



pennsylvania

COMMISSION ON CRIME  
AND DELINQUENCY

# Annual Report to the Governor and General Assembly

Walter M. Phillips, Jr., Esq.  
Chairman

Michael J. Kane, Esq.  
Executive Director

*Fiscal Year*  
2008-2009



## *Mission:*

The mission of the Pennsylvania Commission on Crime and Delinquency is to enhance the quality of criminal and juvenile justice systems, facilitate the delivery of services to victims of crime and assist communities to develop and implement strategies to reduce crime and victimization.

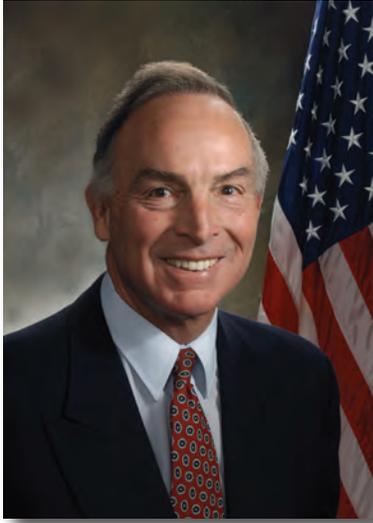
## *Vision:*

The Pennsylvania Commission on Crime and Delinquency strives to be a state and national leader by providing innovative services and programs that promote justice for all citizens and communities of Pennsylvania.

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## Dear Governor Rendell and Members of the General Assembly



The Pennsylvania Commission on Crime and Delinquency remains committed to strengthening communities, empowering citizens across the commonwealth to prevent crime, ensuring public safety and providing support to victim service agencies.

The 2008-2009 fiscal year presented a number of challenges. Despite the national economic downturn, statewide funding cuts and a hiring freeze, PCCD continued to provide assistance and guidance to communities (including crime prevention programs and services), assisting law enforcement and ensuring that federal and state dollars were wisely spent on proven programs designed to make – and keep – all Pennsylvanians safe.

PCCD partnered with local community-based organizations and state agencies to form the Resource Center for Evidence-Based Prevention and Intervention Programs and Practices. The Resource Center provides resources, assistance and training to communities statewide to implement programs designed to curb juvenile delinquency and strengthen families.

PA SAVIN, the Pennsylvania Statewide Automated Victim Information and Notification System, continues to build upon its previous success. PA SAVIN immediately notifies a victim when an inmate in a county facility is transferred or released, or has escaped. Nearly all counties with jails became part of the system. Future updates to PA SAVIN will include notifications regarding state prison inmates and court events.

PCCD has added two new communities to the Pennsylvania Weed and Seed program that assists distressed communities in fighting crime and restoring neighborhoods. This was made possible without additional funding by making the program more competitive and focusing on local sustainability of the existing sites.

PCCD continues to support efforts to reduce incarceration costs and recidivism, such as the Drug and Alcohol/Restrictive Intermediate Punishment (D and A/RIP) programs, which provide participating counties with funds toward treatment programs and restrictive punishment for offenders who fall within specific guidelines. PCCD also remains committed in its support of problem-solving courts. These courts, using intensive supervision and sanctions, have been quite successful in diverting offenders with substance abuse, mental health or other behavioral issues from incarceration to treatment programs, thereby reducing the overpopulation of Pennsylvania's prisons.

On behalf of the entire Commission, I respectfully submit this report of our continued efforts to maximize available resources while working to reduce crime, support communities and law enforcement agencies, and ensure that victims of crime receive the services they need and deserve.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Walter M. Phillips, Jr." with a stylized flourish at the end.

Walter M. Phillips, Jr., Esq.  
Chairman

## Walter M. Phillips, Jr.



was appointed chairman of the Pennsylvania Commission on Crime and Delinquency by Governor Edward G. Rendell on March 22, 2004.

Mr. Phillips spent ten years as a prosecutor at the federal, state and local levels, serving as assistant district attorney in the Philadelphia District Attorney's Office, assistant United States Attorney for the Southern District of New York, and special prosecutor/deputy attorney general for police and official corruption in Philadelphia.

For the last two years that he was in the United States Attorney's Office, Mr. Phillips served as chief of that office's narcotics unit, where he prosecuted international narcotics traffickers and major organized crime figures.

For three years, Mr. Phillips served as chairman of the Philadelphia Ethics Board under former Mayor William Green. Currently, Mr. Phillips is of counsel to the law firm of Obermayer, Rebmann, Maxwell & Hippel, LLP, in Philadelphia, where his areas of practice include white collar criminal defense, employment and commercial litigation.

Mr. Phillips received his undergraduate degree from Princeton University and his law degree from the University of California, Hastings College of the Law.

## Michael J. Kane

was appointed Executive Director of the Commission on June 20, 2005. As Executive Director, he provides overall direction to the



Commission's staff in the performance of their duties and responsibilities to assist the Commission in its work.

Mr. Kane previously served as Deputy Secretary for Enforcement at the Pennsylvania Department of Revenue. Prior to that, he served more than 18 years as an Assistant U.S. Attorney for the Middle

District of Pennsylvania, Senior Deputy Attorney General in the Pennsylvania Office of Attorney General, Chief Deputy District Attorney in Denver, Colorado, and Special Deputy District Attorney in Boulder, Colorado.

Mr. Kane is a 1975 graduate of St. Joseph's College (now University) in Philadelphia and a 1979 graduate of the University of Colorado Law School in Boulder.

He is married to Cathy Kane and has two daughters, Kathleen and Madeline.

## Errika Fearbry Jones

has served as vice chair of the Pennsylvania Commission on Crime and Delinquency since May 28, 2003.



Ms. Jones is director for the Pittsburgh Youth Intervention Project (PYIP) for the Pittsburgh Board of Education. This United States Department of Justice Project is one of four in the country. The PYIP initiative is a collaborative strategy that focuses school district staff, law

enforcement personnel, government officials, and community members on solutions to address gang/youth violence. In addition, Ms. Jones has worked with the U. S. Department of Justice as a national trainer on the Comprehensive Gang Model, has served as a C-SPAN panelist discussing alternatives to gangs, and as a panelist for the Department of Justice's nationally telecast "Preventing Gangs in our Communities" series.

Prior to her current position, she worked with former Pittsburgh Mayor Tom Murphy as the city's youth policy director. In that position, she spearheaded Pittsburgh's Serious Juvenile Offender Initiative policies that affected young people throughout the city. She is the first African American and the first woman named as vice chair. She is also the chair of the Research, Evaluation, Data Collection and Analysis Advisory Committee.

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## *Office of Victims' Services: Partnerships that Support Victims of Crime*

PCCD's Office of Victims' Services (OVS) provides victims of crime with the support they need to recover and heal from the traumatic aftermath of crime.

### **OVS does this in three primary ways:**

- Administering state and federal funds to local and statewide agencies that work with victims of crime;
- Providing financial assistance to victims through the Victims Compensation Assistance Program (VCAP); and
- Training and assisting victim service providers and allied professionals.

THESE RESOURCES WERE USED TO PROVIDE FREE SERVICES TO 450,737 VICTIMS, WITNESSES AND SIGNIFICANT OTHERS THROUGH 245 AGENCIES ACROSS THE COMMONWEALTH.

In FY 08/09, OVS distributed \$27.5 million in state and federal funds. These resources were used to provide free services to 450,737 victims, witnesses and eligible family members through 245 agencies across the state.

***VCAP paid \$14.1 million to or on behalf of crime victims, which included 331 emergency awards totaling \$206,967.***

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## *Program Eases the Financial Impact of Crime*

Victims of crime face many challenges. They may experience physical and psychological effects from the crime. They have to begin to understand a complex justice system. Many victims also suffer financial losses.

