

## **Message from the Director**

*By Chadwick J. Libby*



It is my distinct honor to present to you the Dauphin County Probation Services Department Annual Report for 2017. On behalf of our administration staff and Annual Report Committee, it is our hope that you find this report informative and inspiring. This report highlights the continued great work and resiliency of our staff amidst the local and national challenges we endure; as well as the enhancement of evidence-based services we provide probationers and parolees to assist them on their path to rehabilitation.

Evidence-based practices (EBP) have become the way of business to be followed per the department's strategic plan. By incorporating evidence-based principles in our policies and practice, we have increased our focus and efforts on the higher risk offenders. These offenders require increased time and effort by the supervising officers to guide them to a more pro-social lifestyle by addressing their needs and reducing their risk of reoffending.

The Adult Probation (AP) Division continues to move out of the shadows and into the foreground with their implementation of evidence-based practices and programming. With funding from the Pennsylvania Commission on Crime and Delinquency (PCCD), the AP Division received advanced EBP skill training in case planning and began the process of having the Ohio Risk Assessment System (ORAS) validated for the Dauphin County criminal justice population. Outside of evidence-based practices, the AP Division made advancements to their drug testing lab by adding new state of the art equipment. This new lab equipment provides the department the ability to perform more tests quickly and with less reagents (which are costly). Additionally, the AP Division adapted to new changes created by Act 33 of 2016 or Ignition Interlock Limited License. This new Act makes the Ignition Interlock Program mandatory for select first time DUI offenders.

The Juvenile Probation (JP) Division continues to expand their implementation of evidence-based practices and programming. All staff received training on Graduated Responses, Case Planning and Skill Building. The graduated response approach assists supervising officers in developing a case plan for reducing disruptive and harmful behaviors and increasing pro-social behaviors as the youth works through their supervision and out of the juvenile justice system. The case plan acts as an individualized "contract" between the supervising officer, the juvenile, and family members; it's designed to establish goals that target the needs of the juvenile, identify appropriate interventions all while being flexible and adaptable. Moreover, the JP Division's Quality Assurance Unit continues to be a leader in data collection and outcomes, improving the delivery of services with our contracted providers and the enhancement of evidence-based practices and programming. In the Spring of 2017, the Quality Assurance Unit began distributing a quarterly report that highlights crimes, caseload management, referrals, and programming outcomes. This information has shown to be very beneficial for our operations.

We pride ourselves in promoting public safety through service, integrity and professionalism while carrying out our sworn duty to protect the citizens of this great county. The successes you will read about in this report did not happen by chance and I thank the Probation Services staff for their hard work in 2017 and look forward to tackling the many challenges that lie ahead in 2018.

## Thank You

### District Attorney Edward M. Marsico

*By: Rebecca Arnold, School Based Supervisor (Juvenile Division)*

Edward M. Marsico, Jr. first joined the Dauphin County District Attorney's Office in 1988 as an Assistant District Attorney, successively being promoted to Senior Deputy District Attorney and Chief Deputy District Attorney before being elected to District Attorney in 1999. Mr. Marsico has prosecuted multitudes of homicide and drug related cases, as well as handled over 100 jury trials and appeared in countless non-jury proceedings. As the 20<sup>th</sup> District Attorney (DA) of Dauphin County, he served the longest tenure in the position, from 2000 through 2017. In November 2017, he was elected as Judge for the Dauphin County Court of Common Pleas and in January 2018 he was sworn in to office.



As the DA, Mr. Marsico spearheaded the development of Dauphin County's Drug Court and Veterans Court. These problem-solving courts are high intensity, geared at focusing on more non-traditional offender needs. He worked with the Child Abuse Prosecution Unit (CAPU) in prioritizing the protection of the children of the community; and with the Dauphin County Chiefs of Police Association to develop a better exchange of information which aided in the development of Dauphin County Crimewatch. In addition to dedicating himself to public service in the pursuit of crime and justice, he also applies his knowledge and experience as an adjunct professor at Widener University School of Law and Harrisburg Area Community College. Mr. Marsico similarly instructed attorneys for the Pennsylvania District Attorneys Institute and Pennsylvania Bar Institute. He served as Chair of the Young Lawyers Section of the Dauphin County Bar Association; and he has held positions on numerous local charitable boards including The ARC of Dauphin and Lebanon Counties.

In 2014, Mr. Marsico worked with the Juvenile Division of Probation Services to develop the Diversion Program. The Diversion Program was designed to take first time, low risk offenders and keep them out of the formal court process. Mr. Marsico applied his firm, but fair approach to the administration of justice in assessing every case. This approach required looking at the totality of the circumstances, victim and police officer input, any patterns of behavior and the involvement of parents and guardians. Every juvenile that successfully completes the program is tracked at the three, six, nine and twelve-month mark post discharge. Since the beginning of the program, 357 cases were accepted into the program and 315 successfully completed (88.24% success rate). Of those cases 234 reached the six-month mark, and 217 were successfully expunged because they remained delinquent and crime free (7.26 recidivism rate). Of the 217 cases that were expunged, only 11 reoffended after six months and returned to the criminal/juvenile justice system (5.07% recidivism). Mr. Marsico was able to work with the Diversion Program to identify and divert a significant number of cases out of the court system.

Dauphin County Probation Services would like to congratulate Judge Marsico on his election to the Court of Common Pleas. We would like to express our gratitude for all the support we have received throughout his tenure with the District Attorney's Office. We look forward to continuing to work with His Honor in this new capacity, to help ensure the safety of the community and preserve his legacy as a fair and effective public servant.

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The Honorable Edward M. Marsico

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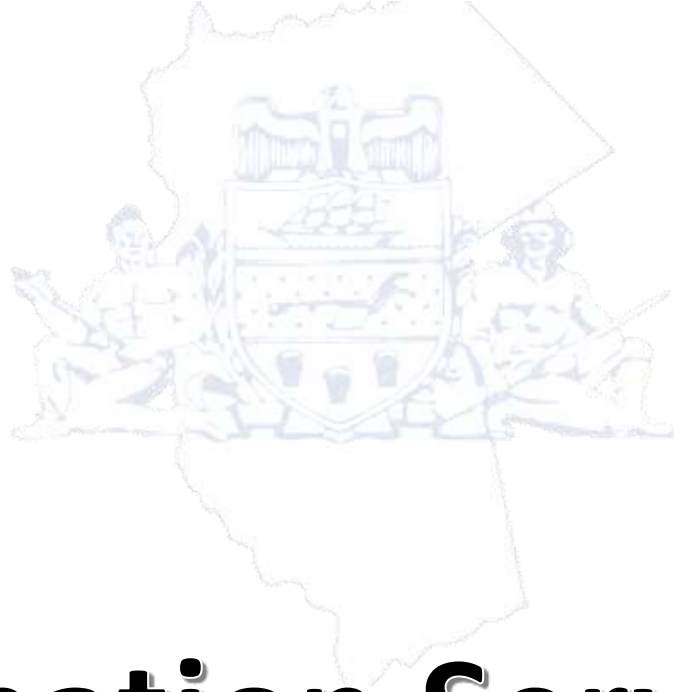
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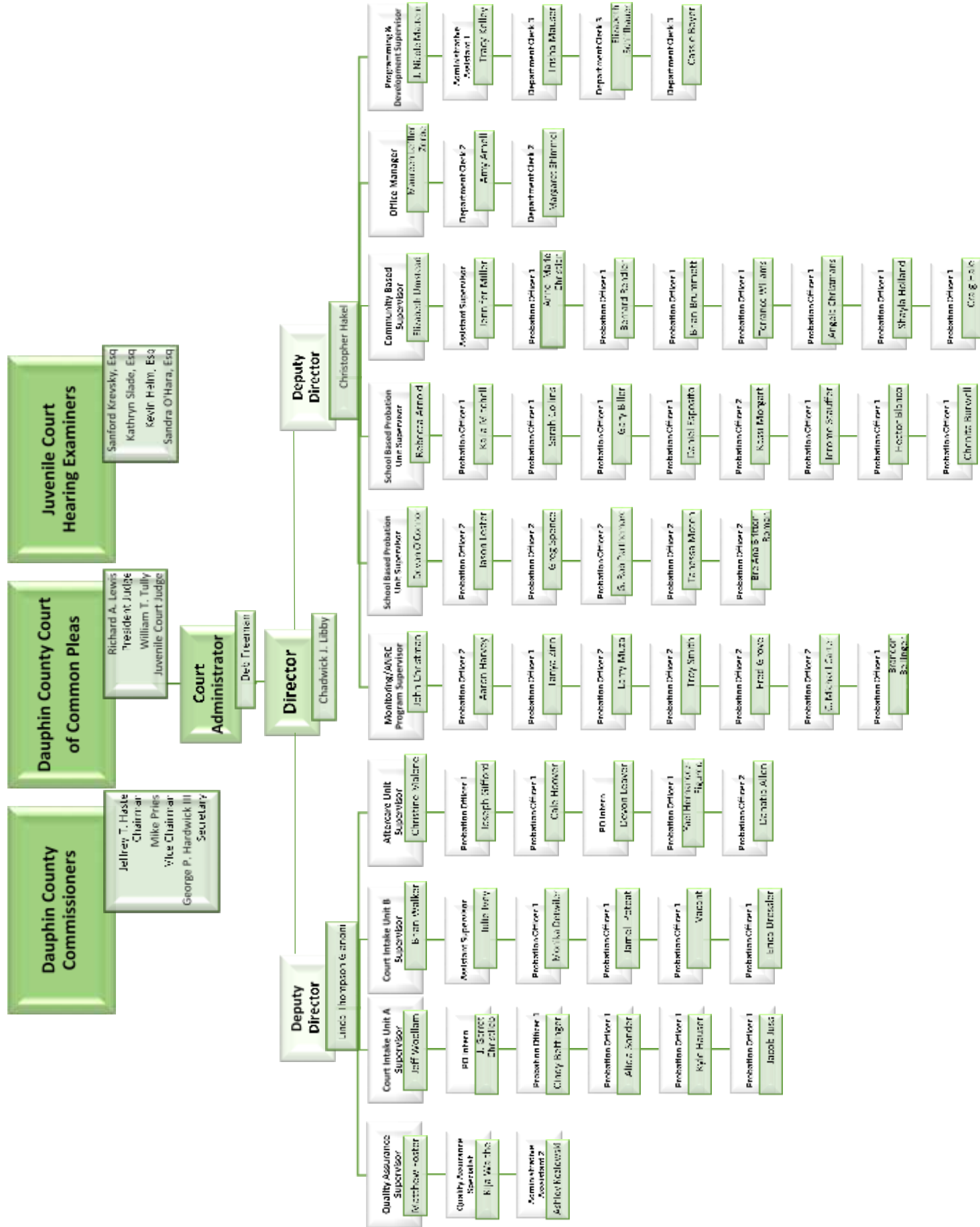
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# Probation Services

DAUPHIN COUNTY PROBATION SERVICES JUVENILE DIVISION ORGANIZATIONAL CHART



DAUPHIN COUNTY PROBATION SERVICES- ADULT DIVISION ORGANIZATIONAL CHART

**Dauphin County Commissioners**

Jeffrey T. Hestle  
Chairman  
Mike Potts  
Vice Chairman  
George P. Hartwick III  
Secretary

**Dauphin County Court of Common Pleas**

Richard A. Lewis  
President Judge  
William T. Tully  
Juvenile Court Judge

**Court Administrator**

Deb Freeman

**Director**

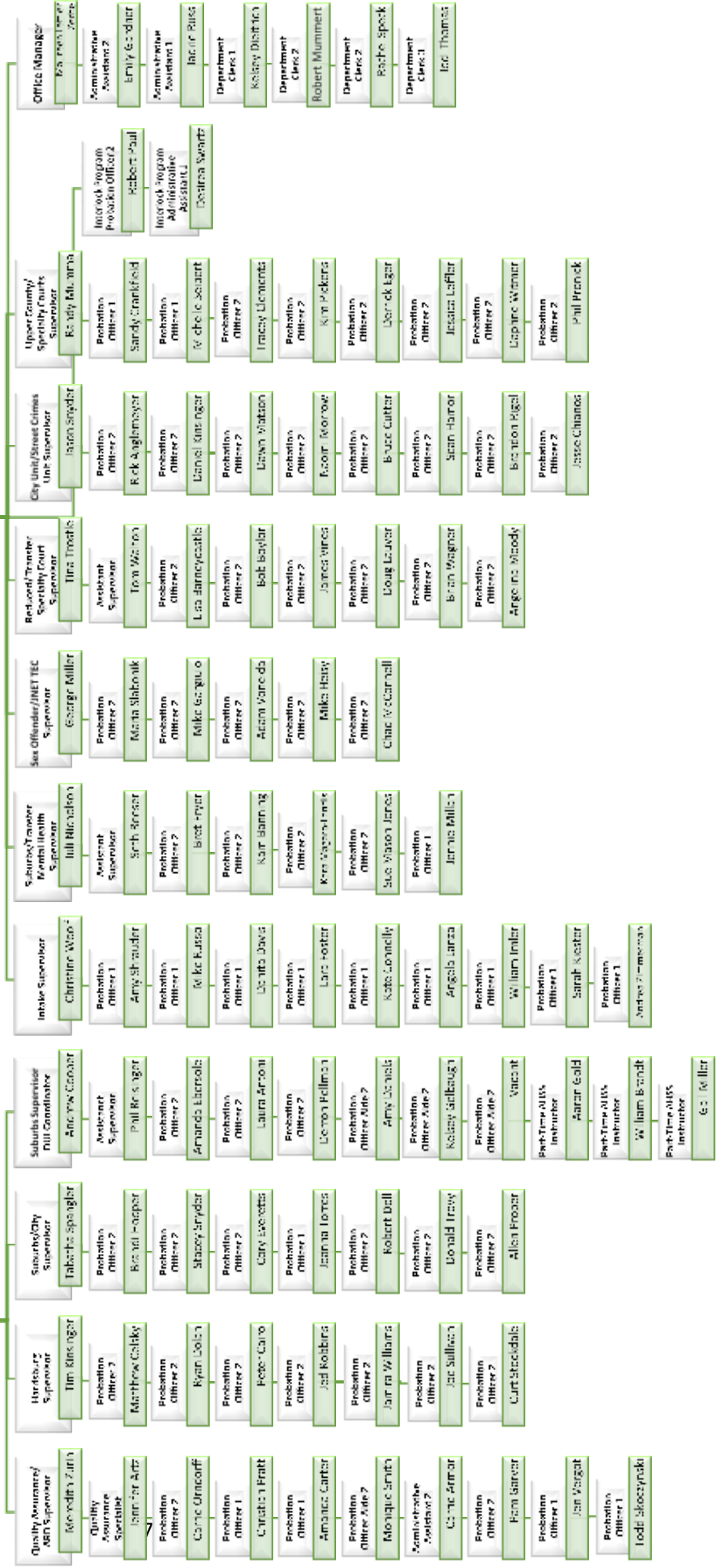
Chadwick J. Libby

**Deputy Director**

Michael Strauder

**Deputy Director**

Gretchen Anderson





# Thank You For Your Commitment!

**30**  
*Years of Service*



**Mike Shrauder**  
Deputy Director, Adult Division  
August 24, 1987



**Tom Walton**  
Asst. Supervisor, Adult Division  
April 20, 1992



**Angelina Moody**  
Probation Officer II, Adult Division  
September 7, 1992

**25**  
*Years of Service*



**Christine Woolf**  
Supervisor, Adult Division  
May 7, 1992



**Jeff Woollam**  
Supervisor, Juvenile Division  
June 29, 1992



# Welcome New and Returning Staff!

**Amy Amell**, *Department Clerk II*  
Juvenile Division- Clerical Unit

**School:**  
Thompson Institute, 1992

**Hire Date:**  
August 14, 2007

**Why did you want to work for Probation Services?**  
God led me here.

**Personal Fact:**  
"Do unto others as would have them do unto you", and I absolutely love animals!



**Garrett Christlieb**, Probation Officer I  
Juvenile Division- Intake Unit A

**School:**  
Lock Haven University, 2013

**Hire Date:**  
September 11, 2017

**Why did you want to become a Probation Officer?**  
I always wanted to work in juvenile probation to help change and inspire at risk youth. I believe that if the issues they are having can be addressed at an earlier age the more likely they are to succeed in the future.

**Personal Fact:**  
I enjoy hunting and fishing.



# Welcome New and Returning Staff!

**Emily Gardner**, *Administrative Assistant*  
Probation Services- Adult & Juvenile Divisions

**School:**  
Harrisburg Area Community College, 2003

**Hire Date:**  
March 27, 2017

**Why did you want to work for Probation Services?**

I worked at the SCI Camp Hill as my High School Co-OP Job and then was hired full time after graduation. This line of work has always interested me.

**Personal Fact:**

I am a mom of 3 kids, ages 10, 8, and 6 and 1 dog who will forever be a puppy. We love hiking and anything outside. I am also a 3<sup>rd</sup> degree green belt in Taekwondo.



**Devon Leaver**, *Probation Officer I*  
Juvenile Division- Aftercare Unit

**School:**  
Waynesburg University, 2013

**Hire Date:**  
September 11, 2017

**Why did you want to work for Probation Services?**

My education has always been focused on delinquent youth. I wanted something more challenging than what I was doing before. I know that working in this area will allow me to work with juveniles that face many different obstacles and to push past my own professional goals as well.

