if warranted, or take his/her case to trial, or of participating in the Mental Health Court. If the offender voluntarily chooses to participate in Mental Health Court, the Court will assume jurisdiction over the treatment and will periodically review the progress or the lack of progress.

he FACT Team spent the first three months of 2002 organizing and planning how to integrate the Mental Health court into the existing Drug Court to make it into a Treatment Court. The first mental health offender was placed into the Treatment Court in March of 2002. Since then, the Treatment Court Team has identified forty offenders as potential clients. Of those, eleven met the eligibility requirements and have been placed in the Treatment Court. Program officials anticipate 32 mentally ill offenders will participate in this program during the second year.

Franklin County 's County Prison Treatment Program—This program will provide a drug and alcohol treatment programs to inmates housed in the county prison. Inmates enrolled in drug and alcohol programs will gain an understanding of the effects of drugs and alcohol and appropriate forms of stress reduction, life skills development, relapse prevention, time management and conflict resolution. Inmates will participate in the development of an aftercare plan to create a support system after release. It is anticipated that inmates who have successfully completed the drug and alcohol program will not violate conditions of their probation within three months of release.

The initial stage of the program is to place a facility within the prison and hire staff to implement drug and alcohol programs which focus on drug and alcohol education and relapse prevention. Franklin County will purchase a modular unit to be contained within the prison complex. By securing the unit, inmates who have not been sentenced or who are not on work release can participate in programming as well as those who have work release status. The modular unit will contain two group classrooms and office space for staff. Two drug and alcohol counselors will be hired to facilitate the programs. The drug and alcohol counselors will receive Department of Corrections Cadet Training and will work directly under the prison's Deputy for Treatment.

The county prison is currently operation with an average population of 282 offenders with estimated 80% or 226 inmates per year for the past two years have been involved in this program.

J. Program Title: Drug, Alcohol, And Mental Health Intervention/Treatment

- (1) Number of Projects: 22
- (2) Aggregate Funding: \$1,163,750
- (3) Goals and Objectives of Program:

- ⌘ Facilitate creation of projects that can serve the needs of mentally ill and/or drug/alcohol addicted offenders.
- ⌘ Foster development of drug, alcohol, and mental health intervention/treatment within county incarceration facilities.
- ⌘ Foster development of drug, alcohol, and mental health intervention/treatment within community residential settings and during parole.
- ⌘ Reduce continued criminal activity on the part of mentally ill and/or drug/alcohol addicted offenders.

(4) Program Activities and Accomplishments: During this reporting period 25 projects were funded. Nineteen of these projects were continuations and six were funded for their first year of operations. These 25 projects served 14 counties.

(a) The 19 continuation projects include:

- Allegheny County's Offender Reintegration Collaborative Community Planning Project and the Training, Support, Employment Services Project
- Allegheny County's Half-Way House Project
- Berks County's Easy Does It/ Transitional Housing Project
- Clearfield County's Day Reporting Center Program
- Cumberland County's Community Intensive Supervision Program
- Erie County's House of Healing Project
- Fulton County's Community Services Program
- Indiana County's DUI Supervision Program
- Lackawanna County's Project Renew
- Lackawanna County's Wrap Around Services for Non-Incarcerated Offender Program
- Lebanon County's Community Services Program
- Luzerne County's Victim Impact Panel Presentation Project
- Northampton County's Global Positioning System Project

- City of Philadelphia’s Recovery Housing for Offenders Project and the Helping Offender Work (HOW) Project
- City of Philadelphia’s Diverting Offenders Into Treatment (DO-IT) Program
- City of Philadelphia’s Recovery Housing for Offenders with Co-occurring Substance Abuse and Mental Illness Project
- City of Philadelphia’s Helping Offenders Work—How
- Venango County’s Transitional Community Living Program and the Parenting 101

(a) The four new projects include:

- Adams County’s E.M.E.R.G.E. Program
- Allegheny County’s Mental Health Court Program
- Allegheny County’s Orientation and Aftercare for Therapeutic Community Residents Program
- Lackawanna County’s Project Renew Expansion
- Lehigh County’s DUI Repeat Offender Program
- City of Philadelphia’s Recovery Housing for Female Offenders

A summary of selected projects follows:

Allegheny County’s Reintegration and Employment Collaborative (OREC)—This project is to increase public safety by providing a reintegration model that uses available sources, including education, training and job placement, so that released inmates return to society as less dangerous and more productive citizens. This will be accomplished by developing a collaborative of local providers, coordinated by the Community College of Allegheny County (CCAC) to initiate a comprehensive model program to educate, train and integrate the offender population after their release from incarceration, and track their reintegration into the workplace and the community.

This project will link related social, community and government agencies in an ongoing reintegration collaborative to aid inmate goal attainment using shared resources. To promote community awareness and support for offender education and vocational training, the collaborative will enlist private industry participation to promote awareness and motivation for employment of offenders and generate evaluation data that will be disseminated to the community to foster public understanding and support.

The majority of requested grant funds are directed to instruction and occupational development. The project serves approximately 100 clients per year. The identified service providers are professionally certified where appropriate and/or experienced in the delivery of the contracted services. This program will help offenders and the community by improving offenders' ability to gain employment upon release from incarceration.

City of Philadelphia's Diverting Offender Into Treatment (DOIT)—The program is designed to provide immediate and meaningful treatment for drug dependent individuals who commit misdemeanor offenses in violation of the Pennsylvania Controlled Substances Act. It is offered to defendants who fall in between the classes of defendants currently emphasized by existing programs. Eligible offenders are residents of Philadelphia and over 18 years of age. Offenders are targeted through current Philadelphia Police Department interdiction activities in the 24th and 25th Police District. The grant primarily provides for two full-time Clinical Evaluators, one full-time Case Manager, and police overtime for referral coordination.

This pre-arraignment diversion of cases into the DO-IT Program is projected to result in fewer hearings and trials, less court time for police officers which allows them to spend more time in the community promoting and protecting the public safety, more prison space for violent criminals, and greater accountability for defendants in treatment.

The start-up of the project was delayed due to the construction of a new district police station and the reassignment of two key players in the project. Staff was hired in April 2002 and began providing limited services at a Municipal Court Diversion Program. For six months of operation (6/30/02-9/30/02), a total of 46 clients have been clinically assessed and 17 have been admitted into drug and alcohol treatment.

Northampton County's Global Positioning System— The Global Positioning system provides the court with an alternative to incarceration of offenders who are high risk in the community. The Global Positioning System project is designed to intensify the level of supervision of offenders placed on house arrest. The focus population is domestic violence offenders and sex offenders, though it is not limited to those offenders. The program allows for 24-hour tracking of the offenders. There will also be increased security for victims in that they will be equipped with pagers and cell phones and the offender's access in the community will be limited. A Global Positioning system officer provides for offender supervision and program oversight. It is projected that five individuals per day will participate in the program during the second year of operation.

This project is designed to intensify the level of supervision for those individuals placed on house arrest, focusing on, but not limited to, domestic violence offenders and sex offenders. It provides Northampton County Court with an additional sentencing option for offenders requiring intensive community supervision. Four offenders have been placed on the program during the first three months of operation.

4. Program Area - Technology and Automation Initiatives

A. Program Title: New and Expanded Automation Efforts

(1) Number of Projects: 35

(2) Aggregate Funding: \$9,979,317

(3) Goals and Objectives of the Program:

- ☞ Increase the effectiveness and efficiency of record keeping systems of police, jails, district attorneys and probation departments through the development of automated systems.
- ☞ Employ new technologies to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the criminal justice system.
- ☞ Assist state and local criminal justice agencies in automating their information/ records.
- ☞ Provide the capability for local criminal justice agencies to report data electronically to the appropriate state agencies.
- ☞ Implement a statewide system of common identifiers for offenders and related incidents.
- ☞ Work with county level officials to integrate independent criminal justice information systems at the county level to avoid duplication and to share information.
- ☞ Test and implement, where appropriate, new computer technology.

(4) Project Activities and Accomplishments:

The PCCD has recognized that computer systems can be effective and efficient tools available to assist the criminal justice system in the processing

and sharing of information. If properly selected and incorporated into the daily operation of an agency, a computer system should enable an agency to improve data collection, reduce paperwork, and improve efficiencies. However, obtaining a computer and the system to process information is not an easy task. Oftentimes it is a demanding and complex process.

PCCD has attempted to be of assistance to local criminal justice agencies in entering the age of automation. Efforts started in 1989 with the development of a low-cost feature-rich database management system for small to medium sized law enforcement agencies. The system, entitled

“Pennsylvania Law Enforcement Management Information System” (PA-LEMIS) is used in over 350 police departments and is available from the Pennsylvania Chiefs of Police Association. PCCD has continued these efforts with the other various components of the municipal, county and state justice systems to assist in the automation of their information processing.

With the exception of PA-LEMIS, which was the groundbreaker for this process, the first year of funding for each of these projects has ranged between \$82,500 to \$1,083,000 with the agencies obtaining the system-providing match. This means that an agency is able to obtain an automated system, training on the system, and technical support for the system. This support is significantly less than each agency attempting to purchase a system on its own, and this process also assists the state in standardizing the information that is collected by the local agencies. For example, in addition to the UCR reporting by PA-LEMIS, the jail system is designed to report automated data to the Department of Corrections, the probation system is designed to report automated data to the Pennsylvania Board of Probation and Parole, and the juvenile system reports automated data to the Juvenile Court Judges' Commission.

By developing county-based criminal justice database management systems, the PCCD has made significant strides in the area of criminal justice automation and in the overall goal of improving the criminal justice system's ability to gather and analyze timely and accurate criminal history information. However, more work needs to be accomplished in this area. Most important is the need for integration of the county systems and the sharing of data among users of these systems. In addition, there are many new computer technologies, such as imaging, GIS, and Geo-Positioning, which can greatly enhance criminal justice computer systems that are currently in place. The PCCD uses DCSI funds to evaluate these technologies and to determine their utility to the criminal justice community.

During this reporting period 35 projects were funded. Seven of these projects were continuations (two second and two third year) and 28 projects received funding for their first or one year of operations. Of the 35 projects, five were to award state agencies or statewide organizations.

(a) The seven continuation projects include:

- County Commissioners Association of Pennsylvania “County Computer Equipment Purchase Assistance”—This project is in its second year of operation to provide computer hardware to counties to connect them to the Pennsylvania Justice Network. And, the “Adult Probation Information Rollout Project”—This project is in its second year of operation to provide interactive report generator software that enables county probation departments to generate daily management reports.
- Pennsylvania Justice Network (JNET) “Transfer of County Information to JNET”—This project is in its second year of operation to provide counties with the ability to electronically report county jail/prison and probation information to the Department of Corrections and the Board of Probation and Parole.
- Pennsylvania Commission on Sentencing “Sentencing Guidelines Software (SGS) Web Expansion and Training Support”—This project is in its second year of operations to provide expansion and enhancement to the SGS web-based application and interface with JNET. Also provides training and support to counties using the application.
- Pennsylvania Chiefs of Police Association “Criminal Justice Records Management Development and Integration”—This project is in its third year of operation to provide support for the distribution, training, support service and integration of the Pennsylvania Law Enforcement Management Information System into JNET.
- Cumberland County “Law Enforcement Information and Technology Project”—This project is in its third year of operation to provide a regional integration that uses the open internet/world-wide web technologies and standards to link local law enforcement agencies in the county to JNET.

- Dauphin County “Video Arraignment Project”—This project is in its third year of operation to provide the necessary configuration to permit key criminal justice sites within the 12th Judicial District to perform preliminary arraignments by use of video conferencing technology.

(b) The new projects include:

- County Commissioners Association of Pennsylvania
 - “Automated Public Defenders Information System”
 - “County Criminal Justice Policy Board Development”
 - “County and State Warrant Initiative”
 - “Justice HUB Program Expansion”
 - “Public Defender Information System”
 - “Criminal Justice System Strategic Modeling Tool”
 - “Criminal Justice Technology Atlas Project”
 - “Regional County Justice HUB Study”
- Pennsylvania Justice Network (JNET)
 - “JNET County Integration Project”
 - “Commonwealth JNET Filing Project”
 - “JNET VPN Access for Local Police and Non-State Agencies”
 - “JNET Training Initiative”
 - “Mobile JNET Content Delivery”
 - “JNET Learning Management System”
 - “JNET County Integration Project”
 - “JNET Individual Notification Project”
 - “JNET County Integration and Support Project”
- Pennsylvania Chiefs of Police Association
 - “Forensic Crimesite Scopes Project”
 - “Central Booking Project”
- Allegheny County
 - “Drug Task Force Automated Project”
 - “County Arraignment Options Assessment”
- Cumberland County
 - “Design and Development of Integrated CAD and Communication System”
 - “Law Enforcement GIS Project”
- Delaware County
 - “JNET County Activation Program”

- Lower Allen Township
“C-NET (Web-based Integrated Police System)”
- City of Philadelphia
“AOPC Criminal Case Management System/PAPS System Interface”

5. Program Title: Criminal Justice Records Improvement

- (1) Number of Project: Three
- (2) Aggregate Funding: \$299,148
- (3) Goals and Objectives of the Program:
 - Make data quality of criminal history records a priority for criminal justice managers and policy makers, and ensure that criminal history data maintained in the Commonwealth is complete, accurate and current.
 - Use automation as a tool for achieving data quality objectives, including improving the linkage of data between various components of the criminal justice system.
 - Establish programs to educate/train criminal justice personnel to operate and maintain a quality criminal justice information system.
 - Establish and implement policies and procedures to monitor the completeness, accuracy and timeliness of criminal history information, and to ensure that on-going quality assurance programs are in place.
 - Standardize data collected, avoid redundant data collection/entry, streamline processing of offenders/cases, and reduce costs of operations.
- (4) Project Activities and Accomplishments: The PCCD's Technology and Automation Advisory Committee (TAAC) meets on a regular basis to discuss problems and issues regarding the quality of the Commonwealth's criminal history data, and to devise strategies for resolving the problems. Various subcommittees have been formed to encourage on-going efforts to improve the completeness, accuracy and timeliness of the data. This Committee also develops

Pennsylvania's National Criminal History Improvement Program (NCHIP) applications for submission to the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS). During this reporting period one new statewide project and one local project were initiated. They are:

- (a) Pennsylvania District Attorney's Institute: "Migration of District Attorney Records Management System"—This project is in its fifth year of operation to continue the contract with Corrections Development International to install a window-based software application of the Prosecutors Management System (PMS Windows) County District Attorney's Offices. In order to make the system the standard for all 67 counties in Pennsylvania, various objectives need to be continued and satisfied. The Institute will also design and implement a Juvenile PMS-Windows enhancement component to the over all project in 2003. This project provides support for a project manager who will work closely with the contactor to ensure that the functions that are provided meet or exceed the requested functionality from the users.
- (b) Pennsylvania Chiefs of Police Association: "Uniform Crime Reporting and Criminal History Automation"—This project is in its third year of operation to provide staff support for PCCD's efforts to provide law enforcement agencies with the technology to identify and process offenders more effectively and efficiently. The project also provides the administrative support for the acquisition and installation of the equipment, ensures that the recipient agencies are complying with procedures and standards, oversees the training of users and provides staffing support to PCCD's Offender Identification and Central Processing Advisory Committee.
- (c) Dauphin County: "Police Justice Network"—This project is in its first year of operation to provide a secure communication network via T-1 or ISDN connection between Dauphin County and seven municipal police departments, linking the departments with 10 county agencies and 16 state agencies. The system also provides high-speed JNET access to these departments too. The municipal police departments include Derry Township, Hummelstown, Lower Paxton, Penbrook, Swatara and Susquehanna Township.

6.

