



THE PAPPC JOURNAL

VOLUME 62, NUMBER ONE

SPRING 2002

PAPPC 81st Annual Training Institute

“Managing Innovative Programs and the Changing Faces”



May 19-22, 2002

**Pocono Manor Inn
& Golf Resort**

FEATURED IN THIS ISSUE

- County Probation and Parole Officers' Firearm Education and Training Commission
- Pennsylvania's Young Adult Offender Program: A Blend of Security and Treatment Philosophies
- What Has Happened to Juveniles Initially Excluded from Juvenile Court for Violent Felonies Under Act 33 of 1995?



Official publication of the Pennsylvania Association on Probation, Parole and Corrections



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Anyone wishing to participate on a committee or area council should contact any of the above-listed individuals.

A MESSAGE

from the President



The tragic events of September 11, 2001 have caused many of us to reassess our individual goals and develop strategies as to how these redefined goals can be accomplished.

Many agency heads and department chiefs are also being asked to develop new strategies in lieu of declining resources that are projected to cause a reduction in budgets within many of our agencies. How will this impact the mission many of us in community corrections subscribe to, first and foremost, protection of the community?

As each of us is aware, nearly all offenders incarcerated for their crimes committed against society will be returning to the communities from which they were sentenced, generally to live with family members, and attempt to find a job and perhaps intend to avoid future criminality. Those who receive probation sentences are often times viewed as "getting a break" for not receiving a prison sentence for the crime(s) they committed. Parole and probation authorities throughout the Commonwealth are tasked with providing supervision of these offenders while monitoring compliance with their conditions of release and are expected to hold the offenders accountable for violations that may be committed. In recent years, many technological advances have assisted probation and parole officers with the core function of community supervision: such as electronic monitoring equipment, global positioning systems, alcohol sensors, and drug detection through hair analysis and urine screening, to name a few.

Will budgetary cutbacks curtail the effectiveness of community corrections supervision? Undoubtedly it will. But, in order to counteract this, we must develop strategies to limit its impact. The focus of controlling violent and dangerous offenders must remain as the primary responsibility of all community corrections agencies. Appropriate risk management instruments must be utilized to assist community corrections officers in identifying which offenders pose the most serious risk to the community. This instrument should also identify the dynamic problem areas so that the officer can direct the offender to appropriate resources in an effort to manage their risk. These offenders need to receive the highest priority of contacts, both with them and appropriate collateral sources, in an effort to determine that their supervision plan is being followed. Low risk offenders, while still being accountable to comply with the conditions of supervision, should receive minimal contact requirements unless violations are detected. No matter what the level of risk, all allegations of violations

(See *PRESIDENT*, p. 2)



(PRESIDENT, cont. from p. 1)

need to be investigated and responded to when brought to the attention of any agency representative.

The declining confidence by the public in the effectiveness of our criminal justice system can be improved as community corrections practitioners demonstrate their ability to effectively supervise offenders during these anticipated lean times. By continuing to demonstrate our collective ability to manage offenders safely in the community will allow us to maintain the public's confidence in community corrections as a viable alternative to incarceration for those offenders willing to change their criminal ways. Perhaps then, much needed funds can be diverted from prison construction to community supervision alternatives where it should be.

NOTE: The Executive Committee of the Pennsylvania Association of Probation, Parole, and Corrections has realized the fiscal issues facing many agencies and departments in which its members are employed. For that reason we have reduced the registration cost for attendance at this year's annual training institute which should make it more affordable to attend, particularly for those who may be commuting on a daily basis.

Hope to see you at this year's training institute, scheduled for May 19 – 22, 2002 at Pocono Manor.

James Robinson
PAPPC PRESIDENT

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FROM THE EDITOR

In the mid-1990s two issues drew considerable attention in probation and juvenile court circles. One was the role of firearms and the need for appropriate firearms training to enhance the safety of adult and juvenile probation officers. In 1994 PAPPC worked with a coalition of other probation associations to pass Act 158 of 1994 to create a state commission to ensure appropriate training for probation officers authorized to carry firearms by their agencies. Chester Kope, the Executive Director of the County Probation and Parole Officers' Firearm Education and Training Commission, has contributed an article on the history of the activities of the Commission. One of the interesting developments since the creation of the program is the increase in the number of counties that authorize firearms for probation officers. The second issue was the movement to assign juveniles charged with violent crimes to the criminal court.

In the middle of the last decade one of the most controversial political and policy questions in the nation was how to deal with juveniles accused of serious violent felonies involving a weapon. The Pennsylvania Legislature answered the question in Act 33 of the 1995 Special Legislative Session by excluding such juveniles from the Juvenile Court at the outset of prosecution, but allowing them to be transferred to the Juvenile Court under certain conditions. Some of the juveniles prosecuted in the criminal courts have been sent to the state prison system, especially those convicted of assaults and robberies in which a gun was used and mandatory minimum sentences of 5 to 10 years were applicable. Superintendent J. Barry Johnson of SCI Pine Grove, an institution in Indiana County built for this population, describes the programs and philosophy at work at Pine Grove.

Many of the cases of juveniles prosecuted in the adult courts result in the dismissal of the charges or other nonconviction outcomes. Other cases are transferred to the Juvenile Court. Another article on this population is published in this issue, based on research I have conducted on the excluded cases filed in Philadelphia from 1996 to 2000.

The 2002 PAPPC Training Institute will begin on May 19 at the Pocono Manor Resort. The conference committees have worked hard to prepare a good training and social program. All of us look for a another good conference. This is the 81st PAPPC Annual Conference, a tradition dating back to the founding of the association in 1921, not long after the creation of the first probation and parole agencies in Pennsylvania. Our association and conferences have a long and distinguished history, which is a tribute to the quality of leadership that we have long enjoyed.

This issue includes news of PAPPC and our affiliates and also other items of interest to our diverse membership

JOHN BUGGY
EDITOR



New PAPPC MEMBERS

as of April 2002

Welcome...

BUCKS COUNTY ADULT PROBATION

Jennifer Farren, Probation Officer
Leslie Funair, Probation Officer
Bradley Halter, Probation Officer
Jessica Swanson, Probation Officer

CARBON COUNTY ADULT PROBATION

Kimberly Cooper, Probation Officer

COMMUNITY EDUCATION CENTER

Aloysius E. Stuhl, Community Relations Manager

DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

Marilyn S. Brooks, Superintendent

ERIE COUNTY ADULT PROBATION/PAROLE

James K. Buchanan, Probation Officer
Keith Burns, Probation Officer
Robert Chamberlain, Probation Officer
Eric Christensen, Probation Officer
Victoria Courtright, Probation Officer
Stewart J. Donoghue, Probation Officer
Jayne McNally-Russell, Probation Officer
Jennifer Rager, Probation Officer
Lisa Roberts, Probation Officer
Tracy Seus, Probation Officer
Anthony Szabo, Probation Officer
Larie Zack, Probation Officer

LACKAWANNA COUNTY ADULT PROBATION

Stephen Kelly, Probation Officer
Chris Pezak, Probation Officer

PA BOARD OF PROBATION AND PAROLE

Jeanne M. Morrison, Parole Supervisor
Keldeen Stambaugh, Director Legislative Affairs & Communications

SCI GRATERFORD

Patricia Beattie, Correctional Activities Manager 1



THE **OBJECTIVES** of the Pennsylvania Association on Probation, Parole and Corrections, as outlined in the Association bylaws are:

- to provide the opportunity for continuing professional development
- to promote professional standards and practices in the fields of juvenile and adult probation, parole, and corrections that lead to community safety
- to advocate and promote appropriate legislation for the progressive treatment and prevention of delinquency and crime
- to increase public understanding of probation, parole, corrections and victim services

CONTACT US...

