

# 2019 ANNUAL REPORT

## Allegheny County Juvenile Probation

**Russell Carlino**  
Administrator/Chief Probation Officer

**Hon. Kim Eaton**  
Administrative Judge, Family Division



**Hon. Dwayne Woodruff**  
Supervising Judge, Family Division



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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:

- That the disposition of juvenile offenders always takes into account the best interest of public safety.
- That juvenile offenders be held accountable for the harm they cause to individuals as well as the community at large.
- That the primary objective of treatment is to improve and develop the juvenile offender's competency skills.
- That community residents and organizations be actively engaged by the Court in a cooperative effort to seek solutions to juvenile crime.
- That excellence in the quality of Court services requires sensitivity to the racial, ethnic, and cultural diversity of the client population.
- 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)

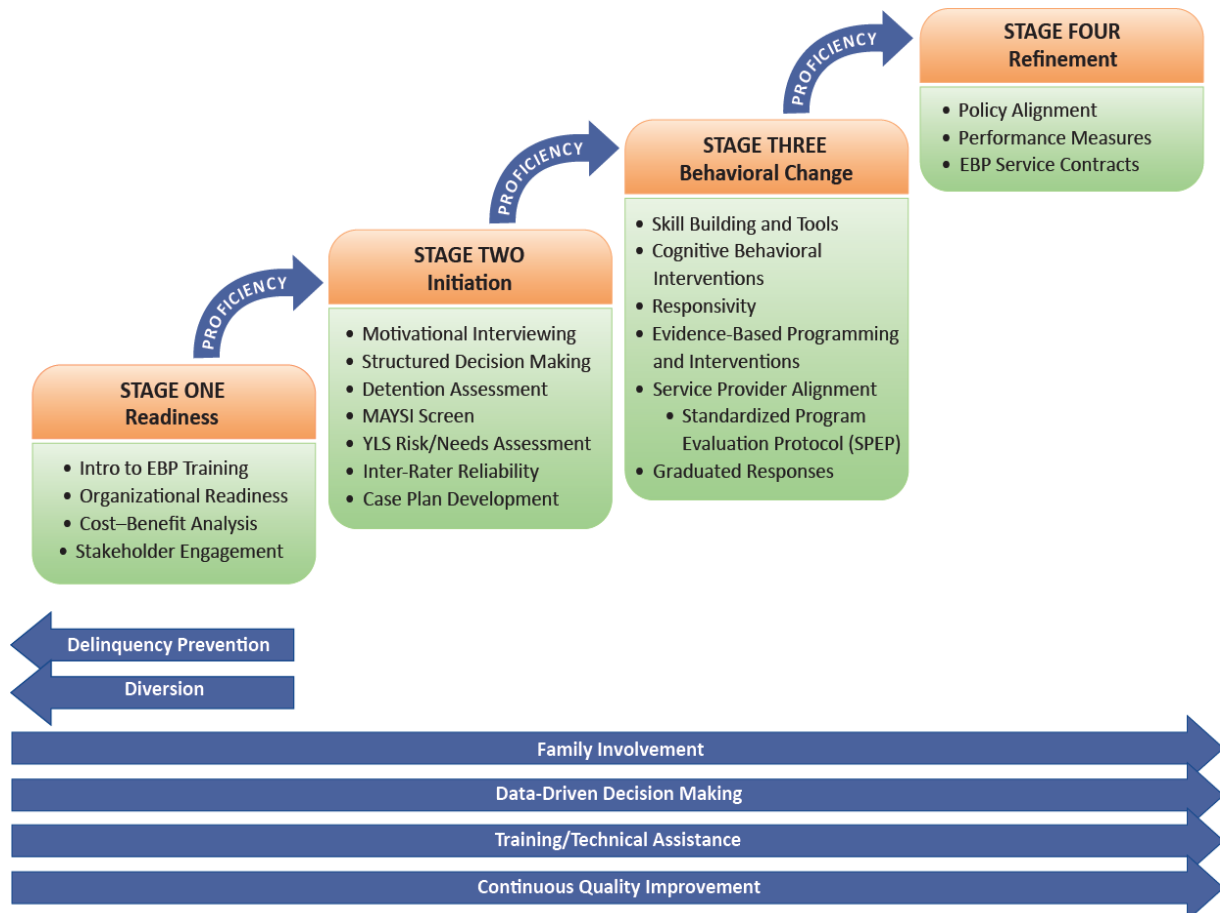
## JJSES Statement of Purpose

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

*Allegheny County Juvenile Probation Department's mission since 1996 has been to achieve the goals of Balanced and Restorative Justice---to protect the community; to hold juveniles accountable to restore victims and communities; and to help juveniles develop competency skills that lead to law abiding and productive citizenship.*

*Recent research has clarified "what works" to reduce the risk juvenile offenders pose to the community. Research and practice are interwoven as never before. While our sights remain firmly fixed on attaining the goals of Balanced and Restorative Justice, how we conduct business to attain those goals has been fundamentally transformed by evidence-based practices.*

## Our Evidence-Based Practices

### Risk/Needs Assessments

- **Youth Level of Service Risk/Needs Assessment:** Since 2012, Allegheny County probation officers have used the Youth Level of Service Risk/Needs Assessment (YLS) to assess juveniles prior to filing a delinquency petition. A validated instrument, the YLS examines eight criminogenic factors that research indicates are related to delinquent behavior. The YLS assessment score is related to the juvenile's risk to reoffend (low, moderate, high, or very high). Probation officers incorporate the results in the pre-disposition report to the Court and supervision plan for the juvenile. The YLS provides key information in the areas of risk, need, and responsivity. It serves as the foundation of our evidence-based practices and enhances fundamental fairness. The Department has 13 master YLS trainers who train local staff to administer the YLS.
- **Detention Risk Assessment:** Allegheny County Juvenile Probation is 1 of more than 30 juvenile jurisdictions in Pennsylvania to fully implement the Pennsylvania Detention Risk Assessment Instrument (PaDRAI). This validated static risk instrument helps probation officers decide which juveniles should be securely detained and which should be released to an alternative to secure detention pending a formal hearing, based on their risk to reoffend and their likelihood to appear for Court. The tool accurately predicts these risk factors at a rate of over 90 percent.
- **Massachusetts Youth Screening Instrument:** In 2019, Juvenile Probation began using the Massachusetts Youth Screening Instrument Version 2 (MAYSI-2) to screen youth admitted to Shuman Juvenile Detention Center for behavioral health needs. The MAYSI-2 is a voluntary, self-report, computer-based inventory of 52 questions that helps probation officers identify and refer juveniles for secondary screening and further treatment if needed.

## Standardized Program Evaluation Protocol (SPEP™)

- Allegheny County Juvenile Probation is 1 of 23 departments in Pennsylvania engaged in SPEP™ activities, which seek to improve programming for juveniles thereby reducing their risk to reoffend. This protocol analyzes specific interventions, reviewing the type, quality, and amount of service provided and the risk level of youth. The tool produces an overall score measuring the likelihood that the intervention will reduce a juvenile's risk to reoffend. More importantly, an individualized performance improvement plan is developed. Allegheny County has seven Level 1 and one Level 2 SPEP™ specialists.

## Aggression Replacement Training®

- Aggression Replacement Training® (ART®) is an evidence-based cognitive behavioral intervention that improves social skills, moral reasoning, and anger management while reducing aggressive behavior. The program runs 10 weeks and includes 30 1-hour sessions. The Department's Community Intensive Supervision Program facilitates ART® groups for moderate through very high risk youth. In addition, the Probation Department contracts with local providers to deliver ART® on Saturdays at the Family Law Center in downtown Pittsburgh for juveniles not involved with CISP.

## Graduated Responses

- The Department has developed an array of graduated rewards and sanctions to help move juveniles toward law abiding, productive citizenship. Research indicates that the reward/sanction ratio of 4:1 can be an effective tool in positively shaping a juvenile's behavior. The Department has established a policy and matrix to ensure that responses are swift, certain, and proportionate.