Program Title: Victim Services Initiatives

A. Program Title: Capacity Building Within Victim Service Organizations

- (1) Number of Projects: 20
- (2) Aggregate Funding: \$764,138
- (3) Goals and Objectives of the Program: The overall goal of this program is to provide support to community- or system-based victim service agencies that

want to address the need for capacity building to strengthen their organizational structures.

The main objective of this program is to provide support to community- or system-based victim service agencies to allow them to undertake a variety of capacity building activities including strategic planning, board development, implementation of technology to allow for higher productivity and accuracy of statistical information, and efforts to come into compliance with Pennsylvania's various standards for victim service agencies.

(4) Program Activities and Accomplishments: Projects are solicited through a competitive solicitation in which agencies are asked to submit a concept paper outlining their ideas for projects. The concept papers are reviewed and scored by a specially trained team of reviewers who engage in a collaborative decision making process to select the most worthy ideas. The agencies submitting the highest ranking concept papers are invited by PCCD to submit a formal grant application for implementation of their approved idea as found in the concept paper.

Performance measures of the above-mentioned objectives and activities include funding a minimum of ten victim service agencies to engage in projects designed to improve their organizational capacities.

Evaluation methods include the following: evaluation by examining the indications that each applicant identifies in the project assessment plan; submission of programmatic progress reports on a quarterly basis showing anticipated impacts on the planned and actual activities and indicating the source of the information; examination to determine if additional evaluation or assessment is warranted; receipt of an on-site monitoring visit as warranted; and evaluation to determine if the project warrants identification as a model project, capable of being duplicated in other jurisdictions.

The following are new programs started during this reporting period:

- Allegheny County/Alle-Kiski HOPE Center "Organizational Capacity Building"
- Allegheny County/Center for Victims of Violent Crime "Director of Client Services"
- Allegheny County/Women's Center and Shelter of Greater Pittsburgh "Keeping Pace with Technology 2002"
- Allegheny County/Pittsburgh Action Against Rape "Evaluating School Prevention Programs"
- Allegheny County/Women's Center and Shelter of Greater Pittsburgh "Planning our Future Programming Through the Use of Technology"

- Beaver County/Women's Center of Beaver County "Information and Technology Grant"
- Bucks County/Network of Victim Assistance "Building Capacity Through Planning"
- Bucks County/A Women's Place "Capacity Building for the Future"
- Butler County/Victim Outreach Intervention Center "Victim Services Merger 3"
- Clarion County/Passages, Inc. "Passages to the Future"
- Erie County/Crime Victims Center of Erie County "Building From Within II"
- Erie County/Crime Victims Center of Erie County "Project Name Change"
- Lawrence County/The Crisis Shelter of Lawrence County "Diversification of Services Name Change"
- Luzerne County/Victim's Resource Center "Positive Public Relations Initiative II"
- Montgomery County/Women's Center of Montgomery County "Organizational Technology Capacity Building"
- Montgomery County/Women's Center of Montgomery County "PowerPoint Technology"
- Montgomery County/Laurel House "Future Focus"
- City of Philadelphia/Children's Alliance "Public Relations, Facility, Diversity"
- City of Philadelphia/Anti- Violence Partnership "Organizational and Board Development"

B. Program Title: Innovative Victim Services Initiatives

(1) Number of Projects: 16

(2) Aggregate Funding: \$569,110

(3) Goals and Objectives of the Program: The overall goals of this program are: 1) to provide support to aid in the establishment of victim service projects which identify innovative and creative approaches for preventing victimization and responding to serious victimizations once they have occurred and 2) to encourage the development of innovative projects which enhance compensation claims assistance and have the capacity for replication in other programs.

Objectives include funding for the implementation of projects that will reduce or prevent victimization; and funding to develop innovative approaches towards provision of crime victims compensation.

(4) Program Activities and Accomplishments: Projects are solicited through a competitive solicitation in which agencies are asked to submit a concept paper outlining their ideas for projects. The concept papers are reviewed and scored by a specially trained team of reviewers who engage in a collaborative decision making process to select the most worthy ideas. The agencies submitting the highest ranking concept papers are invited by PCCD to submit a formal grant application for implementation of their approved idea as found in the concept paper.

Performance measures for the above-mentioned objectives and activities include funding a minimum of five victim service agencies to implement innovative victim service initiatives. Some performance measures associated with the special victim service initiatives discussed in this section of the report include: 1) the provision of specialized training to mental health professionals and mental health consumers to help prevent sexual assault; 2) the number of billboards, television commercials, and radio announcements concerning childhood sexual assault and the prevention of the sexual molestation of children; and 3) specialized counseling for child victims of domestic violence to help reduce the trauma of the abuse and prevent future victimization.

Evaluation methods include the following: evaluation by examining the indications that each applicant identifies in the project assessment plan; submission of programmatic progress reports on a quarterly basis showing anticipated impacts on the planned and actual activities and indicating the source of the information; examination to determine if additional evaluation or assessment is warranted; receipt of an on-site monitoring visit as warranted; and evaluation to determine if the project warrants identification as a model project, capable of being duplicated in other jurisdictions.

The following programs were operational during this reporting period:

New

- Allegheny County/Women’s Center and Shelter of Greater Pittsburgh
“Victim Outreach Advocacy Program
- Allegheny County/Pittsburgh Action Against Rape Disabilities and Sexual Assault:
Westmoreland County/Blackburn Center Against Domestic and Sexual Violence “Public Awareness Campaign”

Continuation

– Allegheny County/Women’s Center and Shelter of Greater Pittsburgh
“Pro-Bono Children’s Mental Health Project”
– Allegheny County/Pittsburgh Action Against Rape “Sexual Abuse and Mental Health”
– Montgomery County/Victim Service Center of Montgomery County
“Safety Rangers Child Abuse Reduction Program”

C. Program Title: Services To Underserved Victim Population

(1) Number of Projects: 17

(2) Aggregate Funding: \$636,836

(3) Goals and Objectives of the Program: The overall goal of this program is to support the establishment or enhancement of services to currently underserved victims of crime throughout Pennsylvania. This includes child victims, elderly victims, victims of other serious crimes (i.e. survivors of homicide, victims of robbery, assault, or burglary and victims of drunk driving), and victims who face challenges in receiving services because of language, ability, geographic location, or ethnic identity.

Objectives include extending basic services such as crisis intervention, individual counseling, group support and accompaniment to the above-mentioned underserved victims.

(4) Program Activities and Accomplishments: : Projects are solicited through a competitive solicitation in which agencies are asked to submit a concept paper outlining their ideas for projects. The concept papers are reviewed and scored by a specially trained team of reviewers who engage in a collaborative decision making process to select the most worthy ideas. The agencies submitting the highest ranking concept papers are invited by PCCD to submit a formal grant application for implementation of their approved idea as found in the concept paper.

Performance measures for the above mentioned objectives and activities include: 1) development of specialized victim services for child victims, elderly victims and victim who have disabilities; 2) the expansion of domestic violence and/or sexual assault programs to include services for victims of other serious crimes; and 3) development of specialized victim services for victims who do not speak English and victims from specific ethnic groups including the Latino population and the Southeast Asian population. At least

five victim service agencies will be funded to implement services to underserved populations.

Evaluation methods include the following: Be evaluated by examining the indications that each applicant identifies in the project assessment plan; submit programmatic progress reports on a quarterly basis to show anticipated impacts on the planned and actual activities and indicate the source of information; be examined to determine if additional evaluation/assessment is warranted; receive an on-site visit within the first six months of implementation and then on an annual basis; be evaluated to determine if the project warrants identification as a model project, capable of being duplicated in other jurisdictions.

The following programs were operational during this reporting period:

New

Allegheny
County/Women's Center and Shelter of Greater Pittsburgh
"Increasing Public Awareness of Victim Services"

Montgomery
County/Victim Services Center of Montgomery County
"VSC/BASD Victim Counseling Program"

Montgomery
County/Women's Center of Montgomery County "Main
Line Hospital-Based Satellite Office"

Schuylkill
County/Schuylkill Women in Crisis "Prevention Education
Expansion Project"

Union
County/Susquehanna Valley Women in Transition "RAVE
Party for the Prevention of Sexual Assault"

Continuation

- Allegheny County/Pittsburgh Action Against Rape "Advancing Healthy Relationships through Sexual Harassment Awareness Training"
- Allegheny County/Center for Victims of Violent Crime "Community Outreach"
- Berks County/Berks Women In Crisis "Fatality Review"
- Berks County/Berks Women In Crisis "Legal Accompaniment"
- Bucks County/A Woman's Place "Community Awareness Campaign"
- Bucks County/Network of Victim Assistance "Alternative Education Violence Prevention"
- Butler County/Victim Outreach Intervention Center "Substance Abuse Case Management"

- Centre County/Centre County Women's Resource Center "Enhanced Sexual Assault Services"
- Monroe County/Women's Resources of Monroe County "SART"
- City of Philadelphia/District Attorney's Office "Homicide Unit Victim/Witness Coordinator"
- Westmoreland County/Blackburn Center Against Domestic and Sexual Violence "HERO Project"

D. Program Title: Victim Services Training Initiatives

(1) Number of Projects: 30

(2) Aggregate Funding: \$2,335,878

(3) Goals and Objectives of the Program: The overall goal of this project is to

provide for victim-related trainings with the intent of increasing skills of victim service program staff and/or heightening allied professionals' understanding of victim issues.

Types of training encouraged are specialized training for criminal justice officials on victim-related issues including the impact of victimization, the needs of crime victims, and the importance of the coordination and enhancement of services; specialized training for medical professionals to enhance their interactive skills with crime victims; specialized training on domestic violence, sexual assault and/or other victim advocates in the criminal justice system; crisis response training utilizing the National Organization for Victim Assistance (NOVA) model which involves the capacity of victim advocates and others to provide critical incident debriefing in the aftermath of community-wide tragedies; specialized training on crime victims compensation for individuals who come into regular contact with crime victims; cultural diversity training for victim advocates; and stress management training for victim advocates, particularly those engaged in crisis intervention.

(4) Program Activities and Accomplishments: Projects are solicited through a competitive solicitation in which agencies are asked to submit a concept paper outlining their ideas for projects. The concept papers are reviewed and scored by a specially trained team of reviewers who engage in a collaborative decision making process to select the most worthy ideas. The agencies submitting the highest ranking concept papers are invited by PCCD to submit a formal grant application for implementation of their approved idea as found in the concept paper.

Performance measures of the above-mentioned objectives and activities include the number of victim advocates and allied professionals trained, the number of training courses held, and all written materials for such training courses. At least ten victim service agencies will receive funding to implement training initiatives.

Evaluation methods include the following: evaluation by examining the indications that each applicant identifies in the project assessment plan; submission of programmatic progress reports on a quarterly basis showing anticipated impacts on the planned and actual activities and indicating the source of the information; examination to determine if additional evaluation or assessment is warranted; receipt of an on-site monitoring visit as warranted; and evaluation to determine if the project warrants identification as a model project, capable of being duplicated in other jurisdictions.

The following training programs were active during this reporting period.

Training Initiatives

- Allegheny County/Women’s Center and Shelter of Greater Pittsburgh “Regional Training on Systems Advocacy”
- Allegheny County/Women’s Center and Shelter of Greater Pittsburgh “Customized Training for Domestic Violence Advocates”
- Allegheny County/Women’s Center and Shelter of Greater Pittsburgh “From Grass Roots to Strong Foundations”
- Bucks County/Network of Victim Assistance “Statewide Crisis Response Project”
- Bucks County/Network of Victim Assistance “Sexual Assault Nurse Examiner Training”
- Bucks County/Network of Victim Assistance “Bucks County Training Institute for Professionals”
- Erie County/Crime Victims Center of Erie County “Homicide Notifying Witness/Victim Advocates”
- Erie County/Crime Victims Center of Erie County “Victim Services for Schools”
- Lawrence County/Crisis Shelter of Lawrence County “Domestic Violence Regional Training”
- Luzerne County/Victims Resource Center “Training and Technical Assistance”
- Luzerne County/Victims Resource Center “Luzerne County Crisis Response Team Project”
- Montgomery County/Women’s Center of Montgomery County “Domestic Violence Regional Health Training”

- Pennsylvania Coalition Against Rape “Compensation Claims Submission Training Program”
- Pennsylvania Coalition Against Rape “Advanced Diversity Training”
- Pennsylvania Coalition Against Rape “DAVE Project Training”
- Pennsylvania Coalition Against Rape “Leadership and Professional Development Training”
- Pennsylvania Coalition Against Rape “Advanced Diversity III”
- Pennsylvania District Attorney’s Institute “Victim Services Training and Technical Assistance Project”
- Pennsylvania Coalition Against Domestic Violence “Pennsylvania Stop Violence Against Women Training and Technical Assistance Program”
- Pennsylvania Coalition Against Domestic Violence “Domestic Violence Training for County-Based Probation and Parole Professors Program”
- City of Philadelphia/CARIE “Act 14 Abuse Prevention Training”
- City of Philadelphia/CARIE “Abuse Prevention Training and the Law”
- City of Philadelphia/Women Against Abuse, Inc. “Domestic and Sexual Violence Training for Philadelphia Police”
- Schuylkill County/Rape and Victim Assistance Center “Clergy Training Project”

E. Program Title: Enhancing Safety and Access to Services for Older Victims of Crime

(1) Number of Projects: Three

(2) Aggregate Funding: \$351,340

(3) Goals and Objectives of the Programs: The overall goals of these projects are to organize and conduct statewide efforts to 1) develop the framework, materials, and curricula for educating victim advocates and allied professionals to institutionalize a comprehensive, uniform response to domestic violence and sexual assault in the underserved population of older victims. The projects train police, older adult protective services personnel and victim advocates on elder abuse and the resources available. These projects also support expert consultation in the financial, medical and investigative arenas.

All three projects have developed functional advisory groups. A number of trainings have been held across the state of Pennsylvania to disseminate information about domestic violence, sexual assault, and the victimization of the elderly, particularly through financial exploitation. The groups have

also overseen the development of specialized curricula for a number of audiences including law enforcement, older adult protective services, and victim advocates.

(4) Program Activities and Accomplishments: Activities to carry out the above-mentioned objectives include the following:

An advisory group was convened to provide oversight to the “Older Domestic Violence Victims Cross Training Project.” The group worked with a consultant who developed a curriculum and delivered several trainings across the state on older victims of domestic violence. These trainings were attended by older adult protective services personnel and domestic violence advocates.

An advisory group was convened to provide oversight to the “Elderly Sexual Abuse: A Responsive Curriculum Project.” The group worked with a consultant who developed a curriculum and delivered several trainings across the state on older victims of sexual assault. These trainings were attended by older adult protective services personnel and sexual assault advocates.

An advisory group was convened to provide oversight to the “Older Adult Protective Services Training Institute.” The advisory group worked with Temple University to identify topics for training to improve the investigation of crimes against the elderly, educate older adult protective services personnel on resources available through victim service agencies, create a number of training modules for law enforcement on working with elderly victims of crime, and coordinate expert consultant services on particularly challenging cases of crimes committed against the elderly. To date, at least five trainings have been held and consultant services have been used to assist with several complex financial exploitation cases.

