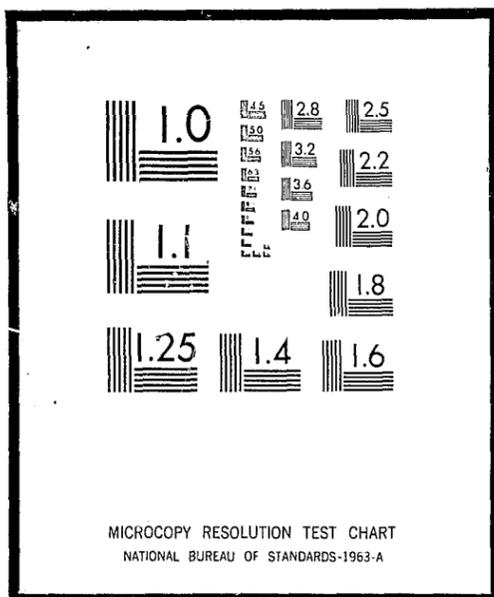


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FINAL REPORT

EVALUATION OF THE 1973 ANNUAL MEETING OF  
THE PENNSYLVANIA CONFERENCE OF STATE TRIAL JUDGES (DS-344-73)

Final Report

Submitted to:

The Governor's Justice Commission Evaluation Unit  
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

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Topic: Evaluation of the 1973 Annual Meeting of the  
Pennsylvania Conference of State Trial Judges

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Grant Title and Number: (DS-344-73A) Annual Conference

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Objectives: To study and disseminate information to the  
judiciary to keep judges abreast of recent  
legal developments.

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I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. The goals and objectives of the Pennsylvania Conference of State Trial Judges are to promote the interests of justice by gathering, studying and disseminating information of value and interest to the judiciary, and by presenting programs designed to keep Judges abreast of recent developments in the law. To this end, the Project staff of the Pennsylvania Conference plans and administers an annual conference for state trial Judges. This year the three-day Annual Conference was held at Bedford Springs, in central Pennsylvania.
2. The Bedford Springs Conference, in formal lectures and panels, as well as in informal arenas, produced a real benefit for the participating Judges, 164 out of the 285 sitting Common Pleas Judges. The benefit was derived from planned activities in the criminal justice field which further developed their substantive and other capacities inherent in their positions. The Program assisted in identifying and resolving issues concerning the new Pennsylvania Crimes Code in updating judicial awareness of trends in sentencing, corrections and prison furloughs, proposed legislation on parole, and in affording participating Judges a good opportunity to develop common approaches and solutions to common problems. The Bedford Springs Conference also became an experiment in the joint conference approach by including, for instance, the

Juvenile Court and Orphans' Court programs along with the program for the general judiciary.

The stated objectives of this Program would be served by implementing the following recommendations:

- (1) More individualized program selection. Through the use of simultaneous lectures on different subjects and on different levels of sophistication, participating Judges could attend those sessions each considers most appropriate to his or her needs, whether urban or rural, etc.
- (2) Workshops or small group seminars. Where practicable, the format of a workshop or small group seminar should replace the lecture or panel presentation.
- (3) Longer question and answer periods. Where written material is made available in advance of the session, the practice of pre-submission of written questions in advance of the particular session, should be encouraged.
- (4) Better individual and group preparation among the speakers and panelists.
- (5) Increased use of visual and audio aids.
- (6) Use of mimeographed handouts reporting recent developments without a scheduled session. Any matter that could reasonably be communicated as well in writing as orally or in person, should be mimeographed and handed out rather than scheduling

a formal program at the Conference.

- (7) Continued and increased use of non-judicial panelists and speakers. A non-judicial perspective is important to the educational success of such Programs.
- (8) A fourth day with more free time after 1:00 p.m., with three morning sessions, and a combination social and light business activity during the evenings, would also be in order.
- (9) A more active role for participating Judges in choosing topics to be covered.
- (10) A specification or clarification of sub-objectives of the Conference. If the 1974 Conference identifies a discrete subject area as the focal point of, for example, one or two full days of educational activity, there would probably be a net gain for participants.

The 1973 Project is fully worthy of continued funding at a level which will achieve the above recommendations. It is a well-organized, superbly administered attempt at providing continuing education to the state judiciary, and to provide an arena for the common discussion and response to common problems. The limited resources available to the Project planning staff inhibit the introduction of innovative methods and projects. In the sense that but for this Conference there would be no similar opportunity for state trial Judges to get together in a combination learning,

professional and social manner, this Project is innovative.

Ideally, the costs should partially be borne by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania with LEAA funding for the most innovative features. Pending a decision by the Commonwealth to fund this Project, however, it is our strong recommendation that the Governor's Justice Commission continue this Project in 1974 at a level indicated above.

The Evaluation team believes that the goal of maintaining a well-educated, well-informed state judiciary will be furthered by the following longer-term recommendations:

- (1) The convening of this Conference biennially or triennially by the Chief Justice of Pennsylvania, thus assuring the full attendance of all state trial Judges.
- (2) Development of an in-depth state judicial training and continuing education program. Individual law schools or consortia might take the lead in pooling educational techniques and personnel for such a Reno-type program.
- (3) Developing continuing regional seminar programs which would be held periodically throughout the year and which would cover subjects of topical interest through the means of workshops and seminars.

SECTION II. PROJECT ACTIVITIES

1. The goals and objectives of the Annual Conference of Pennsylvania State Trial Judges are "to provide a three-day concentrated session of lectures, discussions, etc., dealing with recent developments in the law for Judges of the trial courts of general jurisdiction." In addition, the Project staff hoped that the Conference would provide an opportunity for continued exchange of viewpoints based on the varying backgrounds, experience, and home communities of the participating Judges with a view to common solutions and common problems. With so many Judges in the state (some 285 in the Courts of Common Pleas) scattered over 59 Judicial Districts, there are rarely opportunities to discuss common problems and remedies, or to learn of contrasting issues in sentencing, trial procedure, court administration, etc. Indeed the Constitution of the Pennsylvania Conference of State Trial Judges recognizes the importance of this communication problem and the need for its alleviation, and, as such, provides that "the object of the Conference is to promote the interests of justice throughout the Commonwealth by gathering, studying and disseminating to its members information of value and interest to the Judiciary; by presenting and conducting programs at meetings attended by persons interested in the law and its procedure."

2. The activities of the project included giving courses in the various aspects of substantive criminal law emphasizing new developments, programs and legislation. Additional programs were offered for those Judges specially concerned or involved with court administration, Juvenile and Orphans' courts. Panel discussions and individual lecturers were relied on as the primary methods of instruction; however, in one or two instances a hybrid format combining these two was used, i.e., a general topic was established for a panel with each member assigned a report in a specific area within this topic based on the individual's expertise.

SECTION III. EVALUATION ACTIVITIES

1. Personal and phone conferences were held with Mr. Carlile King, Deputy Court Administrator for the Administrative Office of Pennsylvania Courts and Judge Ethan Alan Doty, President of the State Trial Judges. These meetings originally took the form of ascertaining the goals and planned activities of the Bedford Springs Conference and the experiences of earlier conferences; later they became the forum for exchanging impressions and suggestions about the 1973 Conference after it was held.

An Evaluation Plan was submitted to the Governor's Justice Commission Evaluation Unit. Formal and informal conferences with that Unit were held both personally in Harrisburg on June 26, and by phone.

An on-site evaluation of the Conference was performed from July 29 to August 1 by the Evaluator, Dean Peter J. Liacouras, Associate Evaluator, Professor James A. Strazzella, and Assistant Evaluators Sharon Harzenski and Sandra Weckesser. The Evaluation Staff met before, during and after the Conference for the purpose of planning and evaluating these first-hand impressions. (See Appendix V.)

Questionnaires designed specifically to evaluate the participating Judges' impressions on the value of the Conference, were prepared by the Evaluation Staff with some assistance and direction from the Program Director, Mr. King, and were then distributed to the participating Judges, collected, analyzed and totaled. (See Appendices I and II.)

Originally, it was our intention to question the Conference participants approximately six months following the Conference for the purpose of ascertaining their views on what, if any, continuing impact the Institute had on the individual Judges and on the legal system. We decided, however, after the Bedford Springs questionnaires had been received and collated, not to make such an undertaking because of the projected de minimus feedback which we anticipated and the conscientiousness with which the participating Judges at Bedford Springs completed the questionnaires. On an informal basis, the Evaluator has, however, during the past six months discussed the continuing impact of the Conference with several of the participating Judges. Some of the Evaluator's findings and recommendations are based on this post-Conference feedback albeit of an informal nature.

2. The data for this evaluation comes primarily from three basic activities: the questionnaires, the on-site inspection, and

informal follow-up discussions. The first two of these activities are discussed in depth below.

The on-site inspection was of distinct benefit in our effort to evaluate the Program as a whole. It aided in decoding, interpreting, understanding and contextually appraising the responses to the questionnaire. Throughout our evaluation efforts, Mr. Carlile King, Deputy Court Administrator, fully and graciously assisted us. His efforts to facilitate our inspection and appraisal of the Conference, and in distributing and collecting the questionnaires, are acknowledged. In addition, he supplied the Evaluation team with all relevant scheduling, planning and course materials for the 1973 Conference as well as for past Conferences and thereby facilitated the Evaluation team's understanding of the 1973 Conference's educational scope and growth.

Preparation, distribution, collection and analysis of the questionnaire has been an important source of gauging the success and impact of the Conference on the participating Judges and on the legal system. The return rate of 70% enhances the importance and validity of the results. An analysis of the completed questionnaires is attached to this report. (See Appendix II.)

3. While computer facilities were unavailable for correlation, some valuable information was nonetheless obtained by an analysis of

responses to the questionnaire; for example, there appears to have been a high percentage of rural Judges in attendance. Such analysis of the questionnaires which seeks, as a whole, to relate Project goals to the means used, raises still other problems. We had the clear impression that negative attitudes towards the questionnaire were aroused by our including the demographic questions, with one expected result being that Judges' responses to the non-demographic questions would thereby be affected.

4. Evaluator, Dean Peter J. Liacouras, and Assistant Evaluators, Sharon Harzenski and Sandra Weckesser attended a planning session for the 1974 Conference of State Trial Judges on January 11, 1974, at the Sheraton Hotel at Valley Forge, Pennsylvania. We were at that time able to present an oral interim report and a draft of the completed, analyzed results of the questionnaires. Additionally, suggestions for program modifications and changes, based on our incompleting final report, were offered. Prior to this meeting, the Evaluator had been in contact with the Project Director, Mr. King, for the purpose of reporting criticisms and suggestions for an improved 1974 Conference, not only as to curriculum and method, but as to program scheduling and facilities.

SECTION IV. PROJECT RESULTS AND ANALYSIS

1. SECTION IV, 1 is hereby incorporated by reference into SECTION V, 1 below. The results of the Project are consistent with the "Anticipated Results" in SECTION II above. More specifically, this Conference is believed to have modestly but, in cost-effectiveness terms, adequately assisted the participating Judges in further development of supervisory capacities related to the administrative aspects of their positions; assisted them in identifying and resolving issues concerned with the new Pennsylvania Crimes Code; afforded them a report on current developments concerning the Judicial Inquiry and Review Board; updated their awareness of trends in sentencing, correction, and prison furloughs, proposed legislation on parole, ABA committee report on the administration of crime and justice; underlined the continuing problems inherent in making available prompt trials and disposition of criminal cases; and permitted them, through the combination of business meetings and social activities, to exchange attitudes and to develop common approaches and solutions to common problems (cf. subsection 3.a. below). The Bedford Springs Conference also became an experiment in the joint conference approach by including, for instance, the Juvenile Court and Orphans' Court programs along with the program for the general judiciary.

2. Factors which led to results other than those anticipated are discussed generally in another context below under SECTION V.

However, (d) is discussed at this point:

d. To monitor and fully grasp the simultaneous portions of this three-day Conference, the Evaluator brought and used three other members of his staff. The evaluation process of the Conference, especially where so professionally and socially select a group as state Judges are involved, and where the Evaluation team is visible and known to the participating Judges and spouses, may have been altered by what is known as the "Hawthorne effect," i.e., any group which realizes that it is being tested reacts better and/or differently than when such a realization is absent. On balance, nonetheless, our presence does not seem to have unduly affected the results. The participating Judges appear to have accepted and even taken for granted the Evaluation team in all pertinent activities. It was especially helpful, on this score, that the President of the State Conference, Judge Doty, and Project Director King publicly announced our presence and requested full cooperation from all in attendance. Those gestures on the part of our hosts were important in gaining acceptability and deflating the "Hawthorne effect."

3. a. For the impact that the results of this Project had on the problem as outlined in SECTION II above, see the immediately preceding subsection. With respect to the exchange of differing perspectives among participants in this or any other program with a view toward extending and maintaining a common approach and solutions to common problems, the impact of the Conference would appear to have been favorable.

It is well known that any process of codification (in the broadest, functional sense) becomes more effective as the initiators, and later the appliers of the legislation increase the depth and breadth of shared perspectives regardless of terminological differences.

The same holds true for varying levels of law appliers (e.g. appellate, trial, intermediate Judges) and within the same level of government (national, state, local Judges) who interpret and apply law in what is a process rather than a static institutional setting. A major goal of these Conferences, with varying formalities in sessions and programs resulting in measurable gains from beginning to end, is the development of such shared perspectives by these state trial Judges concerning the criminal law process and its component parts. Certainly, the Program furthered this goal. (See, further, the responses of the participating Judges to the questionnaire, Appendix IV.)

b. The impact of this Project on the entire criminal justice system in Pennsylvania is, at best, conjectural. We can, however, reasonably state that the criminal justice system is better off because of this Project than it would be without it unless, of course, the empirical assumptions of the Evaluator are incorrect concerning the relationship between the criminal justice system and the specific goals and objectives of this Conference. The Evaluation team has concluded that the idea of this Annual Conference, and the basic structure and program of the 1973 Conference, were of real, if limited value to the participants and are worthy of continued funding by the Governor's Justice Commission. Indeed, the actual results are consistent with the anticipated results in that the Project Director, Mr. King, organized and provided an appropriate forum encouraging the participants to exchange attitudes and to discuss mutual and contrasting problems and remedies (as described in subsection 3.a, above), and to criticize and comment on the substantive and procedural portions of this Program (as described in subsection 1 above). For some Judges, this Conference was an important, if isolated professional educational experience; for others, it may have been a purely social experience; but for most, it comprised, on balance, a net educational professional gain.