The PAPPC Journal is published by members of the Pennsylvania Association on Probation, Parole and Corrections, P.O. Box 5553, Harrisburg, PA 17110.

Articles can be mailed directly to John Buggy, 1801 Vine Street, Philadelphia 19103. Questions can be directed to 215-686-7786.

Membership Information and applications are available from Dennis Coan, Erie County Prison, 1618 Ash Street, Erie, PA; phone 814-451-7256.

To request information about Advertising in the PAPPC Journal, contact Donna Johnson, PAPPC Journal Advertising Coordinator, by phone at (215) 453-7234 or via mail at 826 Route 309, Sellersville, PA 18960.

Visit our Website at www.pappc.org



PAPPC NEWS

Executive Committee News

The Executive Committee has been meeting on a monthly basis and convening at a variety of locations: State College, Harrisburg, Philadelphia, Altoona, and Pocono Manor, the site of this year's conference.

The conference committees and leaders have been planning this for almost a year. The Conference Chairperson and incoming President of PAPPC is Tom Gaskins of SCI Chester. The theme this year is "Managing Innovative Programs and their Changing Faces." There will be roughly 40 workshops and numerous other sessions. The number of exhibitors in recent years has grown enormously. Last year there were 80 booths of vendors and others advertising their products and services. In the early 1990s PAPPC often had less than a dozen. The vendors contribute financially also and help to keep PAPPC operational.

Pocono Manor is one of the finest resorts in the state and offers many fine recreational opportunities. The annual PAPPC Golf Outing is set for 12:30 on Sunday, May 19, at the Pocono Manor course. The conference will host the regular meetings of the Parole Board and the Juvenile and Adult Chief Probation Officers Associations. A silent auction of donated items will be held again this year, and the proceeds will be used to support charities adopted by the association.

The current membership of PAPPC is well over 1000, and it is expected to grow with the 2002 Conference. The PAPPC website has a display of PAPPC shirts and other apparel with instructions for ordering.

The 2002 PAPPC Awards will be presented at the conference, including the awards for professionals of the year in probation, parole, institutional and community corrections.

Ballots have been mailed to the membership for the positions of Second Vice president and two Member-at-Large positions. Marcia Combine of BCC Sharon Center is the nominee for Second Vice President, and for the at-Large positions the names on the ballot are Darlene Zelazny of the PBPP, Mary Leftridge Byrd of SCI Chester, and Brian Leighton of Luzerne County Adult Probation.

The Site Selection Committee is looking for sites for the 2003 and 2004 PAPPC Conferences. For 2003 the Altoona area is being considered. For 2004 a site near Erie is preferred.

The American Probation and Parole Association notified PAPPC that they have selected Philadelphia as the site of their 2006 Summer Conference. Tom Costa worked hard to get the commitment. The last APPA Conference in Pennsylvania was in 1993 in Philadelphia. We are an affiliate of APPA and our President serves on the APPA Board of Directors. President

Robinson attended the APPA Conference in Myrtle Beach in February.

The American Correctional Association held its 2001 Congress of Corrections in Philadelphia last summer. Tom Gaskins represented PAPPC at the ACA mid-winter conference in San Antonio in January.

PAPPC is also interested in having the National Correctional Recreation Association hold their 2004 conference in Pennsylvania. Tom Gaskins is the liaison to that national affiliate.

Area Council News

The Southeast Area Council held several training programs: On December 6 they had a program on sex offenders and on January 15 had Ron Sharp's program on female delinquent issues.

The Lehigh Valley Area Council is organizing a speakers bureau for PAPPC in that region.

The Northcentral Area Council arranged for a teleconference training of an NIC training program that was viewed through a downlink at Lycoming College.

The Northwest Area Council is cosponsoring with Mercyhurst College in Erie a conference on June 14 at the college on "Crime and the Media: Implications for Public Policy."

The Delaware Valley Area Council held a conference at the Glen Mills School in Delaware County on April 26 on safety issues and defense tactics. Willie Jones of the Parole Board in Philadelphia and Rick Parsons of Montgomery County Adult Probation presented. A tour was given of the Community Corrections site at Glen Mills for young offenders returning from DOC institutions.

NOTE: All area council chairpersons are encouraged to submit information regarding the activities of their area council for inclusion in The PAPPC Journal to:

John Buggy
1801 Vine Street
Philadelphia 19103

Questions can be directed to John at 215-686-7786.



PAPPC NEWS cont.

South Central Area Conference on Post-traumatic Stress Disorder



Co-presenter, Deb Ciocco, Westmoreland County School-based Probation Officer, addresses the group.

On March 14, 2002, the South Central Area Council of the PAPPC, in conjunction with the Alternative Rehabilitation Communities, sponsored a training on Post-traumatic Stress Disorder.

Forty-three justice professionals from a nine county area attended this training, which was held at the new Blair County Convention Center in Altoona, PA. The training was arranged through the assistance of Dr. Ronald Sharp and was funded by the Pennsylvania Commission on Crime and Delinquency.

Trainers for this program were Launa Kowalcyk, who is a trainer/supervisor at the Central Counties Youth Center in Bellefonte, PA and Deb Ciocco, who is a school-based probation officer for Westmoreland County. The training focused on the prevalence, definitions, causes, signs, and the treatment of PTSD. Program participants gave very positive reviews of the training.

The South Central Area Council held a social hour mixer after the training, in an attempt to gain membership and participation in the area council. The mixer was attended by members of the State Executive Committee. The mixer resulted in some new interest in PAPPC and hopefully new members and involvement in future endeavors.



Visual Aid depicts PTSD-related issues.



SCAC members receive training on Post-traumatic Stress Disorder.

At the conference a meeting of the leaders of the Area Councils is planned to exchange ideas. Representatives from all councils are expected.





The Pennsylvania Association on Probation, Parole and Corrections

81st Annual Training Institute

“Managing Innovative Programs
and the Changing Faces”

POCONO MANOR INN & GOLF RESORTS
MAY 19-22, 2002



Conference Registration Fee \$115.00

Included in Room Rates: Accommodations, Sunday 1¹/₂ hour premium cocktail & hors d'oeuvres reception, breakfast, lunch, New England Clam Bake Monday, breakfast, lunch & dinner Tuesday, breakfast Wednesday, complimentary Greens Fees, use of facilities, nightly entertainment, all tax and gratuities. All room rates will be included with the registration package. A deposit of one night stay per person is required to make a reservation.