Evaluation methods include the following: evaluation by examining the indications that each applicant identifies in the project assessment plan; submission of programmatic progress reports on a quarterly basis showing anticipated impacts on the planned and actual activities and indicating the source of the information; examination to determine if additional evaluation or assessment is warranted; receipt of an on-site monitoring visit as warranted; and evaluation to determine if the project warrants identification as a model project, capable of being duplicated in other jurisdictions

7. Program Title: Criminal Justice Training

(1) Number of Projects: Nine

- (2) Aggregate Funding: \$1,812,986
- (3) Goals and Objectives of the Program: The primary goal of this program is to provide training programs for criminal justice system personnel in topics which address identified needs consistent with the eligibility criteria established by the federal government for the Drug Control and System Improvement Program. Specific objectives include:
- To identify cross-component and in-common training needs within the state's justice system, which can be addressed through training.
 - To identify and utilize only those training providers whose experience/ expertise demonstrate quality work in the creation and/or presentation of instruction.
 - To contract with qualified training providers for the creation and/or conduct of instructional programs which meet identified training needs within the state's justice system.
 - To manage the provision of Drug Control and System Improvement supported training projects to ensure enhanced resource allocation and to reduce duplication of effort and foster intergovernmental agency cooperation in the area of training.
 - To monitor selected training contracts awarded under this project to ensure compliance with state objectives and to conduct on-site visits, when appropriate, to observe training operations.
- (4) Program Activities and Accomplishments. The following new training programs conducted by state agencies or statewide criminal justice professional organizations were initiated during this reporting period:

Pennsylvania District Attorney's Institute "Prosecutor and Law Enforcement Training Program"—This program will continue to provide pertinent and current training to Pennsylvania county prosecutors focusing on criminal law, practice, and procedures as it applies to the prosecution of criminal cases. And, the law enforcement training focuses on child abuse investigation.

Pennsylvania District Attorney's Institute "Appellate Procedure and Practice Training and Technical Assistance Program"—This program will continue to provide pertinent and current training to Pennsylvania county prosecutors on: providing updates on case law, statutes and appellate procedure, with special emphasis given to smaller counties that lack an appellate specialist

by giving on-site technical assistance as needed; provide appellate updates at continuing legal educational programs across the state.

Public Defender Association of Pennsylvania “Pennsylvania Public Defender Training Program”—This program continues to provide training to county public defenders. The training to be provided is designed to increase public defenders’ trial skills and improve the office management skill of the Chief Public Defenders.

The major component of this project will be a four-day Trial Skills Training course modeled after a national program developed and utilized by the National Legal Aid and Defense Association (NALADA). This training features small workgroups, short lectures, and demonstrations by experienced faculty using common problems and other defense-related exercises. Workshop activities will be video taped for critique purposes. In the workgroup’s exercises, participants will use real cases that they brought from their offices. Through brainstorming of these cases, participants will improve their trial skills.

The second component of this project will be a one-day training conference for Chief Public Defenders or Public Defender Office managers. This training will explore automated informational systems, uniform case accounting methods and recommended techniques for supervising and recruiting.

Pennsylvania Justice Network (JNET) “JNET Training Initiative”— This project will provide the resources to administer and coordinate JNET training initiatives on behalf of the JNET Executive Director and JNET Training Subcommittee. A JNET Training Coordinator will serve as the single point of contact for all aspects of training.

Training curriculums for JNET overview, registrar, JNET/CLEAN, etc., will be reevaluated and updated regularly to meet the changing JNET environment and audience. The coordinator will coordinate, administer and supervise the development and rollout of a web enabled training project, will serve as lead analyst on training projects, and is responsible for project results.

Pennsylvania Justice Network (JNET) “JNET Learning Management System”—The JNET Learning Management System (LMS) will provide a web-enabled structure to support scheduling, tracking, training, and reporting of user access to any training offered by JNET. This LMS will be leveraged by any agency using JNET and will be managed by a training administrator. Also, because of the vast number of JNET users (over 5000 current, and more than double that number planned), this LMS provides an effective, cost-

efficient method for delivering training to users. Integrating it into JNET registration will also ease administration of the training. Staff and the Technology and Automation Advisory Committee recommend approval of this application pending resolution of outstanding fiscal concerns.

Pennsylvania Department of Military and Veterans Affairs “Polygraph Training Center”—provide low-cost polygraph training to local and state law enforcement officers. Currently, cost of out-of-state polygraph training is \$10,000 for tuition, subsistence and travel. The primary goal of this project is the establishment of a Polygraph Training Center on the campus of the Northeast Counterdrug Training Center (NCTC) at Fort Indiantown Gap, Pennsylvania. It is a collaborative effort between the Pennsylvania State Police (PSP) and the Department of Military and Veterans Affairs (DMVA) and will have the capability to train 42 local and state law enforcement officers annually. Training, housing, subsistence and travel will be provided at no cost to the participating law enforcement agencies. The NCTC will provide overall coordination of the 12-week program and will contract with an American Polygraph Association (APA) accredited polygraph-training examiner to develop, establish and administer the program. The APA will also conduct an annual evaluation to ensure the Center is meeting prescribed standards.

A staff/student ratio of 1:14 will be maintained for classroom instruction, a 1:2 ratio for practice exams, and 1:2 to 1:4 ratio during interrogation drills depending upon the subject of the interrogation. Students must maintain a minimum score of 80% in all subjects in order to successfully complete the training and be certified as polygraph examiners.

The secondary goal of this project is to provide a location to interview and interrogate informants and subjects while maintaining confidentiality and contributing to the safety of law enforcement officers.

Pennsylvania Department of Military and Veterans Affairs “Digital Video Production Studio”—During the first year of operation, the Department of Military and Veterans Affairs (DMVA) undertook a Needs Analysis, began developing partnerships and began purchasing equipment in order to enhance and expand its current digital video operation. During the second year, the DMVA will complete construction of their studio and hire staff, which will allow DMVA to more than triple its video production services to state and local law enforcement.

The Digital Production Studio will be available to all Commonwealth agencies, in addition to local law enforcement agencies as well as community-based organizations involved in demand reduction programs AT NO CHARGE. The DMVA’s recently completed Distance Learning Facility,

comprised of two, 50-person classrooms with Robotel capacity, will be greatly enhanced with completion of the digital video production studio.

Pennsylvania Department of Military and Veterans Affairs “Criminal Justice Institute”—The Pennsylvania Department of Military and Veterans Affairs is requesting funding support to develop a Business Case Analysis (BCA) of a criminal justice institute. This type of analysis involves the estimation and evaluation of the net benefits associated with alternative means for achieving a defined goal. In general, the aim of the BCA is to facilitate informed decision making with respect to project selection, planning and management, and costs, benefits and risks.

A key element in the development of a BCA in support of a criminal justice institute is the establishment of a clear understanding of organizational business needs, both current as well as the “to be” consolidated training environment. The collaborative nature of the proposed endeavor requires the linking of distributed training objectives and requirements as they manifest themselves within each individual organization as well as outside the organizations. This will be key to ensuring consistency between organizational and overall program objectives. A set of clearly articulated and defined Business Needs and Goals are vital to establishing a comprehensive Blueprint of the Current and Future (“To Be”) environments.

Pennsylvania Department of Military and Veterans Affairs “Clandestine Methamphetamine Training”— Law enforcement personnel face life-threatening hazards during drug investigations. The Department of Military and Veterans Affairs proposes to conduct Clandestine Methamphetamine training through a partnership with their Northeast Counterdrug Training Center (NCTC) and Lebanon Valley College. NCTC will contract the professional services of an environmental specialist to administer the class and faculty requirements. This includes the proper faculty/student ratio, specialized equipment, the reporting procedures for quality control, and course materials specifically designed for law enforcement. The training will be comparable to that given by the federal Drug Enforcement Agency (DEA). A “meth cook” will be conducted during the training to demonstrate the first-hand dangers of this type of operation. This type of training will help law enforcement learn what to do and not do when an active “meth cook” is encountered. The Pennsylvania State Police have agreed to dispose of any training end products such as methamphetamines. NCTC anticipates 120 law enforcement officers will be trained annually at no cost to their departments including lodging and subsistence expenses.

The goal of this project is to educate law enforcement officers in the proper use of equipment and chemical identification of personal and environmental

safety as it relates to clandestine methamphetamine laboratories. The objectives are: to provide law enforcement certification which is in compliance with 29 DFR 1920.120 mandates, as well as first-hand experience of a “meth cook” and to train 120 law enforcement officers in the first year operation.

8. Program Title: Enhancement of County/Municipal Criminal Justice Planning Efforts

(1) Number of Projects: 17

(2) Aggregate Funding: \$1,320,383

(3) Goals and Objectives of the Program: The PCCD has set aside financial support to encourage county and municipal governments to implement policy and planning boards that are organized as strategic planning/management teams capable of responding to the problems confronting their criminal justice systems. The goal of this program is to help provide a forum and a process designed to facilitate identification of criminal justice system problems and that will lead to identifying solutions to these problems.

Specific objectives of this program include:

∞ Developing a Policy and Planning Board consisting of key decision makers in the criminal justice system.

∞ Identifying those support services needed to provide logistical and administrative support to the Board.

∞ Developing operational procedures that outline responsibilities, duties, protocols and procedures.

∞ Developing the process designed to define the goals, purpose or philosophy that govern the activities of the Board.

∞ Developing means to measure improvement in the criminal justice system.

– Developing change strategies to implement recommendations made by the Board.

(4) Program Activities and Accomplishments: During this reporting period 17 projects were funded. Five of these projects were continuations (two

second year and three third year). And, 12 new projects were funded for their first year of operations

Continuation Projects

- _ Centre County “Evolution of the Centre County Advisory Board”
- _ Erie County “Coordination of Erie County Criminal/Correctional Advisory Board”
- _ Franklin County “County Criminal Justice Advisory Board”
- _ Lancaster County “Criminal Justice Advisory Board Facilitator”
- _ Pike County “System-Wide Integrated Networking Goals”

New Projects

- _ Allegheny County “Criminal Justice Advisory Board”
- _ Berks County “Jail Population Management Plan”
- _ Clarion County “Criminal Advisory Board”
- _ Cumberland/Perry Counties “Correctional Initiative—Reform Study”
- _ Delaware County “Criminal Justice Drug and Alcohol Liaison”
- _ Lackawanna County “Criminal Justice/Human Services Task Force Assessment”
- _ Lancaster County “Court Delay Reduction Program”
- _ Lycoming County “Criminal Justice Advocacy Enhancement Project”
- _ Mifflin County “Advisory Board”
- _ City of Philadelphia “Criminal Justice Advisory Board Training and Technical Assistance Program”
- _ Pike County “Information Technology Consultant”

– York County “Criminal Justice Advisory Board”

9. Program Title: Pennsylvania’s Weed and Seed Program

(1) Number of Projects: 15

(2) Aggregate Funding: \$2,552,410

(3) Goals and Objectives of the Program: The goal of the program is to work in partnership with local citizens drawn from carefully defined target zones to eliminate drug-related crime and to improve the communities’ social and economic vitality. The objectives of the program are:

- Reduce sales of illegal drugs in the target zone.
- Reduce drug-related crime in the target zone.
- Reduce the use of illegal drugs in the target zone.
- Create a strong public/private partnership committed to the ongoing improvement of quality of life in the target zone.
- Improve the social vitality of communities in the target zone.
- Improve the economic vitality of communities in the target zone.

Under the leadership of the Lieutenant Governor’s Office, Pennsylvania’s Weed and Seed program adopts the core concept of the federal Weed and Seed initiative, along with some new and promising strategies developed through the PCCD staff. The program seeks focus on smaller communities, unable to access the federal program funding. The Pennsylvania’s Weed and Seed program inherits three important principles from the federal initiative: focus on the target; teamwork; and, the use of a system approach.

This program will be evaluated by examining the following indicators, which are mandatory components of funding sites:

- Anticipated short-term increase in the number of drug dealer arrested;
- Anticipated short-term increase in the number of drug purchases arrested;

- Anticipated short-term increase in the number of drug-related crime arrested;
- Anticipated short-term increase in the number of target zone residents seeking substance abuse treatment;
- Increase in number of meetings involving the public and private sector representatives regarding the target zone; and,
- Increase in the number of community-sponsored activities in the target zone.

(4) Program Activities and Accomplishments: During this reporting period 15 programs were funded. Nine were continuations (second and third year of operation). And six new programs were funded for their first year of operation.

Nine Continuations Programs:

- City of Coatesville “Weed and Seed Program”—This program is in its third year of operation to sustain the weed and seed initiative and eliminate drug and drug related crime and elevate the quality of life of the target areas of Coatesville.
- Montgomery County “Weed and Seed Program”—This program is in its third year of operation to provide support for the CLEAN Team and focus on saturation patrols, special details, targeted investigations of individuals or groups complained about by AID/TALL Teams and residents of the Borough. And, getting the AID and TALL Teams up and running and complete the implementation of the revitalization plan.
- Lancaster County “Gang Violence Reduction Initiative”—This program is in its third year of operation to support a full-time assistant district attorney to continue prosecution of crimes, especially crimes of violence committed by persons with gang affiliation with in the city and county of Lancaster.
- Berks County “Reading Weed and Seed Program”—This program is in its third year of operation to continue to provide combined intensive law enforcement and community policing efforts, “weed” with “seed” revitalization strategies employed to improve the quality of life in the targeted area of Berks County and the City of Reading.

- City of McKeesport “McKeesport Weed and Seed Program”—This program is in its third year of operation to provide support for a full-time AID/TALL Team Coordinator who supervises implementation of the local Seed plan, and the TALL Team, by facilitating target area leadership training and grass roots mobilization. The program also supports the Allegheny District Attorney’s Office staff person and some overtime expenses for the McKeesport Police Department in providing enhanced investigation and community policing services in the target area.
- City of Easton “Easton Weed and Seed Program”—This program is in its third year of operation to provide continued support for the AID and TALL Coordinators, the Community Civil Litigator who develops prosecution procedures, provide training the police department and assist the city in prosecutions resulting from zoning and housing code violations as well as forfeiture and nuisance laws. Also, to continue the AID/TALL Team projects such as anti-drug/crime prevention programming in the target area.
- City of Aliquippa “Aliquippa Weed and Seed Program”—This program is in its second year of operation with the city and Hopewell Township and in conjunction with local school districts, social agencies, and law enforcement agencies in an effort to combat the effects of drug abuse. A local Crime Watch project was recently re-introduced in the community and extended to encompass the entire target area. The law enforcement coordinator and a the part-time assistant district attorney are in place and the TALL Team coordinator and the AID coordinator were recently hired.
- York County “York Community Accountability Program” and the “York Community Prosecution Program”—These two programs are in their third year of operations, respectively, which are attempting with a warrant officer to execute over 10,000 active and outstanding warrants and to continue a Youth Aid Panel Coordinator in efforts with the County District Attorney, Probation Department and City Police to support anti-truancy efforts.

Six New Programs:

- Mercer County “Sharon and Farrell Weed and Seed”—This program is its first year of operation to provide the towns of

Sharon and Farrell with intensive law enforcement and community policing efforts and provide revitalization strategies to improve the quality of life in the target areas.

- City of Wilkinsburg “Wilkinsburg Weed and Seed Program”—This program is in its first year of operation which will create a planning and implementation team to involve the residents and community leaders in providing a safe community and to improve the quality of life in Wilkinsburg.
- City of Harrisburg “Weed and Seed Program”—This program is in its first year of operation to design and implement a weed and seed program to reduce and control drug, firearms, and violent/nuisance related crimes located in an established target area (South Allison Hill District) in Harrisburg. This program will coordinate efforts involving the Community Action Commission, Faith Based Organizations, Harrisburg Police Department, Dauphin County District Attorney’s Office, County Probation and Parole and the State Police.
- City of Allentown “Allentown Weed and Seed Program”—This program is in its first year of operation to combine intensive law enforcement and community policing efforts with the revitalization strategies employed to improve the quality of life in the target area of Allentown. This program will support a part-time assistant district attorney and a AID/TALL Team Coordinator too.
- City of New Kensington “Cities of New Kensington and Arnold Weed and Seed Program”—This program is in its first year of a cooperative arrangement to reduce the sale and use of illegal drugs as well as the frequency of nuisance/quality of life crimes in the target areas. Through the efforts of the State Police, local police and county detectives, law enforcement will liaison with community leaders and community-based organizations to identify open-air drug markets, nuisance locations and other illegal behavior visible to the communities.
- City of Erie “Erie Weed and Seed Program”—This program is in its first year of operation to combine intensive law enforcement community policing with revitalization strategies to improve quality of life in the target area. In the first year the State Police, local police and county detectives will combine forces to conduct an Operation Triggerlock within the target area.