The Victims Compensation Assistance Program (**VCAP**) can assist victims with medical and counseling expenses, loss of earnings, stolen cash, relocation, funeral expenses and the cost of crime scene cleanup.

### **To be eligible to receive financial assistance from VCAP, an individual must:**

- Be a victim of a crime that happened in Pennsylvania or a Pennsylvania resident who was injured or killed in a foreign country that does not have a compensation program;
- Report the crime to proper authorities or file a Protection from Abuse Order (**PFA**) within three days of the crime occurring;
- Cooperate with the police, courts and VCAP;
- File the VCAP claim within two years of the crime;
- Not be involved in illegal activity that may have caused the crime to happen; and
- Lose at least \$100 because of the crime (if the victim is younger than 60 years old).

IN FY 08/09, VCAP RECEIVED  
8,216 COMPENSATION CLAIMS  
AND PAID \$14,193,361 TO OR ON  
BEHALF OF VICTIMS.

VCAP works to make the compensation process as easy as possible. Dependable Access for Victimization Expenses (**DAVE**), an Internet-based automated claims processing system, gives victims the option to file new claims and check the status of existing claims online, at their convenience. Victims can also check the status of a claim by phone, 24 hours a day.

As it works to increase the efficiency of the compensation process, VCAP has reduced the average turnaround time for a claim to 6.5 weeks, providing victims with financial assistance as quickly as possible.

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## *Online Training Saves Money and Enhances Service to Victims*

To better assist agencies working with limited time and money, OVS provides many of its trainings online. Training topics range from victims compensation to the standards agencies must meet to ensure excellence in service. Online training also increases comprehension and improves the quality of services provided to victims.

### **Based on OVS data, through online training an attendee will:**

- Save \$293.08 because mileage, meals, parking, tolls and lodging expenses are eliminated;
- Avoid more than five hours of travel time; and
- Increase their knowledge by an average of 77 percent.

An additional benefit of online training is that it takes less time to cover the same amount of material. With online training, a second presenter is available online to answer participant questions, allowing the primary presenter to continue the training without stopping periodically for questions.

## *System Helps Empower Victims*

Crime victims want to be informed when an offender is released or transferred from a county jail or escapes. They may need to implement a personal safety plan or simply gain peace of mind from knowing where an offender is.

Victims of crime, their family members, law enforcement and community members can register to be notified when there is offender movement from a county jail. PA SAVIN, the Pennsylvania Statewide Automated Victim Information and Notification System, is an automated service that makes real-time notifications to victims by phone or e-mail, 24 hours a day, seven days a week.

Pennsylvania was one of 13 states to receive funding from the Bureau of Justice Assistance within the U.S. Department of Justice to launch this notification service. At the end of FY 08/09, 58 of the 63 counties with county prisons were offering PA SAVIN to victims. More than 12,250 individuals were registered with PA SAVIN and 16,682 notifications had been made.

Future versions of SAVIN will broaden the notifications available to victims. The Office of the Victim Advocate and Pennsylvania Department of Corrections are working to implement an expanded SAVIN system, which will provide notification for victims of offenders who are incarcerated in a state prison. PCCD, in conjunction with the Pennsylvania District Attorneys Association and Administrative Office of Pennsylvania Courts, is working on the SAVIN Courts System, which will provide notifications of offender court dates.

### *On the Web:*

For more information on the Office of Victims' Services and services available to victims of crime, go to

[www.pacrimevictims.state.pa.us](http://www.pacrimevictims.state.pa.us)

## *Criminal History Improvements: Partnerships to Enhance Offender Identification*

### *Protection Order Project Enhances Safety for Victims*

Giving law enforcement immediate access to protection from abuse orders helps to enhance the safety of victims of domestic violence. For nearly 15 years, Pennsylvania's Protection From Abuse Database (**PFAD**) project has been growing and evolving to achieve increased safety for victims.

PFAD is an electronic storage system for pleadings and orders in protection from abuse cases. The full-text documents include protection from abuse orders, affidavits of service, and indirect criminal contempt and civil contempt documents. Cases are not deleted from the database, allowing additional documents to be added at any time to existing cases, creating a complete case history.

Records from PFAD are immediately available to authorized users via a secured Web site. Users include law enforcement officials, the courts, domestic violence advocates, prosecutors, district magisterial judges and private attorneys.

As of June 30, 2009, PFAD has over 11,000 registered users, representing 1,671 agencies in 66 of Pennsylvania's counties. Registered users have access to 801,576 full-text documents.

Since 2005, county prothonotaries have been able to electronically transfer protection orders to the Pennsylvania State Police (PSP). Transferred protection orders are included in the state's central registry and the federal protection order registry.

More than 206,000 orders have been electronically transferred since 2005. Of those orders, 70 percent were entered into the PSP registry within four hours from the time the prothonotary transferred the information.

This electronic transfer capability serves to further enhance safety for victims and law enforcement and is also instrumental in holding perpetrators accountable by ensuring immediate, electronic access to all active orders entered in the commonwealth.

PFAD staff trains new PFAD users and local law enforcement officers, and also provides training on PFAD's indirect criminal contempt and civil contempt processes.

FOR NEARLY 15 YEARS,  
PENNSYLVANIA'S  
PROTECTION FROM  
ABUSE DATABASE (**PFAD**)  
PROJECT HAS BEEN  
GROWING AND EVOLVING TO  
ACHIEVE INCREASED SAFETY  
FOR VICTIMS.

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In 2008, PFAD staff completed a training-of-the-trainers program, providing county-level domestic violence advocates with training, tools and support to train other new users within their own counties. Seventy-three advocates and two court personnel representing 34 counties completed the training program.

Another significant development regarding PFAD has been the transfer of PFAD databases to the Commonwealth's Enterprise Server Farm, operated by the state Office of Information Technology. The Pennsylvania Coalition Against Domestic Violence (**PCADV**) was a key player in the support of PFAD users to ease this transition. The databases were successfully transferred in April 2009 without any interruption to the protection order process. PFAD is now maintained by the Pennsylvania State Police, who maintain a collaborative working relationship with PCADV on technical matters pertaining to protection from abuse orders.

### *Collaboration Works to Improve Fingerprinting Efforts*

Fingerprinting is a fundamental component of the suspect identification process and one of the most important responsibilities of law enforcement agencies.

Since 2005, PCCD has been part of the Fingerprint Policy Group, a collaboration designed to help police departments improve their compliance with state law. Other group members are the Pennsylvania Chiefs of Police Association (**PCPA**), the Pennsylvania Justice Network (**JNET**), Pennsylvania State Police (**PSP**) and Juvenile Court Judges' Commission (**JCJC**).

PCCD has provided leadership and funding to increase awareness of the critical importance of compliance with fingerprint laws, educate the law enforcement community and provide additional fingerprinting equipment.

The efforts of the Fingerprint Policy Group have resulted in a significant increase in fingerprint compliance – from 68 percent in 2005 to 74 percent in 2008 – and will continue to work to increase compliance across the commonwealth.

## *Centralization Enhances Reduces Offender Processing Time*

Processing offenders quickly and efficiently saves money and time. Working with the Pennsylvania Chiefs of Police Association, PCCD has supported the establishment of central booking centers.

Central booking centers serve multiple police departments, handle all aspects of offender processing and offer video arraignment capabilities. There are currently 160 central booking centers in Pennsylvania.

Booking center staffers fingerprint and photograph offenders, then electronically transmit that information to law enforcement agencies, giving police officers timely access to information that can be used to pursue justice and provide community protection.

