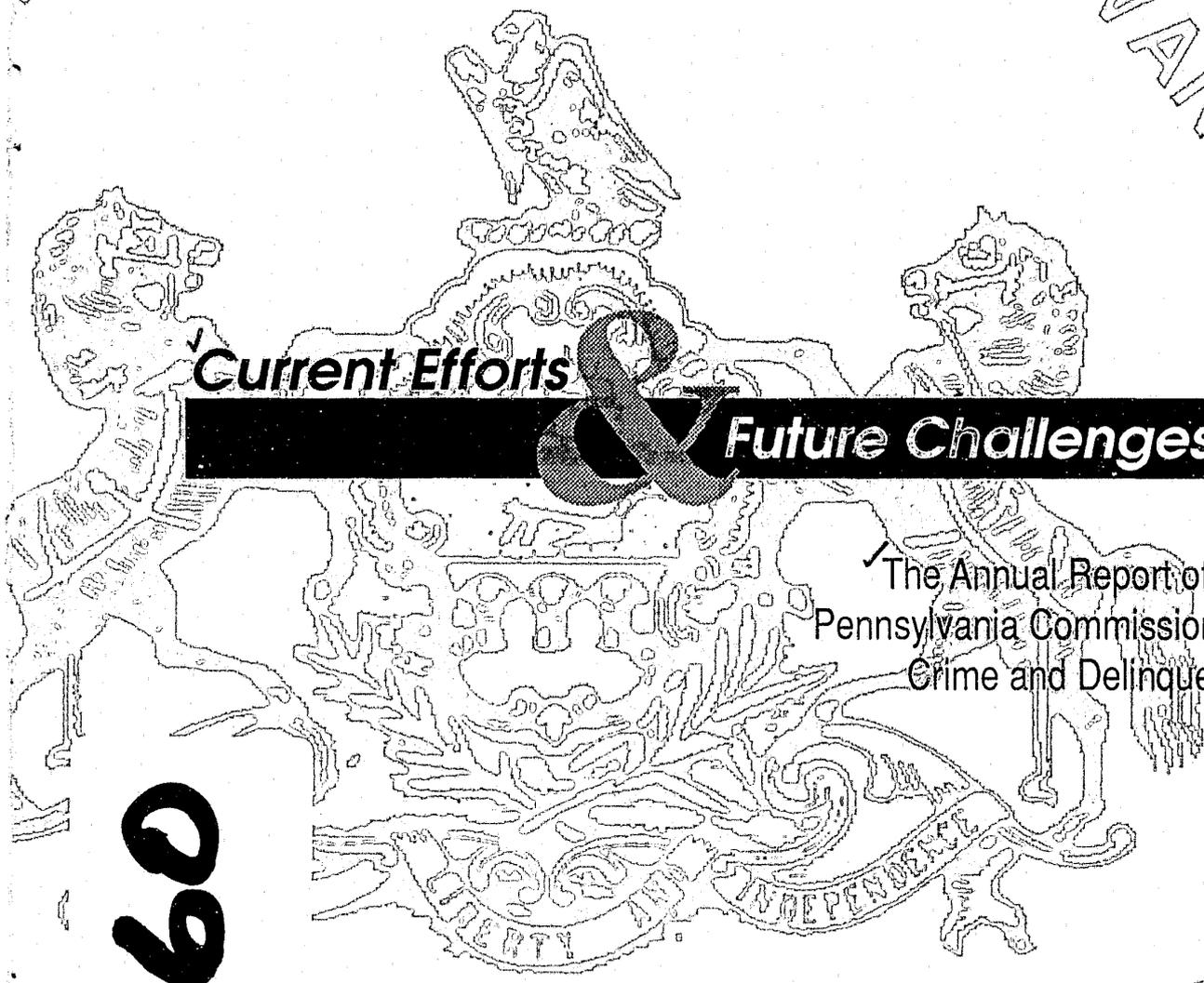


COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA



**Current Efforts**



**Future Challenges:**

The Annual Report of the  
Pennsylvania Commission on  
Crime and Delinquency

COMMISSION ON CRIME AND DELINQUENCY

137660

1991

COMMISSION ON CRIME AND DELINQUENCY

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# PENNSYLVANIA COMMISSION ON CRIME AND DELINQUENCY

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May 1, 1992

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137660

**CURRENT EFFORTS  
AND  
FUTURE CHALLENGES**

**The 1991 Annual Report  
of the  
Pennsylvania Commission on Crime and Delinquency**

**Commonwealth of Pennsylvania  
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania**

**May 1992**

137660

**U.S. Department of Justice  
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**JUL 22 1992**

**ACQUISITIONS**

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## PREFACE

The Commission on Crime and Delinquency derives its mission from Act 274 of 1978. It has general responsibility to examine criminal justice problems, propose solutions, and monitor and evaluate the impact of these solutions on the state's criminal justice system. The PCCD has historically undertaken the role of change agent for the state's criminal justice system. Due to its unique position within state government and its strong working relationship with all facets of Pennsylvania's criminal justice system, the PCCD plays a pivotal role in fostering interagency coordination, cross-component programming, and the use of multi-agency coalitions to address systemic needs. In order to accomplish this mission, the PCCD provides statewide criminal statistical and analytical services; renders technical assistance and training in areas that cut across the system or in areas not addressed by other agencies; and provides grant funds as seed monies for criminal and juvenile justice organizations and as subsidy for maintaining local services for crime victims.

This report highlights the significant issues and initiatives that were addressed by the Pennsylvania Commission on Crime and Delinquency (PCCD) during 1991. The document's purpose is two-fold. First, it provides a summary of the scope and magnitude of PCCD's efforts in support of improving the administration of justice in the Commonwealth. Second, it offers insight into issues and program activities which the agency will be addressing in the coming year.

Eight major program areas are addressed in the report, including: Intermediate Punishment Programs; Statistical and Policy Research; Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention; Deputy Sheriffs' Training; Community Crime Prevention; Victim/Witness Services; Criminal Justice and Drug Prevention Education Training; and Drug Control and System Improvement. Additionally, the report addresses the important administrative and financial management functions of PCCD, with special emphasis on grants administration responsibilities.

Beyond those specific initiatives previously noted, 1991 provided the Commission with a number of singularly significant events. One of the highlights for the Commission's membership this past year was a retreat conducted in September. As conceived by the Commission's Chairman, Representative Kevin Blaum, the retreat was designed to provide those newly appointed/designated members with an orientation to PCCD's functions and major program activities. For the more tenured members the program offered the opportunity to refresh their background knowledge concerning the agency's broad range of program responsibilities and to provide direct interaction, feedback and direction to the senior staff.

The year 1991 saw PCCD's roles and responsibilities increased as a result of legislative action by the General Assembly. Act 1991-9 incorporated federal requirements relative to the detention of children in police facilities within Pennsylvania's Juvenile Act and requires that law enforcement agencies provide information and reports to PCCD on children held in secure and non-secure custody. Enactment of Act 1991-35 provided a much-needed increase to the penalty assessment used by PCCD to fund its victim/witness programs. Finally, under Act 1990-193, PCCD assumed a number of responsibilities related to administering the County Intermediate Punishment Program.

Additional information concerning the programs and activities of the PCCD is available by contacting the agency directly. Requests can be directed to us in writing or by calling (717) 787-2040 or our Pennsylvania toll-free number: (800) 692-7292.