1. Program Area—State Law Enforcement Initiatives

A. Program Title: Pennsylvania Drug Enforcement Coordinating System (PADECS).

- (1) Number of Projects: One
- (2) Aggregate Funding: \$260,000
- (3) Goals and Objectives of the Program: The goal of this program is to enhance information sharing among state, local and federal law enforcement agencies in the area of narcotics investigations. Objectives include:
 - establishing a criminal intelligence pointer index system that would consist of specific identifying information pertaining to individuals and organizations under investigation that is submitted by participating law enforcement agencies.
 - Creating an accessible database for PADECS with the Middle Atlantic-Great Lakes Organized Crime Enforcement Network (MAGLOCEN).
- (4) Program Activities and Accomplishments: When federal funds are used to support the implementation of a criminal intelligence system, that system must comply with the strict provisions of federal Regulation 28 CFT Part 23, Criminal Intelligence Systems Operation Policies. This regulation spells out specific requirements that have to be met prior to and after an intelligence system becomes operational (e.g., required administrative, technical and physical safeguards; procedures for proper storage and transmission of information; security procedures pertaining to facilities and remote terminal access; sanctions for unauthorized access, utilization or disclosure of information contained in the system; etc.). PCCD staff and Office of Attorney General (OAG) staff have met to ensure that the PADECS would comply with the operating principles and funding guidelines of this regulation. PCCD staff also coordinated with representatives of the federal Office of Justice Program's (OJP) legal office and the federal Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA) during the development of this program. In accordance with federal requirements, the description of the PADECS project was sent to BJA for review and the required approval was received in February, 2000.

This program is in its second year of operation and there have been a number of accomplishments. The Steering Committee, consisting of representatives from the Office of the Attorney General, Pennsylvania State Police, Pennsylvania Chiefs of Police Association, MAGLOCLEN, and Philadelphia/Camden High-intensity Drug Trafficking Area, has been formed and has been meeting on a regular basis. During this reporting period, an administrator, three clerks and two law enforcement coordinators were hired. In addition, all equipment has been purchased and installed; the law enforcement coordinators have conducted 3,363 training visits/sessions with enforcement agencies throughout the Commonwealth to increase their knowledge of PADECS, 531 users of PADECS have been trained, a this past year a total number 4,043 submissions (fax, phone, mail and website) to PADECS have been made and PADECS has confirmed matched on 106 submissions..

B. Program Title: Computer Forensics Unit

- (1) Number of Projects: One
- (2) Aggregate Funding: \$326,000
- (3) Goals and Objectives of the Program. The goal of this program is to establish a Computer Forensics Unit (CFU) that will assist state and local law enforcement agencies in the investigation and prosecution of computer-related crimes and the legal seizure and recovery of electronically stored evidence. Objectives of this program include:
 - Provide members of state and local law enforcement agencies with requested assistance in the areas of computer searches and evidence retrieval from electronic data storage devices.
 - Provide training to state and local law enforcement personnel outside the Unit. This training will focus on current tactics, trends and techniques that have been identified within the computer forensics field.
- (4) Program Activities and Accomplishments. The Office of Attorney General established the Computer Forensics Unit whose staff includes a deputy attorney general, three special agents, a computer systems analyst and a clerk-stenographer. The members

of the unit provide assistance in, but not limited to, the following areas of the investigative process:

— Computer-Related Criminal Investigations.

The members of the unit will initiate cases and provide assistance to those agencies that have investigations relating to those areas of criminal activity that utilized the Internet in furtherance of criminal law violations.

— Pre-Search Warrants Preparation.

The background information, along with the probable cause language necessary to justify the seizure of computers and other electronic data storage devices, will be reviewed by the appropriate member/members of the unit. Assistance will also be offered and provided during the actual drafting of the specific search warrant.

— Search Location Assistance.

A member or members of the unit will provide assistance during the actual execution of the particular search warrant. This critical part of the overall investigation requires the presence of a law enforcement official who has demonstrated an expertise in electronic data recovery and seizure and who has successfully completed the extensive training that will be required to be a member of the unit. These personnel will be available to assist in both the actual seizure of and the transportation of the computer to a secure location where it can be thoroughly examined.

— Forensics.

The timely and successful recovery of potential evidence and the preparation of the evidence for any and all court proceedings will be one of the primary areas of responsibility for the members of the unit. These closely related tasks will be completed by members of the unit while working in concert with the assigned/requesting law enforcement official/prosecutor. The evidence retrieval will be completed while strictly observing all statutory and PA OAG policies and procedures. This recovery, processing and presentation of pertinent evidence will greatly assist the respective law enforcement official/prosecutor in the pursuit of criminal convictions and the subsequent sentencing sanctions. The recovery and processing of the evidence will be completed at the Headquarters office of the unit. This location is where the majority of the necessary forensics equipment will be located and professionally maintained.

This project is in its second year of operational during the period covered by this report. The Unit has responded to 146 requests for assistance and 111 requests from county district attorneys and public defenders. 213 computers were examined and 3,138 diskettes, compact disks, and data tapes were examined. The breakdown of the types of cases PACFU has assisted with during 2002 is as follows:

– Child Pornography/Exploitation	73	
– Forgery/Theft and general fraud	10	
– Drugs/Money Laundering	16	
– Insurance/Medicaid Fraud	7	
– Environmental Crime		1
– Homicide	5	
– General Tech Assistance	3	
– Computer Intrusion	3	
– Other	12	

The CFU has been able to complete most forensic examinations and provide the investigating agency with a report and a compact disk with potential evidence within 2 to 5 weeks. That compares to 6 to 9 months for other agencies providing the same services.

The CFU has also responded to some specific request for training and has provided training in computer seizure and related subjects 270 local, county and state law enforcement personnel across the Commonwealth.

C. Program Title: Regional Police Assistance Program

(1) Number of Projects: Four

(2) Aggregate Funding: \$132,166

(3) Goals and Objectives of the Program: The goal of this program is to provide more effective and economical police services through consolidation of these services. Program objectives include:

- Improved coordination of law enforcement services
- More efficient deployment of police personnel based upon workload
- Increased training opportunities for police officers
- Enhancement of career opportunities for police officers
- Reduced costs for providing police services.

- (4) Program Activities and Accomplishments: The typical regional department services three municipalities and a population of 9,838 persons within a 26.2 square-mile area. The service area reflects a population density of 375 persons per square mile, which generates 5,036 calls for service, and a crime rate of 2,231 serious crimes per 100,000 persons. This typical regional department employs the equivalent of ten full-time officers. Two of the ten police positions are management or supervisory positions and the typical department employs one non-sworn civilian who functions primarily as the department secretary/clerk. One station or facility serves the housing needs of the typical regional police department and five vehicles are utilized to provide patrol and police coverage. The department maintains a computerized records system and submits monthly crime data to the Pennsylvania State Police through the Commonwealth Law Enforcement Assistance Network (CLEAN). The average police officer employed in the typical regional department handled 482 incidents in 1995, or 1.3 incidents each day of the year. The population of the service area of regional departments generated 521 incidents for every 1,000 residents, or 0.52 per resident. The typical department in 1996 had an operating budget of \$711,225. This represents a cost per officer of \$70,850, a per-hour cost of \$40.26 and a per-citizen cost of \$73.30. When cost is equated to workload, if the number of incidents remains stable, the average cost to handle an incident is approximately \$148. Experience has shown that regional police departments benefit the communities that they serve if they are properly implemented and managed. Examples of these benefits include: lower operating costs; improved management of personnel and resources; increased uniform enforcement of local and state laws; improved efficiency and personnel development; and improved accountability and professionalism. However, while interest exists for combining police services, many of the smaller municipal governments cannot afford the costs associated with conducting feasibility studies. Therefore, in addition to providing funds to consolidate police departments, funds have been provided to the Pennsylvania Department of Community and Economic Development's Center for Local Government Services to conduct consolidation feasibility studies. Experienced police chiefs are hired as consultants to assist municipalities in determining if consolidation would be of mutual benefit in terms of cost of operation, efficiency and effectiveness.

During the period covered by this report four regional police consolidations were actively supported. These four are:

- York Area Regional Police Department—This project is in its third year of operation to provide a consolidation of York and Windsor Township Police Departments. And, support for a full-time regional police chief.
- Stroud Area Regional Police Department—This project is in its third year of operation to provide a consolidation of Stroud Township, Borough of Stroudsburg and East Stroudsburg police departments. And, support for a full-time regional chief of police.
- Southwestern Regional Police Department—This project is in its first year of operation to provide consolidation of Manheim, Heidelberg and Codorus Townships police departments. And, support for a full-time regional chief of police.
- Southern Regional Police Department—This project is in its first year of operation in Lancaster County to provide consolidation of Pequea and Conestoga Township police departments. And, support for a full-time regional police chief.

Consolidation of local police departments allows for 24-hour police coverage, better utilization of manpower in that workloads can be scheduled based on need, and provision of more specialized investigative resources. These consolidations have enabled the regional police chief to be a full-time administrator, supervisor and manager. Consolidation has also allowed the departments to devote greater manpower and time to community programs such as neighborhood watches, crime prevention programs and community policing.

D. Program Title: Senior Crime Prevention University

- (1) Number of Projects: One
- (2) Aggregate Funding: \$141,000
- (3) Goals and Objectives of the Program: The goal of this program is to make seniors aware of consumer frauds that are being perpetrated against them and what actions to take to avoid being defrauded. The objectives are to:

- Make seniors aware of consumer frauds that are being perpetrated against them and what actions to take to avoid being defrauded.
- Educate care givers/family members of potential target groups so that they will be better able to recognize when their relatives, loved ones, etc. are enmeshed in or targets of one of the consumer frauds.
- Encourage seniors, care givers and family members to report incidents of scams and fraud to law enforcement agencies so that they are made aware of what is occurring.
- Inform seniors, family members and caregivers of the resources that are available to call upon, to include those available to provide victim services.

(4) Program Activities and Accomplishments: The concept of the Office of Attorney General (OAG)'s Senior Crime Prevention University is centered upon presentations made to various target groups of seniors. Its theme is "Aware, Alert, Avoid." These presentations will be made at community centers, nursing homes, senior centers, churches and malls located throughout the Commonwealth. The core program will be approximately 2½ hours, but could be expanded to accommodate subjects of particular interest to those attending that presentation. The OAG can readily identify locations for presentations through the already existing Task Force for the Protection of Older Pennsylvanians, which has six groups located throughout the Commonwealth.

Each presentation will be tailored to reflect the actual needs of that group. These comprehensive programs will include spokespersons from a wide variety of agencies (e.g., law enforcement local police chief and sheriff, victim services, emergency services, etc.) The local Area Agency on Aging (AAA) director will be offered the opportunity to have a staff person make a live presentation that addresses the services and resources that are available through the local AAA. Furthermore, copies of the Department of Aging's publication, Benefits and Rights for Older Pennsylvanians, will be distributed at each session. The services and benefits that exist for senior citizen crime victims will also be presented. Local victim services agency or PCCD's Bureau of Victim Services personnel will be invited to make live presentations at these sessions that address this subject. A full-time Consumer Protection Agent, located within the OAG's Bureau of Consumer Protection, will develop the curriculum, outline the preparation of two training films, schedule the presentations, and personally make presentations along with coordinating

those presentations to be made by representatives of the other organizations.

E. Program Title: Pennsylvania Witness Protection Program

- (1) Number of Projects: One
- (2) Aggregate Funding: \$400,000
- (3) Goals and Objectives of the Program: The goal of this project is to establish a program that will aid state and local law enforcement agencies and county prosecution offices in the relocation of witnesses from areas where they are the victims of real or potential intimidation, harassment or harm because of their witness status. The specific objectives are:
 - Establish a relocation unit and identify and train sufficient personnel to handle referrals for relocation, to complete the relocations and to coordinate the necessary contacts with the witness.
 - Publicize the availability of the program to law enforcement agencies and prosecution officers.
 - Establish relationships and protocols with the Public Housing Authorities across the Commonwealth to facilitate access to public housing and Section 8 vouchers.
 - Contact referrals and accept witnesses into the program
- (4) Program Activities and Accomplishments: The Pennsylvania Office of Attorney General (OAG) will establish a Witness Protection Program (The Program). The Program would assist all law enforcement agencies across the Commonwealth in the relocation of witnesses and their families when necessary. The primary responsibility for determining when relocation is necessary will remain with the referring agency and the prosecution of the underlying criminal case will remain with whatever prosecution office had such responsibility prior to the relocation referral. The Program's function will be to help fund, administer and efficiently coordinate the relocation.

The Program would be located within the Criminal Law Division of the Office of Attorney General, specifically under Organized Crime and Narcotics. Field operations would be handled by designated

agents in each of the eight regional offices of the Bureau of Narcotics Investigation and Drug Control. The initial costs of the Program would include the development, printing and distribution of materials describing the Program and how to contact it, as well as the forms necessary to run and administer it. It is estimated that the cost of relocations would average from \$5,000 to \$7,000 per relocation, with this covering moving expenses and one month's rent with security deposit. There would be no personnel costs as existing employees of the Office of Attorney General and of the referring agencies would be utilized. As the Program expands and grows, some additional staffing may become necessary. Temporary housing costs, such as motels and food during the essential returns to the danger area, are not expected to often exceed \$300 per relocated witness. It is anticipated that, based upon the experience of the City of Pittsburgh, between 75 and 100 relocations would be administered during the first 12 months of this Program.

During 2002 a total of 53 cases were initiated with the program with expenditures of over a quarter of a million dollars. The average cost per case was \$5,400. Seventeen different agencies in Commonwealth referred cases with highest number referred by the Philadelphia's Office of District Attorney.

F. Program Title: Command and Staff Training for Law Enforcement Managers

- (1) Number of Projects: One
- (2) Aggregate Funding: \$173,250
- (3) Goals and Objectives of the Program: The goal of this project is to provide Pennsylvania's municipal law enforcement managers the opportunity to attend an internationally respected command and staff training program. The objectives are to:
 - Publicize the availability and benefits of the course to all municipal law enforcement agencies in Pennsylvania.
 - Prepare municipal law enforcement managers to assume senior command and staff responsibilities.
 - Provide 40 municipal law enforcement managers the opportunity to attend this command and staff training.

- _ Encourage graduates to apply the skills presented in the course.
- (4) Program Activities and Accomplishments: This program will support the conducting of a 10-week command and staff training course for Pennsylvania's municipal law enforcement managers. The Pennsylvania State Police will oversee the training, which will be presented by staff from the Northwestern University's Center for Public Safety. Over 5,000 students have attended this course since its inception in 1983. The course is ten weeks in length and is normally conducted at Northwestern University, but is presented on occasion at off-campus sites. In this case the course will be presented at the State Police's Southwest Training Center in two five-week blocks, with a one-week break in the middle. The Training Center will provide lodging, meals, and classroom and administrative support. Northwestern University certified instructors will conduct the classes; and the participants will be responsible for travel, book and material costs. Northwestern University will also award 18 undergraduate semester hours to all graduates of the course.

This project recognizes and addresses the need to provide law enforcement agencies the opportunity to have their personnel attend an internationally respected law enforcement management-training course that is specifically designed to increase their levels of professionalism. The State Police plans to promote the course through the cooperation of the Pennsylvania Chiefs of Police Association.