4. Having carefully considered alternative uses of the LEAA funds made available for this Project, we cannot fairly state that a more efficient use of the funds would have resulted from Project activity of a basically different variety. Whether the location of this Conference should be in a resort area or midcity or suburban location is a question having some financial impacts. But the informality and related learning experiences at, for instance, a resort area which is more expensive than a midcity or suburban area, probably outweighs the financial considerations, if the Project Director opts for the form of many small workshop sessions occurring simultaneously (see below at SECTION V, 2, b, and also Appendix II, p. vi, Item 1).

5. a. A lack of homogeneity (age, background, experience in the position, urban or rural or suburban, etc.) among participants is commonplace in mass educational efforts. In universities, for example, dual admission standards have not infrequently resulted in two functional curricula and programs despite the formal unity of them. One objective of any screening (admission) process is to separate the participants along achievement and aptitude levels, and to gear the educational program towards the subgroups at various levels. The "open classroom" is such an attempt. Some of the participating Judges at the Conference

indicated that due to their narrower jurisdictions or assignments, their interests were quite specific; accordingly, they would have preferred small workshops or discussion groups in discrete subject areas with deeper analysis than the plenary or generalized panels which actually were offered at Bedford Springs. On the other hand, generalized programs of this type do have the benefit of mixing persons of varying backgrounds and thus forcing an additional socio-educational result, namely, a richer diversity in educational exchange among participants. Certainly, in all such efforts one must decide whether to pitch the level at general concepts or to more specific concerns which presuppose a grasp of general concepts.

b-c. The National College of the State Judiciary holds, in Reno, a four week intensive course for Judges. Such an in-residence program is closer to the traditional law school education than is the Bedford Springs type Conference. There are obvious advantages and disadvantages in both, which we may explore further in SECTION V below. It is clear, however, that one reaches fewer Judges per dollar in Reno than in the Bedford Springs type educational experience. Since there is no similar opportunity for the state Judges to meet together for the purposes identified above, the results without such a Conference would expectedly be missing.

There is a substantial need for this Conference; the only legitimate question is who will fund it. We have learned from other disciplines (medicine, engineering, psychology) that updating what otherwise becomes obsolescent theory and practice is absolutely essential for the well-being of the profession and public. This is no less true for Judges and the criminal justice system. It is not implied that a Bedford Springs type Conference is a panacea or can replace the Reno type course or those which should be developed closer to home for Pennsylvania State Trial Judges. But there is in the Bedford Springs type experience a positive socio-political effect in bringing together, especially where there is diversity in membership, those participants who form a collective whole in the mind of the public and the legal system, and thus to encourage common discussion, approaches, attitudes and solutions to common problems.

- 6-7.(a) The use of video tape, electronic and other audio-visual aids in the lectures and seminars would also increase the probability of achieving the Project goals and would require an additional expenditure of resources.
- (b) There seemed to be an inadvertent curriculum focus on what is usually perceived as "urban" judicial problems even though one-third of the total participating Judges consider themselves

"rural." (See Appendix III p. ii and SECTION V, 2, b, below for further details.)

- (c) There was a noticeable dearth of participating Black Judges and women Judges at this Conference. (See Appendix III p. iv and SECTION V, 2, c, below for further detail.) The procedure for informing minority group and women Judges, and encouraging them to attend seems to be in need of strengthening. The Evaluation team observed, however, a conscious recognition and wish on the part of the Project Director to do precisely that. The traditional "women's functions" which heretofore presupposed that men are Judges and women are wives, is probably an anachronism in the 1970's. How a balance is struck between the traditional interests of non-career women and the increased number of judicial spouses who are men, is a challenging agenda. This is especially an issue where the Conference, for good reasons, encourages the Judge to bring along his or her spouse.
- (d) Without denigrating the sincere efforts of the Governor's Justice Commission Evaluation Unit and LEAA requirements, much valuable time was spent by the Project Director and the Evaluation team on what may reasonably be characterized as bureaucratic, repetitious, and de minimis paperwork activities. Such activities detract, of course, from activities of a substantive nature. (See SECTION V, 2, g, below.)

8. In relation to the total cost of the Project to LEAA (\$41,309,00), the results of the Project were achieved at a rate of \$251.88 per participating Judge (164 attended). The Evaluation Staff is of the opinion that the results achieved at this cost per person are extraordinary and that the most serious consideration must therefore be given to providing funding at a higher level more reasonably consistent with the value placed on the goals and objectives of this Project.

## SECTION V. FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

1.a. In our judgment, the Project has achieved its major goals and objectives. For more detail, see SECTION IV, 1 and 3 a, above, both subsections of which are incorporated by reference herein. A three-day Conference which affords to all state trial Judges the opportunity to attend concentrated sessions on recent developments in the law, and to present the further opportunity for informal exchanges of attitudes and approaches to common problems in a collective cultural-social setting, is not an event which is likely to dramatically alter the pre-dispositions and professional levels of persons such as Judges. Three days in the life of a state trial Judge, even under the most optimum educational conditions, may not make an appreciable difference in that person's judging. Indeed, such major impacts were not intended by the Project. As the funding for this Project indicates, the objectives were much more modest. Nonetheless, these goals and objectives are important, and we are convinced that the criminal justice system is better off because of this Project than it would be without it.

b. and c. The major "problem" is narrowed to one of determining how to attract all, or substantially all, of the 285 state trial Judges to attend this Conference. Some 164 of the 285 sitting Judges did attend the Bedford Springs Conference, and most participated

actively in the features of the Program. (See generally Appendices I and II.) The responses from participating Judges further indicate that there was general agreement concerning the worth of the Conference as well as an approval of the structure and content of the Program, a fact which is relevant for communication to non-participating Judges who we believe should be attracted to a 1974 Conference. It has been suggested that there may be a certain clannishness in the Annual Conference, and that such a perception by other Judges could have the effect of discouraging fuller attendance, especially among women and minority group Judges. In our discussion with participating and non-participating Judges, we have examined this suggestion rather carefully, and conclude that earnest efforts by the Project Director and the leadership of the Pennsylvania Conference of State Trial Judges have been undertaken to undo any such foundationless impressions. An additional factor affecting nonattendance was the judicial election campaign for an unprecedented number of judgeships, some 40 in Philadelphia alone. Although some of the affected Judges were in attendance at Bedford Springs, many others were not; several whom the Evaluator interviewed since then indicated a concern with being absent from their posts for three days, even for such a worthwhile program as this Conference, during a pre-election period when news media and

political sources were aggressively seeking to identify Judges who were not working as "hard as they should". Obviously, that situation will not repeat itself for at least ten years.

Factors affecting the success of the Project included the following: (1) careful planning and exceptional administration by Deputy Court Administrator and Project Director, Carlile King. Mr. King's attention to detail and his obvious concern for the comfort and convenience of the conferees, avoided counter-productive energies or awkward moments from developing; (2) the location (central part of the State) and charm of the facilities chosen by Mr. King, certainly helped further to attract participants to this Conference; (3) the timing of the Conference during a relatively less busy period for state courts and one during which vacations are popular, was most appropriate; (4) when we first learned of the "golf tournament" we were concerned lest the serious nature of the Conference be deflected by what would appear to be purely social activity. Later, however, we determined that the "golf tournament" occurs during the afternoon before the actual Conference begins, and is not perceived by the participants as a real function of the Conference. It also may have drawn a few additional participants to the Conference.

Since optimum programs of a substantive nature require thoroughly prepared participants and group leaders, the Project Director should be encouraged and, to the extent that his funding permits, require sound individual and group leader preparation for the substantive portions of the Program. On this point, the Bedford Springs Conference did not, in our judgment achieve consistently the highest scores.

- 2.a. The generalized goals and objectives of the Conference ("to promote the interest of justice throughout the Commonwealth by gathering, studying and disseminating to its members information of interest to the Judiciary, by presenting and conducting programs...attended by persons interested in the law and its procedures..."), and the more specific objectives described earlier in SECTION IV, 1 and in SECTION IV, 3 a-b, are both appropriate and practical.
- b. The Conference program assumes that participating Judges benefit from a state-wide meeting using a traditional group approach as discussed earlier in SECTION IV, 5, a. Implementing this assumption, the Project Director set up lectures and panels with question and answer periods.

This basic methodology or assumption is well-suited to the stated goals and objectives of the Project. Eight specific recommendations for modifications or additions which would improve the overall effectiveness of the Project follow:

- (1) More individualized program selection. Through the use of simultaneous lectures on different subjects and on different levels of sophistication, attending Judges could attend those sessions each considers most pertinent to his or her needs. In a state as diverse as Pennsylvania, a Judge from County X may have more problems dissimilar than similar to those of a Judge from County Y; similarly, two Judges from an urban county may become so specialized in subject-matter expertise, that there are few substantive areas where the two Judges may efficiently spend their time together. (See Appendix III, question 33 and Appendix III, p. ii.)
- (2) Longer question and answer periods. Where written material is made available in advance of the session, the practice of pre-submission of written questions as much in advance of the particular session as practicable, should be encouraged. We realize that this will increase the administrative burden of the Project Director, but the advantages to the speakers and panelists outweigh other

pertinent considerations.

- (3) Workshops or small group seminars. Where practical, the format of a workshop or small group seminar should replace the lecture or panel presentation. Such workshops could, with well prepared and coordinated moderators, permit efficient concentration on a single question, issue or problem. Such a group effort could, then, be organized and presented to a plenary session as an oral report, or become the basis for a written summary which could then be distributed to non-attending Judges, the media, and to local and state legislative bodies. (It has been suggested to us that the judiciary, as a whole, presently lacks a formal and effective voice before the legislature.) A problem-focused approach would not only be beneficial educationally for individual Judges, but could yield a communication to the public of the judiciary's concern and activity in important subject areas.
- (4) Better individual and group preparation among the speakers and panelists. The Project Director should encourage, and even insist, that speakers and panelists be prepared both individually and as a group. A session of 45 minutes, for example, which includes two speakers

on an important subject, leaves precious little time for inefficient or duplicative use. One practical suggestion is to have speakers and panelists prepare, and the Project Director to reproduce and distribute at the beginning of the session, a detailed outline of the prepared remarks, or the major points to be made by the speaker or panelist. Such a document not only would improve the quality of dialogue during the question and answer periods, but would provide a skeletal outline for orderly note-taking by the participating Judges.

- (5) Increased use of visual and audio aids. The use of video tape, electronic and other audio-visual aids in the lectures and seminars would also increase the probability of achieving the Project goals, and would require an additional expenditure of resources.
- (6) Use of mimeographed handouts reporting recent developments without a scheduled session. The subject, "Recent Developments in the Law," by Frederick H. Bolton, Executive Director of the PBA, which is an annual presentation, should be reduced to writing, mimeographed and handed out at the Conference rather than being a scheduled program.
- Other examples would include coverage on the Judicial Inquiry and Review Board and the ABA Committee Reports.

As a rule of planning, any matter that could reasonably be communicated as well in writing as orally or in person, should be mimeographed and handed out rather than scheduling a formal program at the Conference. There is little enough time at this Conference. We are not suggesting an overreliance on written communication, which from experience we know will often not be read during the Conference, but at the Judges' leisure. What we are suggesting is a more efficient use of all techniques of communication given the limited time and resources of the Conference.

- (7) It has been suggested that were the Chief Justice to convene this Conference biennially or triennially, the attendance of all state trial Judges would be assured. (Cf. SECTION V, 2, c, (2) below concerning the paucity of attending Black and women Judges.) Short of the Chief Justice's convening such a Conference, any form of mandated attendance seems inappropriate; the Program should be so inviting that it behooves a Judge to attend. (See Appendix V, p. vi, for the average years of service on the bench by the attending Judges.)
- (8) Continued and increased use of non-judicial panelists and speakers. A non-judicial perspective is important to the educational success of such Programs.

c-d. The Project planning, administration and operation were excellent. Mr. King and his staff were superb in their organization and administration of a Conference of this magnitude and with participants who are used to the amenities of public officials. Schedules were met, rooms efficiently assigned, materials were made available, business, social and recreational activities were coordinated, and each individual was made to feel important. Our suggestions for improving the Conference should be understood within the above context.

- (1) Not only should this Project continue to be funded, but the funding should be increased. A fourth day is indicated: where the business day begins at 9:30 a.m. and lasts until 4:30 p.m. with sessions and programmed lunches precluding any rest or leisure time, the educational experience after 2:00 p.m. the first day and at earlier hours the second and third days, is limited. Recent experiments with four-hour days at concentrated learning sessions, have apparently proved to be educationally and emotionally more rewarding than the longer-day sessions at Bedford Springs. In view of the wealth of extra-curricular facilities usually available, the need

and desire of the Judges to communicate with one another in informal settings, the limits of human patience and tolerance, and the increasingly limited span of concentration as the Conference progresses, it seems advisable to extend the Conference for a fourth day and to allow for more unscheduled or leisure time. More specifically, if the last afternoon session of each day were eliminated, and if the morning program included three one-hour sessions, including questions with a fifteen minute coffee break between the second and third sessions, the endurance and attention span of the participants would be increased. These three morning sessions would be of the "classroom" type regardless of whether the precise form was the lecture, seminar, panel or workshop variety. In the evening, a combination social and light business activity would be in order.

Such programming would provide an opportunity for a greater variety of subjects to be presented in greater depth. (This position on subject matter coverage is supported by responses to the questionnaire; see particularly Appendix II, p. vi, Item II.)

- (2) According to the participating Judges, they would prefer a more active role in choosing topics to be covered, and we believe this participation should be encouraged. (See Appendix II, page vi.) We have noted that, in preparation for the 1974 Program, the Project Director and the leadership of the Pennsylvania Conference of State Trial Judges have indeed been soliciting such advice from other Judges, and we fully support this development.
- (3) The Conference would benefit by a clarification of objectives. Compare, for instance, the generality of goals set forth in SECTION II, with the more specific goals identified in SECTION IV, above. As a specific illustration: all during the preceding year, the planners recognized the importance of the "New Crimes Code" and the need for Judges to be enlightened in this area. If the 1973 Conference had identified this discrete subject area as the focal point of, for example, one or two full days of educational activity, there would have been a net gain for participants. Focusing on such a subject does not dispose of the need for more flexibility in the types of activities. Accordingly, a general period of

lecture or symposium would be appropriately followed by workshops, seminars, etc.

