

2015 Allegheny County Juvenile Probation Annual Report



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MISSION STATEMENT

To reduce and prevent juvenile crime; promote and maintain safe communities; *and* improve the welfare of youth and families who are served by the Court.

The principal beliefs supporting the Mission are:

- ④ That the disposition of juvenile offenders always takes into account the best interest of public safety.
- ④ That juvenile offenders be held accountable for the harm they cause to individuals as well as the community at large.
- ④ That the primary objective of treatment is to improve and develop the juvenile offender's competency skills.
- ④ That community residents and organizations be actively engaged by the Court in a cooperative effort to seek solutions to juvenile crime.
- ④ That excellence in the quality of Court services requires sensitivity to the racial, ethnic, and cultural diversity of the client population.
- ④ That victims are an integral part of the justice system and should have their rights protected during all phases of the Court proceedings including the right to be heard, notified, and restored.

JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM ENHANCEMENT STRATEGY

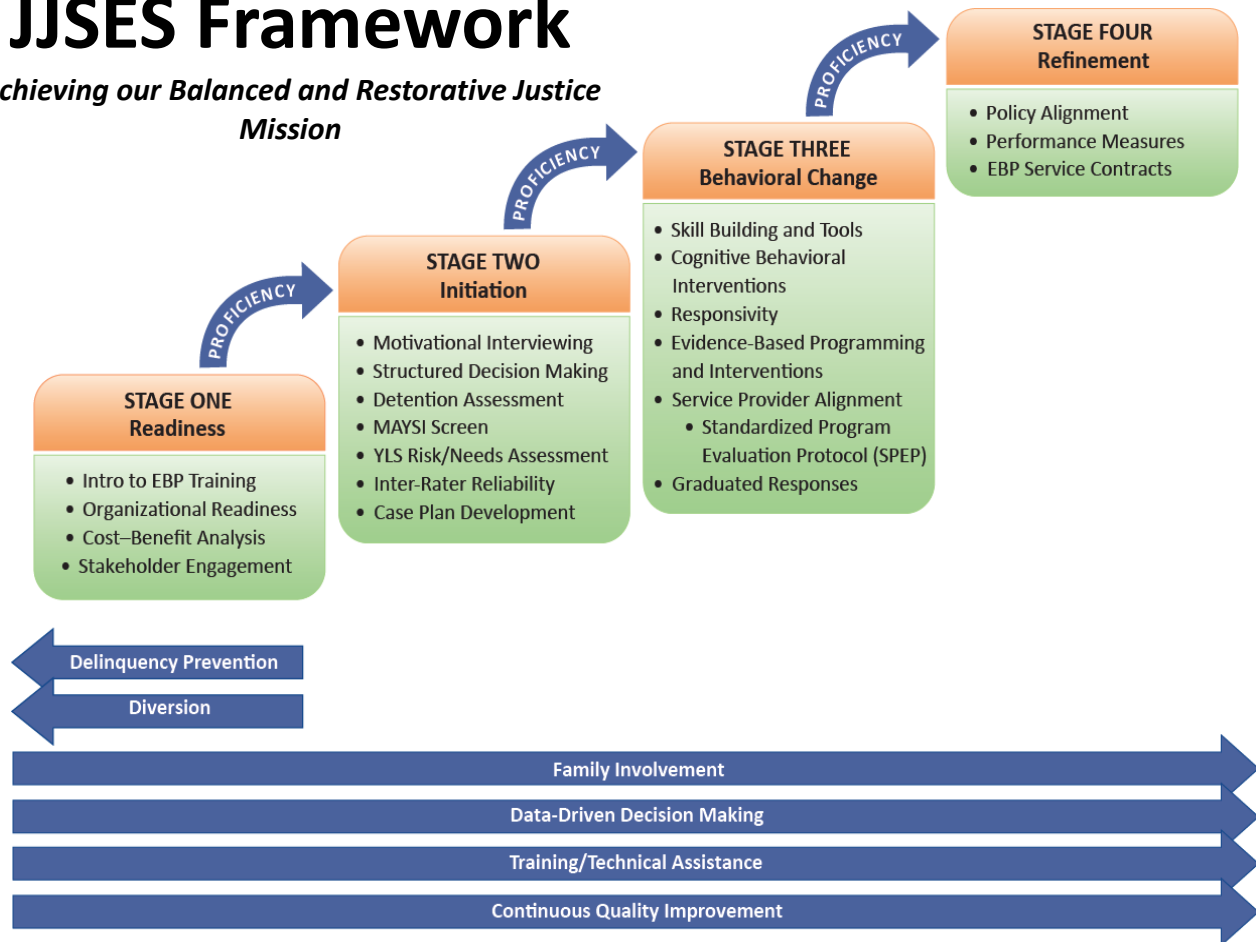
JJSES Statement of Purpose

We dedicate ourselves to working in partnership to enhance the capacity of Pennsylvania’s juvenile justice system to achieve its balanced and restorative justice mission by:

- Employing evidence-based practices, with fidelity, at every stage of the juvenile justice process;
- Collecting and analyzing the data necessary to measure the results of these efforts; and, with this knowledge,
- Striving to continuously improve the quality of our decisions, services and programs.

JJSES Framework

Achieving our Balanced and Restorative Justice Mission



CHIEF'S MESSAGE

In 2010, Pennsylvania launched its Juvenile Justice System Enhancement Strategy (JJSES), supported by research regarding “what works” to reduce risk among juvenile offenders. As shown on the previous page, the JJSES Statement of Purpose outlined the vision for collecting and analyzing data, relying on and incorporating evidence, and demonstrating a commitment to continuous improvement. Since then, the Allegheny County Juvenile Probation Department has retooled its operations and incorporated evidence-based practices at every major decision point.

JJSES produced a seismic shift in how we conduct business. Research and practice are interwoven as never before. Criminogenic needs, static and dynamic risk, responsivity and a host of other evidence-based concepts, unheard of a few years ago, are now part of our everyday vernacular. Implementing JJSES' many facets has been challenging. Change is never easy, but the Juvenile Probation Department staff's uncommon level of commitment produced impressive results in just a few years.

The success of our JJSES initiative is not measured by the number of risk/needs assessments conducted or the number of youth completing Aggression Replacement Training; rather, it is determined by how it improves our ability to achieve the Balanced and Restorative Justice goals of community protection, accountability, and competency development. JJSES is a means to an end, a means to achieve our BARJ goals. Our sights remain firmly fixed on the BARJ goals, but JJSES has forever altered our path forward.

Evidence-Based Practice

Youth Level of Service (YLS) Risk/Needs Assessment: The foundation of our evidence-based practices is the YLS Risk/Needs assessment, a validated instrument that examines eight “criminogenic” domains or factors that research links to delinquent behavior. The completed YLS produces a score that translates to a juvenile's risk to reoffend. YLS results are factored into the probation officer's pre-disposition report and recommendation to the Court and help determine the youth's supervision plan. All juvenile probation officers were trained to conduct the YLS. The Department has 12 certified master YLS trainers.

Standardized Program Evaluation Protocol (SPEP): The Probation Department is one of only five in the state piloting the SPEP, a validated, data-driven rating system that assesses how well an existing program matches the research evidence regarding recidivism risk reduction. This protocol, developed by Vanderbilt University researchers, is based on an analysis of over 500 studies of recidivism during the last 20 years. The tool produces a score and a performance improvement plan that helps improve outcomes for juveniles receiving court-ordered services in a community-based or residential setting. Through 2015, Allegheny County's SPEP Team evaluated 24 separate interventions at 11 residential and community-based providers. As part of the SPEP process, each provider received a performance improvement plan to further enhance their ability to deliver evidence-based programming.

Detention Risk Assessment: Allegheny County is one of four juvenile probation departments in the state piloting the Pennsylvania Detention Risk Assessment Instrument (PaDRAI). Work on the PaDRAI began in 2011 when the state began working on the Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative with the Annie E. Casey Foundation. A key component of the initiative was developing and implementing the PaDRAI. The instrument, which research validated in 2015, measures the juvenile's risk to reoffend prior to his/her initial hearing or failure to appear at the initial hearing. The PaDRAI is an evidence-based structured decision making tool that helps probation officers to decide how best to protect the community during the pre-hearing phase. Probation officers can rely on the instrument to help them decide which juveniles should be securely detained and which can be released to an alternative to detention pending their initial hearing.

Alternatives to Detention: The Department continues to add options to the array of alternatives to detention available to the Court. The Hartman Shelter for Boys at Auberle, which opened in 2008, continues to serve as an alternative to detention for moderate risk males. In addition, the Gwen's Girls Shelter now serves as a detention alternative for delinquent girls. The Department has also expanded the use of its Community Intensive Supervision Program (CISP) Centers and electronic monitoring when appropriate to divert youth from secure detention.

Graduated Responses: The Department is involved in the state’s implementation of a graduated response system. The system will provide sanctions and incentives to positively shape youths’ behavior and reduce their risk of reoffending. A sanction/reward matrix was developed to help probation officers choose the most appropriate sanction or incentive, considering the youth’s behavior and overall risk level. Responses must be swift, certain, and proportionate to be effective.

Juvenile Probation Activities

Crossover Youth Practice Model: Under the leadership of Judge Guido DeAngelis, Juvenile Probation and the Allegheny County Department of Human Services Office of Children Youth and Families are collaborating to implement the Crossover Youth Practice Model (CYPM) developed by the Center for Juvenile Justice Reform at Georgetown University. The Crossover Model will improve outcomes for juveniles involved in both the child welfare and juvenile justice systems. Significant progress was made in 2015: a Memorandum of Understanding was finalized to acknowledge the shared vision and commitment of the involved agencies; the Crossover Youth Protocol, developed by members of Juvenile Probation and Children Youth and Families, guides the day-to-day activities of probation officers and caseworkers involved with youth from both systems; and all staff from both agencies, over 650 probation officers and caseworkers, were trained on the Protocol. Perhaps most important, the Court established the Crossover Systems Liaison position to ensure successful implementation of the Model.

Model Court: Under the leadership of Family Division Administrative Judge Kim Berkeley Clark, the Court remains a Model Court Site, as designated by the National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges. Judge Clark oversees a committee of representatives from the District Attorney, Public Defender, Office of Conflict Counsel, Juvenile Probation, and others. The Model Court Committee continues to focus on several target areas, including the overarching theme of Dignity and Respect, Community Engagement, Increasing Diversion, and Reducing Continuances.

Disproportionate Minority Contact: The Department continues to present the Disproportionate Minority Contact (DMC) curriculum to local law enforcement officers and youth. The curriculum brings police and youth together in a neutral surrounding to speak freely with each other about their interactions on the street. Police and youth build competencies that address DMC related issues by interacting and role playing. In 2015, the Department held four DMC forums attended by approximately 75 youth and 40 law enforcement officers. The Department also held a booster / refresher training for DMC trainers.

A restored portrait of the Honorable Gustav Schramm, Allegheny County’s “first” Juvenile Court Judge, was unveiled during the Juvenile Justice Week Awards Ceremony on October 8. The portrait was donated by George Junior Republic and restored with funds provided by the Allegheny County Bar Association. The portrait will be hung near the courtrooms on the second floor of the Family Law Center with the following quote from Judge Schramm, which is as relevant today as it was in 1949:

We who work in the field of personalized justice have many responsibilities to the past and to the future. Our juvenile courts are far from perfect. They are changing as experience accumulates. New discoveries and techniques in diagnosis, prediction, and treatment will modify our practices....it is the right of the public to demand that we be willing to learn; that we constantly improve ourselves to the end that every child should gain by it. In the field of interpretation we should approach the public with pride for the past, with strength for the present, and with hope for the future.¹



Russell Carlino
Administrator/Chief Probation Officer

¹ Schramm, G. The philosophy of juvenile court. *The Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science*, 261: 101-108.

JUDICIAL OVERVIEW



Allegheny County Juvenile Court is the Juvenile Section of the Family Division of the Court of Common Pleas. The Court adheres to the practice of “One Judge, One Family,” which requires that all Judges hear a number of “crossover” cases. In 2013, dependency hearing officers began conducting delinquency review hearings in three remote locations: North Side, South Side, and McKeesport.

Family Division Judicial Assignments as of December 31, 2015

Administrative Judge

Judge Kim Berkeley Clark (Primarily Juvenile)

Primarily Juvenile

Judge Paul Cozza

Judge Guido DeAngelis

Judge Arnold Klein

Judge John McVay, Jr.

Judge Dwayne Woodruff

Primarily Adult

Judge Alexander Bicket

Judge Cathleen Bubash

Judge Kim Eaton

Judge Susan Evashavik DiLucente

Judge Jennifer Satler

Judge Donald Walko, Jr.