## Motivational Interviewing

- Motivational Interviewing (MI), a collaborative conversation style for strengthening motivation and commitment to change originally developed for the addictions field, has been adopted for use by probation officers to facilitate behavior changes in juveniles. MI, a key part of the professional alliance, has been fully implemented throughout the Department.

## Skill Building and Tools

- Juvenile probation officers continue to enhance their cognitive-behavioral intervention skills. To date, over 95% of juvenile probation officers have been trained in the Effective Practices in Community Supervision (EPICS) model. Developed by the University of Cincinnati, EPICS enables probation officers to provide small but effective doses of evidenced-based interventions during their direct contacts with juveniles. In addition to EPICS, probation officers are trained in a number of evidence-based interventions and practices, including Four Core Competencies, Carey Guides, and Brief Intervention Tools (BITS).



**Russell Carlino**

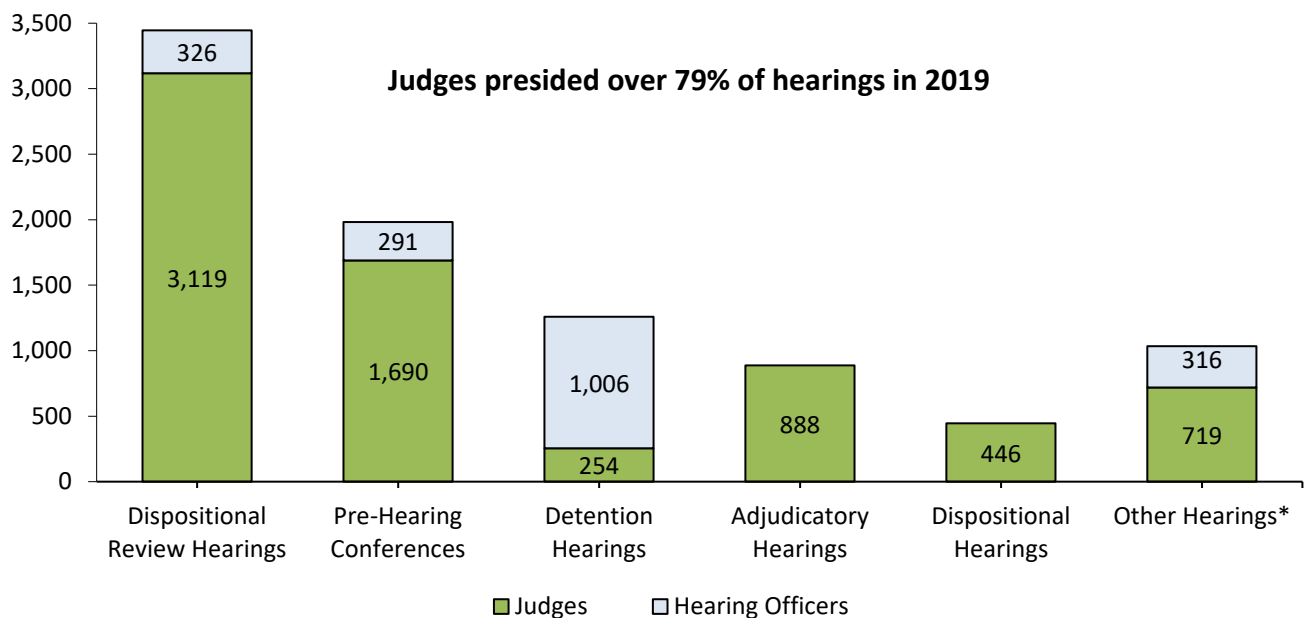
Administrator / Chief Probation Officer

# Judicial Overview



Allegheny County Juvenile Court is the Juvenile Section of the Family Division of the Court of Common Pleas, Fifth Judicial Division. The Court adheres to the practice of “One Family, One Judge,” which requires all Judges to hear “crossover” cases. The National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges identifies this practice as a key principle for improving court practice in juvenile delinquency cases. In 2013, dependency hearing officers began conducting delinquency review hearings in the North Side, South Side, and McKeesport. They also occasionally cover for the delinquency hearing officer.

## Number and Types of Juvenile Court Hearings in 2019



\*Other hearing types include Certifications, Competency, Contempt, Expungements, Motions, Failure to Adjust, and Violation of Probation

## Juvenile Court Jurisdiction Ages

- 10\***
  - **Lower Age:** The minimum age below which the juvenile court has no jurisdiction for delinquency matters
- Under 18\***
  - **Upper Age:** The age beyond which the juvenile court has no original jurisdiction over individual offenders
- Under 21**
  - **Extended Age:** Oldest age over which the juvenile court may retain jurisdiction for disposition purposes in delinquency matters

\*Age is at time of offense.



## Family Division Judicial Assignments on 12/31/2019

### President Judge, Fifth Judicial District

- Judge Kim Clark (Primarily Juvenile)

### Administrative Judge, Family Division

- Judge Kim Eaton (Primarily Adult)

### Supervising Judge, Family Division

- Judge Dwayne Woodruff (Primarily Juvenile)

### Primarily Juvenile

- Judge Eleanor Bush
- Judge Paul Cozza
- Judge Guido DeAngelis
- Judge Kathryn Hens-Greco
- Judge Michael Marmo
- Judge Jennifer McCrady
- Judge David Spurgeon

### Primarily Adult

- Judge Cathleen Bubash
- Judge Elliot Howsie
- Judge Mary McGinley
- Judge Hugh McGough
- Judge Daniel Regan
- Judge Jennifer Satler