- (4) An increased use of written materials as pre-Conference introduction to the subject matters to be covered, and a post-Conference synopsis of the proceedings, are appropriate and have been discussed above at V, 2, b, (6).
  - (5) The flexibility and specificity in goals and techniques for implementing them would also take into account the fact that many of the participating Judges are from rural counties. (See Appendix III, p. ii.)
- e. The recommendation of the Evaluation Staff with respect to the cost of this Project per participant -- \$255.88 -- (see above at SECTION IV, 8) is that the funding level be raised to provide sufficient resources for implementing all recommendations.
- f. The Project is fully worthy of continued funding. It is a well-organized, superbly administered attempt at providing continuing education to the state judiciary, and to provide an arena for the common discussion and response to common problems. Even if the Project may be faulted in part, the need to give Judges the time to talk with one another, as well as to attend lectures and symposia for up-dating and review purposes, is obvious. What is indicated, indeed, is a serious

consideration of additional funding to meet the recommendations set forth above. The limited resources available to the Project planning staff inhibit the introduction of innovative methods and projects as described above in, e.g., SECTION V, 2, b (3).

- In the sense that but for this Conference there would be no similar opportunity for state trial Judges to get together in a combination learning, professional and social manner, this Project is innovative. Ideally, the costs of this Project could partially be borne by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. After all, this is the Pennsylvania judiciary which is meeting, and it is shortsighted to believe that our criminal justice system in Pennsylvania is not in need of such a Project. Were the Commonwealth to fund at least a part of the total cost, then LEAA funding for the most innovative features of the Project would be appropriate. Pending a decision by the Commonwealth to fund this Project, however, it is our strong recommendation that the Governor's Justice Commission continue this Project in 1974 as indicated above.
- g. In the future, the Evaluator would ideally be chosen far enough in advance of the Project to bring his or her expertise to bear, and have a meaningful understanding of, if not impact,

on, the planning stages of the Conference. This perspective would be helpful in providing the Evaluator with background information concerning the decision-making process of the Project staff. It should be mentioned at this point that the evaluation effort and presumably the Project effort have been hampered by what we see as excessive requests for excessive bureaucratic verbiage. Insisting that all reports follow a formalized, almost stylistic, plan may result in easier-evaluated evaluation reports, but at too high a price to too many resources. Too many hours are spent contorting one's perspectives and concepts into a form imposed by others. The result, instead of being a comprehensive, creative appraisal of the Project in question, ends up instead a formalized response to a formalized request. Often the inquiries are inapplicable to the scope of the evaluation; often they are repetitive or superfluous, i.e., at least three times in the preparation of these reports we have been asked to enumerate problems inherent in administering the Evaluation Plan; often they are irrelevant, but even more serious, often they are inane. For instance, no one would expect anything, but a "boilerplate" response to Question IV, 3, b where an evaluator of a single judicial training program was, one assumes in all seriousness, asked to estimate the impact of

this particular program on the criminal justice system. There is no justifiable way to spend time or other resources in composing the response to so presumptive an inquiry. The implications of this problem are many-faceted: having contorted answers to fit the questions, the results often lack clarity; having forced one's thinking into imposed patterns, the results often lack imaginative coverage.

Final mention should be made of our conclusions with respect to the demographic data elicited from the attending Judges. (See Appendix III, and above at SECTION III, 3.) The inquiries in this area were included on the questionnaire only at the request of the Governor's Justice Commission Evaluation Unit. Informal feedback from some participating Judges, and from the Project Director, both during and after the Conference has served only to reinforce a belief that such questions are an unnecessary invasion of privacy.

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APPENDIX II

SUBJECT AREAS SEEN BY PARTICIPANTS AS MOST HELPFUL AND/OR ADEQUATELY COVERED AT THE CONFERENCE.

I. Criminal law

General comment	33
Sentencing	49
New criminal code	31

Corrections	{	Furloughs	34
		Pre-release programs	
		Parole	

ABA standards on administration of ^ criminal justice	2
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Plea bargaining	1
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Criminal law (total)	150
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II. Juvenile courts

General comment	37
Juvenile Act Analysis	11

Juvenile courts (total)	48
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III. Civil law

General comment	1
Probate	1
Domestic	1

Civil law (total)	3
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IV. Problems of the Judiciary

Supervision of personnel	9
Administration; prompt trials; disposition of cases	10
Standards and ethics	7
Use of psychiatric reports	1

Problems of the judiciary (total)	27
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V. Updating

Recent developments, legislation and decisions	4
Computerized research	1

Updating (total)	5
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SUBJECT AREAS SEEN BY PARTICIPANTS AS LEAST VALUABLE.

Note: While it is the opinion of the evaluator that at least for the Orphans' Court and Juvenile Court programs, the indication of "least valuable" reflects a lack of interest and/or a lack of applicability rather than an intrinsic criticism, this could not definitely be discerned from the questionnaire as only some of the responses so specified.

I. Orphans' Court program	18
II. Juvenile Court program	8
III. Administrative subjects	
Supervision of court-related personnel	13
Judicial inquiry and review board	13
ABA standards on administration of criminal justice	8
Prompt trial and disposition of cases	9
IV. Substantive areas	
Proposed legislation on parole	11
Corrections	7
Recent developments in the law	8
Sentencing	4

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REQUESTS FOR ADDITIONAL COVERAGE IN SPECIFIC SUBJECT AREAS BY CONFERENCE PARTICIPANTS.

I. Civil law	
General requests	10
Domestic - generally	8
Parental rights	1
Adoption	3
Class actions	1
Civil law (total)	23
II. Juvenile Courts	
Juvenile problems - generally	2
Juvenile Act	2
Juvenile courts (total)	4
III. Criminal law	
General requests	7
Sentencing	6
Search and seizure	1
Corrections { Furloughs	2
Pre-release programs	
Parole	
New criminal code	36
Criminal law (total)	52

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IV. Problems of the judiciary		
Courtroom procedure		11
Generally	5	
Jury charges	3	
Other jury problems	3	
Court management/administration		12
Generally	9	
Prompt trials and disposition of cases	2	
Scheduling attorney's conflicts	1	
Use of psychiatric reports		1
Opinion writing		2
Different problems of President Judges		1
Problems of the judiciary (total)		27
V. Discrete subject area requests		
Civil rights		1
Problems of small county judges		3
Abolishing the grand jury		1
Environmental protection		1
Zoning		1
Mental health		1
Discrete subject area requests (total)		8
VI. Updating - recent developments, legislation and decisions (total)		29

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REQUESTS FOR CHANGES/IMPROVEMENTS IN THE GENERAL ADMINISTRATION OF THE CONFERENCE.

I. More seminars, workshops, small group discussions, etc.		41
Among the better suggestions included were pre-conference training sessions for the workshop leaders, group and full conference resolutions, publications and reports, and where appropriate, proposals for legislation, with follow-up to the media.		
Afternoon small-group discussions and workshops to be based on morning lectures		7
II. Coverage of some topics was at too elementary a level, greater depth needed and/or a choice of levels to attend		9
Optional simultaneous programs*		13
(*Conflict between the special and general sessions was noted as troublesome.)		2
III. Distribution of written materials, both before and after conference (could perhaps be incorporated into the clearing-house suggestion); Greater use of visual aids		6 2 1
IV. Increased time allotted for question and answer periods after all presentations		23
V. Use speakers from other fields of law enforcement		1
VI. Elicit suggestions for Conference topics from Judges before the Conference		10
VII. Smokers vs. non-smokers problems in small conference rooms		1
VIII. Make attendance mandatory for all state trial Judges		1

IX. Curriculum over-emphasizes procedure and administration; concentrate more on substantive law

APPENDIX III

QUESTION 47 -- COMPILED RESPONSES.

Note: The following statistics are offered only as approximate compilations of the participants' responses. Understandably, some participants refused to answer some or all of these personal questions, so no accurate reflection of the Conference participants' background is possible or intended.

<u>YEARS ON BENCH</u>	<u>NUMBER of PARTICIPANTS</u>
less than 5	28
5 - 9	38
10 - 14	14
15 - 19	10
20 or more	10
Total number responding	100
Approximate average of years on bench of conferees	9 (+)

<u>YEARS AT BAR (inclusive of years on bench)</u>	<u>NUMBER of PARTICIPANTS</u>
less than 10	0
10 - 14	4
15 - 19	15
20 - 24	26
25 - 29	18
30 - 34	15
35 or more	19
Total number responding	97
Approximate average of years at bar of conferees	26

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<u>MARITAL STATUS</u>	<u>NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS</u>
Married	94
Single	1
Widowed	2
Total number responding	97

<u>NUMBER OF CHILDREN</u>	<u>NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS</u>
None	7
1	10
2	24
3	26
4	16
5 or more	15
Total number responding	98
Total number of children	365 (+)
Average number of children	3.7 (+)

<u>GEOGRAPHIC JURISDICTION</u>	<u>NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS</u>	<u>%</u>
Urban	36	38%
Suburban	26	28%
Rural	32	34%
Total number responding	94	

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<u>ETHNIC ORIGINS</u>	<u>NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS</u>
Anglo Saxon or English	19
German or "Pennsylvania Dutch"	14
Anglo Saxon and German	10
Italian	8
American	6
Irish	5
Scottish and Irish	5
Irish and Welsh	5
Italian and German	2
Scottish	2
African	1
Lithuanian	1
Polish	1
Polish and Irish	1
Slavic	1
Total number responding	78
Refusals to respond	20

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<u>AGE</u>	<u>NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS</u>
30-40	0
40-44	10
45-49	17
50-54	19
55-59	14
60-64	16
65-69	14
70 or older	4
Total responding	94
Refusals to respond	9
Approximate average age of participants	55

<u>RACE</u>	<u>NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS</u>
Caucasian	86
Negro	2
Other	1
Total responding	89
Refusals to respond	8

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<u>RELIGIOUS PREFERENCE</u>	<u>NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS</u>
Jewish	5
Protestant	51
Roman Catholic	25
Other	2
None	4
Total responding	87
Refusals to respond	11

<u>SEX</u>	<u>NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS</u>
Male	92
Female	1
Total responding	93
Refusals to respond	5

Number of refusals to respond to all parts of	
QUESTION 47	14
Total number of questionnaires received by	
Evaluation team	123

FINAL EVALUATION PLAN

FOR THE

1973 ANNUAL MEETING OF THE PENNSYLVANIA CONFERENCE OF STATE TRIAL JUDGES

July 29 - August 3, 1973

I. PURPOSE OF EVALUATION: To appraise the LEAA-funded meeting of the Pennsylvania Conference of State Trial Judges in terms of educational benefits derived from the five-day meeting.

II. GENERAL OBJECTIVES OF EVALUATION:

A. To provide the Governor's Justice Commission with accurate information so as to allow for effective decision-making on funding and other related policy grounds for the criminal justice system consistent with the G. J. C. charter.

B. To provide feedback to Project and G. J. C. staff concerning potential and existing problems and actual progress of particular projects.

III. EVALUATION PLAN OBJECTIVES: To implement the evaluation plan as detailed below in order to develop a report based on data collection, analysis and presentation.

A. Evaluation of substantive material

1. Tools to be used:

a. Questionnaires to be distributed to participants for completion

b. Personal on-site evaluation of program

2. Comparisons to be made of findings developed from these activities with the stated goals of the Conference:

a. To assist the Judges in developing the supervisory capacity to adequately and efficiently cope with the administrative aspects of their positions

b. To aid in the acquisition of knowledge concerning the New Pennsylvania Crimes Code

c. To report on current developments concerning the Judicial Inquiry and Review Board

d. To update judicial awareness of trends in sentencing, corrections and prison furloughs, proposed legislation on parole, ABA committee report on standards for the administration of criminal justice

e. To generate awareness of the need for and the problems inherent in the availability of prompt trial and disposition of criminal cases

- f. To combine the business meeting of the Pennsylvania Conference of State Trial Judges with exchange of perspectives to develop a common approach and solution to common problems
  - g. To experiment with the "joint conference", i.e., including the Juvenile Court and Orphan's Court programs with that of the general judiciary
3. Comparisons to be made of findings developed from the evaluation activities with a set of generalized objectives as set forth below:
- a. The education program must be effective in developing and improving skills of continuing value to Judges (e.g. procedural methodology: pre-trial motions; trial management; organization; coping with backlog),
  - b. The program must include material consistent with a general updating emphasis (continuing education of the judiciary):
    - (1) Recent developments in law including the identification of legal trends in recent decisions, statutory changes, literature and scholarly contributions, suggested improvements by the three government departments (legislative, judicial and executive)

- (2) Education relating to availability of modernized research tools/skills (written, oral, taped; filmed, utilization of data processing, information retrieval systems with different "meanings"-- e.g., key words, normalized syntax); education relating availability of modernized research tools and skills deserves special attention with regard to those of the judiciary who are isolated from availability of legal resource centers

- c. The program must provide an opportunity for an exchange of different perspectives among participants with a view toward extending and maintaining a common approach and solutions to common problems.

(It is well known that any process of codification becomes more effective as the initiators, and later the appliers, of the legislation increase the depth and breadth of shared perspectives regardless of terminological differences. The same holds true for varying levels of law appliers (e.g. appellate, trial, intermediate) and within the same level of government (national, state, local). A major goal of these conferences, with varying formalities in sessions and programs, resulting

in measureable gains from beginning to end, is the development of such shared perspectives by these judges concerning the criminal law process and its component parts.)