G. Program Title: Mobile Recruitment Station

- (1) Number of Projects: One
- (2) Aggregate Funding: \$130,464
- (3) Goals and Objectives of the Program: The goal of this project is to increase the number of qualified minority and female applicants for positions as Pennsylvania State Police Troopers.
- (4) Program Activities and Accomplishments: This project will allow the Pennsylvania State Police to purchase a Mobile Recruitment Station (MRS) and promotional materials. This will allow the PSP to take recruitment programs into the target areas, removing the obstacle of prospective applicants seeking out recruitment contacts within the organization. It is the intent of this project to reach a greater number of the targeted audience with aggressive recruitment programs. These

programs will be designed to make a lasting and positive impact on the minorities and women targeted by this project.

The use of promotional mobile vehicles such as buses, vans, or trailers with highly visible painted schemes and professional community-oriented displays has been successfully employed in the recruitment efforts of the Florida Highway Patrol and the Illinois State Police, and will be employed soon by the New Jersey State Police. These vehicles have been used to take the message of career opportunities in law enforcement to minorities and women in those states. The use of full-color posters, brochures, and other promotional items will aid in making an impression in the minds of prospective minorities and women. This strategy, in conjunction with radio, newspaper and magazine advertising and the use of the Internet, will enhance the efforts of the PSP to achieve diversity and parity within the organization.

H. Program Title: Improvement of Forensic Laboratory Services

- (1) Number of Projects: One
- (2) Aggregate Funding: \$250,000
- (4) Goals and Objectives of the Program: The goal of this project is to improve forensic laboratory services in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. The objectives are:
 - _ Establish a Forensic Laboratory Subcommittee under the Law Enforcement Advisory Committee of the Pennsylvania Commission on Crime and Delinquency;
 - _ Develop a statewide plan for improvement of forensic laboratory services; and
 - _ Secure national accreditation for laboratories.
- (5) Program Activities and Accomplishments: This program will support the procurement of equipment to improve latent print acquisition and transmission from the field to Automated Fingerprint Identification System (AFIS) units in regional laboratories. Equipment will consist of

digital cameras and photo-processing software for sixteen field units, and cameras, software, scanners and connections for six regional laboratories.

This equipment will allow for a more expedient and accurate AFIS search and for connection to the FBI Integrated Automated Fingerprint Identification System (IAFIS).

AFIS itself represented a significant investigative tool for law enforcement agencies, and a number of cases have been solved principally because of an AFIS "hit." As with any computer-based comparison technology, AFIS is reliant upon the quality of the evidence processed into it. This proposal will improve both the quality of evidence and the timeliness of its processing. In addition, the connection to the FBI IAFIS will expand the database, improving functionality both in Pennsylvania and nationally.

I. Program Title: Detection of Illicit Drug Program

- (1) Number of Projects: Two
- (2) Aggregate Funding: \$298,000
- (3) Goals and Objectives of the Program: The goal of this project is to execute all requests for Ion Scan machine support made by state and local law enforcement agencies.
 - _ Obtain two Ion Scan machines.
 - _ Train personnel in the Counterdrug Program's Western and Eastern Regions to operate the Ion Scan machines.
 - _ Have machines and personnel in place to support 2002 operations in the State.
- (4) Program Activities and Accomplishments: There are currently two projects operating under this program and the Pennsylvania Department of Military and Veterans Affairs (DMVA) operate both projects. The first project is the "Ion Scan." Through this project the (DMVA) supports local and state law enforcement agencies with drug cases through the Pennsylvania Counterdrug Program. This support is provided through the utilization of an Ion Mobility Spectrometer (Ion Scan). The Ion Scan detects the presence of drug particles as small as one part per billion on surfaces such as currency, weapons, clothing, vehicles and parcels. Currently The Counterdrug Program has one Ion Scan machine to support law enforcement agencies in the Commonwealth. In 1999, the DMVA

supported 177 drug-related cases; and in 2000 this number increased to 351 cases. In order to meet this increase in drug cases referred to the Counterdrug Program, DMVA requested support to purchase two additional Ion Mobility Spectrometers. The two Ion Scan machines will be located in Western and Eastern regions of Pennsylvania. Counterdrug regional personnel will receive a three-day training program on the operation of the machines and a two-day training program addressing standard operating procedures and presenting courtroom testimony.

The second project is the "Raid House Training Facility." Through this project (DMVA)'s Northeast Counterdrug Training Center located at Fort Indiantown Gap, Pennsylvania, provides an array of training courses for state and local law enforcement agencies at no cost, to include subsistence and housing. However, there is no state-of-the-art Raid House available in Pennsylvania where law enforcement officers can learn and practice safe entry techniques to employ when attempting to enter a high-risk facility. The lack of such a Raid House precludes conducting training in various real-life scenarios in a safe and controlled environment.

This project will help support the purchase of equipment and supplies that will enable Warrant Execution courses to be conducted in a computerized interactive environment. The Raid House will make the latest technology available to state and local law enforcement personnel that would otherwise not be affordable (e.g., a full recording system, interactive simulation, diversity of scenarios, etc.). The staff/student ratio will be 1:10 for instruction during this five-day course.

11. Program Title: Drug, Alcohol, Mental Health Intervention Treatment Program

(1) Number of Projects: Two

(2) Aggregate Funding: \$814,152

(3) Goals and Objectives of the Program:

- Facilitating creation of projects that can serve the needs of mentally ill and/or drug/alcohol addicted offenders.
- Fostering development of drug, alcohol, mental health intervention/treatment within state correctional facilities.

- Fostering development of drug, alcohol, mental health intervention/treatment within community residential settings and during parole.
 - Reducing continued criminal activity on the part of mentally ill and/or drug/alcohol addicted offenders.
 - Providing intervention/treatment to offenders during incarceration, in community residential settings, and during parole.
- (4) Program Activities and Accomplishments: Within the state prison system, inmates with a diagnosed mental illness comprise a growing number of the population. According to recent statistics provided by the Department of Corrections, there were 6,078 in the mental health tracking system, which is almost 18% of the population. Of those, 1,314, or almost 4% of the population, were classified as seriously mentally ill.

Statistics indicate that statewide there are over 2,402 offenders confined in county prisons and jails who are serving sentences in excess of two years. These individuals pose a dilemma to county correctional administrators and elected county officials. Although these inmates are serving a “state sentence,” and could be wards of the state, they are placed in county institutions, impacting upon the correctional resources of the county and causing additional expense to the county public safety and judicial budgets. These offenders are normally retained in county correctional facilities due to concerns involving treatment and confinement options.

In order to address the widespread drug, alcohol and mental health challenges of offenders, a wide array of intervention and treatment strategies must be made available at each phase of the correctional continuum. This program expands available treatment and intervention options for offenders suffering mental health maladies, drug and/or alcohol addictions or some combination thereof. This program creates new opportunities to intervene against aberrant offender behaviors at multiple stages during the course of the offender’s punishment. Treatment is available during incarceration at state and county facilities; while in community residential settings; and during parole. Systematic evaluation of the results of these multi-staged intervention efforts will be conducted.

The following state agency projects were funded during this reporting period:

- A. Department of Health’s Community Reintegration of Offenders with Dual Diagnosis – Erie County Project. This project provides comprehensive

assessment, case management, treatment and support services to state incarcerated inmates who have been diagnosed with substance abuse and mental health disorders and who will be paroled to a community treatment program for a supervised reintegration into society. The target population for this project is approximately 20 offenders in the State Correctional Institution who are from Erie, Warren, or Crawford Counties and who have been diagnosed with co-occurring disorders of mental illness and substance abuse. According to a report dated April 5, 2000 from the Department of Corrections, there were more than 40 inmates with a dual diagnoses returning to the Erie, Warren, or Crawford County area. The offenders must be eligible for parole and have at least one year remaining under parole status.

Currently, the project is serving 17 clients and two clients have successfully graduated from the program. In April 2000, the first two Community Reintegration of Mental Ill Substance Abusers (CROMISA) clients were admitted to the program. It was anticipated that 20 clients would be admitted by the end of the first year of the program.

The primary issue that led to the delay in the project receiving admissions was a lack of clear and consistent communication. There was some confusion regarding participant eligibility, as well as the actual process for making a referral into the program. Additional difficulties related to a failure in relaying significant changes in the project, identification of problem areas, timely disclosure of information and accurate preparation of quarterly reports. These communication problems impaired the Department of Health's Bureau of Drug and Alcohol Programs project staff's ability to provide appropriate technical assistance in a timely and efficient manner.

Several actions have been taken to ameliorate the above-mentioned issues. The Forensic Case Manager traveled to several state correctional institutions to explain the CROMISA project, eligibility criteria and referral process to key correctional staff. Bureau of Drug and Alcohol Programs project staff and the Forensic Case Manager have conducted two separate presentations to the Department of Corrections and the Board of Probation and Parole staff in December 2000 and May 2001. These presentations will continue to occur on a regular basis. The participant eligibility criteria have been re-issued, in writing, to all project affiliates. Additionally, the referral process and procedure has been solidified in writing. As a result of these activities, referrals are now being consistently received from both the Department of Corrections and the Board of Probation and Parole.

Finally, Gaudenzia, Inc. purchased building in July of this year. With the acquiring of this building, it is anticipated that Gaudenzia's well-established relationship with the Department of Corrections and their experience working with forensic and mentally ill substance abuse populations will significantly improve CROMISA project results.

- B. Department of Health's Community Reintegration of Offenders with Dual Diagnosis in Allegheny County. This program is modeled on the program currently operating in Erie County. As stated in the Erie County program, there are 6,078 inmates in the mental health tracking system or 18% of the population, with 4% or 1,314 inmates classified as seriously mentally ill. In the process of determining what counties would have a sufficient number of inmate candidates who met the criteria it was learned that Allegheny County would have more than 100 candidates, second only to Philadelphia.

This project provides comprehensive assessment, case management, treatment and support services to state incarcerated inmates who have been diagnosed with substance abuse and mental health disorders and placed in community-based treatment programs in Allegheny County for a supervised and graduated reintegration into society.

However this project was not implemented until six months into the first year of operations. This was due to unanticipated delays in the renovation of the primary in-patient facility. In the past 15 months 12 offenders were in Phase I of the residential treatment. This is only 30% of the projected target population. The project was experiencing difficulty in reaching maximum client capacity with state correctional inmates. The source of the referral process problem has been identified. Now, not only the state institutions are being accessed, but all the state correctional institutions and community corrections centers are being introduced to the project, thereby increasing the client referral pool. Since September 2001, the project has climbed to 60% of their target goal.

This project has the potential to provide the state further opportunity to evaluate the efficacy of a comprehensive program to assess, manage, treat and support state incarcerated inmates diagnosed with both substance abuse and mental health disorders. The Allegheny County location for the project offers an ample offender population to enter the program and the availability of required resources to operate the program.

12. Program Area – State Correctional System Improvement Initiatives

- A. Program Title: Comprehensive Transitional Employment Program (CTEP)

- (1) Number of Projects: One
- (2) Aggregate Funding: \$343,446
- (3) Goals and Objectives of the Program: The goal of this project is to provide a structured, comprehensive program of transitional employment counseling, placement and retention services for boot camp graduates who return to reside in their communities that results in a reduced rate of recidivism for the program participants. The objectives are:
 - _ To increase the rate of successful placement for parolees participating in CTEP.
 - _ To increase the rate of employment retention for parolees participating in CTEP.
 - _ To reduce the rate of recidivism for parolees involved in CTEP.

(4) Program Activities and Accomplishments: The Department of Corrections (DOC) established a Comprehensive Transitional Employment Program for inmates and parolees returning to the Philadelphia area after release from incarceration. Services provided will include but are not limited to pre-orientation and assessments, job preparation, vocational training, job readiness, AOD education, mentoring, family reintegration, stress and anger management, spirituality, driving instruction and computer literacy skills.

All of the costs for the second year of operation will provide for contract program services and a stipend for a 180 participants at \$125 per week for 12 weeks. During the first and second year of the program, approximately 400 ex-offenders participated. As originally designed, the program focused almost exclusively on securing and retaining employment for the participants. As a result, the average employment rate for all participants in the first year was 81.5%. In the second year, the average rate increased to 87.1%. In addition, research findings and experience with the program, the DOC recognized that a more comprehensive approach is warranted to address the multiple issues that ex-offenders encounter upon release. In this third year the program will focus additionally on employment services, housing, alcohol and other drug education, health and hygiene, family, spirituality, stress and anger management, computer literacy and driving instruction services.

B. Program Title: Therapeutic Community at SCI-Greensburg

- (1) Number of Projects: One
- (2) Aggregate Funding: \$134,142
- (4) Goals and Objectives of the Program: The goal of this program is to establish an eighth therapeutic community (TC) for the treatment of drug and alcohol abusers. It will be located at the State Correctional Institution at Greensburg. TCs carefully screen/assess individuals who are chemically dependent and then tailor a treatment plan for each person. Finally, inmates returning to the general population are housed together in a single cellblock in order to create a “recovery community” within the prison setting. The objectives are to:
 - Increase the number of inmates receiving drug and alcohol education, group therapy and individual psychotherapy.
 - Decrease the number of inmates who are chemically dependent.
 - Work with inmates to develop a wholesome plan for living that includes precautions for relapse into old attitudes and behaviors.

The TC will increase the number of inmates receiving drug and alcohol education, group therapy, and individual psychotherapy. The program at SCI-Greensburg will be a 50-bed facility with intensive therapeutic programming planned for a 12-month duration and the capacity to graduate 50 inmates yearly. It will have four successive phases beginning with contracting with a consultant to provide a drug and alcohol treatment therapeutic community in a prison setting. Second, a 24-hour-per-day, seven-day-per-week schedule will be developed for each inmate based on his level of security, length of sentence, intensity of treatment, etc. Third, the screening, assessment, and enrollment of inmate candidates for residency in the TC will occur. Finally, the full operation of the TC will begin, adhering to the regulations governing the operation of an inpatient, non-hospital, and residential drug-free drug and alcohol treatment facility within the state.

C. Program Title: Virtual Visitation Program for Inmates

- (1) Number of Projects: One
- (2) Aggregate Funding: \$134,088
- (3) Goals and Objectives of the Program: The goal of this program is to draw upon technological resources to help maintain or initiate contact

between inmates and their families when they are incarcerated, sometimes far from home. Program objectives include:

- _ Increase number of family contacts.
- _ Increase the level of inmates' institutional adjustment in such areas as work performance, behavior, and program participation.
- _ Increase participation in prescribed programs.
- _ Decrease in the number of misconducts committed by participants.

(4) Program Activities and Accomplishments: The Department of Corrections (DOC) plans to continue their partnership with the Pennsylvania Prison Society (PPS) to offer virtual visitation to inmates and their families from Philadelphia. Virtual visitation will continue at the four pilot DOC institutions at SCI Pine Grove, SCI Cambridge Springs, SCI Coal Township, and SCI Mahanoy through two PPS established sites in Philadelphia. As of August 2003, more than 2000 virtual visits occurred. Approximately 314 of the visits were initial contacts and almost 1700 were repeat visits. On average of one per month, participants visit with family members for 50 minutes per call. The DOC is planning to expand the program in the third year to include one additional institution, increasing the number of inmates who will participate in the program to over 200 visits per month. Operational expenses will include continued support for PPS personnel, travel costs, rental space and operations costs for the Philadelphia sites.

D. Program Title: Recruitment Outreach to Minorities and Females

(1) Number of Projects: One

(2) Aggregate Funding: \$131,317

(5) Goals and Objectives of the Program: The goal of this program is to increase the representation of minorities and females in corrections' organizations. The objectives are:

- _ Conduct recruitment fairs and attend job fairs, particularly in areas with large minority populations.
- _ Increase the distribution of employment information (e.g. posters, brochures, promotional items).

- _ Implement a mentoring program for potential correctional officer trainees.