### **CPIN-The Commonwealth Photo Imaging Network**

*- captures and stores digital photographs of arrested suspects. Booking center staff or police officers take and store up to eight photos of a suspect's face and distinguishing factors, including tattoos. Recent upgrades to CPIN allow faster processing and posting of the photographs, quicker posting to the Pennsylvania State Police Megan's Law Web site, expanded records storage and easier law enforcement accessibility to sexual offender data.*

PCGD CONTINUES TO FUND AND SUPPORT TECHNOLOGICAL ADVANCES THAT ENABLE LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES TO SAVE TIME, MAXIMIZE TECHNOLOGICAL CAPABILITIES AND ULTIMATELY, ENHANCE THE SAFETY OF THE CITIZENS OF OUR STATE.

LiveScan technology is used to electronically capture an offender's fingerprints and palm prints. The digital imaging allows positive offender identification within minutes, compared to the lengthier timeframe resulting from the traditional ink and paper methods.

PCCD continues to fund and support technological advances that enable law enforcement agencies to save time, maximize technological capabilities and ultimately, enhance the safety of the citizens of our state.

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## *Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention: Partnerships that Invest in Young People*

PCCD's Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, or **OJJDP**, implements initiatives designed to improve the juvenile justice system and prevent violence, delinquency, substance abuse and other related problem behaviors.

PCCD's OJJDP also makes policy recommendations and oversees federal and state grant awards to partners who work with PCCD to achieve these objectives.



### *Pennsylvania Compliance Monitoring Initiative*

PCCD receives federal funds that are used to improve Pennsylvania's juvenile justice system. To receive this funding, the commonwealth must demonstrate compliance with four core protections of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 2002:

- Deinstitutionalization of status offenders
- Separation of juveniles from adults in institutions
- Removal of juveniles from adult jails and lockups
- Reduction of disproportionate minority contact, where it exists

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The federal Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (**OJJDP**) requires PCCD to collect data related to the secure holding of juveniles in Pennsylvania. PCCD must also verify that data through on-site visits to all facilities that fall within the federal OJJDP monitoring universe. These facilities include police lock-ups, court holding facilities, juvenile detention centers and training schools, adult jails and prisons, mental health facilities and group homes.

- The Secure Detention Monitoring Project audits secure detention centers to ensure that status or non-offending juveniles are not admitted. These audits are conducted annually at each of Pennsylvania's 21 detention centers.
- The Police Liaison Project works with the state's 1,300 police entities to ensure juveniles are not held securely in police lockups beyond the legal time limit. The Police Liaison visits every police department once every three years.
- The Disproportionate Minority Contact Subcommittee oversees compliance with the reduction of disproportionate minority contact.

In addition to monitoring activities, the monitors provide guidance and training to help ensure continued compliance.

In November 2008, the federal OJJDP conducted an audit of Pennsylvania's Compliance Monitoring System and found Pennsylvania remains in full compliance with the core protections of the Act.



***“Pennsylvania’s 2008 federal compliance monitoring audit was a success,” said Steve Lynch, program analyst and state compliance monitor with PCCD’s OJJDP. “This success can be attributed to the work of our police liaisons, secure detention monitor, police departments, jails, secure placements and through our partnership with the Juvenile Court Judges’ Commission and the PA Council of Chief Juvenile Probation Officers. All have worked to ensure that those youth who are involved in the juvenile justice system are treated in a manner that is consistent with the protections of the Act.***

***“It is critical that Pennsylvania remains in compliance, not only for the safety of these youth, but to also capitalize on the benefits offered through the federal funding that is conditioned on this compliance,” he added.***

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## *Collaboration Responds to Unique Needs of Girls*

Pennsylvania's juvenile justice system, like those in other states, was designed primarily to address the needs of young males. However, nearly a quarter of juvenile arrests involve females. While the tenets of the system are adequate to address the needs of girls and young women, well-documented gender differences that impact juvenile justice and delinquency prevention cannot be overlooked.

- Societal reactions
- Delinquency risk factors that are predictive of adolescent problem behaviors
- Offense characteristics
- Victimization experiences
- Patterns of drug use and abuse
- Behavioral and physical health
- Significance of relationships

Recognizing these differences, stakeholders in Pennsylvania's juvenile justice system are collaboratively developing a model juvenile justice system that is responsive to the unique needs of delinquent girls and young women, a group that comprises approximately 25 percent of juvenile arrests in Pennsylvania. The stakeholders have adopted a joint position statement which indicates a commitment to creating a system "in which gender guides program design and influences treatment, skill building and rehabilitation."



## Guiding Principles for Serving Girls

- *Actively consider gender differences between boys and girls.*
- *Create trauma-informed care environments in which consideration is given to the needs of girls and young women, including their physical and behavioral health.*
- *Develop opportunities for girls and young women to restore relationships with significant others in their lives and their communities and to repair the harm done to their crime victim(s).*
- *Match competency development activities to the unique strengths, perspectives and aspirations of girls and young women.*
- *Establish an array of services that address the level of risk, strengths and needs of each girl and young woman entering the juvenile justice system.*
- *Promulgate policies, practices, interventions and services that recognize and address the unique needs of girls and young women.*



“The highly collaborative and holistic approach the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania endorses through the Joint Position Statement establishes criteria that, when thoughtfully implemented, affect the quality of services girls receive from arrest through aftercare,” said Valerie Bender, Research Associate with the National Center for Juvenile Justice. “By bolstering the effectiveness of services that address the unique needs of girls, we increase the likelihood that girls will leave the juvenile justice system as productive, connected, law-abiding citizens.”

The Female Services Subcommittee of the PCCD Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Committee has also developed guiding principles that can be employed from arrest through aftercare.  
(see sidebar)



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## *Resource Center Supports Quality Prevention and Intervention Programs*

PCCD emphasizes prevention and intervention programming that is grounded in research that supports its effectiveness.

To provide targeted assistance to Pennsylvania communities working to address crime, delinquency, drug abuse and other problem behaviors among children and adolescents, PCCD and the Department of Public Welfare's Office of Children, Youth and Families have funded the development of the Resource Center for Prevention and Intervention Programs and Practices. The Resource Center also involves other key state agencies and stakeholders that are critical in helping to improve programs and services for youth.

### **The Resource Center has three primary components:**

- Support for community planning to implement evidence-based prevention program models – training communities on model programs, board recruitment and development, data collection and analysis, and program selection. This support is provided at the Evidence-Based Prevention and Intervention Support Center (**EPISCenter**), housed at the Pennsylvania State University Prevention Research Center.
- Support for implementation of established evidence-based program models – helping communities implement an evidence-based program that is appropriate for their locally identified needs. This support is provided by the EPISCenter.
- Support for improving the quality of local juvenile justice programs – educating providers and probation officers about the key components of a research-based program and providing technical assistance to help improve program quality. This support is provided by the National Center for Juvenile Justice.

The Resource Center provides ongoing assistance to communities, including program selection, quality implementation and teaching grantees about data collection and evaluation. The Resource Center initiative helps ensure that funding for prevention and intervention efforts is used wisely and effectively.

Sonya Cirilo is program coordinator for the Strengthening Families Program at Crispus Attucks Community Center in Lancaster. Strengthening Families is an evidence-based curriculum designed to prevent teen substance abuse and other behavioral problems, while strengthening family skills and relationships. Funded by PCCD, the program reaches out to middle school youth and their families.

Ms. Cirilo has found the EPISCenter to be an invaluable resource as she has launched the program and reached out to potential family participants.