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## 1991 ACCOMPLISHMENTS

During 1991 PCCD reviewed and approved 49 intermediate punishment plans granting counties authorization to sentence eligible offenders to such programs and/or making the county eligible to seek construction and renovation monies through the Department of Corrections under Act 1990-71.

PCCD approved grant funding in the amount of \$2.5 million for 18 counties and one regional council of governments to begin new intermediate punishment programs.

A criminal justice computer laboratory and training center was established to provide an impartial environment for state and local agencies to learn about computer technology, receive training and assist in developing solutions to information management problems.

A Victim/Witness Services Policies and Procedures Manual was developed by the PCCD to provide a complete orientation on victim/witness assistance issues, including minimum and model standards for service delivery in 23 separate service areas.

In August 1991, legislation was enacted which will increase PCCD funding for victim/witness assistance programs from \$1 million to \$3 million per year.

PCCD and the Maryland Community Crime Prevention Institute conducted the first Drug Abuse Resistance Education Officer Training seminar jointly planned and taught by two state D.A.R.E. programs.

PCCD's Pennsylvania Law Enforcement Management Information System project developed a public domain police management records information system which automates the basic field reporting/case management and administrative functions of police departments.

Enactment of Act 1991-9 incorporated federal jail removal requirements relative to police facilities into Pennsylvania's Juvenile Act.

The Juvenile Advisory Committee's Minority Confinement Subcommittee launched an 18-month study to identify the factors which account for case processing decisions made by justice system professionals for minority cases as compared with non-minority cases.

A community-based prevention intervention initiative was implemented to prevent future delinquent behavior among targeted at-risk youths. The long-term goal of this project is to reduce a minority over-representation within juvenile detention/correctional facilities.

The Deputy Sheriffs' Education and Training Board certified 146 deputy sheriffs through its basic training course and provided continuing education training to approximately 500 deputies.

The basic training waiver policy of the Deputy Sheriffs' Education and Training Board was revised, and an application and evaluation process for waiver requests was implemented.

In 1991, 154 members of the state's law enforcement community successfully completed one of PCCD's 26-hour Crime Prevention Practitioners' Training Courses.

PCCD conducted a series of 12 Crime/Drug Prevention Education Seminars for state and local criminal justice officials outlining the Commonwealth's comprehensive efforts to control and reduce its drug problems.

Through its chairmanship of the Correctional Populations Projection Committee, PCCD was involved in the analyses of more than 75 pieces of legislation affecting the state's correctional system.

During 1991, PCCD administered a total of 256 subgrant awards in the amount of \$23.2 million.

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## THE PCCD AND ITS FUNCTIONS

The 27-member Commission includes representatives from all facets of the Commonwealth's justice system, the state General Assembly, the Executive Branch and knowledgeable private citizens. The Commission meets on a quarterly basis to award funds under the federal Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act, the federal Victims of Crime Act, the federal Drug Control and System Improvement Program and state Act 1984-96, as amended, for local victim/witness services, and to set policy direction for the Commission staff activities.

The day-to-day work of the PCCD is accomplished by a civil service staff of 52 and an attorney shared with the Crime Victims' Compensation Board. Staff members are organized within the Executive Office and within the major functional areas of responsibility.

### EXECUTIVE OFFICE

The Executive Director is responsible for providing overall direction for the agency, determining staff priorities, allocating program and budget resources, and administering federal and state grant programs assigned to PCCD. The Executive Office also contains the agency's internal staff development function, provides external criminal justice training which includes an emphasis on law enforcement substance abuse prevention for school-aged children and produces the Commission's newsletter.

### BUREAU OF ADMINISTRATION AND FINANCE

This bureau provides all the administrative and financial support for PCCD. The bureau includes the Administrative Services Division and the Grants Management Division. Functions include personnel services, clerical support, agency budget preparation and monitoring tasks, procurement of goods and services for program operation, fiscal management of the agency's federal and state programs, auditing functions, automotive support and mail services.

### BUREAU OF STATISTICS AND POLICY RESEARCH

As the criminal justice Statistical Analysis Center for the Commonwealth, the bureau is the state repository for statistical information dealing with crime and the administration of justice. In this function, the bureau is responsible for providing thorough, accurate, and timely analysis of the factors causing change in the criminal justice system, including legislation that may impact on the dynamics of the system.

### BUREAU OF PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT

This bureau provides oversight for the Commission's various federal and state funded grant programs and serves as the Commission's liaison to the General Assembly. The bureau's four program areas include the following:

- \* The Drug Control and System Improvement Program, which provides federal grant funding, technical assistance and statewide training events based upon the direction set in the annual Statewide Drug Control and System Improvement Strategy.

- \* The Intermediate Punishment Program, which provides for the development of standards for programs and services, the administration and disbursement of funds, the review and compliance of county intermediate punishment plans, and the provision of training and technical assistance to counties.

- \* The Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Program, which provides staff support to the gubernatorially appointed Juvenile Advisory Committee, manages the state's formula grant award under this federal program area and provides technical assistance to state/local juvenile justice agencies.

- \* The Victim/Witness Services Program, which provides training and technical assistance to criminal justice system personnel and victim/witness services providers and manages the grant programs under state and federal crime victim statutes.

### DEPUTY SHERIFFS' EDUCATION AND TRAINING DIVISION

This division provides staff support for the gubernatorially appointed Deputy Sheriffs' Education and Training Board and manages the legislatively mandated 160-hour basic training and 16 to 20-hour biennial continuing education requirements.

### COMMUNITY CRIME PREVENTION DIVISION

This division manages a statewide program that provides training and technical assistance to local municipalities, law enforcement agencies, the university/college community and citizens in strategies for preventing or reducing criminal victimization through community-based crime reduction efforts.

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## STATISTICS AND POLICY RESEARCH

While research and policy analysis are its primary specialties, PCCD's Statistical Analysis Center performs a variety of functions in support of improving the operation of the state's justice system. The activities noted herein typify the myriad of responsibilities undertaken by this program area.

### CRIMINAL JUSTICE CENTER LABORATORY AND TRAINING CENTER

In response to the needs of state and, especially, local criminal justice agencies in developing appropriate solutions to their information management problems, PCCD recently created a criminal justice computer laboratory and training center. Equipment and software contributions are being provided by the private sector in support of the training and demonstration functions of the center.

In its first year of operation, the center has obtained and had available for access software on prison and jail population projection models, computer graphics for data presentations, jail management information systems, data communications and networking applications, and system integration applications. In 1991 the center also conducted several one- or two-day seminars on police records management applications and on system integration applications for county government officials and local police departments from throughout the state. Additionally, several demonstrations of the jail management systems have been conducted for county jail administrators, and a number of new technology (such as computer imaging) demonstrations have been offered to police administrators.

### CRIMINAL HISTORY RECORDS IMPROVEMENT

As mandated by recent federal legislation, the state must develop and implement a criminal history records improvement plan. Acting upon this mandate, PCCD has established a committee to examine the quality of the state's criminal history record information and to recommend necessary initiatives to improve data quality, ensuring that the needs of the criminal justice system agencies within the state are met.

The Committee, chaired by PCCD, met several times during 1991 to examine the nature and extent of the data quality problem regarding criminal history records and to begin to identify strategies which can be implemented to improve the level of data quality. Currently, the committee is exploring available options

for improving criminal history records in the state, assessing the completeness and accuracy of records, identifying reasons for incompleteness or inaccuracy in records, and developing a records improvement plan for submission to and acceptance by the Federal Government.