(4) Program Activities and Accomplishments: The Pennsylvania Department of Corrections (DOC), as one of the fastest growing government employer in the State, faces a number of issues that require intensive efforts to recruit and hire more employees especially minorities and females. Contributing factors include: increase staffing requirements for three newly constructed correctional institutions; African-American and other minority groups represent 66% of the total inmate population in the state's correctional institutions while minority staff only represents 10% of the entire DOC work force; and, female employees only represents 23% of the DOC work force. Add to these factors the fact that 90% of the DOC's correctional institutions are located outside major metropolitan areas.

The DOC will launch an intensive outreach program to increase the number of applicants for entry-level, minority and female candidates. A major tool in the enhanced recruitment initiative will be a Mobile Recruitment Station and promotional equipment. Using the mobile station, the DOC will travel to various communities throughout the state to deliver our recruitment message and provide information and assistance to applicants. The project will enable the DOC to be available to the targeted population of minorities and females who may be interested in starting a career with the DOC.

The DOC will use the Mobile Recruitment Station as part of the implementation of a comprehensive recruitment initiative that includes a mentoring program for targeted Correctional Officer Trainees, conducting recruitment fairs in local communities, and sponsoring a recruitment television commercial to be shown in the southeastern region of the state. Promotional items pertaining to career information, web site addresses, phone numbers, etc. will be distributed.

One-on-one or small group interaction regarding employment opportunities has the potential to foster a sincere desire to employ qualified minorities and females. DOC plans to coordinate recruitment efforts with other state agencies, local community, and religious organizations. The support and cooperation of all ethnic groups and communities is needed to support the notion that the DOC is a desirable employer with an emphasis on professionalism and career opportunities.

A Mobile Recruitment Station will reach applicants who may not have considered the Department of Corrections as a career choice and will allow DOC recruiters to control and direct recruitment activities in various targeted neighborhoods. The Mobile Recruitment Station team members

will be able to explain the various types of jobs, the requirements for applying for different positions, and the excellent benefit package that the state provides for its employees.

The Community Outreach Recruitment Program will allow the DOC to increase outreach efforts with local community groups, religious groups and other organizations. Local organizations such as the Urban League, NAACP and other community action agencies will have the opportunity to make direct referrals to the Mobile Recruitment Station. The Community Outreach Recruitment Program will make it easier for candidates to obtain information and apply for state employment. Occasionally, the Mobile Recruitment Station will be located directly outside of an institution allowing potential applicants to receive information without entering a state correctional institution.

The Mobile Recruitment Station will have four (4) lap top computers that are equipped with Internet capabilities for processing civil service and non-civil service applications and it will have working space that will allow recruiters to interview applicants and explain the employment process.

E. Program Title: Inmate Training Programs

(1) Number of Projects: One

(2) Aggregate Funding: \$52,800

(3) Goals and Objectives of the Program: The goal of this program is to reduce recidivism by providing appropriate job training related to existing employment opportunities for inmates who will be returned to their communities. The objectives are:

- _ Reduce recidivism.
- _ Establish appropriate and realistic job training programs.
- _ Provide graduates of the programs with marketable skills that will assist them in achieving successful community reintegration.
- _ Enable graduates of the programs to fulfill their financial obligations.

(5) Program Activities and Accomplishments: An integral part of the corrections process is the provision of appropriate job training for inmates returning to the community since there is a direct relationship between gainful employment and

successful reintegration into the community. To be successful this training should be focused upon areas that have legitimate employment opportunities.

Providing inmates with realistic job training design this program to aid in reducing recidivism so they will possess marketable skills when released from incarceration. Participation in such training programs should assist the participants in achieving successful community reintegration and fulfilling their financial obligations to their victims and family. Training will be based upon using hands-on educational techniques in job settings that are made as realistic as possible. These programs will be coordinated with probation and parole agencies whose officers will endeavor to assist parolees, who are graduates of these programs, in identifying existing employment opportunities in their respective fields.

At this time there is only one project funded under this program. It is the Department of Corrections' Inmate Culinary Training Program. This program is designed to provide inmates in a realistic working and training environment, which will enable them to acquire marketable skills. The culinary industry is one of the country's leading employment fields and this trend is expected to continue. Since the labor demands are far greater than the supply of trained and qualified individuals, now is a perfect time for correctional agencies to incorporate this certification program into their vocational training opportunities for inmates.

Funding will be used to contract with a vendor to provide the culinary training to inmates and must provide a certificate (diploma) that may be credited towards a certification/degree program in Culinary Arts or to a comparable program. Successful completion of the training would open the door for positions in restaurants, hotels, clubs, resorts, convention centers, and institutions working as: Line Cooks, Prep Cooks, Catering Specialists, Kitchen Managers, Dining Room Managers, and General Managers.

The training is based on using hands-on educational techniques in a realistic job setting. Areas that will be covered include; principles for prevention of food borne illnesses during food production; safe food handling practices as they apply to purchasing, receiving, storage, preparation, and service; food microbiology; personal hygiene; maintaining sanitary equipment and facilities; accident prevention, and regulatory issues.

F. Program Title: Parole Supervision of Sex Offenders Program

- (1) Number of Projects: One
- (2) Aggregate Funding: \$345,375

- (3) Goals and Objectives of the Program: The goal of this program is to provide offense-specific treatment while integrating sex offenders back into the community; increase public safety; reduce the recidivism rate of sex

offenders for new criminal offenses; and reduce the rate of technical parole violations for sex offenders. The Objectives are:

- Contact with treatment providers statewide who will provide intensive, outpatient sex offender treatment for parolees, to include therapeutic polygraph examinations.
- Develop and implement a computer application for the monitoring of treatment of sex offenders, as well as for the payment of fees to vendors for these services.
- Enroll newly paroled sex offenders in intensive, outpatient sex offender treatment, that includes polygraph examinations, and provide payment for up to one year from the start of treatment.
- Provide external parole supervision and monitoring of offenders to help ensure compliance with treatment and parole conditions.

(4) Program Activities and Accomplishments: Currently, there is only one project that was given funding support during this reporting period. It is the Department of Corrections' (DOC) Sex Offender Assessment Program. The DOC provides a comprehensive sex offender treatment program. The program has been operational since 1999. The mission of this program is to provide inmates, who are convicted of a sex offense, with access to therapeutic intervention, increased awareness of the need for continued ongoing treatment, reduced recidivism and increased public safety. The philosophy of this program is based on a cognitive behavior model of interpreting and modifying human behavior. Through treatment, offenders can learn to manage sexual offending urges and decrease their risk of re-offending.

After implementation of the Sex Offender Assessment Project, inmates convicted of a sex offense will receive an initial assessment at the Classification and Diagnostic Center at the State Correctional Institution at Camp Hill. Polygraph examination and an Abel Assessment for sexual interest will be administered as part of this initial assessment. The Abel Assessment measures 22 sexual areas including a detailed past history. The overall process provides accurate identification of the sex offender's characteristics and treatment needs. The results of the polygraph and Abel Assessment will be combined with a clinical interview to develop a full picture of the sex offender. The results will be used to shorten the denial phase of the treatment process. The polygraph examination also serves as a tool to measure the inmate's candor.

The sex offender assessments, as proposed by the DOC, will be conducted after the offender has been convicted of a sex offense and is incarcerated. The information gained from the DOC's assessment will be used to determine the appropriate level of treatment and to inform the inmate of treatment protocols that will be used while he/she is incarcerated. The DOC assessments are unlike the court-ordered assessments conducted by the Sex Offender Assessment Board (SOAB) because the SOAB assessments assist the court in making sentencing decisions.

To facilitate the assessments, funds are being requested to support contracting with Assessment Specialists who are certified in administering the Abel Assessment for sexual interest, Polygraph Examiner(s), clinical interviewers, and clerical support. The Assessment Specialists will conduct in-depth sex offender assessments using the Abel Assessment. The assessments will be used to determine level of risk, i.e., high, moderate, or low, in the areas of public safety, amenability to treatment, and likeliness to make treatment gains. The Polygraph Examiner(s) will conduct the polygraph examinations to measure the inmate's candor.

Two essential elements of this project are the collaboration between the Department of Correction and the Board of Probation and Parole and by the selecting an assessment instrument that is currently being used in 45 other states, the Department of Defense and the Canadian criminal justice system. As a result, this project has the potential to create a significant impact on public safety in Pennsylvania. And, since this program has been operating for a few months, program results will be addressed in next year's Annual Report.

G. Program Title: Daily Adult Interactive Living Experience

(1) Number of Projects: One

(2) Aggregate Funding: \$180,400

(3) Goals and Objectives of the Program: The goal of this program is to provide medical, psychological, psychiatric, social, vocational, and educational opportunities, including drug and alcohol treatment for identified inmates in a positive, rewarding and structured setting. The program teaches appropriate behavior patterns to lower functioning inmates, which results in fewer suicide attempts, assaultive behaviors, administrative custody, and observation status placements. It also decreases the rate of medication noncompliance for lower-functioning inmates through positive reinforcement. Finally, the program prepares the

inmates for their eventual return to the community by providing life skills that are essential to daily living.

During the first year, 60 participants completed the program. The program now operates at full capacity with 120 inmates completing the program yearly.

Primarily support will be to pay consultants to operate the program. The remainder will be used for supplies and operating expenses. The largest line item is for interactive journals used to develop cognitive thinking in lower functioning adults with criminal behavior. These books must be developed with the vendor to effectively serve this special population. 7500 copies will be ordered.

1. Program Area—Pennsylvania Board of Probation and Parole Improvement Initiatives

A. Program Title: Residential Substance Abuse Treatment (RSAT) Aftercare Project

- (1) Number of Project: One
- (2) Aggregate Funding: \$89,633
- (3) Goals and Objectives of the Program: The goal of this project is to monitor and Drug and Alcohol service provides for contract and monitor offenders when released to their home communities with drug and alcohol treatment, electronic monitoring and urinalysis as a parole condition.
- (4) Program Activities and Accomplishments: The Board of Probation and Parole (PBPP) established a project that is designed for technical parole violators presenting substance abuse problems and/or histories of substance abuse. These are parole violators that would ordinarily be recommitted as technical parole violators. The project consists of a six-month secure residential program followed by a combination of enhanced community supervision and treatment a community corrections center for six months. Upon release from the center, a six or nine month period of enhanced parole supervision, outpatient care and relapse prevention strategies is provided through enhanced parole supervision and drug and alcohol treatment.

This project has taken longer than expected to initiate. The process of publishing, distributing, collecting and evaluating proposals from interested drug and alcohol service providers took much longer than expected. Contracts were eventually signed with Gaudenzia, Inc. and Gateway Rehabilitation Center for the drug and alcohol services. Inmates

have been referred from supervision staff to the contracted treatment providers. The treatment providers and the Department of Corrections report a total of 519 inmates have been referred and entered the RSAT Program the first year of operation.

A. Program Title: County SAVE (Substance Abuse Violation Effort) Project

- (1) Number of Project: One
- (2) Aggregate Funding: \$303,552
- (3) Goals and Objectives of the Program: The goal of this project is to remove offenders from county correctional facilities and provide offenders with 12 months of intensive inpatient and outpatient treatment and release with enhanced parole supervision.
- (4) Program Activities and Accomplishments: The Board of Probation and Parole (PBPP) established this county program to complement the existing Residential Substance Abuse Treatment (RSAT) and the State SAVE Program which targets Technical Parole Violators for those offenders sentenced to state operated facilities.

This County SAVE Program targets approximately 140 parole violators and parolees per year who are:

- _ Confined in county prisons and jails
- _ Under the jurisdiction of the PBPP
- _ Have histories of substance abuse

The County SAVE Program also provides a “community-based” program that addresses the needs of offenders with substance abuse problems who have not received substance abuse treatment while confined in the county prisons or jails. The PBPP can parole these offenders directly to this program and require that they complete treatment as a condition of their release to the community.

During Phase I the offender spends three months in an intensive inpatient drug and alcohol treatment program. Phase II involves a nine months of outpatient treatment. The first three months of Phase II involves intensive outpatient drug and alcohol treatment and enhanced supervision including electronic monitoring and a curfew. The next three months involve outpatient counseling with less restrictive supervision, electronic monitoring and outpatient

treatment. The final three months involve continuing care with enhanced supervision, no electronic monitoring and an outpatient treatment program with emphasis on relapse prevention. After Phase I and II are successfully completed parolees are returned to general supervision. During this reporting period, the County SAVE Project has diverted over 200 offenders.

A. Program Title: Community Notification Education Project

(1) Number of Project: One

(2) Aggregate Funding: \$62,759

(2) Goals and Objectives of the Program: The goal of this project is for the PBPP to create a Community Notification Education Project to provide education regarding sex offenders to the citizens across the Commonwealth. The objectives are:

- Create a multi-disciplinary group to facilitate the community notification and education program.
- Production of community education training videos.
- Assist local law enforcement with community meetings to convey the material that have been determined to be appropriate for the specific audience.
- Addition of community education materials to Sexual Offenders Assessment Board (SOAB) website.
- Set-up a knowledge-base on SOAB website that will allow answering of queries about SOAB.

(4) Program Activities and Accomplishments: Presently, Pennsylvania does not have a single entity to carry out this legislative mandate to provide the public with adequate notice and information about sexually violent predators and certain other types offenders. Subsequently, as the concept of notification has gained acceptance, its usefulness for other purposes has been identified, including “community education.” These education efforts have focused on informing the public about sexual offending, the varying types of sexual offenders, and the role and limitations of the criminal justice agencies that monitor and supervise sex offenders.

It is widely known that communities statewide lack the expertise and resources to appropriately educate the state’s citizens about the risks posed to them by sex offenders in their midst. Across the country there is a false sense of security that may result from

community notification, and the concern that providing information about a sex offender in the community will make parents, children and communities think that notification information alone is enough.

By improving the general public's knowledge regarding sex offenders, registration and community notification, and communities will be better educated and, therefore, better protected from sex offenders. Effective implementation of a community notification program will include education on how community members can protect themselves and their families and the potential negative impacts of vigilante behavior.

Once the project begins, meetings will be held to identify which groups are the key stakeholders to whom training and education efforts should be targeted. An action plan will be developed to accomplish the program's specific goal of developing professional videos for use by local law enforcement, district attorneys, citizen groups, etc. to educate the citizenry on the following issues:

- an understanding of the state's notification statute and elements of the law regarding registration;
- the characteristics of sex offenders and their typical pattern of offending;
- protecting yourself from victimization; and
- conveying clearly to citizens the scope of authority that local and state criminal justice agencies are afforded under the law.

Additionally, as the project progresses, periodic meetings will be held with the vendor management to discuss status and any delays or needed modifications.

A. Program Title: Automation of the Institutional Case Management Parole Project

- (1) Number of Project: One
- (2) Aggregate Funding: \$296,175
- (3) Goals and Objectives of the Program: The goal of this project is to provide for the automated transfer of accurate inmate data from the DOC to institutional parole officers, thereby reducing the number of delayed parole interviews.
- (4) Program Activities and Accomplishments: At the present time, there are inmates who parole interviews are delayed or continued due to the lack of

Pennsylvania Board of Probation and Parole (PBPP) access to documentation/information necessary to make an informed decision to parole or refuse parole. The present “parole review” consists of a complete and thorough examination of the offenders’ past criminal history, to include all past criminal convictions, institutional behavior, treatment progress, current psychological evaluation, detainees pending on outstanding criminal charges or additional sentences as a result of additional convictions. Due to time constraints and the number of interviews conducted monthly, it is extremely important that the information is available to PBPP Board Members and Parole Hearing Examiners prior to and during the parole interview. If the inmate is scheduled for an interview and the information is not available, he/she must be rescheduled for a future date. The lack of information creates unnecessary scheduling problems, delays the inmate’s parole decision, and requires redundant work for the staff of the Department of Corrections (DOC) and the PBPP.