**Personal Fact:**

My dog is my forever "fur child" and she runs the house. I love to spend my spare time doing crafts and DIY projects.





# Welcome New and Returning Staff!

**Jameel Poteat**, *Probation Officer Intern*  
Juvenile Division- Intake Unit B

**School:**

University of Pittsburg, 2016

**Hire Date:**

September 11, 2017

**Why did you want to become a Probation Officer?**

I was born and raised in Harrisburg and saw the struggles that many of my friends faced. I was one of the few that was able to make it "out" of the city and earn a college degree. I wanted to give back to the youth of the city in the hopes of helping them through a hard time in their lives. Hopefully this might allow them to get "out" of the city life, move forward, make a name for themselves and make a positive impact as well.

**Personal Fact:**

I know how to play the saxophone.



**Rachel Speck**, *Department Clerk II*  
Adult Division- Clerical Unit

**School:**

Northern Lebanon High Scholl

**Hire Date:**

January 17, 2017

**School:**

**Why did you want to become a Probation Officer?**

I wanted to work for dauphin County Proation in Clerical Unit because I have always had a passion for Criminal Justice and before I started going back to scholls for my degree I wanted to get my toes wet. I'm glad I took this path because I love working with my colleagues and trying to make the community a better place.

**Personal Fact:**

My favorite animal is the owl.



# Welcome New and Returning Staff!

**Kelsey Marie Deitrich**, *Department Clerk*  
Adult Division- Clerical Unit

**School:**

Upper Dauphin Area High School, 2011

**Hire Date:**

October 23, 2017

**Why did you want to become a Probation Officer?**

To meet new people, learn about the justice system.

**Personal Fact:**

I have an (almost!) three year old daughter named Savannah.



# Congratulations New Supervisor!

**Nicole Mattern, Supervisor**

Probation Services-Program & Development and  
Data Processing Units

**School:**

Shippensburg University, BS 2007  
Millersville University, MS 2011

**Hire Date:**

September 18, 2008

**Why did you want to become the supervisor of your specific unit?**

I have a passion for working at the county level to help probation officers work more efficiently while helping offenders improve their lives and maintain community protection.

**Personal Fact:**

Nicole is actually my middle name.





## Drug and Alcohol Trends

*By: Rebecca Arnold, School Based Supervisor (Juvenile Division)*

*Jennifer Artz, Quality Assurance Specialist (Adult Division)*

*John Christman (Electronic Monitoring Supervisor)*

In 2017, communities all across America experienced record numbers of drug overdoses and deaths caused predominantly by opioids and their derivatives. However, the widespread continued popularity of marijuana, methamphetamine, cocaine and synthetic drugs poses an increasing challenge to treatment providers, as well as all levels of law enforcement and other human services agencies. Wide spread changes are being made to existing systems, policies and procedures in an attempt to curtail the havoc being spread by these and other drugs. This article attempts to touch on national, state and local drug trends as well as efforts that are being made to monitor, if not change, the cultural crisis of substance abuse.

### National Drug Trends

According to the Drug Enforcement Agency (DEA) in its 2017 National Drug Threat Assessment (NDTA), the drug landscape of the United States has changed vastly, and drug poison deaths are at their highest levels since 2011. The use of opiates (prescription drugs and heroin) has reached epidemic levels, there has been a resurgence in cocaine use, methamphetamine use is still prevalent and new psychoactive substances (NPS), AKA synthetic drugs, are becoming particularly challenging. Several of these changes have come about due to the expansion and control of US drug trafficking corridors by Mexican cartels. Because there are no other criminal organizations poised to compete with the Mexicans cartels the smuggling of these drugs into the US has proven lucrative. In addition to international crime organizations, street gangs in the US continue to evolve and although they are less sophisticated, their collectively violent nature make them adept at such illegal activities as extortion, drug trafficking and lower level street dealing.

In a 2017 survey conducted by the Federal Government, 44% of law enforcement agency respondents reported that heroin is the number one threat to their area, over all other drugs. These reports are made by states along the entire east coast, including New England, as well as the Great Lakes region, the South West and the Pacific North West. Due to the soaring numbers of people using opiates in the US, the number of deaths related to overdose and poisoning from adulterated drugs also hit an all-time high in 2017. Opiates are being tainted with dangerous chemicals (including Fentanyl and its derivatives) in an effort to increase their potency, popularity and to stretch the product while increasing profit margins.

In addition to heroin, cocaine, marijuana and methamphetamine, there has been an insurgence of the drug Kratom and steady continued use of synthetic drugs across the US. Kratom comes from tropical trees in South East Asia. It produces a stimulant and sedative effect depending on the dose. The DEA has yet to schedule the drug, but they refer to it as a “drug of concern”. Some states have banned the drug while others have not due to claims that the drug may help mitigate the side effects of opiate withdrawal and act as a remedy for anxiety and chronic pain.

Synthetic drugs have been known to the scientific community for decades but are only recently being abused and encountered in the illicit drug trade. The most common synthetic drugs are in the form of cannabinoids and cathinones. Cannabinoids come in the form of



chemically laced vegetation, or they are suspended in oil, and smoked. Cathinones



typically come in powder or pill form and are ingested. The prevalence of synthetic drugs from state to state varies but research shows that over the years its accessibility has remained stable. Their popularity remains

steady because of their availability on the street and on the dark web. Also, detection using even modern drug testing is variable. The chemical formulas of synthetic drugs change so rapidly that if one type is detected by a drug test, users can switch to a different type that may not be detectable.

### State and Local Drug Trends

Overdose death rates in the US have nearly tripled since 1990, at 16.3 deaths per 100,000 people across the country, according to the Centers for Disease Control (CDC). Also, according to the CDC, PA ranked 6<sup>th</sup> on list of states with the highest rate of overdose deaths at 26.3 per 100,000 people. Contrary to popular belief, PA is seeing a widespread addiction problem in its rural areas, not just in its cities. Across the state research has shown that marijuana use is up in most age groups with the exception of teens, benzodiazepine overdoses are at an all-time high and PA is also reporting some of the highest use and alcoholism rates in the nation for adults and youths. In addition, heroin overdoses have reached an all-time high. Not only has the abuse of heroin and other opiates increased, becoming the primary drug of choice for the uninsured and underinsured, 45% of overdose deaths tested positive for fentanyl across the state.

In April of 2017 Governor Wolf secured a \$26.5 million federal grant to help fight the crisis. Included in his strategies:

- Provide clinically appropriate treatment services to 6,000 individuals who are uninsured or underinsured.
- Expand treatment capacity for Medication Assisted Treatment for opioid use disorder (OUD).
- Expand treatment capacity for underserved populations by targeted workforce development and cultural competency training.
- Improve quality of prescribing practices through prescriber education.
- Increase community awareness of OUD issues and resources through public awareness activities.
- Expand implementation of warm hand-off referral practices to increase the number of patients transferred directly from the emergency department to substance use treatment.
- Increase the number of youth receiving evidence-based prevention and life skills education programs.
- Improve identification and referral of students for assessment and treatment by providing training to school personnel.
- Expand Pennsylvania's integration of its Prescription Drug Monitoring Program data at the point-of-care, promoting ease-of-use of this data in clinical decision-making.



Just like the rest of the nation, Dauphin County is continuing to see significant heroin use and drug related deaths. However, throughout the year drug trends in the area have changed presumably due to the adulteration of heroin with fentanyl and the increase in the use of the death by delivery charge. The PA State Police have reported seizures of carfentanil and fentanyl packaged just like heroin in stamped glassine bags and the Attorney General's Office has seen a resurgence of china white (fentanyl fentanyl) coming from Maryland. In addition, the use of cocaine and crack cocaine has increased also possibly due to the increase in heroin deaths. Methamphetamine is also gaining popularity in Dauphin County and is being seen from the city to the rural areas of the county. In Northern Dauphin County heroin is being replaced by "one pots." The art of "one pot" meth making is passed down over generations. Plastic bottles with heavy bottoms, such as Gatorade bottles, are used as mini meth labs. Although volatility is still an issue, stashing and disposing of plastic bottles is easier than hiding a fully functioning meth lab. In Harrisburg, pink meth was reportedly being sold on Paxton Street and clear meth has also been making its way in to the area from Mexico.





In addition to the use of opiates, cocaine and methamphetamine, Kratom has made its way into the Work Release Center and the probation department with offenders testing positive for the drug. Early in 2017 Harrisburg saw an overdose of Kratom that left the user in the hospital, tight lipped about where the drug was purchased however reported that it can be purchased at the Harrisburg Mall, in smoke shops and in corner stores in the city. One's behavior on a small amount of Kratom looks similar to an amphetamine high but reactions to the drug in larger doses resembles an opiate high. Younger Kratom users are reporting that they track their dosages due to the variation in the drug's effects. Synthetic marijuana is also starting to become more popular again, and this is apparent in both the adolescent and the adult communities because it is a difficult drug to test for at this time.



Keep in mind that this is just a cursory overview of the drug trends across the nation, PA and Dauphin County. Drugs that are abused in our community run the gamut from PCP, wax (concentrated THC), Triple C (Coricidin



HBP Cough & Cold containing Dextromethorphan- DMX), Lean (AKA purple drank, dirty Sprite, sizzurp), LSD, dabbing (butane hash oil), Phenibut/Noofen (central nervous system depressant), huffing, barbiturates, hemp oil, benzodiazepine, suboxone, CBD gummies, molly, ecstasy and prescription drug misuse, as reported in our Dauphin County Task Force meetings by law enforcement, treatment staff and probation officers.

### Dauphin County Task Force Meeting

The Dauphin County Task Force meeting is held on a bi-monthly basis at the Mazzitti and Sullivan Counseling office in Middletown, PA and the group consists of representatives from both Dauphin County Adult and Juvenile Probation Divisions, Highspire Police Department, Middletown Police Department, the Attorney General's Office, PaCIC (PA Criminal Intelligence Center), PA Counseling Services, Dauphin County Department of Drug and Alcohol, the Dauphin County Work Release Center, and treatment staff from Mazzitti & Sullivan. These meetings provide a forum for agencies to discuss what types of drug use they are seeing, how drug use/abuse is being managed and what treatment options are available in various communities. These meetings keep the lines of communication open for multi-jurisdictional agencies and allow for everyone to stay as up to date as possible on what any juvenile or adult may be using or abusing.

### House Judiciary Committee Presentation on Drug Trends



In an effort to further share the impact that drugs are having on our community, Rebecca Arnold, School Based Unit Supervisor of the Juvenile Probation Division and Amanda Jernigan, Clinical Director at Mazzitti & Sullivan Counseling Services presented information on the current drug epidemic to the House Judiciary Committee on October 23, 2017. During their presentation they educated the Committee on the number of heroin fatalities in PA, the deadly side effects of Flakka, a synthetic form of marijuana that causes pyrexia and is more addictive than crystal meth and the rise in the use of Kratom, which can be purchased online and at convenience stores.

In addition to sharing information about Flakka, Kratom and heroin, the pair also shared details about specific novelty drugs that are growing in popularity with younger people including Lean (or sizzurp), Kush

Cakes, and cannabidiol edibles. Lean or sizzurp is the combination of codeine based cough syrup, soda and hard candy; whereas Kush cakes are brownies that contain melatonin, Valerian Root and other “calming herbs”. There are many edibles on the market that contain cannabidiol, a derivative of cannabis, including gummy bears and gummy worms (CBD gummies). Beyond their immediate effects, additional dangers of these drugs include their appeal to children because they look like real food or candy, the possibility of them being consumed with alcohol and their potential for future health effects that are currently unknown.

The meeting ended with a review of the current heroin crisis going on in neighborhoods and the impact that fentanyl variations is having on overdose death rates. The outcome of their presentation was positive. According to Representative Tarah Toohil (116<sup>th</sup> District), “Rep. Ron Marsico, who chairs the committee, called the testimony “scary and alarming.” He also pledged to keep working on drug-related bills and adding to the list of new laws enacted by the General Assembly in recent years to combat the crisis.”

### Alcohol Monitoring Devices

Probation Services utilizes several tools to provide alcohol monitoring as needed by the court or agency, including LifeSafer Ignition Interlock, Soberlink and the SCRAM™ (Secure Continuous Remote Alcohol Monitoring) CAM (Continuous Alcohol Monitoring) device. Often this technology can be installed and managed by a service provider, however this department trains its own staff to fully install and continuously monitor offenders involved with these services.

The Electronic Monitoring (EM) Unit utilizes the SCRAM™ CAM system which provides 24 hour a day monitoring of an offender. This is done through an ankle bracelet that measures an offender’s transdermal alcohol concentration (TAC) through sweat samples taken every 30 minutes. In addition to cutting



back on false positives, this technology is noninvasive, court validated and it can differentiate between alcohol that has been consumed and alcohol from external environmental factors. The EM unit also utilizes Soberlink, which will be phased out for the SCRAM Remote Breath tester in 2018. Both breath test devices initiate testing, provide facial recognition and remotely monitor an offender’s blood-alcohol level. A supervision report is transmitted to a web-based monitoring portal. These devices are widely used by officers to monitor offenders dealing with various stages of alcohol abuse and dependency.



The EM Unit saw an increase in the utilization of alcohol monitoring in 2017. In total, alcohol monitoring devices were used to supervise 210 offenders (24 offenders being supervised by Remote Breath, 89 offenders supervised by Soberlink and 97 offenders supervised by SCRAM™). This number marks a 12% increase overall in alcohol monitoring usage from the previous year when the unit monitored 187 offenders; and a 101% increase from 2015, when the unit monitored 104 offenders.

In addition to these services, Dauphin County has also offered service and installation of the LifeSafer Ignition Interlock device since 2010. An ignition interlock device is a breathalyzer installed on an individual’s vehicle. The driver is required to blow into the device before starting the vehicle. If all requirements are not met by the driver, the vehicle will not start. In addition to the initial test taken to start the engine, a retest needs to be provided at random intervals after the engine has started to ensure that the original driver who started the vehicle, is still the one in control of it. “Dauphin County Ignition Interlock is the sole service provider to operate service centers, as defined by the Pennsylvania Department of Transportation Ignition



Interlock Specifications, for installations and service of approved Ignition Interlock Devices on motor vehicles of offenders as ordered by Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Dauphin County.” *Interlock.* (n.d.) *Welcome to Dauphin County. Retrieved from* [http://www.dauphincounty.org/government/court\\_departments/probation\\_services/interlock.php](http://www.dauphincounty.org/government/court_departments/probation_services/interlock.php)

## Gang Task Force

*By Juli Nicholson, Suburban/Transfer/Mental Health Unit Supervisor (Adult Division)  
Troy Smith, Electronic Monitoring Unit (Probation Services)*

The Dauphin County Gang Task Force was created in 2008 and is comprised of officials from federal, state, county, and local municipality agencies that span the law enforcement, corrections, and community corrections fields. The main purpose of the Gang Task Force is to protect the community and the officers that serve it by gaining, sharing, and using the acquired intelligence. Monthly meetings occur where the gathered intelligence and information is disseminated between all the levels of law enforcement.

The Dauphin County Probation Services Department has been a member of the Gang Task Force since its inception and currently has nine participating adult and juvenile probation officers. These nine officers gather gang intelligence which includes graffiti, writings, confiscating gang paraphernalia that an individual member may be in possession of, and having open conversations with confirmed or suspected gang members active with the Dauphin County Probation Services Department. Another duty of the nine assigned officers is to provide gang presentations within the community. Since 2009 the Dauphin County Probation Services Department has been providing presentations to community groups, schools districts, social service agencies, youth services providers, residential detention and placement staff within the state, and many more.

In 2017 the Gang Task Force started undergoing a change in leadership as the Dauphin County District Attorney's Office will now head the task force. This will allow for additional funding, the proposed implementation of sentencing enhancements within Dauphin County in regard to crimes associated with gang members or committed in name of the gangs, and most importantly includes the leading enforcement agency at the county level to be included in the intelligence being shared within the Dauphin County borders.



## **Restitution Only & Monetary Compliance**

*By Anne Marie Christian, Community Based Supervision (Juvenile Division)*

*Carrie Orndorff, Monetary Compliance Unit (Adult Division)*

*Christian Pratt, Monetary Compliance Unit (Adult Division)*

The Monetary Compliance Unit (MCU), within the Adult Division, is charged with collecting outstanding fines and costs owed to the county. Located at the Chestnut Street Office, MCU is supervised by Meredith Zurin and consists of Adult Probation Officers Amanda Carter, Carrie Orndorff, Christian Pratt, and Probation Aide Monique Smith.

Amanda Carter handles the collections for all MCU Title 75 cases consisting of cases involving vehicle violations and DUI charges that have outstanding balances. Letters are mailed to Title 75 individuals to advise that if payment cannot be made in full a payment agreement will need to be signed. The next step for MCU Title 75 cases will be scheduling court for individuals in non-compliance to final demand letters. Failure to pay or sign into a payment agreement could also result in a license suspension. Since its launch in April 2017, \$46,476.48 has been collected from Title 75 cases.

Christian Pratt and Carrie Orndorff work on collecting money from those individuals who are no longer on active supervision but still owe fines and costs. They also supervise a caseload of short-term active cases. Monique Smith assists the pair in monitoring MCU payments, sending dunning (late) letters to those that fall behind, and scheduling/conducting Contempt of Court procedures for those that fail to meet conditions of their payment agreements. This unit took on 784 new payment agreements and had 255 people pay off their fines in full in the year 2017. Not including Title 75 monies, MCU collected \$857,390.07 for the year 2017. The total collected throughout the life of the program now exceeds 3.75 million dollars.