*“The EPISCenter has been extremely helpful in providing tips, ideas and tools for planning,” she said. “They have offered strategies to help us recruit families, which has been our biggest challenge.*

*“The EPISCenter has made this process much smoother,” Ms. Cirilo continued. “I appreciate that our representative is always available to answer our questions and provide us with updates.”*

### **On the Web:**

For more information on the programs and resources of PCCD's Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Office, go to

**[www.pccd.state.pa.us](http://www.pccd.state.pa.us)** and click on “Juvenile Justice.”

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## Pennsylvania Youth Survey

When young people engage in high risk behavior, the impact can be significant and lasting. The immediate effect can be felt by the young person, family, friends, school and the community. In the long term, the results of high-risk behavior can negatively impact educational and career success.

It is imperative to understand trends and changes in the behavior, attitudes and knowledge young people have concerning alcohol, tobacco, other drugs and violence. It is also critical to assess the risk factors related to these behaviors and the protective factors that help guard against them. Such data provides school administrators, community leaders and others with the direction necessary to implement prevention initiatives that will be most effective.

Since 1989, PCCD has sponsored and conducted the Pennsylvania Youth Survey (**PAYS**), a survey of school students in grades 6, 8, 10 and 12. The survey is voluntary and anonymous.

For the 2007 PAYS, 16,527 (64.7%) of eligible students participated in the survey. Students came from 115 urban, rural and suburban schools out of a random sample of 226 schools. Participating schools receive findings particular to their school, as well as data on how their students compare to other students in the state.

The results of the PAYS were compared to Monitoring the Future, a 2007 national representative survey of adolescent drug use. This allows policymakers to assess how Pennsylvania youth compare to their national counterparts.

The 2009 PAYS is underway. PCCD has implemented some changes in how the PAYS is administered, hoping to encourage increased participation of schools and school districts. Recognizing the importance of including Pennsylvania's largest urban centers in the survey, PCCD has secured participation from Philadelphia and continues to work with Pittsburgh to engage them in the process.

### *Key Findings of the 2007 Pennsylvania Youth Survey Alcohol, Tobacco and Other Drug Use*

With few exceptions, alcohol, tobacco and other drug (**ATOD**) use by Pennsylvania youth was lower than national use as measured by **Monitoring the Future**, a national survey.

#### LIFETIME AND 30-DAY USE OF ALCOHOL

- Only 3.3 percent of Pennsylvania 6th graders reported using alcohol in the last 30 days.
- 30-day alcohol use is lower (31.9%) among Pennsylvania 10th graders than 10th graders nationally (33.4%).
- Lifetime alcohol use is higher among Pennsylvania 12th graders (78.4%) than 12th graders nationally (72.2%).

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## BINGE DRINKING

- Pennsylvania youth have lower binge drinking rates than young people nationally. For example, 6.5 percent of Pennsylvania 8th graders reported binge drinking in the last 30 days compared to 10.3 percent of 8th graders nationally.

## CIGARETTE SMOKING

- Pennsylvania youth have lower lifetime and 30-day rates of cigarette smoking than their national counterparts. For example, 20.6 percent of Pennsylvania 12th graders reported smoking in the last 30 days compared to 21.6 percent of 12th graders nationally.

## SMOKELESS TOBACCO USE

- Pennsylvania youth mostly have higher lifetime and 30-day rates of smokeless tobacco use than young people nationally. Nearly 10 percent (9.7%) of Pennsylvania 12th graders reported using smokeless tobacco in the last 30 days compared to 6.6 percent nationally.

## MARIJUANA USE

- Pennsylvania youth have lower lifetime marijuana use rates than young people nationally; however, Pennsylvania 12th graders have higher 30-day marijuana use rates (19.2%) compared to 12th graders nationally (18.8%).

## OTHER ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIORS

- Pennsylvania students reported very low levels of participation in these antisocial behaviors: being arrested, bringing a weapon to school and attempting to steal a vehicle.
- Attacking someone with intent to harm was the most prevalent antisocial behavior reported by Pennsylvania students (10.5%).

## RISK AND PROTECTIVE FACTOR PROFILE

- Pennsylvania students reported the four highest overall scores for the following risk factors: Transitions and Mobility, Community Disorganization, Family Conflict and Peer Rewards for Antisocial Behavior.
- Pennsylvania students reported the three highest overall scores for the following protective factors: Belief in the Moral Order, Community Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement and School Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement.

## *Weed and Seed: Partnerships that Transform Communities*

The Weed and Seed Initiative works to weed communities of drug and crime, then seed those communities with programs and projects that will improve quality of life.

This mission is accomplished through community partnerships that include residents, law enforcement agencies, community and faith-based organizations, local government and the private sector.

Since Pennsylvania launched its Weed and Seed Initiative in 1996, PCCD has provided more than \$37 million to distressed neighborhoods committed to transforming themselves into revitalized, dynamic communities.

### *New Funding Approach Maximizes Resources*

PCCD has designed a new funding approach that will maximize the effective use of the financial resources available for Weed and Seed programming.

#### **PCCD developed the plan to:**

- Create a competitive funding environment
- Encourage new sites to join Weed and Seed
- Assist existing sites in successfully implementing a sustainability strategy that is independent of PCCD funding
- Develop minimum standards that sites must achieve to maintain eligibility for funding



*New Kensington ribbon cutting ceremony for a project supported by Pennsylvania Weed & Seed.*

#### **All sites will be eligible for program funding on a competitive basis for five consecutive years, provided the site remains viable and active and meets these criteria:**

- Site focuses on Weed and Seed's foundational principles – a model that integrates law enforcement, community policing, prevention/intervention/treatment and neighborhood revitalization.
- Site conducts a community assessment that identifies two to four strategic problems and designs a comprehensive approach to resolve these issues.
- Site provides written outcomes and performance measures to PCCD.

THIS MISSION IS ACCOMPLISHED THROUGH COMMUNITY PARTNERSHIPS THAT INCLUDE RESIDENTS, LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES, COMMUNITY AND FAITH-BASED ORGANIZATIONS, LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND THE PRIVATE SECTOR.

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**Weed and Seed sites must remain viable and active to receive financial support and be eligible for future funding. To achieve this, a site must:**

- Hold monthly meetings
- Meet program objectives
- Receive technical assistance and training from PCCD
- Have an Assistance for Impact Delegation (AID) Team which involves a core group of community leaders, including law enforcement
- Employ a site coordinator to facilitate the process

The new funding approach was effective July 1, 2009.

***Operation Triggerlock Weeds Crime from Communities***

Operation Triggerlock is the enforcement component of the Pennsylvania Weed and Seed Program. Created by Pennsylvania State Police (PSP), Operation Triggerlock is a four-phase operation requiring cooperation of local and state law enforcement with local government officials to help fulfill Weed and Seed's goal of improving life in a community.

- Phase 1: PSP intelligence officers, with the cooperation of local law enforcement and probation officers, make general assessments on high criminal activity locales and targeted individuals.
- Phase 2: PSP undercover officers, working with local law enforcement, infiltrate a community's criminal element and identify subjects that will be arrested during Phase 3.
- Phase 3: Using evidence and intelligence gathered, arrest warrants are prepared for individuals suspected of criminal activity. Additionally, individuals found to have outstanding arrest and bench warrants are also arrested.
- Phase 4: Uniformed troopers teamed with local police saturate the area in active patrol with a zero tolerance policy for criminal and any other nuisance activity. The focus is to improve the quality of life within the community.

Operation Triggerlock is conducted in all 15 designated Pennsylvania Weed and Seed sites. The four phases of the operation are completed within one year, but Operation Triggerlock can last as long as three years, tailoring efforts to address the community's remaining criminal issues.