4. Findings to be made based on:

- a. How well the conference attains its stated goals in terms of the perspectives of Pennsylvania Trial Judges
- b. How valuable the experience was for those who attended based on an appraisal of:

- (1) Gained knowledge
- (2) Productively modified behavior
- (3) Positive attitudinal changes

- c. How efficiently, in terms of cost benefit analysis, including both monetary and manhour considerations, the actual results were achieved

B. Administrative objectives; use of a combination of tools to include:

- 1. Questionnaires to participants
- 2. Personal on-site investigation by Evaluator and Evaluation Staff

- 3. Personal interviews and meetings with the Conference planners through the auspices of the Deputy Court Administrator of Pennsylvania, Carlile King, in an effort to ascertain specific administrative and structural qualities so that our evaluation will reflect an appraisal of the form, as well as the substance of the experience

- C. Potential preliminary results to be submitted by September 15, 1973, with a final report, including impact and efficiency analysis to be completed by Spring, 1974

IV. ELEMENTS OF APPRAISAL:

A. Substantive coverage

- 1. Review of the relevance of materials, problems, solutions included in curriculum; special attention will be paid to the impact of the Conference experience on improving the ability of Pennsylvania Judges to deal with their judicial responsibilities
- 2. Relative simplicity or complexity for optimum coverage and absorption by participants having differing levels of sophistication and experience; that is, how well did the Conference, as a whole and its particular components, take account of, and accommodate the varying needs, capabilities, education and experience of the participants

3. Sufficient stressing of interrelationships of the judicial process and bodies of law -- statutes, criminal rules of procedure, court decisions -- are Judges shown how to handle these judicial processes and these relationships?

B. Administration and structuring -- administration of each program operation and management (personnel, administrative structure, resource allocation, funding sufficiency, desirability in terms of thought given to alternative uses for such monies)

1. Scheduling in relation to types of interaction and timing:

a. Total: number of days for each Conference (hours, breaks within days, programs)

(Relationship of length of time to accomplishment of goals without discouraging attendance at sessions; note: one inhibiting factor exists in that some Judges, particularly those alone in their Districts, cannot afford much concentrated time away from their communities, etc.; and in addition, have little or no staff with which to keep abreast once a certain level of competence is obtained)

b. Use of time available

(1) Were sessions scheduled in consecutive blocks?

What might this mean in terms of lost interpersonal exchange and individual reflection, etc.?

(2) Too spread out? Were sessions arranged with too much time free between each; what might this mean in terms of lost interest or resentment buildup due to wasted time?

(3) Was provision made for "acclimation" period during which what seems like dysfunctional or non-communication occurred, but what is better understood as a getting-to-know-each-other period, and is very important for later and beneficial communication?

c. Units (lectures, workshops, etc.)

(1) Length, format and convenience of each unit

(2) Budgeting of time by subject matter, etc.

(3) Manageability of group size participating in sessions or units

d. Preparation time

(1) Were conference instructors given sufficient lead

time to prepare materials and to construct the course or seminar? Were conferees given sufficient time to prepare, study, discuss and assimilate materials?

- (2) Were materials available before each Conference and before every meeting? Were session outlines available to participants before lectures?

## 2. Participants

a. Notice, i.e., extent and amount of publicity to attract participants; distribution of publicity; sufficiency of materials and methods; clarity of material; appropriateness of process by which participants were selected

b. Analysis of participants by groups

(1) Groups (racial, age, experience, sex, geography, ethnic origin, religion)

(2) Attempt to determine reasons for non-participants' absence and participants' attendance; recognition of possibility that those in greatest need may not have attended; solicit suggestions to overcome this problem

3. Subject matter-- including breakdown of units in the process, how, what and by whom chosen; appropriate time allocation, individual workshop evaluation

4. Physical facilities-- attractive, functional accommodations, geographic convenience for participants, opportunities for non-pressured interpersonal exchange

5. To what degree does conference have a follow-up aspect:

a. Is program designed to facilitate commitment to a distributable form to both participants and non-participants?

b. Are there plans to solicit constructive suggestions for the improvement of future Conferences, or other use of Conference participants' feedback?

c. Continuity of future programs and maintenance of contact with participants via mailing lists, other means provided for?

C. Methodology: the methodology employed to evaluate the administration and structure of the Conference will involve an analysis of all questionnaires, conferences and personal investigations such as interviews and on-site inspections.

## V. REPORTS:

A. Interim reports on this educational program will be prepared during Fall, 1973. This report will include:

DRAFT INTERIM REPORT ON THE 1973 ANNUAL MEETING OF THE  
PENNSYLVANIA CONFERENCE OF STATE TRIAL JUDGES

1. Summary of project activities, noting problems or results thus far evidenced and any interim recommendations
  2. Summary of evaluation activities to date including problems, results and benefits of data collection and problems in implementation
- B. Final report on the educational program will include:
1. Executive summary
  2. Impact analysis
  3. Elementary cost analysis
  4. Full explanation of total evaluation activities
  5. Conclusions and recommendations regarding both the Project and the evaluation activities

- I. The major focus of the Conference, taken as a whole, concentrated on offering the participants a broad overview of new developments, programs and legislation primarily in the area of criminal law. Additional offerings included programs on judicial administration and separate sections devoted to Juvenile Court and Orphans' Court for Judges sitting in those special areas. Basically, two formats were used to present the material: (1) panel discussions with spontaneous audience participation or participation by means of prior-submitted questions, or (2) individual speakers. Occasionally a hybrid format combining these two was used in which each panelist spoke at length on a particular sub-area of the panel's broader topic in which he or she enjoyed some expertise.

The specific goals of the conference included:

- A. Assisting the participating Judges in developing the supervisory capacity to adequately and efficiently cope with the administrative aspects of their jobs. Two sessions were held with this goal in mind. On Tuesday, July 31, at 2:00 p.m., Judge D. Donald Jamieson and Judge Samuel Stauss covered the continuing problems involved in prompt trial and disposition of cases. This session was attended by approximately 60-65 judges. The speakers were dull and tedious, but prepared and competent to discuss the import of the rules of criminal procedure which govern this area. At 3:00 p.m. on the same day a program was

presented concerning the judicial supervision of court-related personnel. This topic was of special interest to the Judges as it concerned the immediate administration of their courts.

- B. Reporting on the current development and status of the Judicial Inquiry and Review Board. This goal was covered by the report of the Executive Director of the Board, Richard McDevitt, at 2:15 p.m., Monday, July 30, 1973. 90-100 Judges attended this session. McDevitt spoke for a short time and then took questions from the floor. The focus of the session concerned the ethics of judicial participation in testimonial dinners and on corporate boards. Also emphasized was the confidential investigation of complaints charging judicial misbehavior. Although interesting, we believe the speaker should have been better prepared, not on the factual questions, but on the theoretical construct that forms the basis for such a board. It would have been a better session if an effort had been made to cover the intrinsically important topic of ethical behavior, not just the do's and don't's currently in question.

- C. Focusing on updating the knowledge and generating greater awareness of current activities in the field of criminal justice. To this end several programs were offered.

(1.) On Monday, July 30, 1973, at 11:00 p.m., a panel program on the Pennsylvania Crimes Code was held. Some of the 100-110 Judges in

attendance had responded to a pre-conference mailed request that they prepare questions after reviewing a copy of the enclosed Code. This prior preparation allowed the panelists to prepare answers to specific questions in their areas of expertise. For this reason this session had better-than-most substantive depth as indicated by the scope of the issues presented. Although no final answers were given, weak areas of the Code, (i.e., intoxication as a defense, the vague definition of a criminal trespass and lesser crimes) were discussed with greater care. Often the Judges were cited cases from other states or other statutory material in an effort to clarify the Code and its application.

(2 ) Monday was also the date of a panel on sentencing in Pennsylvania. This 3 p.m. session was attended by 80-100 Judges. In the session each panelist spoke at length on discrete topics within the spectrum of sentencing. The speakers were individually well prepared and gave valuable information to the audience. Judge Samuel J. Roberts spoke about plea bargaining. Judge Edmund B. Spaith covered the impact of the Crimes Code and Judge P. Richard Thomas discussed appellate review of sentencing. The audience, like that attending the Crimes Code Panel, became restless after about 40-50 minutes. In view of this it would seem desirable to schedule most sessions for 45 minutes to an hour, maximum.

(3.) On Tuesday, July 31, 1973, at 9:30 a.m., a panel on corrections and prison furloughs met. This session was attended by 75-90 Judges.

It was a topic of great interest and controversy and the panel members were quite well prepared for their individual speeches. Stuart Werner, Commissioner of Corrections brought several inmates participating in the various pre-release programs. Dr. Joseph Mazurkiewicz, Superintendent of Rockview Correctional Institution, was an excellent speaker. The program would have been even better had there been greater coordination among the panelists. The audience was, however, often restless, noisy, and even rude. Apparently the outlook of Panelist Judge John C. Dowling, that prison is primarily for punishment and deterrence purposes, was the only view that had any credence for the majority of the audience.

(4) The Wednesday morning session on proposed legislation on parole was attended by approximately 30 Judges. One of the most interesting aspects of this, as well as some of the other classes, concerned direct judicial input to the legislative decision-making process. However the meeting was more argumentative than enlightening. The problem here, as in many, if not all sessions, was an inability to reach common ground even on a basic definitional level. Perhaps the standard moderator's technique of rephrasing audience questions so that all might understand would have been helpful in alleviating a part of this problem.

(5) The committee report on ABA Standards for the Administration of Criminal Justice was also reviewed on Wednesday. Only 15 Judges attended this last substantive session of the general part of the Conference. The program was basically informational and was valuable in that it in-

formed the group of a serious and important project. However, since few of the Judges attended, few could benefit.

D. Providing the Judges with an overview of current statutory developments. Recent developments in the law were covered Monday morning by Frederick H. Bolton, Executive Director of the Pennsylvania Bar Association. This session, immediately following the formal opening of the Conference by Chief Justice Benjamin R. Jones, was well attended with an audience of about 150 Judges. Unfortunately, the presentation was dull and superficial. The concept of a short summary of recent legislative acts is a worthwhile idea; the program could have been immensely improved had a copy or a summary of the legislation to be covered been distributed before this session.

E. Covering developments in the area of Juvenile Court responsibilities as part of an experiment in combined conference scheduling. We could attend only one of these sessions, the first, held Wednesday at 10 a.m. The speaker, William L. Wilks, Professor, Dickinson School of Law, spoke to 50-60 Judges on selected aspects of the new Juvenile Court Act emphasizing the potentially conflicting notions of due process versus the protective role of the Juvenile Court. He discussed the two-step finding of delinquency (i.e., an act, plus the need for treatment), and what he saw as the need for Juvenile Courts to assume responsibility for this area of law to prevent continual diversion to non-law or non-judicial groups.

His personality and teaching techniques seriously detracted from the value of the subject matter.

F. Covering the areas concerning Orphans' Court Judges to bring them up to date on recent developments in the law. None of the evaluators was able to attend these sessions.

## II. Accommodations

The hotel was quite clean, quaint and very tastefully furnished in "early F. Scott Fitzgerald". Its relative isolation assisted in generating an atmosphere of congeniality and contributed significantly to a continuous exchange of perspectives among the participants. The dining room was large enough for the group; the service, excellent; the waitresses, pleasant and helpful; but unfortunately the food was abominable. The recreational facilities and activities for accompanying family members included swimming, golf, surrey-riding, shuffleboard and horsebackriding. Bedford Springs, less than 100 miles from Pittsburg is not the most convenient location for access by public transportation (i.e., planes, trains). Perhaps a hotel more centrally situated would be better. However, for those with easy access to the turnpike, the location was not inconvenient.

## III. Interaction

The Conference was particularly successful in encouraging the exchange of different perspectives among the participants. Both in and out

of class, discussions were prevalent. Shared perspectives can be gained only when such an exchange occurs. Common interests are often better identified through casual conversation. In these senses, the Conference was superior, for the Judges constantly discussed the problems of their particular courts, the state of the Pennsylvania judiciary, problems within the criminal justice system, local politics, and, of course, Watergate.

## IV. Overview

From one perspective the Conference is a successful venture worthy of continued funding. It brings together Judges from all over the state encouraging the development of shared perspectives and the discovery and development of common interests. The educational sessions attempt to develop and improve skills necessary for a competent judiciary. The value of their continuing education is perceived by almost all participants. The importance of knowing the availability and understanding the use of modern research tools was stressed at a luncheon featuring David Dixon, Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals of Missouri, who gave an excellent presentation of computerized legal research with respect to the courts. As a matter of fact, this topic is so important and was so superbly handled by the speaker that it should have been a place on the regularly scheduled program. Certain administrative aspects of the Conference also deserve commendation. Deputy Court Administrator, Carlile E. King and Judge Ethan Allen Doty, Past President of the Conference were primarily responsible for the efficient management.

Schedules were met, services rendered and a congenial atmosphere maintained.

It is only by looking deeper into the Conference that its few defects become apparent.

The educational sessions, taken as a whole, need improvement. Only Judge Dixon's luncheon speech on computers and the Pennsylvania Crimes Code panel showed evidence of thorough and coordinated preparation. The other sessions often suffered from an over-concentration on the simple procedural aspects of the topic while ignoring or inadequately addressing the more complex and substantive issues. Another defect also involving preparation time relates specifically to the panel programs. Although individual members of panels clearly were adequately prepared to cover their particular section, since each panel had apparently not met earlier as a group, there often seemed to be no connecting factors on which the audience could focus its attention. This was very evident in the panel on Corrections and Prison Furloughs. In that instance most members were individually competent and interesting, (a few outstandingly so) but the group lacked cohesion. This is not to say that this particular panel is deserving of special criticism; rather the opposite; except for this aspect of disunity, it was one of the better sessions at the Conference. Other panels and speakers suffered from the dual defects of little personal as well as group preparation time.

Scheduling also deserves some criticism. A day that starts at 9:30 a.m. and lasts until 4:30 p.m. filled with sessions and programmed luncheons

can be frustrating as well as exhausting. In view of the wealth of extra-curricular facilities available, the need and desire of the Judges to communicate with one another, and the limits of human patience, tolerance and span of concentration, it would seem advisable to extend the Conference for an additional day and allow for more unscheduled time. Specifically, if the last afternoon conference of each day were eliminated, thereby providing a schedule of two morning sessions, lunch with a substantive speaker, and one afternoon session, the endurance of the participants would not be so tested. This proposal is included only as a preliminary suggestion, not to be thought final or conclusive.

In addition, as mentioned in the section reviewing substantive coverage, each session should be limited to a maximum length of 50 minutes.

Another suggestion designed to improve the quality of audience attention would be to provide many small group workshops and/or seminars.

Perhaps including briefs of the material to be covered in the registration handouts would encourage greater audience preparation, interest and retention. Note-taking could be facilitated by supplying the participants with the proper tools (paper, pens, writing arms, tables, desks, etc).

