

1977 PUBLIC HEARINGS

Summary of Testimony and Index

June, 1977

Allegheny Regional
Planning Council

Governor's Justice
Commission

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PUBLIC HEARINGS

April 18, 20 and 21, 1977

Summary of Testimony and Index

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ACQUISITIONS

June, 1977

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I. INTRODUCTION

In 1978 the Allegheny Region will receive approximately 2.5 million dollars for programs to prevent crime and to improve criminal justice programs and practices in Allegheny County. The Allegheny Regional Planning Council (ARPC) of the Governor's Justice Commission is the planning and funding coordinator for these funds.

Each year the Council prepares an Action Plan indicating how the funds allocated to the Region will be utilized. To make this determination the Council prepares a statistical analysis of the criminal justice system in Allegheny County, including crime rates, juvenile and criminal court actions, and sentencing and corrections activities. The Council also seeks information from citizens, community organizations, government agencies and officials, and criminal justice personnel and clients on their perceptions of the needs and problems in the criminal justice system and possible solutions.

This year Public Hearings were held on April 18, 20, and 21 in the Gold Room of the County Courthouse, East Liberty, Braddock and McKeesport.

The information, concerns, and suggestions provided by the public will be utilized by the members of the Allegheny Regional Planning Council as they prepare the 1978 Action Plan for the Allegheny Region. The draft of the Plan will be submitted to the public in July, prior to the Council's making a final decision at its August 17 meeting. The Council's Plan will then be submitted to the Governor's Justice Commission which in turn submits the Pennsylvania Comprehensive Plan to the Law Enforcement Assistant Administration.

This summary includes the information gathered at the Public Hearings and the names of the participants.

II. COMMUNITY CRIME PREVENTION AND EDUCATION

Most businesses no longer remain open after dark. Many churches have discontinued evening worship services. Daylight burglaries, robberies and muggings are common occurrences. The economy is suffering and there is an exodus from the City and some boroughs, townships and municipalities in Allegheny County because of the fear of crime. Citizens, especially the elderly, are imprisoned in their homes during the day and at night. One witness said that senior citizens may no longer die of old age but from the threats of victimization. The fear of crime is real.

As one witness noted, recently there are burglary and crime rings. The burglars are organized and have taken on a different cast. They have become more violent. The burglar represents not only an invasion of privacy and stealing of another's property but a serious threat to the safety and welfare of the occupants, particularly the elderly and the poor.

Testimony at this years' Public Hearings was a plea to utilize funds to "make our streets safe again." Witnesses said funds should be used to prevent crime rather than for cures and treatment after it happens. Community crime prevention was the chief concern of the majority of the individuals participating in the Hearings. Some of the suggestions received were for basic needs—better lighting, security and alarm systems, engraving identification numbers on belongings and registering the list with the police, adequate locks on doors and windows, using good judgement and common sense, people watching out for each other, curfews for teenagers, re-establishment and enforcement of truancy laws, etc. Many witnesses suggested increased police protection through frequent car and foot patrols and neighborhood watch and block organizing programs to revitalize and stabilize neighborhoods.

The role which established community organizations can and do play in the preventive and rehabilitative efforts of individuals must be recognized as a legitimate part of the total criminal justice system. The impact of these organizations in the community cannot be minimized. However, people must be made aware that crime prevention begins with the individual. The public must be educated to the strengths and weaknesses of the police, courts

and correctional facilities and their responsibility in making these components of the criminal justice system more effective. Unrealistic demands are placed on the system by citizens who feel they are completely detached from it. Witnesses stressed the fact that police and law enforcement agencies cannot be expected to shoulder the entire burden, people must acknowledge and accept responsibility for themselves. Crime is basically a part of life and there is no solution that will eliminate all crime. Therefore, people must become involved in crime prevention on a day-to-day basis. They must be taught or conditioned to anticipate, recognize and evaluate potentially dangerous or hazardous situations.