The PBPP envisions that the automation of the “Case Management” system will provide two very important functions not currently available to the PBPP:

- reduce the number of inmates whose parole interview is delayed for additional information, and
- provide an additional element of public safety for supervising field agents.

Offender case information will be retrieved electronically from the DOC and the PBPP and made available through formatted screens for Institutional PBPP staff to review prior to and during the inmate’s parole interview. This “on-line” review of critical Parole Interview information will ensure that data currently available in an automated format is immediately accessible to decision makers and institutional parole staff who must prepare and review the case information not appearing on the screen will be identified or “flagged” as “missing” and can be sought and secured prior to the interview to avoid delay.

The “Case Management” information will also be electronically available to all field staff that are responsible for the inmate/offender’s supervision in the community. The PBPP Supervision staff will benefit from the “on-line” availability of information about the criminal history, institutional adjustment, program information on the offender while enforcing the release plan, and supervising the offender in the community.

The proposed approach for this project is to solicit vendors from the Commonwealth’s Pre-Approved list of Information Technology (IT)

Consultants who would survey the Institutional, Field Parole and Department of Corrections (DOC) staff to determine information needs critical for review during the Parole interview. The vendors will also be asked in the Request for Quote (RFQ) to identify the location and responsible party of each item of information. Finally, the vendors will be asked to develop in an automated format a method of sending and retrieving the needed information so that it is available to all parties who need the data during the parole interview and post-parole supervision.

The automation of the data will permit the institutional parole office sufficient time to identify and request missing information from the DOC or sentencing courts so that the parole interview is not delayed. It is expected that the addition of this on-line "Summarization Report" and "Case Management Function" will reduce the number of delayed parole interviews, increase the efficiency of the parole interview/re-interview process and enhance public safety by providing accurate and timely criminal history, institutional behavior and background information. Both the institutional parole office and the field supervision staff will utilize the proposed application so that there is a "seamless transfer" of complete and accurate data from the institutional parole agent to the field agent. The instant availability of this information will improve public safety by providing background information that has not been previously available. The supervising field parole agent will have immediate access to a complete history, including institutional adjustment of each offender at the time of release.

A. Program Title: Sex Offender Treatment and Supervision Program

- (1) Number of Project: One
- (2) Aggregate Funding: \$585,000
- (3) Goals and Objectives of the Program: The goal of this program is to provide adequate treatment for all sex offenders statewide in order to enhance public safety, reduce recidivism, and to safely reintegrate sex offenders into the community by treatment programs that combine offense-specific treatment, specialized supervision and monitoring, and polygraph examination where recommended by the treatment provider.
- (4) Program Activities and Accomplishments: This project will enable the Pennsylvania Board of Probation and Parole (PBPP) to develop and subsidize intensive treatment options (including polygraph) for sex

offenders statewide and particularly in locations around the Commonwealth that do not presently have sex offender treatment providers. The implementation of this proposal will include two elements of sex offender parole monitoring: supervision and treatment with polygraph.

In Pennsylvania, as described by Allenbaugh, Godlewski and Johnston in a paper entitled, *"The Utility of Clinical Polygraph Examinations with Convicted Sex Offenders,"* risk assessment (community safety) and treatment impact (reduced sexual activity) can be effectively measured with use of the polygraph. The researchers examined 44 active sex offenders from *Project Point of Light*, an outpatient program serving Clarion, Clearfield, Elk and Jefferson Counties. The researchers learned that polygraph examinations are "an excellent tool" to monitor sex offenders in treatment. As a result of the sample, the authors also concluded that sex offenders are not reliable informants and sex offenders usually have more victim and deviant sexual outlets than they report. Their final conclusion was that "clinical polygraph examination is a necessary part of any outpatient sex-offender program [and]... experience clearly shows that it is an excellent tool for assessing risk." The PBPP will incorporate the use of the polygraph into its treatment protocol.

The PBPP will provide payment for sex offender treatment, as deemed necessary by a treatment provider, to include one individual initial assessment session and up to four group counseling sessions per month, for a period of one year from the date of the initial assessment session. This project will also pay for an initial polygraph examination, either PBPP-mandated as a condition of parole or as deemed necessary by the approved treatment provider. Treatment is to be based upon state and nationally recognized treatment standards. Costs for any additional counseling, or follow-up polygraph examinations that may be needed as part of the sex offender treatment and as prescribed by the treatment provider, will be the sole responsibility of the offender. It is expected that offenders will be able to bear the financial responsibility of continued treatment needs beyond the initial year.

Consistent with the Commonwealth's usual practices and policies for obtaining such services, the PBPP will procure the services of contracted vendors in each of the PBPP's ten district locations. It is anticipated that the provider will be capable of providing assistance and/or programming including, but not limited to, the following:

- _ Assessment and evaluation of referred sexual offenders.

- _ Development of a prescriptive program plan for each referral.

- _ Individual and group counseling focusing on cognitive behavioral techniques, defense mechanisms including denial, victimization awareness, understanding of cycles and triggers of sex offending, cognitive disorders, thinking errors, relapse prevention, dealing with authority and aggression, stress and anger management, etc.

- _ Use of an initial therapeutic polygraph examination, when needed, as part of treatment.

The PBPP approved providers will be expected to conduct an intake interview/ initial assessment of the targeted sex offenders. The project will provide payment for the initial assessment at a cost not to exceed \$300. Thereafter, the project will allow for payment to the treatment providers for not more than four group counseling sessions per month at a cost not to exceed \$50 per session. Each group counseling session will last at least 90 minutes, and not include more than ten participants. The project will provide payment not to exceed \$350 for an initial polygraph examination as deemed necessary by the treatment provider, or as mandated by the Board. Any individual counseling required after the initial intake interview will be held at the provider's discretion. Specific sex offender treatment will be determined by the treatment provider. The offender is responsible for payment of counseling sessions beyond the first year of treatment, whether individual or group, as well as payment for any additional therapeutic polygraph examinations deemed necessary by the approved treatment provider or as mandated by the PBPP.

The providers will establish a treatment team composed of therapists, polygraphists, and PBPP staff that will meet on a regular basis to discuss the treatment plan and evaluations of the offenders, as well as to make recommendations regarding continued maintenance in the program and modifications to treatment plans.

The providers will ensure that adequate Release of Information Forms are completed, which will allow for complete exchange of information regarding the sex offender, his or her program, progress, and future plans. The providers will maintain logs to document services provided to sexual offenders.

As needed, the contracted providers will operate denial groups. Denial groups are used to treat those sex offenders who have not admitted to their convicted sex offense, which is a pre-requisite for entering a treatment program. Sexual offenders will be evaluated at the completion of the denial group for continued program placement.

As the sexual offender nears completion of his/her treatment program, the vendor will develop an aftercare plan for the individual to include: development of a relapse prevention plan; development and maintenance of a social support system; internal self-management and external supervision; identification of appropriate individuals in the community to serve as monitors/mentors; and identification of aftercare groups.

The contracted providers will also be expected to comply with the Ethical Standards and Principles for the Management of Sexual Abusers as developed by the Association for the Treatment of Sexual Abusers.

A. Program Title: OVA—30 Minute Video for Training on Critical Incidences Project

(1) Number of Project: One

(2) Aggregate Funding: \$26,250

(3) Goals and Objectives of the Program: The goal of this project is to provide a visual for staff and assist in bringing a name and face to the reality of victimization for probation and parole staff. The video will also:

- Assist in increasing the availability for the training in the field, thereby reducing the amount of time spent by staff in traveling to centralize training sites.
- Increase OVA's ability to include this important information in other training environments, such as the PBPP's new employee orientation the Leadership Academy, etc.

(4) Program Activities and Accomplishments: The Board of Probation and Parole (PBPP) and their Office of Victim Assistance (OVA) received funding support for one year to develop a 30-minute training video and produce a 100 copies to assist in the training of Probation and Parole personnel in critical incident response. The

video will consist of staff that will share their experiences with victimization while on the job. It will highlight the following:

- Parole staff who have been victimized while on the job;
- Staff who were victimized while working in county probation;
- Staff who have been victimized while working in a juvenile facility;
- Situations highlighting the impact of the lack of agency response on victimized staff;
- Situations where there was an agency response and the value of the response to the employee and his/her family; and
- Interviews of co-workers regarding their response to victimized employees.

According to the Department of Justice, Office for Victims of Crime, in their "Promising Practices and Strategies for Victim Services in Corrections Project," the culture of probation and parole has historically produced an adverse effect in the response of agencies and co-workers to agents victimized on the job. Victimization of employees in probation and parole agencies is a serious problem in Pennsylvania, with the victimization rate for state and county probation and parole agents being 28 percent. Research data indicates that officers/agents face a seven in 100 risk of being physically assaulted in the line of duty over a 12-month period.

While much has been done to elevate the rights of crime victims and provide opportunities for assistance with the emotional trauma they endure, little has been done to create a response when victimization occurs during the course of employment of probation and parole professionals.

This video is a component of a broader initiative within the PBPP to educate its personnel on critical incident response. Currently, the PBPP is using employees who have been victimized on the job at trainings throughout the Commonwealth. Since the training is ongoing, it is interfering with the employees' ability to perform their regular job duties. This video will alleviate that concern, while making it possible to reach as many PBPP employees as possible.

SECTION III: SUMMARY OF EVALUATION ACTIVITIES AND RESULTS

1. PCCD's Evaluation Plan and Related Activities.

The Pennsylvania Commission on Crime and Delinquency (PCCD) formed an Evaluation Advisory Committee in 1996 to prioritize evaluation activities and to optimize PCCD's resources in this area. The Evaluation Advisory Committee (EAC) is comprised of one Commission member and eight other individuals with criminal justice system expertise. The Committee is instrumental in determining the appropriate level of assessment for each Byrne-funded program, which is based on the program's importance and its level of funding support. The Committee holds quarterly meetings over the course of the year and typically conducts two concept paper solicitations each year (Spring and Fall) for new evaluation projects.

At the June 2002 Commission meeting, the PCCD Commission approved the allocation of \$1,200,000 in DCSI funds to support the agency's evaluation activities for 2002-2003.

The state Statistical Analysis Center (SAC) housed at the PCCD has primary responsibility for evaluation activities related to the Byrne program. Due to limited staff resources, most evaluation activities are accomplished through subgrants awarded to outside consultants and universities through a competitive process. The SAC normally conducts two solicitations per year as part of this process. Through these solicitations, potential evaluators are notified that funding is available to undertake specific research & evaluation projects. Interested parties then submit concept papers to the PCCD in a format prescribed in the solicitation. The concept papers detail the scope and methodologies of the proposed evaluation project. The PCCD then utilizes a review panel process to assess and score the concept papers objectively. The actual number of projects selected for funding depends on the costs associated with each project, the specifics of PCCD's overall evaluation plan, the program areas chosen to target for evaluation in each funding cycle, and other factors.

The PCCD actively monitors evaluation projects that are funded through subgrants. Subgrantees must submit quarterly fiscal and programmatic progress reports. For multi-year projects, subgrantees may be asked to submit interim reports. For larger projects, a formal advisory board may be formed to oversee the research, with one or more SAC staff serving as members of this board.

The Evaluation Advisory Committee (EAC) solicits input from PCCD's other committees in order to determine the level of assessment required for all programs. Generally, program areas with new pilot projects and existing projects with the highest levels of funding receive high priority for evaluation efforts.

When appropriate, SAC staff helps program managers develop and implement data collection procedures to support future evaluation efforts. In December 2001, the Commission approved the SAC's new Evaluation Plan. The plan provides a more systematic approach to evaluating the areas in which PCCD makes major expenditures. It helps assure that sound evaluation tools, such as appropriate data collection procedures, are in place even if a specific evaluation is not built into the project. Parts of the plan are being integrated into the Commonwealth Electronic Grants Management Information System (CEGMIS) to link core performance measures with all new program grants.

2. Status of Evaluation Projects, 2002-2003

A. Restrictive Intermediate Punishment (RIP) Program Sentencing and Recidivism Evaluation

The Pennsylvania Commission on Sentencing is evaluating how Restrictive Intermediate Punishment (RIP) has affected sentencing patterns. Some of the questions to be answered are: Have the anticipated shifts in sentencing to RIP occurred? Are offenders sentenced to RIP the ones who previously would have been sentenced to incarceration? What is the impact of RIP on recidivism? Is RIP involving drug treatment effective in reducing crime? Do offenders receiving the RIP with drug treatment do better than similar offenders receiving incarceration? Is there a difference in sentencing patterns between counties that receive RIP funding and those who do not?

The study suggests that the shift in sentencing for certain targeted offenses from incarceration to RIP has occurred under the 1997 sentencing guidelines. Specifically, the study found significant decreases in incarceration rates for smaller drug amounts at Level 3 and 4; major increases in RIP linked to PCCD funding; and that the effect of setting presumptive non-confinement for the less serious offenders significantly reduced incarceration. Initial finds from the drug treatment component indicate that those who completed the program were less likely to be re-arrested than those who did not complete the program. One goal of this study is to assess whether restrictive intermediate punishment is associated with lower probability and severity of recidivism, compared to other types of sentences.

This study will be useful in helping to develop policies, prioritize funding, and provide technical assistance to courts and counties in the implementation of effective criminal justice and sentencing programs. The research will contribute to the understanding of the impact of sentences involving drug treatment on crime reduction.\

B. Developing and Evaluating Communities that Care (CTC): Self-Assessment System Model

The latest CTC study by Pennsylvania State University's Prevention Research Center is creating a model system of supported local self-assessment, transferring its ongoing management to the statewide CTC technical assistance system, and evaluating its usefulness to local programs. The Center previously completed an evaluation of the first three cohorts of counties to enter the CTC program, under an earlier PCCD subgrant. The CTC technical assistance staff oversaw the project's development of a local self-assessment tool (the CTC coalition Self-

Assessment System or SAS). The project web-based questionnaire has been developed and allows local communities to fill out the form online. This questionnaire was pilot tested by two CTC coalitions in the second quarter of the project and tested by an additional four coalitions in the third quarter of the project (April – June 2003). The data is in the process of being analyzed and norms and recommendations will be developed based on the individual community profiles.

The CTC technical assistance team plans to use this information to support local projects through one-on-one assistance to staff and leaders, discussions at board meetings, and workshop sessions at regional networking and state conference meetings. In the remainder of 2003, the investigators will conduct process and outcomes evaluations of the implementation and usefulness of the SAS, and measure the effects of recent changes on CTC functioning and efficacy. The local CTC projects will be able to incorporate the findings of this evaluation into their own projects in order to make them as effective as possible. In June of 2003, a no-cost extension was granted for one year through September 30, 2004.

C. Family Violence Screening Model

The Foundation of the Pennsylvania Medical Society is continuing an evaluation of the effect of medical screening for domestic violence and sexual abuse by studying the impact of physicians' intervention training and associated tools. The project is examining whether the project can increase the number of patients screened, whether routine screening increases the number of victims identified, what efforts are necessary to promote routine screening, whether health care providers' attitudes about screening change over time, and whether the model is successful enough to justify replication as a model program. The RADAR (Routine Screening, Ask direct questions, Document your findings, Assess patient safety, and Review patient options and referrals) training program developed by the Massachusetts Medical Society is being utilized for this study. Twelve practices in the greater central Pennsylvania area were divided into three matched groups. The study group received training, screening tools, and intervention training and contacts. The partial intervention group received the screening guidelines, a documentation tool, and literature and referral cards for intervention programs. The control group received only the guidelines and the documentation tool. The project is building upon some previous screening evaluations to determine the usefulness and effectiveness of these programs as well as providing an assessment of the effort needed to implement such programs. The investigation team is in the process of finalizing the data collection tool and actual data collection through chart reviews was undertaken in the fall of 2002.

