

3. Appendix #2 Program Narrative: PA's FY18 Title II Application & 3-Year Plan

a. Description of the Issue

1. System Description: Structure and Function of the Juvenile Justice System

Pennsylvania's juvenile justice system and processes are governed by the provisions of Act 333 of 1972, the Juvenile Act 42 Pa. C.S. Section 6301 et seq. Since original passage, the Act has been amended numerous times. Two important amendments, Act 1977-41 and Act 1991-9, are concerned with federal Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (JJDP) Act requirements. Act 1977-41 diverts status offenders from the juvenile justice system and makes it unlawful to hold juveniles in adult jails. Act 1991-9 incorporates federal jail removal regulations pertaining to police facilities.

A third amendment to Pennsylvania's Juvenile Act occurred in 1995, with a Special Legislative Session called by then Governor Tom Ridge. The Special Session resulted in changes to the theoretical basis of the Juvenile Act with the incorporation of Balanced and Restorative Justice, and changes to the definition of a delinquent act. The Juvenile Act defines "delinquent act" as an act, which is designated as a crime under Pennsylvania or federal law, or a local ordinance or law of another state, if the act occurred in that state. In Pennsylvania, the term "delinquent act" does not include the crime of murder; a summary offense—unless the youth fails to comply with a sentence imposed under a summary conviction; a crime committed by a youth who previously has been convicted as an adult; or designated felonies if committed by a youth age 15 or older under the specific circumstances as indicated in the 1995 legislation. Introduction of Balanced and Restorative Justice philosophy as the new purpose clause of the Juvenile Act stressed the importance of Offender Accountability, Victim Restoration, Competency Development, and Community Protection. It requires the system to serve three distinct clients: victim, community and offender.

Pennsylvania's juvenile justice system is a decentralized, county-operated system consisting of 67 counties and 60 juvenile courts; seven counties share a court system. The responsibility for juvenile cases rests with the Court of Common Pleas. A juvenile court judge is elected to serve as both the judicial and administrative officer of the juvenile court. The role of the juvenile court judge includes administration of juvenile probation, direction of court processes and standards, and determinations of delinquency and dependency. The judge has full and final authority in determining the appropriate level of supervision and treatment services required to fulfill the mandates of the Juvenile Act, regardless of time and/or cost.

With few exceptions, the juvenile court has exclusive original jurisdiction over all youth under age 18. Original jurisdiction is always under the criminal court if a youth is accused of murder; if previously convicted as an adult for a felony offense; if age 15 or older and commits a designated felony offense involving a deadly weapon; or if age 15 or older with a previous delinquency adjudication for a designated offense under the provisions of the 1995 amendment to the Juvenile Act. Youth between ages 14 and 18 subject to procedural safeguards, may be transferred to criminal court for trial if the judge believes there are reasonable grounds to believe the youth is not amenable to treatment as a juvenile under the provisions of Section 6355 of the Juvenile Act. A juvenile justice system flow chart, **Attachment to Narrative (a) – JJ System Flow Chart**, demonstrates the system functions and case processing.

The Pennsylvania Commission on Crime and Delinquency (PCCD) is the state agency in the Commonwealth designated to develop and administer the Title II Federal Formula Grant 3-Year Plans and all Applications by virtue of the following legislation:

PCCD was established by Act 274 of 1978 (P.L. 1166, No. 274). Section 2 (o) stipulates: “The commission is hereby designated as the State Criminal Justice Council for the purposes of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (Public Law 90-351), as amended, and the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974 (Public Law 93-415), as amended.” Section 3 (2) of Act 274: Powers and Duties of the Commission establishes that the Commission has authority “To apply for, contract for, receive, allocate, disburse and account for funds, grants-in-aid, grants of services and property, real and personal, particularly those funds made available pursuant to the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (Public Law 90-351), as amended, and the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention act of 1974 (Public Law 93-415), as amended.”

The Pennsylvania Commission on Crime and Delinquency utilizes the Title II Funds to support priorities identified in our State Advisory Group’s Plan to the Governor. PCCD is required under 71 P.S. §1190.23 to *“prepare and, at least every two years, update a comprehensive juvenile justice plan on behalf of the Commonwealth based on an analysis of the Commonwealth’s needs and problems, including juvenile delinquency prevention.”* The Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Committee, Pennsylvania’s SAG, is responsible for developing this Plan, which upon completion, is provided to PCCD’s Commission. The SAG has sole authority for preparing and implementing the Title II Formula Grant 3-Year Plan.

There are no major state or local programs that operate outside the formal juvenile justice system that directly affect delinquency prevention or reduction. Multiple state-and local-level agencies and organizations serve as the major components of the Pennsylvania juvenile justice system; each has a significant role with varied responsibilities. The organizations and their responsibilities are summarized in **Attachment to Narrative(a) – Major Components JJ System**. The inherent value of these partnerships is clearly demonstrated in past 3-Year Plans explaining the evolution of growth and reform within Pennsylvania’s juvenile justice system beginning with the 1995 Special Legislative Session. Since that point, PCCD and its partners have invested heavily in the system’s ongoing development through the MacArthur Foundation’s *Models for Change* Initiative from 2005, which evolved in 2010 into the Juvenile Justice System Enhancement Strategy (JJSES) and the continued support of a Balanced and Restorative Justice approach in our system. The System Enhancement Strategy is the framework by which Pennsylvania achieves its Balanced and Restorative Justice mission. **Attachment to Narrative(a) – JJSES Framework** provides a graphic illustration of the strategy and elements.

Pennsylvania’s JJSES rests on two interlinked foundations: the best empirical research available in the field of juvenile justice and a set of core beliefs about how to put this research into practice. These beliefs assert that:

- Children should be diverted from formal court processing whenever appropriate;
- Meeting the needs of victims is an important goal of the juvenile justice system;
- We need to develop and maintain strong partnerships with service providers; and
- We can, and should, do a better job of involving families in all that we do.

a. Description of the Issue

2. Analysis of Juvenile Delinquency Problems (Youth Crime) and Needs.

This section provides data in the form of tables, graphics and text to provide an understanding of the juvenile delinquency problems and needs within Pennsylvania’s juvenile justice system. The sources of the information are listed in reference page at the end of the Program Narrative section. Statistical highlights of the Pennsylvania Juvenile Justice System include the following:

I. Juvenile Arrests by Offense Type, Gender, Age, and Race.

1. The total number of **alleged offenses** increased by less than 1% from 2015 to 2016 and decreased by 21.2% since 2012. The number of alleged offenses within the Drug offense category showed the largest decrease (3.4%) from 2015, followed by Person offenses (3.0%). “Other” offenses increased by 6.9% and Property offenses increased by less than 1% from 2015 to 2016. Since 2012, Property offenses showed the sharpest decline (26.1%). Drug and Person offenses declined considerably, 24.1% and 20.5% respectively, with “Other” offenses decreasing 16.1% over the same period.
2. **Substantiated offenses** increased from 2015 to 2016 (1.7%), with the largest increase in the “Other” offense category (23.0%). Person offenses decreased by 9.4%, Drug offenses decreased by 6.1%, and Property offenses increased by less than 1%. The total number of substantiated offenses remained well below 2012 levels. Similarly, each category of substantiated offenses (Person, Property, Drugs, and “Other”) remained below their respective 2012 levels.

Table 1 and **Figure A** offer general overviews of Pennsylvania’s juvenile justice system activity over the five-year period from 2012 through 2016, with juvenile population per 100,000 for the most serious offenses.

Table 1: Substantiated Offenses by Type, 2012 – 2016						
Year	Total Cases Disposed Of	Person	Property	Drug	Other	Total
2012	31,079	7,306 (28.1%)	8,871 (34.1%)	4,202 (16.2%)	5,609 (21.6%)	25,988
2013	28,957	5,204 (28.3%)	5,737 (31.2%)	3,174 (17.3%)	4,269 (23.2%)	18,384
2014	25,568	4,881 (29.1%)	5,143 (30.6%)	2,861 (17.0%)	3,901 (23.2%)	16,786
2015	24,139	4,547 (29.5%)	4,728 (30.7%)	2,641 (17.1%)	3,495 (22.7%)	15,411
2016	23,014	4,118 (26.3%)	4,770 (30.4%)	2,481 (15.8%)	4,299 (27.4%)	15,668
Source: Pennsylvania Juvenile Court Dispositions 2012 – 2016.						

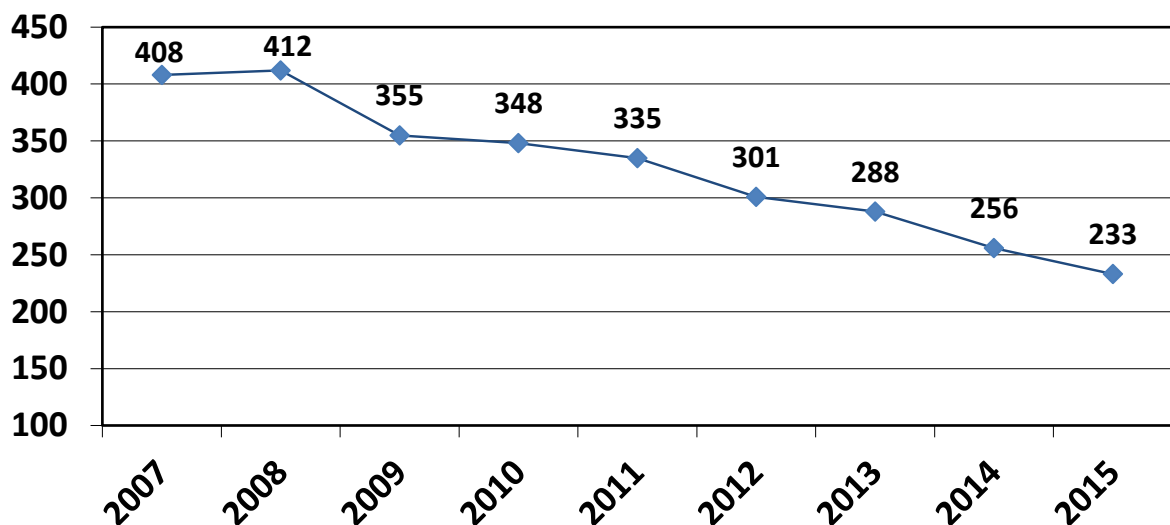
The “Other” Offenses Category includes, but is not limited to: Public Order offenses such as Disorderly Conduct or Weapon on School Property; Firearms offenses; and Certifications from the minor judiciary (i.e., Magisterial District Judge) that a juvenile failed to comply with a lawful sentence imposed for a summary offense.