Restitution Only Status (ROS) is a program of probation for offenders who are active with Juvenile Probation, who have completed all other conditions of their probation supervision but still owe restitution; Juvenile Probation Officer Anne Marie Christian oversees those individuals. These offenders are mainly age 18 and older and are supervised until they pay their restitution in full or until they turn 21. For 2017, she collected \$4,199.35 in restitution. She also handles all outgoing Interstate Compact cases (originating in Pennsylvania, but being supervised in another state).





# Juvenile Division

## **Overview- Juvenile Division**

*By Linda Thompson-Gianoni, Deputy Director*

*Chris Hakel, Deputy Director*

Looking back on 2017, it turned out to be a very busy year for the Juvenile Division. Although we saw a small reduction in the number of juveniles referred (-2%) and number of crimes referred (-2%), our officers continued to be faced with many challenges related to managing caseloads. 2017 experienced an 82% increase in the number of firearms charges received (54 charges in 2016 / 98 charges in 2017). Combine that increase with the ever-changing field work environment, probation officers were presented daily with many safety-related challenges. Despite these challenges, officers continued to provide high quality services to the juveniles and families on their caseloads.

This past year also turned out to be a very busy year as it relates to Evidence Based Practices (EBP). We transitioned to an updated version of our risk/needs assessment tool, the Youth Level of Service (YLS). The YLS is the tool that drives the identification of services for post-dispositional youth. The accurate scoring of the YLS and identification of targeted domains is essential in the matching of services and targeting risk factors.

A part of the Four Core Competencies, case planning was another major initiative in 2017. The case plan establishes goals based off the top two identified (targeted) domains from the YLS. The goals of the case plan drive the activities and interventions implemented for the juveniles by the probation officers and service providers to help lower a juveniles' risk to reoffend.

Effective Practices in Community Supervision (EPICS) is seen as the piece of EBP that ties it all together. The goal of EPICS is to apply the principles of community intervention and core correctional practices to the daily supervision of juvenile offenders for moderate and high-risk offenders. This initiative allows probation officers to structure office or home appointments in a manner that provides opportunities for interventions such as skill building instruction and behavior chains.

The Quality Assurance unit continued efforts to further align community-based service providers with the domains identified in the YLS and EBP. To enhance our collaboration with providers as well as educate them on case planning, the annual service provider forum was held. At this forum, community-based providers were educated on the case plan and their role in the implementation. The Provider Treatment Guide, which identifies the targeted domains and goals of the case plan, as well as the "Weekly Feedback Form", which describes weekly activities relating to the domains and goals, were unveiled. In addition, the importance of family engagement and monthly meetings with all involved parties was stressed.

In the Fall of 2017, representatives from the Abraxas Harrisburg Area Student Academy (HASA) and Non-Residential Treatment Program (NRT) began meeting with representatives from the Juvenile Division to begin revamping both programs. The purpose of the revamping is to match the post-dispositional treatment provided in both programs with the needs of juveniles and families of Dauphin County. We will look to have this large initiative finalized in the Spring of 2018.

This past year saw the creation of the Family Reintegration Program (FRP). This program is designed for those youth committed to out of home placement and their families; these are some of our highest risk youth. The goal of the program is to create an environment in the home that is conducive to sustaining behavior change for these juveniles. This program engages the family in the youth's treatment while the youth is in placement and continues working with both the youth and family after the juvenile is released.

This past year also included the restructuring of the ARC Neighborhood Reporting Center (ANRC). The ANRC is a pre-dispositional, community-based alternative to secure detention for males. The program is targeted to serve serious juvenile offenders who can be maintained in the community but need a high degree of structure. The program runs Monday - Friday from 4pm-8pm and Saturdays from 10am-2pm.



The program returned with a variety of open educational groups including drug and alcohol, life skills and soft job skills. Youth learn how and where to access many services within the community by partnering with providers such as Dauphin County Department of Drug and Alcohol Services and Rescare.

Another pre-dispositional program that began in 2017 was the Violation Initiative Program (VIP). This program serves as a community-based alternative to secure detention for males and females. The program is designed to work with juveniles and families to identify and address barriers to youth being safely maintained. Probation Officers who refer juveniles and families to this program receive a quick response, 24 hours a day/7days a week. The program is targeted for less serious juvenile offenders and can also serve as a step down from ANRC.

As mentioned earlier, 2017 proved to be a very productive year for supervisors, line staff, clerical and data processing. We would also like to take this opportunity to extend our deepest thanks and appreciation to all probation officers and staff. As we continue moving forward with new initiatives surrounding evidence-based practices, our probation officers and staff continue to maintain and demonstrate a high degree of professionalism and positive attitude. The hard work and efforts of everyone can sometimes get lost in the everyday challenges we must overcome. As we conclude our 4th year as a merged department, our entire staff continues to demonstrate a resolve and resiliency that is unrivaled and for that we say **THANK YOU!!!**



## Evidence Based Practices- Juvenile Division

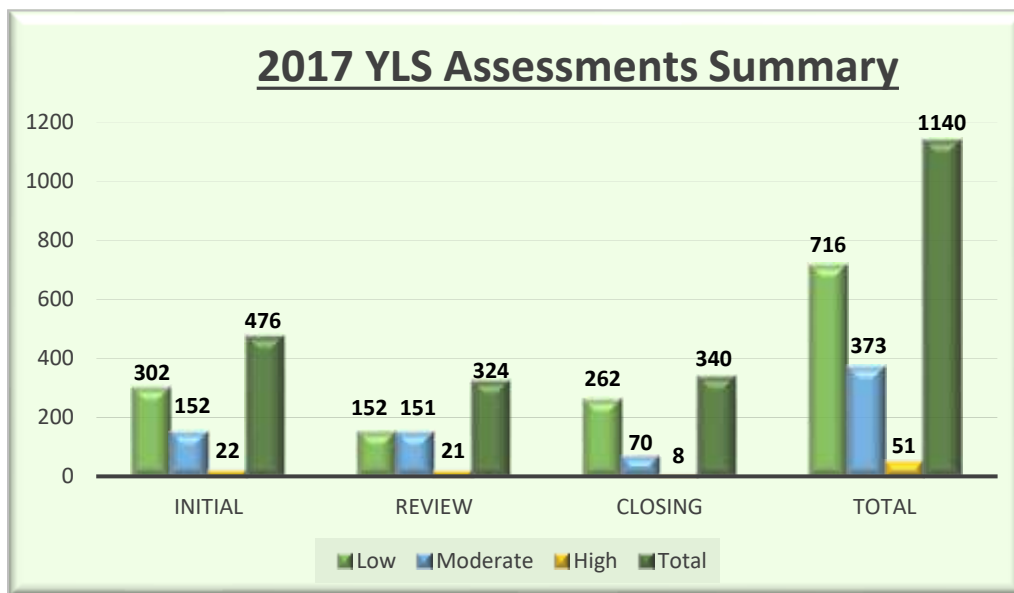
*By Matt Foster, Quality Assurance Supervisor*

*Nicole Mattern, Program and Development Supervisor*

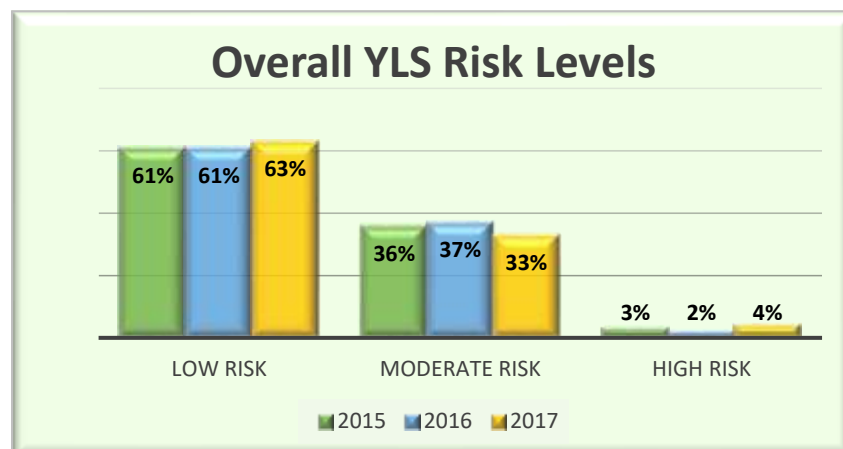
*Cindy Bettinger, Diversion Program Probation Officer*

### Youth Level of Service (YLS)

The Juvenile Division of Dauphin County Probation Services transitioned to the YLS 2.0 in January 2017. YLS 2.0 is an updated version of our current risk/needs assessment, the YLS/CMI. The updates and enhancements included in YLS 2.0 are based on a larger and more current normative sample. Specifically, YLS 2.0 contains more youth-related responsibility factors along with improved definitions for many of the responsibility factors. YLS 2.0 also offers improved definitions for the use of strengths and includes updated overall risk level cutoffs based on gender.



When comparing 2017 scored YLS types, 63% of assessments done at the beginning of probation (initial) were Low Risk while 77% of assessments scored as Low Risk at the time of closing. In addition, 21% of closing assessments were moderate compared to 32% of initial assessments. The same pattern was true with High risk assessments with 5% of initial YLS assessments scoring as High Risk compared to 2% of closing assessments. Decreasing a juvenile's risk to reoffend will continue to be a major focus and goal of 2018.



### **Cognitive Behavioral Programming (CBP)**

In 2017, Juvenile Division staff continued implementing the Juvenile System Enhancement Strategy through the use of Cognitive Behavioral Programming (CBP). Twelve different probation officers facilitated 6 CBP groups throughout the year.

A total of 46 Moderate Risk juveniles (92% of those referred) successfully completed the programs. Within three months of successful completion, 12% of juveniles recidivated. Each juvenile also completes a pre/post-test. Juveniles who successfully completed the CBP group in 2017 increased their scores from 57% (pre-test) to 67% (post-test).

### **Case Plan/Skill Building**

Juvenile Division staff continued to implement Juvenile Justice System Enhancement Strategies in 2017 with numerous trainings and activities that focused on Stage Three (Behavioral Change) and effective case planning with the implementation of the Field Case Plan. Staff participated in Skill Building Training in April 2017. Skill building helps probation officers identify skill deficits related to criminogenic needs. The training also assisted staff with creating a plan to advance their use of skill practice with the juveniles on their caseload.

The staff took another step with a training on graduated responses in June 2017. A graduated response system encourages positive behavior change to help youth successfully complete probation and become productive, law abiding citizens while preventing unnecessary use of detention/residential placement; by using incentives and sanctions in a structured systematic manner to encourage and discourage specific behaviors. These two trainings were critical pieces in the roll out of the Field Case Plan.

The purpose of effective case planning is to reduce recidivism and lower a juvenile's risk to reoffend through targeted interventions that address risk factors identified through the Youth Level of Service (YLS). The top two identified criminogenic needs are used to identify targeted areas that need to be addressed through establishing goals and specific activities to address those goals. By targeting the right people in the right domains with the right interventions, long term behavior changes and community protection is achievable.

To improve effective case planning, the evidence-based committee which is made up of probation officers and supervisors spent a majority of 2017 developing and implementing the Field Case Plan. This process started with the separation of the conditions of probation from the case plan and included the revamping of the office's social summary document. Influenced by evidence-based practices, the social summary document was reformatted to emphasize the YLS criminogenic needs and elicit information using open ended questions. All staff were trained on the new social summary format in April and May 2017. The committee also created a Field Case Plan format and protocol that was piloted by committee members through the first half of 2017. Once best practices and policy were finalized, all probation staff were trained in May 2017. Following the training, probation officers gradually began to implement the Field Case Plan. By the end of September 2017, all new cases with an overall moderate or high-risk score on the YLS were receiving a Field Case Plan.

## **Effective Practices in Community Supervision (EPICS)**

Effective Practices in Community Supervision (EPICS) is the mechanism for which probation officers translate the risk-need-responsivity (RNR) principle into their supervision of a juvenile offender. This model is designed for moderate and high-risk youth that have identified need areas according to the Youth Level of Service (YLS). During the training, probation officers learn how to use intervention tools to provide an offender with treatment during the course of an office or home visit. The juvenile division was able to send seven probation officers to a training on the EPICS model and have been actively working with the University of Cincinnati on demonstrating proficient in the model through a series of video conferences, audio recordings, and evaluation. The goal for 2018 will be to continue to have more probation officers trained in EPICS and begin the process of effectively using the interventions in every day contact with juveniles.

## **Graduated Responses**

Graduated Responses is a Stage Three activity in the Juvenile Justice System Enhancement Strategy. As a Stage Three activity, the goal of graduated responses is to effectively respond to behaviors based on empirical research. Within this framework, incremental, proportionate, and predictable responses are delivered so that youths' positive behaviors are encouraged and reinforced and negative, noncompliant behaviors are discouraged and met with consequences that hold youth accountable. In 2017, all probation officers were trained by Dr. Naomi Goldstein from Drexel University. The EBP committee of the juvenile division is currently in the process of developing incentive and sanction grids and policy recommendations for the office as this vital initiative moves forward.

## **Standardized Program Evaluation Protocol – SPEP**

The SPEP team grew in 2017 as Kija Waithe, Matt Foster, and Nicole Mattern continued the SPEP efforts in Dauphin County. Dauphin County continued to conduct re-assessments with all contracted community-based providers. Each provider works through a Performance Improvement Plan (PIP) that aims to improve services delivered to the juveniles referred from the probation department.

Throughout 2017, the Dauphin County SPEP team collaborated with the EPISCenter and other SPEP counties to SPEP residential placements. The SPEP team has been involved with Loysville Youth Development Center, Outside In, and Glen Mills. Each residential placement that goes through the SPEP process requires significant time from both the probation office and the provider. Dauphin County appreciates all the time from our providers to participate in this important initiative and to work together to provide the best services possible to the juveniles and families served.

## **Diversion Program**

In November 2014, the Diversion Program began in Dauphin County. The Diversion Program is an Evidence Based Practice; it is designed to divert juveniles away from the formal court process while still fulfilling the balanced and restorative justice principles of accountability, community protection, and competency development. Diversion is a 90-day program for first time offenders who are at a low risk to reoffend.

Police reports are reviewed by the Intake Supervisor to determine eligibility for the program based on the probable cause in the police report. Regular consults are held with District Attorney (DA) to review police reports and gain his approval for the case to be placed in the Diversion Program. Once the DA has approved the case for the Diversion Program, a full intake conference is completed. The juvenile must admit to the offense for the case to move forward into the Diversion Program. The Youth Level of Service assessment (YLS) is completed to assist with determining the conditions that the juvenile will complete, based on any identified areas of risk.

Once a month the Diversion Committee meets to develop conditions that the juvenile will be required to complete. The juvenile and their family then meet with the Diversion Panel to be placed into the Diversion Program. If all conditions are completed at the closing Diversion Panel Meeting, the Diversion probation officer will complete a closing court order. If the juvenile does not complete their conditions, it will be the discretion of the committee whether they receive a 30-day extension or if they will be unsuccessfully discharged from the program to be placed on a higher level of probation supervision. If the juvenile's criminal history check comes back clean after six months from the date of the closing court order, the DA has approved expungement of their record.

In 2017, 112 individuals successfully completed the Diversion Program and 7 were unsuccessful. Each juvenile that successfully completes the Diversion Program is tracked at the three, six, nine, and twelve-month mark for recidivism. Of the 97 cases eligible for expungement in 2017, 89 have been successfully expunged. This is a recidivism of 8.25%.

An example of a successful Diversion completion from 2017 was a case of five juveniles who were charged with Possession of Drug Paraphernalia, Disorderly Conduct, and Possession of Small Amount of Marijuana. The juveniles were found smoking marijuana in the school parking garage at the Capital Area School of the Arts. One of the juveniles was extremely artistic and created the below painting. She named her painting *Former Shell* and her explanation of the painting is as follows:

*"Skeleton: who she used to be, Color Green – representation of the drug marijuana, Reason for her being a skeleton – the part of her that was using marijuana is gone and passed, Necklaces – vanity of being a 'pothead' has died learning there is not pride of that person, Color Red – inside of her head reminder that person does not need to return."*



## **Community Based Program Collaboration**

*By Matthew Foster, Quality Assurance Supervisor (Juvenile Division)*

Dauphin County Probation Services – Juvenile Division is proud of the relationships that have been developed and maintained with the community-based providers that work with probation youth. All providers are trained on the Youth Level of Service and four core concepts such as professional alliance and the importance of rewards/sanctions. With the development and implementation of the field case plan, our office focused on continuing the collaboration with providers by holding the annual provider forum in August 2017. Providers were trained on the following topics: understanding of pre-disposition programming vs. post-disposition programming, YLS process, case planning, YLS domain selection, goal selection, probation/provider meetings to collaborate on domains and goals, and weekly reporting on provider activities that address the top identified criminogenic needs. The following is a brief description of a few of the programs that attended the forum and work with Dauphin County youth:

Abraxas Non-Residential Treatment Program (NRT): The NRT Program is a post-dispositional program that offers targeted interventions to teach and reinforce prosocial skills and behaviors in male and female youth. The program aims to reduce the risk of recidivism by training youth in essential social skills, using behavioral strategies, such as roleplaying and practicing new behaviors (“skill practice”)<sup>1</sup>, while enhancing protective factors within the home and community. The three main components are:

- *Skillstreaming*<sup>2</sup> - modeling, role-playing, performance feedback, and generalization - to teach essential prosocial skills to adolescents in small group instruction (6-8 youths per 2 Skillstreaming facilitators).
- *Strengthening Families* - family sessions, held every other week, will help parents identify ways they can reinforce the juvenile’s positive behavior development. Skill transfer is an essential component to family sessions, so that parents can reinforce these behaviors outside of the program. Additional family sessions may involve coaching the parent through everyday parenting issues that arise related to communication, supervision and behavior management.
- *Community Connections* - activities that provide an opportunity to practice and refine juveniles’ newly developed skills in supportive environments that promote positive growth and self-sufficiency. Examples of such community connections may include job searching, touring local community resources (i.e. YMCA) and other natural supports.