### PENNSYLVANIA LAW ENFORCEMENT MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEM (PA-LEMIS)

In an effort to assist small and medium-sized police departments in automating their basic management and administrative functions, PCCD has developed the public domain police management records information system noted above. This system will have enormous utility in the state by standardizing data collection and serving as a basis for the collection of incident-based crime data.

During 1991 the system was available to police departments in the state through PCCD, which informs agencies of the system's availability, provides demonstrations of the system and assists departments in obtaining the system. Over 50 agencies obtained this system in 1991.

### JUSTICE ASSISTANCE NETWORK (JANET)

A network of criminal justice agency mainframe computers at the state level is approaching reality. The Justice Assistance Network (JANET) will be a timely and accurate vehicle for sharing offender information among criminal justice agencies. The network's planning and implementation are under the general guidance of a working group chaired by PCCD with representatives from probation and parole, pardons, corrections, courts, and State Police.

The first network connections among member agencies occurred in 1991, with additional connections planned for 1992. The working group continues to meet regularly to guide this implementation.

### CORRECTIONAL POPULATION PROJECTIONS

For several years the Correctional Population Projections Committee, chaired by PCCD, has worked to pool data, expertise and resources from member agencies as the basis for developing a consensus for state correctional population projections and to conduct impact analyses of legislation affecting the correctional system. During 1991 the committee conducted impact analyses on over 75 pieces of

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legislation affecting the correctional system. Late in the year the Committee also provided its most current projections of the number of state offenders expected to be under supervision of the correctional system through 1995. The Committee is comprised of the five state agencies which most directly deal with correctional populations: the Board of Probation and Parole, the Department of Corrections, the Commission on Sentencing, the Office of the Budget, and the PCCD.

#### COUNTY JAIL INFORMATION SYSTEM

Recognizing the need for jail-based automated management information systems within the state, PCCD and the State Association of County Commissioners established a committee in 1991 to evaluate systems currently available. Predicated on the Committee's work, PCCD provided DCSI grant funds to the Association to contract with a vendor for a system that will provide local jail administrators with an effective management tool to assist them in the day-to-day operations of their facilities by automating basic records keeping functions, providing information for planning purposes and meeting the data reporting requirements of the Department of Corrections. Fifteen jails obtained the system in 1991.

#### DRUG PROGRAM EVALUATIONS

In the continuing fight against drugs and crime, criminal justice policymakers need reliable information to guide the investment of resources. Evaluation is the tool for identifying these areas.

During 1991 PCCD developed a plan to evaluate the impact and effectiveness of efforts to combat substance abuse in the Commonwealth. Among the issues being studied and evaluated are: the relationship between substance abuse and violent crime; the effectiveness of the Drug Abuse Resistance Education (D.A.R.E.) program; the effectiveness of model substance abuse programs that have been federally funded; the effectiveness of mandatory sentencing for drug offenders; the effectiveness of multi-jurisdictional task forces; and the effectiveness of house arrest programs for substance abusing offenders.

In the coming year PCCD plans to expand the capabilities and services of the computer laboratory and

training center, starting with a survey of the entire criminal justice system to more clearly identify its needs. Survey results will form the basis for future training and technical assistance programs for system practitioners. Other activities include offering an introductory course on computers for criminal justice personnel, sponsoring showcases to share proven computer related products, developing a center newsletter, and, finally, establishment of an informational clearinghouse function accessible by the state's criminal justice community.

In the area of criminal history records, PCCD's Committee will be working towards implementation of the recommendations contained in its improvement plan, A Blueprint for the Improvement of the Data Quality of Criminal History Records Information for the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. The Committee will also continue to research and analyze data quality problems as the basis for revising its improvement strategies.

PCCD's Law Enforcement Management Information System will continue to be made available to interested departments in the future through a variety of sources. PCCD will continue to distribute the system. However, a number of private vendors have also adopted the system and will be disseminating the package. It is expected that in the coming year approximately 100 additional departments will obtain the package.

It is expected that in 1992 the agencies participating in the Justice Assistance Network will more specifically define all the information which they wish to share/exchange and that the most appropriate computer network technology will be selected to fully implement the system.

It is anticipated that 1992 will see an additional 15 jails implement the county jail information system. PCCD will also be working with all parties to have automated data reported from jails to the Department of Corrections.

During 1992 the Correctional Population Projection Committee will be pursuing the feasibility of legislation to statutorily establish the Committee and its functions.

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## COMMUNITY CRIME PREVENTION

Progressive law enforcement agencies advocate community crime prevention programming as a viable approach to deterring criminal activity. PCCD has recognized the need to assist local authorities in carrying out deterrence strategies and has assumed a lead role in establishing a statewide program that supports community crime prevention through training, technical assistance, educational seminars, and citizen recognition events.

PCCD's Police Crime Prevention Practitioners' Training Course provides law enforcement officers with the knowledge and skills necessary to implement effective prevention strategies. In 1991, more than 100 local and state police agencies participated in one of PCCD's 26-hour basic training seminars conducted in Pittsburgh, Allentown, Ephrata and Conshohocken. Presentations of the college/university version of the practitioners' course were conducted at the Pennsylvania State University and Temple University. Total attendance at PCCD crime prevention training sessions in 1991 surpassed 200.

After communities become involved in crime reduction efforts, it is vital to program maintenance that deserving citizens be formally recognized for their contributions. Annually, PCCD sponsors a statewide event to promote such recognition. In October 1991, the ninth annual Citizen Crime Prevention Volunteer Recognition Awards Ceremony was conducted at the Governor's Residence. At the ceremony the Commission Chairman, Representative Kevin Blaum, presented the state's top 25 nominees with individual plaques attesting to the significant contributions they made in support of local prevention programming. Recipients were recognized for their contributions to local school/community drug resistance programs, establishing neighborhood/campus crime watch groups, raising funds to support local crime prevention programs, and similar activities.

Another major program effort in 1991 was the development and conducting of a series of seminars for local criminal justice officials outlining the state's comprehensive efforts to control and reduce the state's drug problems, especially with regard to prevention initiatives being promoted at the state level. The seminars were sponsored by PCCD and included presentations from the Governor's Drug Policy Council, the state Departments of Health and Education and the United States Attorney's Office. Twelve seminars were conducted in 1991, reaching nearly 500 individuals from the State Police, county district attorneys' offices, sheriffs' offices, municipal police agencies, and college police forces. The seminars also provided an effective forum for the distribution of the National Crime Prevention Council's "Challenges and Opportunities in Drug Prevention" guidebook.

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Recognizing the rising concern on college and university campuses concerning sexual assault, PCCD has formed a statewide task force on this issue. Comprised of university administrators, campus security representatives, college students and victim advocates, the task force will develop a training curriculum which addresses acquaintance rape on college campuses from a variety of perspectives.

Continuing education of the state's crime prevention community remains a priority for PCCD in the near future. In October of 1992, PCCD will host a statewide conference, using the theme "Innovations In Prevention." The program will be designed to foster an exchange of information and ideas among practitioners. Among the many issues being considered for inclusion on the conference agenda are campus sexual assault and community policing as a strategy for proactively reaching the public with crime deterrence information.