Citizens must be made to realize that they often set themselves up—through ignorance and carelessness—to be victimized. They must be taught to change behavior patterns that invite victimization—unlocked cars or keys left in the ignition; walking in dark alleys; purses open/unattended when shopping; etc. One witness, who is affiliated with an organization that conducts crime prevention demonstrations, stated that mouths drop, eyes open, and people laugh nervously as they recognize behavior that they themselves display which could result in their being victimized. Only when citizens take responsibility for themselves and mutual respect, trust and cooperation exist between them and the police will our streets be safe again.

Witnesses suggested that crime prevention information should be accessible to all residents and disseminated beginning with pre-schoolers and extending to senior citizens. Criminal justice, crime prevention and courses concerning laws, values and respect for others and their property should be developed and required as an essential part of the education and learning process. One witness testified that many third and fourth graders are sophisticated in how to commit crimes but do not understand the ramifications of the crimes they commit—what will happen to them, their families or their victims.

Television, radio and newspapers were cited as excellent tools for disbursing crime prevention information and techniques. This should be a constant, on-going campaign to keep people alert and to teach them to exercise caution and reduce opportunities for would be criminals.

Although drug pushing and abuse, rape, burglary, robbery and murder are commonplace in one area, residents of the community testified that the major crime to be combatted is apathy. A spokesperson for the community said they have the facts, statistics and figures on the physical crimes committed in the area but the major crime exists within the people, that is, the lack of effort to stand up and do something about these things. Another witness spoke on the importance of confrontation, especially with regard to sex offenders. The community must make crime perpetrators aware that they know who they are, what they are doing and intend to stand up and confront and prosecute them.

It is generally agreed that no one knows more about the crimes being committed in a community than the people who live there, but not reporting crimes because of fear of retaliation and the feeling that the police will not do anything anyway severely hampers crime prevention efforts. One witness said he feels, in some instances, the police do not care because they (the police) feel the people do not care.

Residents in several areas said they are ready to take responsibility for community crime problems but there is a lack of communication and cooperation from those who have the authority to bring about changes. Witnesses said that most public officials claim to want to prevent crime but will only fight certain types of crime and at certain levels. As one individual pointed out, the numbers racket could not survive if it were a criminal offense for the player; but with the establishment of the State Lottery Program, the numbers racket will continue to be a viable part of the community.

Again this year as in the past, many witnesses suggested that the police be taken out of patrol cars and put back on foot as an effective deterrent to crime. Many feel that the key and backbone to crime prevention is the highly visible and readily available police officer.

Resident from at least two communities have requested beat patrol officers. One was a formal request to the borough council and the residents were assured that an application would be submitted to the Governor's Justice Commission for this project. However, the application was never submitted. In the other case, the

residents met with the police to request a beat patrol for their community. They were told that the safety of the police officer would be jeopardized. The citizens of the community were shocked. If it is too dangerous for a police officer; what about the residents of the community, particularly the elderly.

At each session of the Hearings, great concern was expressed for the youth in Allegheny County and the need for programs in job training/placement and recreational, outreach and community-based services to deter crime and divert juveniles from the criminal justice system. Witnesses stated that because of the number of one-parent homes and the breakdown in training at home because both parents are working, like it or not, the community must begin to share the responsibility for their youth. Individuals experienced in the field of community-based programs agree that these programs are most effective when carried out in the neighborhood. The individuals in charge should be familiar with the community resources available and must have support from the police and school officials and parental and community involvement.

One witness, who regularly conducts rap sessions with youngsters and several other witnesses, attested to the need for adults to present good role models and project positive images for the youth of the community to emulate. Today's youth will not accept the "do as I say—not as I do" principle. They want adults to "practice what they preach." One witness testified that most of the juveniles he has come in contact with aspire to be illegal drug dealers, pimps and prostitutes because this is the only way they see of achieving social status. The people in these professions represent the outstanding members of many communities.