Phone: 800-233-8150 Fax: 570-839-0708



OVERVIEW

2002 PAPPC TRAINING INSTITUTE

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY
May 19	May 20	May 21	May 22
<p>12: 00 – 5:30 pm Registration & Information</p> <p>12:30 – 4:30 pm Golf</p> <p>5:00 – 6:00 pm 1 mile Run/ Walk</p> <p>5:00 – 6:00 pm PAPPC Area Council Exchange Andrew Jackson Room</p> <p>7:00 – 8:30 pm Reception Exhibitor Area</p> <p>9:00 pm Hospitality Suite Open</p> <p>PAPPC GOLF OUTING</p> <p>Sunday, May 19, 2002 12:30 pm Pocono Manor Golf Club</p> <p>Cost: \$25.00 Cart Fee Limited number of players. Reserve early to save your spot. Foursomes available upon request.</p> <p>FOR MORE INFO. CONTACT: Brian J. Leighton PAPPC Luzerne County Courthouse Adult Probation Department Wilkes Barre, PA 18702</p>	<p>7:30 – 4:00 pm Registration & Information</p> <p>7:00 – 8:30 am Breakfast Buffet Main Dining Room</p> <p>8:00 am - Silent Auction Opens</p> <p>8:30 – 10:00 am Conference Opening and Plenary Session</p> <p>10:00 – 10:30 am - Break Exhibitor Area</p> <p>10:30 – 12:00 pm PA Board of Probation & Parole Meeting William Penn Room</p> <p>10:30 – 12:00 pm Workshops</p> <p>12:00 – 1:30 pm PAPPC Business Meeting Luncheon Main Dining Room</p> <p>1:30 – 3:00 pm Workshops</p> <p>3:00 – 3:30 pm - Break Exhibitor Area</p> <p>3:30 - Silent Auction Closes</p> <p>3:30 – 5:00 pm Workshops</p> <p>5:00 – 6:00 pm Door Prizes in Exhibitor Area</p> <p>6:30 – 8:00 pm - Dinner “New England Clam Bake” Outside – Depending on Weather</p> <p>8:00 – 12:00 am Entertainment</p>	<p>7:30 – 3:00 pm Registration & Information</p> <p>7:00 – 8:30 am Breakfast Buffet Main Dining Room</p> <p>8:00 am - Silent Action Opens</p> <p>8:30 – 10:00 am Workshops</p> <p>9:00 – 5:00 pm County Probation and Parole Officers’ Firearm Education and Training Commission Meeting Manor Hall (Fireside)</p> <p>10:00 – 10:30 am - Break Exhibitor Area</p> <p>10:30 – 1200 pm Workshops</p> <p>12:00 – 1:45 pm Awards Luncheon Main Dining Room</p> <p>1:45 – 3:00 pm Workshops</p> <p>3:00 – 3:30 pm - Break Door Prizes in Exhibitor Area</p> <p>3:30 - Silent Auction Closes</p> <p>3:30 – 5:00 pm Workshops</p> <p>6:30 – 8:00 pm Dinner Theater “Tova”</p> <p>9:00 pm Hospitality Suite Open</p>	<p>7:00 – 8:30 am Breakfast Main Dining Room</p> <p>9:00 – 11:00 am Closing Session Grand Door Prize</p> <p>9:30 am PA Juvenile Chiefs’ Meeting and Luncheon William Penn Room</p> <p>11:00 – 1:00 pm PA Adult Chiefs’ Meeting and Luncheon Heritage Room</p> <div style="text-align: center;">  </div> <p>FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION CONTACT:</p> <p>TOM COSTA Voice: 215-560-6597 Fax: 215-560-6976 E-Mail: tcosta@state.pa.us Web site: www.pappc.org</p>





COUNTY PROBATION AND PAROLE OFFICERS'

Firearm Education and Training Commission

By Chester A. Cope, Executive Director County Probation and Parole Officers' Firearm Education and Training Commission

The approval of Act 158 of 1994 by Governor Robert Casey on December 27, 1994 created the County Probation and Parole Officers' Firearm Education and Training Commission. This amendment to the Parole Act was passed to bring to Pennsylvania a uniform and standardized firearms training program for county probation

“This amendment to the Parole Act was passed to bring to Pennsylvania a uniform and standardized firearms training program for county probation and parole officers who are authorized by their county to carry a firearm in conjunction with their employment.”

and parole officers who are authorized by their county to carry a firearm in conjunction with their employment. The Act also sought to improve public and officer safety and to reduce potential liabilities to the employing counties through the provision of effective firearms training.

Beginning in calendar year 1997, the Commission developed a 47 hour Basic Firearms Training Course. Since that time the course

has been revised several times and expanded to 51 hours. Officers attending a Basic Firearms Training Academy are required to take two written examinations. At the conclusion of the first training module, students must take a 10-question written examination that covers “Authority and Jurisdiction”, “Use of Force”, and Firearms Law”. Officers must score 100% on that examination to continue with the classroom training. At the conclusion of the classroom training, all students are required to take and pass a second written examination that covers the remaining three training modules. It is a 75-question written examination and students must pass with a minimum score of 75%. Any officer that fails to achieve a 75% score on the written examination may not continue the Basic Firearms Training and must reapply to attend a future academy.

At the conclusion of the four-day range portion of the Basic Firearms Training Academy students are required to shoot a range qualification course of fire. Students using pistols and six shot revolvers are required to shoot a 60-round course of fire, and students using five shot revolvers are required to shoot a 50-round course of fire. In each case the student must score a 75% (obtain a minimum score of 225 or 188, respectively). Students have two chances to pass the range qualification course of fire at the Basic Training. If a student fails to pass, they are given one opportunity for remedial training and must shoot and pass the qualification course of fire within 60 days.

In calendar year 1997, the Commission granted all county probation and parole officers, who were approved to carry firearms, a one-time waiver from taking the Commission's Basic Firearms Training Academy. The Commission approved 315 officers to take the waiver written and range examinations. The Waiver process concluded on October 15, 1997 and 287 officers successfully completed the waiver process and were certified by the Commission to carry a firearm. Since 1997 the Commission has certified 863 officers to carry a firearm (287 Waiver + 576 Basic = 863). However, due to officers leaving county employment, the total number of officers that are certified to carry a firearm is constantly changing. As of January 1, 2002 there were a total of 657 officers certified by the Commission to carry a firearm. There are 42 adult probation departments and 18 juvenile probation departments in the Commonwealth that are authorized by their county to carry a firearm.

Since 1997, the Commission has conducted a total of 22 Basic Firearms Training Academies. (See the chart on page 8 for a list of the Basic Firearms Training Academies and the number of officers that were certified as of September 2001.)

The Commission is planning to conduct four Basic Firearms Training Academies in calendar year 2002. If a suitable indoor range can be found, the Commission will conduct winter Basic Firearms Training Academies beginning in calendar year 2002.

All officers that are certified by the Commission to carry a firearm must requalify annually between April 1st and October 31st. The officers are required to shoot the Commission's range qualification course of fire. Officers must shoot a minimum score of 75% on the range requalification course of fire.

In addition, to the Basic Firearms Training Academies, the Commission has provided numerous other firearms trainings. The following is a list of some of the various training programs that the Commission has sponsored:

ADMINISTRATION OF A FIREARMS PROGRAM

The Commission conducted a training program titled “Administration of a Firearms Program for County Probation and Parole Agencies in Pennsylvania.” This training program was designed to assist counties considering arming their officers in the future, and for counties that are currently carrying firearms. Chief Probation Officers, Deputy Chief Probation Officers, Training Officers, solicitors, and members of the judiciary were invited to attend the training, information concerning types of firearms, ammunition and equipment,



BASIC FIREARMS TRAINING ACADEMIES SINCE 1997

CLASS NO.	TRAINING SLOTS AVAILABLE	OFFICERS CERTIFIED	LOCATION	DATE	TOTAL OFFICERS CERT. BY YEAR
1	15	11	Philadelphia	April 1997	
2	40	33	Gap	Aug. 1997	
<u>3</u>	<u>40</u>	<u>32</u>	<u>Gap</u>	<u>Aug. 1997</u>	<u>76</u>
4	40	27	Pittsburgh	May 1998	
5	15	13	State College	June 1998	
6	15	13	State College	July 1998	
<u>7</u>	<u>40</u>	<u>30</u>	<u>Gap</u>	<u>Oct. 1998</u>	<u>83</u>
8	40	31	Gap	April 1999	
9	40	27	Gap	April 1999	
10	40	29	Gap	June 1999	
11	40	34	Pittsburgh	Aug. 1999	
12	40	30	Pittsburgh	Nov. 1999	
<u>13</u>	<u>25</u>	<u>22</u>	<u>PSP</u>	<u>Nov. 1999</u>	<u>173</u>
14	40	27	Gap	April 2000	
15	40	16	Gap	May 2000	
16	40	34	Pittsburgh	July 2000	
<u>17</u>	<u>40</u>	<u>32</u>	<u>Gap</u>	<u>Sept. 2000</u>	<u>109</u>
18	40	30	Gap	April 2001	
19	40	28	Gap	May 2001	
20	15	15	State College	July 2001	
21	30	29	Gap	Sept. 2001	
<u>22</u>	<u>40</u>	<u>33</u>	<u>Gap</u>	<u>Sept. 2001</u>	<u>135</u>
TOTALS	755		576		576

information on self-defense training, critical incident management procedures, recommended training modalities and techniques for agency in-house training programs, and a question and answer session with Commission personnel. The training program was presented over a three-day period and was approximately 20 hours in length.