***On the Web:***

To learn more about Weed and Seed, go to [www.pccd.state.pa.us](http://www.pccd.state.pa.us), click on "Community Collaboratives" and select "Weed and Seed."

## Committee Guides Counties on Criminal Justice and Mental Health Issues

Individuals within the criminal justice system who have mental health issues face unique challenges. To meet these challenges effectively, PCCD and the Pennsylvania Department of Public Welfare's Office of Mental Health have created a Mental Health and Justice Advisory Committee.

THIS ADVISORY COMMITTEE WAS CREATED TO ADDRESS THE GROWING ISSUE OF INDIVIDUALS WITH MENTAL ILLNESS IN THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM, AND THE IMPACT OF THE ILLNESS ON THEIR LIVES, THEIR FAMILIES AND SOCIETY.

- HONORABLE JOHN ZOTTOLA,  
ALLEGHENY COUNTY JUDGE

This advisory panel within PCCD will work with counties to provide guidance and structure on criminal justice and mental health activities, including jail diversion and re-entry programs, in an effort to reduce recidivism and provide necessary treatment to non-violent offenders with mental health and substance abuse issues.

"This advisory committee was created to address the growing issue of individuals with mental illness in the criminal justice system, and the impact of the illness on their lives, their families and society," said Allegheny County Judge John Zottola, who chairs the committee.

The committee will include representatives from state agencies, county governments, the courts, district attorneys, public defenders, mental health consumers, families and other advocates within the criminal justice and mental health sectors across the state.

***"DPW is pleased and honored to join with our criminal justice partners to guide a statewide effort to build on successful strategies to reduce the number of justice-involved individuals with mental illness, while ensuring public safety and the well-being of our communities," said DPW Secretary Estelle Richman.***

The creation of the committee followed a strategic plan recommendation developed by the Mental Health Task Force of the Commission on Justice Initiatives, with the assistance of the Council of State Government's Justice Center.

The strategic plan also calls for the creation of a Center for Excellence for the Development and Improvement of Programs Serving Adults with Mental Illness Involved in the Criminal Justice System, promoting evidence-based practices by providing counties with technical assistance in the implementation, operation and sustainability of jail diversion and re-entry programs. This center will also act as a clearinghouse for information and resources related to criminal justice, mental health and substance abuse.

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# Judicial Alternatives: Partnerships to Reduce Criminal Recidivism



Traditionally, the judicial system has focused on assessing and delivering the appropriate penalty for an offender. However, in some cases, the process does not address the root cause of an offender's actions.

Many offenders struggle with substance abuse and mental health issues. If these issues are not addressed, offenders are more likely to repeat their criminal behavior. Problem solving courts

and restrictive intermediate punishment (**RIP**) programs are two judicial alternatives that have proven successful at reducing criminal recidivism among non-violent offenders.

## Problem Solving Courts

A problem solving court is designed to achieve long-term recovery and prevent repeat criminal behavior. Many communities have implemented problem solving courts to address a variety of social issues that have emerged in the traditional court system, including homelessness, drug addiction and domestic violence.

In implementing a problem solving court, court personnel work with prosecutors, public defenders, probation officers, social workers and other justice system partners to develop strategies to provide positive reinforcement for offenders who successfully complete a treatment program and abstain from repeating the behaviors that brought them to court.

Problem solving courts feature strict supervision and monitoring, regular substance abuse testing, intensive treatment services and appropriate sanctions. Participants are required to make regular court appearances.

*A problem solving court is designed to achieve long-term recovery and prevent repeat criminal behavior.*

**PCCD funds problem solving courts across the commonwealth.  
Here's a brief look at the types of courts in Pennsylvania.**

- **Adult Drug Court** works to reduce recidivism and substance abuse among nonviolent adult offenders. There are 22 adult drug courts, with 12 more planned.
- **Juvenile Drug Court** helps young people with alcohol or substance abuse issues combat their addictions. There are seven juvenile drug courts, with one court in the planning stages.
- **DUI Court** works to change the behavior of alcohol-dependent offenders arrested for Driving Under the Influence (**DUI**). Five counties have DUI courts and six more are planned.



- **Family Drug Court** focuses on selected abuse, neglect and drug dependency cases where parental substance abuse is a primary factor. Two family drug courts are currently operating.
- **Mental Health Court** diverts adult defendants with mental illnesses into judicially supervised, community-based treatment programs, following specialized screening and assessment. There are currently seven mental health courts, with 10 more planned. There is also one Juvenile Mental Health Court.
- **Job Courts** provide opportunities for probationers and parolees to stabilize their lives through employment and education. There is currently one job court in Pennsylvania

### *Restrictive Intermediate Punishment*

A sentence of restrictive intermediate punishment, or RIP, is a harsher sentence than probation but enables an offender to avoid incarceration. Drug and alcohol treatment-based restrictive intermediate punishment (**D&A RIP**) sentences are delivered to nonviolent offenders who are dependent on drugs or alcohol, allowing the offenders to serve their sentence in the community while undergoing treatment for their addiction.

A SENTENCE OF RESTRICTIVE INTERMEDIATE PUNISHMENT (**RIP**) IS A HARSHER SENTENCE THAN PROBATION BUT ENABLES AN OFFENDER TO AVOID CRIMINAL INCARCERATION.

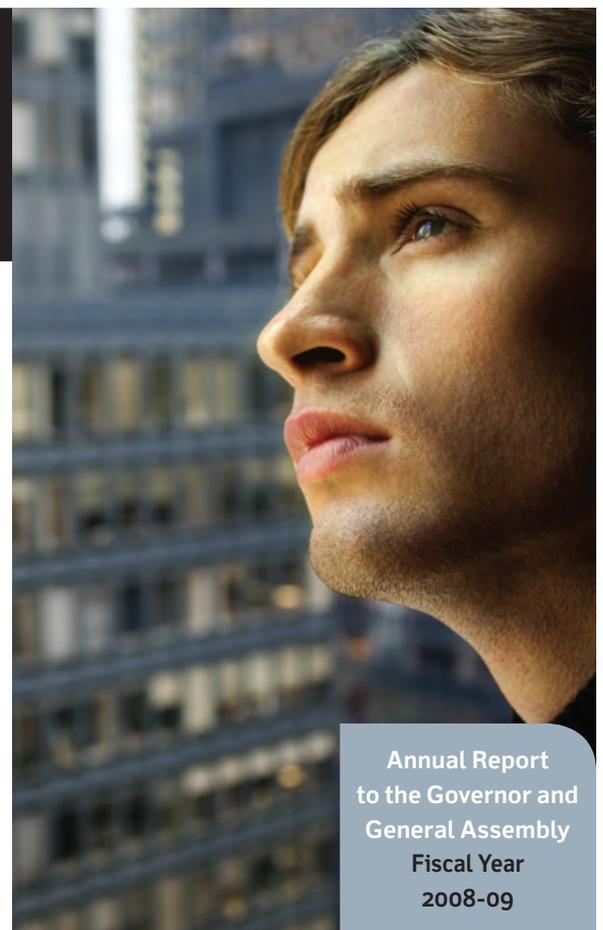
#### **The goals of treatment-based RIP are to:**

- Maintain community safety
- Reduce criminal recidivism
- Help offenders break their addictions and become law-abiding citizens
- Prevent prison overcrowding by reserving jail space for more serious or repeat offenders

All participants must participate in substance abuse treatment and undergo random drug testing.

Requirements of RIP programs vary from county to county, but participants may have to wear an electronic monitoring bracelet, live at a work release center when not at work or abide by the restrictions of house arrest.