Figure A
PA Juvenile Arrest Rates For Violent Crimes
2007-2015*

(rate per 100,000 juveniles)

(Includes murder, rape, robbery, aggravated assault)

Source: Juvenile Court Judges’ Commission from PA State Police UCR Reports



* 2015 arrests are an estimate from Pa State Police UCR website

As shown in **Figure A** above, in 2015, the juvenile arrest rate for violent crime, 233/100,000 juveniles, was 42.9% lower than the 2007 rate of 408/100,000 juveniles, and 33% lower than the 2010 rate of 348/100,000 juveniles. PCCD believes that the recent trends regarding juvenile violent crime arrest rates, delinquency dispositions, detention center admissions, and juvenile delinquency placements (including costs) confirm the efficacy of the Juvenile Justice System Enhancement Strategy. The JJSES is predicated on data-driven decision making to employ evidence-based programs and practices that are proven effective and where usage is determined through a valid risk and need assessment instrument. Later information related to recidivism supports this position. [Pennsylvania's Juvenile Justice System Enhancement Strategy Monograph \(PDF\)](#)

- Table 2** below shows the sources of referrals to the juvenile justice system, with the clear majority being referred by police at nearly 76% followed by referrals from the minor judiciary at 15.5%. The category “Other” includes delinquency allegations received from schools, social agencies, relatives, and cases transferred from criminal court.

Table 2: Source of Referrals to Juvenile Court, 2012 – 2016						
Year	Total Cases Disposed Of	Police	Magisterial District Judge	Other Juvenile Court	Probation	Other
2012	31,079	22,870 (73.6%)	5,758 (18.0%)	1,480 (4.8%)	68 (0.2%)	903 (2.9%)
2013	28,957	21,379 (73.8%)	5,470 (18.9%)	1,187 (4.1%)	76 (0.3%)	845 (2.9%)
2014	25,568	19,012 (74.4%)	4,520 (17.7%)	1,164 (4.6%)	98 (0.4%)	774 (3.0%)
2015	24,139	18,181 (75.3%)	3,924 (16.3%)	1,157 (4.8%)	73 (0.3%)	804 (3.3%)
2016	23,014	17,476 (75.9%)	3,574 (15.5%)	1,073 (4.7%)	34 (0.1%)	857 (3.7%)
Source: Pennsylvania Juvenile Court Dispositions 2012 – 2016.						

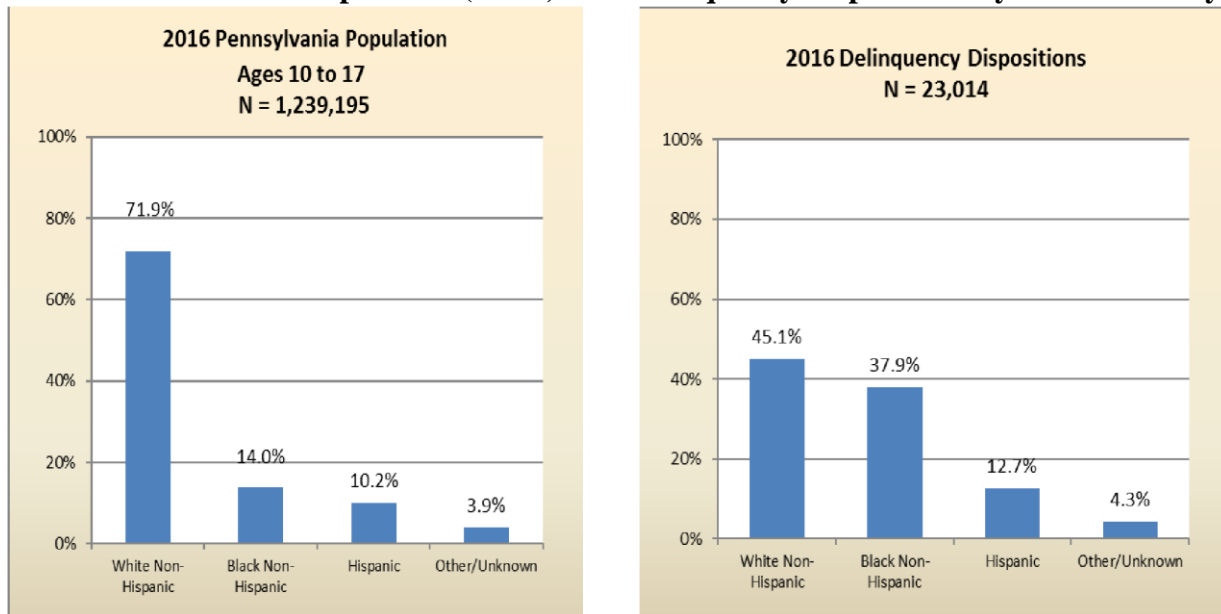
4. There were 23,014 delinquency-related dispositions in Pennsylvania in 2016, which represents a 4.7% decrease from 2015 and a 25.9% decrease since 2012 (31,079). **Table 3** offers an overview of the total number of cases disposed of each year by gender, age group, and race/ethnicity.

Table 3: Total Cases Disposed of 2012 – 2016: Gender, Age, Race/Ethnicity													
Year	M	F	Age 10 - 12	Age 13 - 14	Age 15	Age 16	Age 17	Age 18+	White	Black	Hispanic	Other Ethnic	Total Cases Disposed Of
2012	23,098	7,981	1,642	5,633	5,120	6,566	8,265	3,853	14,243	11,616	3,468	1,752	31,079
2013	21,515	7,442	1,550	5,288	4,865	6,142	7,554	3,558	12,676	11,172	3,697	1,462	28,957
2014	19,048	6,520	1,340	4,738	4,331	5,467	6,687	2,995	11,416	9,789	3,273	1,090	25,568
2015	17,815	6,324	1,129	4,481	4,150	5,039	6,369	2,971	11,056	8,864	3,101	1,118	24,139
2016	16,984	6,030	1,134	4,233	3,844	4,869	5,994	2,940	10,376	8,731	2,917	990	23,014
Source: Pennsylvania Juvenile Court Dispositions 2012 – 2016.													

5. **Figure B** below offers an additional breakdown of race and ethnicity per the juvenile population in Pennsylvania and delinquency dispositions in 2016 in the Pennsylvania juvenile justice system. As shown, in 2016, White Non-Hispanic youth represent the largest racial/ethnic category for all delinquency dispositions. However, comparing racial/ethnic distribution of all youth in Pennsylvania ages

10-17, the representation of Black Non-Hispanic youth receiving delinquency dispositions is disproportionate: 14.0% of the total population versus 37.9% of all delinquency dispositions. If excluding Allegheny and Philadelphia Counties, Black Non-Hispanic youth represent 8.2% of the youth population, but 27.9% of all delinquency dispositions.

Figure B:
2016 Population (10-17) and Delinquency Dispositions by Race/Ethnicity



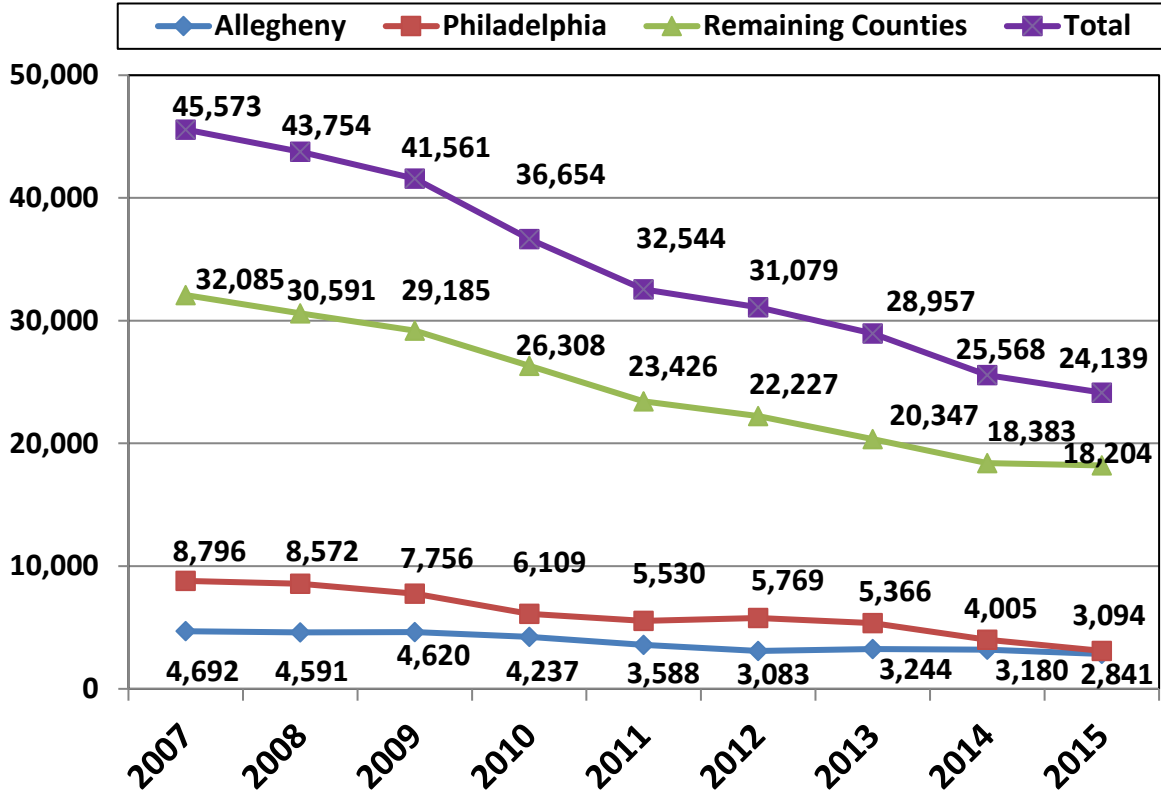
- Juvenile Court dispositions continued to primarily involve males. **Table 4** shows the 2016 proportion of males receiving delinquency dispositions related to new delinquency allegations rising as the disposition type becomes more restrictive.