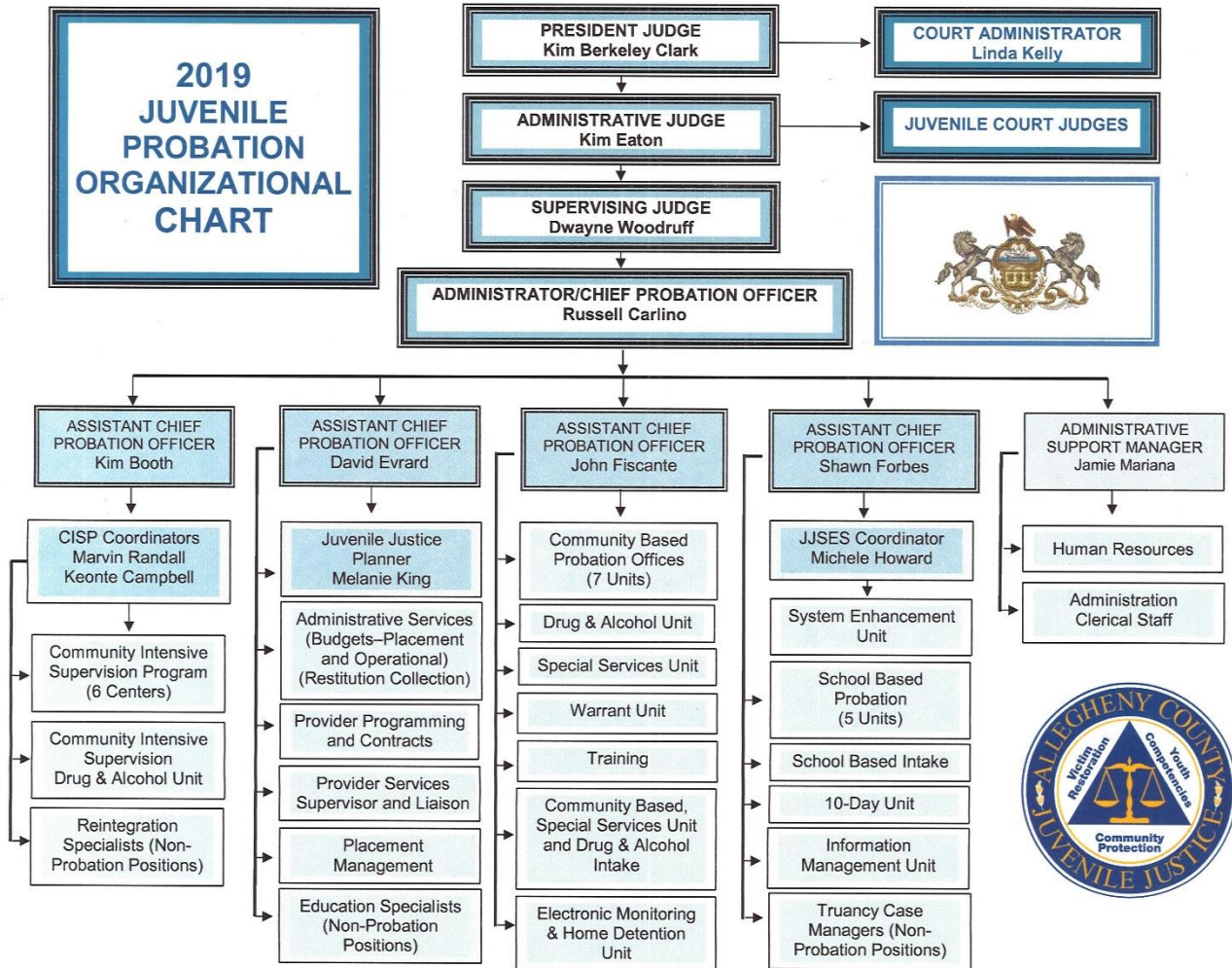
### Delinquency Hearing Officer

- Emanuel Oakes

### Dependency/Delinquency Hearing Officers

- James Alter
- Mark Cancilla
- Carla Hobson

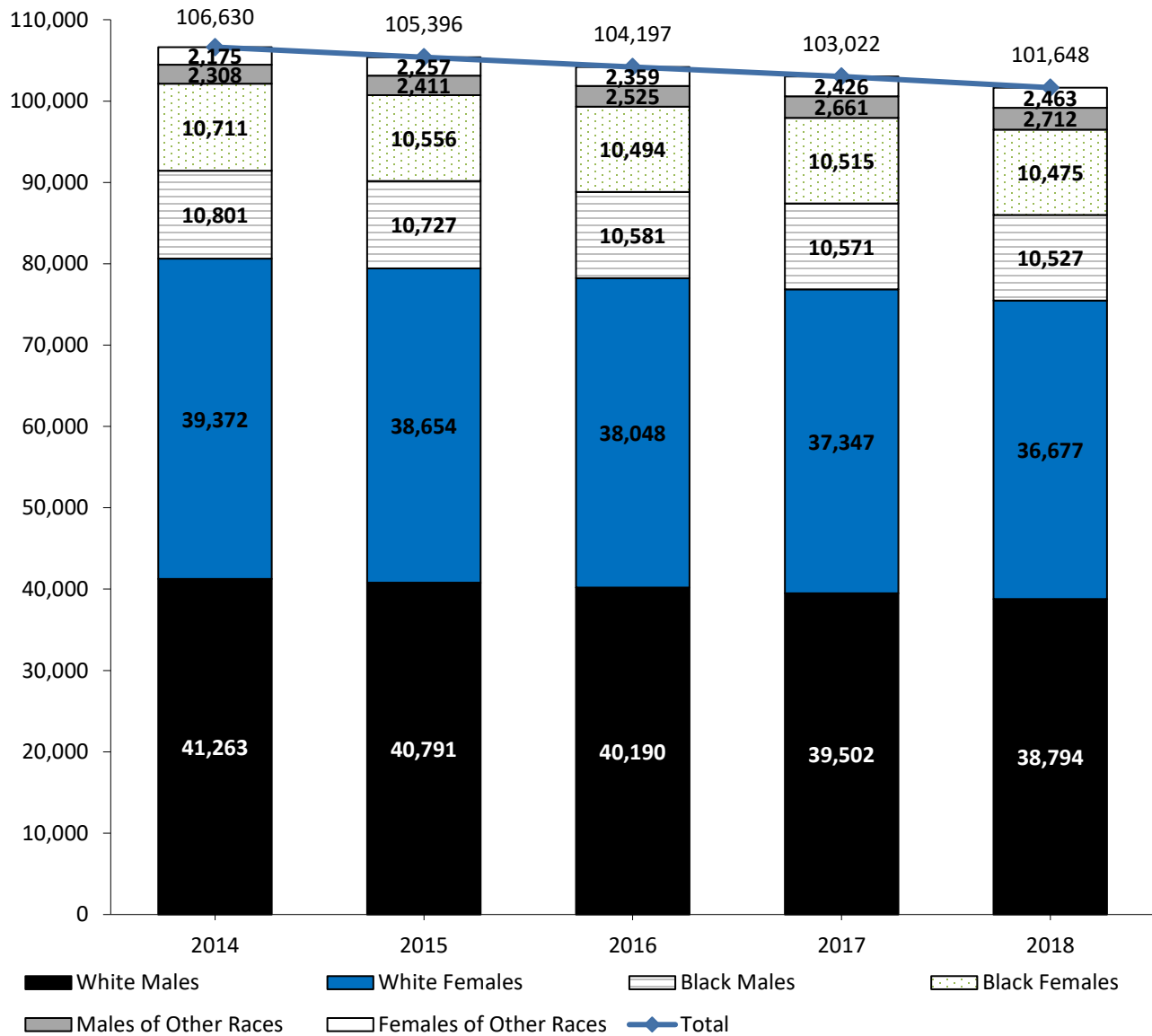
# Organizational Chart



# Statistics

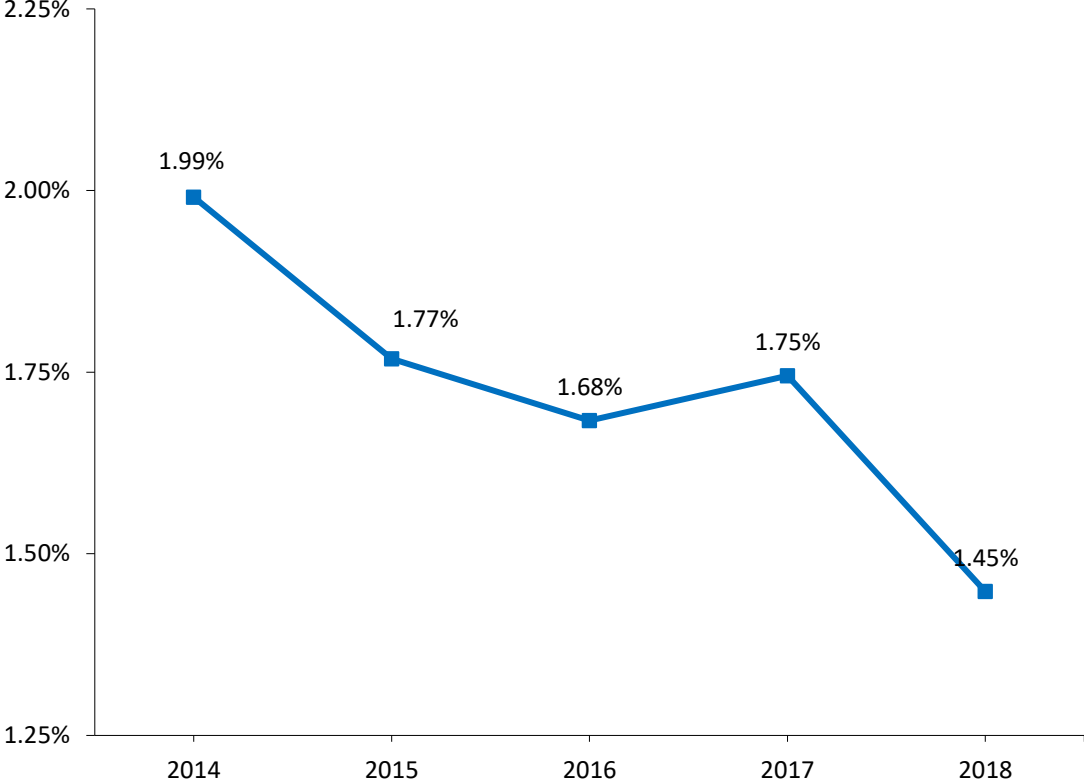
## Allegheny County Juvenile Population (Ages 10 through 17)\*

Allegheny County's juvenile population decreased 1% from 2017 to 2018



\*Source: Puzzanchera, C., Sladky, A. and Kang, W. (2019). "Easy Access to Juvenile Populations: 1990-2018." Online. Available: <https://www.ojjdp.gov/ojstatbb/ezapop/>. 2019 census estimates are not yet available.