Juvenile/Adult

Judge Eleanor Bush

Judge Kathryn Hens-Greco

Judge Kathleen Mulligan

Judge Mark Tranquilli

Judge William Ward

Delinquency Hearing Officer

Robert Banos

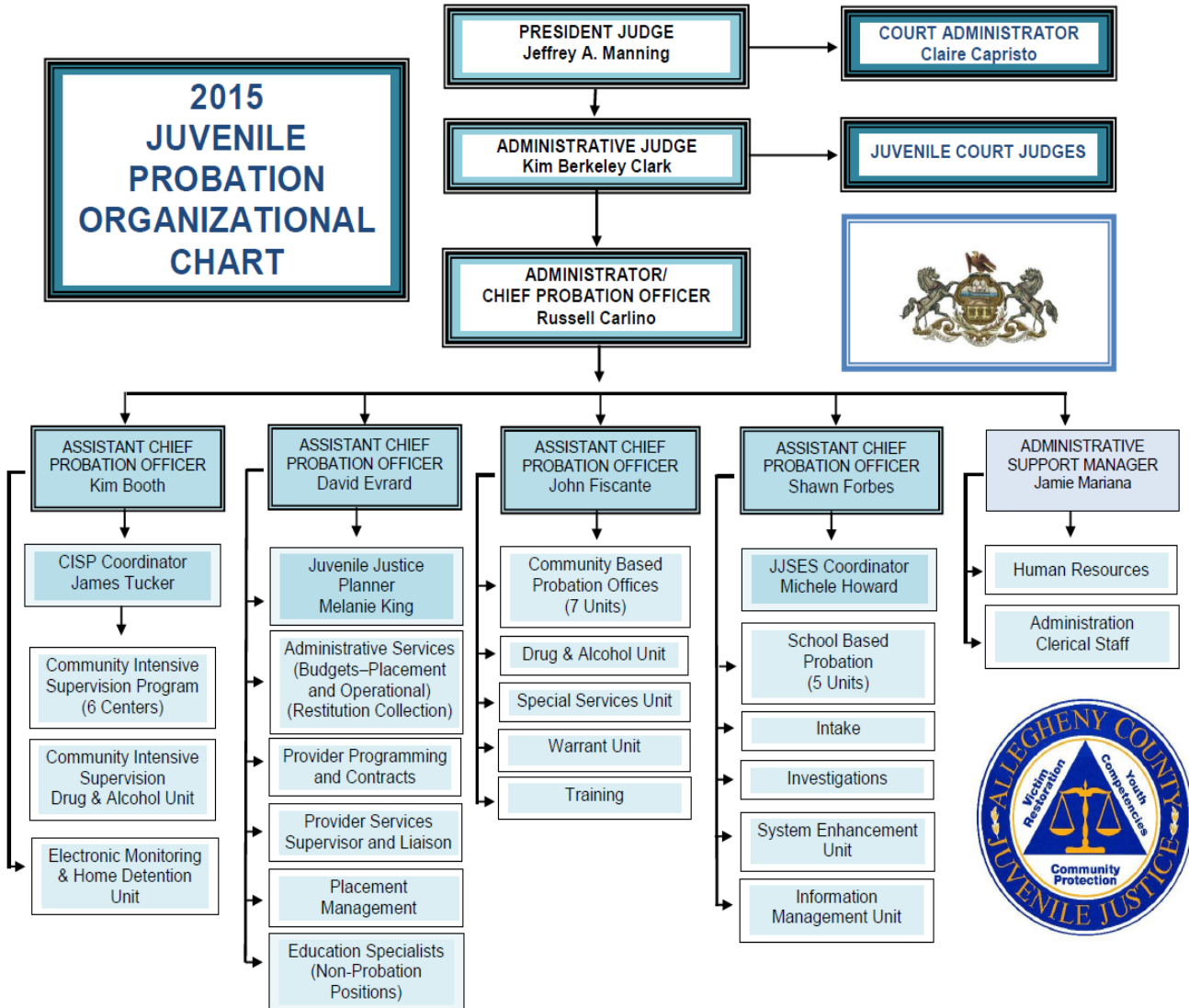
Dependency/Delinquency Hearing Officers

James Alter

Mark Cancilla

Carla Hobson

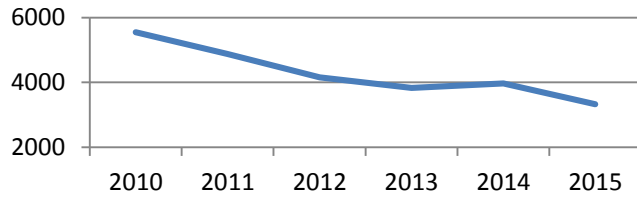
ORGANIZATIONAL CHART



STATISTICS

REFERRALS TO JUVENILE PROBATION

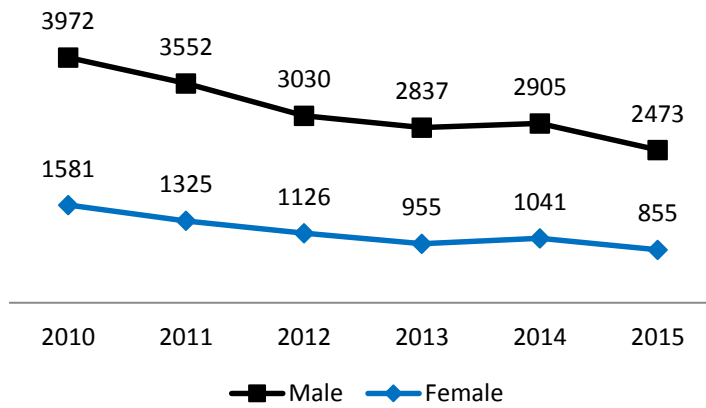
Referrals decreased 16% from 2014 to 2015,
with a 40% decrease since 2010



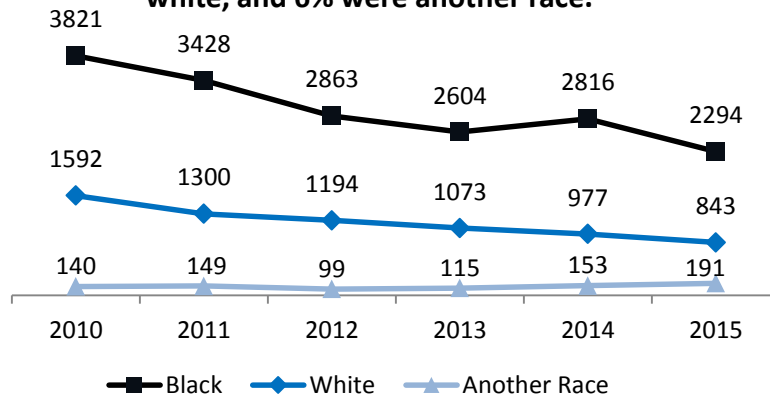
MOST SERIOUS CHARGE	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	244	252	235	231	190	161
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT ON TEACHER	188	172	123	124	130	108
ARSON	12	8	32	22	28	19
AUTO THEFT RELATED	128	102	115	94	115	103
BURGLARY	214	182	182	140	107	56
CARJACKING	3	9	1	5	4	6
CRIMINAL MISCHIEF/ INSTITUTIONAL VANDALISM	63	88	53	60	59	50
CRIMINAL/DEFIANT TRESPASS	69	61	42	58	69	54
DISORDERLY CONDUCT	65	56	23	41	59	90
DRUG CHARGES (INCLUDING CRACK)	516	480	452	438	381	376
DUI	14	33	32	20	15	14
ESCAPE	8	11	10	13	17	20
ETHNIC INTIMIDATION	0	2	0	0	0	1
FAILURE TO ADJUST ALLEGATIONS	351	365	318	288	334	273
FALSE IDENTIFICATION TO LAW ENFORCEMENT	22	35	18	15	15	15
FIREARM UNLICENSED OR POSSESSION	97	94	84	75	73	76
HARASSMENT	21	25	15	8	22	19
NONPAYMENT OF FINES	1,426	1,037	816	719	694	419
RECEIVING STOLEN PROPERTY	140	107	110	77	126	87
RECKLESSLY ENDANGERING ANOTHER PERSON	16	19	26	5	12	16
RESISTING ARREST	33	23	22	15	21	19
RETAIL THEFT	70	66	65	51	49	35
ROBBERY & RELATED	182	125	149	135	128	98
SEX OFFENSES	93	95	77	59	75	59
SIMPLE ASSAULT	569	514	390	391	424	385
TERRORISTIC THREATS	139	116	107	92	94	85
THEFT & RELATED (CONSPIRACY/ATTEMPT)	171	115	114	99	146	138
TRANSFERRED FROM OTHER COUNTY	62	58	30	34	47	41
VIOLATION OF PROBATION ALLEGATIONS	386	337	260	276	248	201
WEAPONS ON SCHOOL PROPERTY	102	110	104	82	62	69
ALL OTHER CHARGES	149	180	152	168	227	235
	5,553	4,877	4,157	3,835	3,971	3,328

2015 Referrals Most Serious Charge	MALE				FEMALE				TOTAL
	Black	White	Other	Total	Black	White	Other	Total	
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	72	23	7	102	43	10	6	59	161
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT ON TEACHER	65	9	3	77	28	2	1	31	108
ARSON	12	4	0	16	2	1	0	3	19
AUTO THEFT RELATED	68	20	8	96	2	4	1	7	103
BURGLARY	33	10	7	50	4	1	1	6	56
CARJACKING	4	1	0	5	1	0	0	1	6
CRIMINAL MISCHIEF/ INSTITUTIONAL VANDALISM	25	16	0	41	8	1	0	9	50
CRIMINAL/DEFIANT TRESPASS	30	11	4	45	5	4	0	9	54
DISORDERLY CONDUCT	42	7	1	50	37	3	0	40	90
DRUG CHARGES (INCLUDING CRACK)	141	140	18	299	35	40	2	77	376
DUI	1	11	0	12	0	2	0	2	14
ESCAPE	11	4	1	16	4	0	0	4	20
ETHNIC INTIMIDATION	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
FAILURE TO ADJUST ALLEGATIONS	182	28	18	228	36	4	5	45	273
FALSE IDENTIFICATION TO LAW ENFORCEMENT	7	2	3	12	3	0	0	3	15
FIREARM UNLICENSED OR POSSESSION	61	10	2	73	3	0	0	3	76
HARASSMENT	10	4	0	14	5	0	0	5	19
NONPAYMENT OF FINES	177	67	11	255	128	34	2	164	419
RECEIVING STOLEN PROPERTY	66	10	4	80	3	3	1	7	87
RECKLESSLY ENDANGERING ANOTHER PERSON	8	5	0	13	2	1	0	3	16
RESISTING ARREST	12	3	1	16	2	0	1	3	19
RETAIL THEFT	13	4	1	18	13	4	0	17	35
ROBBERY & RELATED	81	4	6	91	6	1	0	7	98
SEX OFFENSES	36	20	2	58	1	0	0	1	59
SIMPLE ASSAULT	148	56	8	212	125	34	14	173	385
TERRORISTIC THREATS	37	27	6	70	8	6	1	15	85
THEFT & RELATED (CONSPIRACY/ATTEMPT)	82	22	5	109	16	11	2	29	138
TRANSFERRED FROM OTHER COUNTY	14	16	2	32	4	5	0	9	41
VIOLATION OF PROBATION ALLEGATIONS	126	31	11	168	27	5	1	33	201
WEAPONS ON SCHOOL PROPERTY	24	23	1	48	15	4	2	21	69
ALL OTHER CHARGES	96	56	14	166	43	19	7	69	235
TOTAL REFERRALS	1,685	644	144	2,473	609	199	47	855	3,328

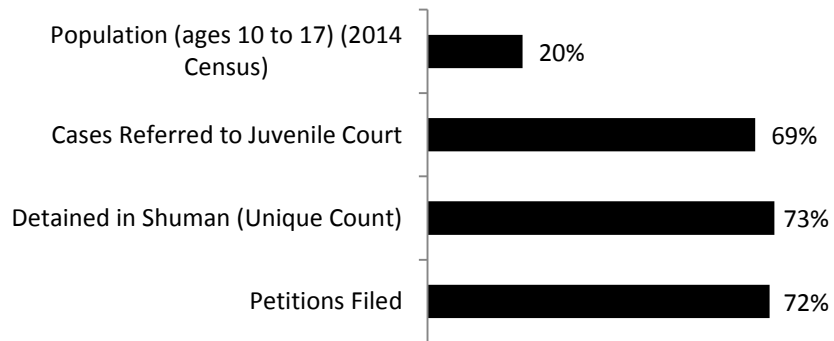
**Males comprised 74% of referrals in 2015.
This proportion remains steady.**



In 2015, 69% of referrals were black, 25% were white, and 6% were another race.



**African American Youth in Allegheny County:
2015**



SECURE DETENTION / ALTERNATIVES TO DETENTION

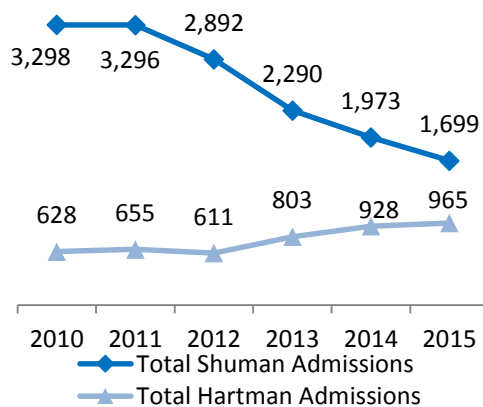
Juveniles are placed in secure detention at Shuman Center when it is necessary to protect the community and ensure their appearance in Court. Shuman Center has a licensed capacity of 130 beds.

The Hartman Delinquency Shelter, which Auberle operates for the Court, is a 24-bed facility for males that provides an alternative to secure detention at Shuman Center. Juveniles meeting specific criteria may be transferred to Hartman after being admitted to Shuman Center. In addition, probation officers may admit juveniles directly to Hartman for violating conditions of supervision. In 2015, 404 males were admitted to Hartman for a total of 965 admissions.

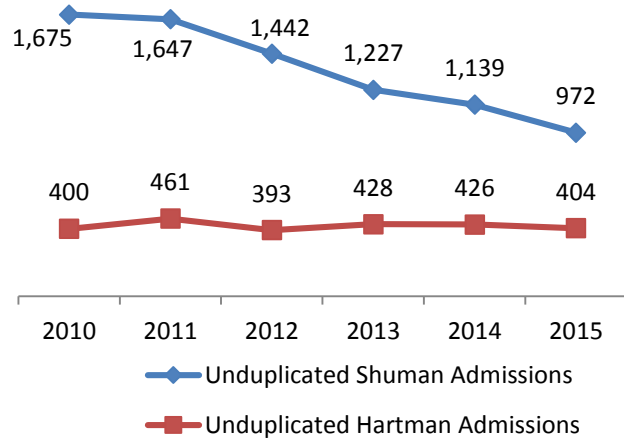
In July 2014, Gwen's Girls started being used as a shelter option for delinquent females. In 2015, 8 females were admitted for a total of 8 admissions.

Allegheny County Juvenile Probation has been using the Pennsylvania Detention Risk Assessment Instrument (PaDRAI) for several years. This validated structured decision making tool predicts: (1) the juvenile's risk to reoffend while awaiting a Court hearing and (2) the juvenile's risk to fail to appear for the Court hearing. Using this tool, for every juvenile with new charges, the probation officer is able to determine if the juvenile should be placed into detention, released to an alternative to detention, or be released to parents prior to their hearing.

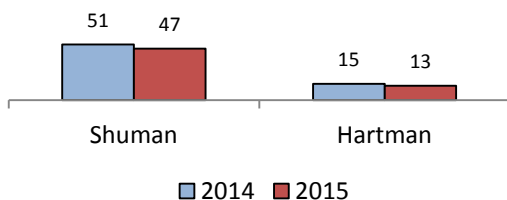
Shuman admissions decreased 14% from 2014 to 2015 while Hartman admissions increased 4%



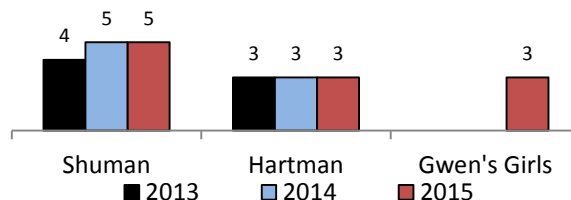
Shuman and Hartman unduplicated admissions decreased 15% and 5% respectively from 2014 to 2015