Since 1997, PCCD has been helping counties design treatment-based RIP programs that meet the specific needs of the county and its offenders. In 2008-2009, PCCD provided \$16,484,000 in grants to 32 counties for treatment-based RIP programs.



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## Chester County Sees Success with Adult Drug Court and RIP

### Adult Drug Court Helps Offenders Achieve Sobriety and Success



“Bob” was a young heroin addict and an unwilling participant in Chester County’s adult drug court. He struggled with the demands of the program and eventually withdrew at his roommate’s urging. When the roommate was subsequently arrested on a drug charge, Bob talked him out of participating in adult drug court.

Soon after, Bob found his roommate dead of a heroin overdose.

***“At that point, we knew he was in big trouble,” said the Honorable William P. Mahon, the judge who oversees the adult drug court. “We got in touch with his attorney and talked Bob back into the program. He completed the program and did very well.”***

After graduating from the program, Bob would drop off 12-step materials for the program to use. Eventually he moved out of state, started college and was instrumental in bringing a 12-step program to his new community.

Bob is just one of many success stories stemming from Chester County’s efforts to help non-violent offenders find sobriety and success.

In 1996, drug offenders made up 25 percent of the Chester County’s court docket. Frustrated by the revolving cycle of drug offenders presenting in the court system, the Chester County Court of Common Pleas received federal funding and established an adult drug court in November 1997.

More than ten years later, the court has a proven track record of reducing recidivism and helping participants achieve sobriety.

***“One of the features that attracted us to establish an adult drug court was the concept of swift intervention,” said Jennifer Lopez, Deputy Chief, Chester County Probation and Parole. “Before adult drug court, nine out of ten drug offenders were not starting treatment until disposition, which could be as long as six months from the time of arrest.”***

Along with strict judicial supervision, adult drug court participants submit to an initial drug and alcohol assessment. The court offers a full continuum of treatment, from residential to outpatient. Participants submit to random drug testing throughout the program.

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Along with strict judicial supervision, adult drug court participants submit to an initial drug and alcohol assessment. The court offers a full continuum of treatment, from residential to outpatient. Participants submit to random drug testing throughout the program.

***“This program is not for someone who is unconcerned about a criminal conviction or who is not serious about rehabilitation,” said Judge Mahon.***

Recognizing that many participants are unemployed or underemployed, the court added an educational and vocational training program, Leading Everyone to Achieve Potential (LEAP).

***“We hope LEAP will improve the outcome for participants,” said Lopez. “If a participant doesn’t have sustainable employment, it’s easy to fall back into old patterns.”***

The program boasts a 60 percent retention rate and 55 percent of participants graduate. A 2001 evaluation showed a 5.4 percent recidivism rate among participants compared to 21.5 percent recidivism among a control group. Now in its second year of tracking every graduate, the court has seen no recidivism among participants.

## ***RIP Offers Alternative for Higher Level Offenders***

In November 2007, with PCCD funding, Chester County began its Restrictive Intermediate Punishment (RIP) program. The program is designed for offenders with a drug or alcohol addiction who fall within Level 3 or 4 of the PA Sentencing Guidelines.

“Drug use can lead to criminal behavior,” Lopez said. “Intensive long-term treatment, along with judicial supervision, leads to a better outcome. The RIP program offers an alternative to a group of offenders who don’t qualify for drug court based on the severity of their offense.

Similar to adult drug court, participants undergo a drug and alcohol assessment, receive long-term treatment and submit to judicial supervision. Participants can also take advantage of the education and vocational opportunities provided by LEAP.

RIP programs have a positive impact on fiscal resources and also reduce the collateral costs resulting from incarceration.

Since its beginning, Chester County’s RIP program has saved 41,000 days of offender incarceration in a state prison, which translates to taxpayer savings of \$3 million.

“When you look at the cost of incarceration versus the cost of treatment, it’s a fiscal no-brainer when dealing with non-violent offenders,” said Judge Mahon.

When a non-violent offender is incarcerated, the long-term collateral costs can be significant. An offender serves a sentence, gets out and then can repeat the pattern.

“Many of the individuals in the RIP program would serve mandatory minimums, and research shows the collateral cost of incarceration to be about \$70,000 annually according to 1995 Department of Justice cost estimates,” said Judge Mahon.

***“With PCCD’s involvement, courts can reorganize to help higher needs offenders,” said Judge Mahon. “The best part is the cooperation between different levels of government – PCCD offers money to county courts for treatment and we are able to save millions of dollars for the state.***

***“Restrictive intermediate punishment is the right thing to do, and it is successful in saving lives,” he added.***

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## *Defending Our Citizens: Partnerships to Guard Against Identity Theft*

Identity theft is one of the fastest growing crimes in the nation, topping the Federal Trade Commission's list of consumer complaints. Credit card fraud is the most common form of identity theft reported to authorities.

Coupled with current economic challenges, it is imperative that Pennsylvanians keep a close watch on their finances and take action to protect themselves from becoming victims of identity theft, a crime that can be financially and psychologically devastating.

PCCD recognizes the importance of increasing awareness of this crime and of providing tools that individuals can use to help protect themselves. Partnering with the Pennsylvania State Police and the Pennsylvania Department of Transportation, PCCD released a new brochure on steps consumers can take to protect their identities.

The brochure offers prevention tips and an action plan consumers can use to record vital financial information for easy reference in case their identity is stolen. A companion website, [www.identitytheftactionplan.com](http://www.identitytheftactionplan.com), provides useful links to state and federal agencies, as well as first-person accounts from Pennsylvanians who were victims of identity theft.

PCCD Chairman Walter M. Phillips Jr. was a victim of identity theft and understands firsthand the frustration and fear victims can experience.

*"These are vital tools that all Pennsylvanians can use to fight back against identity theft," said Chairman Phillips. "This information will help consumers avoid identity theft and also help victims repair any damage to their identity or credit."*

- *Pennsylvania is ranked 18th on the number of identity theft complaints filed in 2008 (most recent data available)*
- *Total of 10,723 complaints filed by Pennsylvania consumers*
- *Among those complaints:*
  - *22 percent – credit card fraud*
  - *23 percent – other forms of identity theft (internet/ email, medical, etc.)*
  - *17 percent – phone or utilities fraud*

\*\*\*source: Federal Trade Commission, February 26, 2009\*\*\*

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### *On the Web:*

For more information on PCCD's efforts to fight identity theft, go to

[www.identitytheftactionplan.com](http://www.identitytheftactionplan.com)



## Evaluation Office Embraces More Strategic Function

Each fiscal year, PCCD awards more than \$100 million in federal and state grants. With this significant funding responsibility comes the imperative to ensure that the funds are allocated to the most effective initiatives.

PCCD's Office of Research, Evaluation and Strategic Policy Development (**ORESPD**) assesses and evaluates the performance of recipient projects and researches best practices and trends in the criminal and juvenile justice arenas. ORESPD also reports basic statistics on Pennsylvania crime, corrections and sentencing activity, and offers detailed trend reports on the most frequent Part I and Part II criminal offenses.

ORESPD asked the Justice Center of the Council of State Governments (**CSG**) to assess PCCD's current evaluation activities and to make recommendations on strengthening these efforts in the future to ensure that the office is meeting PCCD's statutory mandates.

The CSG concluded that ORESPD needs to increase the number of staff assigned to the research function, the strategic value placed on evaluation within the Commission, evaluation funding and staff training on evaluation skills. The goal is to help ORESPD to become a more proactive operation capable of assisting senior staff with data-driven decision making.