September 15, 1973

Interim Evaluation Report

1973 Annual Meeting of the Pennsylvania Conference

of State Trial Judges

(July 29 - August 2)

I. Evaluation Progress

A. Evaluation activities to date include:

1. Conferences were held with Carlile King, Deputy Court Administrator for the Administrative Office of Pennsylvania Courts, in an effort to ascertain the goals and planned activities of the Bedford Springs Conference.
2. An on-site evaluation of the Conference was performed by Evaluator Dean Peter J. Liacouras, Associate Evaluator Professor James Strazzella and Assistant Evaluators, Sharon Harzenski and Sandra Weckesser. The Evaluator will subsequently report his findings, and the impressions of each member of the Evaluation Staff.
3. Questionnaires were designed, prepared and distributed to attending Judges with the goal of eliciting their immediate responses to the form and substance of the Conference; approximately 70% were returned.

4. The Evaluation Plan outline was submitted to the Governor's Justice Commission Evaluation Unit; conferences, both formal and informal, were held with members of that Staff.

B. Progress of data collection efforts:

1. The on-site evaluation was indeed beneficial in our efforts to evaluate the Program as a whole, the individual educational sessions, and in decoding and appraising the responses to the questionnaire.
2. Through Carlile King, Deputy Court Administrator, the Administrative Office of Pennsylvania Courts has been fully cooperative and helpful in facilitating our entire inspection of the Conference and in the distribution and collection of the questionnaires. In addition, Mr. King's office supplied the Evaluation Staff with all relevant scheduling, planning and course materials.

C. Problems of data collection:

Some concern was expressed about answering the demographic inquiries at the end of the questionnaire, the objection being that these questions involved a breach of confidentiality or privacy, with which notion the Evaluation Staff fully concurs.

D. Problems in implementing the Evaluation Plan as presented in the submitted outline:

The Evaluation Plan proved functional and there were no particular problems associated with the implementation of it.

E. Beneficial results of the evaluation efforts:

A much better focus on the consumer of this program--the Trial Judges has been gained. There has been a generalized increased awareness on the part of the Project staff that the structure and content of the continuing education program must respond to the needs and varying experiential levels of these participating Judges.

II. Project Progress

A. Project activities:

1. Preparation, distribution and collection of questionnaires designed by the Evaluation team to gauge the immediate impact of the Conference on the participating Judges were activities of much import since the participants' responses to these inquiries will supply much of the data necessary to appraise the impact of the Conference program on its constituency.
2. Formal conferences and informal conversations, to elicit the views of the Project staff concerning goal formation and program planning and implementation, were a preliminary but important aspect of the evaluation effort.

3. The on-site inspection of the Bedford Springs Conference further facilitated a viable and complete evaluation of the Conference's program and facilities. The opportunity to gain personal perspectives of Conference activities personnel and participants were and will continue to be invaluable to the Evaluation Staff's appraisal.

B. Project problems:

1. Except for the difficulties involving the demographic question mentioned above at I, C, we have had no problems of proportion significant enough to mention.

C. Project results:

1. From one perspective, the Conference is a successful venture worthy of continued funding. It brings together Judges from all over the state, encouraging the development of shared perspectives, and the discovery and development of common interests. The educational sessions attempt to develop and improve skills necessary for a competent judiciary. The value of continuing education is perceived by almost all participants. Many of the topics involved ideas not yet commonly discussed at the implementation levels. For example, the importance of understanding and using modern research tools was stressed at a luncheon featuring David Dixon, Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals of Missouri, who gave an excellent presentation of computerized legal research with respect to the

courts. As a matter of fact, this topic is so important and was so superbly handled by the speaker that it might be considered profitable as a regularly scheduled program. Certain administrative aspects of the Conference deserve commendation as well. Deputy Court Administrator, Carlile E. King, and Judge Ethan Allen Doty, Past President of the Conference, were responsible for highly efficient management. Schedules were met, services rendered and a congenial atmosphere maintained throughout, with obvious benefit to the substantive work of the Conference.

D. Interim preliminary recommendations; additional recommendations and comments will be more fully explored in the Final Report:

1. The educational sessions, taken as a whole, are subject to improvement and further refinement; more detailed recommendations will be formulated in this regard. For example, Judge Dixon's talk on computers and the Pennsylvania Crimes Code panel showed evidence of thorough and coordinated preparation, yet some other sessions suffered from an over-concentration on the simple procedural aspects of the topic to the detriment of fully treating more complex and substantive issues.

2. Another defect, also involving preparation time, relates specifically to the panel programs. Although individual members of panels clearly were adequately prepared to cover their particular section,

since the panels apparently had not met earlier in groups, there often appeared to be insufficient connecting factors on which the audience could focus its attention. For example, this was evident in the panel program on Corrections and Prison Furloughs; in that instance, most members were individually competent and interesting (some outstandingly so), but the group should have had more cohesion. (This is not to say that this particular panel is deserving of special criticism; to the contrary, except for this aspect of disunity, it was one of the best sessions at the Conference.) Other panels and speakers could have benefited from more personal and group preparation time.

3. The scheduling could be improved in several respects. A day that starts at 9:30 a.m. and lasts until 4:30 p.m., filled with sessions and programmed luncheons, may prove frustrating as well as exhausting. In view of the wealth of extra-curricular facilities available, the need, desire, and resolve of the Judges to communicate with one another, and the limits of human patience, tolerance and span of concentration, it would seem advisable to extend the Conference for an additional day and allow for more unscheduled time. For example, if the last afternoon program period of each day were eliminated, thereby providing a schedule of two morning sessions, lunch with a substantive speaker, and one afternoon session, the attention span of the participants would likely be

GUIDELINES FOR EVALUATION REPORTS

better preserved. This proposal is included only as a tentative suggestion, not to be thought final or conclusive.

4. In addition, each session should be limited to a maximum length of 50 minutes; it was observed that audiences' concentration seems to deteriorate past that time, especially in the context of a long day of sessions.

5. Another suggestion designed to improve the quality of audience attention would be to provide a number of small group workshops and seminars, wherein the Judges would have the opportunity to participate in areas of study most applicable to their needs.

6. Perhaps including brief summaries of the material to be covered in the registration handout would encourage greater preparation, interest and retention by the participants. Note-taking could be encouraged and facilitated by supplying the participants with the proper tools (paper, pens, writing arms, tables, desks, etc.).

7. With respect to the demographic data mentioned above in I, C, and II, B, the inquiries in this area were included on the questionnaire only at the request of the Governor's Justice Commission Evaluation Unit; the Project Evaluation team strongly recommends that this practice not be continued in the future.

As a general rule, evaluators will be asked to submit two major reports during the life of a project. A brief Interim Report midway in the project should indicate the progress and problems of the project and evaluation to date, while a more complete Final Evaluation Report will be required when the project is being considered for continuation funding. At the end of the project an update of the Final Report will be provided by the evaluator. The dates for submission of reports will be determined by the Evaluation Management Unit in accordance with the information needs of the Regional Councils and the Commission.

The kinds of information needed in these reports and a suggested order are outlined below. It is understood that all of the items below may not be relevant to all projects funded by the Commission. Also, evaluators should expand upon these items where necessary.

INTERIM EVALUATION REPORT

## A. EVALUATION PROGRESS:

1. Describe evaluation activities to date.
2. Describe the progress and problems of data collection efforts. (existence, availability & relevance of the data; cost of collection, etc.)
3. What problems have arisen in implementing the Evaluation Plan?
4. In what ways has the evaluation or the evaluator been of benefit to the project staff thus far?

## B. PROJECT PROGRESS:

1. Summarize the project activities thus far.
2. Have any problems arisen? (administrative, staffing, coordination, etc.)
3. Describe the results of the project thus far.
4. Interim recommendations. (These should be directed toward solving problems which have already arisen and anticipating future problems.)

FINAL EVALUATION REPORT

## SECTION I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY OF EVALUATION REPORT.

(NOTE: This summary is of great importance since it will be used extensively by decision-makers. It should accurately reflect the findings of the evaluation and should be no longer than two or three pages.)

1. Briefly describe the project's objectives and major activities.
2. Summarize major results, findings, and recommendations.

(NOTE: The evaluator should make a clear distinction between the immediate, practical recommendations and those requiring a longer time and greater resources to implement. The evaluator should also be prepared to defend these recommendations before the Regional Planning Councils and the Governor's Justice Commission.)

#### SECTION II. PROJECT ACTIVITIES.

1. Briefly describe the original goals and objectives of the project and the problem the project was to alleviate.
2. Describe the activities of the project.

#### SECTION III. EVALUATION ACTIVITIES.

1. Describe the nature, extent, and timing of all evaluation activities upon which this report is based.
2. Describe the data and information used in this evaluation. (source, date, reliability, validity, limitations, method of collection, etc.)
3. Explain the scope and limitations of the evaluation effort.
4. Describe how and when feedback was given to the project and any modifications made as a result of that feedback.

#### SECTION IV. PROJECT RESULTS AND ANALYSIS.

In this section the evaluator should address the following questions:

1. What are the results of the project and how do they differ from the "Anticipated Results" as outlined in the Subgrant Application?
2. What factors led to results other than those anticipated?
  - a. the administrative structure of the project.
  - b. the operation and management of the project.
  - c. the personnel involved in the project.
  - d. the evaluation process.
  - e. the planning of the project.
  - f. the basic approach or method used to attack the problem.
  - g. level and timing of funding.
  - h. the allocation of resources or project activity.
  - i. external events beyond the control of the project.
  - j. other.

3. What impact have the results of this project had on:
  - a. the problem as outlined in the "PROBLEM" section of the Subgrant Application?
  - b. the criminal justice system and/or the reduction of crime?
4. Could these same results have been obtained more efficiently by a different allocation of resources or project activity?
5. Based on your experience in this field and your knowledge of the relevant literature, how do the results of this project compare with:
  - a. the results of other projects using a similar approach or method to solve the problem?
  - b. the results of other projects using different approaches and methods?
  - c. the results which might have been expected in the absence of the project?
6. Aside from the project-specific results, what was learned from this project that should be pursued further?
7. What were the unintended consequences of the project?
8. Analyze the results of the project in terms of its costs.

#### SECTION V. FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS.

1. State all findings and conclusions with specific reference to:
  - a. the extent to which project objectives were fulfilled.
  - b. the overall impact of the project on the problem it was intended to address.
  - c. the factors affecting the success of the project in achieving its objectives and the impact of the project.
2. State all recommendations concerning:
  - a. the appropriateness and practicality of project objectives.
  - b. the value of the basic method and approach used by the project to solve the problem.
  - c. the operation of the project (planning, staffing, project administration and operation, allocation of resources, etc.).
  - d. modifications in project objectives, methods and operations.
  - e. the cost of the project.
  - f. the continuation of the project.
  - g. the evaluation of this project.
  - h. other.
3. Discuss the implications of this project and your evaluation for Governor's Justice Commission policy in this area of criminal justice and law enforcement.

APPENDIX VIII: APPLICATION FOR SUBGRANT

1973 ANNUAL CONFERENCE OF THE  
PENNSYLVANIA CONFERENCE OF STATE TRIAL JUDGES

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE GOVERNOR'S JUSTICE COMMISSION APPLICATION FOR SUBGRANT Page 1		PROGRAM CATEGORY	SUBGRANT NO. FOR G.J.C. USE	
1. SHORT TITLE OF PROJECT	1973 Annual Conference of the Pennsylvania Conference of State Trial Judges			
2. TYPE OF APPLICATION	INITIAL _____ REQUEST FOR CONTINUATION OF SUBGRANT NO. <u>DS-205-A</u>			
3. APPLICANT	NAME OF ORGANIZATION Administrative Office of Pennsylvania Courts			
	STREET ADDRESS 317 Three Penn Center Plaza			
	CITY Philadelphia	COUNTY Philadelphia	ZIP CODE 19102	
4. TYPE OF ORGANIZATION	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> STATE <input type="checkbox"/> COUNTY <input type="checkbox"/> CITY <input type="checkbox"/> TOWNSHIP <input type="checkbox"/> BOROUGH <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY): <input type="checkbox"/> COMBINATION OF UNITS (SPECIFY):			
5. PROJECT DIRECTOR	NAME A. Evans Kephart		TITLE Court Administrator of Pennsylvania	
	AGENCY Administrative Office of Pennsylvania Courts			
	ADDRESS 317 Three Penn Center Plaza, Phila., Pa. 19102		TELEPHONE NUMBER 567-3071	
6. PROJECT FINANCIAL OFFICER	NAME Ruth S. Allen		TITLE Comptroller	
	AGENCY Auditor General's Office			
	ADDRESS 230 Finance Building, Harrisburg, Pa. 17120		TELEPHONE NUMBER 787-3636	
7. BRIEF SUMMARY OF PROJECT	To provide a three-day concentrated session of lectures, discussions, etc., dealing with recent developments in the law for judges of the trial courts of general jurisdiction. An additional day will be devoted to matters related to juvenile court problems. The Conference would last from July 29 through August 2, 1973.			
8. DURATION OF PROJECT	FROM	TO	TOTAL MONTHS OF PROJECT	
	May 1973	December 1973	Seven	
9. STATE SPECIFICALLY THE SOURCE FROM WHICH YOU WILL OBTAIN THE REQUIRED APPLICANTS CONTRIBUTION TOWARD THE PROJECT:	Salaries of judges while attending the Conference. Judges will be giving their time in kind, estimated conservatively at a minimum of \$100 per day.			
10. ARE YOU PRESENTLY RECEIVING OR HAVE YOU APPLIED FOR OR DO YOU INTEND TO APPLY FOR FUNDS FROM ANY OTHER SOURCE WITH WHICH TO FINANCE THIS PROJECT? DESCRIBE THE SOURCE AND STATE THE AMOUNT:	No.			
10a. DO YOU INTEND TO APPLY FOR CONTINUATION FUNDING FOR THIS PROJECT FROM THE GOVERNOR'S OFFICE JUSTICE COMMISSION?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO			
FOR A RELATED FOLLOW-UP PROJECT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO			
IF YES GIVE ANTICIPATED DATE OF SUBGRANT APPLICATION:	Jan. 1974    AMOUNT \$35,000			