Several persons were very disturbed that adults regularly buy alcohol for teenagers. Many of the youngsters drink their lunch and return to school drunk. It was stated that 85% of the crimes committed in one area in 1975 were committed by juveniles. Documented evidence showed that the majority of these crimes and/or crime related incidents occurred while the offender was under the influence of or had been experimenting with alcohol. With the cooperation of the police and the school officials, however, juvenile drinking was reduced in the community in 1976. Juveniles accounted for only 20% of all arrests for that year.

It was also suggested that vacant, dilapidated houses and buildings should be torn down as these serve as havens for teenage drinking and drug use.

Other speakers attested to the fact that teenage drinking, loitering and idleness are responsible for millions of dollars being drained from communities in the form of vandalism. With municipal, township and borough budget cuts caused by the present economic conditions, perhaps more emphasis should be placed on preventing vandalism as a way to save communities money.

It was suggested that neighborhood businesspersons form coalitions with the youth of the community and teach them how to operate a business and form junior corporations and companies. Churches and community organizations should band together and provide recreational facilities and opportunities for youths. Several witnesses pointed out that many existing buildings have the facilities and potential for being ideal recreation centers for juveniles and should be utilized for that purpose.

The programs that seem to be most successful, according to these experienced in this field, are those that involve the juvenile in the planning process or those designed by the juveniles to meet their particular needs and interests.

Funds for playground equipment and "tot lots" for pre-schoolers and pre-teenagers were also requested. Although the ARPC has not funded juvenile recreation projects per se in the past, many witnesses urged that they do so in 1978 for juvenile crime prevention. Programs to address the problems inherent to youths growing up in public housing complexes were also requested.

All crime prevention programs must, of course, be tailored to meet the needs of the type of community in which they are to be implemented—residential areas, commercial areas, public housing areas, senior citizen complexes, etc.

In January of 1976 it was reported that all major crimes had dropped in the Pittsburgh area with the exception of rape which had risen 21%. During the first quarter of 1977, there was a 19% increase in reported rapes in the City of Pittsburgh and a 50% increase in Allegheny County, less the City. Nationally, over half

of the rape victims earn less than \$3,000 and are young black women. This is the group least likely to report the rape to an established institution or the police. Extensive education is needed in this area to disseminate information on possible ways to prevent the occurrence of rape and agencies/programs available to assist victims in prosecuting offenders.

Also of concern in the area of prevention was the issue of gun control. A minister in one area stated that one of his parishioners ran into the church one Saturday morning to inform him that guns were being sold on the street. He went out on the street to verify this and it was true. Statistics show that over half of all murders and suicides are committed with handguns, which are five times more likely to cause death than knives. A handgun in the home is much more likely to result in death or injury to a family member than to a burglar. Few intruders/burglars are shot (about 2%), and for every burglar who is stopped, six family members are shot by accident. Intruders rarely kill their victims. Nearly three-fourths of all murders occur between family members, friends, or lovers, a situation which is encouraged by the easy access to handguns. The ARPC is urged by one witness to: 1) Take a strong anti-handgun position, publicize that position and the dangers of handgun ownership and 2) Consider developing an on-going gun collection, retrieval program for Allegheny County such as was initiated in Baltimore in 1974. The police bought 15,000 guns from citizens. Handgun murders decreased 23.6% that year and 34.6% in 1975.

Several witnesses spoke on the problem of child abuse and the need for a preventive program to combat it. All too often, when a child is removed from the home by the Court, the parents are forgotten. The child is set adrift into a long-term foster care situation and may never return home. The parents, however, need supportive services, therapy and counseling so that their children may eventually be placed back into the home. Parent training is also needed for high risk and abusive persons who yet have their children.

It was noted that recent studies have shown that many children who end up in the juvenile justice system are victims of abuse. Providing preventive measures and programs for abusive parents may reduce the number of juveniles entering the system.

III. ASSISTANCE TO VICTIMS

Crime victims, especially the elderly, list the fear of retaliation, the confusing and lengthy court process that follows, and their not wanting to send a youngster to jail as the main reasons for not reporting crimes. Also, many elderly people live alone and want to continue to live independently in their own homes. They do not tell their families they have been victimized for fear of being committed to an old folks home or being forced to move in with their families.