### As a result of these recommendations, ORESPD has set the following priorities for the 2009/10 fiscal year.

- To ensure that quality measures are written to capture inputs, outputs and outcomes for all new federal and state grants.
- To conduct an audit on PCCD's existing grants to ensure that measurements help to assess the efficient and effective expenditure of funds.
- To coordinate the collection of reports as required by the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (**ARRA**) of 2009.
- To develop specific funding measures to support the Department of Justice's stimulus grants.
- To conduct evaluation and research projects which demonstrate the benefits of previous awards.
- To establish a strategic Policy/Research Committee, tasked with developing a strategic plan for the agency's evaluation and research activities.
- To reconstitute the membership and role of PCCD's Research, Evaluation, Data Collection, and Analysis Advisory Committee.

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## *Deputy Sheriff and Constable Training: Partnerships in Training & Education*

PCCD oversees the training of deputy sheriffs as well as the training and certification of constables and deputy constables. Here's an overview of this important training.

### *Deputy Sheriff Training*

There are nearly 2,100 deputy sheriffs in Pennsylvania. Each deputy sheriff must complete 760 hours of training to achieve initial certification. A deputy sheriff must complete 20 hours of continuing education every two years to maintain that certification.

The Deputy Sheriffs' Education and Training Board recommends to PCCD the priority training issues and needs across the commonwealth.

#### **In 2008:**

- 78 deputy sheriffs completed basic training, including instruction in civil and criminal law, prison transport, courtroom security, use of force, crisis intervention, first aid, firearms, defensive tactics, custody and emergency vehicle operations, investigations, motor vehicle code and terrorism indicators.
- 906 completed continuing education, which included courses on infectious disease prevention, cultural diversity, domestic violence, drug identification, use of force, prisoner transport, tactical communications, professional responsibility and liability, and legal updates.
- 112 completed waiver training, an abbreviated, two-week basic training course of certification that is designed for new deputy sheriffs who have worked in law enforcement and completed training comparable to the required basic training.



## Constable Training

The Constables' Education and Training Board gives PCCD recommendations for the timely and appropriate training for the commonwealth's 1,200 constables and deputy constables. To perform judicial duties, constables and deputy constables must complete 80 hours of initial basic training followed by 20 hours of continuing education each year. Constables and deputy constables who want to carry a firearm must pass an initial 40-hour firearms course and an annual 20-hour continuing education course.



**In 2008, PCCD offered 170 training courses for constables and deputy constables.**

- 99 individuals completed basic training
- 1,216 individuals completed continuing education
- 863 individuals completed firearms training and were certified to carry a firearm.

### *On the Web:*

*Pennsylvanians can verify the certification status of constables and deputy constables by using the "constable finder" at*

**[www.pccd.state.pa.us](http://www.pccd.state.pa.us)**

Select Criminal Justice>Training and Certification> Constables' Education and Training Board> Online Services.

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## *PCCD Grant Funding State Funding Streams*

**Drug Education and Law Enforcement Grant Program** funds are awarded for certified law enforcement officers to teach the D.A.R.E. curriculum in Pennsylvania's elementary, middle and secondary schools.

**Evidence-Based Prevention and Intervention Programs and Practices** funds are awarded to support the PA Resource Center for Evidence-based Prevention and Intervention Programs and Practices and provide training and technical assistance for programs and for communities to implement and sustain the Communities That Care community assessment and planning process.

**Intermediate Punishment** funds are awarded to support county restrictive intermediate punishment programs consistent with approved county intermediate punishment plans.

**Police on Patrol Program** funds are awarded to directly enhance local law enforcement resources by increasing the number of local police on patrol within communities. The impact of this funding is intended to enhance local efforts to investigate and interdict the commission of violent crimes.

**Research-Based Delinquency and Violence Prevention** funds are awarded to communities for the implementation of research-based programs designed to reduce the risk factors associated with delinquency.

**Restrictive Intermediate Punishment** funds are awarded to support drug and alcohol assessment, evaluation and treatment services related to county intermediate punishment activities.

**Safe Neighborhoods** funds are awarded to cities of the first class to support programs to reduce the level of violent crime, especially gun violence, through a collaborative approach with local, federal and state law enforcement, community leaders and community-based organizations.

**Substance Abuse Education and Demand Reduction** funds are awarded for implementation of proven approaches to public awareness, prevention, intervention, training, treatment and education services to reduce substance abuse and implement statewide programs to assist families in accessing such services.

**Victim/Witness Services** funds are awarded for system-based services for victims consistent with the Crime Victim's Act and PCCD Standards (orientation/opportunities for input to and notice of pleas, sentences, releases/assistance with restitution and compensation). Funds are made available through \$25 penalty assessment on convicted/diverted offenders.

**Victims of Juvenile Offenders** funds are awarded through an allocation from the Commonwealth Budget to encourage system-based services for victims of juvenile offenders consistent with the Crime Victim's Act and PCCD Standards (orientation/opportunities for input to and notice of pleas, diversions, dispositions, releases/assistance with restitution and compensation).

**Violence Reduction** funds are awarded to target the reduction of violence in local municipalities.

**Weed And Seed** funds are awarded to "weed out" violent offenders through intensive law enforcement and prosecution efforts, and then "seed in" prevention, intervention, treatment and development services to promote community revitalization using research-based violence prevention programs. The initiative helps to address capital needs for local community and economic development and restore neighborhood quality of life. Grants serve the fifteen current PA Weed and Seed sites.

## *Federal Funding Streams*

**American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA) Victims of Crime Act** funds are awarded to provide direct services, e.g., crisis intervention, counseling, accompaniment, legal advocacy, shelter, etc., for victims of domestic violence, sexual assault, child abuse and other serious crimes.

**Byrne Justice Assistance Grant Program** funds are awarded to provide assistance to state and local units of government in implementing projects that offer high probability of improving the criminal justice system.

**Enforcing Underage Drinking Laws** funds support activities to address the issue of underage drinking. Funds are used for law enforcement activities as well as education opportunities for youth, law enforcement agencies and licensed distributors of alcoholic beverages.

**Juvenile Accountability Block Grant** funds are awarded to address the problem of juvenile crime by encouraging accountability-based reforms at the state and local level.

**Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Formula Grant** funds are used to provide grants to units of local government and private non-profits for a broad range of juvenile justice, delinquency prevention and JJDP Act Compliance Monitoring activities.

**National Criminal History Improvement** funds enhance the quality, completeness and accessibility of the commonwealth's criminal justice record information and to collect the information and develop procedures necessary to ensure the accurate and timely identification of individuals who are ineligible to purchase a firearm and to provide for the safety of the commonwealth's citizens.

**National Forensic Science Improvement Act** funds are awarded to improve the quality, timeliness and credibility of forensic science services for criminal justice purposes.

**Project Safe Neighborhoods** funds are awarded to bring together federal, state and local agencies to focus community attention and energy on reducing gun violence. Each U.S. Attorney is required to establish a task force to develop a comprehensive gun violence reduction strategy and assess how new resources can impact resolution of the problem.

**Residential Substance Abuse Treatment** funds assist states and units of local government in the development and implementation of residential substance abuse treatment programs within state and local correctional and detention facilities in which prisoners are incarcerated for a period of time sufficient to permit substance abuse treatment.

**Statewide Automated Victim Information and Notification (SAVIN) System** funds are awarded to implement an automated, integrated, statewide system of identifying and notifying victims of crime, law enforcement, and the community-at-large of the status of criminal offenders.

**Victims of Crime Act** funds are awarded to provide direct services, e.g., crisis intervention, counseling, accompaniment, legal advocacy, shelter, etc., for victims of domestic violence, sexual assault, child abuse and other serious crimes.