APPLICATION FOR SUBGRANT

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11. BUDGET DETAIL		ACCOUNT CODE				
DEPARTMENT	PROGRAM	FUND	DEPT.	BOARD	YEAR	LED. ORG. COST STR.
BUDGET CATEGORIES	MATCHING FUNDS		FEDERAL FUNDS REQUESTED	TOTAL FUNDS REQUIRED		
	STATE BUY-IN	APPLICANT'S CONTRIBUTION				
100 - SALARIES - NEW PERSONNEL						
110 - SALARIES ASSIGNED AND/OR UPGRADED						
120 - SALARIES TRAINING						
130 - SALARIES PERSONNEL - CONTINUATION FUNDING		\$37,500.00	--			\$37,500.00
140 - ALL EMPLOYEE BENEFITS		5,500.00	--			5,500.00
309 - CONTRACTED CONSULTANT SERVICES					1975.00	\$2,000.00
310 - EVALUATION						1,500.00
335 - TRAVEL						35,464.08
410 - MOTOR VEHICLES						
420 - OFFICE EQUIPMENT						
430 - RADIO COMMUNICATIONS EQUIPMENT						
440 - FURNITURE AND FURNISHING'S						
300 - INDIRECT COSTS						
301 - TRAINING FEES AND REGISTRATION						
303 - DATA PROCESSING SERVICE AND RENTAL						
320 - PRINTING					1,770.00	1,770.00
330 - POSTAGE					200.00	200.00
332 - TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH					250.00	250.00
340 - UTILITIES AND FUEL (EXCEPT MOTOR VEHICLE)						
360 - MOTORIZED EQUIPMENT - SUPPLIES AND REPAIRS						
366 - MAINTENANCE SERVICE						
370 - RENT OF REAL ESTATE						
375 - RENT OF EQUIPMENT (OTHER)						
383 - FOOD						
385 - OFFICE SUPPLIES						
386 - EDUCATIONAL SUPPLIES						
390 - MAINTENANCE - MATERIALS AND SUPPLIES					200.00	200.00
399 - OTHER SERVICES AND SUPPLIES						
450 - LAND ACQUISITION						
460 - CONSTRUCTION - BUILDINGS/STRUCTURES						
470 - BUILDING PURCHASE						
480 - RENOVATIONS AND MODIFICATIONS						
800 - APPLICANTS IN-CASH CONTRIBUTION					41,384.08	
<b>TOTAL BUDGET</b>		\$43,000.00			\$41,384.08	\$84,384.08

PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL MATCH AS RELATED TO PROJECT TOTAL (%)							
DRAW DOWN MONEY NEEDED PER QUARTER	FUNDS		1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th
	FEDERAL		\$41,384.08				
	STATE BUY-IN						

2. BUDGET NARRATIVE - DEFINE ITEMS IN BUDGET DETAIL BY EACH CATEGORY NUMBER IN ITEM 11. NUMBER SUBSEQUENT PAGES CONSECUTIVELY i.e. APPLICATION PAGES 3a, 3b, 3c, etc.

**130 - Salaries - Continuation Funding**  
 Minimum of 125 judges at daily average salary of \$100 for minimum of 3 days (not included are salaries of staff personnel of the Administrative Office of Pennsylvania Courts) **\$37,500.00**

**140 - All Employee Benefits**  
 14.8% of \$37,500 **5,500.00** **\$43,000.00**

**309 - Contracted Consultant Services**  
 Speakers, lecturers, panelists and typists  
 5 @ \$150 x 1 day = \$750.00  
 5 @ \$100 x 1 day = 500.00  
 3 @ \$ 50 x 5 days = 750.00 **\$2,000.00**

**310 - Evaluation - Estimated** **1,500.00**

**320 - Printing** **1,050.00**  
 Books and pamphlets @ \$3.50 x 300 judges -  
 (includes judges not attending Conference)  
 Flyers and announcements - 40¢ x 300 judges = 120.00  
 Programs for Conference - 50¢ x 400 = 200.00  
 Miscellaneous Xeroxing and mimeographing of letters, speeches and materials **400.00**

**330 - Postage** **200.00**  
 Flyers, invitations, reservations, study material and correspondence

**332 - Telephone and Telegraph Communications (estimated)** **250.00**

**335 - Travel**  
 125 trial court judges, 50 juvenile court judges, 10 lecturers, 8 staff = 193 persons  
 Lodging and meals daily \$32.00  
 plus 15% gratuity 4.80  
 plus 6% sales tax 1.92 **\$38.72 daily rate**  
 193 persons x 3 days x \$38.72 = **22,418.88**  
 1 additional day for juvenile judges (50) and staff (10)  
 60 persons x \$38.72 = **2,323.20**  
 Average 400 miles @ 12¢ \$48.00  
 Average tolls \$3.00 x 2 (return) 6.00 **\$54.00**  
 193 persons x \$54.00 = **10,422.00**  
 Preliminary planning and travel for staff **300.00**

**390 - Maintenance - Materials and Supplies** **200.00**  
 Electronic equipment for reproduction

**Total Federal Funds Requested** **\$41,384.08**  
**Total Applicant's Contribution** **43,000.00**  
**Total Project** **\$84,384.08**

## APPLICATION FOR SUBGRANT

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13. PROJECT DESCRIPTION - PLEASE STATE CLEARLY AND IN DETAIL WITHIN FIVE PAGES IF POSSIBLE, PRECISELY WHAT WILL BE DONE, WHO WILL BE INVOLVED AND WHAT IS EXPECTED TO RESULT. USE THE FOLLOWING MAJOR HEADINGS:

- I. PROBLEM
- II. RESULTS ANTICIPATED
- III. PROJECT ACTIVITIES AND TIME TABLE
- IV. RESOURCES TO BE USED
- V. EVALUATION PLAN

NUMBER SUBSEQUENT PAGES CONSECUTIVELY, i.e., APPLICATION PAGE 4a, 4b, etc.

### I. Problem

Under the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, the judicial power of the state is vested in a unified judicial system consisting of all of the Appellate Courts, the Court of General Trial Jurisdiction and the Courts of Initial Jurisdiction. There are presently 285 authorized judges of the Courts of Common Pleas in Pennsylvania. These judges are located in 59 Judicial Districts and rarely have an opportunity to discuss their mutual problems concerning the judicial system.

The majority of these judges are members of the Pennsylvania Conference of State Trial Judges. The Constitution of the Pennsylvania Conference of State Trial Judges states that: "The object of the Conference is to promote the interests of justice throughout the Commonwealth by gathering, studying and disseminating to its members information of interest to the Judiciary; by presenting and conducting programs at meetings attended by persons interested in the law and its procedure . . . "

There is no provision under the present law of Pennsylvania to reimburse the trial judges for their expenses in connection with attending conferences of this nature. It is imperative that such conferences be well attended so that there may be a full discussion as to worthwhile projects designed to improve the administration of the law.

### II. Results Anticipated

The Annual Conference will provide a forum for the mutual exchange

and analysis of information. We anticipate that approximately 175 judges of the courts of common pleas, including 50 juvenile court judges, will attend this Conference. Details of the program are still in the planning stages, but undoubtedly will include analysis of the new Crimes Code in Pennsylvania. Judges will be supplied with pamphlets and other printed material explaining in detail the contemplated changes in the Code. An opportunity will be provided at the end of each lecture or discussion for questions and answers.

### III. Project Activities and Timetable

The methods to be employed in orienting the judges with the proposed changes will be by lecture and discussion in conjunction with printed pamphlets. In addition, mimeographed and Xeroxed materials will be distributed in connection with individual lectures. Lecturers and judges who have expertise in their fields will lecture on subject matters selected by the committee and designed to improve the administration of the judicial system. Materials will be sent to those trial judges who are unable to attend the Conference.

### IV. Resources to Be Used

Judges and lawyers who have particular expertise in the subject matters to be used will be called upon to lecture and discuss specific topics. The Administrative Office of Pennsylvania Courts will handle the detailed planning and the physical arrangements in connection with the project. This office has previous experience in the planning and conducting of judicial seminars.

The salaries of the personnel of this office have not been included as a part of the "soft match" in this application.

The physical facilities to be used for the Conference will be the Bedford Springs Hotel, at Bedford, Pennsylvania, which has served as the site of previous educational conferences and has excellent accommodations. Several hotels in the state were contacted with respect to their accommodations and rates. The package rate quoted by Bedford Springs Hotel is comparable to - and in most instances lower than - other quotations. The quotation is \$32 per day, single rate, including room and meals. No additional charges will be made for any conference rooms or special facilities.

#### V. Evaluation Plan

Each judge attending the Conference will be asked for his individual analysis both as to subject matter and nature of presentation. Obviously, the final evaluation can only be reflected through the techniques which are learned at this Conference, resulting in greater efficiency in the administration of criminal justice.

#### STANDARD SUBGRANT CONDITIONS

APPLICANT UNDERSTANDS AND AGREES THAT ANY SUBGRANT RECEIVED AS A RESULT OF THIS APPLICATION SHOULD BE SUBJECT TO AND INCORPORATE THE FOLLOWING SUBGRANT CONDITIONS:

- 1) Reports - The subgrantee shall submit, at such time and in such form as may be prescribed, such reports as the G.J.C. may reasonably require, including financial reports, progress reports and evaluation reports.
- 2) Copyrights and Rights in Data. Where activities supported by this subgrant produce original computer programs, writing, sound recording, pictorial reproductions, drawings, or other graphical representation and works of any similar nature (the term "computer programs" includes executable computer programs and supporting data in any form), the G.J.C. and LEAA have the right to use, duplicate and disclose same in whole or part in any manner for any purpose whatsoever and have others do so. If the material is copyrightable, the subgrantee may copyright such, provided that the G.J.C. and LEAA reserve a royalty-free non-exclusive and irrevocable license to reproduce, publish, and use such materials, in whole or in part and to authorize others to do so. The subgrantee shall include provisions appropriate to effectuate the purposes of this condition in all contracts of employment, consultant's agreements or other contracts.
- 3) Patents. If any discovery or invention arises or is developed in the course of or as a result of work performed under this subgrant, the subgrantee shall refer the discovery or invention to the G.J.C. The subgrantee hereby agrees that determinations of rights to inventions made under this subgrant shall be made by the Administrator of LEAA or his duly authorized representative, who shall have the sole and exclusive powers to determine whether or not and where a patent application should be filed and to determine the disposition of all rights in such inventions, including title to and license rights under any patent which may issue thereon. The determination of the administrator or his duly authorized representative, shall be accepted as final. In addition, the subgrantee hereby agrees and otherwise recognizes that the G.J.C. and LEAA shall acquire at least an irrevocable non-exclusive royalty-free license to practice and have practiced throughout the world for governmental purposes any invention made in the course of or under this subgrant. The subgrantee shall include provisions appropriate to effectuate the purposes of this condition in all contracts of employment, consultant's agreements or other contracts.
- 4) Discrimination Prohibited. No person shall, on the grounds of race, creed color or national origin, be excluded from participation in, be refused the benefits of, or be otherwise subjected to discrimination under subgrants awarded pursuant to Public Law 90-351, as amended, or any project, program or activity supported by this subgrant. The subgrantee must comply with the provisions and requirements of Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and regulations issued by the U.S. Department of Justice and the LEAA thereunder as a condition of award of Federal funds and continued subgrantee support. The subgrantee further must comply with the U.S. Department equal employment opportunity regulation in Federally assisted programs, to the end that discrimination in employment practices of law enforcement assistance agencies, and other agencies or offices administering, conducting or participating in any program or activity receiving Federal financial assistance, on the grounds of race, color, creed, sex or national origin, be eliminated. This subgrant condition shall be interpreted not to require the imposition in subgrant-supported projects of any percentage ratio, quota system or other programs to achieve racial balance or eliminate racial imbalance in a law enforcement agency. The U.S. and the G.J.C. shall reserve the right to seek judicial enforcement of this condition. Provided, that the subgrantee shall also comply with all state laws prohibiting discrimination on the basis of race, creed, color, nation origin sex, or age and hereby consents to jurisdiction by the Pennsylvania Human Relations Commission to determine violations of such laws and to require affirmative action Programs, where appropriate. Failure of a subgrantee to establish and conform to any affirmative action plan required by the Pennsylvania Human Relations Commission may result in termination of subgrants and ineligibility of a subgrantee to receive additional funding from the G.J.C. until such affirmative action plan is approved by the Pennsylvania Human Relations Commission and complied with by the subgrantee.
- 5) Allowable Costs. The allowability of charges made to funds subgranted by the G.J.C. shall be determined in accordance with the general principles of allowability and standards for selected cost items set forth in the Office of Management and Budget Circular No. A-87 entitled Principles for Determining Cost Applicable to Grants and Contracts with State and Local Government and interpreted and amplified in the LEAA Financial Guide, as amended.
- 6) Expenses Not Allowable. Subgrant funds shall not be expended for: (a) items that are not part of the approved project budget or that are not separately approved by the G.J.C.; (b) purchase of land; (c) dues to organizations or federations; (d) entertainment. This list is not exclusive. See subgrant condition number 5 above.
- 7) Fiscal Regulations. The fiscal administration of grants shall be subject to such further rules, regulations, and policies concerning accounting and records payment of funds, cost allowability, submission of financial reports, etc. as may be prescribed by the G.J.C. consistent with the purposes and authorizations of Public Law 90-351, as amended by Public Law 91-644 including those set forth in the LEAA Financial Guide, as amended.
- 8) Recording and Documentation of Receipts and Expenditures. Accounting procedures must provide for accurate and timely recording of receipt of funds by source, of expenditures made from such funds, and of unexpended balances. Controls must be established which are adequate to insure that expenditures charged to subgrant activities are for allowable purposes and that documentation is readily available to verify that the charges are accurate.