As in many other areas, an extensive public education program should be developed to reduce the fear of crime and to teach individuals to protect themselves. Advocates are needed to assist those who do report in understanding the court process and to encourage them to follow through on prosecution. One witness stated also that uninformed persons are sometimes coerced by the police into filing lesser charges. For instance, a rape victim, especially from a less affluent community, will be advised to say she was manhandled instead of raped.

Cooperation is also needed between the advocates for victims and the court system so that trials are scheduled in an orderly manner and all persons concerned are available. Otherwise, the victim may become discouraged and ask that charges be dismissed.

Prompt and proper medical examinations of rape and sexual assault victims were requested. This would be in addition to and not in lieu of or to compete with the existing programs in Allegheny County. It was suggested that a contractual arrangement be made with a local hospital which would be equipped for this purpose. The doctors and nurses would be trained in the performance of related tests and the collection, analysis and preservation of evidence. Trained medical and nursing personnel would be available 24 hours, 7 days a week. They would also be available to law enforcement officers, the District Attorney's office and to the Court from the time the individual was examined throughout the trial period.

Assistance was also requested for women who are abused as a result of domestic disputes. They often have no recourse but to remain in the home or move in with relatives.

IV. FACILITIES AND SERVICES FOR YOUTH

A. RESIDENTIAL

Almost every juvenile who is sent to an institution will eventually return to the community. In many instances they are more schooled in how to commit criminal acts when they return.

There is substantial evidence that community-based treatment is more effective than treatment offered in institutions. Yet a great deal of public opposition arises toward the establishment of this type of facility. Most people fear there will be adverse impact on crime in the community or a decrease in property value. Therefore, they are in favor of community-based treatment as long as it does not happen in their neighborhood.

The Council is urged to take a leadership position in 1) promoting the establishment of these facilities throughout Allegheny County; 2) coordinating their establishment to avoid oversaturation of any one particular area; 3) introducing state or local legislation with regard to zoning ordinances to allow for these facilities and 4) educating citizens and public officials to their responsibilities to accept and support community-based treatment if any progress is to be made in dealing with the rising tide of juvenile crime.

The need for half-way houses for police and judges to utilize as alternatives to institutionalization, especially for youths from broken homes, or where the parents have been divorced or one parent incarcerated and for first offenders was expressed. Supervised half-way houses were recommended for those who represent a threat to themselves or society. Heavy citizen participation is needed to make this concept successful.

Residents in one area were particularly interested in emergency, short-term foster homes for status offenders and habitual run-aways. Most of the runaways in this community are 15 to 16 year old girls who sooner or later become involved in other delinquent acts. They are also easy prey to drug pushers and other criminals. Peer group pressure, lack of communication at home, failure in school etc. were cited as the causes for children running away. The agencies providing temporary shelter remove the child from his or her community, school and friends. The child is usually returned home before the family has been coun-

selling and prepared. Also, the child can easily run away from these facilities. If the child is institutionalized, he/she becomes confused and cannot receive the individual attention they need. They are further alienated from the family, school and community and must readjust to these upon release. The idea is to restore the child—who needs a short placement outside the home—with his/her family while maintaining the individual in their community, school, and with familiar peers and friends.

Short-term residential/treatment programs are also needed for teenage alcoholics according to one of the Juvenile Court judges as an alternative to incarceration.

B. NON-RESIDENTIAL

According to one of the Juvenile Court judges, alcohol has replaced hard drugs as the number one drug problem for the teenager. He further stated that it is the number one problem in his caseload. Alcohol is the root problem of the teenagers who are getting into serious trouble or are runaways. One study also indicated that more teenage girls, mostly runaways involved with older men, are becoming alcoholics.

At the present time there are programs to deal with the problem of hard drugs, but these are not effective with the alcoholic. The adult alcohol programs usually consisting of group counseling for long-term alcoholics, seem to be unmeaningful for teenagers. The only program available for teenage alcoholics at the present time is the one hour, once-a-week counseling. The judge said his only options are either to commit individuals to an institution that does not deal with drug problems or to send them home on probation and tell them to stop drinking.