ARC Neighborhood Reporting Center (ANRC): ANRC is a pre-dispositional, community-based alternative to secure detention. The program serves up to 15 adolescent males primarily between the ages of 14 and 18 and operates Monday through Friday from 2:00pm until 10:00pm and Saturday from 9:00am until 5:00pm. Services to the youth include transportation, educational assistance, community service projects and field trips. Dinner and recreational time is also provided. Open educational groups are provided on a variety of topics including drugs and alcohol, life skills, anti-gun, soft job skills and goal setting. The length of stay in the program is targeted at between 30-45 days and all juveniles in the program are placed on electronic monitoring.

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<sup>1</sup> JJSES Monograph

<sup>2</sup> Glick, Gibbs, , 3rd Edition, Research Press: 2011

Commonwealth Clinical Group (CCG): CCG provides outpatient sex offender treatment through individual and group therapy. The level of treatment is based upon the recommendations from a psychosexual evaluation. The primary treatment modality is Cognitive-Behavior therapy. The curriculum typically used is Pathways. The current program is an approved provider of sexual offender treatment services certified by the Pennsylvania Sexual Offenders Assessment Board (PSOAB). The Specialized Services Program maintains both Attitudes Towards Sexual Adolescents (ATSA) and PSOAB program standards.

Diakon Spin: Spin is an intensive, family-based mental health program that provides individual counseling, individual therapy, family therapy, case management, and group therapy to youths between 8 and 18 who have sexual-behavior issues that meet “medical-necessity” criteria for these services. SPIN’s mission is to reduce sexual victimization by providing treatment services to youths who sexually act out or offender - and by providing education and treatment services to family members of youths who sexually act out or offended, so that the youths have support to maintain low-risk behaviors.

Diakon Weekend Alternative Program (DWAP): DWAP is a wilderness challenge program where youth participate in adventure-based wilderness activities Friday through Sunday allowing youths to remain at home during the week while receiving therapeutically beneficial services on the weekends to include experiential learning through adventure-based therapy. Juveniles sleep in outside shelters and take full weekend trips spent canoeing, rock climbing, and caving/hiking which is designed to build teamwork and self-respect. Weekends focus on community service; counseling on improving communication, making good decisions, and managing emotions; drug and alcohol awareness; and violence awareness. Youth are expected to set weekly goals to work on while home during the week which are processed while at the program on the weekends.

Family Reintegration Program (FRP): FRP works with the juvenile’s family while the juvenile is in out of home placement. The service is designed to provide treatment to the family as well as ensure that the family is actively engaged in the juvenile’s treatment while in placement. The goal is to have the juvenile return to the home sooner with family treatment and facilitation of out of home services if needed by the FRP worker. The reintegration worker will continue to work with the family for at least 90 days after the juvenile returns home. A master’s level therapist will provide family counseling with the parent while the juvenile is in placement with monthly joint sessions at the facility or during home passes. The therapist will also focus on getting the parent to be part of the juvenile’s treatment process while they are in placement, ensure monthly visitation, provide extra support while a juvenile is on a home pass, and facilitate a juvenile’s discharge planning to include school re-enrollment and individual sessions with the juvenile.

Harrisburg Abraxas Student Academy (HASA): HASA is a pre and/or post-dispositional licensed private academic school providing year-round regular/special education and general education development (GED) services for students in grades 7 through 12 who are at risk of academic failure. HASA offers education, social skill instruction, counseling, and a variety of other support services to students experiencing difficulties in the traditional school setting. Two distinct educational tracks are offered - traditional and GED – and within each track is a pre and post dispositional clinical focus. The goals of the program are to reduce juvenile’s risk to recidivate by improving academic success and increasing positive social behaviors and attitudes. Transportation is provided.

- PRE-DISPOSITIONAL YOUTH - participate in pre-contemplative activities that will help students build a commitment to change using motivational and cognitive behavioral strategies in group or individual setting.
- POST-DISPOSITIONAL YOUTH - Group and individual counseling sessions focused on prosocial skill development, primarily utilizing *Skillstreaming*<sup>3</sup> curriculum.

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<sup>3</sup> Glick, Gibbs, ART, 3rd Edition, Research Press: 2011



Hempfield Behavioral Health and Pennsylvania Counseling Services Multi-Systemic Therapy (MST): MST is an in-home family-focused and community-based treatment program that is developed for chronic, some violent, delinquent behavior, emotional problems, truancy, and academic problems. MST works on enhancing parenting skills and provides intensive family therapy to troubled teens and delinquent teens that empower youth to cope with the family, peer, school, and neighborhood problems they encounter - in ways that promote prosocial behavior while decreasing youth violence and other antisocial behaviors. Interventions are developed to address goals established around driving negative behavior.

Justice Works Violation Initiative Program (VIP): The VIP program is a 24/7 emergency response team that helps families and juveniles involved with probation who are at risk of placement out of home. This pre-dispositional program is to be utilized as an alternative to detention when new charges that would warrant detention occur or a juvenile on probation is being considered for detention/shelter. The program will respond to a referral within three hours with the goal of stabilizing the juvenile in the community, so removal is not necessary. A VIP case manager provides support and supervision to motivate, structure, and redirect youth to take responsibility for themselves and to comply with any probation expectations. The main goal of the program is to keep the juvenile in the community when detention/shelter is being considered and provide structured case management until the juvenile's court hearing when targeted treatment services can be put in place. Goals for the juvenile will be established for the juvenile while they are in the program and can include: behavioral intervention, parenting skills, addressing drug and alcohol problems, community service, curfew/supervision, truancy/school performance, organizational skills, independent living skills, communication skills, job readiness/search, linking to community resources for the family and juvenile, transportation assistance, or follow through with any other court requirements.

Pressley Ridge Intensive Family Services (IFS): The purpose of IFS is to provide a comprehensive multi-level array of services to fully support the family in completion of their goals. A team consisting of a master's level therapist and a family advocate address a variety of concerns including: family supportive services, basic parenting education, advanced parenting concerns, family structure/routine concerns, family needs/resource finding, and mental health concerns: provision of individual, couple, and family therapy.

YMCA Man-Up & Sisters Helping Sisters: Man-Up & Sisters Helping Sisters are community-based group counseling programs designed to provide students ages 11-18 with the skills needed to navigate life's challenges. Their goal is to empower inner city and other at-risk youth to reach their goals by providing them with guidance and positive direction in developing life skills, which will help enrich their life experiences. The program is designed to assist youth with improving self-esteem, social competence, and reduce high-risk behaviors. Students do meet individually with program staff weekly for goal planning and follow up. In addition to weekly group sessions, the program also includes a parent engagement component, where parents are encouraged to attend family workshops, family nights, and program meetings. Students are transported to and from the program and provided a meal on program days. Upon graduating the program, each youth receives a YMCA membership and access to all YMCA programs.



# **Juvenile Division Statistics**

## 2017 Community Program Detailed Overview

<b>2017 Community Program Detailed Overview</b>								
<b>Community Program</b>	<b>Community Program Admissions in 2017</b>	<b>Community Program Discharges in 2017</b> (Includes Juveniles Admitted Prior To, and During 2017)						
		<b>Total Discharges</b>	<b>Successful Discharges</b>			<b>Unsuccessful Discharges</b>		
			<b>#</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>Average Length of Stay</b>	<b>#</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>Average Length of Stay</b>
ARC Neighborhood Reporting Center (ANRC)	71	59	38	64%	41	21	36%	23
Commonwealth Clinical Group (CCG)	2	0	0	0%	N/A	0	0%	N/A
Diakon Weekend Alternative Program (DWAP)	21	29	19	66%	69	10	34%	66
Family Reintegration Program (FRP)	12	4	2	50%	189	2	50%	165
Hempfield Multi-Systemic Therapy (MST)	13	18	14	78%	130	4	22%	144
Man-Up	23	20	14	70%	121	6	30%	50
Non-Residential Treatment Program (NRT)	39	55	25	45%	161	30	55%	88
PA Counseling Services Multi-Systemic Therapy (PCS MST)	10	13	9	69%	145	4	31%	136
Pressley Ridge Intensive Family Services (PR IFS)	6	4	3	75%	116	1	25%	69
Sisters Helping Sisters (SHS)	15	11	11	100%	100	0	0%	N/A
Specialized In-Home Treatment Services with Diakon (SPIN)	4	5	4	80%	288	1	20%	242
Violation Initiative Program (VIP)	69	68	52	76%	53	16	24%	23
Cognitive Behavioral Program (CBP)	50	50	46	92%	N/A	4	8%	N/A
Diversion	148	121	114	94%	N/A	7	6%	N/A
<b>Totals:</b>	<b>483</b>	<b>457</b>	<b>351</b>	<b>77%</b>	AVG <b>128</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>23%</b>	AVG <b>101</b>

## Out of Home Placement- Detail Overview

Placement	Placement Admissions in 2017	Placement Discharges in 2017 (Including Juveniles Admitted prior to, and During 2017)						
		Total Discharges	Successful Discharges			Unsuccessful Discharges		
					Average Length of			Average Length of
Abraxas I	9	8	6	75%	178	2	25%	48
Abraxas Leadership Development Program (LDP)	13	14	13	93%	132	1	7%	54
Abraxas Sex Offender Program	0	1	1	100%	475	0	0%	N/A
Adelphoi Village	8	13	10	77%	238	3	23%	150
ARC Susquehanna Trail	0	1	1	100%	288	0	0%	N/A
ARC Zimmerman	1	1	0	0%	N/A	1	100%	97
Clearvision	0	1	0	0%	N/A	1	100%	303
CONCERN Treatment Unit for Boys (CTUB I)	0	1	0	0%	N/A	1	100%	430
Danville North Central Secure Treatment Unit (NCSTU)	2	8	8	100%	337	0	0%	N/A
George Jr. Rebulic	0	3	3	100%	278	0	0%	N/A
George Jr. Republic Special Needs	0	2	2	100%	251	0	0%	N/A
Glen Mills Schools	4	12	11	92%	271	1	8%	76
Hope's Haven	1	1	1	100%	207	0	0%	N/A
Loysville Secure Treatment Unit (STU)	2	2	2	100%	217	0	0%	N/A
Loysville Youth Development Center (YDC)	5	14	12	86%	206	2	14%	79
Manos House	4	3	2	67%	272	1	33%	24
Pinkey's Vineyard	1	1	1	100%	175	0	0%	N/A
South Mountain Secure Treatment Unit (STU)	0	2	2	100%	419	0	0%	N/A
Summit Academy	9	13	13	100%	229	0	0%	N/A
Vision Quest	1	1	1	100%	174	0	0%	N/A
Youth Forestry Camp (YFC) 2	1	1	1	100%	130	0	0%	N/A
Youth Forestry Camp (YFC) 3	2	6	5	83%	164	1	17%	94
<b>Totals:</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>87%</b>	<b>244</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>13%</b>	<b>136</b>

## Dispositions from 2013-2017

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
1. Accepted Courtesy Supervision	5	1	4	3	7
2. Allegation Dismissed	15	6	6	4	0
3. Allegation Withdrawn	8	13	19	10	11
4. Case Closed	197	271	355	403	385
5. Case Closed - Fines Paid	*	20	37	58	40
6. Consent Decree Probation	254	237	253	159	99
7. Continue Previous Disposition	169	195	219	322	252
8. Diversion	0	0	84	118	148
9. Fines And Costs Ordered	110	30	8	13	9
10. Formal/Court Probation	304	258	227	289	221
11. Informal Adjustment	201	82	87	52	39
12. Institutional Placement	140	108	105	85	97
13. Other	39	26	24	3	3
14. Petition Dismissed With Prejudice	2	0	0	0	0
15. Petition Dismissed Without Prejudice	0	0	0	0	0
16. Petition Withdrawn	0	0	0	0	0
17. Referred To Another Agency	0	2	0	1	0
18. Restitution Only Ordered	0	0	0	0	27
19. Returned To Police For Further Investigation	*	0	0	0	0
20. Transferred To Another Juvenile Court	45	29	41	46	18
21. Transferred To Criminal Court	10	14	13	11	16
22. Warned And Couseled	2	0	2	0	2
23. Warned, Couseled, Case Closed	0	6	10	0	0
<b>Total Dispositions</b>	<b>1501</b>	<b>1298</b>	<b>1494</b>	<b>1577</b>	<b>1374</b>

## Number of Juveniles Referred by Source

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
1. Allegheny County	0	1	1	0	0
2. Amtrak Police Department	0	0	0	0	1
3. Attorney General's Office	2	0	0	1	1
4. Berks County	0	2	1	2	2
5. Blair County	0	0	0	1	0
6. Bucks County	0	0	1	1	0
7. Butler County	0	0	3	0	0
8. Camp Hill Police Department	0	0	0	1	1
9. Carbon County	2	0	0	0	0
10. Caernarvon Township Police Department	0	1	0	0	0
11. Carlisle Police Department	0	2	2	0	1
12. Chester County	0	0	1	1	1
13. Centre County	1	0	0	1	1
14. Central Berks Regional Police Department	0	0	0	1	0
15. Clearfield County	0	0	0	0	1
16. Columbia County	0	0	0	0	0
17. Central Dauphin Police Department	0	4	30	35	42
18. Crawford County	0	1	0	0	0
19. Cumberland County	4	2	2	1	2
20. Cumberland County Drug Task Force	0	0	0	1	1
21. Dauphin Borough Police Department	0	0	0	0	0
22. Dauphin County District Attorney	9	4	5	6	11
23. Dauphin County Sheriff	7	1	0	0	1
24. Delaware County	0	0	0	2	2
25. Derry Township Police Department	54	40	52	63	32
26. District Judge Brewbaker (Cumberland County)	0	1	0	0	0
27. District Judge Cohick (Cumberland County)	0	0	0	0	0
28. District Judge Day (Cumberland County)	0	0	0	0	1
29. District Judge Jennings	10	5	0	0	0
30. District Judge Johnson	0	1	1	0	1
31. District Judge Judy	8	0	4	3	3
32. District Judge Krahe	0	0	0	0	0
33. District Judge Lenker, J.	20	14	13	20	34
34. District Judge Lenker, K.	6	3	5	8	21
35. District Judge Lindsey	6	1	6	7	1

Number of Juveniles by Referral Source		2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
36	District Judge Margerum	1	2	0	6	6
37.	District Judge Martin (Cumberland County)	0	0	0	0	1
38.	District Judge McKnight	0	0	0	1	3
39.	District Judge Pelino	12	5	4	14	2
40.	District Judge Pianka	11	8	1	0	0
41.	District Judge Postelle	4	0	0	0	0
42.	District Judge Smith	31	41	32	29	25
43.	District Judge Stewart	2	7	0	0	0
44.	District Judge Wenner	11	5	6	5	3
45.	District Judge Witmer	1	1	0	5	0
46.	District Judge Zozos, P.	0	0	0	0	2
47.	District Judge Zozos, G.	9	13	3	0	0
48.	East Pennsboro Police Department	0	0	1	5	4
49.	Elizabethtown Police Department	0	1	0	0	0
50.	Ephrata Borough Police Department	1	0	0	0	0
51.	Erie County	0	0	1	0	0
52.	Fairview Township Police Department	1	0	0	0	0
53.	Forest County	0	1	0	0	1
54.	Franklin County	0	0	1	0	0
55.	Grove City Police Department	0	0	0	0	0
56.	Halifax Police Department	2	0	3	2	1
57.	Hampden Township Police Department	1	0	2	0	4
58.	Harrisburg Police Department	198	194	181	149	164
59.	Highspire Police Department	13	5	5	5	6
60.	Hummelstown Police Department	24	27	28	31	18
61.	Interstate Compact	0	0	4	2	2
62.	Jim Thorpe Police Department	1	0	0	0	0
63.	Juniata County	1	0	0	0	0
64.	Lancaster County	3	3	3	6	4
65.	Lebanon County	4	5	3	6	2
66.	Lebanon Police Department	0	1	0	0	0
67.	Lehigh County	1	1	0	1	1
68.	Lower Allen Township Police Department	6	8	12	9	3
69.	Lower Paxton Township Police Department	140	121	114	66	67
70.	Lower Swatara Township Police Department	20	26	33	19	20