**Rate of Juvenile Offending in Allegheny County: 2014-2018\***

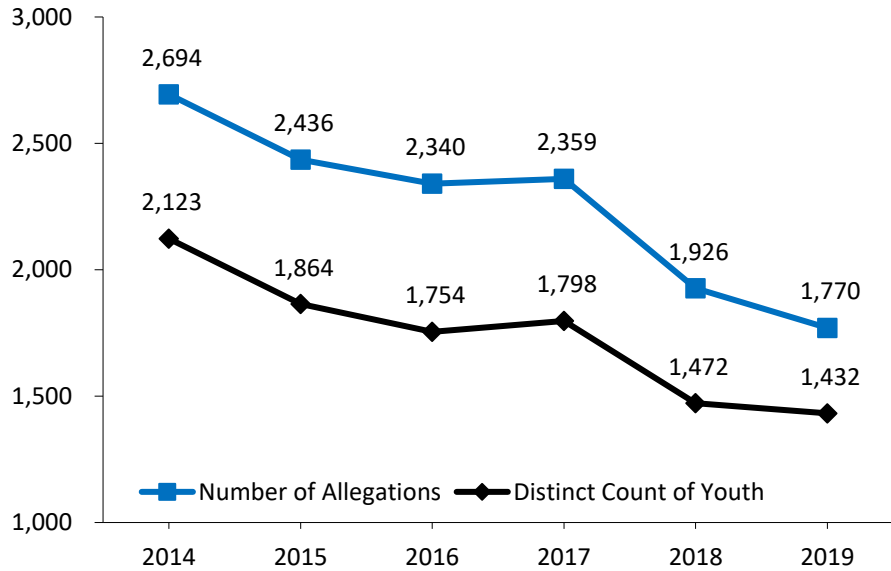


\*This chart reflects distinct youth for whom an allegation was received, excluding Failure to Comply allegations.

Source: Puzanchera, C., Sladky, A. and Kang, W. (2019). "Easy Access to Juvenile Populations: 1990-2018." Online. Available: <https://www.ojjdp.gov/ojstatbb/ezapop/>. 2019 census estimates are not yet available.

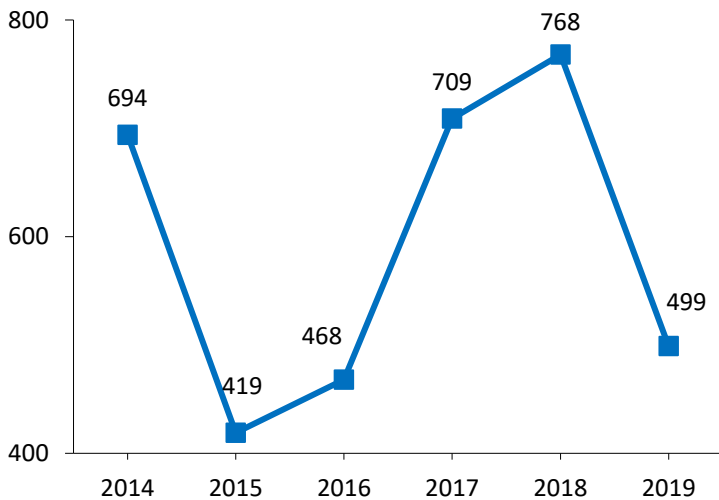
# Allegations

**Allegations\* decreased 8% while the count of distinct youth with an allegation received\* decreased 3% from 2018 to 2019**

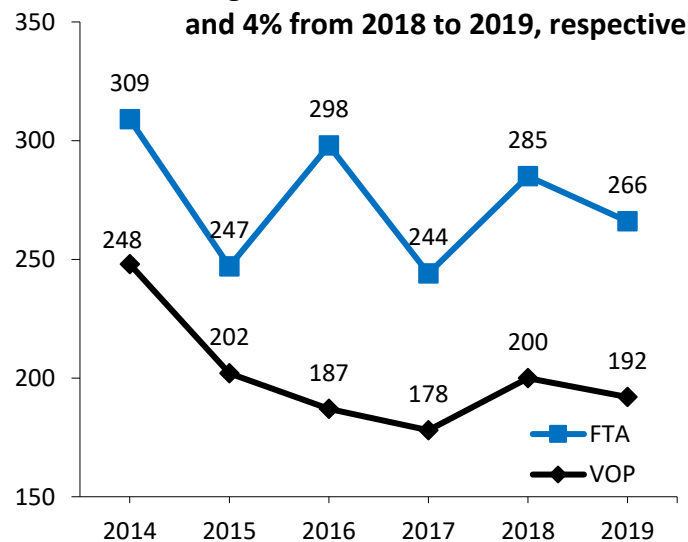


\*Excludes Failure to Adjust, Violation of Probation, and Failure to Comply allegations.

**Failure to Comply allegations\* decreased 35% from 2018 to 2019**



**Alleged FTAs\* and VOPs\*\* decreased 7% and 4% from 2018 to 2019, respectively**

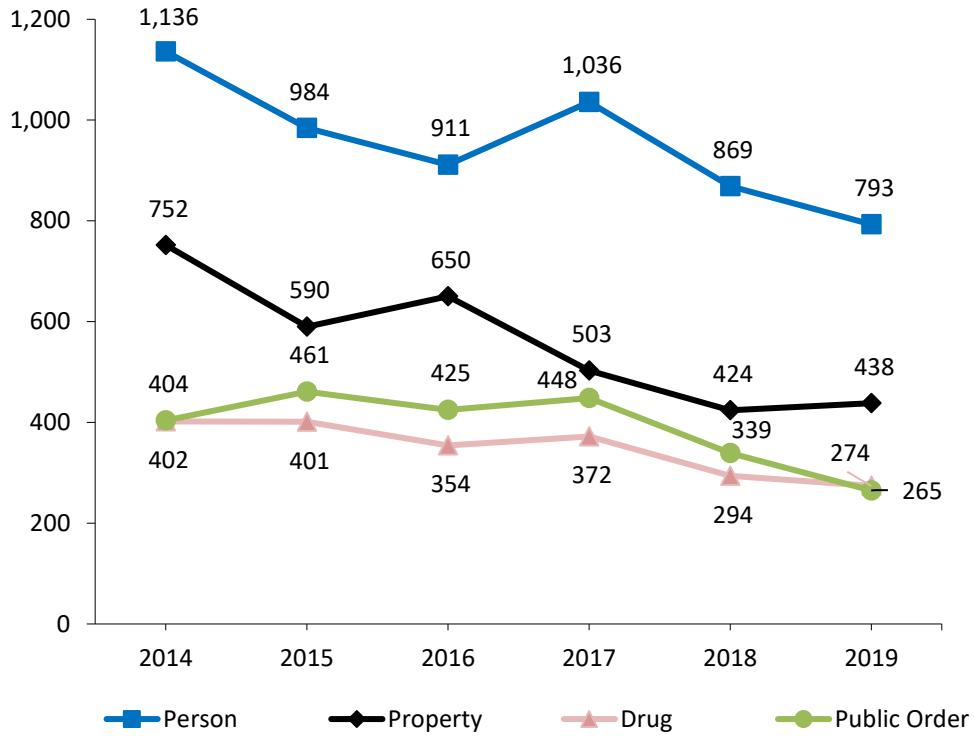


\*Failure to Comply (FTC) with a Lawful Sentence is an ungraded delinquent offense forwarded to Juvenile Probation from the Magisterial District Court due to nonpayment of a fine or continued noncompliance with the District Court. Pennsylvania's Juvenile Act defines FTCs as "Summary offenses [are excluded from Juvenile Court jurisdiction], unless the child fails to comply with a lawful sentence imposed thereunder, under which event notice of such fact shall be certified to the court (see 42 Pa.C.S. §§ 6302).