FIREARMS INSTRUCTOR SCHOOLS

To assist the county probation and parole departments in obtaining a certified firearms instructor for their department the Commission sponsored two certified firearms instructor schools in 1999. The Pennsylvania State Police in Hershey, PA conducted one school for 25 officers and Protective Safety Systems conducted another school in Allentown, PA for 20 officers.

TRAIN THE TRAINER CONFERENCES

In calendar year 1999, all firearms instructors certified by the Commission to conduct our annual requalifications and assist in the basic training classes were required to attend a mandatory one-day "Train the Trainer Conference". The classroom

training session consisted of the following:

1. An overview of the Basic Firearms Training Program.
2. Review of the annual requalification process.
3. Enlisting instructors to assist in the Commission's Basic Firearms Training Academies.
4. An open forum for the instructors to discuss firearms training issues and exchange information.

To ensure that all instructors would be able to attend the training, the Commission scheduled two separate classroom training sessions in State College, PA. One class was held on March 24, 1999, the other on March 30, 1999.

In calendar year 2001, all firearms instructors certified by the Commission to conduct annual requalifications and assist in the basic training classes were required to attend a two-day "Train the Trainer Conference". To ensure that all instructors would be able to attend the training, the Commission scheduled two separate training sessions. One session was held on March 22-23, 2001 and the other session was held on March 29-30, 2001. The training consisted of classroom training and range qualifications. The classroom portion of the training was held



at the Ramada Inn in State College, PA and the range portion of the training was held at the Scotia Game Commission Range in State College, PA. The classroom training session consisted of the following:

1. Safety Briefing.
2. New Qualification Course of Fire.
3. Basic Training Range Drills.
4. Instructors Requalification Manual.
5. Range Emergency Plan and Forms
6. Open Discussion.

At the range portion of the training the instructors were required to shoot and pass the new qualification course of fire.

IN-SERVICE FIREARMS TRAINING

Temple University was awarded a contract to provide In-Service Firearms Training to the 42 counties that currently carry firearms. The contract began on September 6, 2001 and will expire on September 5, 2002. The contract specifies that the Commission also has two additional two-year training options with Temple University. Temple was contracted to develop the training curriculum and provide the mandatory training to all the county probation and parole officers certified by the Commission to carry a firearm. The training sessions are being held at various locations throughout the Commonwealth. The curriculum consists of the following:

<u>COURSE</u>	<u>TYPE</u>	<u>MINIMUM HOURS</u>
Officer Survival Mindset	Classroom	2 Hours
Cover and Concealment	Range	2 Hours
Immediate Action Drills	Range	2 Hours

In calendar year 2001, Temple University provided the mandatory In-Service Firearms Training at 12 locations across

the Commonwealth. A total of 258 officers successfully completed the training in 2001. In calendar year 2002 Temple University is planning to conduct 13 training sessions at various locations across the Commonwealth.

SIMUNITION TACTICAL TRAINING

The Curriculum Sub-Committee is planning to develop a Simunition Tactical Firearms Training Program. The tactical training course would initially be offered to the county probation and parole departments on a voluntary basis. However, if the tactical training course is successful the Commission will schedule tactical training classes for county probation and parole officers that have been certified to carry a firearm in calendar years 2003-2004. In order to ensure that the Commission has enough Simunition certified instructors, they are planning to send a maximum of 15 officers to the Simunition Instructor School in calendar year 2002.

On behalf of the Commission, I would like to commend and thank the Counties, the Pennsylvania Board of Probation and Parole and all of the firearms instructors that have assisted the Commission. Their efforts have made the Commission's training initiatives a great success.

If anyone would like further information regarding the Commission, they may go to the Web Site at [<http://www.oit.state.pa.us/fetc>] or contact me at the following:

Mr. Chester A. Kope, Executive Director
 County Probation and Parole Officers' Firearm
 Education and Training Commission
 1101 South Front Street, Suite 5600
 Harrisburg, Pennsylvania 17104-2522
 Telephone Number: (717) 787-5699 Ext. 389
 Fax: 1 (877) 871-4469, 0401
 E-Mail: [ckope@state.pa.us]



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FOR CONSIDERATION SUBMIT TO:

John Buggy
 1801 Vine Street
 Philadelphia 19103

QUESTIONS CAN BE DIRECTED TO:

215-686-7786



**There are people in the criminal justice system
who need drug and alcohol treatment
more than they need extensive jail sentences.**

**The question is...how do we help those people?
The answer is...Eagleville Hospital's Recovery Program.**

A pioneer in providing expert treatment for addictions to drug and alcohol, Eagleville Hospital offers a one to four month highly structured residential recovery program specifically designed for criminal justice clients.

In addition to receiving counseling for chemical dependency and mental health issues, clients are assisted in the development of daily life skills which will contribute to prolonged sobriety.

Pertinent medical, legal and aftercare issues are also addressed.

Referrals to Eagleville Hospital's Recovery Program come from local, state, and federal probation and parole systems, courts and federal prisons, judges and courts throughout Pennsylvania.

For more information, call 610-539-6000 or visit our website at www.eaglevillehospital.org

Eagleville Recovery Program

Eagleville Hospital

100 Eagleville Road

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PENNSYLVANIA'S YOUNG ADULT OFFENDER PROGRAM: A Blend of Security & Treatment Philosophies

By J. Barry Johnson, Superintendent, State Correctional Institution Pine Grove

INTRODUCTION

As a result of former Gov. Tom Ridge's 1995 Special Session on Crime, Act 33 was signed into law in November 1995. Act 33 requires that juveniles between the ages of 15 to 17, having committed murder, attempted murder, rape, robbery, kidnapping, involuntary deviate sexual intercourse and aggravated assault, be charged as adults. To deal with an expected increase in such types of inmates, the Department of Corrections opened a facility specifically for these individuals, where they would be housed, educated and treated.

In January 2001, the Pennsylvania Department of Corrections opened that facility — the State Correctional Institution (SCI) at Pine Grove in Indiana County. SCI Pine Grove is unique in that it was designed and staffed to meet the needs of incarcerating this special group of offenders. The facility is one of the first facilities in the nation to house and treat young adult offenders who committed their offense while being under the age of 18 and to be operated by a state corrections department as the first adult correctional facility that is designed and staffed to house inmates. Inmates may stay in the program until age 21.

The Pennsylvania Department of Corrections started the Young Adult Offender Program in July 1996 in one housing unit at SCI Houtzdale, which has a predominantly adult inmate population. The same year that the program was started,

The facility is one of the first facilities in the nation to house and treat young adult offenders ...

money was allocated to begin the construction of SCI Pine Grove. The program was nurtured and developed while at SCI Houtzdale as the physical plant of SCI Pine Grove took shape outside of

Indiana, Pa. When it came time to open the new facility, the Young Adult Offender Program housed approximately 200 offenders between the ages of 15 and 20. All of these offenders had committed their crime prior to the age of 18 and had been sentenced as adults. This article will describe the philosophy, the programming, the physical plant, and the inmates of SCI Pine Grove.