Table 4: Selected Dispositions by Gender, 2016			
Disposition Type	Total Cases Per Type of Disposition	Male	Female
All Dispositions	23,014	73.8%	26.2%
Informal Adjustment	3,838	65.8%	34.2%
Consent Decree	5,140	73.8%	26.2%
Probation	4,027	80.9%	19.1%
Placement	1,460	88.8%	11.2%
Transferred to Criminal Proceedings	62	98.4%	1.6%

Figure C
PA Juvenile Delinquency Dispositions of New Allegations
2007-2015*

(Excludes disposition reviews and placement reviews)

Source: Juvenile Court Judges' Commission



7. **Figure C** above, shows Pennsylvania juvenile delinquency dispositions of new allegations from 2007 to 2015. Dispositions declined by 47.0% over this period. There were 21,434 fewer delinquency dispositions in 2015 compared to 2007.
8. The Pennsylvania Juvenile Act allows for multiple types of dispositions for delinquency allegations. The types of disposition and the frequency with which each occurred in 2016 is shown below in **Table 5**.

Table 5: 2016 Type and Frequency of Statewide Delinquency Dispositions			
Disposition Type	Frequency	Disposition Type	Frequency
Consent Decree	4,417 (22.9%)	Transfer to Other Court	62 (4.1%)
Probation	4,027 (17.5%)	Dismissed	712 (3.6%)
Informal Adjustment	3,838 (16.7%)	Warned, Case Closed	166 (3.1%)
*Other Disposition	594 (11.2%)	Continue Previous Disposition	323 (1.8%)
Fines/Costs Ordered	222 (7.2%)	Referral to Agency/Individual	14 (0.3%)
Placement	1,460 (6.3%)	Transfer to Criminal Proceedings	62 (0.3%)
Complaint Withdrawn	674 (5.6%)	Protective Supervision	1 (0.0%)
*Includes Case Closed, Courtesy Supervision, Community Service Only, Restitution Only Ordered, Case Closed-Unable to Locate Juvenile, Case Closed-Fines Paid, Administrative Supervision Only, Judgement Filed/Case Closed.			

9. Consent Decree, Probation, and Informal Adjustment continued to represent over half (56.5%) of all dispositions in 2016. Placement dispositions resulting from new allegations of delinquency decreased (7% to 6.3%) from 2015 to 2016
10. **Table 6** shows type and frequency of the major dispositions by race and ethnicity stateside for 2016.

Table 6: Type & Frequency of Major Dispositions by Race and Ethnicity, 2016					
Category	Total	White Non-Hispanic	Black Non-Hispanic	Hispanic	Other/Unknown
All Dispositions	23,014	10,379 (45.1%)	8,722 (37.9%)	2,223 (12.7%)	990 (4.3%)
Informal Adjustment	3,838	1,846 (48.1%)	1,405 (36.6%)	372 (9.7%)	215 (5.6%)
Consent Decree	5,140	2,472 (48.0%)	1,804 (35.1%)	699 (13.6%)	165 (3.2%)
Probation	4,027	1,816 (45.1%)	1,462 (36.3%)	598 (14.8%)	150 (3.7%)
Placement	1,460	485 (33.2%)	703 (48.2%)	211 (14.5%)	61 (4.2%)
All Secure Placements	442	84 (19.0%)	280 (63.4%)	69 (15.6%)	9 (2.0%)
Secure Detention	8,600	2,029 (23.6%)	5,005 (58.2%)	1,204 (14.0%)	369 (4.3%)
Transfer to Criminal Proceedings	62	15 (24.2%)	37 (59.7%)	8 (12.9%)	2 (3.2%)

11. The figures on race and ethnicity for the types of disposition displayed above in **Table 6** show disparity in the decision making. In reviewing this data and the data from the Relative Rate Index (Appendix H), PCCD is continuing to explore disproportionality and anticipate being able to report progress in future updates to this 3-Year Plan.
12. **Figure D** below displays the racial and ethnic composition of secure detention admissions in 2016. Black Non-Hispanic youth comprised 58.2% of all secure detention admissions in 2016. If excluding Philadelphia and Allegheny Counties, Hispanic youth and Black, Non-Hispanic youth represent approximately 16.2% and 43.0%, respectively, of all secure detention admissions. In Philadelphia, 71.4% of the admissions involved Black Non-Hispanic youth, and in Allegheny 80.3% of detention admissions were Black Non-Hispanic youth. Figure E follows showing the same detail for Transfers to Criminal Proceedings.

Figure D: Secure Detention Admissions by Race and Ethnicity, 2016

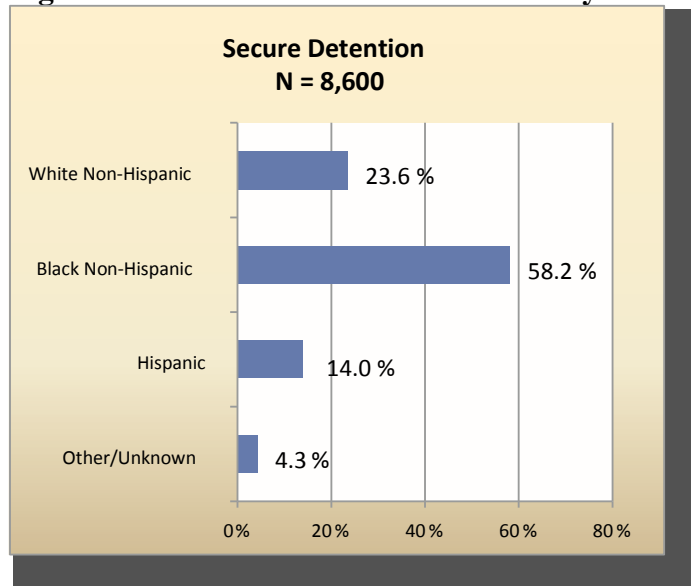
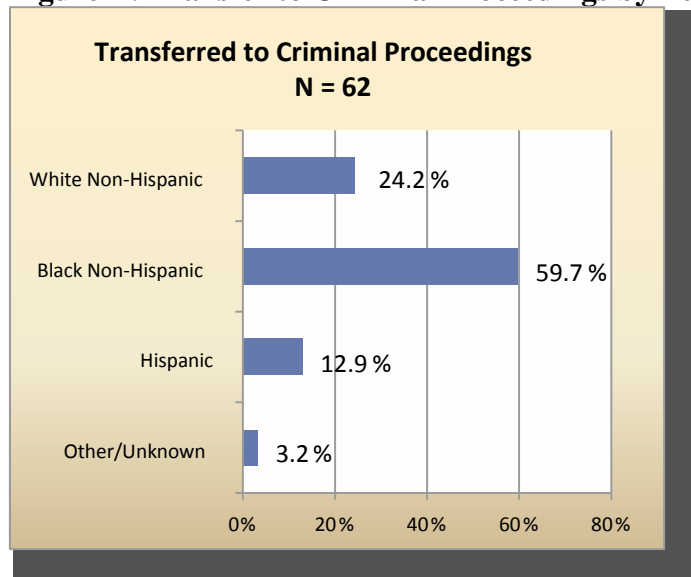


Figure E: Transfer to Criminal Proceedings by Race and Ethnicity, 2016



13. **Figure E** shows that statewide, White Non-Hispanic youth comprised a smaller proportion of cases transferred to adult criminal proceedings at 24.1% compared to the 45.1% represented in all delinquency disposition, while Black Non-Hispanic youth comprised a greater proportion of cases transferred to criminal proceedings at 59.7% than what is reflected in all 2016 delinquency dispositions (37.9%).

14. The use of secure juvenile detention centers in Pennsylvania is for the temporary holding of a youth based on specific circumstances pending juvenile court action, and **must** be predicated on an allegation of delinquency; i.e., there is a reasonable

basis to believe that the youth in question has committed a misdemeanor and/or felony offense which would be considered a crime if committed by an adult.