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## PCCD Grant Funding continued

State*	# Grants	Amount
Drug Education and Law Enforcement (D.A.R.E.)	182	812,422
Evidence-Based Prevention and Intervention Programs and Practices	32	4,667,000
Intermediate Punishment	57	3,374,852
Police on Patrol Program	18	9,593,988
Research-Based Delinquency and Violence Prevention	41	3,977,000
Restrictive Intermediate Punishment-Drug & Alcohol	32	16,484,000
Safe Neighborhoods	8	2,817,000
Substance Abuse Education & Demand Reduction	14	2,080,900
Victim/Witness Services (1/1/08 - 12/31/08)	95	8,066,692
Victims of Juvenile Offenders	74	3,243,000
Violence Reduction	11	390,000
Weed and Seed	37	2,680,000
<b>Total State</b>	<b>601</b>	<b>\$58,186,854</b>

Federal**	# Grants	Amount
ARRA Victims of Crime Act	6	1,305,396
Byrne Justice Assistance Grant Program	81	5,789,452
Enforcing Underage Drinking Laws Block Grant	5	307,000
Juvenile Accountability Block Grant	46	1,360,372
Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act	11	1,050,146
National Criminal History Improvement Program	2	382,898
National Forensic Science Improvement Program	1	200,128
Project Safe Neighborhoods-Middle District	7	270,863
Project Safe Neighborhoods-Middle District Anti-Gang	9	200,798
Project Safe Neighborhoods-Western District	3	53,252
Project Safe Neighborhoods-Western District Anti-Gang	5	155,534
Residential Substance Abuse Treatment Program	3	684,683
Statewide Automated Victim Information and Notification	1	100,000
Victims of Crime Act (two-year grants)	140	26,661,823
<b>Total Federal</b>	<b>320</b>	<b>\$38,522,345</b>

<b>Total State and Federal</b>	<b>921</b>	<b>\$87,744,377</b>
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\* State funded awards made from SFY 2008-09 appropriations

\*\* Federal funds awarded by the Commission between 7/1/08 and 6/30/09

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## *PCCD Committees and Boards*

### JUVENILE JUSTICE AND DELINQUENCY PREVENTION COMMITTEE

- Ronald Sharp, Chair

### PUBLIC SAFETY ADVISORY COMMITTEE

- Jeffrey Kolansky, Chair

### RESEARCH, EVALUATION, DATA COLLECTION AND ANALYSIS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

- Errika Fearbry Jones, Chair

### SENIOR CITIZEN ADVISORY COMMITTEE

- Attorney General Tom Corbett, Chair

### TARGETED COMMUNITY REVITALIZATION AND CRIME PREVENTION ADVISORY COMMITTEE

- Bradley Foulk, Chair

### VICTIMS' SERVICES ADVISORY COMMITTEE

- Anne Ard, Chair

### CONSTABLES' EDUCATION AND TRAINING BOARD

- Richard G. Opiela, Chair

### DEPUTY SHERIFFS' EDUCATION AND TRAINING BOARD

- Carmen DeLuca, Chair

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# PCCD Commission Members

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<p>Chairman Walter M. Phillips, Jr., Esq. Of Counsel Obermayer, Rebmann, Maxwell &amp; Hipple Philadelphia</p> <p>•</p> <p>Vice-Chair Ms. Errika Fearbry Jones Director Pittsburgh Youth Intervention Project Pittsburgh</p> <p>•</p> <p>Honorable Tony Amadio Chairman Beaver County Commissioners</p> <p>•</p> <p>Mr. James E. Anderson Executive Director Juvenile Court Judges' Commission</p> <p>•</p> <p>Reverend Dr. Anne K. Ard Executive Director Centre County Women's Resource Center State College</p> <p>•</p> <p>Honorable Jeffrey A. Beard Secretary PA Department of Corrections</p> <p>•</p> <p>Mr. Gilbert Branche Retired Police Philadelphia</p> <p>•</p> <p>Honorable Tim Briggs PA House of Representatives Montgomery County</p> <p>•</p> <p>Ms. Esther L. Bush President and CEO Urban League of Pittsburgh</p>	<p>Honorable Thomas R. Caltagirone PA House of Representatives Berks County</p> <p>•</p> <p>Honorable Thomas W. Corbett, Jr. PA Attorney General</p> <p>•</p> <p>Honorable Gary F. Dobias Carbon County District Attorney Jim Thorpe</p> <p>•</p> <p>Mr. Jonathan Encarnacion President El Centro Hispano Reading</p> <p>•</p> <p>Kenneth D. Freeman, Esq. Chief of Security Philadelphia Family Court</p> <p>•</p> <p>Mr. Jack Godlesky Abraxas Leeper</p> <p>•</p> <p>Honorable Kate Harper PA House of Representatives Montgomery County</p> <p>•</p> <p>Honorable Renée Cardwell Hughes Judge Philadelphia Court of Common Pleas</p> <p>•</p> <p>Honorable Everette James Secretary PA Department of Health</p> <p>•</p> <p>Chief Thomas R. King State College Police Department</p> <p>•</p> <p>Jeffrey M. Kolansky, Esq. Archer &amp; Greiner, P.C. Philadelphia</p> <p>•</p> <p>Sheriff Bob Kolar Cambria County Ebensburg</p>	<p>Ms. Carol Lavery PA Victim Advocate</p> <p>•</p> <p>Honorable Seamus P. McCaffery Justice Supreme Court of Pennsylvania</p> <p>•</p> <p>Ms. Catherine C. McVey Chairman PA Board of Probation and Parole</p> <p>•</p> <p>Ms. Marlene L. Olshan CEO Big Brothers Big Sisters of Southeastern PA Philadelphia</p> <p>•</p> <p>Honorable Michael A. O'Pake Senate of PA Berks County</p> <p>•</p> <p>Honorable Jane Orié Senate of PA Allegheny/Butler Counties</p> <p>•</p> <p>Colonel Frank E. Pawlowski Commissioner PA State Police</p> <p>•</p> <p>Honorable Zygmunt A. Pines State Court Administrator Administrative Office of PA Courts Philadelphia</p> <p>•</p> <p>Honorable John C. Rafferty, Jr. Senate of PA Montgomery County</p> <p>•</p> <p>Honorable Estelle Richman Secretary PA Department of Public Welfare</p> <p>•</p> <p>Ms. Therese Louise Rocco Volunteer/Fundraiser Children's Organizations and Church Pittsburgh</p>	<p>Ms. Delilah Rumburg Executive Director PA Coalition Against Rape Harrisburg</p> <p>•</p> <p>Michael A. Schwartz, Esq. Pepper Hamilton LLP Philadelphia</p> <p>•</p> <p>Dr. Ronald E. Sharp Psychologist Alternative Rehabilitation Communities, Inc. Harrisburg</p> <p>•</p> <p>Mr. Kenneth Shear Executive Director Philadelphia Bar Association</p> <p>•</p> <p>Dr. Lawrence W. Sherman Director Jerry Lee Center of Criminology University of Pennsylvania Philadelphia</p> <p>•</p> <p>Ms. Jennifer Storm Executive Director Dauphin County Victim/ Witness Assistance Program Harrisburg</p> <p>•</p> <p>Mr. Keith Thomas Correctional Officer Pennsylvania Department of Corrections Duquesne</p> <p>•</p> <p>Ms. Carol B. Tinari Consultant NVT and Associates Philadelphia</p> <p>•</p> <p>Honorable Gerald L. Zahorchak Secretary PA Department of Education</p> <p>•</p> <p>Honorable John A. Zottola Judge Allegheny County Court of Common Pleas</p>
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