YOUNG ADULT OFFENDERS

When Young Adult Offenders (YAO) enter the Department of Corrections, they are often developmentally delayed in one or more of the following five areas: sexually, educationally, socially, emotionally and physically. Even though most of these offenders have committed violent crimes, they are still adolescents and their behavior reflects this lack of maturation. According to Department of Corrections statistics,



*State Correctional Institution Pine Grove,
Indiana County*

approximately 78 percent of the inmates who enter the Young Adult Offender Program are from an urban environment. More than 90 percent of these young men come from single, female-headed households. The majority of the young men who comprise the young adult offender population had been living with very little supervision prior to incarceration. The staff refers to the way these adolescents lived as "survival mode." Many of these offenders were participating in any behavior they felt necessary to survive. They have a very different understanding of right and wrong from the mainstream of society when they enter the program. For many of these young men, violence has been a way of life — 46 percent of the offenders are incarcerated for armed robbery, 21 percent are incarcerated for homicide, and 18 percent are incarcerated for aggravated assault.

The developmental delays, the lack of maturity and their violent nature make this population one that is very unpredictable, dangerous and difficult to manage. The length of the sentences in Pennsylvania has continued to fluctuate since the program started in 1996. At the present time, 39 percent of the inmates have a minimum sentence between 2 to 5 years and 27 percent have sentences between 1 to 2 years. With the drop in the juvenile crime rate in Pennsylvania, the mean length of sentence has dropped from 8 or more years to serve to 2 or more years to serve.

PROGRAM PHILOSOPHY

The mission of SCI Pine Grove is to create a safe and secure community inside the institution in an attempt to protect the community outside the facility. The staff of SCI Pine Grove believes security and safety can be accomplished by providing Young Adult Offenders the opportunity to learn to develop



responsible behaviors toward themselves, their victim and society. By obtaining positive and responsible behavior, it will enable inmates to learn new ways of thinking, tear down the walls of old patterns and develop new standards of thinking. This safety can be achieved by exhibiting positive role modeling by staff and inmates, as well as providing the opportunity for the Young Adult Offenders to participate in multi-model therapy programs. The team concept is the only way to keep this population engaged in the change process while promoting positive behavior.

Treatment, educational and security staff must work together in a seamless effort that demands mutual respect between staff and inmate. If staff and inmates are not respecting each other, the natural instinct of the Young Adult Offender is to fight before losing face in front of his peers. An adult inmate will often listen to the direction of staff without questioning the motives of the staff giving the order. The Young Adult Offender often questions and even challenges staff on why an order was given. Young inmates often mistake a staff member who makes them follow the rules as a person who is disrespecting them. This again is why staff must be consistent in the enforcement of rules and regulations. The guiding principle is that staff know that most of the young men they are dealing with still have the majority of their lives ahead of them and there is a chance to make a difference.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The Young Adult Offender Program provides a structured day for the impulsive and unpredictable inmate population who participate in the program. The inmate's day is broken into three four-hour segments to include four hours of education, four hours of work and four hours of group and structured recreation time. The structure of the program provides for activities that keep the inmates busy and also provides them

The advancement through the phase structure creates the opportunity for staff to reward the accomplishments of short-term goals.

an opportunity to change. The program itself is made up of six phases. Inmates progress through these phases by displaying good behavior and responsibility. Many of the inmates who are involved in the Young Adult Offender Program have never received posi-

tive reinforcement for doing the right thing. Staff attempt to catch the inmate doing something positive to be able to reward them. The advancement through the phase structure creates the opportunity for staff to reward the accomplishments of short-term goals. In an effort to keep inmates on track, a weekly evaluation system is used to allow staff that work with the YAO to have input on the inmate's progress.

LEADERSHIP DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

The first phase of the program is referred to as the Leadership Development Program and is a boot camp model that lasts 90 days. While the program was at SCI Houtzdale, staff realized that it took nine months to one year for inmates to invest

themselves in the program. At SCI Pine Grove the staff wanted a way to accelerate this adjustment period. The goal of the Leadership Development Program is to quickly teach the inmates respect for authority, courtesy, the difference between right and wrong, and teamwork. To accomplish this, inmates progress through three 30-day phases while learning how to take care of their cell, talk to staff, share with other inmates and attend educational classes. Inmates begin their day at 5:30 a.m. with an hour of physical training. This is followed by breakfast and cell inspection, then four hours of classroom education. After lunch the inmates participate in some type of teamwork training and a group centered on cognitive restructuring. Each inmate is evaluated on a weekly basis by the unit team, which is made up of a unit manager, two counselors, corrections officers, a psychologist, a drug and alcohol specialist and an educational staff member. After inmates complete the Leadership Development Program, they enter Phase 1 of the Young Adult Offender Program.

Phase 1

Inmates entering Phase 1 of the program come with the bare essentials and are not allowed to have such privileges as a TV or radio in their cell. This phase lasts approximately 20 weeks. They must earn these privileges during the latter phases of the program. In Phase 1, inmates are required to complete six psycho-educational groups that center around basic developmental principles. It is believed that the inmates who are in the Young Adult Offender Program are delayed in one or more developmental stages. These psycho-educational groups are designed to help teach the Young Adult Offender the skills that mainstream society has learned as a part of the maturation process. Groups cover topics such as decision making, responsibility, stress and anger management, alcohol and other drug education and communication. In Phase 1, inmates are assigned to a work detail outside of the housing unit. Most of the inmates who begin to work are assigned to the Food Service Department. Inmates are paid for four hours of work starting at 19 cents per hour and four hours of school at 24 cents per hour. Inmates are placed in academic classes as a result of academic testing. Special education services are available as well as GED Preparation.

Phase 2

In Phase 2, inmates are allowed to purchase a radio to have in their cell, as well as obtain a higher paying job within the institution. They are allowed to stay up later at night and have an opportunity to have more free time recreation. This phase also lasts for approximately 20 weeks, and inmates continue to participate in psycho-educational groups. These groups include a continuation of the Addictions Education Module, responsibility and the victim, cultural sensitivity and impact, communication II/conflict resolution and relaxation.

During Phase 2, inmates are encouraged to start to take a more responsible role in the therapeutic community. Staff begins to stress the need for inmates to not only be responsible for themselves but also to be responsible for other members of the therapeutic community. The staff of SCI Pine Grove has



learned that it is very difficult for young adult offenders to hold other inmates responsible for their behavior. It is difficult to break the code of the street and constructive criticism of other inmates is often seen as snitching, but it is an important concept for inmates to learn to question one another's behavior and support positive behavior while discouraging negative behavior.

Phase 3

Phase 3 of the program is designed to start to focus on the core issues of the offense they committed. The long list of psycho-educational groups that the inmate has been involved with in the past is diminished to just two, and the inmates are placed into a psychotherapy-based group modality such as sex offender counseling, dealing with violence for inmates who have been involved in homicides or assaultive behavior. Also in this portion of the program, inmates can earn the privilege of having their own television in their cell at their own expense. Responsibility to the community continues to be stressed. In the third phase of the program, inmates are encouraged to be peer group leaders and start to hold office on committees within the therapeutic community. In the fourth phase of the community, inmates continue to participate in their prescribed psychotherapy groups while finishing their education.

Phase 4

Inmates in the fourth phase must complete at least 20 hours of community service work. Examples of this work include serving as a tutor in the educational process, a big brother in the Leadership Development Program or a co-facilitator of a guided group interaction. Inmates in this phase begin to prepare to leave the Young Adult Offender Program by participating in workshops that develop life skills. These skills are divided into two categories: one for inmates who are serving longer sentences who will be transferred after age 21 to an adult facility, and one for those inmates who will be paroled to the community. The community groups deal with issues such as balancing a checkbook, shopping, preparing meals and job development skills. Many inmates in this phase have already earned their GED and may participate in a vocational training class. There are eight vocational training programs at SCI Pine Grove. These programs are broken into four-hour slots so that as many inmates as possible may take advantage of them. Vocational training programs are as follows: janitorial supply; computer repair; computer automated drafting; business education; culinary science; machine shop; auto mechanics and heating, air conditioning and refrigeration.