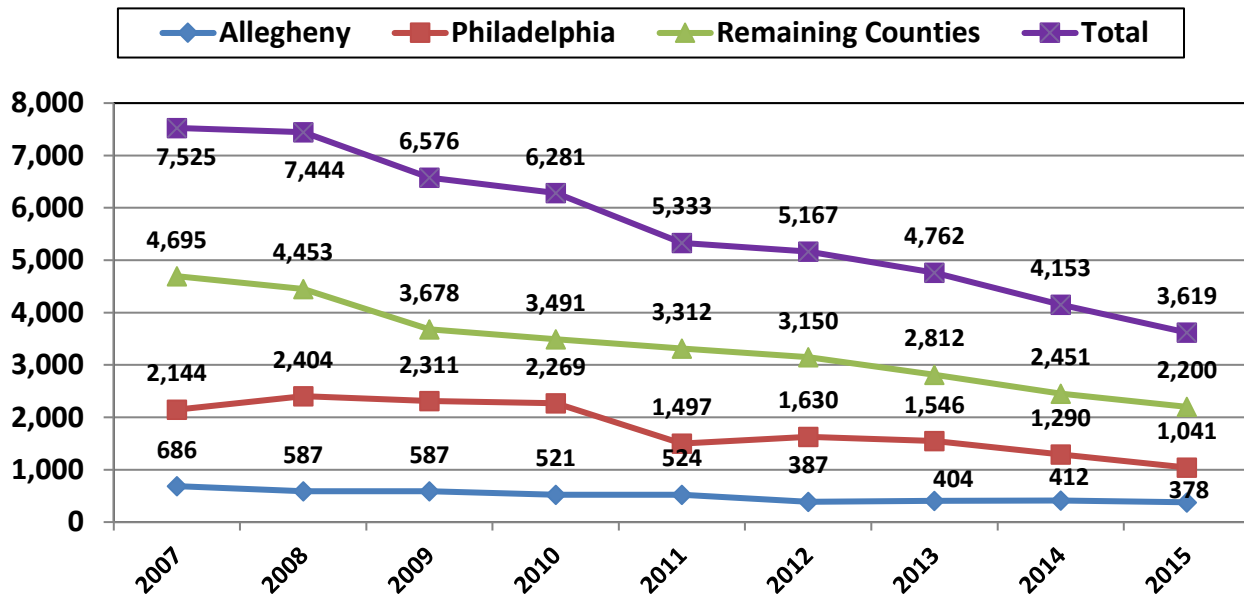
15. There are 14 secure juvenile detention centers operating in Pennsylvania, these are county-based services and not supported with the Title II Funds. Admissions to the detention centers have declined annually since 2012 with a 38.2% overall decrease over the five years, and a 4.4% decrease from 2015 to 2016.
16. Allegheny County (Pittsburgh) detention admissions decreased by 6.9% from 2015 to 2016, while detention use in Philadelphia County declined by 8.1% in the same period. Philadelphia and Allegheny having the largest juvenile populations in the commonwealth, also have the largest detention centers at 184 and 120 beds respectively, and each has a utilization rate under 100%. In 2016, Philadelphia's average daily population in its 184-bed facility was 113.2 youth for a usage rate of 61.5%, while Allegheny's 120 bed detention center average daily population was 57.9 for a 48.3% usage rate.
17. As shown in **Table 6** there are six smaller detention centers that had higher utilization rates than Philadelphia, and 10 with higher rates than Allegheny in 2016. Pennsylvania's SAG is currently examining these figures in relation to the steady closure of detention centers in the last five years (from 23 to 14).

Table 6: Utilization Rates in Secure Juvenile Detention Centers, 2016			
Detention Center	Average Daily Population	Licensed Bed Capacity	Utilization Rate
Abraxas-Morgantown	21.5	54	39.8%
Allegheny	57.9	120	48.3%
Bucks	24.7	36	68.7%
*Cambria	4.0	12	33.6%
Central Counties	9.9	14	70.9%
Chester	16.8	48	34.9%
Cornell-Abraxas	15.6	18	86.6%
Delaware	46.0	66	69.7%
Erie	7.5	20	37.6%
Lackawanna	5.4	10	53.6%
Lancaster	24.2	48	50.5%
Montgomery	25.4	36	70.7%
Northampton	27.0	36	75.0%
Philadelphia	113.2	184	61.5%
Westmoreland	9.5	16	59.4%

18. While the data presented clearly show that fewer youth are being referred to the Pennsylvania juvenile justice system, it is also clear that Pennsylvania has altered its practices and approach to serving the youth that are being referred. This is attributable to both the integration of the principles of Balanced and Restorative Justice (BARJ), as well as the implementation of the Juvenile Justice System Enhancement Strategy (JJSES) as the means of achieving the BARJ goals. As shown below in **Figure F**, Pennsylvania delinquency placements declined by 51.9% from 2007 to 2015, with 3,906 fewer delinquency placements of youth. [BARJ Monograph \(PDF\)](#)

**Figure F: PA Juvenile Delinquency Placements
2007-2015***

(Includes disposition reviews but excludes placement reviews)
Source: Juvenile Court Judges' Commission



19. Delinquency placements are down across Pennsylvania by 51.9% over the nine-year span from 2007 to 2015. This is also true in the two largest counties in the state, where Allegheny's placements decreased 44.9% and Philadelphia's by 51.4% in the same time period. As stated above, this is believed to be the result of the JJSES and statewide adoption of evidence-based programs and practices such as validated assessment tools like the Youth Level of Service/Case Management Inventory (YLS).
20. The SAG plans for gender-specific services, including LGBTQ, through its System Enhancement Subcommittee. Currently, the group is looking more closely into the trajectory of female cases in our juvenile justice system to gain more insight and better inform future planning. **Table 7** shows a breakdown of the overall risk level by facility type of females who had a placement disposition

between January 1, 2016 and June 30, 2016, where risk levels were determined by the YLS assessment.

Table 7: Youth Level of Service Breakdown by Facility Type, Females Placed between January 1, 2016 and June 30, 2016				
Facility Type	Low	Moderate	High	Very High
Community Residential Service/Group Home	3	35	7	0
Drug and Alcohol Program	1	10	1	0
Foster Care	1	1	1	0
General Residential Services	8	19	5	1
Inpatient Mental Health	0	2	0	0
Residential Treatment Facility (RTF)	1	7	2	0
Secure Residential Services	1	4	6	0
Supervised Independent Living	0	1	0	0
YDC Secure	0	2	0	0
Total	15	81	22	1

21. From January 1, 2012 through December 31, 2015, the number of placements for females in Pennsylvania dropped from 922 to 533 (42.2%). During this same period, the number of females with placement dispositions decreased across all major race and ethnicity groups. Black Non-Hispanic females with a placement disposition declined by 37.9% from 438 to 272 youth placed, while Hispanic females decreased in placement by 38.4% from 86 to 53. In this period, White Non-Hispanic females decreased in placement dispositions by 46.9% from 337 to 179.
22. **Figure G** below shows a breakdown of family status for youth involved in the Pennsylvania juvenile justice system in 2016. Youth whose biological parents were reported as “never married” represented more than 50% of all delinquency dispositions, while youth whose parents were reported as “married” represented 16.4% of all delinquency dispositions.
23. Following this is **Figure H** which shows a breakdown of the living arrangements for youth involved in our juvenile justice system in 2016. Statewide, 47.8% of youth with a delinquency disposition were reported as residing only with their mother, while 17.0% of youth resided with both biological parents.

Figure G: Pennsylvania Dispositions by Family Status, 2016

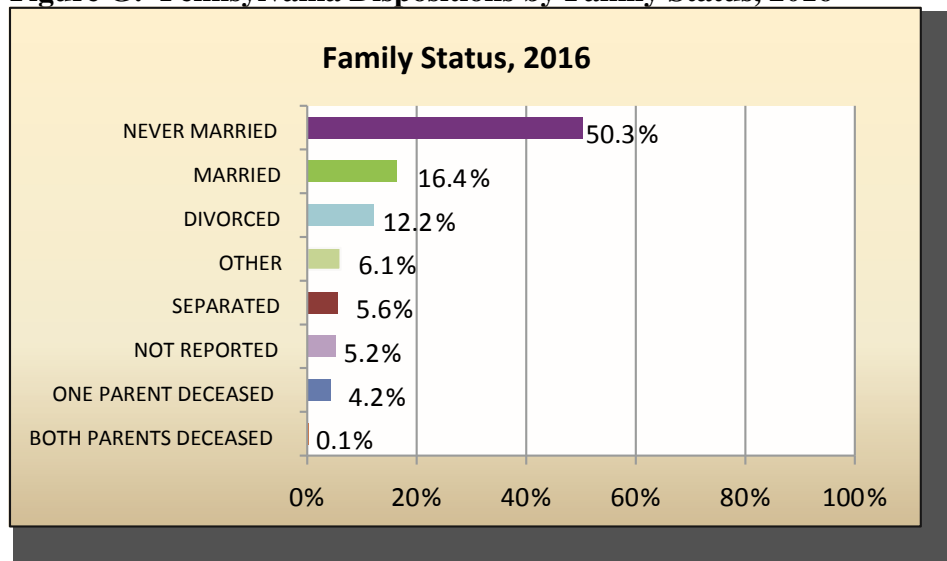
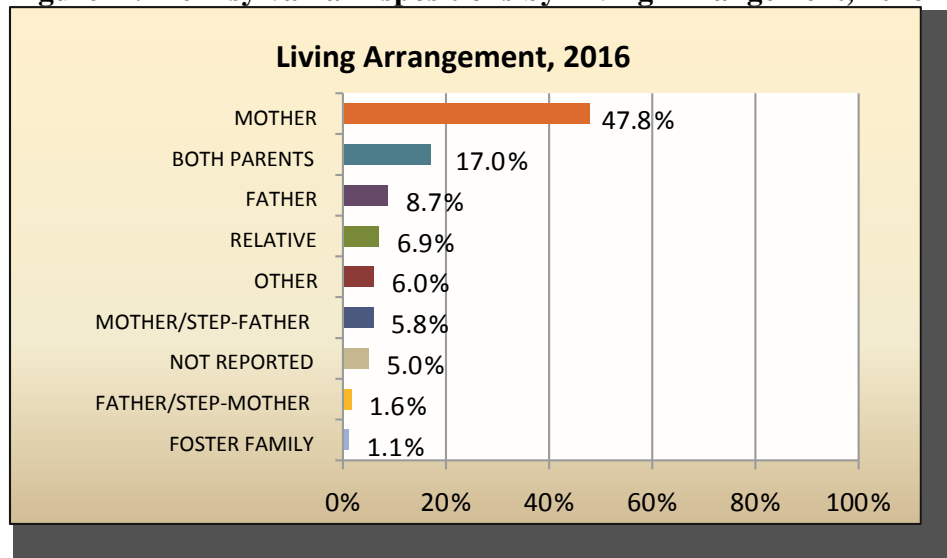