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## CRIMINAL JUSTICE AND DRUG PREVENTION-EDUCATION TRAINING

### CRIMINAL JUSTICE TRAINING

Fostering opportunities for criminal justice system improvements continued to be a PCCD priority in 1991 through support for instructional programs directed toward the training needs of local justice system personnel. Initially the training program devoted its efforts to working with a number of state agencies and statewide organizations which had identified specific training needs during the past year that they were unable to meet due to a lack of financial resources. This effort resulted in grants being awarded to the District Attorneys Institute in two areas. The first program provides for continuing legal education of district attorneys and their assistants in a variety of prosecution related subjects. A second project will provide training to local police personnel in child abuse investigation strategies and techniques through regional presentations of a two-day seminar.

PCCD is also supporting the Coalition Against Domestic Violence as it works to establish a training program in domestic violence issues for prosecutors. Other training areas where the Commission is active include sexual assault awareness and prevention programming for college and university settings and specialized training in victim-related issues for families of murder victims.

### SUBSTANCE ABUSE PREVENTION-EDUCATION TRAINING

PCCD continues to function as the lead agency in the state's efforts to promote law enforcement's involvement in the development and implementation of community-based demand reduction programs directed toward school-aged youths. In 1991 PCCD cooperated with the Governor's Drug Policy Council and the state Department of Education to offer local police agencies the opportunity to receive training in the nationally recognized Drug Abuse Resistance Education (D.A.R.E.) program and the Pennsylvania-based Partners In Prevention Seminar.

The year 1991 heralded a unique training experience for the D.A.R.E. program as Pennsylvania and Maryland jointly planned and conducted a two-week training school for officers from each state. This session represented the first time two state D.A.R.E. programs had joined forces to conduct such a training event.

D.A.R.E. continues its explosive growth in the state with nearly 250 officers representing more than 130 local law enforcement agencies currently participating in the program. During the 1990-91 school year more than 90 public school districts offered D.A.R.E. programming to nearly 43,000 students. Eight of the state's ten largest public school systems currently provide this course of instruction. Additionally, 7,000 non-public school students participated in the course at various private or parochial schools. Complementing the D.A.R.E. effort, PCCD also provided several sessions of the Partners In Prevention (PIP) seminar. PIP introduces the law enforcement officer to the variety of services which they can perform in supporting drug and alcohol abuse prevention education in the school environment. The seminar exposes officers to a variety of prevention strategies, steps for building a working partnership with schools and basic classroom instructional techniques for use with elementary grade students. Nearly 50 officers from local police and sheriffs' offices attended the three seminars.

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The ever-changing nature of the criminal justice system is continually creating new areas where training efforts must be established or expanded. Providing opportunities for law enforcement executives to acquire management training, expanding the availability of clandestine drug laboratory recognition and safety training for local police, and fostering improved resource coordination among justice system training providers typify some of the challenges ahead in this field.

PCCD believes that fostering police-school partnerships is an area where significant benefits can be realized in the coming years. Opportunities for law enforcement partnerships with schools include becoming a co-educator or resource person within an existing curriculum, addressing parent groups about drugs, providing in-service training to school personnel, and assisting schools to develop a memorandum of understanding with the police to clearly articulate policies and procedures for dealing with incidents of drug and alcohol use by students. Enhanced involvement by law enforcement in demand reduction efforts with schools is a continuing challenge for all Pennsylvania communities.

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## DEPUTY SHERIFFS' EDUCATION AND TRAINING

The Commission's Deputy Sheriffs' Education and Training Board completed its seventh year of basic training during 1991. The Board's basic training delivery contractor, the Dickinson School of Law, provided two basic training courses and one waiver course. Upon completion of these courses 146 deputy sheriffs were certified by the Board. This brought the total number of deputy sheriffs certified by the Board to 1,327.

Basic training consists of 160 hours of instruction presented during a four-week course and includes several major subject areas related to the duties of a deputy sheriff: civil and criminal law and procedure, court security, prisoner transport, mechanics of arrest, crisis intervention, professional development, self-defense, first aid, and firearms. Waiver training is attended by deputies who have been granted a waiver of basic training due to their prior Pennsylvania-based law enforcement experience and training and covers the topics of civil law and procedure, court security, and prisoner transport in a 40-hour, one-week course.

Continuing education training is designed to refresh, update and expand the job-related knowledge of deputies. As the program entered its fifth year of continuing education training, deputies had completed significant portions of the continuing education curriculum. Consequently, it was determined that there was a need for curriculum modification to maintain the vitality and relevance of the training. A number of topic areas were revised or replaced, while others were consolidated to be offered in a more condensed version. In addition, a new supervisory training module was developed for chief deputies.

The revised continuing education curriculum contains 14 topics organized into six training modules. Topics covered by the new curriculum include: legal updates, principles of survival, civil process, weapons retention, labor injunctions, VIP/witness protection, behavior management, controlled substances, report writing, and mechanics of arrest. The supervisory curriculum includes: supervisory process, employee assessment, team building, and strategic planning.

Act 1984-2 requires that all deputies attend continuing education biennially. To accommodate this mandate, the continuing education training delivery contractor, Temple University Department of Criminal Justice, provides training to an average of

500 deputies annually. The training is provided in ten locations across the state.

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During 1991 the Board completed a major revision of its waiver process, issued a new waiver application form, and developed an examination for waiver applicants. These changes expanded the categories of eligibility for a waiver in response to feedback received from sheriffs. More importantly, the changes provided a mechanism for verifying the knowledge of an applicant for waiver. Through the waiver examination the Board will be able to ensure that deputies awarded a waiver of basic training possess a level of job-related knowledge equivalent to that of deputies who have completed the Board's basic training.

Based upon the past three years of training, the Board anticipates that the annual number of basic and continuing education trainees will change little over the next few years. However, there are two issues which could have an impact on the Board's training programs.

The first issue is the Superior Court ruling in Commonwealth v. Leet, which has created questions concerning the law enforcement powers of sheriffs. Further court action in this case and legislative efforts to address this issue of law enforcement power may alter the training required of deputy sheriffs. The Board is closely following these developments in anticipation of a need to alter its training programs.

The second issue, which has a more direct effect on deputy sheriffs' training, is the Supreme Court suspension of Pa. R.C.P. 400 in Philadelphia, which has drastically reduced the Act 1984-2 surcharge collections remitted by the Philadelphia Sheriff. A surcharge shortfall is particularly detrimental to the training since the surcharge is the sole source of funding for the program, which receives no General Fund support. House Bill 2018 is designed to correct the effects of the Rule 400 change, restore surcharge collections to their former level, and ensure that the training is fully supported. During the next year the Board may be forced to consider drastic reductions in its operation unless House Bill 2018, or a similar measure, is enacted to restore the surcharge collections to their former level and ensure full support for the training programs.

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## ADMINISTRATION AND FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

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

During 1991, PCCD administered a total of 256 subgrant awards in the amount of \$23.2 million. The description of funds awarded in each of the four major grant programs administered by PCCD is presented on the following page.

The PCCD also administered four separate contracts for the Deputy Sheriffs' Education and Training Board. Two contracts were with Temple University for the delivery of the Deputy Sheriffs' continuing education training. The third contract was with the Dickinson School of Law and provided for the administration of the Deputy Sheriffs' basic training courses. The fourth contract was with Applied Science Associates, Inc., for the development and validation of a training waiver examination for the Deputy Sheriffs' Program. In providing the financial management services for the Deputy Sheriffs' Training Program, PCCD reviewed and processed all training-related reimbursement claims from deputy sheriffs who completed the training courses.