GOVERNOR'S JUSTICE COMMISSION  
APPLICATION FOR SUBGRANT

Page 5a

SUBGRANT NO. - FOR G.J.C. USE

- 9) Maintenance of Records. All required records shall be retained in Pennsylvania for a period of three years after completion of a project or until all audit findings have been resolved, whichever is sooner.
- 10) Inspection and Audit. The G.J.C., The Auditor General of Pennsylvania, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, and the Comptroller of the United States or any of their duly authorized representatives, shall have access for the purpose of audit and examination to any books, documents, papers and records of the subgrantee or its contractor as provided by Section 521 of Public Law 90-351.
- 11) Utilization and Payment of Funds. Funds awarded are to be expended only for purposes and activities covered by subgrantees' approved project plan and budget.
- 12) Written Approval of Changes. Subgrantee shall obtain prior written approval from G.J.C. for project changes. These include: (a) changes in project activities, designs, or research plans set forth in the approved application; (b) changes in the project director or key professional personnel identified in the approved application; and (c) changes in the approved project budget.
- 13) Project Income. All interest or other income earned by the subgrantee through the use of subgrant funds or as a result of conducting the subgrant project (sale of publications, registration fees, service charges on fees, etc.) must be accounted for. Interest on subgrant funds must be returned to G.J.C. by check payable to "Governor's Justice Commission" and other income shall be applied to project purposes or in reduction of projects costs.
- 14) Title to Property. Title to property acquired in whole or in part with subgrant funds in accord with approved budgets shall vest in the subgrantee so long as it is being used for purposes authorized by P.L. 90-351, as amended. Discontinuance of authorized use of such property shall subject it to divestment at the option of the G.J.C. or LEAA (to the extent of G.J.C. contribution toward the purchase thereof) at any time upon written notice by the G.J.C. Subgrantee shall exercise due care in the use, maintenance, protection and preservation of such property during the period of project use.
- 15) Third Party Participation. No contract or agreement may be entered into by the subgrantee for execution of project activities or provision of services to a subgrant project (other than purchase of supplies or standard commercial or maintenance services) that is not approved in advance by G.J.C. Any such Arrangements shall provide that the subgrantee will retain ultimate responsibility for the subgrant project, and that the contractor shall be bound by these listed subgrant conditions and any other requirements applicable to the subgrantee in the conduct of the project.
- 16) Obligation of Subgrant Funds. Subgrant funds may not, without advance written approval by G.J.C., be obligated prior to the effective date or following the termination date of the approved subgrant period. Substantial program implementation is required within 60 days of the date specified in the award letter. Failure to achieve such program status within such time limit may result in termination of the subgrant. Obligations outstanding as of the termination date shall be liquidated within 90 days. Such obligations must be related to goods or services provided and utilized within the subgrant period and for approved project costs.
- 17) Assumption of Costs. Subgrantee agrees to assume the costs of the project after the period of subgrant assistance ends. Nevertheless, the G.J.C., where appropriate, may consider continuation funding of the project provided the subgrantee demonstrates its intent to ultimately assume its complete costs.
- 18) Supplantation. Subgrantee agrees not to use herein granted funds to supplant local funds but to use such funds to augment the full local funds budgeted for criminal justice.
- 19) Timing of contributions. The full subgrantee matching share must be contributed no later than the date at which all of the subgrant funds have been expended.
- 20) Reporting Criminal Justice Statistics. When required, the subgrantee shall provide statistical information as requested by the Attorney General of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania or his duly authorized agent, thereby complying with Act 188 of 1969, known as the Uniform Criminal Statistics Law.
- 21) Purchases. When required by applicable state statutes, government applicants shall purchase services, materials and equipment from the lowest bidder, after advertising for bids.
- 22) Termination of Aid. This subgrant may be terminated or fund payments discontinued by the G.J.C. where it finds a substantial failure to comply with the subgrant conditions or G.J.C. regulations in accordance with procedures set forth in Section 510 and 511 of P.L. 90-351, as amended by P.L. 91-644.
- 23) Criminal Penalties. Notice is hereby given the Federal law provides: "Whoever embezzles, willfully misapplies, steals, or obtains by fraud any funds, assets or property which are the subject of a grant or contract or other form of assistance pursuant to this title (P.L. 90-351, as amended by P.L. 91-644), whether received directly or indirectly from the [L.E.A.A.] Administration, shall be fined not more than \$10,000 or imprisoned for not more than five years or both. Whoever knowingly and willfully falsifies, conceals or covers up by trick, scheme, or device, any material fact in any records required to be maintained pursuant to this title, shall be subject to prosecution under the provisions of Section 1001 of Title 18, United States Code. Any law enforcement program or project underwritten, in whole or in part, by any grant, or contract or other form of assistance pursuant to this title, whether received directly or indirectly from the [Law Enforcement Assistance] Administration, shall be subject to the provisions of Section 371 of Title 18, United States Code."

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- 24) Release of Information. All records, papers and other documents kept by subgrantees or their contractors, relating to receipt and disposition of subgrant funds shall be available for inspection by the public under the terms and conditions of the Federal Freedom of Information Act (5 U.S.C. 522).
- 25) Information Systems. In respect to programs related to Criminal Justice Information Systems, the subgrantee agrees to insure that adequate provisions are made for system security, the protection of individual privacy and the insurance of the integrity and accuracy of data collection. The subgrantee further agrees:
  - a. That all computer software produced under this subgrant will be made available to the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration for transfer to authorized users in the criminal justice community without cost other than that directly associated with the transfer. Systems will be documented in sufficient detail to enable a competent data-processing staff to adapt the system, or portions thereof, to usage on a computer of similar size and configuration, of any manufacturer.
  - b. To provide a complete copy of documentation to the cognizant Federal Regional Office, upon request, and a complete copy to the Systems Development Division, Office of Criminal Justice Assistance, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. Documentation will include, but not be limited to System description, operating instructions, User Instructions, Program Maintenance Instructions, input forms, file descriptions, report formats, program listings and flow charts for the system and programs.
  - c. That whenever possible all application programs will be written in ANS COBOL in order that they may be transferred readily to another authorized user. Where the nature of the task requires a scientific programming language, ANS FORTRAN should be used.
  - d. To avail himself, to the maximum extent practicable, of computer software already produced and available without charge. To insure that reasonable effort is extended in this area, LEAA publications and Federal Regional Systems Specialists should be consulted.
- 26) Clean Air Act Violations. In accord with the provisions of the Clean Air Act, 42 U.S.C. 1857 et. seq., as amended by P.L. 91-604; and the President's Executive Order 11602, subgrants or contracts will not be made to parties convicted of any offense under the Clean Air Act.
- 27) Relocation Provisions. The subgrantee shall assure to the G.J.C. that any program under which financial assistance must be used to pay all or part of the cost of any program or project which will result in displacement of any person shall provide that:
  - a. Fair and reasonable relocation payments and assistance shall be provided to or for displaced persons as are required in such regulations as are issued by the U.S. Attorney General.
  - b. Relocation or assistance programs shall be provided for such persons in accordance with such regulations issued by the U.S. Attorney General.
  - c. Within a reasonable period of time prior to displacement, decent, safe and satisfactory replacement must be available to the displaced person in accordance with such regulations as issued by the U.S. Attorney General.

*For amplification of the Relocation Provisions see LEAA Guideline Manual M 4100.1, pages 28-30 and LEAA Guideline 4061.1.*
- 28) Environmental Impact. Any application for subgrants, subcontracts, etc. involving: (i) the construction, purchase or alteration of facilities; (ii) the implementation of programs involving the use of herbicides and pesticides; (iii) other actions determined by the LEAA Regional Administrators to possibly have a significant effect on the quality of the environment, must include either a detailed environmental analysis as required by Section 102(2)(c) of the National Environmental Policy Act or a substantiated declaration that the proposed action will not have a significant impact on the environment. Before accepting a negative declaration LEAA Regional Administrators shall review the subgrant application and verify that an environmental statement is not necessary. (See LEAA Guideline Manual M4100.1 pages 21-26).
- 29) Use of Airplanes and Helicopters. Airplanes and helicopters purchased in whole or in part with subgrant funds must be used for the purposes stated in the application and may not be used for non-law enforcement purposes by State and local officials.
- 30) Education Support. No person shall, on the basis of sex, be excluded from participation in, be denied the benefits of, or be subjected to discrimination under any education program or activity receiving G.J.C. financial assistance with the exception of the qualifications set forth in Title IX, Section 901(a) of Public Law 92-312 (86 Stat. 373).

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SUBGRANT NO. - FOR G.J.C. USE

- 31) Evaluation. The subgrantee understands and agrees that an evaluation of this project may be required by the Governor's Justice Commission, with such evaluation being funded from the project budget. The Governor's Justice Commission reserves the right to select the individual or organization contracted to conduct such evaluation activities.
- 32) Conditions Applicable to Large Construction Program Grants. Funds for construction of facilities which require letting a contract amounting to \$100,000 or more to a private company or individual require a bid guarantee equivalent to 5 percent of the bid price, a performance bond on the part of the contractor for 100 percent of the contract price and a payment bond on the part of the contractor for 100 percent of the contract price.
- 33) Conditions Applicable to all construction and Renovation Programs. Funds for facilities construction or renovation, regardless of size require that architectural and other needed professional services shall be obtained upon the basis and consideration of professional competence to deliver the required services. Contractual fee obligations for such services shall be in accordance with the prevailing suggested schedules of recognized professional organizations.
- 34) Construction Contracts. The applicant hereby agrees that it will incorporate or cause to be incorporated into any contract for construction work, or modification thereof, as defined in the regulations of the U.S. Secretary of Labor at 41 CFR Chapter 60, which is paid for in whole or in part with funds obtained from the Federal government or borrowed on the credit of the Federal government pursuant to a grant, contract, loan, insurance, or guarantee, or undertaken pursuant to any Federal program involving such grant, contract, loan, insurance, or guarantee, the following equal employment opportunity clause:

During the performance of a contract, the contractor agrees as follows:

- a. The contractor will not discriminate against any employee or applicant for employment because of race, color, religion, sex, or national origin. The contractor will take affirmative action to ensure that applicants are employed and that employees are treated during employment without regard to their race color, religion, sex, or national origin. Such action shall include, but not be limited to the following: Employment, upgrading, demotion, or transfer, recruitment or recruitment advertising, layoff or termination, rates of pay or other forms of compensation, and selection for training, including apprenticeship. The contractor agrees to post in conspicuous places, available to employees and applicants for employment, notices to be provided setting forth the provisions of the nondiscrimination clause.
- b. The contractor will, in all solicitation or advertisements for employees placed by or on behalf of the contractor, state that all qualified applicants will receive consideration for employment without regard to race, color, religion, sex, or national origin.
- c. The contractor will send to each labor union or representative of workers with which he has a collective bargaining agreement or other contract or understanding, a notice to be provided advising the said labor union or workers' representatives or the contractor's commitments under this section, and shall post copies of the notice in conspicuous places available to employees and applicants for employment.
- d. The contractor will comply with all provisions for Executive Order 11246 of September 24, 1965, and of the rules, regulations, and relevant orders of the Secretary of Labor.
- e. The contractor will furnish all information and reports required by Executive Order 11246 of September 24, 1965, and by rules, regulations, and orders of the Secretary of Labor, or pursuant thereto, and will permit access to his books, records, and accounts by the administering agency and the Secretary of Labor for purposes of investigation to ascertain compliance with such rules, regulations, and orders.
- f. In the event of the contractor's noncompliance with the nondiscrimination clauses of this contract or with any of the said rules, regulations, or orders this contract may be canceled, terminated, or suspended in whole or in part and the contractor may be declared ineligible for further Government contracts or Federally assisted construction contracts in accordance with procedures authorized in Executive Order 11246 of September 24, 1965, and such other sanctions may be imposed and remedies invoked as provided in Executive Order 11246 of September 24, 1965 or by rule, regulation, or order of the Secretary of Labor, or as otherwise provided by law.
- g. The contractor will include the portion of the sentence immediately preceding paragraph (a) and the provisions of paragraphs (a) through (g) in every subcontract or purchase order unless exempted by rules, regulations, or orders of the Secretary of Labor issued pursuant to Section 204 of Executive Order 11246 of September 24, 1965, so that such provisions will be binding upon each subcontractor or vendor. The contractor will take such action with respect to any subcontract or purchase order as the administering agency may direct as a means of enforcing such provisions, including sanctions for noncompliance: Provided, however, that in the event a contractor becomes involved in, or is threatened with, litigation with a subcontractor or vendor as a result of such direction by the administering agency, the contractor may request the United States to enter into such litigation to protect the interests of the United States.

The applicant further agrees that it will be bound by the above equal opportunity clause with respect to its own employment practices when it participates in Federally assisted construction work: Provided, that if the applicant so participating is a State or local government the above equal employment opportunity clause is not applicable to any agency, instrumentality or subdivision of such government which does not participate in work on or under the contract.

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SUBGRANT NO. - FOR G.J.C. USE

The applicant agrees that it will assist and cooperate actively with the administering agency and the Secretary of Labor in obtaining the compliance of contractors and subcontractors with the equal employment opportunity clause and the rules, regulations, and relevant orders of the Secretary of Labor, that it will furnish the administering agency and the Secretary of Labor such information as they may require for the supervision of such compliance, and that it will otherwise assist the administering agency in the discharge of the agency's primary responsibility for securing compliance.

The applicant further agrees that it will refrain from entering into any contract or contract modification subject to Executive Order 11246 of September 24, 1965, with a contractor debarred from or who has not demonstrated eligibility for, Government contracts and Federally assisted construction contractors pursuant to the Executive Order and will carry out such sanctions and penalties for violation of the equal employment opportunity clause as may be imposed upon contractors and subcontractors by the administering agency or the Secretary of Labor pursuant to Part II, Subpart D of the Executive Order. In addition, the applicant agrees that if it fails or refuses to comply with these undertakings, the administering agency may take any or all of the following actions: cancel, terminate, or suspend in whole or in part this grant (contract, loan, insurance, guarantee); refrain from extending any further assistance to the applicant under the program with respect to which the failure or refund occurred until satisfactory assurance of future compliance has been received from such applicant; and refer the case to the Department of Justice for appropriate legal proceedings.

- 35) Applicability. By appropriate language incorporated in each contract, subcontract, or other documents under which funds are to be disbursed, the subgrantee shall assure that these standard conditions and where applicable, Part E special conditions, apply to all recipients of assistance.

The enumeration of these standard subgrant conditions and where applicable, the following special conditions for recipients of Part E funds, shall not relieve the subgrantee from complying with all other federal, state, or local requirements no matter wherein contained.

Special Conditions for Recipients of Part E Funds:

- 36) Control of Funds and Title to Property. The title and control of Part E funds and title to property may not be transferred to private agencies, profit-making or otherwise, even though these may be utilized in the implementation of Part E efforts including the purchase of services and Part E funds and property will not be diverted to other than correctional uses.
- 37) Personnel and Program Standards. The subgrantee assures to the G.J.C. that personnel standards and programs of the institution and facilities reflect advanced practices.
- 38) Building Access for Physically Handicapped. Any building construction funded for which there is an intended use that will require that such building or facility be accessible to the public or may result in the employment or residence therein of physically handicapped persons must be so constructed as to assure that physically handicapped persons will have ready access to, and use of such buildings.