The needs in this area are for:

1. Programs that would provide intensive group counseling several times weekly and strictly for teenagers so that the group would become an important part of the teenager's life.
2. An educational program for parents and teenagers on alcoholism and what it does to society. Seldom does a teen-

ager die from an overdose of alcohol. Therefore, parents and teenagers feel that it does not have the same effects as hard drugs.

3. Enforcement of the laws against adults supplying liquor and alcoholic beverages to teenagers,

V. FACILITIES AND SERVICES FOR ADULTS

A. RESIDENTIAL

Rehabilitation of offenders should start inside the institution before they are released according to one witness. These should be in the form of furlough or work release programs. He further said that the first 90 days after release are the most crucial. This is when recidivism is most likely to occur. Tax incentives should be offered to induce employers to participate in programs to hire ex-offenders. There are several programs for ex-offenders but there is a need for coordination among them.

Also in this area, a representative from the Pennsylvania Board of Probation and Parole suggested that there be a full-time job development specialist to contact employers for jobs for ex-offenders.

B. NON-RESIDENTIAL

Several proposals were submitted by a representative from the Pennsylvania Board of Probation and Parole. It was suggested that a suboffice be established to provide intensive supervision for clients 25 years of age or under who have committed crimes of burglary, larceny, or rape.

Further, a community-based suboffice for trained agents to work with drug and alcoholic cases is needed. These cases could be taken from the general caseloads. The office would be staffed by the agents, psychologist and/or part-time psychiatrist with group and individual therapy as an integral part of the program.

Agents for the two types of differential caseloads were also proposed. One would be for an intensive supervisor for short-term parolees/probationers and the other for "lifers" or "long-termers" who have been on parole for five or ten years and have proved themselves and need only minimal supervision.

One witness requested that the ARPC be instrumental in defining and establishing policy for the criminal justice system on what an addict is and determining whether they are criminals who need to be locked up or are they victims of society who need to be treated.

VI. COURT

Of chief concern with regard to the Court system was the issue of bail bonding. Several witnesses testified to the need for a humane bail system accessible to all so indigent persons do not have to remain in jail. However, it was suggested that guidelines be developed for repeaters—third and fourth offenders—so they are not back on the street before the police officer can complete the necessary forms. Guidelines should be established for magistrates outlining the need for more prudence in deciding cases for second and third offenders.

One witness said that many poor people have to commit other crimes to get money to pay back the bail bondsman.

Sexism and racism in every department of the legal system are factors which deter people from reporting crimes, according to several witnesses. Two separate cases were cited where black females attempted to file charges against individuals. In one case the person reported she was being harassed by a man who was previously convicted of raping her. She was told to stay in her house so the rapist would not bother her. In the other case, the victim was asked why she was making such a big deal out of a small incident.

When the crime is reported and the offender apprehended, there is not much hope of justice with only three percent of reported rapes leading to conviction. To eliminate rape in society, sexism and racism must be dealt with. Steps need to be taken to insure that women and racial minorities are represented in valid percentages in the entire power structure.

One witness requested a "where to turn, what to do," type publication for citizens on the criminal justice system in Allegheny County. Many individuals lack this basic knowledge.

One witness stated that lenient judges hinder anti-crime measures by prematurely releasing individuals.

One witness asked that the ARPC assume a lead role to have state administrators implement changes in state laws for 1) a statewide grand jury to deal with major organized crime and official corruption; 2) a renovation of the so-called witness immunity statutes which prove to be a very effective tool in these

sophisticated prosecutions mainly to compel the testimony of the little fish to implicate the big fish in criminal conspiracy something that has to be a legitimate goal in effective law enforcement; 3) a change in the perjury statutes to reduce lying in Federal Grand Jury cases; and 4) the judicious use of court supervised and authorized electronic equipment.