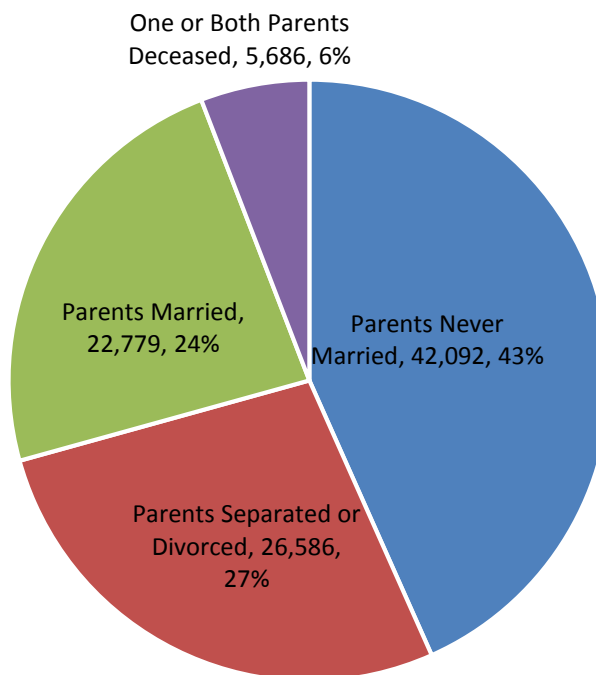
Figure H: Pennsylvania Dispositions by Living Arrangement, 2016



24. We are finding out that the living arrangements and family status of youth moving through our juvenile justice have a more significant impact than may have been previously recognized. Over the past 20 years, single-parent families have become more common than the traditional family consisting of a father, mother and children. Rates have increased across race and income groups, but single parenthood is more prevalent among African Americans and Hispanics. PCCD and its partners believe this is impacting recidivism; see **Figure I** below.

Figure I: Recidivism per Youth Family Status, 2007-2012

**Family Status of All Juveniles in Recidivism Sample:
Juveniles with Cases Closed 2007-2012**



25. Not surprisingly, children whose parents are together fare better in the juvenile justice system than those from the so-called “broken homes” in which parents never married or are separated and divorced.
26. **Table 8**, below shows the initial statewide, baseline recidivism rates for Pennsylvania’s juvenile justice system. The development of statewide and county-specific baseline recidivism rates is a particularly noteworthy JJSES accomplishment. We believe that Pennsylvania is one of the few states with the capacity to develop information of this type. For purposes of our reporting and analysis here, recidivism is defined as a subsequent adjudication of delinquency or conviction in criminal court for a misdemeanor or felony offense within two years of case closure; this does not include expunged cases.
27. From the outset, the architects of the JJSES understood that the calculation of “expected recidivism rates” would be critical to effectively gauging the performance of the Pennsylvania juvenile justice system. In 2015, the Juvenile Court Judges’ Commission and research staff from the University of Pittsburgh sought to determine the impact of shifting juvenile offender populations on expected recidivism rates. That research introduced corrections into recidivism

calculations by assessing changes in the characteristics of youth who had cases closed from the Pennsylvania juvenile justice system between 2007 and 2011.

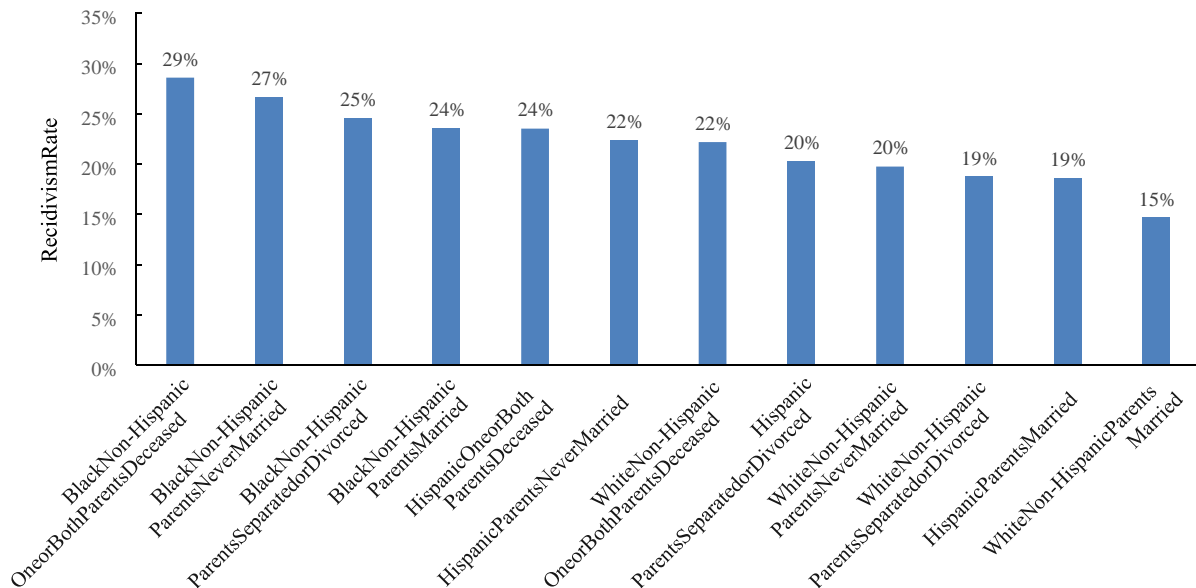
Table 8: Six-Year Average Recidivism Rates: Juveniles with Cases Closed 2007-2012						
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Recidivists	3,827	4,132	4,206	3,624	3,498	3,679
Non-Recidivists	15,055	14,778	14,233	13,176	15,437	15,529
Total	18,882	18,910	18,439	16,800	18,935	19,208
Recidivism Rate	20.3%	21.8%	22.8%	21.6%	18.5%	19.2%

28. The 18.5% recidivism rate for cases closed in 2011 represented approximately a 14% reduction from the 21.6% recidivism rate for cases closed in 2010, as well as a 14% reduction from the four-year average recidivism rate of 21.6% for cases closed in 2007, 2008, 2009, or 2010. This dramatic reduction in the statewide recidivism rate for cases closed in 2011 was especially significant because 2011 was the first year that the implementation of evidence-based practices through the JJSES could reasonably have been expected to have had an impact. Although the statewide recidivism rate for cases closed in 2012 rose to 19.2%, that rate is 11% lower than the pre-JJSES recidivism rate for cases closed in 2007 – 2010.
29. Given the JJSES goal of diverting low risk youth away from the juvenile justice system, it would be reasonable to expect recidivism rates to increase over time because the types of youth who are entering the juvenile justice system are more likely to be youth who are moderate and high risk to re-offend.

Table 9: Expected Recidivism Rate vs. Observed Recidivism Rate by Year: Juveniles with Cases Closed 2007-2012		
	Expected Recidivism Rate	Observed Recidivism Rate
2007	21.5%	20.3%
2008	20.0%	21.8%
2009	21.7%	22.8%
2010	21.6%	21.6%
2011	20.6%	18.5%
2012	20.7%	19.2%

30. By calculating what the expected recidivism rate should be given the case characteristics of youth who had been under juvenile court supervision to the observed recidivism rate, stakeholders can better gauge the performance of the Pennsylvania juvenile justice system. If the observed recidivism rate is higher than the expected recidivism rate, it can be concluded the system performed worse than predicted. Conversely, if the observed recidivism rate is lower than the expected recidivism rate, it can be concluded the system performed better than predicted. **Table 9** above shows the Expected Recidivism Rates and the Observed Recidivism Rates for this period time.
31. As previously stated, minority youth are disproportionately represented in Pennsylvania's juvenile justice system. The recidivism analyses confirm that minority youth also have some of the highest recidivism rates as shown below in **Figure J**. Between the three major race groups, Black Non-Hispanic juvenile offenders were generally most likely to recidivate across the six years examined, regardless of their family status, compared to White Non-Hispanic juvenile offenders and Hispanic juvenile offenders. Within each race group, juveniles with a family status of one or both parents deceased re-offended at the highest rates.

Figure J:
Recidivism Rate by Race/Ethnicity and Family
Status: Juveniles with Cases Closed 2007–2012