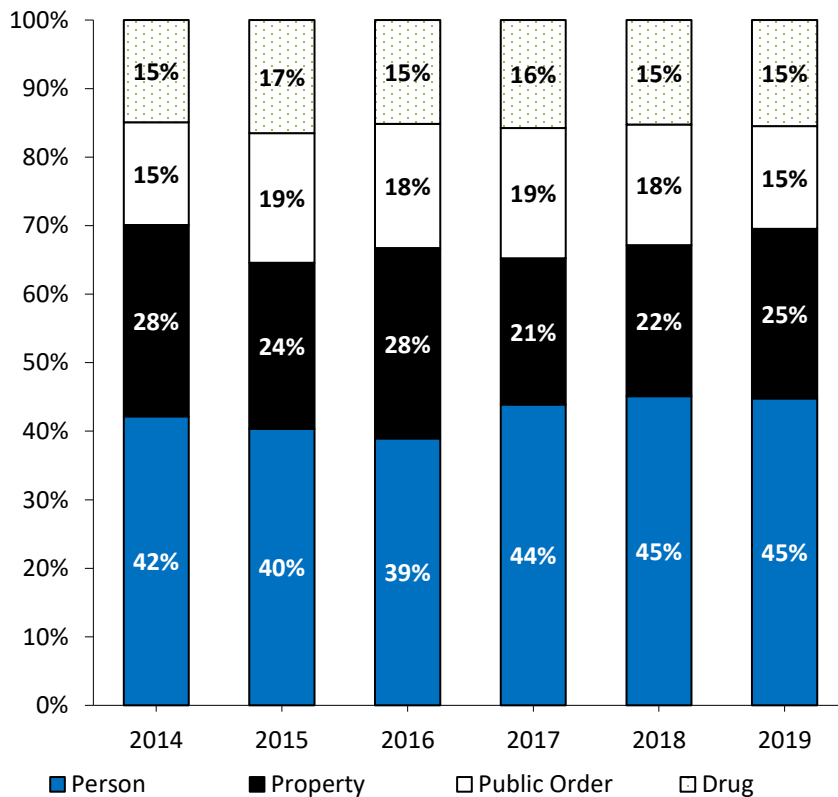
\*Failure to Adjust (FTA) is a finding in court when a youth in a placement facility or day treatment program absconds or otherwise fails to abide by the rules, regulations, and expectations of the facility and is therefore removed.

\*\* Violation of Probation (VOP) is a finding in court that a juvenile under court supervision absconds or otherwise fails to abide by conditions of supervision. Pennsylvania's Rules of Juvenile Court Procedure define VOPs as "a motion to modify or revoke probation" (see PAJC Rule 612. Modification or Revocation of Probation).

**Public order offenses decreased 22%, person decreased 9%, drug decreased 7%, and property offenses increased 3% from 2018 to 2019**



**Person continues to be the largest offense type category**



Most Serious Alleged Charge Category (Excludes FTC, VOP, and FTA): Count	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	% Change 2018-2019
Aggravated Assault	191	164	161	192	152	158	4%
Aggravated Assault on Teacher	130	108	103	123	106	58	-45%
Arson	28	19	24	14	10	10	0%
Auto Theft Related	115	105	180	118	114	95	-17%
Burglary	159	108	124	72	43	77	79%
Carjacking	4	6	8	2	10	1	-90%
Criminal Mischief/Institutional Vandalism	59	51	50	39	47	39	-17%
Criminal/Defiant Trespass	69	54	35	29	24	43	79%
Disorderly Conduct	59	90	42	35	28	31	11%
Drug Charges	387	382	331	349	280	260	-7%
DUI	15	14	23	22	12	13	8%
Escape	17	20	14	9	12	7	-42%
Ethnic Intimidation	0	1	1	1	3	2	-33%
False Identification to Law Enforcement	15	19	10	9	7	1	-86%
Firearm Unlicensed or Possession	73	76	78	73	43	56	30%
Harassment	22	19	19	25	17	17	0%
Receiving Stolen Property	126	85	90	76	65	62	-5%
Recklessly Endangering Another Person	15	24	12	9	10	5	-50%
Resisting Arrest	21	19	31	11	12	17	42%
Retail Theft	49	35	36	38	34	30	-12%
Robbery and Related	128	98	112	101	66	60	-9%
Sex Offenses	82	64	67	91	74	80	8%
Simple Assault	424	385	349	366	317	322	2%
Terroristic Threats	94	86	67	90	88	68	-23%
Theft and Related (Conspiracy/Attempt)	146	138	108	113	83	75	-10%
Transferred from Other County	0	5	67	77	51	30	-41%
Weapons on School Property	62	69	58	66	51	47	-8%
All Other Charges*	204	192	140	209	167	106	-37%
<b>Totals</b>	<b>2,694</b>	<b>2,436</b>	<b>2,340</b>	<b>2,359</b>	<b>1,926</b>	<b>1,770</b>	<b>-8%</b>

\*Offenses in the "Other" category include conspiracy and riot-related charges.