Grant funds administered under the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (JJDP) and Drug Control and System Improvement (DCSI) programs provide start-up monies for needed and worthwhile projects. The JJDP funds support family-focused treatment and prevention activities, serious/violent/habitual offender initiatives and juvenile justice system improvement

strategies. Funds administered under the DCSI program provide assistance to a wide range of drug enforcement and correctional treatment/supervision activities. It is necessary to continually evaluate the status of individual projects and their abilities to continue operations after PCCD funding terminates. Projects become self-sufficient or have total costs assumed by local or state agencies/organizations under the JJDP and DCSI programs after 24 and 36 months, respectively.

The two Victim Services Programs provide continuous financial support for services to victims of crime. Programs funded under the federal Victims of Crime Act (VOCA) support comprehensive services to victims of all violent crime. Projects supported by state Victim/Witness Services (VS) funds encourage better treatment of crime victims and witnesses who participate in the criminal justice process.

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

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

**PCCD AWARDS BY PROGRAM AREA — January 1991 through December 1991**

<b>PROGRAM AREA</b>	<b>NUMBER OF AWARDS</b>	<b>TOTAL AWARD AMOUNT</b>	<b>RANGE</b>	<b>DURATION OF GRANTS</b>	<b>MATCH REQUIREMENT</b>	<b>TYPES OF APPLICANTS</b>
Juvenile Justice & Delinquency Prevention (Federal JJDP)	22	\$ 1,959,182	\$11,493 to \$568,530	Eligible for 6-24 months of funding in 6- to 12-month intervals.	Not required except for 50% of construction costs.	State Agencies, Local Units of Government and Private, Non-Profit Organizations.
Victim/Witness Program (State VS)	57	\$ 1,072,509	\$6,000 to \$130,808	Eligible for continuous funding in 12-month intervals.	Matching contributions are not required; however, counties are required to sustain financial commitments prior to grant award and are encouraged to supplement such awards when feasible and necessary.	Counties.
Victims of Crime Act (Federal VOCA)	110	\$ 2,717,233	\$2,145 to \$80,000	Eligible for continuous funding in 12-month intervals.	Matching contributions of at least 20% are required for an existing program.	Eligible Counties and Private and Non-Profit Organizations.
Drug Control and System Improvement (Federal DCSI)	67	\$17,398,882	\$7,490 to \$2,100,000	Eligible for 36 months of funding in 12-month intervals.	First — 25% Second — 50% Third — 75%	State Agencies and Local Units of Government.

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## VICTIM/WITNESS SERVICES

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The Commission's Victim Services Program provides financial and technical support toward local efforts to assist victims and witnesses of crime. The financial support is made available under three programs: 1) the State Victim/Witness Assistance Program; 2) the Federal Victims of Crime Act (VOCA) Program; and 3) the Drug Control and System Improvement (DCSI) Program.

The State Victim/Witness Assistance Program is designed to assist victims and witnesses with the criminal justice process. The federal VOCA Program provides support for the counseling and emotional needs in the aftermath of victimization. In 1991 the Commission distributed \$1 million and \$3 million, respectively, for these efforts. The Commission emphasis with DCSI dollars focused on the promotion of better child abuse prosecution efforts and expanded services for victims of violence. A total of \$250,000 was awarded in support of these initiatives.

The enactment of Act 35 in August 1991 signaled the culmination of the first statewide effort to amend Act 96 of 1984 to increase the \$5 penalty assessment used to fund PCCD's victim/witness assistance programs. Guided by a Commission report which documented the need for increased support and recommended a funding strategy, the legislation: 1) increased the penalty assessment from \$5 to \$15; 2) added individuals placed in diversionary programs and DUI offenders as payers; and 3) provided judicial authorization for a special fine of up to the maximum monetary penalty for the offense committed. The proceeds of the special fine would be divided between the Commission and the Crime Victims' Compensation Board on a 70:30 ratio, respectively. It is expected that the Commission's funding for victim/witness assistance under the State Program will triple as a result of the expanded collections authority.

Another important 1991 initiative was the development of a comprehensive Law Enforcement and Victim Assistance Course for inclusion in the Municipal Police Officers' Education and Training Commission's 1992 Mandatory In-Service Training Program. The course, while listed as one of several electives, provides the first statewide opportunity for municipal police officers to become acquainted with such topics as: 1) the crisis response in victims; 2) effective police-victim interaction; and 3) the elements of Pennsylvania's victim services system.

PCCD looks forward to 1992 as the first year of expansion of its victim services program via the newly increased financial support. The two focuses which will most likely affect this expansion are: 1) the enactment of an expanded bill of rights for crime victims (three bills pending); and 2) the distribution of PCCD's recently completed Standards and Procedures for Victim/Witness Assistance Programs. These forces should complement each other, as the legislation is intended to prioritize services for victims while the standards and procedures provide specific direction on how to implement services.

PCCD is also collaborating with Mothers Against Drunk Driving, the Coalitions Against Rape and Domestic Violence, and the Crime Victims' Compensation Board to co-sponsor the first joint statewide Victim Assistance Conference in Pennsylvania. A conference planning committee, comprised of representatives of the co-sponsors as well as local victim services programs, has been convened and is working toward a multi-track three-day agenda. Training tracks will be geared to accommodate both newly-hired and seasoned advocates, criminal justice representatives and attendees from other related disciplines. The conference, which is expected to attract 200-300 participants, will be held in the Harrisburg area on September 14-16, 1992.

Other significant areas of activity for 1992 include the implementation of training activities on the campus sexual assault issue as developed by a statewide task force in conjunction with the Commission's Community Crime Prevention Division and participation with the Department of Corrections, the Board of Probation and Parole, the Juvenile Court Judges' Commission, and victim advocates in a federally sponsored initiative entitled, "Crime Victims and Corrections: Implementing the Agenda for the 1990s." In the latter activity, the Commission will cooperate with a statewide steering committee to examine the relationship of victims to the correctional environment, assess the potential for enhancing that relationship and modify existing program emphases as appropriate. The steering committee will be guided by a nationally recognized project faculty which has developed significant program models dealing with subjects such as release notification strategies, restitution, and victim impact panels.

## JUVENILE JUSTICE

The Commission's Juvenile Justice Program implemented several significant initiatives during 1991 as part of the JJP's current three-year plan, which emphasizes the following: 1) the maintenance of compliance with federal Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act (JJDP) regulations calling for the removal of juveniles from adult jails/correctional facilities and police lockups; 2) implementation of activities designed to address and reduce the over-representation of minority youths in juvenile treatment facilities; and 3) prevention of future delinquent behavior among juveniles at risk of entering or re-entering the formal juvenile justice system.

Full compliance with all aspects of the federal JJDP jail removal regulations was achieved by Pennsylvania in June 1991 with passage of Act 1991-9, which incorporates federal jail removal requirements relative to police facilities within Pennsylvania's Juvenile Act. The passage of this legislation occurred via strategically executed efforts of the Commission's Juvenile Advisory Committee (JAC) and the JAC's Compliance Monitoring Advisory Committee (CMAC).

In 1991, the JAC's Minority Confinement Subcommittee launched its action plan for identifying and addressing minority over-representation within the state's juvenile justice system. The subcommittee initiatives provide for: 1) research, conducted via funding awarded to the Center for Juvenile Justice Training and Research at Shippensburg University, which focuses on identification of the factors influencing the processing decisions made within the system for minority cases as compared with non-minority cases; and 2) community-based prevention/intervention projects via funding awarded to five local minority-serving organizations in the Harrisburg area for programs targeting minority youths at risk of entering or re-entering the juvenile justice system. The Harrisburg projects constitute the first phase of the community-based prevention/intervention initiative.