Phase 5

Inmates in Phase 5 have all of the same privileges and responsibility as any inmate with a security level of 3 in the Pennsylvania Department of Corrections. Security level 3 is a medium security rating. These inmates must continue to go to school if they have not yet earned their GED, but no longer are required to participate in any group counseling. There are, however, groups made available for this segment of the program. Many of these inmates participate in groups centered

on parenting, citizenship, victim's recognition and restorative justice. Inmates may stay in this phase until age 21 or may graduate from the program and be placed in another adult facility closer to their home.

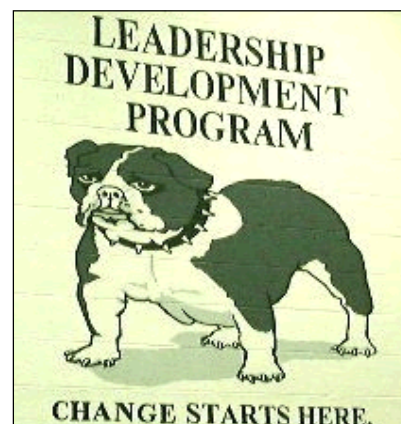
PHYSICAL PLANT

The overall design of SCI Pine Grove is the prototypical design, which has the housing units located around a central programs building. The program's building houses the educational, religious and recreational departments, as well as office space for the department heads of the support services such as psychology, alcohol and other drugs, education and chaplains. At SCI Pine Grove, there are four housing units that are shaped in the bow-tie design. Each wing of the bow tie houses 66 inmates when they are 90 percent double celled. Each of the wings is broken into three small pods of 22 beds. The units were designed to break the Young Adult Offenders into small, easier-to-manage groups. There is a classroom built into each of the wings to allow for inmates in the lower phases of the program to attend school on the unit. There is an exercise pod built into each of these wings to allow the Young Adult Offender to have recreation without leaving the housing unit. Each of the exercise pods is the size of half of a basketball court.

In keeping with the team concept, all members of the Unit Management Team have offices on the housing unit. This gives them direct contact with the inmate population. There are two main exercise yards that also allow for the separation of population inmates. The institution's perimeter is made up of three electronic detection systems as well as two 16-foot high welded mesh fences.

CONCLUSION

The Young Adult Offender Program in Pennsylvania uses a blend of security and treatment philosophies in an attempt to both manage and rehabilitate young offenders. Pennsylvania has been very proactive in attempting to meet the specialized needs of this population. Special attention has been paid to areas such as staff training, restorative justice, victim recognition, and offender programming. By using education and therapy groups as a cornerstone of inmate activity, SCI Pine Grove believes they will be successful in both managing and facilitating a life change in this difficult population. Keys to this success are the dedication of staff and the ability of that staff to have the inmate buy into the program.





WHAT HAS HAPPENED TO JUVENILES INITIALLY EXCLUDED FROM JUVENILE COURT for Violent Felonies Under Act 33 of 1995?

by John Buggy, Philadelphia Juvenile Court

In late 1995, Act 33 of the Special Session of 1995 was adopted. Act 33 is remembered for two significant changes: First, it established the Balanced and Restorative Model as the mission of the Pennsylvania Juvenile Justice System, and secondly, it excluded from prosecution in the Juvenile Courts, at least initially, juveniles 15 to 17 charged with a first degree violent felony involving a deadly weapon. This exclusion also included juveniles charged with a first degree violent felony without a deadly weapon, provided they had a prior adjudication for a first degree violent felony charge.

Prior to Act 33, juveniles were not prosecuted in the Criminal Court, unless a judge had waived the case to the adult court through a Certification Hearing. A Murder charge was the sole exception. All murder charges were filed in Criminal Court. Unhappy with the rate of transfers to Criminal Court through Certification Hearings, some prosecutors wanted legislation to take the decision away from the judges. Act 33 made Criminal Court the starting point for the targeted charges, but allowed juveniles to be "decertified" to the Juvenile Court through Decertification Hearings in Criminal Court, if it is found to be in the public interest. In Philadelphia, Decertification Hearings are held in a special courtroom, staffed by an assigned judge and a work group of the same Assistant District Attorneys and Public Defenders. This group has identified the key factors to the decision to transfer a juvenile to Juvenile Court: Psychological examinations, expert witnesses, prior juvenile justice histories, etc.

Act 33 exclusion cases are often called direct file cases, as the prosecutor files the case directly in the Criminal Court based on the nature of the charges. A case may be later transferred to the Juvenile Court at one of two points: 1) at the Preliminary Hearing if the weapons charge is dropped or the violent felony charge is reduced, and 2) at a Certification Hearing.

Cases may be dismissed at the Preliminary Hearing or at trial in either Criminal Court or Juvenile Court. Convictions in Criminal Court may result in probation, county jail, or state prison. Cases adjudicated delinquent in Juvenile Court may result in juvenile probation or a residential commitment to a state or private facility.

In the heated debate preceding the enactment of Act 33 some opponents feared that regardless of circumstances most juveniles would go to prison for long terms. Some of the

proponents hoped that would happen. An analysis of some Act 33 case outcomes shows that only a small percentage of the juveniles covered under Act 33 were committed to state prison.

Statewide data on Act 33 cases are unfortunately not available. Neither the criminal courts nor the juvenile courts report the disposition of these cases as such to state agencies. Philadelphia is one of the few courts with systematic outcome data. Philadelphia direct file cases are tagged when charges are filed in the Municipal Court for the preliminary hearing. Automated disposition reports are available for both Municipal Court and Common Pleas Court. Cases transferred to Juvenile Court are also identified. In Juvenile Court transferred cases are tagged when they are reslated after a Preliminary Hearing or decertified. The Juvenile Court direct file dispositions are also reported.

Charts are attached that present direct file outcomes in the Philadelphia Courts from 1996 through 2000. During that period prosecutors charged in Criminal Court each year an average of 338 juveniles and 567 cases. Robbery and aggravated assault cases predominate, and a juvenile is often charged with several counts or cases, when a weapon is involved. The annual number of direct file cases has fluctuated only slightly during the five years. No decrease occurred as some

had hoped would happen, if the law deterred juveniles from violent crimes.

Chart I (shown on the next page) indicates the total number of direct file cases disposed of from 1996 to 2000 at Preliminary Hearings in Municipal Court: 2,836 cases involving 1,692 juveniles. Sixty percent of the cases were held for trial in Common Pleas Court, while 29% were dismissed, and 11% were transferred to Juvenile Court.

In Common Pleas Court the bill of information, or case, sometimes combines two or more cases from the Municipal Court. Thus, the Common Pleas case dispositions are fewer in number than the Municipal Court cases. Also, some cases were still untried when the data were collected. During this period the Philadelphia Common Pleas Court disposed of 985 cases: 17% were dismissed, 52% were convicted, and 31% were transferred to the Juvenile Court through Decertification Hearings (Chart II, next page).