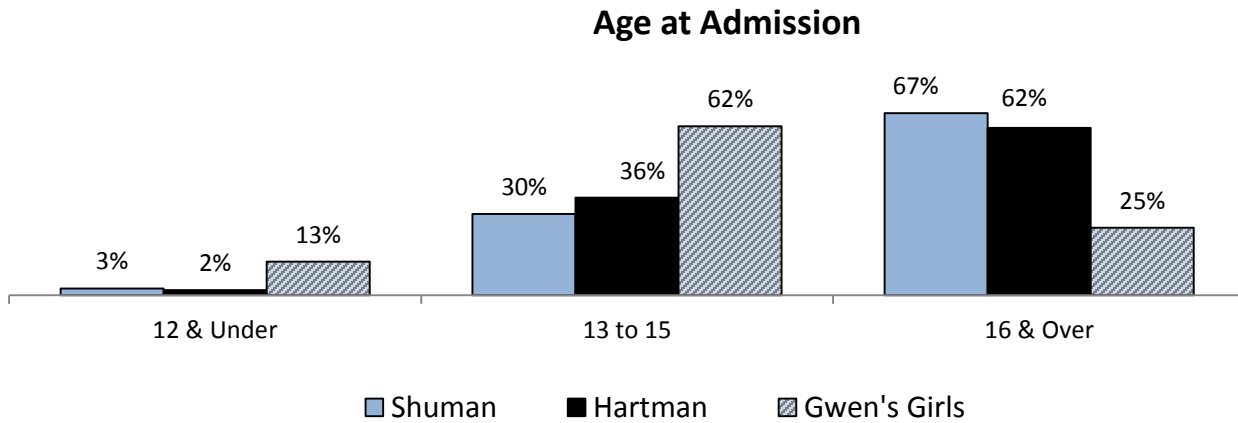
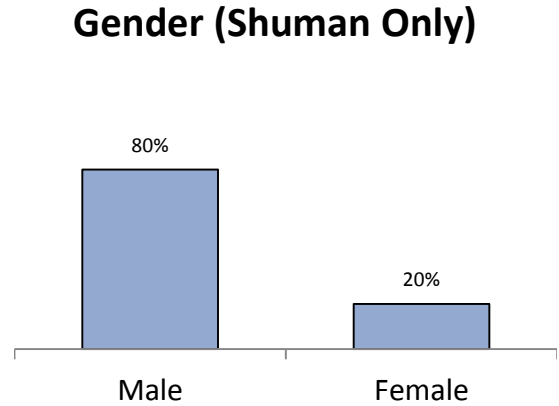
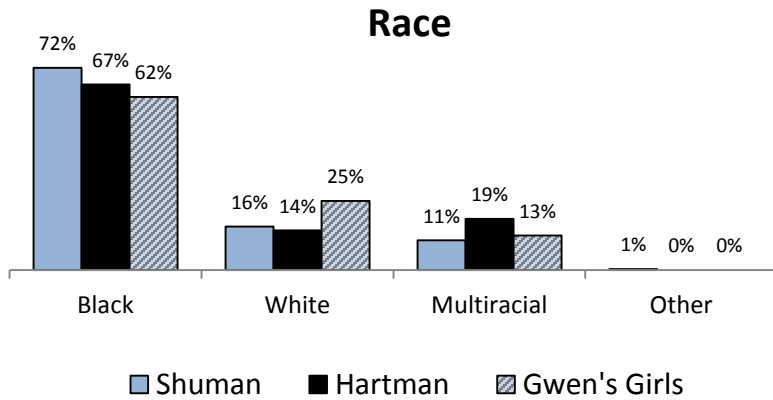
2015 Average Daily Census



Median Length of Stay (Days)



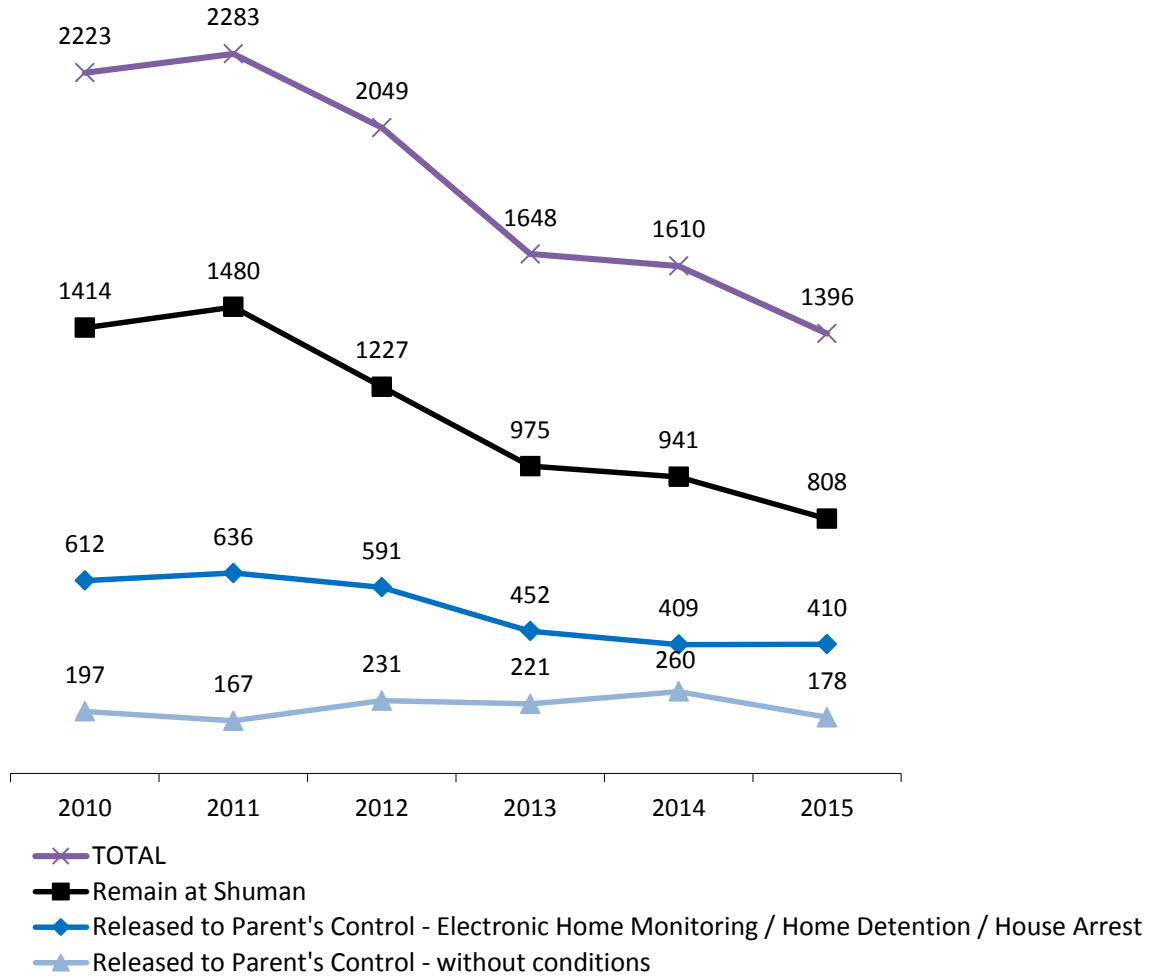
Shuman, Hartman, and Gwen's Girls: 2015 Demographics (Unique Count)



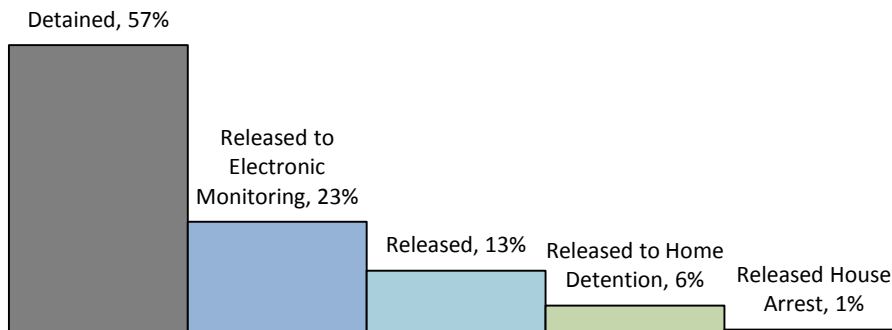
This is based on multiple admissions because a youth could be different ages at admission

DETENTION HEARINGS

1,396 detention hearings were held in 2015



Most detention hearings resulted in continued detention in 2015

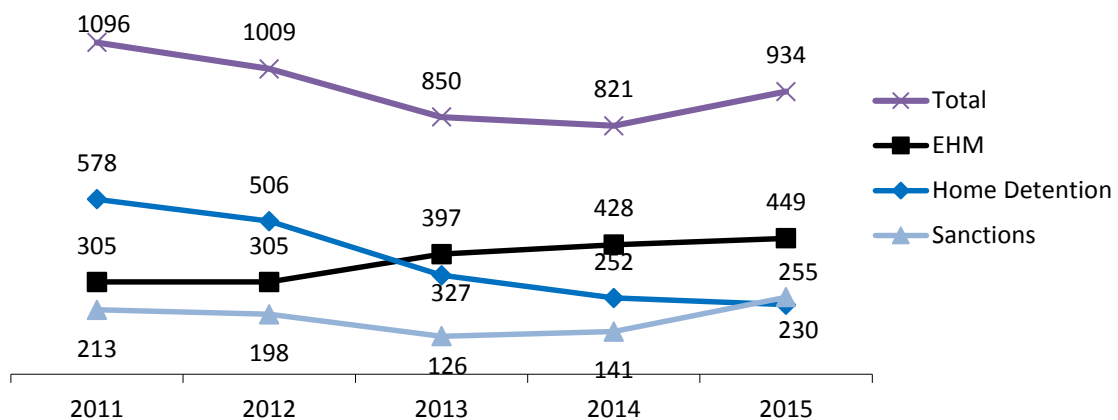


ELECTRONIC HOME MONITORING / HOME DETENTION

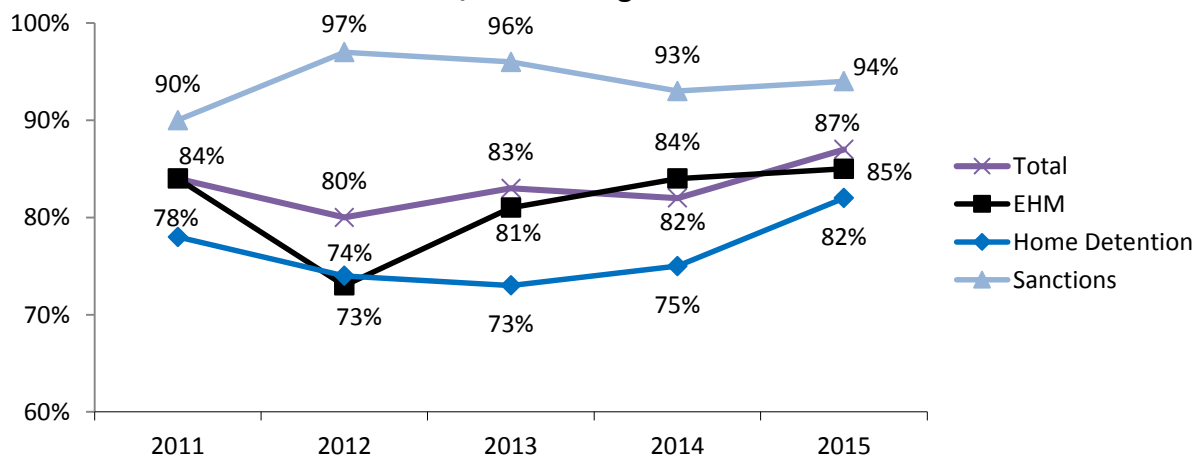
The Probation Department operates electronic home monitoring and home detention as alternatives to secure detention. Electronic home monitoring uses a device to monitor the juvenile's presence in the home. It is generally used for juveniles who are pending a Court appearance and as a surveillance enhancement for juveniles under supervision or committed to the Court's Community Intensive Supervision Program. Juveniles on "home detention" are required to be in their homes during specific time periods, but an electronic device does not monitor them remotely. A successful discharge indicates the juvenile completed electronic home monitoring or home detention without a warrant being issued for a violation or new crime.

The use of the PaDRAI described earlier has reduced the number of youth admitted to detention and increased the number of youth utilizing Alternatives to Detention (ATD) such as Electronic Home Monitoring / Home Detention.

Between 2014 and 2015, total referrals to EHM / HD increased 14%



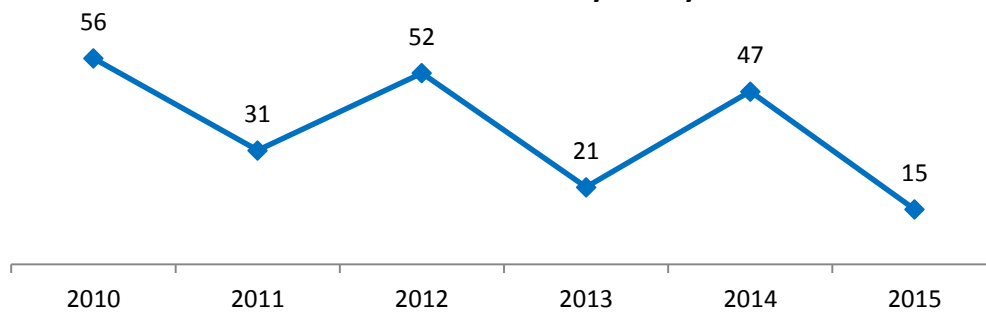
87% of all EHM/HD discharges were successful in 2015



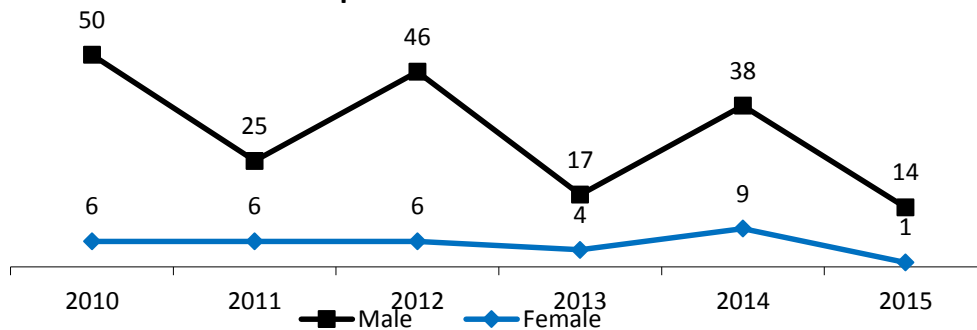
YOUTH ENRICHMENT SERVICES (YES)

Youth Enrichment Services (YES) is an alternative to secure detention for juveniles between 10 and 14 years old charged with delinquent acts that justify placement at Shuman Center. The program diverts these youth from secure detention by providing in-home monitoring and mentoring services to juveniles and their families. Community safety is achieved through strict community supervision and monitored school attendance. YES is a short-term program designed to provide supervision and services for juveniles pending an appearance before the Court. The Probation Department contracts with Youth Enrichment Services to provide the above mentioned services.