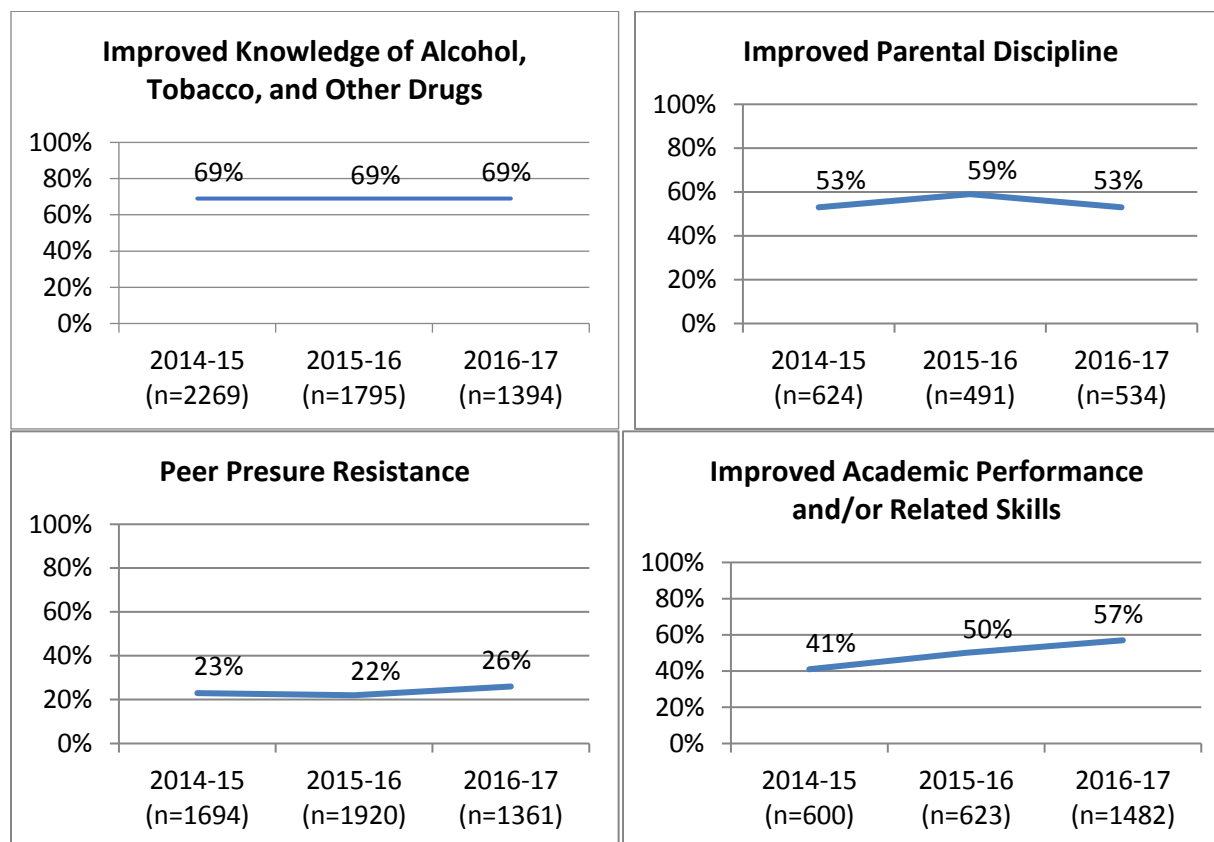
32. Since 1998, PCCD has been developing a statewide prevention initiative that is primarily supported with state funds, either Substance Abuse Education and Demand Reduction (SAEDR) Funds, or Violence & Delinquency Prevention Programs (VDPP) Funds. However, the initiative is supplemented with federal Title II Funds as appropriate to individual project goals and activities. Through the Evidence-based Prevention and Intervention Support Center (*EPISCenter*) at Penn State, PCCD is able to guarantee statewide training and technical assistance to all sub-grantees implementing an evidence- or research-based program. This process enables PCCD to ensure fidelity to the program models as created by their individual developers, thereby giving us greater confidence that each program will produce the same results due to proper implementation. As part of its Delinquency Prevention Program, PCCD does not award any funds – state or federal – to programs that have not been proven effective in the prevention and/or reduction of unhealthy problem behaviors in children and adolescents such as delinquency, violence, substance use/abuse, school dropout, teen pregnancy.
33. Through the EPISCenter, PCCD is able to review Return on Investment (ROI) figures for evidence- and research-based programs that it supports. **Table 10** below shows the ROI for the three-year period of 2014 through 2016 for nine of the most frequently funded programs in the prevention initiative.

Table 10: Prevention Data for FYs 2014, 2015, 2016 (Data accumulated from three fiscal years with ROI estimates)					
	Youth Served	WSIPP Benefits May 2018	PCCD Costs	Benefits Minus Costs	Return on Investment
Aggression Replacement Training (probation)	1,206	\$4,958	\$903	\$4,055	\$4,890,656
Big Brothers Big Sisters	1,886	\$(188)	\$1,580	\$(1,768)	\$(3,334,817)
Incredible Years (parent only)	1,220	\$2,360	\$2,061	\$299	\$365,087
LifeSkills Training	7,046	\$1,736	\$130	\$1,606	\$11,312,518
Promoting Alternative Thinking Strategies	1,074	\$7,487	\$221	\$7,266	\$7,803,434
Strengthening Families Program 10-14	932	\$5,381	\$1,700	\$3,681	\$3,430,907
Trauma Focused Cognitive Behavior Therapy	448	\$21,728	\$1,858	\$19,870	\$8,901,819
Project Toward No Drug Abuse	1,824	\$523	\$107	\$416	\$758,459
Positive Parenting Program (Triple P) (parent only)	335	\$1,641	\$1,376	\$265	\$88,868
Total	15,971				\$34,216,931

- Programs excluded from Table 10 because no WSIPP benefit estimates were available were the Familias Fuertes, Olweus Bullying Prevention, and Strong African American Families Programs.
- Program excluded from Table 10 because no PCCD grant costs were yet available was the Positive Action Program.
- Of the 5,375 sessions observed for fidelity, an average of 95% of the sessions met the minimum fidelity standards (range of 77-100%).

34. Performance data is always collected by programs within PCCD's prevention initiative. **Figure K** encompasses four graphics showing outcome measures through these programs over 3-year implementations.

Figure K: Improved Knowledge, Improved Parental Discipline, Peer Pressure Resistance, and Improved Academic Performance; 2014/15 – 2016/17



b. Goals and Objectives

Through the tables, graphics and text above, PCCD described Pennsylvania's juvenile justice system, the quantity of activity the system deals with, and the broad view issues we have gleaned from an analysis of that activity. Specifically, among juveniles between the ages of 10 and 17, the number of arrests has decreased over time from 2012 to 2016. Commensurate with that, we have seen decreases in the serious Property and Person offense categories, and a decline in the arrest rates for violent crimes. The source of referrals to our juvenile courts is consistent in that most of these derive from police, followed by the minor judiciary. There is consistency as well in the breakdown of youth served each year by gender (approximately 73% male), age (ages 16 and 17 dominate), and race/ethnicity (greater percentage of White youth than Black or Hispanic being referred). However, what is also consistent is the disparity in the dispositions based on the race/ethnicity breakdown of juveniles between ages 10 and 17. The use of secure detention, residential placement, secure residential placement, and transfer to criminal

court are more likely to occur with minority youth. PCCD firmly believes that aggressive implementation of the Juvenile Justice System Enhancement Strategy (JJSES) is the best direction for Pennsylvania's juvenile justice system in order to achieve its Balanced and Restorative Justice mission of Offender Accountability, Victim Restoration, Community Protection, and Offender Competency Development. The challenges we have identified in our analysis will continue to be addressed through the System Enhancement Strategy. PCCD and its state and local partners firmly believe in and embrace our responsibility to ensure that all children coming into contact with the juvenile justice system – formally or informally – are given fair treatment designed to identify and address their individual risk levels and needs. This includes a quality education and equal opportunities to develop skills and acquire a positive and pro-social outlook. The Pennsylvania juvenile justice system works to aid young people to self-correct and develop a moral compass to guide them for years to come. It does not replace parents, but helps parents to acquire skills to help their children and teens. This is accomplished through the two primary **Goals** of Pennsylvania's juvenile justice system:

1. **GOAL: Juvenile Justice System Improvement:** PCCD will continue to aggressively pursue implementation and sustainability of the Juvenile Justice System Enhancement Strategy (JJSES).

The **Objectives** within this **Goal** include:

- a. Maintain compliance with the Core Requirements of the federal JJDP Act:
 - Actively monitor all elements of the identified monitoring universe.
 - Train police officers, county jail/prisons wardens, secure detention center administrators, juvenile training school directors, court holding facility operators, juvenile probation officers, juvenile court judges in the proper procedures for holding juveniles in custody, per federal guidelines.
 - Investigate potential violations and apply corrective actions as needed.
 - Maintain an adequate monitoring system, per federal specifications.

Formula Grants Program Areas (Appendix B):

- **# 19 Compliance Monitoring;**
Priority #2 at 29.1% of the annual allocation
 - **# 21 Disproportionate Minority Contact;**
Priority #3 at 15.7% of the annual allocation
 - **# 27 Juvenile Justice System Improvement;**
Priority #1 at 34.0% of the annual allocation
- b. Improve Juvenile Justice System Functions within juvenile probation departments and juvenile court operations:
 - Maintain oversight of implementation activities related to the four stages of the JJSES.

- Continue using valid, research-based instruments and tools to assess the criminogenic needs of youth and the risks each youth presents, and to use these results to more effectively plan appropriate interventions; these help to reduce bias in the decision-making process, thereby aiding in our DMC work.
- Train juvenile probation officers, chief juvenile probation officers, and juvenile court judges in evidence-based programs and practices for full integration within their daily operations.
- Maintain a consistent data collection operation by which system partners may be informed of the “state of the state” in all critical areas of juvenile justice system operation.

Formula Grants Program Areas (Appendix B):

- **# 21 Disproportionate Minority Contact; Priority #3 at 15.7% of the annual allocation**
- **# 27 Juvenile Justice System Improvement; Priority #1 at 34.0% of the annual allocation**

2. **GOAL: Juvenile Delinquency Prevention:** PCCD will continue the development of a comprehensive and coordinated strategy to support the healthy development of youth.

The **Objectives** within this **Goal** include:

- a. Identify children who are at high risk of juvenile delinquency, school failure, and/or other problem behaviors:
 - Maintain a consistent data collection operation by which high risk behaviors may be identified.

Formula Grants Program Areas (Appendix B):

- **# 6 Delinquency Prevention; Priority #4 at 9.4% of the annual allocation**
- **# 21 Disproportionate Minority Contact; Priority #3 at 15.7% of the annual allocation**
- **# 27 Juvenile Justice System Improvement; Priority #1 at 34.0% of the annual allocation**

- b. Provide equitable, evidence-based services and support to these children and their families:
 - Continue to adhere to the practice of only providing financial support to those programs that have been effective in their ability to prevent and/or reduce risky behaviors in youth.