Also during 1991 the PCCD continued to be represented among the membership of the Juvenile Justice Task Force established by the Pennsylvania Department of Public Welfare in the fall of 1989. This Task Force was charged with the responsibility of recommending strategies for improving the overall functioning of the state's juvenile justice system. In November of 1991, the Task Force released its

report containing 54 specific recommendations targeting the following areas: arrest, intake and referral, detention, assessment/case management, adjudication/disposition, treatment, victim services and systems management.

A total of \$1,959,182 in federal Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention funds was awarded to state, county and municipal governmental units and private delinquency treatment providers during 1991. These funds were utilized to support juvenile jail removal projects, minority juvenile case research, community-based prevention/intervention projects targeting at-risk minority juveniles, family therapy/counseling projects, treatment for juvenile sex offenders, training for juvenile justice system professionals, and electronic monitoring of juvenile offenders.

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Following the June 1991 passage of Act 1991-9, the JAC and CMAC began preparing training sessions on this legislation for police, county juvenile probation departments, and county children and youth agencies. Training sessions will target selected counties throughout the state during 1992. Site visits to police facilities by the Police Liaison Project will continue to verify compliance levels reported on the monthly summary log forms submitted to PCCD.

The second phase of the minority confinement community-based prevention/intervention initiative is scheduled for implementation in the 25th Police District of Philadelphia by late 1992/early 1993. Community-based prevention/intervention projects designed to prevent future delinquent behavior among minority youths at risk of entering or re-entering the juvenile justice system will be established via PCCD funding/technical assistance and will be coordinated with existing local services and other prevention/intervention efforts targeting the 25th Police District. Also, the Minority Confinement Research Project Report will be released in the fall of 1992, the results of which are expected to influence future policy regarding case processing decisions.

In 1992 PCCD will assume the responsibility for convening the Juvenile Justice Task Force as the Task Force enters the implementation phase of its work. The convening agency role will rotate among the Task Force member agencies/organizations on a yearly basis.

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## DRUG CONTROL AND SYSTEM IMPROVEMENT

Federal Drug Control and System Improvement (DCSI) formula grant funds administered by PCCD provide seed money to assist state and local government entities implement projects offering a high probability of improving the criminal justice system. During 1991, PCCD awarded 67 subgrants totalling approximately \$17.4 million in DCSI funds. These monies provided support for more than 40 new criminal justice improvement efforts and continuation funding for two dozen projects initiated during 1989 and 1990.

The \$5.6 million in continuation funding which PCCD awarded in 1991 encompassed both local government and state level initiatives. Local efforts included a number of projects aimed at reducing county jail crowding; identifying and apprehending drug offenders; and providing needed supervision services for drug dependent offenders. The state level initiatives included major drug enforcement efforts by the Office of the Attorney General and the Pennsylvania State Police. A majority of this state level funding directly impacted upon county and municipal law enforcement and prosecution efforts. Also included at the state level was support of the establishment of a motivational boot camp by the Department of Corrections.

The PCCD committed approximately \$3.2 million in DCSI funding to develop new local level projects that addressed identified criminal justice system needs. Utilizing a number of information-gathering and problem-assessment strategies, it was determined that the most effective use of these funds would be for support of county level intermediate punishment programs. In reaching this decision, the Commission examined the results of a statewide solicitation for input regarding potential uses for these funds, surveyed program activities under the DCSI initiative, and considered Commission member judgements regarding allocation of these monies. Other areas designated as priorities for local projects included alternatives to pretrial incarceration, criminal justice training, community policing, child abuse prosecution, comprehensive victim services, youth aid panels, and computerized jail management information systems. While these program areas extended beyond direct drug enforcement activities, the PCCD recognized that many of these needs were directly influenced by the pervasiveness of existing drug problems.

Among the more than 30 grants which PCCD awarded under its DCSI local priorities were 19 intermediate punishment grants totalling approximately \$2.5 million; several alternatives to pre-trial incarceration grants totalling over \$125,000; a \$350,000 criminal justice training grant; three community policing projects for nearly \$300,000; three child abuse prosecution grants for approximately \$150,000; more than \$100,000 for six comprehensive victim services projects; and a computerized jail management information systems grant for \$75,000.

In addition to the \$3.2 million that was awarded directly to local agencies of government, approximately \$8.6 million was awarded in new state level programming in 1991. Of this amount, approximately \$5.6 million directly supported county and local law enforcement efforts. Among these projects were efforts to further improve the operation of the Pennsylvania State Police crime laboratories; the implementation of the Attorney General's Philadelphia Strike Force; the Department of Community Affairs' effort to establish six consolidated police departments; the Department of Public Welfare's implementation of placement alternatives for delinquent youths adjudicated for drug related offenses within Allegheny and Philadelphia Counties; and the Juvenile Court Judges' Commission's statewide juvenile probation drug and alcohol project. Remaining state agency efforts included a second Department of Public Welfare project intended to provide alternatives to institutional placement of juveniles and the expansion of the Pennsylvania Board of Probation and Parole's intensive supervision operations directed toward drug offenders.

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Working closely with the Governor's Drug Policy Council and the Governor's Budget Office, the PCCD has formulated a 1992 DCSI funding strategy for the \$18.2 million to be awarded to Pennsylvania. Intermediate punishment will remain as the major focus for 1992, with comprehensive victim services, child abuse prosecution and state agency initiatives continuing to receive special attention. In addition to these issues, PCCD recognizes the need for further development of adult and juvenile placement options at the local level as a mechanism to relieve the population pressures on state correctional institutions and youth development centers.

## INTERMEDIATE PUNISHMENT

The County Intermediate Punishment Act (Act 1990-193), enacted in December 1990, assigned a number of responsibilities to the PCCD. These duties include the development of standards for programs and services; the administration and disbursement of funds; the review and compliance of county intermediate punishment plans; and the provision of training and technical assistance to the counties. The PCCD is also responsible for reviewing Intermediate Punishment Plans submitted by counties seeking funding under Act 1990-71, the Prison Facilities Improvement Act, administered by the Department of Corrections.

Intermediate Punishment is defined as a punishment option that is considered to fall on a continuum between traditional probation and traditional incarceration. Some of the post-adjudication sanctions that can be used as intermediate punishments include house arrest, intensive supervision probation, electronic monitoring, community service, drug testing, drug and alcohol treatment, and use of fines and restitution. Act 1990-193 does not limit intermediate punishment options to those programs listed in the statute, and counties are encouraged to develop and implement new intermediate punishment initiatives which address local problems.

The Pennsylvania Commission on Sentencing, in accordance with Act 1990-201, amended the sentencing guidelines to include intermediate punishment options. The intent is to divert the less serious non-violent offender from county jail incarceration to intermediate punishment programs. Certain DUI offenders (no serious bodily injury) are eligible for intermediate punishment but are restricted to a residential inpatient program, a residential rehabilitative center, or house arrest or electronic monitoring combined with drug and alcohol treatment.