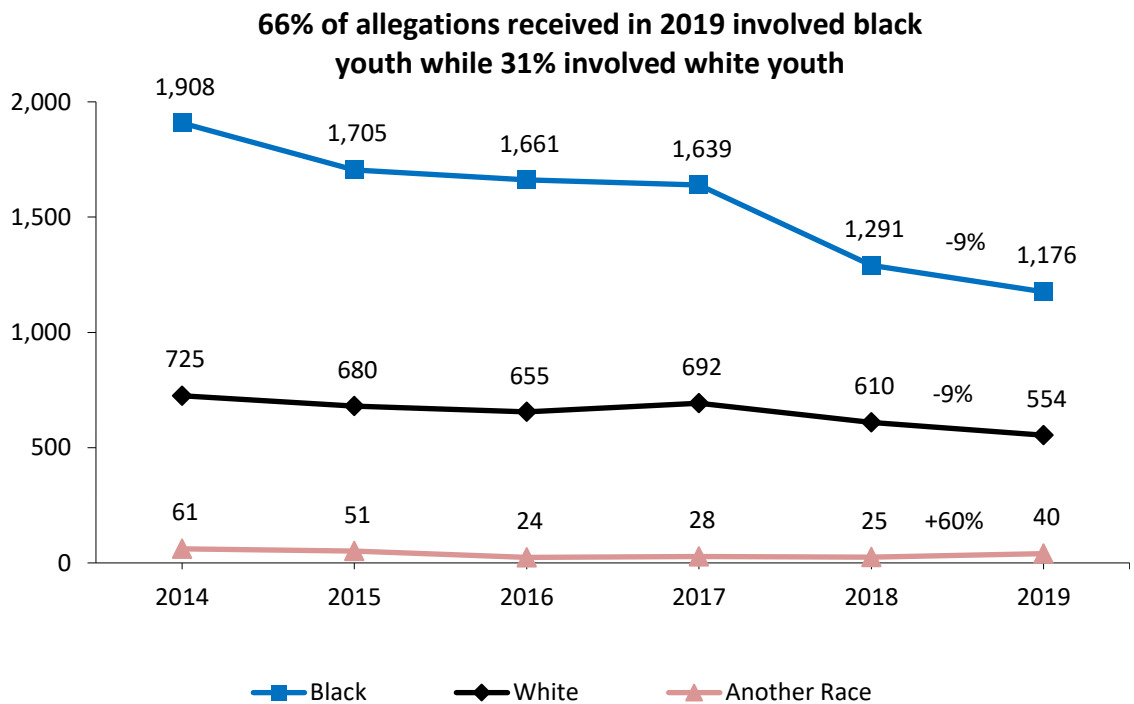
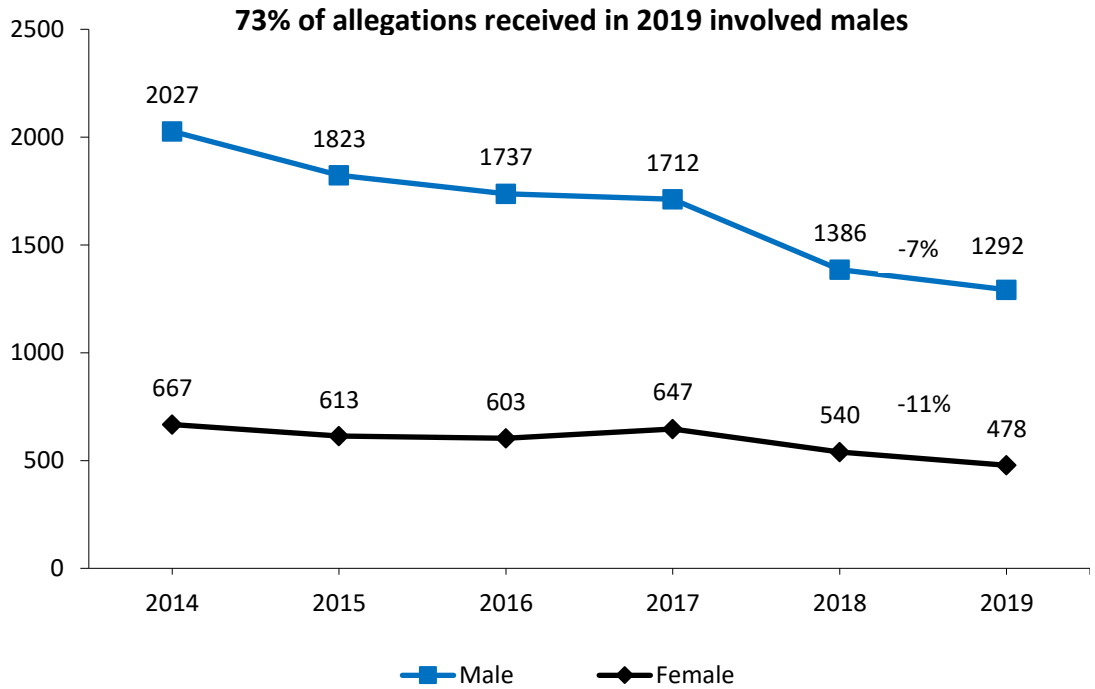
Most Serious Alleged Charge Category (Excludes FTC, VOP, and FTA): 2019 Demographics	MALE				FEMALE				TOTAL
	Black	White	Other*	Total	Black	White	Other*	Total	
Aggravated Assault	88	25	1	114	36	5	3	44	158
Aggravated Assault on Teacher	24	0	1	25	29	4	0	33	58
Arson	2	4	0	6	2	2	0	4	10
Auto Theft Related	72	9	1	82	11	2	0	13	95
Burglary	34	31	0	65	10	2	0	12	77
Carjacking	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Criminal Mischief/Institutional Vandalism	15	13	1	29	6	4	0	10	39
Criminal/Defiant Trespass	20	14	0	34	9	0	0	9	43
Disorderly Conduct	11	3	0	14	15	2	0	17	31
Drug Charges	79	106	5	190	30	39	1	70	260
DUI	2	9	0	11	0	2	0	2	13
Escape	4	1	0	5	2	0	0	2	7
Ethnic Intimidation	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
False Identification to Law Enforcement	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Firearm Unlicensed or Possession	48	4	2	54	1	1	0	2	56
Harassment	6	5	2	13	4	0	0	4	17
Receiving Stolen Property	42	14	1	57	3	1	1	5	62
Recklessly Endangering Another Person	2	2	0	4	1	0	0	1	5
Resisting Arrest	10	3	1	14	3	0	0	3	17
Retail Theft	13	2	0	15	13	1	1	15	30
Robbery and Related	34	12	3	49	11	0	0	11	60
Sex Offenses	37	31	1	69	10	1	0	11	80
Simple Assault	124	56	3	183	105	31	3	139	322
Terroristic Threats	31	25	3	59	4	5	0	9	68
Theft and Related (Conspiracy/Attempt)	45	16	1	62	7	4	2	13	75
Transferred from Other County	12	8	0	20	6	4	0	10	30
Weapons on School Property	13	22	2	37	8	2	0	10	47
All Other Charges**	54	22	1	77	26	3	0	29	106
<b>Totals</b>	<b>824</b>	<b>439</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>1,292</b>	<b>352</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>478</b>	<b>1,770</b>
Failure to Comply	188	107	9	304	141	54	0	195	499

\*Races in the "Other" category are American Indian or Alaskan Native, Asian, Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander, or multiracial.

\*\*Offenses in the "Other" category include conspiracy and riot-related charges.