Formula Grants Program Areas (Appendix B):

- **# 6 Delinquency Prevention;**

- **Priority #4 at 9.4% of the annual allocation**
- **# 21 Disproportionate Minority Contact;**
- **Priority #3 at 15.7% of the annual allocation**
- **# 27 Juvenile Justice System Improvement;**
- **Priority #1 at 34.0% of the annual allocation**

c. Implementation (Activities and Services)

Sub-Granting Process:

1. The process for moving from a concept within a Program Area to an actual sub-grant requires the same steps regardless of the funding stream. The Pennsylvania State Advisory Group (SAG) responds to analyses and recommendations made by the PCCD Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention staff for the types of activities that should be supported through sub-grants of both federal and state funds. Once the SAG approves of staff recommendations, these are developed into Request for Proposal (RFP) announcements. The RFPs are a competitive process to solicit the applications statewide for projects that meet the established criteria. Once vetted by staff and scored by staff-led teams of outside experts, all scores are reconciled and the final list to be recommended to the SAG is produced. Everything is timed to adhere to a quarterly cycle that culminates with the meeting of the PCCD Commissioners; all project start dates are set to the first day of the month following the Commission meeting; i.e., April 1, July 1, October 1, and January 1. This is a successful process for PCCD and one that we will continue to use through the 3-Year Plan commencing October 1, 2018.

Communicating with Stakeholders:

1. To provide for an equitable distribution of the federal Title II assistance Pennsylvania receives, PCCD is proactive in its collection of input from varied sources; that is, units of local government, private non-profit organizations and agencies, state partnering agencies, and other local stakeholders from both the public and private sectors. This occurs through the statewide electronic distribution of notifications of all funding opportunities, the quarterly SAG Subcommittee meetings, networking meetings with sub-grantees, regional Communities That Care informational meetings, and quarterly SAG meetings. In addition, there are quarterly general membership meetings of the PA Council of Chief Juvenile Probation Officers where updates are provided and input is solicited from Juvenile Probation Officers and Chiefs, and various providers. The quarterly SAG and SAG Subcommittee meetings involve members with connections to various programs; i.e., representation spanning multiple departments and sectors across the state.
2. There are cross-system collaborations in place for PCCD's prevention and intervention initiatives that allow for planning and coordination through committee meetings and regional collaboration groups. This information, in conjunction with youth crime analysis data, helps inform the funding decisions. Also, through our prevention initiative, input is sought and provided by youth receiving program services and/or are involved in local Communities That Care activities. Information gathered from regional and subcommittee groups is shared at the SAG and SAG

Subcommittee meetings to inform and aid in PCCD formulating action steps for SAG consideration on how to incorporate these into the state's 3-Year Plan.

3-Year Plan Basics:

- A. In Program Areas 06 – Delinquency Prevention, and 21 – Disproportionate Minority Contact (DMC),** PCCD will continue to offer competitive funding opportunities to local units of government, private non-profit organizations as appropriate, and local community-based service providers that are designed to address positive youth development for delinquent and at-risk youth to implement evidence- and research-based programs for delinquency prevention. PCCD believes that these programs are having an impact (however indirectly) on DMC statistics in some pockets of the state, and so regard the Delinquency Prevention work as feeding into the overall DMC work. A competitive funding opportunity specifically targeting DMC activities will be considered in each year covered by this 3-Year Plan, providing there are sufficient Title II Funds to support that activity. Should this not be the case, PCCD intends to continue to use Title II Funds to support the DMC Youth/Law Enforcement Corporation, which will provide training and technical assistance to local DMC-related efforts.

- B. In Program Area 27 – Juvenile Justice System Improvement,** PCCD will continue to use Title II Funds to support the implementation of the Juvenile Justice System Enhancement Strategy (JJSES) through that project's identification of gaps/needs; its development of solutions to resolve these, including training packages and technical assistance; and working toward greater coordination among many local systems involved in child and family services to help PCCD maximize resources and reduce duplication of efforts. Every activity or product developed for system improvement is designed with an individualized roll-out plan that includes phases of training and growing in-state masters to ensure sustainability. This format served Pennsylvania well with Motivational Interviewing, Brief Intervention Tools (BITS), Use of the Youth Level Service/Case Management Inventory assessment tool, and Effective Cognitive-Behavioral Interventions. The JJSES sub-grant will carry on through the next three years with Family Engagement activities, Pre-Contemplative Primers/Responsivity Tools, Standardized Case Plan and Handbook, and Effective Practices in Community Supervision (EPICS), among other trainings and products for the field.

- C. In Program Area 19 – Compliance Monitoring,** PCCD will continue to support a sub-grant to the Center for Juvenile Justice Training and Research (CJJT&R) based at Shippensburg University to manage the in-field monitoring of compliance with the federal JJDP Act Core Requirements. PCCD will continue to report compliance data and DMC data in the federal Compliance Monitoring Tool and the federal DMC Reporting Tool according to established due dates.

Population-Specific Plans:

1. Gender-Specific Services for the Prevention and Treatment of Youth Delinquency

In response to the 1992 amendments to the JJDP Act regarding gender specific services,

Pennsylvania's State Advisory Group (SAG), routinely reviews juvenile statistics in an effort to develop a profile of females in the Pennsylvania juvenile justice system. The System Enhancement Subcommittee (SES) continues to serve the SAG in identifying and improving programs and services for girls and all adolescents within the jurisdiction of the juvenile justice system and work appropriately with them as they elect to gender identify themselves. The SES of the SAG is reviewing its past work on girls' issues in the juvenile justice system and collecting information to become better informed on gender identification (LGBTQ) issues. We will be working with the PA Council of Chief Juvenile Probation Officers, which has established a Sexual Orientation and Gender Identity Expression (SOGIE) Committee.

PCCD acknowledges that the term "gender specific" refers to a much broader population to be served, and in the future, we hope to have sufficient resources to allow us to better understand the unique needs of youth presenting with gender identification issues; i.e., LGBTQ, and to improve our juvenile justice system responses to with services to these youth that reflect best practice standards. Conversations have occurred on addressing such issues as identification, existing best practices, strategic plan development, and data collection. Time has been devoted to implementing the policies and procedures required for certification of compliance with the Prison Rape Elimination Act (PREA) Standards.

In the past, Title II Funds have supported programs and projects providing direct services to girls, such as a Philadelphia-based mentoring program for juvenile justice system-involved girls.

2. Services for the Prevention and Treatment of Youth Delinquency in Rural Areas

PCCD has a proven track record in leading the development and implementation of research-based approaches, including the *Communities That Care (CTC)*¹ risk-focused prevention model and the *Blueprints for Healthy Youth Development*,² which have proven successful in preventing youth violence, delinquency, substance abuse, educational failure and many other adolescent problem behaviors. However, since FY 2001–2002, significant reductions in PCCD's research-based violence prevention appropriation, and the agency's previous evidence-based prevention and intervention appropriation, have dramatically reduced PCCD's capacity to assist communities in addressing these critically important issues.

The success that PCCD has had in implementing *Communities That Care (CTC)* and *Blueprints* programs is well documented, as are the strong partnerships and working relationships that PCCD's professional staff have within state government and with local government and community leaders throughout the Commonwealth. However, the Commonwealth's current approach to assisting and providing prevention-related funding to communities is not as well coordinated as it needs to be. In addition to PCCD, the Departments of Health (DOH), Education (PDE), Drug and Alcohol Programs (DDAP), Liquor Control Board (PLCB), and Human Services (DHS) each devote financial and staff resources to preventing one or more adolescent problem behaviors.

¹ www.communitiesthatcare.net

² www.blueprintsprograms.com

PCCD, with its state partners, must develop and implement a comprehensive inter-departmental, evidence-based and trauma-informed strategy to prevent delinquency, youth violence, and other adolescent problem behaviors, including substance abuse, teen pregnancy, and school failure. Such a strategy is essential to PCCD's efforts to address the disproportionate numbers of minority youth who become involved in Pennsylvania's juvenile justice system. The factors that contribute to this problem are complex and interrelated, and PCCD's DMC Reduction Plan requires that our Commonwealth's prevention efforts be better coordinated. PCCD's work related to the prevention and treatment of juvenile delinquency is not restricted to rural areas, but to all regions of the state, which is a combination of urban, suburban, and rural. Admittedly, transportation becomes a critical obstacle to overcome in service delivery in rural areas; therefore, many programs and services are delivered at central locations, like schools, in order to work through this.

Information that will be included in the formation of such strategies is the data collected from the bi-annual Pennsylvania Youth Survey (PAYS). The most recent administration of the PAYS occurred in the fall of 2017, during which over 253,000 students in 379 school districts (out of 500) and 49 "other" schools (charter/private/parochial) took the survey. PCCD partnered with the EPISCenter at Penn State University to develop a PAYS Follow-up Guide to assist school administrators and staff understand what their data is saying and how they can use that information to positively impact their students and overall school climate. This approach continues to allow Pennsylvania to use a data-driven decision-making approach to identify problem behaviors at both state and local levels, then select appropriate evidence-based programming that can specifically target those problems. Local reports were provided to the field in April 2018. The Statewide Report, which will be released in June 2018, and reports for 56 of 67 PA counties (all of those that had a minimum of two districts participate) will be available on the PAYS website (www.pays.state.pa.us) for use by county agencies for their planning and funding decisions in areas such as drug and alcohol services, prevention planning, juvenile probation, and children and youth services. The State PAYS Summary Report is used by state agencies to coordinate funding and prioritization of prevention programming. The following are just a few of the data highlights that we would want to address in future strategies:

- 30-Day use of e-cigarettes/Vaping continues to increase in the 10th and 12th grades, which is now at 21.9% and 29.3%. This is much higher than the National rates of 13.1% for 10th and 16.6% for 12th grades.
- Lifetime (or experimental) use of marijuana by Pennsylvania youth remains lower than their National peers: 8th grade, 8.4% PA to 13.5% National; 10th grade 22.4% to 30.7%; and 12th grade 38.1% to 45%.
- Lifetime use of Narcotics (without a prescription) by 12th graders dropped from 12.1% in 2013 and 2015 to 8.8% in 2017. However, this is still higher than the National rate of 6.8%.