(Article text continued on p. 17)



CHART I

PRELIMINARY HEARING OUTCOMES IN PHILADELPHIA MUNICIPAL COURT*

2,836 Cases

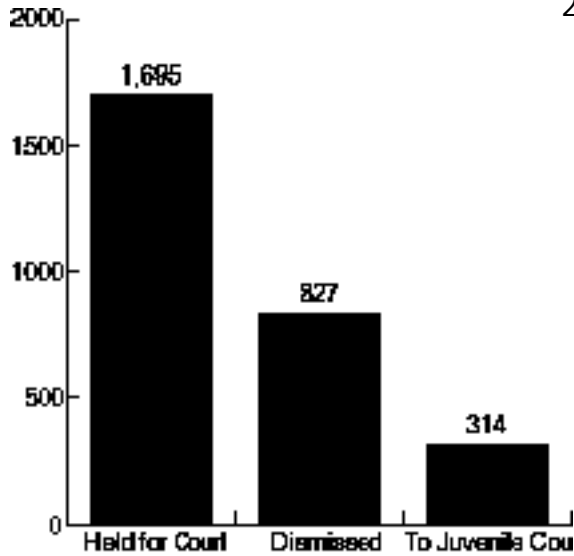


Chart I (a)

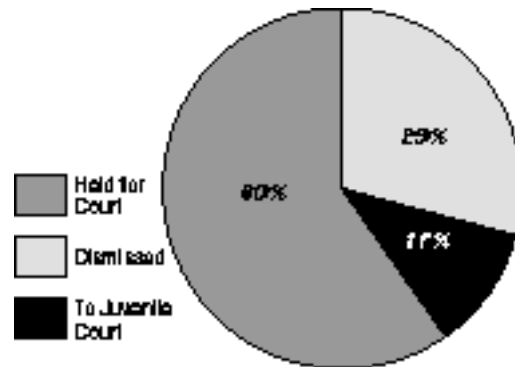


Chart I (b)

* The 2,836 cases involved 1,692 juveniles.

CHART II

COMMON PLEAS COURT OUTCOMES

985 Cases

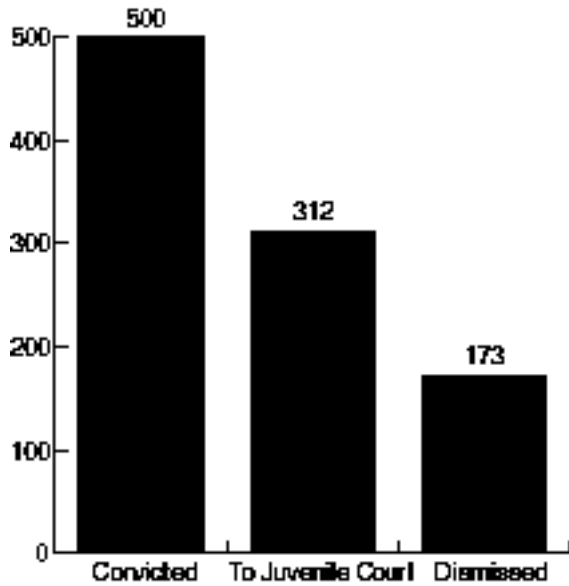


Chart II (a)

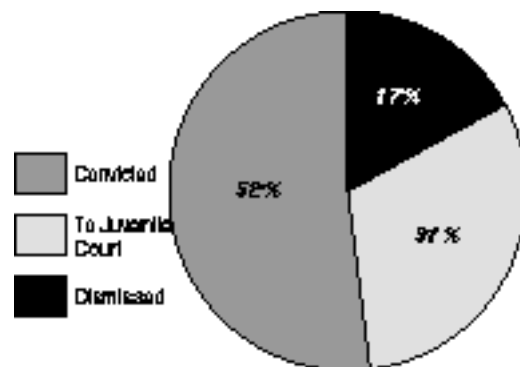


Chart II (b)



The sentences imposed in the 500 convictions placed 9% on probation, 19% in county jail, and 72% in state prison. About 40 juveniles per year were sent to state prison. Many were for a robbery or an aggravated assault involving a firearm, which carries a mandatory minimum period of incarceration. The 362 prison cases cited in Chart III include about 200 individual juveniles, many of whom were convicted of two or more cases.

The outcomes of cases transferred to Juvenile Court are presented in Chart IV: The 779 case dispositions include dismissals in 37% of the cases, probation in 25%, and residential commitments in 38%. Many cases transferred to Juvenile Court had less serious charges than those retained in Criminal Court.

The outcomes of the 2,279 disposed cases are not what many had anticipated. The cases had a variety of different results: transfers, dismissals, probation, jail, and prison, reflecting differences in the offenses and the offenders.

The Criminal Court transferred 626 cases to Juvenile Court for trial after the Preliminary Hearings or Certification Hearings. This comprises 22% of the total number of cases, but 31%, if one excludes the cases dismissed at the Preliminary Hearing from the comparison. This is more than many would have expected from their comments during the discussions preceding passage of the Act (J.Buggy, 1996).

The ratio of convictions to dismissals of the total number of

cases disposed in both Criminal and Juvenile Courts was 44% convicted to 56% dismissed. The dismissal rate was 29% of Preliminary Hearing dispositions; 17% of Criminal Court dispositions; and 37% of Juvenile Court dispositions.

For some the 56% nonconviction rate may appear surprisingly high, but the conviction rate for Aggravated Assault and Robbery charges in Pennsylvania is not very high. Roughly half end in a nonconviction outcome. The Pennsylvania Commission on Crime & Delinquency (1995) reported that nonconviction outcomes had occurred in 63% of Aggravated Assault cases and in 45% of Robbery cases in Pennsylvania Criminal Courts in 1992.

Perhaps the most striking finding in the analysis of the data is the relatively low rate of incarceration in state prison. Only 362 cases (16%) of the 2,279 disposed cases resulted in commitments to the Pennsylvania Department of Corrections. This is not as surprising, however, when the 56% nonconviction rate is factored in. During the Act 33 debate most proponents or opponents of the legislation did not give this factor much attention. Some expected a need for thousands of state prison beds for young adult offenders. SCI Pine Grove, the facility for young adult offenders in Indiana County, has approximately 200 young adult offenders. (Johnson, 2002)

Some juvenile justice advocates have wondered whether the current flow of juveniles to the state prison system is the same as in the Pre-Act 33 era, when Juvenile Court Judges transferred juveniles to the Criminal Court through the