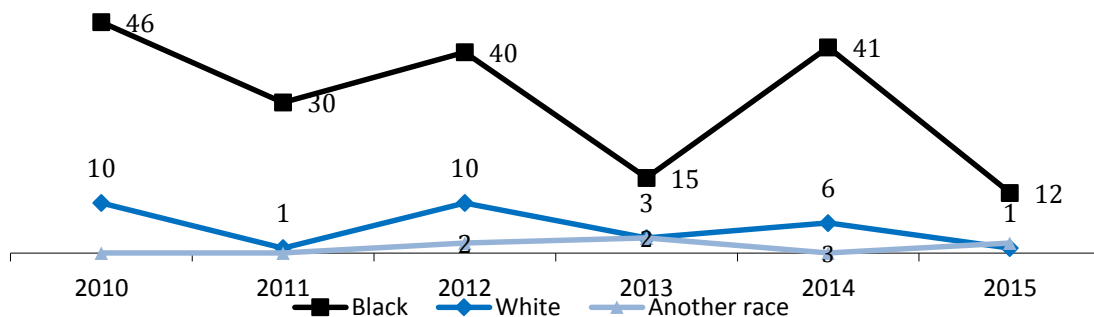
Total YES referrals vary each year



Males comprised 93% of YES referrals in 2015



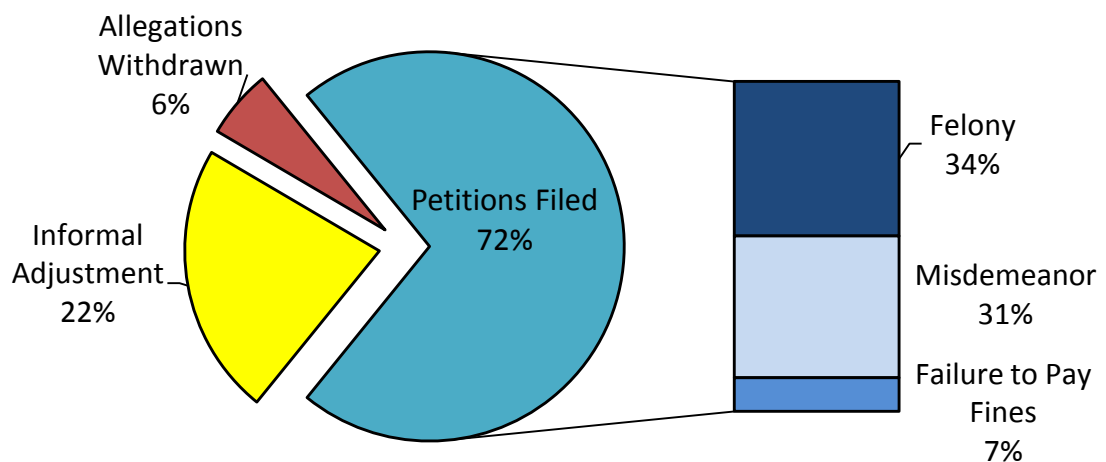
In 2015, 80% of YES referrals were black, 13% were another race, and 7% were white



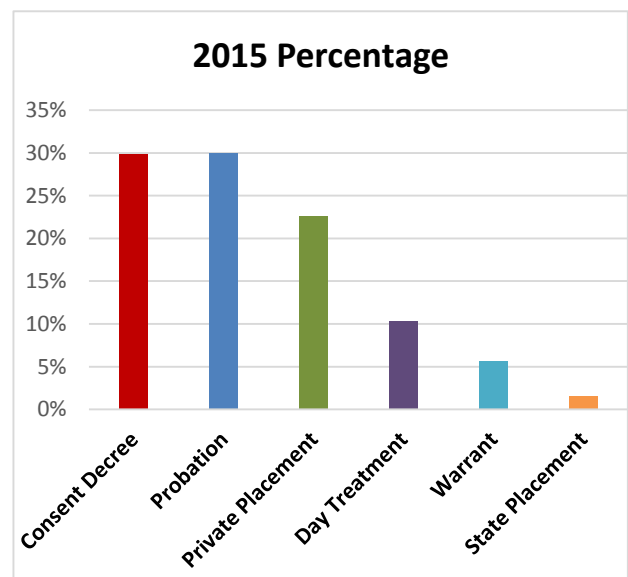
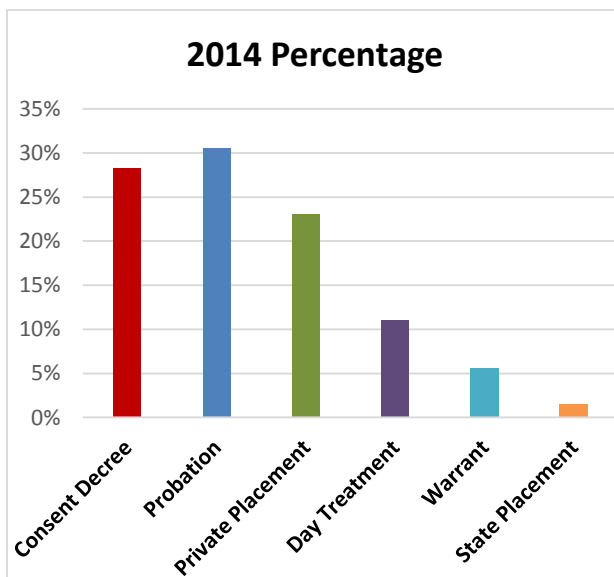
DISPOSITIONS OF POLICE REPORTS

Cases Disposed of in 2015

After Allegheny County Juvenile Probation receives a police allegation (charging a juvenile with a misdemeanor and/or felony offense), the probation officer, in consultation with the District Attorney's Office, must decide whether to file a petition and schedule the case for Court, or handle the charge informally. The Probation Department assesses each case individually and pursues the least restrictive alternative available to satisfy the goals of community protection and youth accountability. In 2015, 2,384 allegations were resolved as follows:

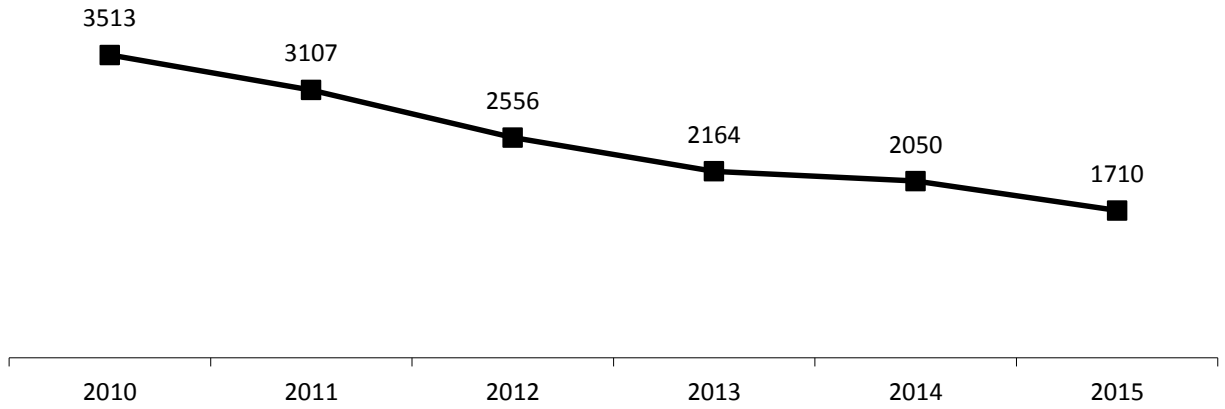


On November 30th, most post-petition cases were on consent decree or probation

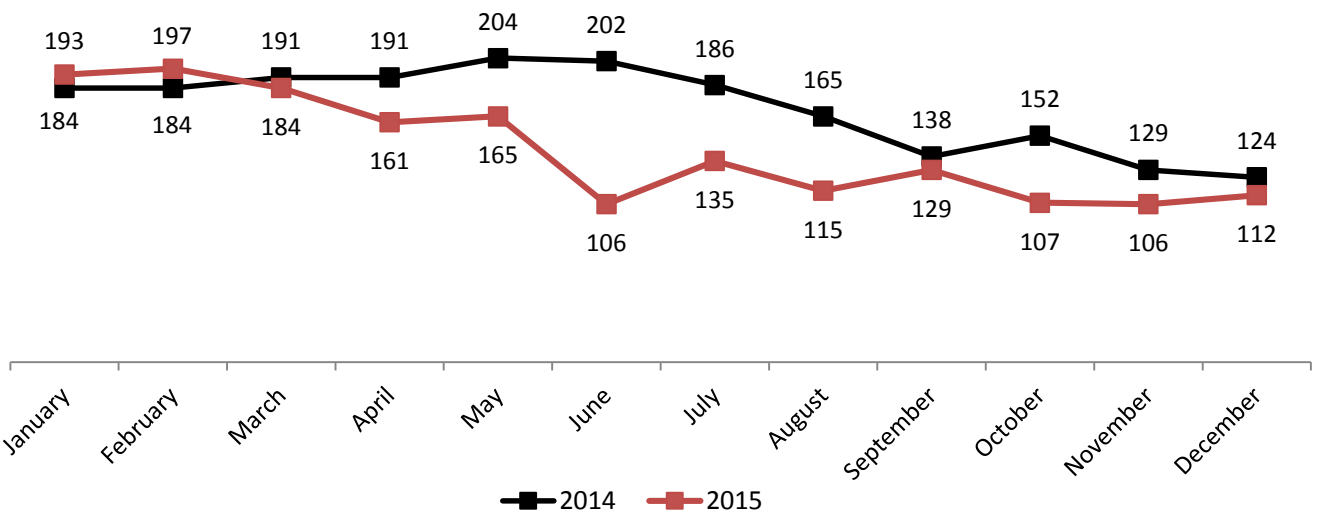


DELINQUENCY PETITIONS

1,710 petitions alleging delinquency were filed with the Court in 2015, a 17% decrease from 2014



Petitions by Month



JUVENILE PROBATION OVERVIEW

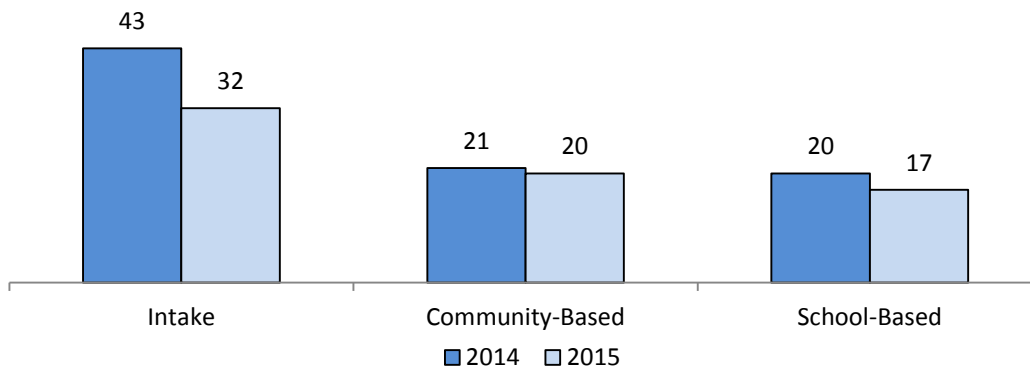
Juvenile Probation Staff:	270	
Assistant Chief Probation Officers and Supervisors:	36	
Probation Officers:	108	
• School-Based		30
• Community-Based		42
• Intake / Investigation		8
• Specialty (Special Services Unit / D&A)		9
• Youth Level of Service		7
• Community Intensive Supervision Program		6
• Warrant		2
• Provider Liaison		1
• Training		3

Probation officers, the backbone of Juvenile Court, supervise juveniles at home, in school, and in the community. From the receipt of the initial police report until the Judge closes the case, the probation officer is charged with overseeing the juvenile's case and ensuring the Court's orders and directives are followed.

Consistent with the Court's Balanced and Restorative Justice mission, probation officers develop and implement a specific field case plan for each juvenile that focuses on protecting the community, holding the juvenile accountable to restore the victim and community, and helping the juvenile develop competencies that lead to law-abiding and productive citizenship.

Probation officers focus on risk to reoffend, needs of the youth, and responsivity issues, such as mental health and gender issues, when determining the best case plan for each youth. Probation officers also use evidence-based graduated responses to reward and sanction youth as appropriate. Probation officers engage and empower families by making them a part of the case plan and supervision process. Parents are invited to assist with case plan goals and work closely with the probation officer while the juvenile is active with the Court.

On November 30th, the average caseload per unit was:



The Ten Day Investigations Unit: This Unit is comprised of six officers located at the courthouse and 2 officers at Shuman Center. The 2 Officers at Shuman Center begin the processing of police reports (allegations) charging serious offenses that result in pre-adjudication detention or some alternative to detention. These cases are then assigned to the Officers at the courthouse who will see them through to a disposition before the court.

Intake Probation Officers: The Probation Department assigns at least one intake officer to every community based office. Also, the Probation Department intake officers specialize in Drug and Alcohol crimes as well as Sex Offenses. Decentralizing the intake function allows probation officers to use a wider range of community and school-based diversionary services. The intake officer decides whether cases should be informally adjusted or petitioned for a formal Court hearing. Regardless of where they are located, probation officers performing the intake function make every effort to divert cases from formal processing whenever possible, considering the least restrictive alternative necessary to protect the community.

Community-Based Probation Officers are responsible for supervising the largest percentage of juvenile offenders under the jurisdiction of the Court. As of December 31, 2015, forty-two community-based probation officers in five geographically dispersed supervisory units were working with an average caseload of twenty juveniles.

The School-Based Probation Unit includes 30 probation officers in 5 supervisory units. With probation officers in 13 city schools, 20 school districts and one charter school, the Allegheny County Juvenile Probation's School-Based program is the largest in the Commonwealth and believed to be the largest in the nation. School-based probation officers manage an average caseload of seventeen cases.

School-based probation officers are fully engaged in the school environment, participating in a host of school related activities, including serving as coaches, club sponsors, D.A.R.E. instructors, and Student Assistance Program members. School-based probation officers also process new intake referrals for offenses occurring on school grounds as well as arrests made in the community, but the youth attends a school-based probation school. When community protection is not compromised, juveniles are diverted from formal processing.

School-Based Probation Offices as of December 31, 2015

Pittsburgh Public School District	Number of Probation Officers
Allerdice	1
Arsenal/M.L. King	1
Brashear/South Hills MS	2
Carrick	2
Clayton	1
Oliver Citywide Academy	2
Perry	2
University Prep/Milliones	1
Student Achievement Center	1
Westinghouse	1

Other Schools in Allegheny County	
Academy Charter School	2
Baldwin	1
Carlynton	1
Chartiers Valley	1
East Allegheny/Steel Valley	1
Fox Chapel/Highlands	1
Hampton/Pine Richland	1
McKeesport	1
Moon/West Allegheny	1
North Allegheny/North Hills	1
Penn Hills	2
Shaler	1
Steel Valley	1
Sto-Rox	1
Woodland Hills	2

SPECIAL SERVICES UNIT (SSU)

Allegheny County Juvenile Court's Special Services Unit (SSU) has operated since 1985. The SSU is designed to effectively supervise and provide specialized treatment services for adjudicated sexual offenders through community monitoring and intensive individual and/or group counseling. Specifically, the SSU addresses treatment issues with adjudicated sexual offenders who are in the community under probation supervision and with juveniles on aftercare status following discharge from a sex offender specific placement.

The SSU is comprised of a supervisor and five specialist probation officers (2 community-based and 3 aftercare) who provide intensive individual and group counseling. The Unit also has a dedicated intake probation officer.

SSU/WPIC PROGRAM

Since 1998, the SSU has collaborated with Western Psychiatric Institute & Clinic (WPIC) to provide enhanced services to first time and less serious sex offenders placed on probation. Every juvenile in the program undergoes an assessment and participates in weekly clinical sessions conducted by WPIC. In addition, mandatory weekly group sessions are facilitated by SSU probation officers. SSU probation officers and WPIC clinicians meet regularly to discuss the best course of action for each offender involved in the program.

EDUCATIONAL CURRICULUM

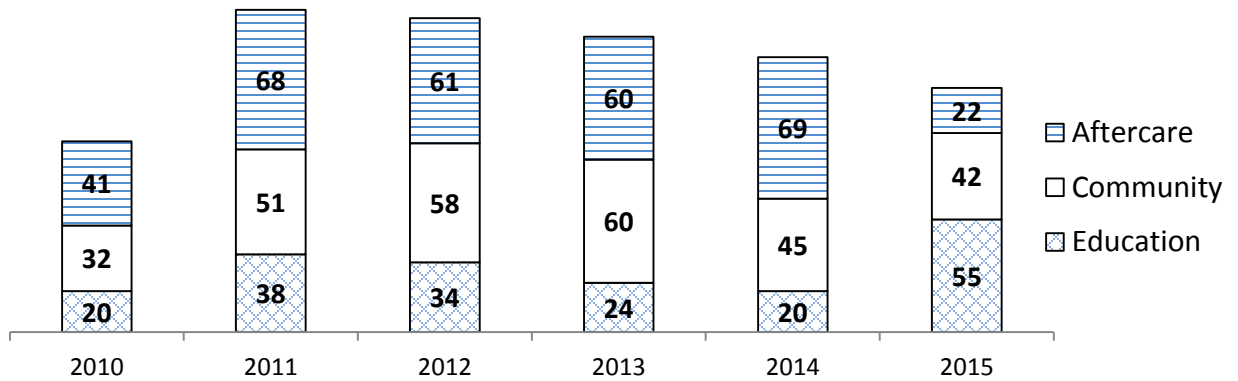
The SSU utilizes a comprehensive educational curriculum as a vehicle for providing the offenders with an understanding of human sexuality, relationships, feelings, stress, sex offender treatment goals, and sex offender myths. Offenders are also introduced to Pennsylvania Sex Laws and the Age of Consent requirements. The curriculum provides an extensive examination of these various issues related to daily living and offers the offenders a reality-based view of sex offender treatment issues. Much of the offender's understanding of sexuality is based on myths and misconceptions. The educational component serves to correct and broaden their views.