Number of Juveniles by Referral Source		2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
71. Luzerne County	0	0	0	0	1	
72. Lycoming County	0	1	2	0	0	
73. Lykens Police Department	1	1	1	1	0	
74. Manheim Borough Police Department	0	1	0	0	0	
75. Marysville Borough Police Department	0	0	0	0	1	
76. Mechanicsburg Police Department	1	1	1	1	1	
77. Middlesex Township Police Department	0	1	0	1	0	
78. Middletown Police Department	18	9	20	7	24	
79. Mifflin County	1	0	1	0	2	
80. Millersburg Police Department	0	2	0	0	2	
81. Montour County	0	0	0	0	0	
82. Norfolk Southern Railroad Police Department	0	0	2	0	0	
83. Northern York Regional Police Department	1	0	0	1	0	
84. North Londonderry Township Police Department	0	0	1	0	0	
85. North Middleton Township Police Department	1	0	0	0	1	
86. Northumberland County	0	0	1	0	1	
87. New Cumberland Police Department	3	3	1	0	0	
88. Palmyra Borough Police Department	0	0	1	0	0	
89. Paxtang Police Department	5	2	0	0	0	
90. Pennsylvania State Police Department	72	63	73	69	62	
91. Penbrook Police Department	12	21	16	20	8	
92. Penn State Campus Police Department	0	0	0	0	0	
93. Perry County	3	4	2	0	0	
94. Philadelphia County	0	0	2	1	0	
95. Philadelphia Police Department	1	0	0	0	0	
96. Royalton Police Department	0	1	0	1	0	
97. Rye Township Police Department	0	0	0	0	0	
98. Schuylkill County	1	1	0	1	1	
99. Shiremanstown Police Department	1	0	0	0	0	
100. Silver Springs Township Police Department	4	0	1	0	4	
101. Snyder County	0	1	0	0	0	
102. State Capitol Police Department	2	5	3	16	7	
103. Steelton Police Department	33	41	27	44	32	
104. Susquehanna County	0	0	0	0	0	
105. Susquehanna Regional Police Department	1	0	0	0	0	
106. Susquehanna Township Police Department	46	61	46	66	69	
107. Swatara Township Police Department	104	153	155	138	144	
108. Union County	0	1	0	0	0	
109. Upper Allen Township Police Department	1	3	6	8	8	
110. Wayne County	0	0	0	0	1	
111. Westmoreland County	1	0	0	0	3	
112. West Shore Regional Police Department	0	1	2	1	0	
113. Wiconisco Township Police Department	1	2	0	0	1	
114. Wycoming County Probation	0	0	0	1	2	
115. York County	1	7	3	2	4	
116. York Police Department	1	1	0	1	1	
<b>Total Juveniles Referred</b>	<b>943</b>	<b>945</b>	<b>931</b>	<b>896</b>	<b>880</b>	



## Crimes Referred by Referral Source

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
1. Allegheny County	0	3	3	0	0
2. Amtrak Police Department	0	0	0	0	6
3. Attorney General's Office	6	0	0	2	2
4. Berks County	0	3	1	2	2
5. Blair County	0	0	0	1	0
6. Bucks County	0	0	1	3	0
7. Butler County	0	0	3	0	0
8. Camp Hill Police Department	0	0	0	1	5
9. Carbon County	2	0	0	0	0
10. Caernarvon Township Police Department	0	1	0	0	0
11. Carlisle Police Department	0	3	3	0	1
12. Central Berks Regional Police Department	0	0	0	7	0
13. Central Dauphin Police Department	0	4	52	52	70
14. Chester County	0	0	2	3	1
15. Centre County	2	0	0	3	3
16. Clearfield County	0	0	0	0	2
17. Crawford County	0	1	0	0	0
18. Cumberland County	7	2	6	3	3
19. Cumberland County Drug Task Force	0	0	0	5	2
20. Dauphin County Criminal Investigaiton Division	27	8	12	11	37
21. Dauphin County Juvenile Probation (Revocation)	0	88	84	92	94
22. Dauphin County Sheriff's Department	14	2	0	0	4
23. Delaware County	0	0	0	2	2
24. Derry Township Police Department	130	79	150	183	95
25. District Judge Brewbaker (Cumberland County)	0	1	0	0	0
26. District Judge Day	0	0	0	0	1
27. District Judge Jennings	12	6	0	0	0
28. District Judge Johnson	0	1	1	0	1
29. District Judge Judy	8	0	4	7	4
30. District Judge Lenker, J.	25	18	15	22	41
31. District Judge Lenker, K.	7	4	6	9	33
32. District Judge Lindsey	6	1	6	7	1
33. District Judge Margerum	2	2	0	6	9
34. District Judge Martin (Cumberland County)	0	0	0	0	1
35. District Judge McKnight	0	0	0	1	4

Referral Source	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
36. District Judge Pelino	16	7	7	19	2
37. District Judge Pianka	11	8	2	0	0
38. District Judge Postelle	4	0	0	0	0
39. District Judge Smith	36	43	32	33	25
40. District Judge Stewart	2	7	0	0	0
41. District Judge Wenner	11	5	6	5	5
42. District Judge Witmer	1	2	0	5	0
43. District Judge Zozos, P.	0	0	0	0	4
44. District Judge Zozos, G.	0	0	1	0	0
45. East Pennsboro Police Department	0	1	0	0	0
46. Elizabethtown Police Department	0	0	0	1	0
47. Ephrata Borough Police Department	1	0	0	0	0
48. Erie County	0	0	1	0	0
49. Fairview Township	1	0	0	0	0
50. Forest County	0	1	0	0	2
51. Franklin County	0	0	1	0	0
52. Halifax Police Department	6	0	21	3	3
53. Hampden Township Police Department	6	0	6	0	10
54. Harrisburg Police Department	654	589	613	473	610
55. Highspire Police Department	52	16	16	10	39
56. Hummelstown Police Department	53	58	51	53	26
57. Interstate Compact	0	0	4	2	3
58. Jim Thorpe Police Department	4	0	0	0	0
59. Juniata County	1	0	0	0	0
60. Lancaster County	3	6	4	12	7
61. Lebanon County	16	8	4	16	5
62. Lebanon Police Department	0	2	0	0	0
63. Lehigh County	1	1	0	1	1
64. Lower Allen Township Police Department	16	46	25	19	7
65. Lower Paxton Township Police Department	297	214	209	128	135
66. Lower Swatara Township Police Department	72	68	79	40	38
67. Luzerne County	0	0	0	0	1
68. Lycoming County	0	8	2	0	0
69. Lykens Police Department	1	4	4	3	0
70. Manheim Borough Police Department	0	2	0	0	0

Referral Source	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
71. Marysville Borough Police Department	0	0	0	0	3
72. Mechanicsburg Police Department	1	6	3	3	2
73. Middlesex Township Police Department	0	3	0	2	0
74. Middletown Police Department	68	49	53	17	62
75. Mifflin County	1	0	1	0	4
76. Millersburg Police Department	0	5	0	0	7
77. New Cumberland Police Department	4	6	1	0	0
78. Norfolk Southern Railroad Police Department	0	0	4	0	0
79. Northern York Regional Police Department	1	0	0	1	0
80. North Londonderry Township Police Department	0	0	2	0	0
81. North Middleton Township Police Department	3	0	0	0	2
82. Northumberland County	0	0	1	0	12
83. Palmyra Borough Police Department	0	0	1	0	0
84. Paxtang Police Department	10	7	0	0	0
85. Penbrook Police Department	34	100	54	76	33
86. Pennsylvania State Police Department	204	208	248	291	196
87. Perry County	4	7	5	0	0
88. Philadelphia County	0	0	2	2	0
89. Philadelphia Police Department	1	0	0	0	0
90. Royalton Police Department	0	3	0	1	0
91. Schuylkill County	1	2	0	4	1
92. Shiremanstown Police Department	1	0	0	0	0
93. Silver Springs Township Police Department	9	0	3	0	13
94. Snyder County	0	3	0	0	0
95. State Capitol Police Department	2	19	6	53	18
96. Steelton Police Department	76	100	80	136	130
97. Susquehanna Regional Police Department	3	0	0	0	0
98. Susquehanna Township Police Department	96	134	117	170	175
99. Swatara Township Police Department	211	341	374	324	319
100. Union County	0	11	0	0	0
101. Upper Allen Township Police Department	2	11	22	40	28
102. Wayne County	0	0	0	0	2
103. Westmoreland County	1	0	0	0	3
104. West Shore Regional Police Department	0	2	9	3	0
105. Wiconisco Township Police Department	5	5	0	0	1
106. Wyoming County	0	0	0	1	2
107. York County	2	15	5	5	8
108. York Police Department	1	3	0	2	12
<b>Total Crimes Referred</b>	<b>2265</b>	<b>2379</b>	<b>2433</b>	<b>2435</b>	<b>2389</b>

## Reported Crimes 2013-2017

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
1. Access Device Fraud/Credit Cards	10	8	8	7	26
2. Aggravated Assault	20	24	23	19	20
3. Aggravated Assault on Police Officer	22	23	20	15	29
4. Aggravated Assault with Weapon	6	4	1	3	6
5. Aggravated Assault at School - Student	0	0	0	0	0
6. Aggravated Assault at School - Teacher/Staff	15	15	25	25	35
7. Aggravated Harassment by Prisoner	2	1	0	0	3
8. Aggravated Indecent Assault	6	4	11	6	2
9. Agricultural Vandalism	0	0	0	1	0
10. Altering Marks of Identification	8	0	0	0	2
11. Arson, Endangering Persons	2	0	1	0	0
12. Arson, Endangering Property	1	0	3	0	2
13. Arson Endangering Firefighter	1	0	0	0	0
14. Arson Reckless Burning/Danger Prop Damage	0	1	0	4	0
15. Assault of Law Enforcement (Discharge Firearm)	1	0	0	0	0
16. Bad Checks	0	5	0	0	1
17. Burglary	49	60	62	49	19
18. Carry False Identification Card	0	0	0	1	0
19. Carrying Loaded Weapon	9	4	4	2	2
20. Causing or Risking a Catastrophe	4	2	1	0	3
21. Contempt for Violation of Order or Agreement	0	0	0	2	0
22. Corruption of Minors	1	0	0	0	0
23. Courtesy Supervision	5	1	0	0	0
24. Criminal Attempt	20	14	14	8	7
25. Criminal Conspiracy	216	173	152	191	189
26. Criminal Mischief	48	79	60	64	82
27. Criminal Solicitation	2	0	0	4	0
28. Criminal Trespass	43	47	56	38	42
29. Criminal Use of Communications Facility	13	17	17	10	9
30. Cruelty to Animals	0	1	0	0	1
31. Cyber Harassment of a Child	0	0	0	6	3
32. Dangerous Burning	0	0	3	4	0
33. Delivery of Controlled Substance (Marijuana)	0	1	0	0	0
34. Disarm Law Enforcement Officer with Out Authority	1	0	0	0	0
35. Disorderly Conduct	102	115	156	137	125
36. Disposition Received from Another County	4	2	12	1	0
37. Disseminate Child Pornography	0	0	0	1	0
38. Driving Under the Influence	25	18	21	42	22
39. Endangering Welfare of Children	0	4	0	0	0
40. Escape	15	10	10	9	12
41. Ethnic Intimidation	0	1	5	1	4
42. Failure to Disperse Upon Official Order	0	2	0	0	0
43. False Reports to Agencies of Public Safety	1	3	3	2	1
44. False Imprisonment	0	6	2	2	1
45. False Reports to Law Enforcement Authorities	24	22	22	19	12
46. Firearms Not to Be Carried without a License	29	18	14	20	21
47. Fleeing and Eluding Police	8	7	8	10	11
48. Flight to Avoid Prosecution	13	26	30	16	9
49. Forgery	1	16	0	39	11
50. Furnishing Liquor to Minors	1	1	0	2	0

Reported Crimes	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
51. Harassment by Communication	6	7	0	14	9
52. Harassment	43	44	95	78	71
53. Hindering Apprehension or Prosecution	2	6	7	4	2
54. Identity Theft	1	3	1	0	2
55. Incest	2	2	1	3	0
56. Indecent Assault	30	43	57	44	41
57. Indecent Exposure	3	2	8	7	8
58. Institutional Vandalism	10	14	5	11	7
59. Interference with Custody of Children	0	1	0	0	0
60. Intimidation of Witnesses or Victims	3	4	2	3	3
61. Invasion of Privacy	0	0	0	1	3
62. Involuntary Deviate Sexual Intercourse	18	16	22	17	11
63. Kidnapping	0	0	0	1	2
64. Loitering and Prowling at Nighttime	19	16	24	4	5
65. Non-Payment of Fines & Costs	159	125	83	114	131
66. Obstructing Administration of Law	1	3	5	2	5
67. Open Lewdness	2	2	2	3	2
68. Possessing Instruments of Crime	9	12	4	9	6
69. Possession of Child Pornography	0	0	4	4	0
70. Possession of Firearms by A Minor	31	24	19	19	36
71. Possession of Firearms by Convict	8	9	4	8	12
72. Possession of Firearms W/ Altered Mfg. Number	5	1	3	0	2
73. Possession Controlled Substance Person Not Reg	30	36	52	31	34
74. Possession of Controlled Substance (Cocaine)	0	1	0	0	0
75. Possession of Controlled Substance (Marijuana)	117	129	112	131	109
76. Possession of Controlled Substance (Other)	0	2	1	0	0
77. Possession of Drug Paraphernalia	150	152	172	169	160
78. Possession of Explosive/Incendiary Material	0	1	0	0	0
79. Possession of Weapon on School Property	17	44	33	23	15
80. Possession with Intent to Deliver (Marijuana)	0	5	0	0	1
81. Possession with Intent to Deliver (Other)	51	47	68	49	42
82. Probation Violation	110	88	84	92	94
83. Prohibited Offensive Weapons	6	7	5	7	5
84. Propulsion of Missiles into Occupied Vehicle	13	4	1	2	3
85. Propulsion of Missiles onto a Roadway	1	1	1	3	0
86. Prostitution	0	2	0	0	0
87. Public Drunkenness	4	3	4	5	4
88. Purchase/Possession/Consumption of Intoxicating Beverages	32	11	17	11	5
89. Rape	5	7	13	8	4
90. Railroad Protection, Railroad Vandalism	0	0	2	0	0
91. Receiving Stolen Property	69	68	73	59	62
92. Recklessly Endangering Another Person	21	13	11	18	10
93. Resisting Arrest	20	25	14	11	22
94. Retail Theft	63	60	54	52	67
95. Retaliation Against a Victim or Witness	1	3	2	3	0
96. Riot	0	7	18	8	23
97. Robbery	51	21	20	49	24
98. Scatter Rubbish Upon Land/Stream	1	0	0	0	1
99. Sexual Abuse of Children	0	0	0	1	0
100. Sexual Assault	4	2	3	5	2



Reported Crimes	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
101. Sexual Intercourse with an Animal	0	1	0	0	0
102. Simple Assault	127	149	147	143	164
103. Simple Assault by Mutual Consent	27	29	33	26	18
104. Simple Assault with a Weapon	2	3	0	2	1
105. Simple Trespass	5	5	3	5	15
106. Stalking	3	3	3	4	1
107. Statutory Sexual Assault	3	1	4	1	1
108. Tampering with or Fabricating Evidence	8	9	3	6	14
109. Tampering with Fire Apparatus	0	0	0	0	3
110. Tattooing a Minor	0	5	0	0	0
111. Terroristic Threats	32	57	42	51	41
112. Theft by Deception	3	6	2	4	24
113. Theft by Extortion	0	0	1	0	0
114. Theft by Unlawful Taking	149	145	136	113	151
115. Theft During a Disaster/Firearm	1	2	4	1	1
116. Theft of Property Lost or Mislaid	8	8	7	5	2
117. Theft of Services	0	3	1	5	0
118. Transmission Sexually Explicit Images by Minor	1	0	18	11	15
119. Unauthorized School Bus Entry	1	0	0	0	0
120. Unauthorized Use of Motor Vehicle	14	12	16	16	6
121. Unlawful Contact with Minor - Sexual Offense	1	0	2	2	0
122. Unlawful Restraint	0	4	4	0	0
123. Unlawful Use of a Computer	0	0	2	0	0
124. Unsworn Falsification to Authorities	0	0	2	0	2
125. Use/Attempt Use Drug-Free Urine	3	2	1	0	0
126. Use of Tobacco in School Prohibited	0	1	1	0	3
127. Weapon or Implement for Escape	0	1	0	0	0
128. Weapons of Mass Destruction	0	6	0	0	0
129. Other	0	9	21	17	20
130. * Other Summary Traffic Offenses Since 1997	114	70	111	168	138
131. * Other Summary Offenses Since 1997	27	40	19	12	12
<b>Total Crimes Referred</b>	<b>2375</b>	<b>2379</b>	<b>2433</b>	<b>2435</b>	<b>2389</b>

## Total Crimes Referred by Month 2013-2017

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
<b>January</b>	271	222	214	206	212
<b>February</b>	177	201	171	225	124
<b>March</b>	171	243	206	258	205
<b>April</b>	189	167	189	300	170
<b>May</b>	180	139	242	216	187
<b>June</b>	144	213	207	203	140
<b>July</b>	233	170	181	123	166
<b>August</b>	135	186	129	209	234
<b>September</b>	219	149	209	130	132
<b>October</b>	197	205	240	116	209
<b>November</b>	207	216	223	180	287
<b>December</b>	142	180	138	177	229
<b>Violation of Probation Cases</b>	110	88	84	92	94
<b>Total Crimes Referred</b>	<b>2375</b>	<b>2379</b>	<b>2433</b>	<b>2435</b>	<b>2389</b>

## Total Juveniles Referred by Month 2013-2017

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
<b>January</b>	100	83	85	95	83
<b>February</b>	84	55	89	92	64
<b>March</b>	71	113	77	76	58
<b>April</b>	79	73	78	94	53
<b>May</b>	73	55	81	64	71
<b>June</b>	53	80	72	61	47
<b>July</b>	67	60	56	39	65
<b>August</b>	57	66	43	49	75
<b>September</b>	66	58	56	54	46
<b>October</b>	51	75	86	34	59
<b>November</b>	77	75	68	61	77
<b>December</b>	49	56	36	58	58
<b>Violation of Probation Cases</b>	110	88	84	92	94
<b>Total Juveniles Referred</b>	<b>937</b>	<b>937</b>	<b>911</b>	<b>869</b>	<b>850</b>



## **Pillars of Success – Cognitive Behavioral Program (CBP) Facilitators**

*By Matthew Foster, Quality Assurance Supervisor (Juvenile Division)*

The Cognitive Behavioral Program (CBP) facilitators of the Juvenile Division have been selected to be highlighted as pillars to our success. In March 2014, eleven juvenile probation officers volunteered to facilitate cognitive behavioral groups with probation youth. The probation officers participated in an intensive five-day certification training through National Curriculum Training Institute (NCTI) that focused on the facilitation of cognitive behavior training programs that impart critical cognitive thinking skills. Since 2014, these facilitators have run 20 groups to a total of 215 juveniles. Impressively, 97% of the juveniles that started a class have successfully completed the group. Juveniles that completed the CBP were asked what they liked most about the group. The positive impact of the program and the facilitators is evident in the responses:

*“Seeing that other people have the same problems and that I’m not alone.”*

*“It helped me learn about myself and grow as a person.”*

*“I loved how we got to learn that your past can influence you and that only you have the power to change it.”*

Numerous juveniles also responded that the facilitators were what they most liked about the program. The success of this program is in large part to the probation officers that volunteered to be part of this program. Each one of the facilitators bring their own unique personality and facilitation style that is highlighted by their desire to help juveniles. Their dedication is truly appreciated.