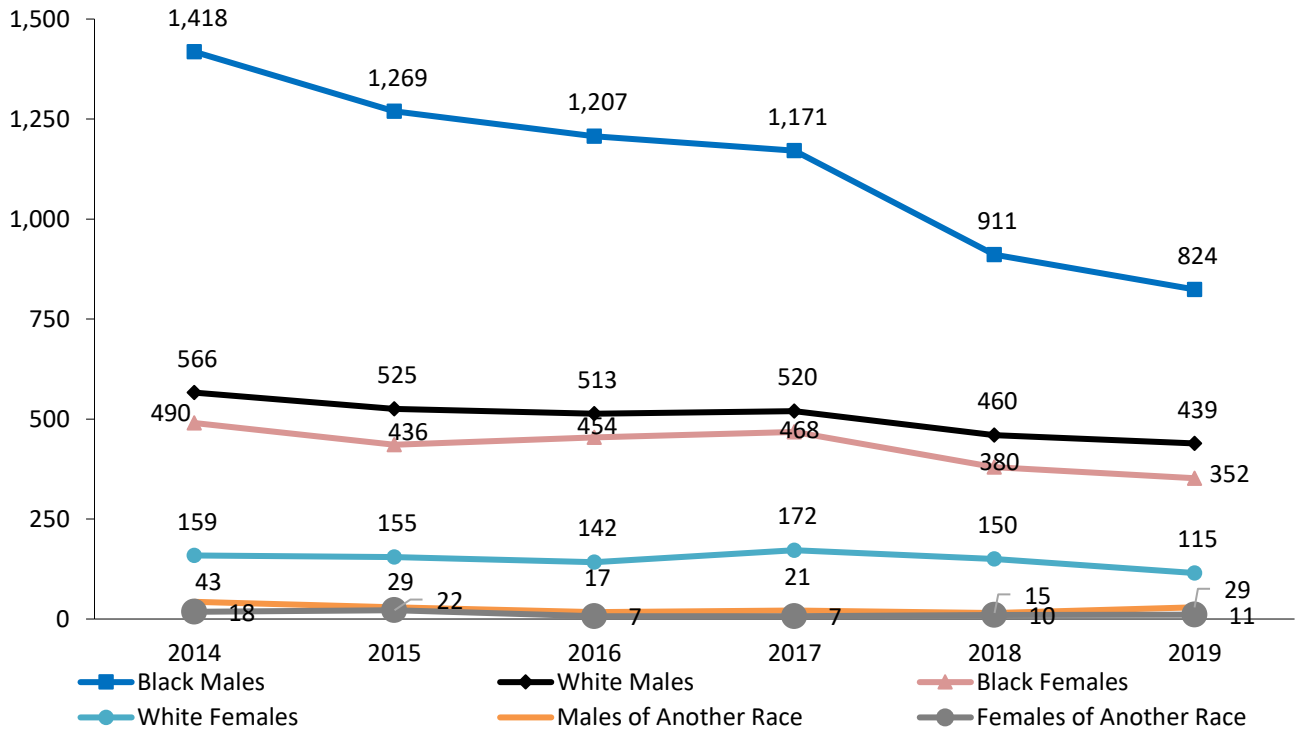


# Demographics\*

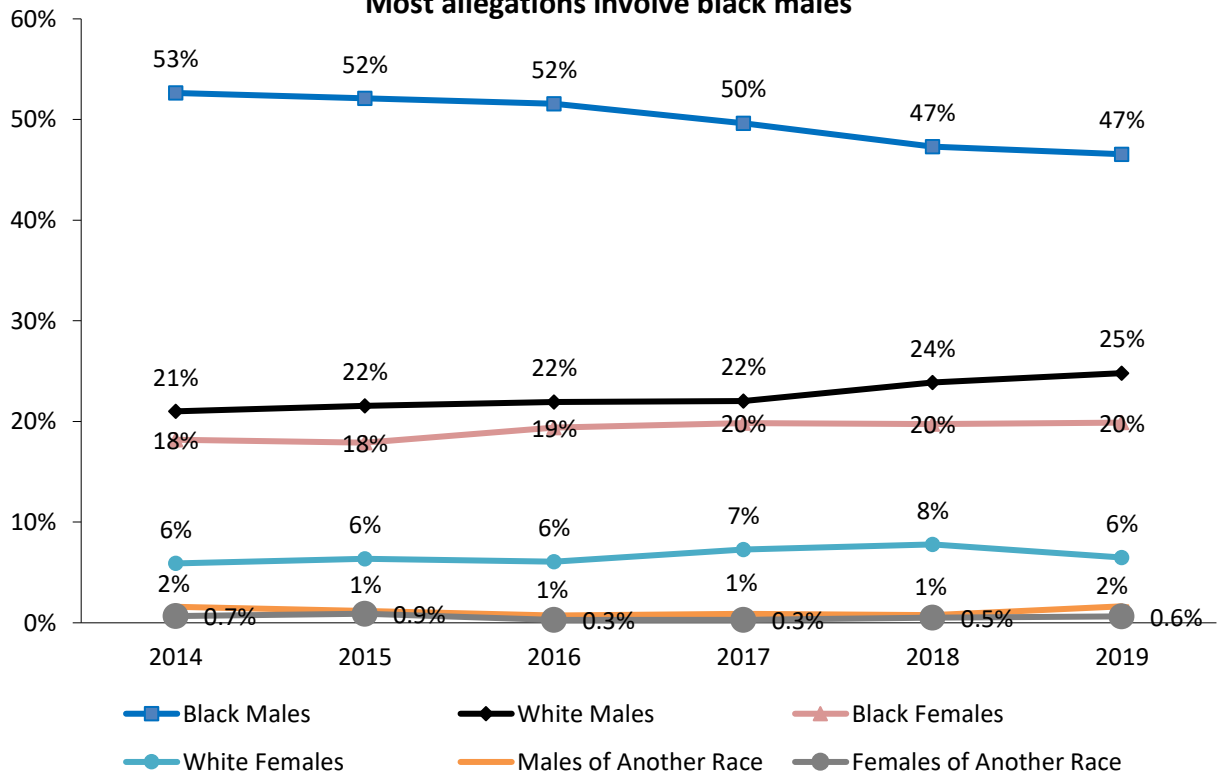


\*Allegations exclude Failure to Comply, Violation of Probation, and Failure to Adjust.

Since last year, allegations involving white females decreased 23%; black males decreased 10%; black females decreased 7%; and white males decreased 5%



Most allegations involve black males



# Automatic Certification to Criminal Court

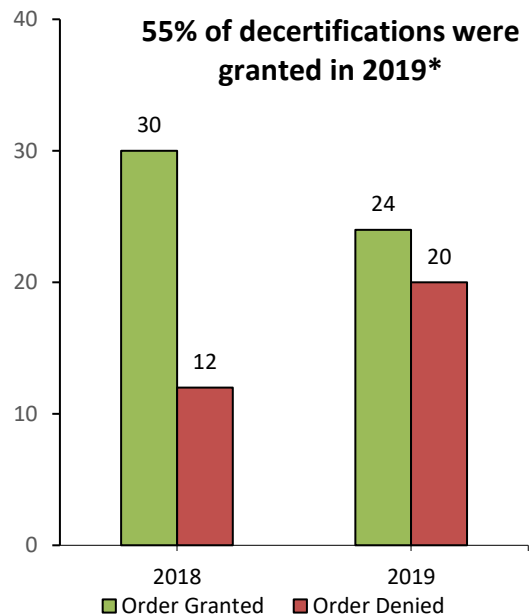
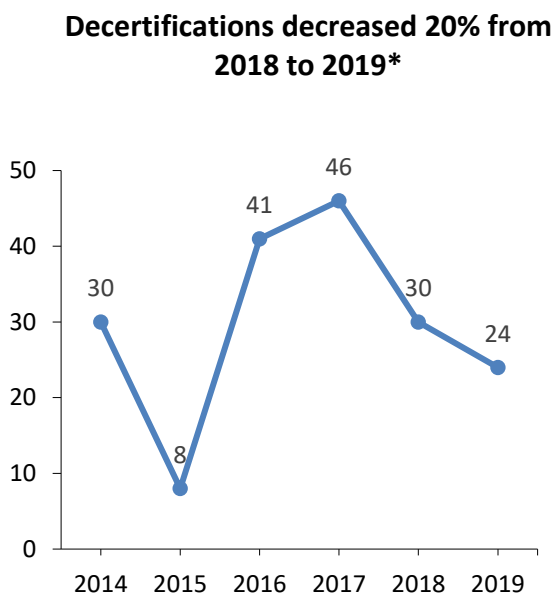
An Act 33 case\* is an automatic certification to criminal court when a defendant, who is a juvenile by age, is charged as an adult because the crime alleged meets certain criteria. Beginning in 1996, Act 33 removed the following crimes from the jurisdiction of Juvenile Court. These offenses are directly filed in the Criminal Division.

- Murder
- Any of the following crimes committed by juveniles 15 years of age or older with a deadly weapon as defined in 18 Pa.C.S. §2301: rape, involuntary deviate sexual intercourse, aggravated assault, robbery, robbery of motor vehicle, aggravated indecent assault, kidnapping, voluntary manslaughter, or an attempt, conspiracy, or solicitation to commit murder or any of these crimes.
- Any of the following crimes committed by juveniles 15 years of age or older who were previously adjudicated delinquent of any of the following prohibited conduct, which, if committed by an adult, would be classified as rape, involuntary deviate sexual intercourse, robbery, robbery of motor vehicle, aggravated indecent assault, kidnapping, voluntary manslaughter, or an attempt, conspiracy, or solicitation to commit murder or any of these crimes.

\*See 42 Pa.C.S. §§ 6302.