The SSU Probation Officers present these sessions in an educational format that is separate from treatment time. The classes are held over the course of two days, typically on a Tuesday and a Wednesday. Staff will meet with the offenders collectively for two hours on each of these days. Offenders are required to attend both days in order to be considered for successful completion of the curriculum. Each class allows for open discussions and dialogue. Parents are encouraged to attend part of the curriculum as well.

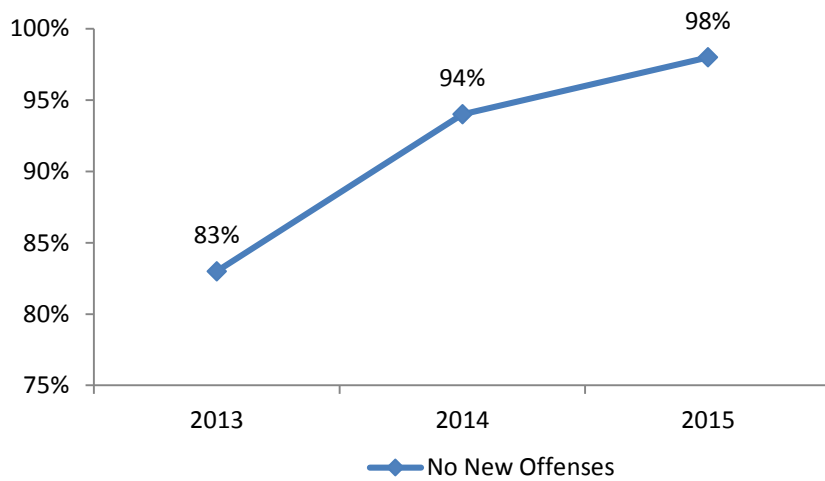
Offenders do not need to be adjudicated of or placed on a Consent Decree for a sexually-based offense in order to be placed in this educational component. The educational component does not need to be court ordered. Any Probation Officer within the Courts has the ability to make a referral to the Educational Curriculum and have his/her offender complete the curriculum. Probation Officers may utilize this resource as a way to address an offender's inappropriate behaviors within the community or school, such as inappropriately touching another student or making sexually-based comments.

In 2015, the SSU's Educational Component conducted classes quarterly. A total of 24 juveniles were referred for the program and 22 completed the sessions.

The SSU served 119 youth in 2015



98% of youth supervised by the SSU in 2015 did not commit a new offense while under supervision. None committed a new sexual offense.

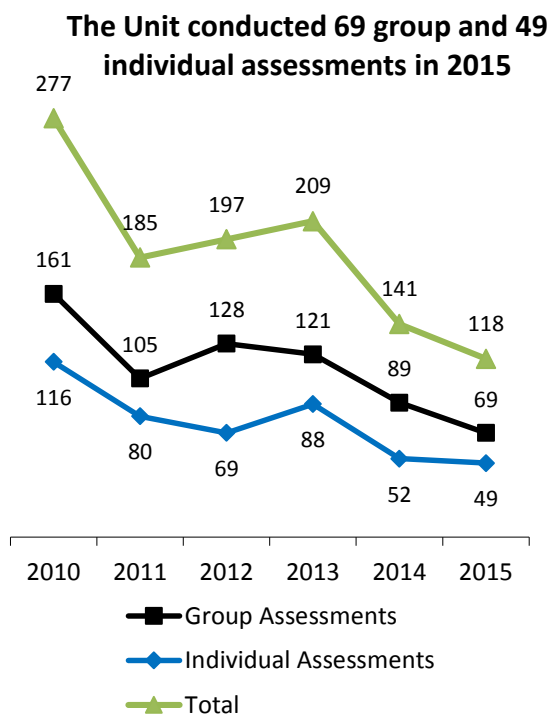


DRUG AND ALCOHOL UNIT

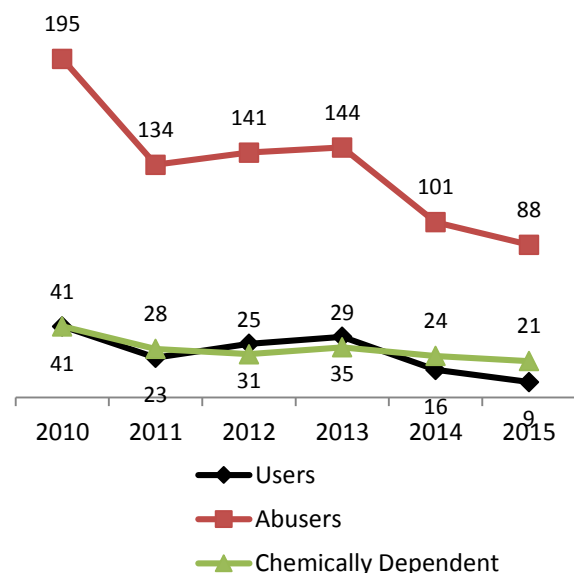
The Drug and Alcohol Unit was created in 1984. It has one Supervisor and six Probation Officers. Two Drug and Alcohol Intake Officers are assigned all new allegations of non-detained youth who are referred with drug and alcohol specific charges. Three Community-Based Drug and Alcohol Intensive Supervision Probation Officers maintain a caseload of youth who have been identified as having an abusive relationship with drugs and/or alcohol. The Aftercare Probation Officer works intensively with youth who are placed in drug and alcohol treatment programs and their families. These Specialists conduct individual assessments for detained youth, an education/screening group for non-detained youth, educational programming as requested in the community, and Parent Survival Skills Training (PSST).

The Court's Drug and Alcohol Unit started Parent Survival Skills Training (PSST) in 2003 to empower parents who have been held hostage by their teenage substance abusers. This group is open to any parent in Allegheny County and currently meets three Saturdays per month at three locations: Wilkinsburg, Greentree, and Wexford. Parents are not court ordered to attend; they come because they want help. This group offers support, skill building, suggestions, ideas, and education. The parents who attend PSST created and maintain an informational web blog that is open for public viewing and input at www.gopsst.org. The blog contains a wealth of information written from personal experiences, directions to PSST meetings, and links to other relevant resources. This valuable resource has registered visits from all over the United States and has reached out as far as London.

Parents who attend PSST become stronger parents. Stronger parents can better help their teenagers to make good decisions about drugs and alcohol. It is not a cure, but it is definitely making a difference.



In 2015, most assessment results were abusers (75%), followed by chemically dependent (18%), and users (8%)



JJSES (JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM ENHANCEMENT) UNIT

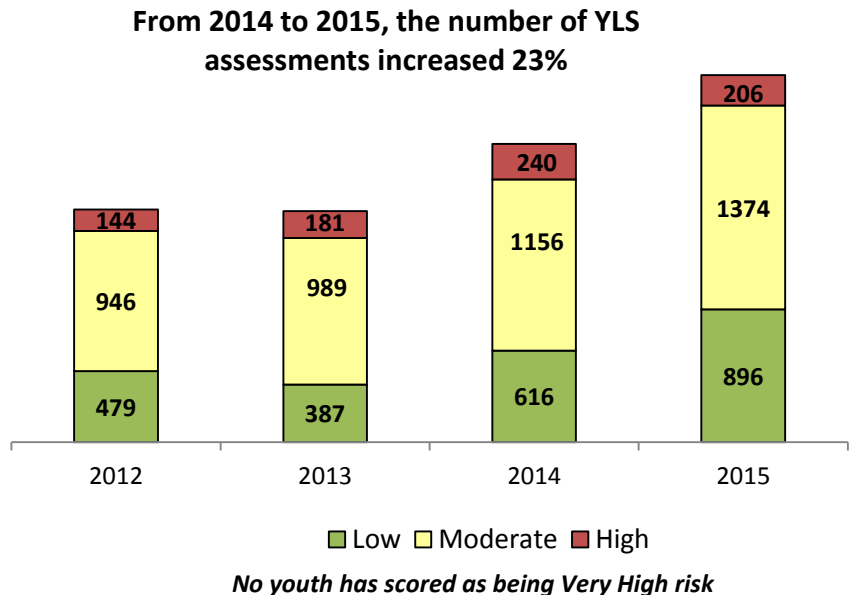
Since 2010, the Department has been engaged in the statewide effort to use evidence-based practices to achieve the goals of Balanced and Restorative Justice. Toward that end, the Department created the Juvenile Justice System Enhancement Unit in 2012.

As of December 31, 2015, one coordinator, one supervisor and six probation officers staff the System Enhancement Unit. Since its inception, the Unit's primary function has been to conduct the Youth Level of Service (YLS) Risk/Needs

assessments for intake cases across the Department. The YLS instrument has been adopted statewide as the Risk/Needs instrument for juvenile justice. The YLS produces an overall score and a classification of very high, high, moderate, or low risk, indicating the likelihood of recidivism. The YLS also breaks down criminogenic need within specific domains. The YLS also allows Probation Officers to assess strengths of an individual youth while taking into account various responsivity factors such as mental health, cultural and gender issues. The results of the YLS are considered at key decision points; for example, whether to informally adjust the case or file a petition, or whether to recommend community-based supervision or a more restrictive disposition to the presiding Judge. The results of the YLS are also an essential component in developing the field case plan for each juvenile under formal supervision.

The System Enhancement Unit benefits the Department in several ways. First, the Unit has developed expertise in conducting the YLS and provides coaching, feedback, and training to probation officers throughout the Department. Second, the Unit has improved the Department's fidelity and consistency in implementing the YLS, an essential evidence-based tool. Third, the Unit has expanded its reach to help the Department implement solid field case plans based on the results of the YLS. The JJSES Unit will continue to play an important role in training the entire Department in the use of the YLS and the field case plan.

As with any evidence-based tool, fidelity and inter-rater reliability are essential. To that end, Allegheny County Juvenile Probation has 12 YLS Master Trainers tasked with training the entire department via statewide YLS booster cases. The allowable deviation from the state established score for each case is plus or minus 2. Booster trainings are currently being facilitated within Allegheny County. Research indicates that professional overrides should only occur in less than 5%-10% of the cases. In 2015, the Department's override rate was only 2%.

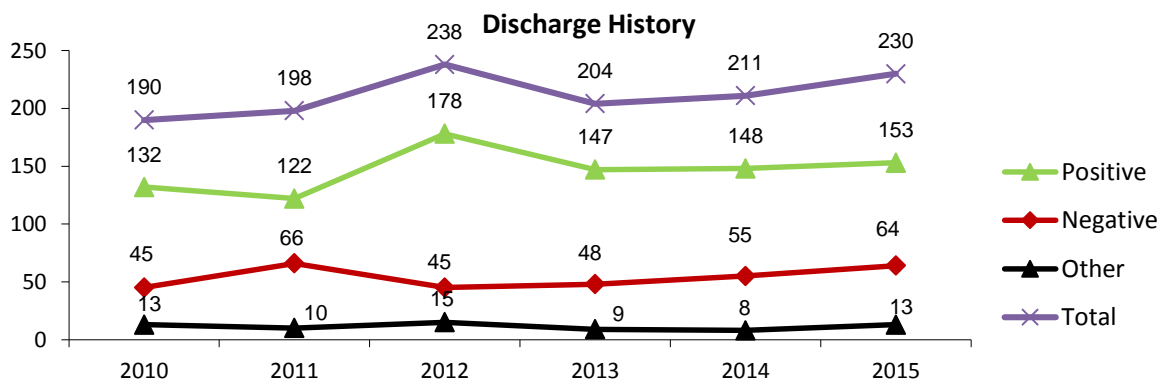


COMMUNITY INTENSIVE SUPERVISION PROGRAM (CISP)

The Community Intensive Supervision Program (CISP) is a day/evening program operated by Juvenile Probation. Since its inception in 1990, CISP has been a model of effective community-based programming. CISP serves as an alternative to secure detention or residential placement, providing intensive programming and supervision for juveniles while they remain at home and in the community. The program also provides intensive aftercare services for juveniles returning to the community after placement, assisting them in all aspects of reintegration.

In 2015, 235 youth were committed to the CISP program and 230 youth discharged:

Center	Youth Committed		Discharges		% Positive
	Total	%	Total	%	
Garfield	24	10%	25	11%	68%
Hill District	35	15%	34	15%	88%
McKeesport	37	16%	42	18%	60%
North Side	57	24%	42	18%	62%
Penn Hills	47	20%	50	22%	66%
Wilkinsburg	35	15%	37	16%	65%
Total	235		230		68%

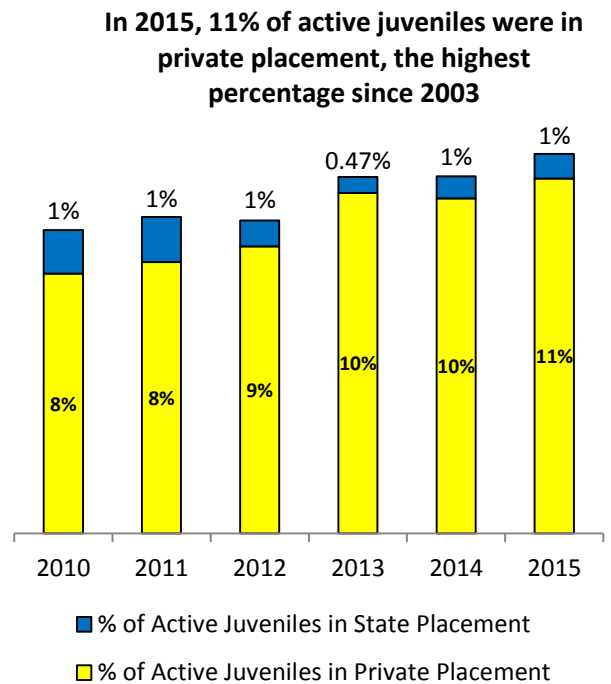
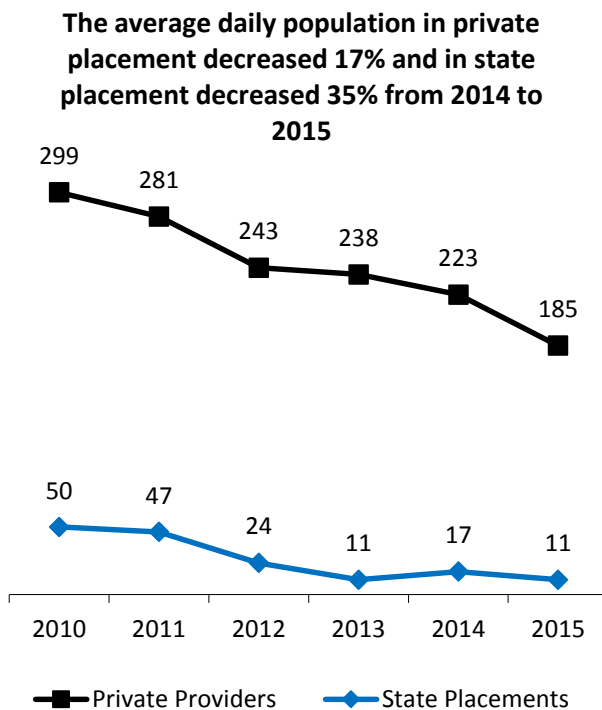


Strong community involvement is the foundation of CISP. Juveniles in each center routinely perform an array of community service projects, such as removing snow and cutting grass for elderly residents and cleaning neighborhood lots and streets. Members of the community continue to express their appreciation for the efforts of CISP youth. In 2015, youth in all six CISP centers completed approximately 10,055 hours of community service.