*“I facilitate because of the challenges and rewards CBP can offer both the juveniles and myself as a facilitator. The challenge comes with meeting the kids that first night that don't want any part of CBP, would rather be anywhere else and don't even want to talk about changing their ways. The rewards come into play at the end when these same kids who were originally difficult to work with, start to think about changing their ways, do very well in the program and actually become some of the best participants and leaders during group. This sends the kids away from group equipped to change and sends the facilitator home believing we may have helped this change get started.”*

**Dan Esposito – Suburban School-Based Probation Officer**

*“I facilitate to have that interaction with the juveniles that I lost when I became a supervisor. I enjoy working with the youth outside of my ‘probation’ role.”*

**Elizabeth Umstead – Supervisor, Community Based Supervision Unit**

*“I facilitate groups in an effort to help juveniles develop competency and accountability. I enjoy interacting with our youth in a different aspect and helping them see that not all probation officers are ‘out to get them’.”*

**Cindy Bettinger – Intake Probation Officer assigned to the Diversion Program**

*“It is rewarding to be able to work with the offenders in a capacity other than their assigned PO. Working with the juveniles in a more therapeutic style of supervision, you can see how they become more trusting overall with you as a PO in the six weeks you work with them. Building professional alliances with other offenders that you do not supervise leads to more trust with these offenders when you come across them outside of the probation office. It is good to see them become successful and see their excitement when they are getting verbal praise on a weekly basis for doing a great job.”*

**Rob Parthemore – Harrisburg City School Based Probation Officer**

*"I chose to be involved in CBP mainly due to my natural curiosity. I was familiar with social science work on CBP interventions in the criminal justice complex and was interested in learning more. I continue to facilitate groups because I feel like I have a decent handle on the material and I enjoy interacting with the youth on multiple levels."*

**Chris Carter – Community-Based Probation Officer**

*"I chose to facilitate groups for the same reasons I chose to be a juvenile probation officer. I work every day to try to facilitate positive change not only in the juveniles we work with but also with their families as a whole. My hope is that by facilitating groups I can help plant seeds that will eventually grow into better decision making and successful lives."*

**Jacob Huss – Intake Probation Officer**

*"I do it because any program that has the ability to change the way a juvenile thinks is worth participating in. The idea of providing juveniles with as much information to allow them to change their path in life towards success is rewarding. As a QA specialist for the past 4 years, continuing to facilitate groups allows me to still have the direct contact with youth."*

**Kija Waithe – Quality Assurance Specialist**

*"I began my work as a JPO in November of 2007. Back then, your typical interaction with a juvenile was to check in on the progress of completing their court-ordered conditions and grabbing a drug screen. Although those types of contacts still take place and are necessary, it was distinctly apparent that something else was needed to combat the steadily-rising recidivism rate among our most at-risk youth. Personally, it's disappointing to see the same offenders coming in and out of the juvenile justice system when you know that some of them have an incredible amount of potential. It felt like the problem was that the juveniles didn't know how to tap into that potential and avoid their problematic decision making. So when the evidence based practice philosophy exploded on the scene in Dauphin County, I approached this new endeavor with an open mind because I understood that the old way wasn't working. When CBP was introduced, I elected to volunteer to become a trained facilitator. Despite being called a "juice drinker" and a "company man" by my beloved colleagues, my interest never wavered. It was exciting to be on the frontlines of something so fresh in the Juvenile Justice world. Short story long, I'm still facilitating Cognitive Behavioral Programming groups in Dauphin County. The main reason why I facilitate is because you get to tap into that potential that I mentioned earlier. As a facilitator, you get to observe juvenile offenders act and express themselves in accordance with prosocial thoughts, beliefs, and attitudes. These are the same young folks that society gives up on. Is CBP life-changing for all? Absolutely not. Can it be life-changing for one? Quite possibly. Just Planting Seeds!"*

**Bernie Rendler – Community Based Probation Officer**

*"Having switched to the adult division after 15 years of working with juveniles, I enjoy being able to interact with the juveniles in a group setting and attempting to give them skills to aid them in remaining delinquent free."*

**Fred Grove – Electronic Monitoring Officer, Adult Division**

*"I facilitate groups because I feel as though it's a great way to reach the youth. Our groups provide the opportunity to be open and honest and juveniles are able to speak freely, in a respectful manner and in a safe environment. I also feel that the program provides a hands-on approach to understanding victimization, accountability, responsibility along with other topics that help reduce recidivism."*

**Kaila Mitchell – Suburban School-Based Probation Officer.**



# **Adult Division**

## **Overview- Adult Division**

*By Gretchen Anderson, Deputy Director (Adult Division)*

*Mike Shrauder, Deputy Director (Adult Division)*

2017 marked the 5<sup>th</sup> year of the Adult Division operating as a merged department with the Juvenile Division under the leadership of Chadwick J. Libby. We faced many challenges throughout the year including the impact of the heroin epidemic, an increase in fugitives and the implementation of several new practices. Among others, the Ohio Risk Assessment System (ORAS) inter-rater reliability (IRR) reviews, case planning development and advancements in the collection efforts of the Monetary Compliance Unit (MCU).

The Adult Division was very busy in 2017; at the end of the year there were a total of 6935 offenders on supervision with our office, which is down 596 offenders from 2016. However, in 2017 there was an increase in wanted individuals. In 2016, our division had 707 absconders and in 2017 we were up to 748. Although the number of offenders decreased and absconders increased, our probation officers are still tasked with supervising an average of 70 offenders per caseload.

Additionally, there were a total of 1592 Court Reporting Network (CRN) evaluations, 478 parole investigations and 113 pre-sentence investigations completed by various officers within different units. Also, throughout the year our field supervision officers completed 909 initial ORAS assessments. Of these assessments, 6 (2%) scored Very High, 137 (15%) scored High, 395 (43%) scored Moderate, 102 scored Low-Moderate (11%) and 268 scored Low (29%). We currently have 63 officers that are certified to complete these assessments. This assessment is evidence-based and used to determine the risk/needs of offenders and recommend a level of supervision. Using this assessment, officers can begin to determine a specific plan for each offender regarding their field supervision.

In June of 2017, we added IRR reviews to the ORAS process to ensure a scoring consensus between IRR reviewers and the officers completing the assessment. There are currently six staff members, previously trained as ORAS trainers, dedicated to completing IRR reviews on assessments submitted by probation officers. Random assessments are reviewed to ensure the validity of the assessment tool. We are proud to say that our staff is doing an amazing job conducting these assessments.

Case planning training with the University of Cincinnati in September 2017 continued the momentum of utilizing a risk/needs assessment within the department. This training reviewed the principles of effective intervention and how they relate to identifying an offender's criminogenic needs, coupled with providing evidence based programming to try to change anti-social behaviors. The training was conducted to enhance officers' skills in effectively developing strategies with offenders, using assessment-driven case planning.

Another new order of business involved having MCU collect money owed on Title 75 cases, assessed as old monies from inactive offenders, through payment plans. These are cases that involve any type of traffic offense that have an outstanding balance owed in Dauphin County. This new initiative collected approximately \$47,000.00 in outstanding money. Overall, MCU collected approximately \$900,000.00 in 2017.

In addition, our department continued to address the opioid epidemic throughout 2017 by having representatives attend meetings such as the Heroin Reduction Collaboration, Capitol Region Ex-Offenders Support Coalition (CRESC) and Recovery Oriented Systems of Care (ROSC). We had offenders evaluated for treatment with Vivitrol, in addition to participation in programs such as the Center for Excellence and The AIR Program (Advancement in Recovery).

Collectively, we believe that our staff have worked diligently to do the best that they can with the resources and time available to them. The Adult Division of Probation Services is going to continue its

commitment to community protection through supervision and by providing the highest quality of services possible for offenders. Our Quality Assurance Unit will continue to collect empirical data to help address the criminogenic risks and needs of each offender. By doing so, we hope to reduce recidivism, lower the prison population, make a positive impact on county costs and keep communities safer. Our department will continue to collaborate with other agencies and maintain community partnerships.





## Evidence Based Practices- Adult Probation

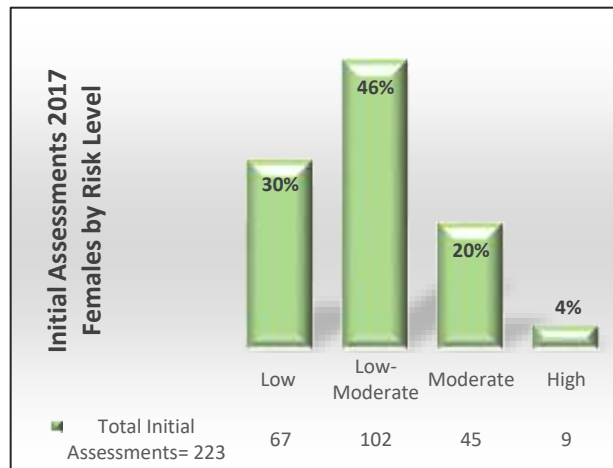
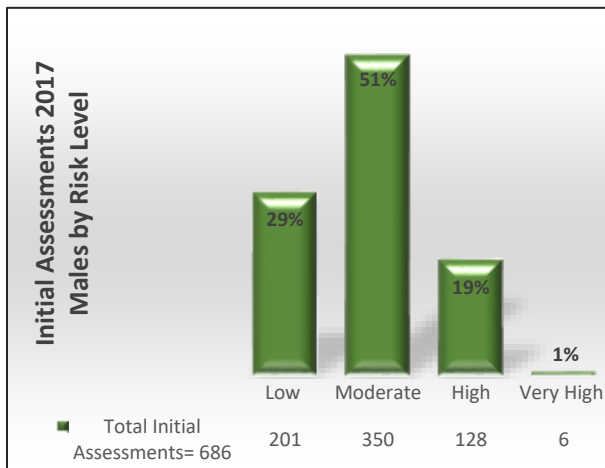
By Meredith Zurin, Quality Assurance Supervisor

Jennifer Artz, Quality Assurance Specialist

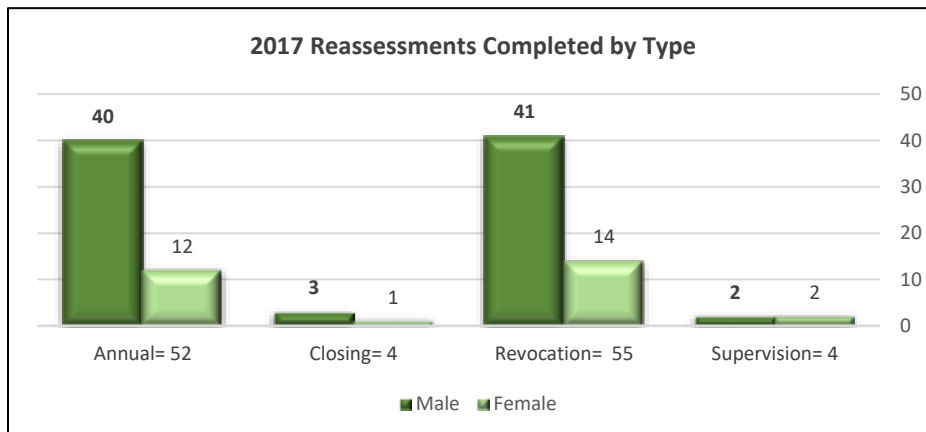
### Ohio Risk Assessment System (ORAS)

The Adult Division of Probation Services continues to use the Ohio Risk Assessment System to determine an offender’s level of risk/need and to assist with prioritizing case planning for those on supervision. This risk/needs tool is an actuarial assessment, referring to an objective method of predicting recidivism based on research and continuous validation.

In 2017, there were 908 Community Supervision Tool (CST) Initial Assessments completed by officers with risk levels ranging from Low to Low-Moderate, Moderate, High and Very High, depending on gender. For the male demographic, 685 Initial assessments were completed in which 201 (29%) scored Low, 350 (51%) scored Moderate, 128 (19%) scored High and only 6 (1%) offenders scored Very High. The breakdown for female offenders is very similar. Of the 223 Initial Assessments conducted on females 67 (30%) scored Low, 102 (46%) scored Low-Moderate, 45 (20%) scored Moderate and only 9 (4%) offenders scored High.



In addition to being conducted at the onset of supervision, the ORAS is also conducted at various intervals of supervision to gauge an offender’s progress. These are referred to as *reassessments* and can include Annual Reassessments (conducted yearly), Revocation Reassessments (conducted after a revocation has occurred), Supervision Reassessments (based on an officer’s discretion after 6 months of quality supervision) and Closing Reassessment (completed at the end of supervision).



## **Validation Study**

In July 2017, in partnership with Berks, Cumberland, and York Counties, the University of Cincinnati conducted the first step in our ORAS validation study. Officers scheduled ORAS interviews and conducted their file reviews as usual; then, over a 2 day period, administrators from the University of Cincinnati sat quietly, observing officers conducting ORAS assessments on offenders. The administrators then reviewed the assessors' strengths and areas for improvement; providing feedback and recommendations while encouraging questions about next steps and implementation.

The next step in the validation process is to provide the University of Cincinnati with departmental data that will be analyzed to determine whether our assessed risk to recidivate was predictive based on re-arrest data. This step can take place after the full, structured, digitally trackable implementation of Case Planning training in which we align the needs of offenders with evidence based resources in the community to provide services and support over the duration of supervision.

## **Case Plan Training**

In September 2017, the University of Cincinnati conducted a 2 day Case Planning training for all field officers within the department. This training was designed for criminal justice staff responsible for developing and monitoring case plans. The goals of the training were threefold:

1. Review the principles of effective intervention and how they relate to assessment and case planning.
2. Discuss the importance of assessment-driven case planning.
3. Enhance staffs' skills and knowledge to effectively develop case plans with individuals involved in the criminal justice system.

The training provided staff with ample opportunities to practice each component of an effective case plan, as well as offering a "putting it all together" activity whereby staff worked in small groups to create a full case plan for an offender. As a next step in our EBP initiative, the components of this case plan training have been implemented by each officer on select offenders in preparation of a caseload-wide rollout. In addition, the Unified Case Management (UCM) system is being upgraded to enable case planning to be completed and tracked digitally and stored in the offender's permanent record.

## **Four Core Competencies Training**

In order to facilitate long term behavioral change and reduce recidivism risk, research tells us that criminal justice professionals must possess four important skills. In May of 2017, three supervisors and a deputy director from the Adult Division of Probation Services attended Four Core Competencies training in partnership with Berks County Adult Probation. This was skills-based training on how supervisors can coach and support their staff around the four core competencies required for risk reduction. These abilities include:

1. Establishing a professional alliance so the offender knows that you are looking out for their best interest.
2. Effective case planning and management
3. Using skill practice to address criminogenic needs
4. The effective use of rewards and sanctions when responding to prosocial and non-compliant behavior

## **In-Synch RMS**

(Record Management System)

*By Mike Shrauder, Deputy Director (Adult Division)*

In 2012, In-Synch RMS was selected to be the platform for countywide data-sharing and a common record management system for all county law enforcement departments. Each department has the ability to access investigative information from any department that is participating in the RMS. In 2015, the system was implemented and went live.

In December 2016, the Adult and Juvenile Probation Offices were granted 'read only' access to the information in the RMS. Access to the RMS allows probation officers to provide improved supervision to their adult and juvenile offenders. Probation officers have access to information regarding any contacts an adult or juvenile offender has had with a particular department. In addition to any contacts, officers can access criminal complaints and probable cause affidavits without having to contact police departments directly for the information.

In late 2017, an interface was established between the In-Synch RMS and the Adult Probation Office's Unified Case Management system (UCM). It was rolled out on a limited basis and installed on terminals only upon request. The interface allows police departments' real-time access to the adult probation office's active caseloads. The interface takes the place of a voluminous report emailed twice a month to departments. The interface also gives the police departments the option to email the assigned probation officer directly with any information.