- The percentage of 10th and 12th graders reporting being sad or depressed most days over the past year continues to increase, from 36% and 32.6% respectively in 2013 to 41.4% and 40.8% in 2017.
- The rate of binge drinking by 12th graders continues to drop from 21.8% in 2013 to 16.5% in 2017, and still is lower than the national average.
- The percentage of students in 12th grade who reported approval of students their age using alcohol continued to drop from 32.5% in 2013 to 28.8% in 2017. However, for the first time, a majority of seniors now report a favorable attitude towards the use of marijuana at 51%.

PCCD is uniquely positioned to coordinate a prevention initiative by virtue of its proven track record; the technical assistance and quality assurance expertise that PCCD has made available to communities through the Evidence-based Prevention and Intervention Support Center (*EPISCenter*) at Penn State; as well as PCCD's clear statutory mandate to design research-based initiatives of this type. Among the duties of PCCD set forth at 71 P.S. § 1190.23 are the following:

“To define and collaborate with all State agencies on planning and programming related to juvenile delinquency prevention and the reduction and prevention of violence by and against children. To design and promote comprehensive research-based initiatives to assist communities and community-based organizations in reducing risk to and promoting the positive development of children and in preventing juvenile delinquency and youth violence.”

3. Mental Health Services to Youth in the Juvenile Justice System

Carrying over from Pennsylvania's participation in the MacArthur “Models of Change” reform initiative, PCCD and its partners have been working to improve the coordination of mental health services for youth in the juvenile justice system. The evolution of that work is the statewide use of multiple validated instruments that help guide the decision-making efforts of probation officers and judges in their treatment of system-involved youth. This work is predicated on the concepts that our system needs to

“develop a comprehensive model system that (1) prevents the unnecessary involvement of youth with mental health disorders in the juvenile justice system, and (2) provides for the early identification and effective treatment of the mental health needs of youth in the juvenile justice system within the least restrictive setting that is consistent with the public safety needs.”

The Massachusetts Youth Screening Instrument-Version 2 (MAYSI~2) is a self-report screen that takes approximately 10-15 minutes for a youth to complete with a minimal amount of time for staff to introduce the instrument. There is minimal staff training needed for administration. The MAYSI~2 can be used as a tool to “triage” the need for psychological evaluations and minimize costs and delays for unnecessary psychological evaluations. It prioritizes responses into caution, warning and critical case levels. Most of Pennsylvania's secure juvenile detention centers use the MAYSI~2 within the first 48 hours of a juvenile's admission to the detention center. In the larger detention centers,

the MAYSI~2 is regarded as an excellent population management tool to identify for staff those youth that may require additional assistance while in detention. The Juvenile Probation Departments have found the MAYSI~2 to be useful in understanding a youth's emotional/mental condition; i.e., an indicator of "responsivity" to interventions. Many youths that score at the caution range do not need immediate or "formal" behavioral health treatment, but may benefit from a cognitive/behavioral intervention. The most important aspect with the MAYSI~2 is to establish the response protocols dependent upon how a youth scores, which is very similar and complimentary to the Youth Level of Service (YLS)/Case Management Inventory (CMI) Assessment Instrument.

Under the JJSES, Pennsylvania wanted a standardized, validated risk/assessment tool that all or at least most of the Juvenile Probation Departments could agree provided insight and guidance on how to create effective Case Plans for youths. The counties selected the YLS/CMI Assessment Instrument. This, and the adoption of Motivational Interviewing, as a probation-wide practice, became the initial activities undertaken statewide in the implementation of the JJSES, beyond the time spent on general education of all juvenile justice practitioners in JJSES theory, its nexus with Balanced and Restorative Justice, and the significance of data-driven decision making and the benefits of using evidence-based programs and practices. The JJSES System Improvements have included development of the Pennsylvania Detention Risk Assessment (PaDRAI) Instrument, and a standardized Case Plan.

Consultation and Participation of Units of Local Government:

1. How the State Addresses/Incorporates the Needs/Requests of Local Government

PCCD remains informed of the needs and requests of units of local government that are relevant to this work through a variety of sources. The memberships of the PCCD Commission and of the State Advisory Group are diverse in their representation from the field of juvenile justice and related stakeholders as are the membership rosters of the SAG's multiple subcommittees for System Enhancement, Prevention, Diversion, and Disproportionate Minority Contact. Through partnerships with the PA Council of Chief Juvenile Probation Officers, the Department of Human Services, Juvenile Court Judges' Commission, the County Commissioners Association of PA, and the Departments of Education and Drug and Alcohol Programs, PCCD is equally attuned to local needs. In addition, through the Juvenile Court Judges' Commission and/or the Council of Chief Juvenile Probation Officers, there are frequent surveys conducted across the field to gather information that further informs planning and activities. PCCD strives to be responsive to local needs in the form of individual trainings targeted to specific areas for specific needs, development of Requests for Proposals, staff support, and resources and materials as available.

- d. Formula Grants Program Staff.** The state must include an organizational chart of the agency designated to implement the Formula Grants Program; staffing and management plan for implementation of the Formula Grants Program, including names, titles of staff, funding sources and state match, and percentage of time devoted to the Formula Grants Program; and descriptions of the duties of the juvenile justice specialist and other juvenile justice and delinquency prevention staff.

The PA Commission on Crime and Delinquency Organizational Flow Chart is included as **Attachment to Narrative(d) – PCCD Org Chart**. An organizational chart for PCCD’s Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention is within this Attachment. The narrative description of the staff responsibilities of the Juvenile Justice Specialist and other Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Staff is in **Attachment to Narrative(d) – OJJDP Staff Responsibilities**. Below is a list of staff and percentages along with a brief description of the responsibilities of each position.

JJDP FORMULA GRANTS PROGRAM STAFF

Pennsylvania Commission on Crime and Delinquency (PCCD)

Derin Myers, Acting Executive Director

Percent of Salary/Time Federal JJDP Formula Grant Funds

Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention

Michael Pennington, Director 0%

Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Formula Grants Program

Marcella Szumanski, Manager 65%

Charles Risio, Program Analyst 20%

Program Analyst (vacant) 8%

Wendy Poston, Administrative Officer 65%

**The above percentages are budgeted projections. Other PCCD employees may work on this grant program and charge costs against the award which are supported by time and effort reports.*

As the PCCD Acting Executive Director Derin Myers represents the Designated Authority for the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to administer the Title II Federal Formula Grants Program Funds. All federal reporting, under any funding stream, is reviewed and approved by Mr. Myers prior to submission to any federal office under the DOJ/Office of Justice Programs. Mr. Myers is also the Director of the Office of Financial Management and Administration at PCCD.

Office of Financial Management and Administration (OFMA) – OFMA Staff is responsible for the financial management of all sub-grantee agencies awarded federal Formula Grant Funds to include the completion of pre-award monitoring, monitoring sub-grantee expenditures, and reviewing financial and compliance audits. OFMA staff also provide administrative/financial support and are responsible for the submission of the federal financial status reports.

Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) – Under the direction of PCCD’s Executive Director, the Director of the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention supervises the Juvenile Justice Program in the administration of the JJDP Federal Formula Grant Funds. Supervised by the Program Manager, this includes oversight of the work of two Program Analyst positions on Title II-related activities and one Administrative Officer

position. Additional financial and legal support is provided through other appropriate units of the agency.

OJJDP Program Staff is primarily responsible for processing competitive and targeted requests for proposals requesting Formula Grant Funds. Upon receipt of these applications, the staffing responsibilities include reviewing and scoring applications, working with applicants in any area of an application that may require clarification, summarizing applications, and preparing and presenting recommendations on applications to the appropriate SAG Subcommittee, the SAG, and PCCD's Commissioners.

Once a program is funded, the staff is responsible for monitoring the progress of each project and provides technical assistance as requested or determined as needed based on staff monitoring of the sub-grantees. In addition to sub-grant-related assignments, staff provides support to the SAG and its Subcommittees as instructed by the OJJDP Director. Individual responsibilities of the above-listed staff are outlined in **Attachment to Narrative(d) – OJJDP Staff Responsibilities**.

4. Plans for Compliance (see Appendices G and H)

PCCD submitted the Compliance Monitoring Plan and Annual Report (Appendix G); the DMC Annual Report and Plan (Appendix G); and the DMC Relative Rate Index (RRI) Information (Appendix H) in the OJJDP online electronic compliance reporting tools. These were submitted by our OJJDP-approved extended due date of May 2, 2018. These appendices are also attached in GMS with the Pennsylvania FY18 Title II Application and 3-Year Plan.

5. Additional Requirements (see Appendix I – 28 Assurances)

Appendix I – 28 Assurances is complete and attached in GMS with the Pennsylvania FY18 Title II Application and 3-Year Plan.

6. Plan for Collecting the Data Required for this Solicitation's Performance Measures

As the applicant for the Title II Funds, PCCD understands the performance data reporting requirements for this grant program, but we are not submitting Appendix A – Performance Measures Table. The majority of the annual Title II Funds allocated to PCCD are distributed via pass-through as sub-grants to state partners and/or county-based organizations to fulfill the varied objectives as outlined in the Program Narrative. The sub-grantees are required to provide PCCD with quarterly fiscal and program progress reports that are submitted into the PCCD e-grants system. Each sub-grantee has performance measures for which data is collected and reported to PCCD, this serves to inform PCCD's ability to complete annual federal reports on the Title II awards in GMS. PCCD reviews these measures annually to make sure that what we are asking sub-grantees to collect is what we are required to report as the mandatory performance measures for each of our selected Program Areas. In addition, the PCCD Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention staff are in frequent contact with the sub-grantees to discuss clarifications, view project-oriented products (training sessions, webinars, etc.), and conduct periodic telephone and site monitoring visits.

7. Budget and Associated Documentation

PCCD completed and attached Appendix F in GMS with the Pennsylvania FY18 Title II Application and 3-Year Plan.