Once again in 2015, CISP youth participated in the annual car wash to raise money for victims of crime. Since 2000, CISP youth have donated \$17,281 in car wash proceeds to the Center for Victims.

PLACEMENT SERVICES

The majority of Allegheny County youth in placement reside in privately operated, non-secure settings. State placements, known as Youth Development Centers (YDC), are reserved for juveniles who pose a serious risk to public safety. The Bureau of Juvenile Justice Services (BJJS) operates the state facilities. In addition to the secure facilities, BJJS operates Youth Forestry Camps (YFC) for less serious juvenile offenders. The YDC and YFC programs are located throughout the Commonwealth.

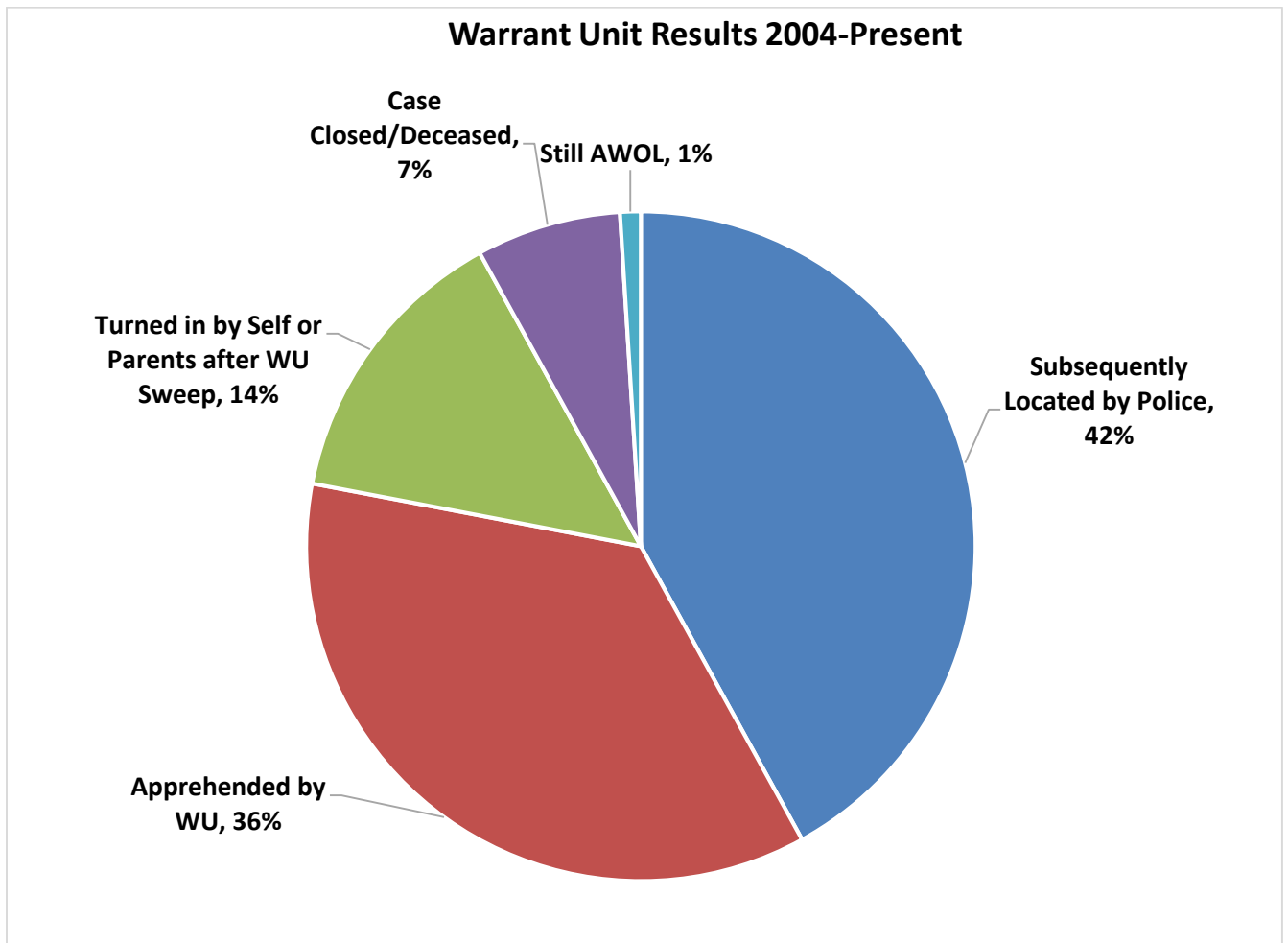


Recidivism Rates of Youth Discharged from Placement Facilities in 2010, 2011, 2012, and 2013					
	2010	2011	2012	2013	Four-Year Average
Allegheny County	45%	43%	47%	46%	45%
Statewide (All Placements)	42%	43%	43%	42%	43%

Justine Fowler, Program Analyst with the Juvenile Court Judges' Commission, prepared the placement recidivism data.

WARRANT UNIT

The Warrant Unit began operations in 2004 with the goal of improving community protection. The Warrant Unit is comprised of probation officers, supervisors, and administrators who have full-time responsibilities in addition to their Warrant Unit activities. The Unit works closely with the Pittsburgh Police, Sheriff's Department, and Municipal Police agencies to locate and apprehend at-risk juveniles who have absconded, failed to appear for Court, or violated the conditions of supervision. Since the Warrant Unit's inception in 2004 through 2015, 992 juvenile absconders/violators have been sought. Of that total, 36% (354) were apprehended during a sweep, 42% (422) were apprehended by the police subsequent to the sweep, 14% (136) turned themselves in or were turned in by a parent after the sweep, and 7% (69) were subsequently closed or aged out of the system or were deceased. 1% (11) of those sought by the Warrant Unit remains AWOL to date.



EDUCATIONAL SPECIALISTS

The Department has three education specialists, supervised by the Provider Services Supervisor, who work closely with probation officers, residential providers, home school staff, and the Allegheny Intermediate Unit to improve education planning and services for delinquent youth. The education specialists are involved in a variety of activities to help juveniles advance academically and develop workforce skills, including:

- Working closely with the Allegheny Intermediate Unit to ensure education records are promptly transferred to and from residential placements;
- Collaborating with Pittsburgh Public Schools and other school districts to establish a consistent protocol for reintegration, curriculum alignment, and credit transfer;
- Monitoring and overseeing education plans for those youth entering and exiting residential facilities;
- Scheduling and facilitating School Reintegration meetings to ensure a smooth transition from placement to the home school;
- Providing assistance and guidance in career and technical education and job training for older juveniles.

The Education Specialists worked with 262 youth released from placement during the 2014-2015 school year. Of these youth, 70% returned to school, 15% graduated, 5% obtained a GED, 5% attended GED prep classes, and 4% were accepted or enrolled in a Career and Technical Education (CTE) program. The Education Specialists also facilitated 78 School Reintegration Meetings at 14 different schools. 62% of those students re-enrolled and completed the school year, 4% graduated, and only 1% dropped out.

TRUANCY PREVENTION PROGRAM

The Truancy Prevention Program (TPP) was established in 1987 by the Allegheny County Juvenile Court/Probation and the Allegheny Intermediate Unit (AIU) Alternative Education Program. It is a coalition of local school districts, the Allegheny Intermediate Unit, Juvenile Probation, and Allegheny County Children Youth and Families (CYF). The TPP addresses chronic, habitual truancy among students in Allegheny County in grades Kindergarten through the age of 14 who have a documented track record of unexcused absences from school. This is done through referrals from schools to the Truancy Prevention Liaisons. The goal is to get younger students back on track before the problem becomes unmanageable.

During the 2014-2015 school year the TPP was staffed by one AIU case manager and two TPP case managers who are supervised by Allegheny County Juvenile Probation. The three TPP workers handled a total of 378 chronic cases of truancy with an average of one fourth of the referred cases improving rate of attendance in the same school year. Allegheny County Juvenile Probation assigned two school-based supervisors to serve as mediators over truancy adjustment hearings. The purpose of these hearings is for all parties to work toward minimizing the need for a dependency hearing and form a Corrective Action Plan for the student that is shared with the parent, school, Children Youth and Families as well as the Truancy Prevention Program in a document format.

WORKBRIDGE

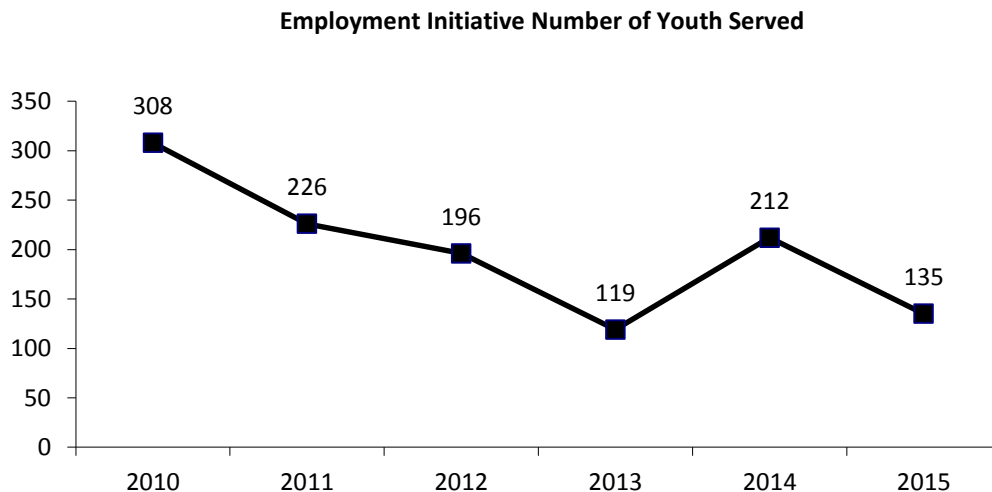
WorkBridge is a community-based program for male and female youth ages 10 to 21 involved with the Allegheny County Juvenile Court. WorkBridge serves Allegheny County Juvenile Court by providing youth with opportunities to obtain meaningful paid employment, complete court ordered community service, and develop competencies in accordance with the goals of Balanced and Restorative Justice. Abraxas WorkBridge is affiliated with the Pennsylvania Academic and Career/Technical Training Alliance (PACTT).

COMMUNITY SERVICE: With hundreds of community service sites, WorkBridge places, monitors, and reports to the Court the progress of the youth. The Community Service component provides youth ages 10-21 with the opportunity to perform court-ordered community service.

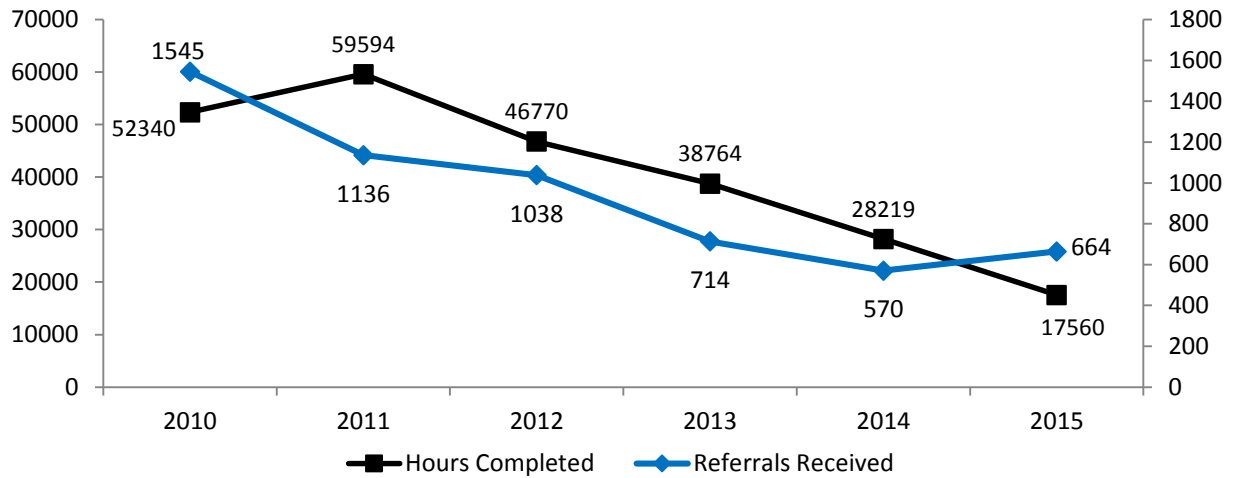
EMPLOYMENT INITIATIVE: Provides youth ages 16-21 job training workshops and assists with finding meaningful paid employment opportunities. The program is designed to serve the Court by assisting with the collection of restitution payments.

STIPEND PROGRAM: Provides youth ages 10 to 15 (too young for employment) to perform community service in exchange for a stipend to pay their restitution.

COMMUNITY REPAIR CREW: Provides youth 14-21 with court ordered community service and opportunities for competency development through training in six areas of minor repair/construction. The six areas include basic tools and safety, interior wall repair, window replacement, painting, carpentry, and plumbing.



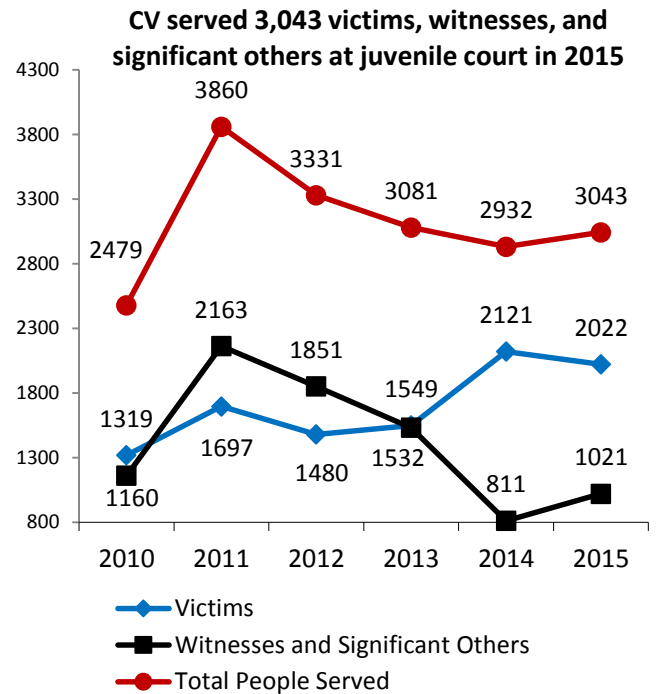
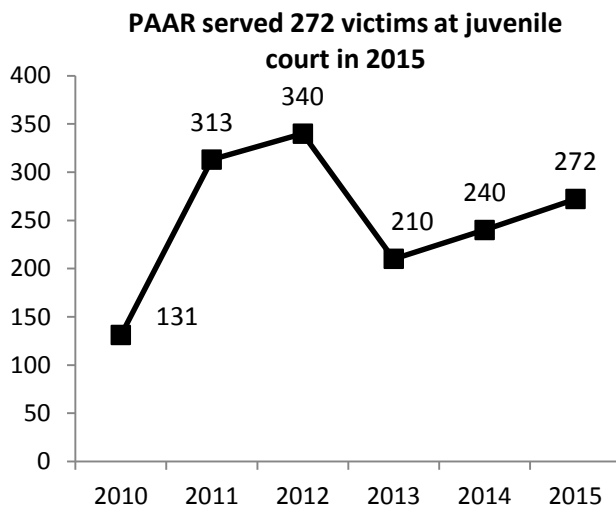
WorkBridge received 664 community service referrals and completed 17,560 community service hours in 2015



	Community Service	Employment Initiative	Stipend Component	Community Repair Crew
Number of Referrals Received	664	152	112	78
Total Number of Youth that Service was Provided to	1,066	135		69
Average Age of the Youth Referred	15.5	16.5		16
Average Number of Hours Ordered	50			
Community Service Hours	17,560		3,833	
Total Value to Community	\$127,310		\$27,789	
Number of CS Sites	2,211			
Number of Positive Discharges	504	111	81	66
Retention	99%	88%		
Average Number of Days each Youth was in Program		204		
Number of Paid Employment Sites		761		
Restitution Collected		\$57,387		
Restitution Paid on Behalf of Stipend			\$23,956	

VICTIM SERVICES

Victims of juvenile offenders are entitled to many rights in the juvenile justice system. The Court works closely with Center for Victims (CV) and Pittsburgh Action Against Rape (PAAR) to ensure that victims receive services and have a strong voice at every stage in the juvenile justice process.