For 2018, the In-Synch RMS will undergo numerous upgrades including the interface being put on all terminals as part of the release. Our hope is that the interface will allow for greater collaboration and information sharing on offenders.



## **Ignition Interlock Program**

*By: Robert L. Paul, Interlock Program (Adult Division)*

*Desirea Swartz, Interlock Program/Electronic Monitoring (Adult Division)*

Dauphin County Probation Services began installing and servicing ignition interlock devices in 2010, utilizing *Lifesaver* equipment. Our program is the sole authorized service provider for offenders convicted of driving under the influence (DUI) offenses in Dauphin County.

In May of 2016, Pennsylvania legislature passed Act 33 changing the current ignition interlock law. According to the Pennsylvania Department of Motor Vehicles (DMV), "Pennsylvania law makes the ignition interlock law requirement mandatory for first time DUI offenders with high blood alcohol levels, repeat DUI offenders, individuals who refuse chemical testing, and for illegally operating a motor vehicle not equipped with an Ignition interlock system". The law took effect in August of 2017.

The Dauphin County Ignition Interlock Program monitors the operation and use of the device and reports any violations directly to the assigned probation officer for those on active supervision, the Pennsylvania DUI Association and Pennsylvania Department of Transportation (PennDOT). Participants from other jurisdictions or states may also be serviced by our staff and those violations are reported to the jurisdiction of conviction.

Participants are required by Pennsylvania law to report to our office to have their device(s) recalibrated, serviced and/or reset. This must be done as scheduled, whether it be monthly, bi-monthly or within 5 days of a violation. Money is collected for the use of the device at the time of installation and then monthly until the device is removed. Individual reports generated at the time of service are reviewed by staffers. If a participant incurs any violations, staff discusses each violation with the individual. Violations due to alcohol consumption may result in the individual being charged a \$50.00 fee for having their device reset. Before having the device removed, participants must be free of any violations for the last 60 days of the program. If violations do occur, PennDOT will require the participant to remain on the program for an additional 2 months or until there are no violations.

Since the implementation of the Ignition Interlock Program, approximately 1,000 devices have been installed. Dauphin County will continue to provide these services, as a way to help individuals remain sober behind the wheel, and to protect the community from drunk and impaired drivers.





## Giving Back

### 2017 Community Service Projects

#### *Adult Division*

#### **Webster School**

13<sup>th</sup> and Kittatinny Streets, Harrisburg



#### **Heart of the Community Garden**

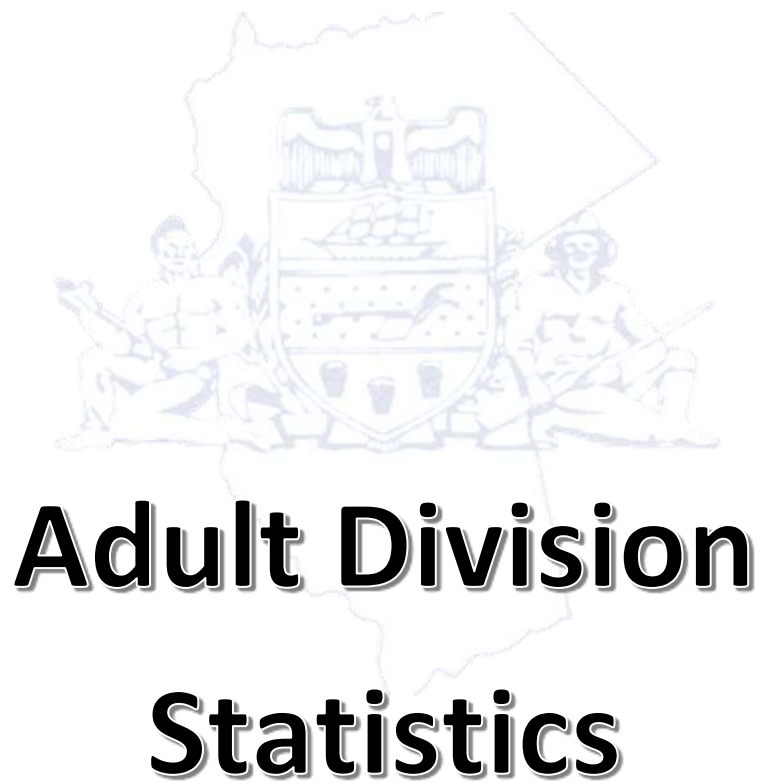
Derry and Kittatinny Streets, Harrisburg



#### **Gibson Boulevard Pavilion**

Steeltown





# **Adult Division Statistics**

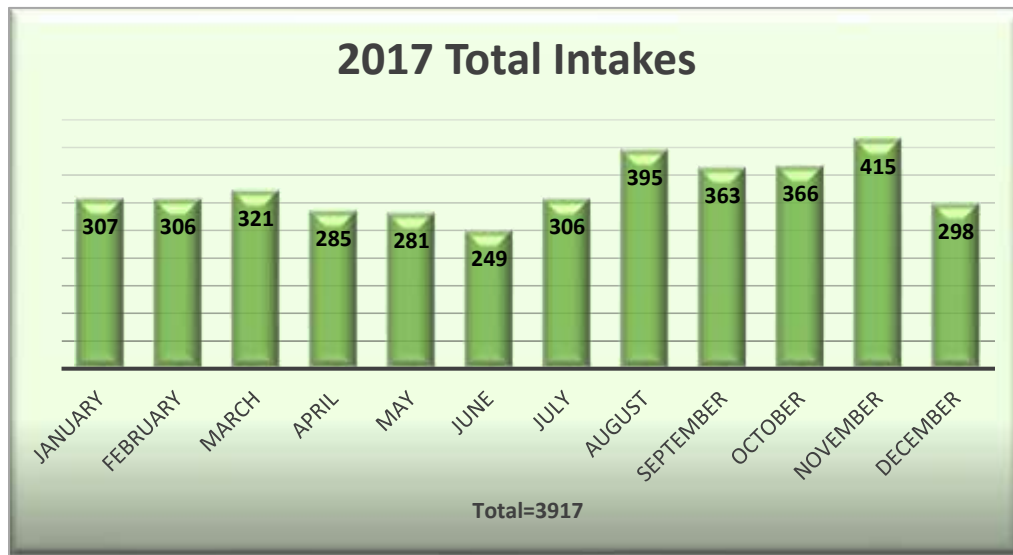


## 2017 Intake Statistics

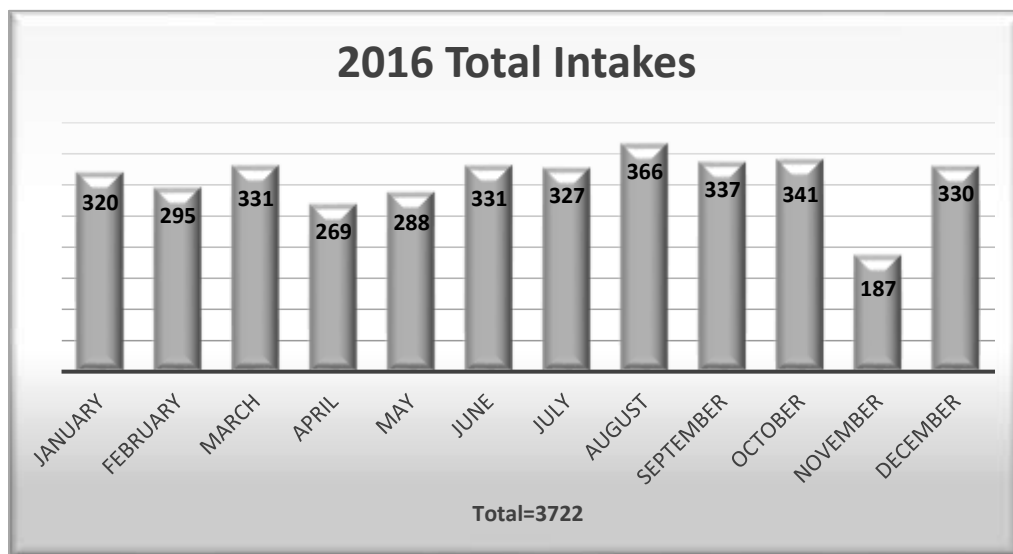
By: Jennifer Artz, Quality Assurance Specialist

The Adult Division of Dauphin County Probation Services is made up of 9 Intake officers and 3 Accelerated Rehabilitative Disposition (ARD) Officers. The following is a synopsis of the offenders who were processed through the Intake Department in 2017. (Note: Criminal Intakes are not broken down between New Intakes and Intake Updates for 2017)

In **2017** the Intake Department completed a **total of 3917 intakes** including Criminal and ARD cases.



This is a **5% increase** from **2016** in which they completed a **total of 3722 intakes**.



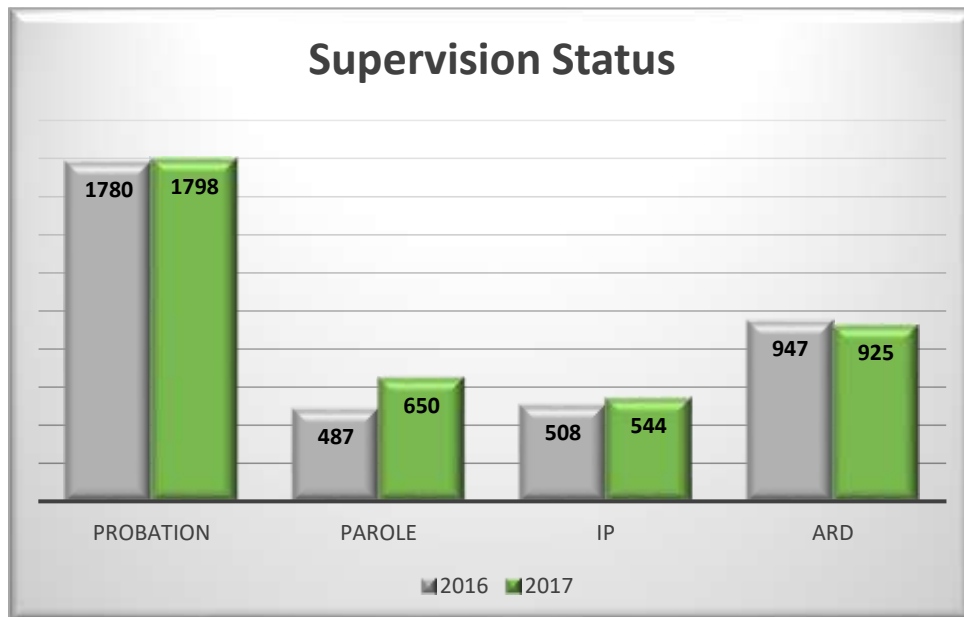
Of the **3917** Intakes in 2017, a total of **331 (8%)** cases were **Transferred In**, and **344 (9%)** cases were **Transferred Out**. This is an increase in the percentage of **Transfers In** and **Transfers Out** from 2016, with **237 (6%) Transfers In**, and **312 (8%) Transfers Out** of the 3722 intakes completed.

Of the 3917 Intakes, 161 (4%) were *Summaries*, 3019 (77%) were *Misdemeanors* and 737 (19%) were *Felonies*.

The percentage of Summaries, out of the total number of intakes completed in 2017, stayed the same; the percentage of Misdemeanors decreased and the percentage of Felonies increased.

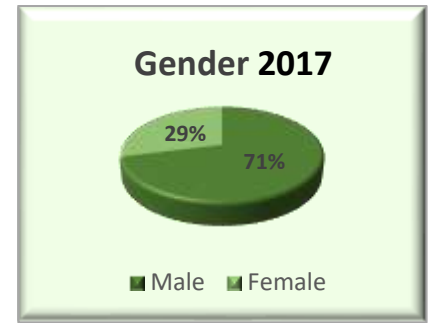
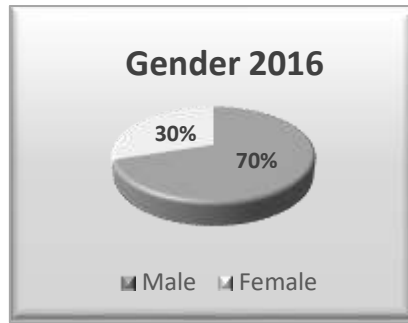


Of the 3917 Intakes in 2017, regarding the offender's *Most Serious Offense*, the **Supervision Status** totals include 1798 (45%) offenders on Probation, 650 (16%) on Parole, 544 (15%) on Intermediate Punishment (IP) and 925 (24%) offenders participating in the ARD program.

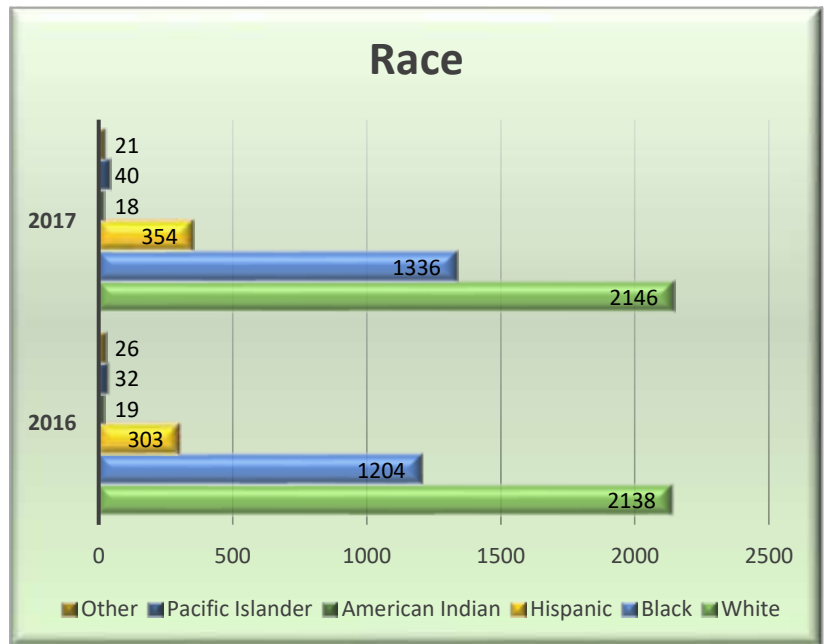


Of the 3917 Intakes completed in 2017:

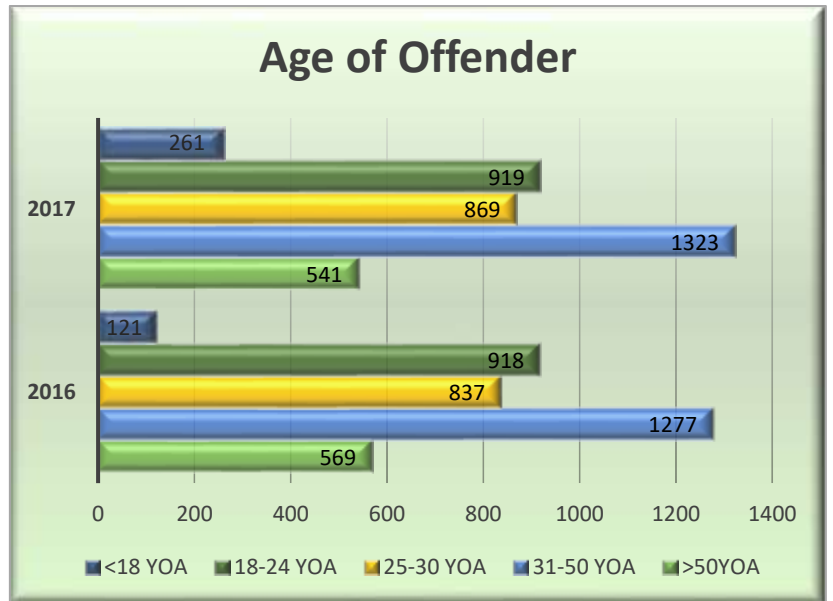
- **2764 (71%) were Male**  
2623 (70%) were Male in 2016
- **1153 (29%) were Female**  
1099 (30%) were Female in 2016



- **2146 (55%) were White**  
2138 (57%) were White in 2016
- **1336 (34%) were Black**  
1204 (32%) were Black in 2016
- **354 (9%) were Hispanic**  
303 (9%) were Hispanic in 2016
- **18 (0.46%) were American Indian**  
19 (.51%) were American Indian in 2016
- **40 (1%) were Asian/Pacific Islander**  
32 (1%) were Asian/Pacific Islander in 2016
- **21 (1%) were Other**  
26 (1%) were Other in 2016