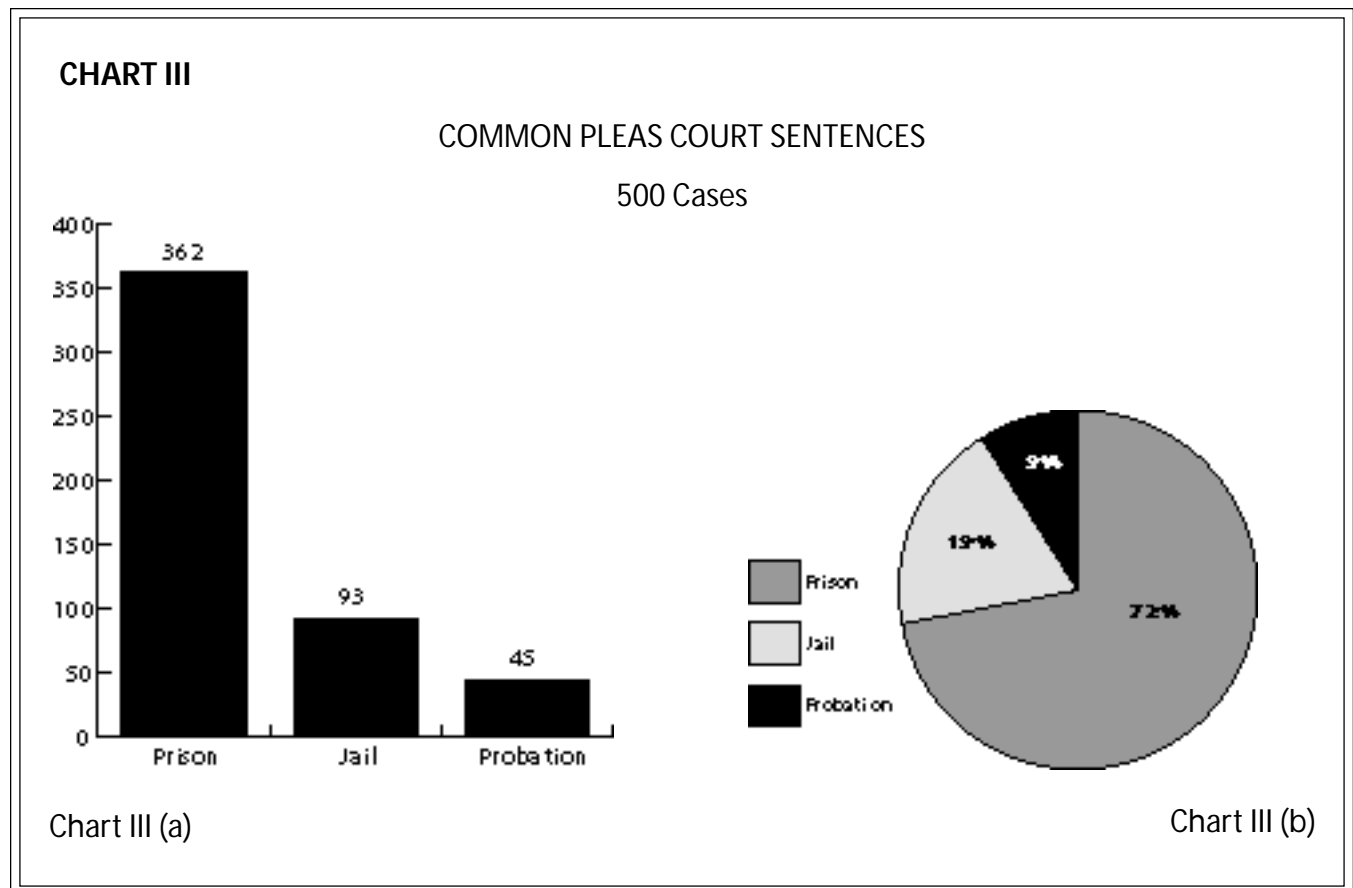




CHART IV

JUVENILE COURT OUTCOMES

779 Cases

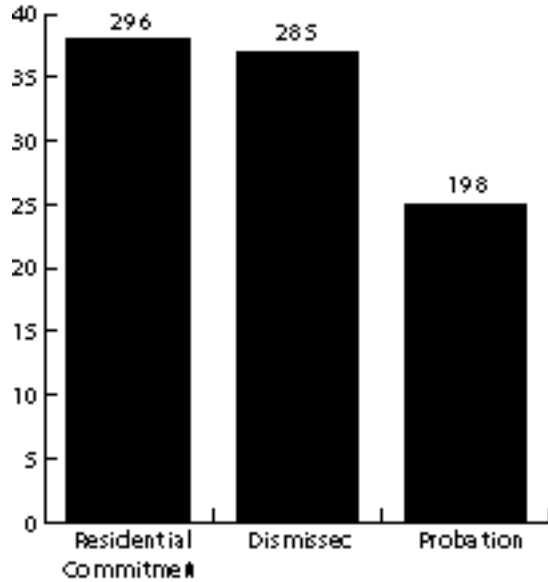


Chart IV (a)

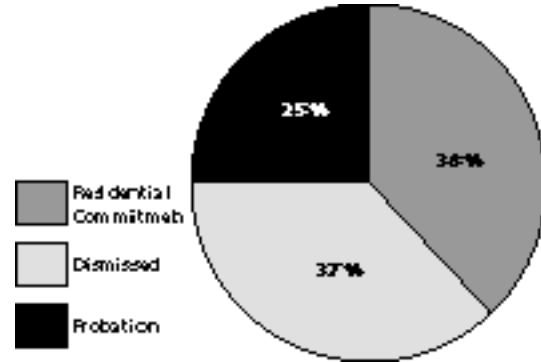


Chart IV (b)

Certification Hearing process. In the 1996-2000 period, 362 cases (72 per year) received commitments to the state Department of Corrections, compared with 157 cases (52 per year) of juveniles sent to state prison with comparable charges found in a study of juveniles certified to Criminal Court in the three years from 1991 to 1993 (Buggy, 1995, 1996). In short, Act 33 has increased the number of young Philadelphia offenders sent to the state prison system, but not dramatically.

Since the implementation of Act 33 in 1996 juveniles adjudicated guilty or delinquent in the Philadelphia Courts in direct file cases have received a variety of sentences based on the circumstances of the cases and characteristics of the individual juvenile offenders: juvenile probation, commitment to state or private juvenile facilities, adult probation, county jail and parole, and state prison. Some conservatives and liberals may be displeased with the distributions of these sanctions, but most justice system practitioners and researchers are pleased with the options available to respond on an individual basis to the diversity of situations found in the Act 33 offenses and offenders.

Before its passage some predicted that Act 33 would radically change the Juvenile Justice System in Pennsylvania. It has done so, but more because of the implementation of the Balanced and Restorative Justice model than the adoption of direct filing for violent juvenile crime involving a deadly weapon.

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NEWSBRIEFS

Department of Corrections

On January 5, 2002, Deputy Secretary of Corrections Thomas Fulcomer passed away after a battle with cancer. Former Secretary of Corrections Martin Horn, who was rumored to be about to join Governor Ridge in his Washington office for Homeland Security, has been appointed the Commissioner of Probation in New York City.

Probation Officers Week

The week of July 14-20 has been designated Probation, Parole, and Community Supervision Officers Week. For a media kit contact Karen Fuller of APPA at 859-244-8204.

Children of Prisoners

The Child Welfare League of America has a grant from the National Institute of Corrections to operate a resource center for programs working with the children and families of the incarcerated. The program is also supporting 10 demonstration grant projects. Contact Cynthia Seymour, 202-942-0270.

Three Strikes Laws

The 9th US Circuit Court of Appeals in California threw out a 50-year sentence for shoplifting. The man had been sentenced under a three strikes law. Challenges to three strikes laws in other states are likely.

8 Percent Solution

Orange County California Probation found that 8% of juvenile recidivists accounted for 55% of all repeat offenses. How to identify the 8 percenters in advance is the challenge. OJJDP has a brief report at oc.ca.gov/probation/.

Youth Courts

OJJDP and the ABA have published a Volunteer Training Package for Youth Courts to use in training volunteers to conduct these courts, which are found in District Justice courts, schools, and other agencies in 46 states. The number of Youth Courts has grown to 850 from only 78 in 1994. Check youthcourt.net.

Nancy Sobolevitch Dies

Nancy Sobolevitch, Court Administrator of the Administrative Office of the Pennsylvania Courts, died in December, 2001, from complications of a liver and kidney transplant done a few months earlier. She was the first woman and the first nonlawyer to be appointed to oversee the Courts of Pennsylvania by the Supreme Court.

Call for Presentations

The Pennsylvania Conference on Juvenile Justice is looking for workshop programs for the 2002 Conference, November 6-8, in Harrisburg. Call 717-477-1188.



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July 14-17	NCJFCJ Conference	Boston, MA
August 3-8	ACA Congress of Corrections	Anaheim, CA
August 25-28	APPA Conference	Denver, CO
October 6-9	8th Joint Conference on Juvenile Services	Las Vegas, NV
November 4	International Community Corrections Assn.	Boston, MA
November 6-8	PA Conference on Juvenile Justice	Harrisburg, PA
December 4-6	Pathways Victim Services Conference	State College, PA

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