The Pennsylvania Board of Probation and Parole requested that a court liaison office be established since the court assigns many cases (52% of the special probation/parole) to the Board.

VII. CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES

The importance of the counseling service in the County Jail was mentioned by one witness. However, it was suggested that the ARPC establish guidelines to determine who should receive counseling and under what circumstances to focus attention and provide adequate service for those who need it. At the present time, all residents receive counseling.

It was also suggested that the counseling service be available other than from 9 to 5 since most suicides apparently occur between 7 o'clock and midnight.

The Board of Probation and Parole requested that space be made available in the County Jail to hold hearings as mandated by the Court, in order that the hearings examiner and client can bring in witnesses. At the present time these hearings are held in the Courthouse. This requires a Deputy Sheriff escort from the Jail to the Courthouse and in this transfer there is an inherent element of danger involved.

VIII. POLICE

Again this year as in the past, witnesses had several comments and suggestions to make with regard to police services. As usual, the chief request was to update human/community relations training so that police will be able to deal with people to rebuild mutual respect.

It was also suggested that police be trained in crime prevention techniques as well as how to react after a crime has occurred.

The need for regional, day-to-day training for full and part-time officers was reiterated. The expense and problems involved when officers have to travel to the Police Training Academy at North Park especially for part-time officers was discussed. Training needs also vary from one community to another and can be geared to the needs of each community when held in the region.

The need for uniformity in reporting crime was also expressed. Frequently, what is regarded as assault with intent to kill in more affluent sections of the county tends to be dismissed as disturbing the peace in the less affluent sections, according to several witnesses.

Citizens in one community said they are conducting a survey on the amount of crime in the area. Their figures vary greatly from those of the police department. Residents say they do not bother to report many incidents to the police because the police are not interested in the community and will not respond anyway. One of the questions contained in the survey asked the residents of the area to rate the police department—good, fair or poor. No one said it is good, 40 persons said it is fair and 160 said it is poor.

One resident from another area said people in the community call him when a crime is committed because they have no respect or trust in the police department.

Other residents said when they call the police to report a disturbance or problem, they are told to register a complaint with the local magistrate. Yet, the officers will answer a call to deliver ice cubes to someone having a party.

It was recommended that the police department recruit intelligent personnel and pay higher salaries.

Training in police community relations to include film, brochures, etc. to educate the public as to their role in effective law enforcement is needed.

Domestic disputes/juvenile crisis counselling training is recommended since officers in some areas indicate that domestic disturbances and juvenile vandalism are their biggest crime problems.

One witness requested that a centralized, area-wide record-keeping system be developed so that complete and accurate information is available to all police departments. Each local record system should interface with other existing systems within the County and State and have the capability of being integrated into any computerized criminal justice records system.

Another individual suggested mobile police officers—on foot and in vehicles. The vehicles should be equipped with photography and fingerprinting equipment and make-up kits with disguises.

Another area of concern with regard to the police was that more women be hired and the 1975 Federal Court ruling to eliminate race and sex discrimination against female police officers be enforced. There is great discrimination in job assignments and it has been publically stated in many cities (including Pittsburgh) that women cannot and will not be allowed to perform as "regular" police officers, according to several witnesses.

The Allegheny Regional Planning Council was requested to fund efforts to understand police officers' and departments' resistance to women officers.

Witnesses believe that police cooperation is the key to crime prevention and "making our streets safe again."

IX. FUNDING PROCEDURES

Governor's Justice Commission funding is to provide "seed money" for innovative projects. Funding is based on an escalating scale: applicant's match for the first year is 10%, second year 25%, third year 50%, and fourth year 75%. At the end of the fourth year, the County, City or community is expected to assume the funding responsibility for the project.

In most cases, this is not possible and many worthwhile projects and needed services are denied those who need them.

Witnesses said that it should be harder to get the money initially than for projects to be discontinued or scaled down after the fourth year funding. It was said that the Council should advocate for the projects they have funded and that have been successful and have had a definite impact on the criminal justice system and encourage on-going support for them. It was stated that the time has come to separate what is working from what might work. It was suggested that the emphasis be moved from seed funding in many areas to continued funding in a few areas. Another witness said that priorities should be determined and adequately and completely funded before moving to another priority.