In 1991 PCCD actively promoted the concept of intermediate punishments throughout Pennsylvania as part of its close work with and participation in training seminars with the Pennsylvania Commission on Sentencing, the Pennsylvania State Association of County Commissioners, and the Department of Corrections. Additionally, interim minimum standards for intermediate punishment and regulations for the development of intermediate punishment plans have been developed and distributed. Other PCCD activities during 1991 have included granting interim intermediate sentencing authority to requesting counties pending receipt of their intermediate punishment

plans. A total of \$2.5 million of Drug Control and System Improvement (DCSI) grant monies was made available for use by counties for the development of intermediate punishment programs. A call for concept papers resulted in 34 counties and a Council of Government (COG) submitting requests for approximately \$9 million. Eighteen counties and the COG were selected to submit formal grant applications and have received DCSI funding to implement intermediate punishment programs.

The PCCD expects to continue aggressively promoting intermediate punishment programs throughout the coming years. During FFY-1992 it is anticipated that an additional \$2 million in grant funds, along with continuation monies for current programs, will be available for county intermediate punishment programs. Statewide training will also continue to be a priority. This training will consist of additional regional workshops directed to county practitioners as well as specialized seminars in areas such as electronic monitoring and drug testing.

In addition, an Intermediate Punishment Clearinghouse will be established at PCCD in 1992 to provide all counties with a single point of contact from which to obtain resource information on the development and implementation of intermediate punishment programs. Reference materials, models of well-established programs, studies and surveys are some examples of the material that will be available from such sources as the National Institute of Justice, the National Institute of Corrections, and the National Criminal Justice Reference Service.

The provision of technical assistance will also be a priority as PCCD establishes a network of local intermediate punishment specialists. This network will consist of consultants with expertise in specific areas of intermediate punishment who will be appropriately assigned to a county submitting a request for technical assistance. Currently, technical assistance is available from the PCCD, but the full network program will not become operational until later in 1992.

The PCCD is committed to the development of a full range of intermediate punishment programs in Pennsylvania. We will continue to maintain an open dialogue with the counties and will keep all parties up to date with information concerning training seminars, implementation of new services, available grant monies, and other pertinent information.

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## SELECTED PCCD PUBLICATIONS

- Standards and Procedures Manual for Victim/Witness Assistance Programs, June 1992
- Victim/Witness Services Grant and Technical Assistance Program: Annual Report, Spring 1992
- A Blueprint For the Improvement of the Data Quality of Criminal History Record Information for the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, March 1992
- Report on the Correctional Population Impacts of Proposed Legislation, October 1991
- A Police Operations Manual on Citizens With Disabilities, August 1991
- Intermediate Punishment Type Program Survey, June 1991
- Analysis of the Sentencing Reform Act of 1991, May 1991
- Deputy Sheriffs' Education and Training Board Annual Report, 1991
- Don't Count on Your Fingerprints, JUSTICE ANALYST series, September 1990
- Overcrowding in Pennsylvania County Jails, August 1990
- Automated Jail Information Management Systems, June 1990
- Containing Pennsylvania Offenders, The Final Report of the Pennsylvania Commission on Crime and Delinquency Corrections Overcrowding Committee, March 1990
- Increasing Drug Convictions Result in Unprecedented Growth in Pennsylvania's State Correctional Populations, November 1989
- Career Patterns of Juvenile Crime: A Study of Philadelphia Offenders, JUSTICE ANALYST series, October 1989
- Victim/Witness Assistance Under PCCD's Grant and Technical Assistance Program: The Case for Expansion, Final Report, June 1989
- Projection of State Supervised Offender Population, JUSTICE ANALYST series, January 1989
- Trends and Issues in Pennsylvania's Criminal Justice System, 1988
- The Effort to Reduce Drunken Driving in Pennsylvania: The Effects on Criminal Justice and Highway Safety, JUSTICE ANALYST series, October 1988
- Model Municipal Crime Prevention Program Implementation Report, December 1987
- The Adult First Offender in Pennsylvania: Characteristics, Dispositions and Recidivism, JUSTICE ANALYST series, November 1987
- Criminal Justice System Training in Pennsylvania: A Status Report, April 1987
- Accelerated Rehabilitation Disposition (ARD): Pretrial Diversion in Pennsylvania, JUSTICE ANALYST series, March 1987
- Newsletters
- PCCD QUARTERLY
- Crime Prevention Newsletter
- Deputy Sheriffs' Training Bulletin
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## GRANTS AWARDED DURING 1991

### FEDERAL JUVENILE JUSTICE AND DELINQUENCY PREVENTION FUNDS

<u>Subgrantee</u>	<u>Project Title</u>	<u>Federal Funds</u>
Department of Public Welfare, New Castle Youth Development Center	"Computer Assisted Interventions for Relapse Prevention"	\$ 19,495
Shippensburg University	"Minority Youth Processing in Pennsylvania"	\$125,000
City of Philadelphia	"Electronic Juvenile Booking"	\$568,530
LKEC Youth Services	"The Net"	\$ 99,595
City of Philadelphia	"Juvenile Justice Jail Removal Planner/Monitor"	\$ 38,542
Pennsylvania Council of Juvenile Probation Officers	"Police Liaison Project"	\$180,518
Girls, Inc.	"Business Entrepreneur Project"	\$ 34,025
Harrisburg Area YMCA	"Teens Together"	\$ 44,300
Boys Club of Harrisburg, Inc.	"Targeted Outreach"	\$ 29,202
Puerto Rican Organizing Committee	"Hispanic After School Program"	\$ 48,534
Urban League of Metropolitan Harrisburg, Inc.	"Project Connect"	\$ 57,967
Shippensburg University	"JCJC Dispositional Reporting and Jail/Lockup Detention Monitoring"	\$190,251
Montgomery County Youth Center	"Juvenile Jail/Lockup Compliance"	\$ 18,482
Philadelphia Child Guidance Clinic	"Treatment for Physically/Sexually Abused Delinquents"	\$ 88,796
CORA, Inc.	"Family Service Linkage Program"	\$ 89,429
City of Philadelphia	"Electronic Monitoring Program"	\$116,875
Manito, Inc.	"Structured Family Therapy Services for Youth Offenders"	\$ 11,493
Schuylkill County	"Juvenile Early Release Program"	\$ 34,748
Juvenile Detention Centers Association of Pennsylvania	"Juvenile Detention Training Program"	\$ 87,493
DPW, New Castle YDC	"Drug and Alcohol Training/Training Materials"	\$ 32,950
Community Mental Health Services, Inc.	"Juvenile Sex Offender Family Treatment Program"	\$ 42,282