Prior to 2014, Witnesses and Significant Others were reported separately. Beginning in 2014, these two categories were combined per Pennsylvania Commission on Crime and Delinquency definitions.

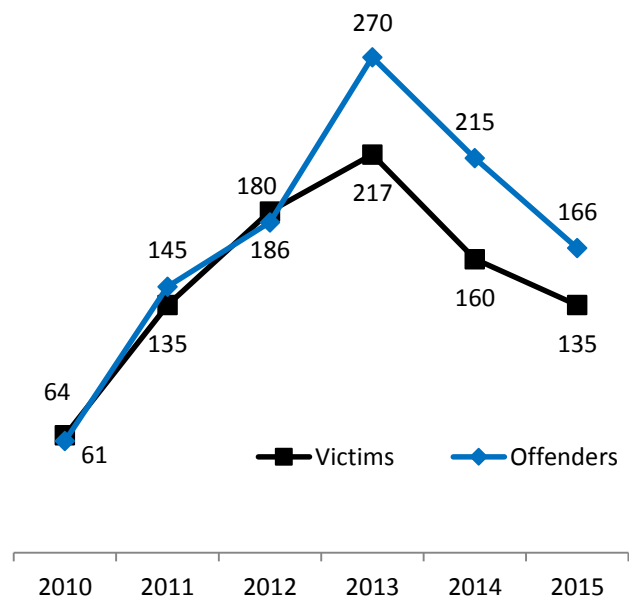
VICTIM OFFENDER DIALOGUE

The Victim Offender Dialogue program received 166 referrals in 2015 (107 from ACJC and 59 from CV advocates), which involved 135 victims and 166 juvenile offenders. Thirty-nine Victim Offender Dialogues were held.

VICTIM AWARENESS AND BARJ/ RESTORATIVE JUSTICE INITIATIVE

The Restorative Justice Coordinator at the Center for Victims conducted and/or attended 13 meetings/trainings with 128 juvenile probation officers/staff about Restorative Justice Initiatives and/or Victim Awareness. In addition, 34 Victim Programs were presented to 253 juveniles.

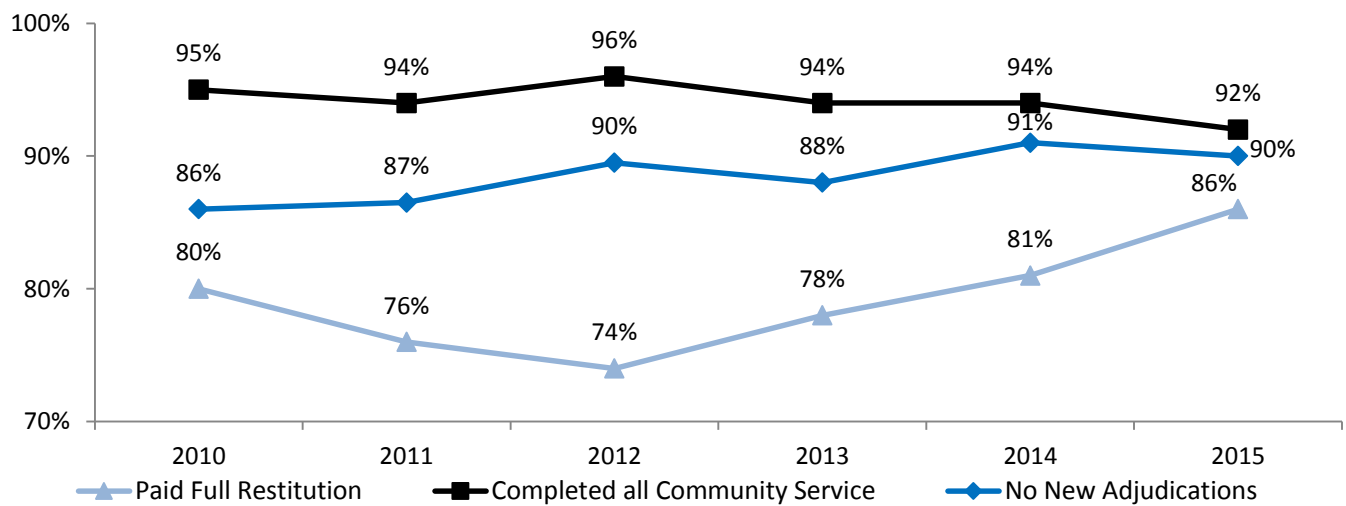
The Victim Offender Dialogue program served 135 victims and 166 juvenile offenders in 2015



CASE CLOSING INFORMATION

Case Closing Information 2015					
Number of Cases Closed	1,048				
Average Length of Supervision: Probation	26 months				
Average Length of Supervision: Consent Decree	8 months				
Accountability	Number of Youth Ordered	Amount Ordered	Amount Completed/Paid	% That Completed/Paid in Full	% That Completed/Paid 50% or more
Community Service Hours	640	25,181 Hours	25,117 Hours	92%	94%
Restitution	257	\$208,037	\$125,765	86%	90%
Completed the three hour Victim Awareness Curriculum	490		477	97%	99%
Community Protection	Number of Youth	% Of Closed Cases	Competency Development		% of Closed Cases
Violation of Probation	106	10%	Attending School, Vocational Program, or GED Training or Employed at time of Case Closing		85%
New Adjudication	102	10%			

Out of cases closed in 2015, 92% of youth completed all community service, 90% had no new adjudications, and 86% paid restitution in full



CASE CLOSING HISTORY

Since 1998, Allegheny County Juvenile Probation has collected data at the time a juvenile's case is officially closed from Court supervision. This data helps the Department gauge intermediate outcomes related to our Balanced and Restorative Justice Mission.

The chart below indicates that since 1998, over 29,000 cases were closed with more than \$3.5 million dollars in restitution collected and more than one million hours of community service completed.

Year	No. of Closed Cases	Average No. of Months Case Opened	Amount of Restitution Paid	Percent Paid in Full	No. of Community Service Hours Completed	Percent Community Services Hours Fully Completed	Recidivism While Under Supervision
1998	1,505	30	\$127,816	60%	48,633	92%	26%
1999	1,608	28	\$176,085	68%	58,652	96%	25%
2000	1,613	26	\$160,731	64%	62,311	91%	21%
2001	1,554	21	\$148,584	78%	64,891	99%	9%
2002	1,485	19	\$138,980	81%	68,791	97%	13%
2003	1,475	19	\$155,911	77%	69,654	98%	11%
2004	1,685	18	\$200,278	79%	73,573	96%	11%
2005	1,579	17	\$215,827	76%	70,014	96%	10%
2006	1,540	17	\$218,866	75%	68,764	96%	12%
2007	1,757	19	\$239,185	79%	80,383	95%	13%
2008	2,040	17	\$223,465	81%	91,481	96%	19%
2009	1,904	17	\$234,913	77%	84,575	96%	11%
2010	1,921	17	\$245,450	80%	70,104	95%	14%
2011	1,883	17	\$235,248	76%	64,234	94%	14%
2012	1,826	17	\$279,636	74%	59,043	96%	11%
2013	1,526	16	\$190,006	78%	42,791	94%	12%
2014	1,290	15	\$234,101	81%	29,806	94%	9%
2015	1,048	12	\$125,765	86%	25,181	92%	10%
Total	29,239		\$3,550,847		1,132,881		

RECIDIVISM

With the advent of the Juvenile Justice System Enhancement Strategy in 2010, the Pennsylvania Council of Chief Probation Officers and the Juvenile Court Judges' Commission agreed to raise the bar on measuring recidivism. Historically, the system tracked recidivism only during the time a juvenile was supervised by the Department and active with the Court. The new standard defines recidivism as any misdemeanor or felony adjudication or conviction for a period of two years post case closing.

A cooperative effort between the Juvenile Court Judges' Commission (JCJC) and the Administrative Office of Pennsylvania Courts (AOPC) has made this recidivism data available. The benchmark study included cases closed in 2007, 2008 and 2009—the three years immediately prior to the implementation of JJSES. It provided a baseline to gauge the success of the JJSES initiative. Recently released 2010, 2011, and 2012 data allow us to track recidivism rates as evidence-based practices are implemented.

	2007 Case Closures			2008 Case Closures			2009 Case Closures			2010 Case Closures			2011 Case Closures			2012 Case Closures		
	# of Recidivists	# of Juveniles with Cases Closed	# of Expunged Cases	# of Recidivists	# of Juveniles with Cases Closed	# of Expunged Cases	# of Recidivists	# of Juveniles with Cases Closed	# of Expunged Cases	# of Recidivists	# of Juveniles with Cases Closed	# of Expunged Cases	# of Recidivists	# of Juveniles with Cases Closed	# of Expunged Cases	# of Recidivists	# of Juveniles with Cases Closed	# of Expunged Cases
	Recidivism Rate			Recidivism Rate			Recidivism Rate			Recidivism Rate			Recidivism Rate			Recidivism Rate		
Allegheny	257	1,603	181	469	1,677	363	434	1,473	300	376	1,439	36	358	1,886	12	344	1,920	42
	16%			28%			29%			26%			19%			18%		
Statewide	20%			22%			23%			22%			19%			19%		

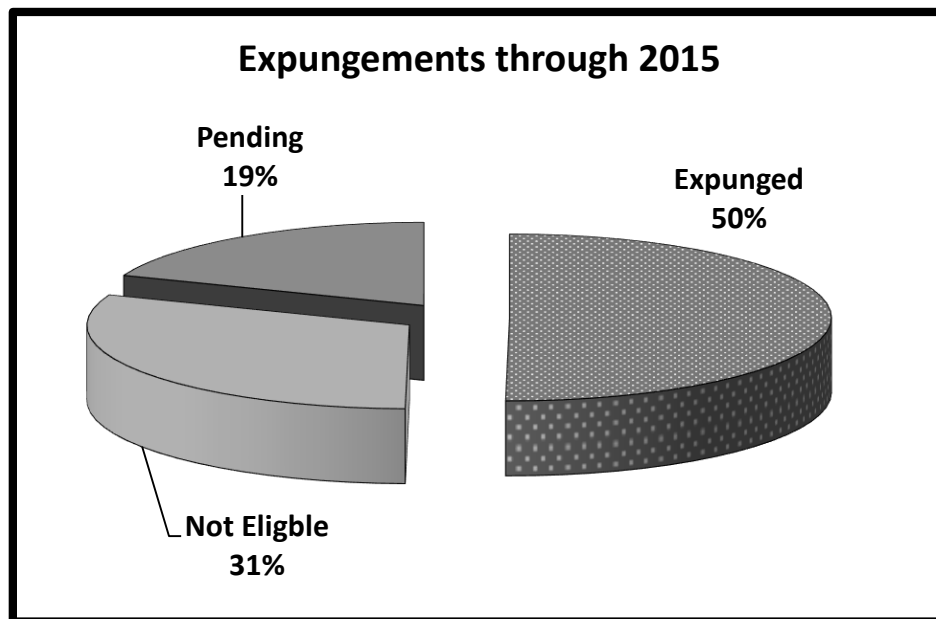
Expunged cases create a significant limitation to this study. Prior to October 1, 2014 in Pennsylvania, when a case was expunged, all of a juvenile's identifying information pertaining to that case was "erased" and was therefore not available for analysis. Consequently, juveniles with a 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, or 2012 case expungement were omitted from the study's sample, unless they had a separate case closed during those same years that was not expunged. It is not possible to determine how a county's recidivism rate was affected by the number of expungements for a variety of reasons, including that the unit of measurement for the recidivism study was a juvenile, while the unit of measurement for an expungement was a case (one juvenile may have had several cases expunged).

EXPUNGEMENTS

Consistent with the Juvenile Act and the Balanced and Restorative Justice goals, since 2010 the Probation Department has initiated expungement proceedings for juveniles who have attained the age of 18 and meet the following criteria:

- All of the charges received by the Court have been informally adjusted, dismissed, or withdrawn;
- Six months have elapsed since the juvenile's case has been closed and no proceedings are pending in juvenile or criminal Court.

The Department has dedicated one full-time clerk in the Information Management Unit to the task of processing these expungements and submitting them to the Court for consideration. Through December 31, 2015, 7,653 cases were researched; 3,842 met the criteria and have been expunged by an order of Court, 2,350 were not eligible and 1,461 are currently pending.



It is important to note that expunged cases create a significant limitation to the recidivism numbers listed above. In Pennsylvania, when a case is expunged, all of a juvenile's identifying information pertaining to that case is "erased" and is therefore not available for analysis. Consequently, juveniles closed in 2007 - 2012 whose cases were subsequently expunged were omitted from the study's sample. Because the expunged cases were less likely to recidivate, excluding them from the analysis increases the overall recidivism rate.