In the fall of 2003, a preliminary report was submitted to the PCCD. It contained some discussion on the process of the study, observations for each of the three groups involved, as well as some conclusions and recommendations for improving office based care for the domestic violence and sexual assault patient.

D. Outcomes Evaluation of the Long Distance Dads Program

The Long Distance Dads Program was created at the State Correctional Institution (SCI) in Albion and operated by the Pennsylvania Department of Corrections (DOC). The parenting program, a fathering curriculum, has been operating there since 1998. The same Penn State Erie research team that recently completed the process evaluation of the Long Distance Dads (LDD) program under a PCCD subgrant is now conducting the outcomes evaluation phase of this comprehensive study. The process evaluation resulted in a number of institutional and programmatic recommendations to the DOC. This follow-up project is utilizing a time series design to measure baseline and post-program changes in fathering knowledge, attitude, skills, and behaviors among LDD participants who are parents. A matched-control design is being utilized for comparing specific outcomes from LDD participants to inmates who have not been through the program. Specific outcomes being examined include: incidence of individual inmate misconducts; amount of contact with child; self-reported consumption of child-related television programming and reading materials; and, proxy reports of parenting behavior from the child's primary caregiver.

The Department of Corrections was pleased with the process evaluation conducted by Penn State and felt that the outcomes evaluation was critical to the continued development of the LDD program. The project's design allows the researchers to study the impact of the LDD program on inmates' parenting behavior while they are still incarcerated in the SCI system. In contrast, longitudinal follow-up studies of inmates after release from prison are cost prohibitive and have been very challenging to conduct, especially in terms of maintaining the cooperation and participation of the former inmates.

In August of 2003, a final report was received. In answer to the primary research question: "Does the Long Distance Dads program improve inmates' fathering knowledge, attitudes, skills, and/or behaviors?" the outcomes evaluation found minimal evidence. While quantitative analyses indicate that the LDD program might not be reaching its potential, the qualitative results suggest that this fathering program has some promise. Based on the random sample of inmates interviewed, approximately half gained knowledge and skills from the program and nearly 70% learned about dealing with anger. Included in this report are institution-specific recommendations and program-specific recommendations that the institutions might consider as a way to increase desired programming outcomes.

E. Development of Performance Measures for the Pennsylvania's Justice Network (JNET)

This project supports an evaluation of the JNET System and the development of performance measures for the system. The performance measures are expected to be a valuable feedback mechanism for the JNET participants as the project moves into its second and subsequent phases. The evaluation component of the study is focusing on the evolutionary process, challenges encountered, successes and cost savings/efficiencies. The project is examining the functionality of the current and

future phases of JNET in order to provide recommendations for a smooth transition to each phase. All of the evaluation components will then be merged into the project's final report for future use by the JNET staff and participants, as well as the general public. The JNET Office utilized the state's Invitation to Qualify (ITQ) process to incorporate the best components of several research teams who expressed interest in the evaluation project. An advisory board has been formed to oversee the evaluation and provide technical assistance, review draft deliverables, and facilitate access to the participating agencies and data sources.

F. Legal Aid Society of Pittsburgh Study of the Guardian Ad Litem Provisions
KidsVoice (Legal Aid Society of Pittsburgh) and the Planning and Evaluation Project (PEP) of the Office of Child Development at the University of Pittsburgh are collaborating on this study that is measuring the effect of the multi-disciplinary teams (MDT) process by using an activity and service tracking system, and defining expected outcomes under the Guardian Ad Litem (GAL) law. The law established the authority of child advocacy agencies, such as KidsVoice located in Pittsburgh PA, to identify children's service and placement needs in cases of abuse or neglect involving perpetrators (usually family members or relatives) who have not been criminally charged. The target population represents a gap in previous intervention services since they do not have access to the same resources as clients in cases where there is criminal court involvement. The short- and long-term impact of the MDTs on the outcomes of the children are being examined in the study, which has the potential to create an optimal model for other child service agencies in the state to replicate in their local community. The findings from the study will guide other agencies providing GAL-related services to efficiently and effectively serve the children's needs and best interests in Pennsylvania. Expected long-term outcomes from the evaluation include: clients' safety, well-being, and placement in permanent homes where they are free from abuse and neglect. The research team is examining protective services re-entry, child abuse reports, educational records, and health care indicators to determine if the growth and developmental needs of the children are being met.

Together, the PEP and KidsVoice designed an evaluation addressing three areas: process, short-term outcomes, and longer-term outcomes. In August 2003 an interim report was submitted to the PCCD summarizing interviews and focus groups with key stakeholders identified by KidsVoice to assess short-term outcomes. It also explored key stakeholder perceptions regarding the ability of KidsVoice team members to act as informed advocates for child clients.

G. Specialized Case Management for African-American Men Arrested for Domestic Violence

The project being conducted by the Mid-Atlantic Addiction Institute at Indiana University of Pennsylvania is testing the effectiveness of specialized case management for African-American men in increasing batterer program compliance and reducing re-assault and re-arrest. The setting for this evaluation is

the Domestic Abuse Counseling Center (DACC) located in Pittsburgh PA. The study is recruiting 200 men ordered to batterer counseling from the domestic violence court in Pittsburgh and will involve six and 12-month follow-up of the men's female partners. The project utilizes a three-year National Institute of Justice (NIJ) clinical trial currently being established for control group and comparison group purposes. Much of the current clinical research recommends specialized case management for African-American men to help address the social circumstances that appear to contribute to their high dropout and recidivism rates.

Previous research on batterers' intervention in Allegheny County, some of which was funded by PCCD, showed that African-American batterers were less likely to comply with program requirements and more likely to dropout and be rearrested. The researcher and DACC staff have worked together to develop a culturally specific batterers counseling and treatment program and specialized case management. They have also committed to a serious research effort to determine whether either or both of these programmatic changes impact upon the success of African-American batterers. NIJ is funding the portion of the evaluation that tests the value of the counseling and treatment components of this approach. This PCCD subgrant funds the component of the research that is testing the value of the specialized case management. The project includes the subject recruitment phase, the BIS treatment period, the 12-month follow-up process, and final analysis and report writing. The results of this evaluation, combined with the NIJ funded component, should help determine which strategies are most effective in improving program compliance and outcomes for African-American batterers.

H. Process Evaluation of the Existing Offender Identification Projects in Pennsylvania

The University of Pittsburgh's Katz Graduate School of Business will assess and evaluate the effectiveness of the offender processing technology in the Commonwealth, in particular, LiveScan and CPIN. PCCD has been funding the implementation of two major offender identification technology initiatives since the early 1990s: the LiveScan Fingerprint project and the Commonwealth Photo Imaging Network (CPIN). The LiveScan system provides booking centers with computer technology to digitally capture fingerprints and demographic information from arrested individuals. The CPIN is a digital photo technology network throughout the state, which captures photographs and allows the images to be searched and viewed for investigative purposes. The researchers are utilizing a statewide users mail survey, selected site visits, a technological review of the systems, interviews with key system representatives, and the abstracting of data from secondary sources in the course of this evaluation. The direct/indirect costs and the associated benefits of the offender technology process will be studied to determine if the intended benefits at the state and local levels have been realized with the technology. The findings of the evaluation should provide PCCD with valuable guidance in their future technology purchases and also recommend any necessary strategies to expanding or modifying the CPIN locations.

In the spring of 2003, an interim report covering the utilization of LiveScan and CPIN systems was submitted to the PCCD. It presents a descriptive analysis of the strengths, weaknesses, benefits, and impacts of the LiveScan and CPIN technology from the perspective of the primary operators and managers of police departments that have this equipment. Two data sources were used for this study, the Primary User Survey and the Manager Survey.

In the fall of 2003, a final report covering the process evaluation of the PCCD-funded offender processing technology was submitted. This report is based on site visits that support and expand upon the results of the interim report. These site visits consisted of in depth interviews with personnel at several different types of locations. For the purpose of these visits, 10 counties were randomly selected representing each of the six human service regions in the state.

I. Evaluation of Pennsylvania Weed and Seed

Trustees of the University of Pennsylvania will perform an integrated process, performance, and outcome evaluation of the PA Weed and Seed (PAWS) program in two cities, York and Lancaster. The project design includes qualitative and quantitative approaches to evaluate these programs. The qualitative approach will capture and chronicle details of how PAWS activities pertaining to the outcomes of interest unfolded in PAWS sites, using techniques of document review, focus groups, participant observations, and key informant interviews. The quantitative approach will explore whether there is numerical evidence of 1) reductions in the levels of violence and use of illegal substances; 2) enhanced neighborhood restoration; and 3) changes in community perceptions of the quality of life in the PAWS neighborhoods. Quantitative data will be compiled from official records and resident surveys. Descriptive and inferential statistical techniques will be used to explore the data. Data and analysis will be conducted on PAWS sites and similar none PAWS comparison sites in each city. The comparison sites will be selected on their proximity and comparability to the PAWS sites. If possible, adjacent comparison sites will be used to assess whether displacement of criminal activity and other community problems occurs as a result of PAWS implementation.

The activities performed during the second and third quarters of 2003 involved the drafting of the final report. This included analyzing key informant interviews; analyzing focus groups; analyzing the residential phone survey with respect to intervention performance; compiling and integrating official data for the 2000 Census and governmental agencies, such as the police; and analyzing official data with respect to intervention performance.

A final report was received in December of 2003. Qualitative findings based upon the lieutenant governor's briefing notes, focus groups, and key informant interviews are presented in the report. Quantitative findings were presented based upon the residential phone survey and official statistics.

J. Evaluation of the Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS) Training Program

This project by the University of Pittsburgh's Katz Graduate School of Business will conduct an evaluation of the PCCD-funded Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS) Training Program. The Pennsylvania Chiefs of Police Association (PCPA) administers the COPS Training Initiative for PCCD with the goal of increasing the number of municipalities that utilize proactive law enforcement methods. Training seminars are held in various regions of the state in an effort to improve police supervision/leadership skills and promote stronger police-community partnerships.

The primary purpose of the COPS training program evaluation is to determine if the training initiative has increased the establishment of additional community policing and problem oriented policing services as intended by PCCD and PCPA. The first phase of the study will be to determine what are the "best practices" in the existing program. The evaluation team will then develop a set of performance measures that can be used as an ongoing assessment tool by PCPA during future training sessions. The second phase of the project involves conducting an impact evaluation of the COPS training to determine if the current program is meeting the agency's goals and expectations.

K. Pennsylvania's Law Enforcement Accreditation Program Evaluation

The evaluation of the PCCD-funded Pennsylvania Law Enforcement Accreditation Program represents a collaborative effort by researchers at Delaware Valley College, King's College, and The College of New Jersey. The PA Law Enforcement Accreditation initiative is being administered by the Pennsylvania Chiefs of Police Association (PCPA). Accredited agencies are expected to benefit by developing policies and procedures that reduce citizen lawsuits, complaints, and liability insurance. These changes should also lead to improved employee morale, a stronger commitment to professionalism, and more efficient and effective operations.

The evaluators will perform an interrupted time series analysis to measure the program's impact based on information from the municipalities involved with the accreditation process as well as in three "control group" municipalities. Four additional survey and assessment tools will also be utilized to conduct the evaluation. A police officer job satisfaction survey will be used to compare work satisfaction between officers in the program municipalities and those in a control group. The research team will also collect relevant community attitudes toward the police in the participating communities through the use of a police-citizen satisfaction survey. A statewide police chiefs' attitudinal survey is planned to address the "resistance" issues that discourage local agencies from seeking accreditation. Lastly, a qualitative assessment will be performed to determine how the accreditation process has challenged the participating agencies and to what

extent changes have occurred to their policies.

L. Evaluation of the Protection from Abuse Database (PFAD) Project

The National Center for State Courts (NCSC) will explore the performance of the Protection From Abuse Database (PFAD) project in several areas. The project will evaluate the usage of the PFAD, measure the level of satisfaction among the system's end-users, and analyze the extent of information sharing between the PFAD, the PSP Registry, and the state's Justice Network (JNET). Four research strategies will be used to address the key issues in the 15-month project. First, secondary data analysis will be conducted to examine the level of database usage. Second, the researchers will employ user surveys to investigate how data from the PFAD system are used and the end-user satisfaction with various components of the PFAD system and its support services. Third, case studies of several counties will be undertaken to identify specific factors and barriers affecting participation in the PFAD. Lastly, the evaluation will assess the technology implementation and its success in meeting and supporting the goals of the PFAD. In addition to the final report, the researchers will develop a *Guide to the Courts* that will contain a synopsis of the evaluation results to guide Pennsylvania courts to improve utilization of the PFAD system.

An Advisory Council was established that will guide the scope and content of the research tools and products. Their first meeting was held on August 6, 2003. It included an overview of the PFAD project, a discussion of the NCSC evaluation strategy, and a review of PFAD user/query data. A portion of the meeting was also spent discussing and revising the survey instruments. A conference call was held on November 21, 2003 to discuss the status of the County Survey, to receive feedback on the draft questionnaire of the PFAD Users Survey, and to discuss a change in the evaluation strategy. The original strategy called for the evaluation of 6 counties—3 counties that participate in PFAD and 3 that do not. It was decided to limit the case studies to only those counties that participate in PFAD. The evaluation team will study the way counties use PFAD so that models can be developed that will help other counties implement PFAD and improve the systematization of PFAD.

M. Evaluation of the PA Department of Corrections COR Program

The Correctional Education Association will perform an outcome evaluation of the Community Orientation and Reintegration (COR) project that will examine recidivism and employment data of a study group of 4,000 inmates – 2,000 who were randomly assigned to participate in the COR Project and 2,000 who were not assigned to participate. These data elements will be collected from the Pennsylvania State Police criminal history repository and from the PA Department of Labor and Industry's wage and labor data. A ten percent sub-sample of this group will be selected for additional evaluation of both long-term and short-term outcomes related to employment, financial management, family reunification/parenting, substance abuse history, parole success, community involvement and citizenship. These expanded data elements will be collected

from the PA Department Of Corrections records, interviews, and questionnaires.

This project is a follow-up study to the earlier process evaluation conducted by The Urban Institute. Although the research will be primarily quantitative, some qualitative elements will be included as well to help understand any differences in the outcomes. The Pennsylvania Department of Corrections' Planning, Research, Statistics, and Grants Division will collaborate with the researchers in the survey design and data collection stages so that a randomized field experiment can be utilized to study the efficacy of the COR program. The random assignment design eliminates questions of selection bias, which are often raised in evaluations of correctional programs. Given the research design and the size of the study group, this evaluation will have the potential to provide new knowledge in the field of corrections particularly as it relates to reentry.

N. Criminal Justice Advisory Board Evaluation

The National Center for State Courts will perform an evaluation of the criminal justice advisory boards (CJABs) currently operating in six counties: Allegheny, Clarion, Franklin, Lycoming, Mifflin, and Lancaster. The researchers will conduct two surveys to measure the impact of the advisory boards. The first survey will be designed and sent to criminal justice advisory board members to collect qualitative data on the boards' success in developing planning agendas, goals, strategies, and participation in the state's Justice Network (JNET). This survey will also examine the countywide needs identified by the boards and what approaches they chose to address the issues and resolve the county-specific problems.

The second CJAB survey will be sent to a random selection of criminal justice system practitioners such as county commissioners, judges, court clerks, district attorneys, public defenders, defense bar members, probation officers, law enforcement personnel, victim's advocates, treatment providers and public officials. The second survey will collect information from the practitioners' perspective about the impact of their county CJAB. Researchers will analyze the data collected from this survey to gauge the criminal justice practitioners' awareness of their county board, its membership composition, and its purpose.

Site visits to six of the participating counties will be conducted to interview CJAB members and hold focus group sessions with the practitioners. The study will also use comparison groups, either non-participating jurisdictions or counties with long-standing advisory groups, to validate the board-initiated improvements in the county's systemwide criminal justice planning and policy development.