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**FEDERAL DRUG CONTROL AND SYSTEM IMPROVEMENT FUNDS**

<u>Subgrantee</u>	<u>Project Title</u>	<u>Federal Funds</u>
Berks County	"Intensified Approach to Intervention and Treatment of Drug Offenders/Abusers in the Criminal Justice System - Phase III - Community Service"	\$ 239,700
Pennsylvania Commission on Sentencing	"Intermediate Punishment Training and Orientation Seminars"	\$ 56,505
Franklin County	"Intensive Supervision Program"	\$ 53,991
City of Philadelphia	"Security Improvement and Treatment Program"	\$ 98,809
Armstrong County	"Criminal Offenders Program"	\$ 28,997
Washington County	"Electronic Monitoring Home Detention"	\$ 51,868
Susquehanna County	"Drug and Alcohol Supervision Unit"	\$ 33,220
Chester County	"Intensive Drug and Alcohol Supervision Unit"	\$ 27,522
Bucks County	"Comprehensive Criminal Justice Substance Abuse Response"	\$ 313,852
Dauphin County	"Pre-Release Center Program"	\$ 623,040
Department of Community Affairs	"Regional Police Assistance Program"	\$ 300,000
Office of Attorney General	"Philadelphia Strike Force"	\$ 990,000
Office of Attorney General	"Task Force Maintenance Program"	\$2,100,000
Board of Probation and Parole	"State Parole Services"	\$ 434,000
Pennsylvania State Police	"Enhancement of Crime Laboratories"	\$ 747,000
Pennsylvania State Police	"Municipal Drug Law Enforcement"	\$2,000,000
Board of Probation and Parole	"State Parole Services"	\$ 173,000
Elk County	"Work Release/Pre-Release Facility"	\$ 88,672
Allegheny County	"Alcohol/Drug Intervention Unit"	\$ 260,104
Pennsylvania State Police	"Drug Law Enforcement"	\$ 985,000
Cumberland County	"Criminal Justice Intervention and Treatment Initiative"	\$ 89,000
Office of Attorney General	"Expansion of Local Drug Task Forces"	\$ 681,000

<u>Subgrantee</u>	<u>Project Title</u>	<u>Federal Funds</u>
Office of Attorney General	"Transportation Interdiction Program"	\$389,000
Lycoming County	"Prison Treatment Alternatives"	\$ 63,567
Delaware County	"Substance Abuse Monitoring and Treatment Diversion"	\$267,373
Lehigh County	"Comprehensive Drug Initiative"	\$ 67,474
Commission on Crime and Delinquency	"Criminal Justice Training Initiative"	\$350,000
Department of Public Welfare	"Alternatives to Institutional Placement"	\$565,000
Department of Public Welfare	"Alternatives to YDC/YFC Placement for Drug and Alcohol Involved Youth"	\$420,000
Juvenile Court Judges' Commission	"Statewide Juvenile Probation Drug and Alcohol Initiative"	\$731,000
Pennsylvania State Association of County Commissioners	"Statewide Standardized Automated Jail Information Systems"	\$ 74,113
City of York	"Pre-Trial Supervision/Drug Treatment Program"	\$ 14,780
Blair County	"Prison Overcrowding/Intervention Project"	\$130,959
Lehigh County	"Women's Community Corrections Center"	\$ 47,852
Berks County	"Intensive Intervention and Treatment of Drug Offenders/Abusers and Prison Population Movement"	\$ 55,240
Board of Probation and Parole	"County Probation/Parole Drug/Alcohol Program Services"	\$740,000
Board of Probation and Parole	"State Parole Services"	\$240,000
City of York	"Community Oriented Policing Program"	\$104,000
State College Borough	"Community Oriented Policing Phase I"	\$ 96,000
Abington Township	"Police Community Response Network"	\$ 90,600
Allegheny County	"Comprehensive Services to Homicide Survivors"	\$ 34,087
City of Wilkes-Barre	"Comprehensive Victim Services"	\$ 20,617
Armstrong County	"Toll-Free 24-Hour Crime Victim Hotline"	\$ 3,994
Cambria County	"Outreach to Victims of Other Serious Crime"	\$ 19,859
Montgomery County	"Court Advocacy/Victim Outreach"	\$ 6,201

<u>Subgrantee</u>	<u>Project Title</u>	<u>Federal Funds</u>
Schuylkill County	"Victims of Violent Crime Services"	\$ 16,000
York County	"Expansion of Child Abuse Unit"	\$ 64,887
Somerset County	"Assistant District Attorney for Child Abuse Prosecution"	\$ 20,025
City of Philadelphia	"Victims of Child Abuse in Substance Abusing Families"	\$ 63,842
Washington County	"Electronic Monitoring/Home Detention"	\$ 51,868
York County	"Intermediate Punishment Expansion Project"	\$ 57,944
Luzerne County	"Intermediate Punishment Halfway House"	\$172,897
Beaver County	"Sanction Options for Sentencing"	\$381,490
Beaver County	"Expedited Case List"	\$ 26,899
Lancaster County	"Intermediate Punishment Program"	\$290,488
Erie County	"Intermediate Punishment Program"	\$254,096
Columbia County	"Intensive Supervision Program"	\$ 31,500
Carbon County	"House Arrest/Home Electronic Monitoring/Intensive Supervision"	\$ 81,000
Cumberland County	"Intermediate Punishment Program"	\$ 46,338
Indiana County	"Improved Drug Testing"	\$ 7,490
Allegheny County	"Intermediate Punishment Program"	\$389,802
SEDA-Council of Governments	"Work Camp Organizational Development"	\$ 75,000
Dauphin County	"Pretrial Supervision"	\$100,500
Dauphin County	"Intensive Supervision/Electronic Monitoring"	\$195,625
Butler County	"Community Service Program"	\$ 39,203
Jefferson County	"Intermediate Punishment Program"	\$ 30,646
Chester County	"Prison Alternatives Program"	\$114,200

The Commission also approved grants totalling \$1,072,509 in STATE VICTIM/WITNESS FUNDS to 57 counties to support victim/witness coordination and grants totalling \$2,987,233 in FEDERAL VICTIMS OF CRIME ACT FUNDS for counseling and support services in 64 counties.

## **PCCD STAFF**

### **EXECUTIVE OFFICE**

**James Thomas, Executive Director**  
**Judith Schimmel, Chief Counsel**  
**Jan Bechtel, Criminal Justice Training Coordinator**  
**Linda Kinsey, Administrative Assistant to Mr. Thomas**  
**Karen Grosser**

### **BUREAU OF PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT**

**Richard Reeser, Director**  
Peggy Brown  
Mary Ann Rhoads  
**John Kunkle, Manager, Victim Services**  
Beth Hippensteel  
Connie Steinman  
**James Strader, Manager, Criminal Justice**  
Jeffrey Hubert  
**Robert Donovan, Drug Control and System  
Improvement Coordinator**  
Ronald Aitken  
Maria Gregg  
**Ruth Williams, Manager, Juvenile Justice**  
Andrew Landon  
Donald Sadler

### **COMMUNITY CRIME PREVENTION DIVISION**

**Earle Sweikert, Manager**  
James Dobbs  
Jerry Loudon  
Earl Robison  
Roy Willoughby

### **DEPUTY SHERIFFS' EDUCATION AND TRAINING DIVISION**

**Stephen Spangenberg, Manager**  
Ronald Bair  
Cheri Saylor

### **BUREAU OF STATISTICS AND POLICY RESEARCH**

**Phillip Renninger, Director**  
Rodney Kelley  
Gloria Madden  
**Douglas Hoffmar, Supervisor, Statistical  
Analysis Center**  
Kathleen McNamara  
Richard Morelli  
**Kathy Matesevac, EDP Manager**  
Bonnie Fox  
William Vitanyi

### **BUREAU OF ADMINISTRATION AND FINANCE**

**Emmanuel Patel, Director**  
David Donley  
Geary Kauffman  
Virgus Ruff  
**William MacCollum, Chief, Grants  
Management**  
Sally Hitz  
Marc Infantino  
Lavern Wulf  
**Madeline Intrieri, Chief, Administrative Services**  
Lois Dunkle  
Mary Heilig  
Jane Madden  
David Walker  
**Faye Watkins, Clerical Supervisor**  
Kimberly Giambastian  
Shirley Numeroff

May 1, 1992