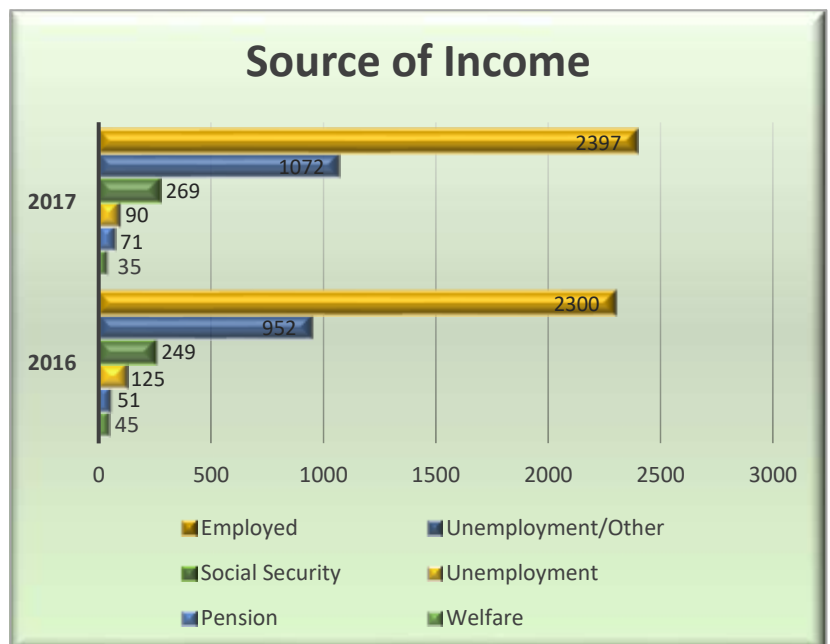


- **261 (7%) were <18 YOA**  
121 (4%) were <18 YOA in 2016
- **919 (23%) were 18-24 YOA**  
918 (26%) were 18-24 YOA in 2016
- **869 (22%) were 25-30 YOA**  
837 (22%) were 25-30 YOA in 2016
- **1323 (34%) were 31-50 YOA**  
1277 (34%) were 31-50 YOA in 2016
- **541 (14%) were >50 YOA**  
569 (15%) were >50 YOA in 2016

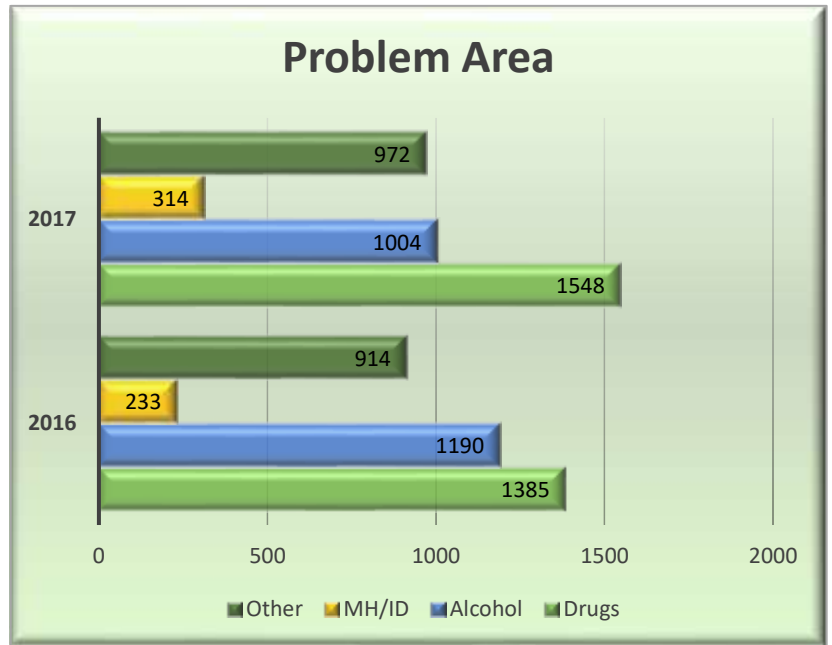


Of the 3917 Intakes completed in 2017:

- **2397 (61%) were Employed**  
2300 (62%) were Employed in 2016
- **35 (1%) were on Welfare**  
45 (1%) were on Welfare in 2016
- **269 (7%) were collecting Social Security**  
249 (7%) were collecting Social Security in 2016
- **90 (2%) were collecting Unemployment Compensation**  
125 (3%) were collecting Unemployment Compensation in 2016
- **71 (2%) were collecting a Pension**  
51 (1%) were collecting a Pension in 2016
- **1072 (27%) were Unemployed or Other**  
952 (26%) were Unemployed or Other in 2016



- **1548 (40%) Problem Area was Drugs**  
1385 (37%) Problem Area was Drugs in 2016
- **1004 (26%) Problem Area was Alcohol**  
1190 (32%) Problem Area was Alcohol in 2016
- **314 (9%) Problem Area was Mental Health/Intellectual Disability (MH/ID)**  
233 (7%) Problem Area was MH/ID in 2016
- **972 (25%) Problem Area was Other**  
914 (24%) Problem Area was Other in 2016

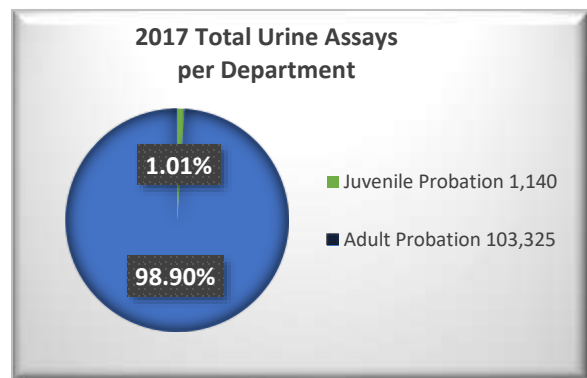
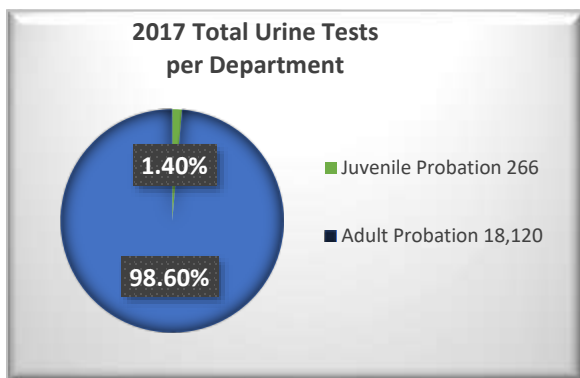


### Drug Testing Lab Statistics- Adult & Juvenile Divisions

*Jennifer Artz, Quality Assurance Specialist (Adult Division)*

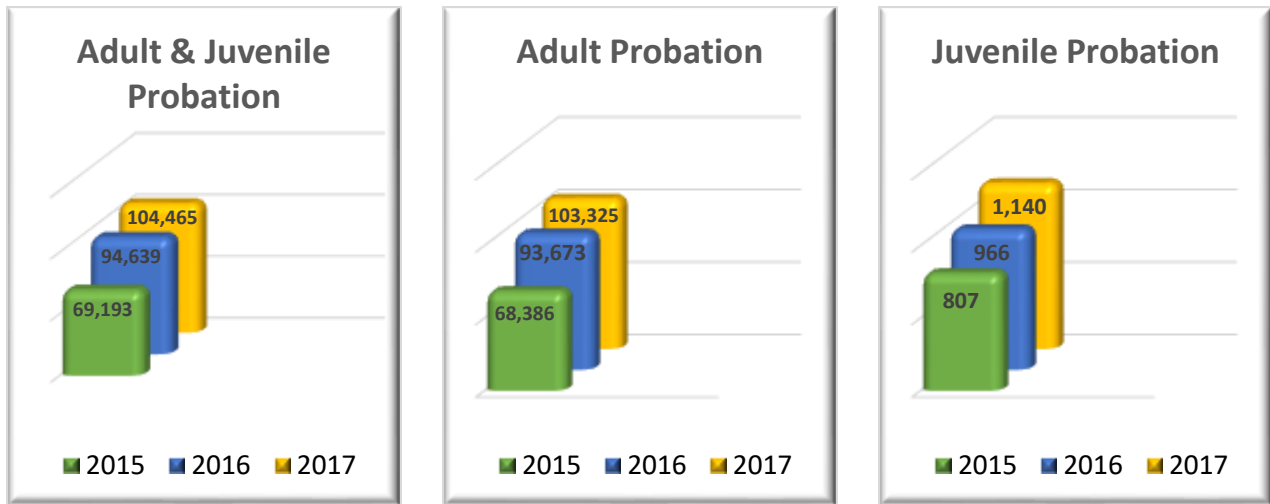
The drug testing lab at the Adult Division of Dauphin County Probation Services employs two full time lab technicians. Each urine sample undergoes an assay analyses looking for the presence of all, or some of, seven substances including Amphetamines, Cocaine, Creatinine, Opiates, Phencyclidine (PCP), Tetrahydrocannabinol (THC) and Ethyl Glucuronide (alcohol). Therefore, one urine test can include several assay analyses. The following are the statistical breakdowns of urine tests for the Adult and Juvenile Divisions for 2017.

In 2017 the drug lab tested 18,386 urine specimens for the Adult and Juvenile Divisions; with a total of 104,465 assay tests.



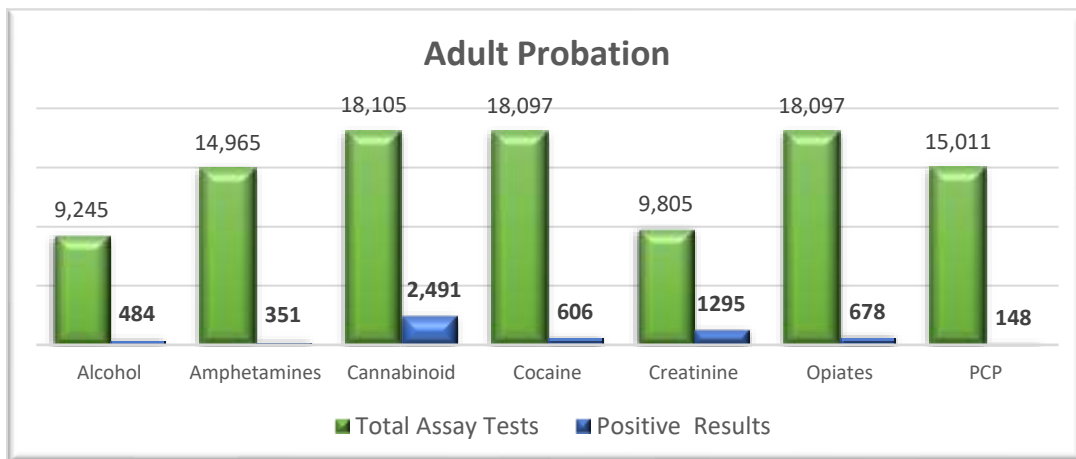
### Three Year Comparisons of Assay Tests (2015-2017):

Total assay tests completed for both departments for 2015, 2016 and 2017:



Of the 103,325 assay tests performed for the **Adult Probation** department, the following numbers tested positive:

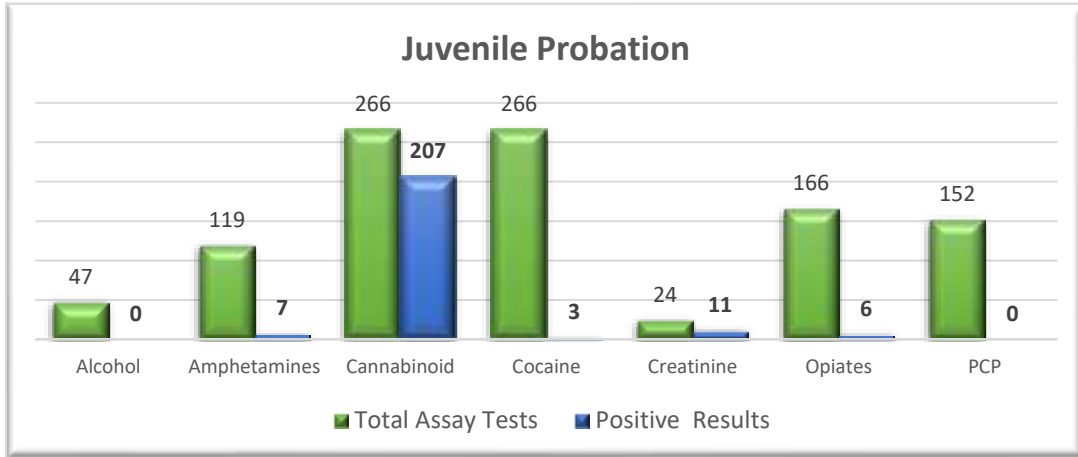
- Alcohol- 484 (5%)
- Amphetamines- 351 (2%)
- Cannabinoids- 2491 (14%)
- Cocaine- 606 (3%)
- Creatinine- 1295 (13%)
- Opiates- 678 (4%)
- PCP- 148 (1%)



Of the 1,140 assay tests performed for the **Juvenile Probation** department, the following numbers tested positive:



- Alcohol- 0 (0%)
- Amphetamines- 7 (6%)
- Cannabinoids- 207 (78%)
- Cocaine- 3 (1%)
- Creatinine- 11 (46%)
- Opiates- 6 (4%)
- PCP- 0 (0%)



## **Pillars of Success**

*By Meredith Zurin, Quality Assurance Supervisor (Adult Division)*

The following *Pillars of Success* article is intended to give recognition and pay gratitude to an integral part of Probation Services that may go underrecognized.

### **Accelerated Rehabilitation Disposition (ARD) Program**

The Accelerated Rehabilitation Disposition Program also known as ARD is a state-wide program that originates in the District Attorney's Office in every county of Pennsylvania, including Dauphin County. Applicants for the ARD Program must be screened and approved by the District Attorney's Office. The District Attorney's Office, with the approval of the sentencing Judge, sets the length of supervision (usually 12 months) and special conditions for those admitted into ARD.

The Department of Probation Services (Adult Division) is responsible for the monitoring of the defendants placed into the ARD Program. The Dauphin County Probation Services Accelerated Rehabilitation Disposition Unit is comprised of three probation officers. ARD probation officers' sole responsibility is to ensure these defendants complete any special court ordered conditions, report monthly, receive no new charges while in the program, notify the District Attorney's Office of any violations and to notify proper agencies of a defendant's successful completion from the ARD program.

### **Acceptance into the ARD Program**

Prior to each ARD court date, the District Attorney's Office will provide Probation Services with a list of defendants who are scheduled for court. Probation Services then divides the list alphabetically among the three ARD probation officers. On the day of court, the three ARD probation officers and support staff report to the Dauphin County Courthouse to set up a work area (usually in the Jury Assembly Room). Anyone who is sentenced into the program meets with probation and gets "processed" immediately. Processing consists of completing a contact information/statistical form, receiving a standard intake packet (with information about reporting, making payments, and community service), a Probation Officer Assignment/Instructions handout, and information about any special conditions that may have been court ordered.

### **ARD Unit Officers Responsibility**

In the weeks following ARD Court, each ARD probation officer is responsible for activating new cases in Adult Probation's case management system known as Unified Case Management or UCM. Each ARD probation officer will create a web-portal account for all newly sentenced defendants, update all contact information, enter all sentence(s) and add any special condition information as ordered by the Court into UCM.

Violations are handled on a case-by-case basis. Minor infractions might be addressed through a phone call, e-mail message, or violation letter. More serious infractions may require the defendant to come into the probation office to meet with his/her assigned probation officer. Repeated violations and/or new charges (not including summaries) result in a request for a revocation hearing. At that time, it is up to the District Attorney's Office, and ultimately the Judge, to determine if ARD should be terminated, and if the case should be scheduled for criminal court. Other options include an "Unsuccessful Discharge" or extending the defendant's participation in the ARD program. An "Unsuccessful Discharge" results in the termination of supervision and prosecution, however, the defendant is no longer entitled to have the charges dismissed and expunged. In the event the defendant's participation in the program is extended, the completion may or may not be successful.

Unless specifically prohibited by the court, ARD cases may be reviewed for early discharge consideration at the halfway point of supervision. All ARD requirements must be completed and all court costs, restitution, and probation fees must be paid in full for a case to be eligible. Early discharge is not guaranteed, even if everything is completed and paid.

Successful completion of the ARD program means the defendant is given a Letter of Successful Discharge by his/her probation officer. The letter can be used by the defendant and his/her attorney to petition the court for an Order of Dismissal/Expungement of charges. When a dismissal and expungement is granted, and Adult Probation is provided with a copy, the contents of the defendant's file are destroyed, and the docket is deleted from the electronic record-keeping system.

Pam Garver, Jennifer Vergot and Todd Skoczynski are our current ARD probation officers. As a unit, these officers have 60 years of experience. Last year, these officers supervised the 1,051 cases sentenced into the ARD program. The dedication and commitment of each officer is honorable and humbling. Thank you for all your hard work and dedication!



## Upcoming in 2018

### **Juvenile Division**

- New Juvenile Court Judge - In November 2017, veteran defense attorney Royce L. Morris was elected as Judge for the Dauphin County Court of Common Pleas, to be sworn in in January 2018. The Juvenile Division is looking forward to working with the Honorable Royce L. Morris.
- New Intensive Treatment Program (YAP) - In April of 2018, the Juvenile Division will open a new intensive treatment program for males. The Community Treatment Center (CTC), through the Youth Advocate Program, provides services to males in the community as an alternative to placement.
- The Pennsylvania Detention Risk Assessment Instrument (PaDRAI) - The PaDRAI is a screening tool used to aid in determining if secure detention is an appropriate option for juveniles based on their likelihood to commit a new offense pending their next court hearing. The Juvenile Division will be looking to train staff and implement this new tool in 2018.

### **Adult Division**

- Core Correctional Practices - In April 2018, select Adult Division staff will attend the Core Correctional Practices training through the University of Cincinnati. This training aims to teach the principles of effective interventions and make their application practical to probation supervision.
- Drug Court Restructuring - Under recommendations from the National Drug Court Institute, Dauphin County will be remodeling its drug court system to more effectively integrate substance abuse treatment, mandatory drug testing, sanctions and incentives and transitional services to the existing program.
- PSI ORAS Risk Need Assessment - Utilizing the ORAS Risk Needs Assessment for information at sentencing.