FINANCIAL INFORMATION

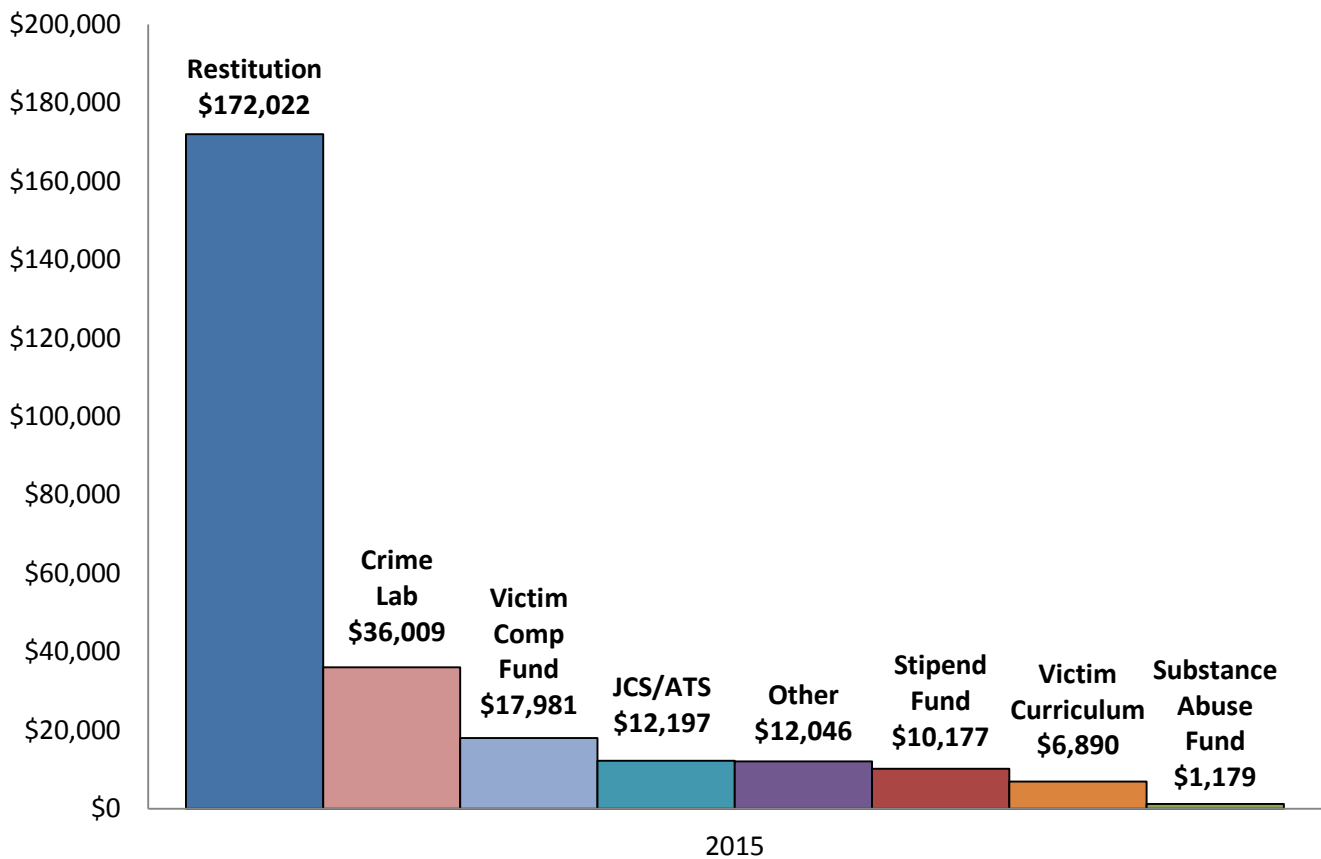
The Administrative Services Unit provides support for all fiscal matters related to the Department. The Unit, comprised of a supervisor and three staff positions, is responsible for processing the payroll for all full and part-time staff. This year, \$16,554,298 was paid in salaries and benefits to juvenile probation staff.

There are four budgets (Institutional, Operational, CISP and EHM), totaling \$41,820,954. The Unit also monitors several grant-funded projects.

The Administrative Services Unit is also responsible for the distribution of restitution and fines collected by probation officers. During 2015, a total of \$268,501 was collected and dispersed, including \$172,022 in restitution and \$36,009 in crime lab fees. *(Note: Case closing restitution reported on pages 32 and 33 reports all funds collected during the life of the case. This includes all funds actually collected during calendar year 2015.)*

The law requires juveniles to pay restitution in full or remain on probation until age 21. If restitution remains unpaid at age 21, the financial obligation to the victim is indexed as a judgment with the Department of Court Records.

2015 Funds Collected

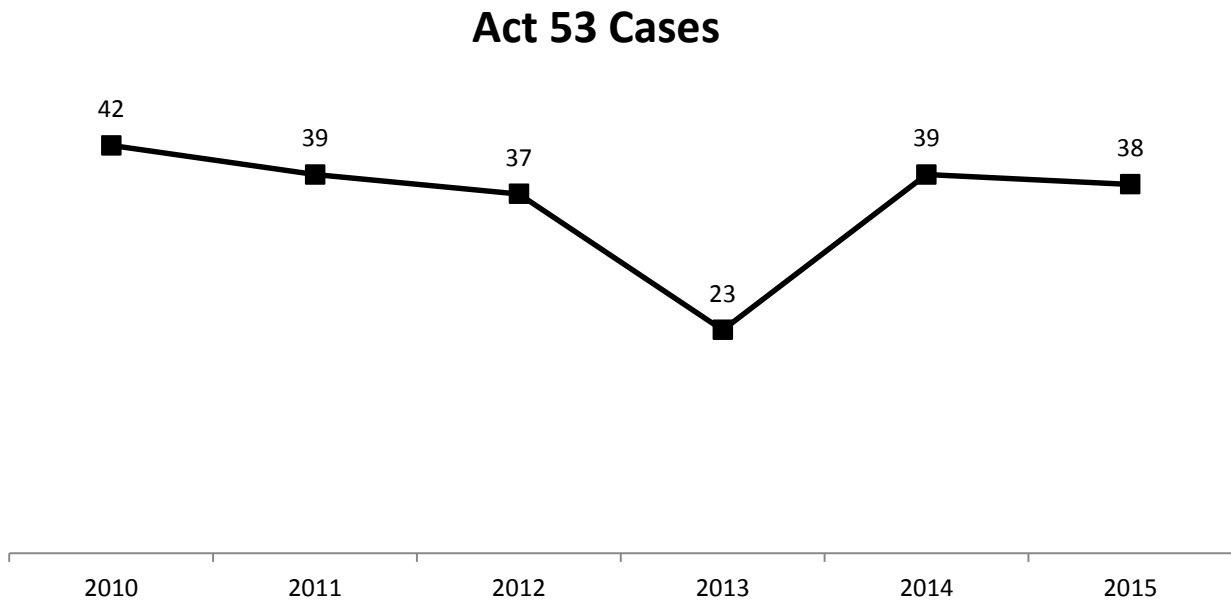


ACT 53

In 1997, Pennsylvania legislators closed the “gap” in our Court system regarding drug and alcohol treatment for addicted teenagers who have not been adjudicated delinquent or dependent by a Juvenile Court Judge. Under Act 53, Judges are authorized to involuntary commitment minors for drug and alcohol treatment. Act 53 is not a juvenile delinquency proceeding and the Probation Department is not involved in the processing or supervision of these cases.

The Act 53 process is a joint effort between Allegheny County Juvenile Court and the Allegheny County Department of Human Services--Drug and Alcohol Services Unit. To access the Court via the Act 53 process, the parent/legal guardian of the teenager must be a resident of Allegheny County, and the child must be between the ages of 12 and 18.

The Act 53 process focuses on teenagers who clearly need substance abuse treatment but who are unable or unwilling to ask for the help they need. The process serves teens at high risk to become delinquent if they do not receive treatment. Allegheny County’s implementation of Act 53 has become a model for other jurisdictions in the state.



2015 SPECIAL EVENTS/ACTIVITIES/PROJECTS/COMMITTEES

JCJC Nominations and Winner

Congratulations to Our 2015 Nominees and Winners

Juvenile Probation Supervisor of the Year	Marvin Randall, CISP Supervisor (Statewide Winner)
Juvenile Probation Officer of the Year	Sheldon Arrington, Probation Officer
Juvenile Court Support Service Award	Katie Berner, Administration Clerical Supervisor
Court-Operated Program of the Year	JJSES Unit
Residential Program of the Year	George Junior Republic Special Needs Program
Community Based Program of the Year	Auberle Employment Institute (Statewide Winner)
Victim Advocate of the Year	Lana Domico, Center for Victims

Marvin Randall won JCJC Juvenile Probation Supervisor of the Year.

From L-R: Russell Carlino,
Administrator/Chief PO, Marvin
Randall, Supervisor, and Kim
Berkeley Clark, Administrative
Judge.



RETIREMENTS

Congratulations to Our 2015 Retirees

Years of Service	Name	Title
42	Ronald Dziuban	Probation Officer
40	Karen Ambrose	Probation Officer
40	Robert Straw	Probation Supervisor
38	Leonard Thomas	Probation Supervisor
36	Raymond Bauer	Assistant Chief Probation Officer
35	Ronald McKeever	Probation Officer
32	Mark Yon	Probation Officer
31	Janice Matuscak	Probation Officer
30	Mary Hatheway	Assistant Chief Probation Officer
30	Samuel Grott	Probation Supervisor
24	Samantha Chavers	Probation Officer
13	Dawn Wolslayer	Restitution Representative

PROMOTIONS

Congratulations to Staff Promoted in 2015

John Fiscante	Assistant Chief Probation Officer
Shawn Forbes	Assistant Chief Probation Officer
Justin Innocent	Drug and Alcohol Probation Officer
Marchelle Wright	Placement Management Clerical Supervisor

SPECIAL RECOGNITION

Person on the Go Award

The Person on the Go Award is awarded to the employee who is always on the go and exceeding expectations in many of their job duties.

The award is open to all staff regardless of the position or years of service with Allegheny County Juvenile Probation.



**Congratulations to
Probation Officer**

Frank DiCristofaro

From L-R: Russell Carlino,
Administrator/Chief PO, Shawn
Forbes, Assistant Chief PO, Frank
DiCristofaro, Probation Officer, Kim
Berkeley Clark, Administrative
Judge

Golden Gavel Award



Lisa DiDomenico, Maria Mandalakas, Alicia Marsh and Patty Moore won the Golden Gavel Award for the 4th quarter of 2015.

From L-R: Katie Berner, Clerical Supervisor, Maria Mandalakas, Administration Secretary, Jamie Mariana, Administrative Support Manager, Alicia Marsh, Clerical Floater, Patty Moore, Expungement Clerk, Kim Berkeley Clark, Administrative Judge, and Russell Carlino, Administrator/Chief PO.

ADMINISTRATOR AWARD RECIPIENTS

2015 Recipients	
Tracey Weir	Commitment
Laura Hanlon	Initiative
	Teamwork, Initiative, & Adaptability
Joyce Hanzel	Teamwork, Initiative, & Adaptability
	Teamwork & Initiative
Maria Mandalakas	Teamwork & Initiative
Keonte Campbell	Commitment & Leadership

Rookie of the Year Awards

Congratulations to our Rookies of the Year

The Rookie of the Year awards are presented to the “rookie” employee who best represents Juvenile Probation. There were two categories this year: Probation Officer and CISP.



Probation Officer
Rookie of the Year:

Daniel Bauman

From L-R: Shawn Forbes,
Assistant Chief PO, Mark
Kelly, Supervisor, Daniel
Bauman, Probation Officer,
Kim Berkeley Clark,
Administrative Judge



CISP
Rookie of the Year:

Mark Cox

From L-R; Russell Carlino, Administrator/Chief PO, Kim Berkeley Clark, Administrative Judge, Donna Cox (mother of Mark Cox), Mark Cox, Community Monitor, John Fiscante, Assistant Chief PO, Kimberly Booth, Assistant Chief PO, Marvin Randall, Supervisor

PO SWEARING IN CEREMONIES



Anthony Ringgold, Randy Williams, Solomon Armstead, and Daniel Bauman were sworn in as probation officers on January 23, 2015.

From L-R: Anthony Ringgold, Probation Officer, Randy Williams, Probation Officer, Solomon Armstead, Probation Officer, Daniel Bauman, Probation Officer, Russell Carlino, Administrator/Chief PO, Kimberly Booth, Assistant Chief PO, and David Evrard, Assistant Chief PO.



George Winter and Daniel Senkow were sworn in as probation officers on August 14, 2015.

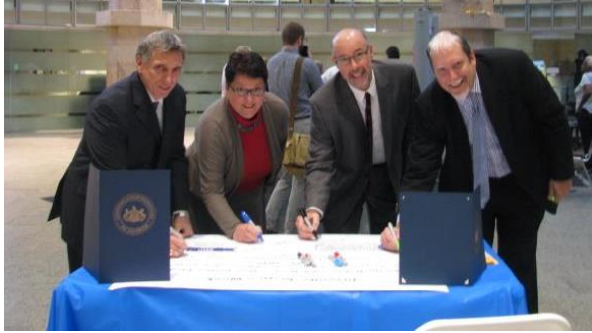
From L-R: Kimberly Booth, Assistant Chief PO, David Evrard, Assistant Chief PO, Kim Berkeley Clark, Administrative Judge, George Winter, Probation Officer, Daniel Senkow, Probation Officer, Russell Carlino, Administrator/Chief PO, Ray Bauer, Assistant Chief PO, and Mary Hatheway, Assistant Chief PO.



John Scott, Ashley Hahner, Sydnie Martin, Scott Kotanchik, and John Sims were sworn in as probation officers on October 8, 2015 during the Juvenile Justice Week activities.

From L-R: John Scott, Probation Officer, Ashley Hahner, Probation Officer, Sydnie Martin, Probation Officer, Lisa Rusko, Supervisor, Scott Kotanchik, Probation Officer, and John Sims, Supervisor.

JUVENILE JUSTICE WEEK 2015



Administrator/Chief PO Russell Carlino, Judge Kathleen Mulligan, Assistant Chief PO David Evrard and Assistant Chief PO Shawn Forbes take the Balanced and Restorative Justice pledge.

The first week of October was declared Juvenile Justice Week in Pennsylvania. Juvenile Probation's Community Education Initiative Committee organized numerous events during the week of October 5-10, 2015.

An open house was held for area high school students that included workshops on "The Role of the Probation Officer," "Consequences of Drug and Alcohol Use," and "Collateral Consequences of Juvenile Court Involvement." At the Awards Ceremony, Judge Mulligan was honored for her years of dedicated service to the citizens of Allegheny County. In addition, the achievements of several juveniles, parents, and probation department staff were recognized.

A restored portrait of the Honorable Gustav Schramm, Allegheny County's "first" Juvenile Court Judge, was unveiled during the Awards Ceremony on October 8. The portrait was donated by George Junior Republic and restored with funds provided by the Allegheny County Bar Association. The portrait will be hung near the courtrooms on the second floor of the Family Law Center.



MUSIC FESTIVAL

Juvenile probation continues to participate in the Allegheny County Music Festival, held annually at Hartwood Acres over the Labor Day weekend. The Festival raises money to pay for life-enriching opportunities and items that would not otherwise be available to youth active with Juvenile Court or the Department of Human Services. The Juvenile Probation Department is responsible for collecting donations and directing traffic at the event. Administrative Judge Kim Berkeley Clark and several members of the Juvenile Probation Department and staff from the Human Services Administration Organization were on hand to help collect a record amount exceeding \$40,000 in donations. Rusted Root was the headliner.

AIDS WALK



Allegheny County Juvenile Court, once again, had the most walkers at this year's McKeesport AIDS Walk.

From L-R: Frank DiCristofaro, Probation Officer, Keonte Campbell, Supervisor and Ken Chiaverini, Probation Officer.

PROVIDER TRIPS

Each year, Juvenile Probation has opportunities to provide trainings to judges. In May, the judges toured George Junior Republic where they learned about the enhanced job skills training being offered, saw the indoor high ropes course, toured the school, and had an opportunity to meet with youth in placement. Also in May, Juvenile Probation and CYF conducted Judicial Training on the new Crossover Youth Practice Model in a presentation designed exclusively for the judges. In September, the judges toured Auberle where they visited youth in Hartman Shelter, toured the Employment Institute Culinary program, and visited the GOAL Independent Living Program. That afternoon, they toured Shuman Detention Center and met with Director Earl Hill who described interventions and services provided at Shuman Center.