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APPLICATION FOR SUBGRANT



TEMPLE UNIVERSITY
SCHOOL OF LAW
PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA 19122

OFFICE OF THE DEAN

March 27, 1974

15. IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the parties hereto have caused this Subgrant Application to be executed, attested, and ensealed by their proper officials, pursuant to due and legal action authorizing the same to be done.

Administrative Office of Pennsylvania Courts

Name of Public Body or Organization

February 26, 1973

SIGNATURE

BY /s/

A. Evans Kephart

TITLE OF ATTESTING OFFICER

TITLE Court Administrator of Pennsylvania

(SEAL)

BY

TITLE

BY

TITLE

APPROVED:

SOLICITOR

CONTROLLER, WHERE APPLICABLE

APPROVALS

Table with 4 rows and 2 columns. Row 1: 16. I certify that a Grant Award has been received from the Federal government, U. S. Department of Justice, LEAA, to pay the herein stated amount during the Fiscal Year. | COMPTRROLLER, DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE | DATE. Row 2: 17. EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR, GOVERNOR'S JUSTICE COMMISSION | | DATE. Row 3: 18. CHAIRMAN, GOVERNOR'S JUSTICE COMMISSION | | DATE. Row 4: 19. APPROVED AS TO FORM AND MANNER OF EXECUTION | | DATE. BY \_\_\_\_\_ DEPUTY ATTORNEY GENERAL

Mr. Gerald Croan
Evaluation Management Unit
Governor's Justice Commission
P. O. Box 1167
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

Re: DS-344-73 Final Report: Evaluation of the
1973 Annual Meeting of the Pennsylvania Conference
of State Trial Judges

Dear Mr. Croan:

Enclosed herewith is Appendix I of the Bedford Springs
Final Report. Please place it where it belongs immediately after
page 35 of the text which you should have already received.

Sincerely,

[Handwritten Signature]

Peter J. Liacouras
Dean

PJL:mcn
enc.

QUESTIONNAIRE FOR THE 1973 ANNUAL MEETING  
OF THE PENNSYLVANIA CONFERENCE OF STATE TRIAL JUDGES

Please answer the following questions as fully as practicable:

1. Was this conference, taken as a whole, helpful to you professionally?  
 (Positive responses - 120) \_\_\_\_\_  
 (Negative responses - D) \_\_\_\_\_

2. Did the curriculum meet your expectations? Yes 96 No 11  
 Please explain your answer. \_\_\_\_\_

3. Which curriculum areas would you estimate are the most valuable to you?  
 (For responses: refer to the question number following each program.)

<u>General:</u>	<u>Juvenile:</u>	
Judicial Supervision of Court- Related Personnel	Q.29	An Analysis of the New Juvenile Court Act Q.36
New Pennsylvania Crimes Code	Q.30	Ramifications of the New Juvenile Court Act Q.37
Judicial Inquiry and Review Board	Q.31	Court
Sentencing in Pennsylvania		Care of the Delinquent Child Q.38
Corrections and Prison Furloughs	Q.32	Volunteers and Other Alternatives to Commitment Q.40
Prompt Trial and Disposition of Cases	Q.33	Juvenile Court in Pennsylvania Q.41
Recent Developments in the Law	Q.34	
Proposed Legislation on Parole	Q.32	
ABA Committee Report on Standards for the Administration of Criminal Justice	Q.35	

Orphan's Court:

Probate, Estates and Fiduciaries Code	Q.42
Significant Recent Opinions	Q.43
Compensation - Fiduciaries and Attorneys	Q.44
Discussion on Submitted Questions	Q.45

4. Which curriculum areas (see listing above) would you estimate are the least valuable to you? See Appendix II, p. iii.

This questionnaire has been designed as part of an effort to evaluate the Annual Meeting of the Conference of the State Trial Judges. We know how valuable your time is. You should also know how much we value your judgment. We would appreciate your cooperation in completing the attached questionnaire. We expect to use the responses to insure an even finer conference in future years. Please do not sign your name to the questionnaire; the results of this inquiry will remain strictly confidential.

The Evaluation Team

Questions 5-12 relate to the quality of the arrangements for the conference. Please check the appropriate block.

	Poor	Fair	Good	Very Good	Excellent
5. Living accommodations	1	12	49	37	16
6. Meeting accommodations (e.g., sound, room size, visibility, ventilation)	0	11	40	48	16
7. Food	13	26	41	29	2
8. Length of conference	1	2	43	43	22
9. Location (including transportation)	4	6	26	36	40
10. Time of year: convenience	2	3	23	43	41
11. Daily schedule	3	6	40	39	24
12. Social and recreational provisions	2	9	29	41	24

13. From what source did you learn of this conference? State Ct. Administrator - 27; Conference - 62; Executive Committee - 7; Mail - 7; President Judge - 2; Verbally - 1.

14. What was the major inducement in your decision to attend this conference (e.g., facilities, opportunity to bring spouse, substantive program, golf tournament, opportunity to exchange perspectives with other judges, etc.)?  
Facilities - 5; Spouse - 9; Substantive program - 63; Exchange - 80;  
Past Conferences - 4; All - 4.

15. Would you prefer to have shorter lunch periods without substantive content?  
 Yes 35 No 74

16. Would you prefer to lengthen the conference to four days and confine the educational sessions to the morning? Yes 48 No 67

17. Would you prefer to shorten the conference by scheduling only substantive activities? Yes 9 No 101

# CONTINUED

# 1 OF 2

The conference sought to stress certain skills and techniques of interest and value to Pennsylvania judges.

Did the conference program, taken as a whole, adequately address itself to the kinds of problems that you encounter or expect to encounter in your judicial capacity? Yes 93 No 13

Please explain your answer. There was a feeling expressed by several Judges that the program was too heavily weighted toward the criminal area - but they understood this was because of LEAA funding.

Were the particular skills or techniques stressed at the conference those which you consider to be of continuing importance?

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Negative					Neutral			Positive		

Responses: (1                      7   5   18   45   15   15)

List those skills or techniques covered during the conference which you think will be the most helpful.

See Appendix II, p. i.

List those skills or techniques which you think received inadequate coverage.

See Appendix II, p. iv.

List those skills or techniques which you think received adequate coverage.

See Appendix II, p. i.

Has the conference assisted you in recognizing and coping with new or emerging issues? Yes 89 No 17

Please explain your answer. See Appendix II, p. i.

The conference sought to present a broad spectrum of useful information to judges with varying experiences. This objective includes both substantive coverage and the opportunity to exchange perspectives among the participants.

To what extent did the conference build on and relate to your previous experience?

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Negative					Neutral			Positive		

Responses: ( 1   1                      4   11   17   58   19   18)

The following items pertain to the substantive programs presented during the conference. Please rate the areas covered by circling the appropriate number and explaining each answer in the space provided. Each topic area will list two items to consider: content and presentation.

Items 29-35 are to be rated by those attending the general sessions.

Items 36-41 are to be rated by those attending the juvenile sessions.

Items 42-45 are to be rated by those attending the Orphans Court sessions.

Items 46-47 are to be completed by all participants.

29. Report on Judicial Supervision of Court Related Personnel.

Responses:	(2	2	1	4	10	14	13	16	11)		
Content:	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Negative					Neutral			Positive		
Presentation:	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Negative					Neutral			Positive		
Responses:	(2		1	1	8	5	15	19	9	15)	
Comments:	<u></u>										

30. Panel on the New Pennsylvania Crimes Code.

Responses:	(2	3	2	2	3	16	10	15	25	14	15)
Content:	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Negative					Neutral			Positive		
Presentation:	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Negative					Neutral			Positive		
Responses:	(2	1		4	1	16	10	13	27	16	16)
Comments:	<u>Repeat of past years - 4; Not enough time - 11.</u>										

31. Judicial Inquiry and Review Board.

Responses:	(1	2		1	2	7	14	20	22	23	16)
Content:	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Negative					Neutral			Positive		
Presentation:	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Negative					Neutral			Positive		
Responses:	(1	1		1	2	6	14	12	23	25	16)
Comments:	<u>Needs more statistical data - 1; Needs less time - 3</u>										

32. Panel on Corrections and Prison Furloughs.

Responses:	(3	11	6	8	31	28	16)				
Content:	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Negative					Neutral			Positive		
Presentation:	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Negative					Neutral			Positive		
Responses:	(2	11	10	8	26	29	14)				
Comments:	<u>Objections to presence of prisoners - 2; considered unnecessary subject - 12; too one-sided - 3; showed different perspectives of corrections - 2.</u>										

33.	Prompt Trial and Disposition of Cases.
Responses:	(1 2 2 15 5 16 25 15 13)
Content:	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
	Negative Neutral Positive
Presentation:	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
	Negative Neutral Positive
Responses:	(1 1 1 12 4 11 29 19 11)
Comments:	Not enough attention given to specific problems of the smaller (one-and two-judge) counties - 7)
34.	Recent Developments in the Law.
Responses:	(1 1 3 4 5 13 10 18 18 15 8)
Content:	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
	Negative Neutral Positive
Presentation:	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
	Negative Neutral Positive
Responses:	(1 2 4 12 9 20 19 19 10)
Comments:	more time or coverage of recent decisions rather than statutory -8
35.	Report of Committee on ABA Standards for the Administration of Criminal Justice.
Responses:	(12 4 16 18 10 7)
Content:	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
	Negative Neutral Positive
Presentation:	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
	Negative Neutral Positive
Responses:	(12 7 11 20 7 9)
Comments:	
36.	Analysis of the New Juvenile Court Act.
Responses:	(2 2 7 10 18 13)
Content:	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
	Negative Neutral Positive
Presentation:	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
	Negative Neutral Positive
Responses:	(3 1 7 6 16 17)
Comments:	

37.	Panel on Ramifications of the New Juvenile Court Act.
Responses:	(2 6 13 19 11)
Content:	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
	Negative Neutral Positive
Presentation:	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
	Negative Neutral Positive
Responses:	(2 2 15 15 14)
Comments:	
38.	Panel on Treatment Responsibility of the Juvenile Court.
Responses:	(2 2 10 15 8 7)
Content:	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
	Negative Neutral Positive
Presentation:	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
	Negative Neutral Positive
Responses:	(2 3 9 12 8 9)
Comments:	
39.	Care of the Delinquent Child.
Responses:	(2 1 1 1 4 4 8 9 3 3)
Content:	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
	Negative Neutral Positive
Presentation:	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
	Negative Neutral Positive
Responses:	(1 1 2 5 6 5 9 5 1)
Comments:	Possibly too vague or conciliatory a panel as we received several complaints specifically mentioning it.
40.	Panel on Volunteers and other Alternatives to Commitment.
Responses:	(1 4 2 4 10 11 2)
Content:	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
	Negative Neutral Positive
Presentation:	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
	Negative Neutral Positive
Responses:	(1 4 5 8 10 3)
Comments:	

41. Juvenile Court in Pennsylvania.

Responses:			(1			1	3	3	12	7	4)
Content:	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Negative			Neutral				Positive			
Presentation:	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Negative			Neutral				Positive			
Responses:			(1			1	1	2	12	10	4)
Comments:	_____										

42. Panel on Probate, Estates and Fiduciaries Code.

Responses:						(1		1	2	3	6)
Content:	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Negative			Neutral				Positive			
Presentation:	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Negative			Neutral				Positive			
Responses:						(1		2	3	7)	
Comments:	_____										

43. Panel on Significant Recent Opinion-Orphan's Court Law.

Responses:						(1		2	1	6)	
Content:	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Negative			Neutral				Positive			
Presentation:	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Negative			Neutral				Positive			
Responses:						(1		2	2	5)	
Comments:	_____										

44. Panel program on Compensation-Fiduciaries and Attorneys.

Responses:						(1	2	2	1	4)	
Content:	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Negative			Neutral				Positive			
Presentation:	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Negative			Neutral				Positive			
Responses:						(1		3	2	4)	
Comments:	_____										

45. Discussion on submitted questions.

Responses:				(1	1	3	1	3	5	2	8)
Content:	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Negative			Neutral				Positive			
Presentation:	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Negative			Neutral				Positive			
Responses:				(1	3	1	4	4	2	10)	
Comments:	More time for questions - 3										

46. We would appreciate any additional comments on this year's conference that you think would be constructive in the planning of future conferences.

See Appendix II, p. vi.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

47. The Evaluation Unit of the Governor's Justice Commission elicits and uses for statistical purposes only, the following demographic data. Please be assured that these and all other answers will be kept confidential.

Years on bench	_____	} See Appendix III
Years at the bar	_____	
Marital status	_____	
Number of children	_____	
Geographic jurisdiction:	urban _____	
	suburban _____	
	rural _____	
Ethnic origins	_____	
Age	_____	
Race	_____	
Religious preference	_____	
Sex	_____	

Conferences for Chief Justices

Training must be in context of system

Sentencing practices (security, use of non-jud. resources  
Bail " "

Criteria for public defender elig

Case backlog - assignment of manpower  
due process procedures

~~Pre-trial diversion programs~~

Used Prog. Mgmt. Syst. to enable  
ident. of mgmt. problems in law  
info syst should do more than just  
report - be mgmt tool to devel. program  
based on ident. needs (incl. train.)

Issue oriented seminars w/ persons outside  
of Court also invited.

Court Planner will follow up

MAJOR EVALUATIONS UNDERWAY OR COMPLETED IN YOUR SPA

Project or Program Being Evaluated:

Grant Title: (DS-344-73A) Annual Conference of Pennsylvania  
(include grant number)  
State Trial Judges

Grantee: Administrative Office of Pennsylvania Courts

Brief Description: Four day seminar dealing with recent develop-  
(both project and evaluation effort)  
ments in law and juvenile court problems for judges of the trial  
courts of general jurisdiction.

Scheduled date of final Evaluation Report: March 26, 1974

Person to contact concerning the Evaluation:

Christine A. Fossett, Chief, Evaluation & Monitoring Unit  
(name)  
Governor's Justice Commission, Department of Justice  
(address)  
Box 1167, Harrisburg, PA., 17120

717-787-1422

(telephone)

If completed, is Evaluation Report on file with NCJRS? yes  no

Please mail completed form to:

Keith Miles  
Office of Evaluation  
LEAA-NILECJ  
Department of Justice  
Washington, D.C. 20530

**END**