Applicants in communities that cover interagency, multi-jurisdictional planning find that their programs do not always fall into one category and asked that some mechanism be devised so that they can file for money from several categories on one application.

Witnesses also spoke on the lack of coordination in LEAA funded agencies. It was suggested that Council include a coordination component in every program category. A professional criminal justice planner for the municipalities to work with the municipalities and police departments in measuring the effectiveness, efficiency and productivity of the criminal justice system within the region and to assist Council in the yearly development of its Action Plan was proposed.

It was noted that the Community Relations Officers are being funded to set-up crime prevention programs but there is no sharing of information or skills to the local groups involved in crime prevention programs.

X. APPENDIX

PARTICIPANTS

Denis Baier, Deputy Assistant Superintendent—PA Board of Probation and Parole
Fran Bertonaschi, Coordinator—Pittsburgh Alliance for Safer Streets
Douglas Blair, Braddock Council Member
Ollie Blassingame, Aide—Board of Education
William Brkovich, Chief, Versailles Police
Leonard Burnett, Urban Talent Development
Art Burns, Proprietor—Southern Platter Restaurant
Edward Butler, East Liberty/Garfield Community Action Pittsburgh
Harry Carter, District III Recreation Committee
Lt. Charles Coughlin, McKeesport Police Juvenile Division
Judith Cover, Community Organizer—Housing and Community Development, Mon-Yough Justice Services Center
John Cunningham, Greater Pittsburgh Elks
Millie Devich, Braddock Council Member
Tom Finlan, Braddock Free Press
Dr. J. E. Gardner, Pittsburgh Action Against Rape
Charlotte Ginsburg, Executive Director, Female Offender Program of Western Pennsylvania
David Gire, Assistant Program Director—East End Cooperative Ministries
Ken Greene, Director of Community Development—District III Recreation Committee
John Griffiths, Elizabeth Borough Police
Barbara Hafer, Executive Director—Center for Victims of Violent Crime
Thomas Hanna, Chief, McKeesport Police
Charles Harris, Direct Action Coalition
Joseph Hohman, Executive Director—Steel Valley Council of Government
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 Michael Louik, Esq., Community Advocate Unit
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 Sadie Marshall, Executive Director—Concerned Parents of
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 Phara Maquard, Harris Learning Center, Inc.
 Margie McClellan, Citizen
 Tom Michlovic, Citizen
 Ray Neiderberger, Social Service Director—Auberle Home
 Pat Okuniewicz, Director—Parents Anonymous
 Sharon Page, Coordinator of Crime Prevention Programs—Mon-
 Yough Justice Services Center
 Regis Pastor, Braddock Mortician
 John Patterson, Mayor, White Oak Borough
 Chandler Pierce, Elizabeth Township Communications
 Edith Scheiner, Executive Director, Mon-Yough Justice Services
 Center
 Frances Schwartz, Citizen
 Turhan Shabazz, Citizen
 Rev. James Simms, Citizen
 David Solomon, Citizen
 Richard Thornburgh, Esq., Citizen
 Ruth Treacy, Co-op Chairperson—Mapleview Terrace
 Sala Udin, Executive Director, House of Crossroads
 Ora Watson, Homewood-Brushton Community Improvement
 Association
 Cryil Wecht, Allegheny County Coroner
 Honorable Stanton Wettick, Juvenile Court Judge
 Rev. Frank Waters, Pastor—Calvary A.M.E. Church
 Chester White, East Liberty/Garfield Community Action
 Pittsburgh
 John Wilborn, Citizen
 James Williams, President—Chadwick Civic League
 Wilma Willis, Citizen
 Vincent Wilson, Brashear High Parents Task Force
 Rev. Chandler Wolf, East End Cooperative Ministries
 Edward Zemprelli, State Senator—45th District

END