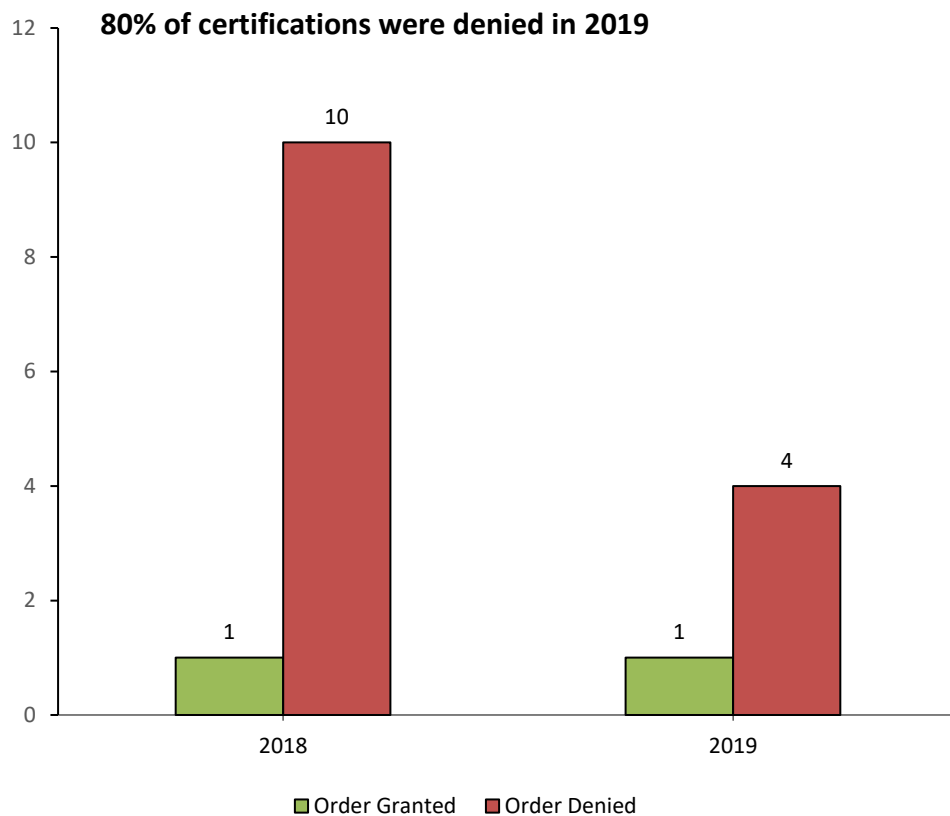
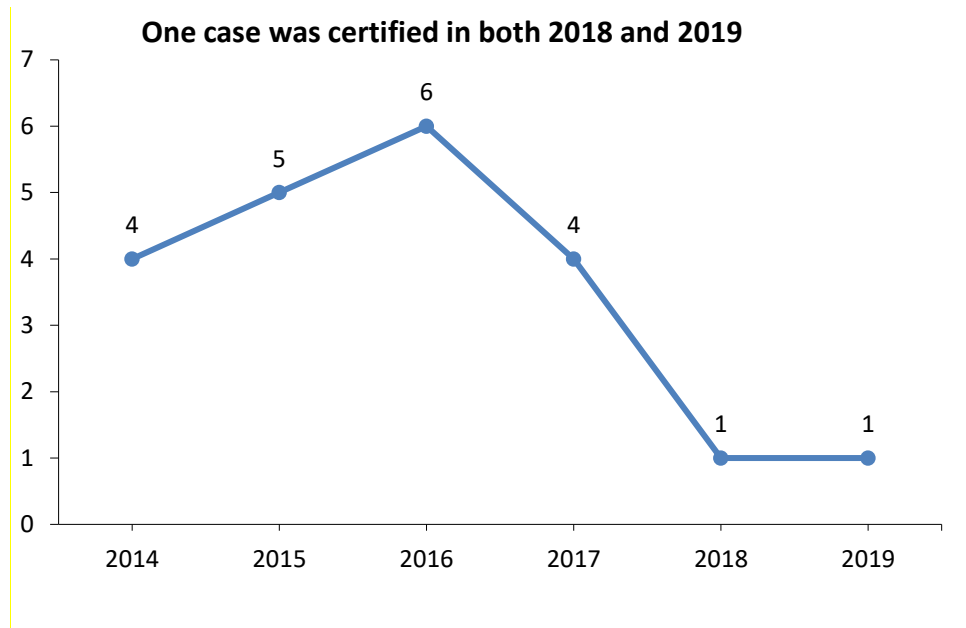
## Decertifications

A juvenile charged as an adult can be transferred from Criminal Court to Juvenile Court for prosecution of an offense through a process called decertification.



## Certifications

If the Court decides that the District Attorney's Office has provided "prima facie" evidence that the juvenile committed a felony act and that a transfer is in the public's interest, the case will be "certified" or transferred to criminal court for processing. Both charts below are based on the certification date.

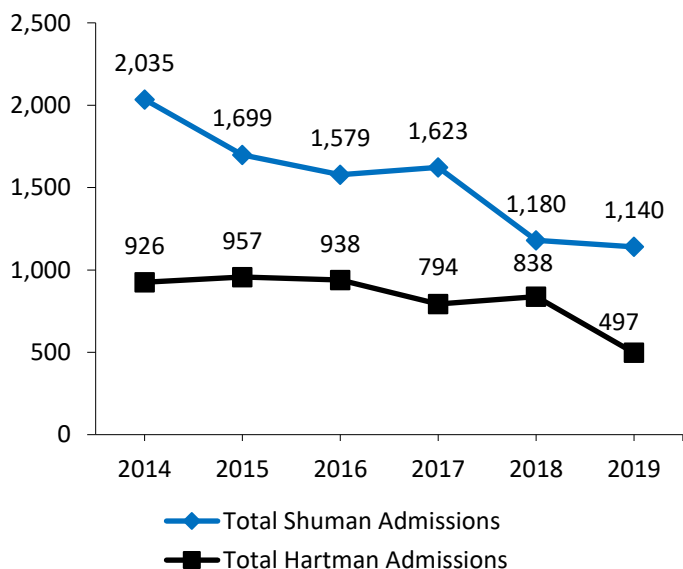


# Secure Detention / Alternatives to Detention

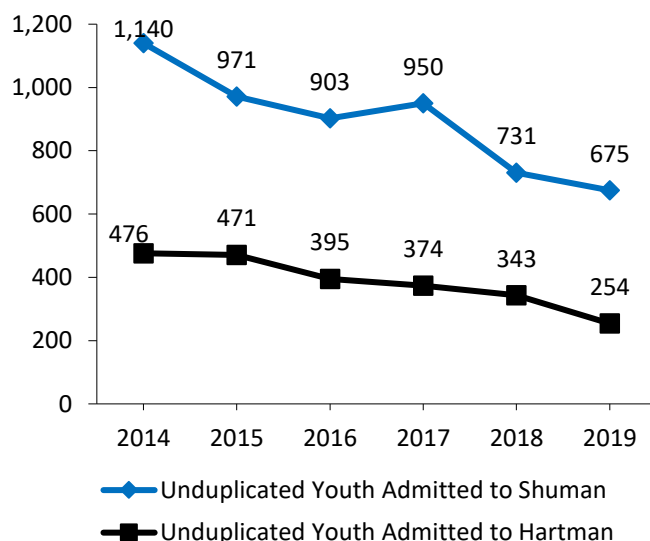
Juveniles are placed in secure detention at Shuman Juvenile Detention Center when it is necessary to protect the community and ensure their appearance in Court. Shuman Juvenile Detention Center has a licensed capacity of 120 beds. The Hartman Delinquency Shelter, which Auberle operates for the Court, is a 16-bed facility for males that provides an alternative to secure detention. Juveniles meeting specific criteria may be transferred to Hartman after being admitted to Shuman Juvenile Detention Center. In addition, probation officers may admit juveniles directly to Hartman for violating conditions of supervision. Gwen’s Girls served an alternative to detention option for delinquent females between 2014 and 2018.

**Massachusetts Youth Screening Instrument:** In 2019, Juvenile Probation began using the Massachusetts Youth Screening Instrument Version 2 (MAYSI-2) to screen youth admitted to Shuman Juvenile Detention Center for behavior health needs. The MAYSI-2 is a voluntary, self-report, computer-based inventory of 52 questions that helps probation officers identify and refer juveniles for a second screening and further treatment if indicated. In 2019, 317 MAYSI-2 screens were completed. There were 137 screens flagged for further assessment and treatment if deemed necessary.

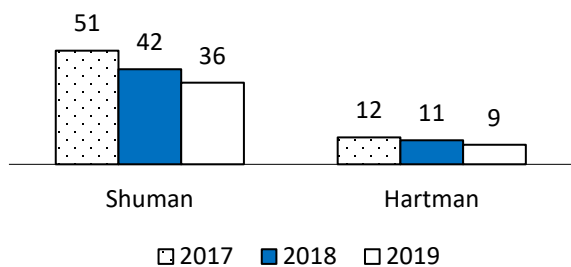
**Shuman admissions decreased 3% while Hartman admissions decreased 41%\* from 2018 to 2019**



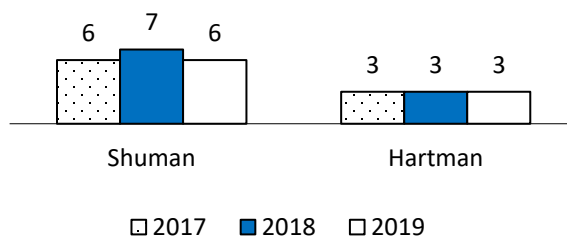
**The number of unduplicated youth admitted to Shuman decreased 8% while Hartman experienced a 26%\* decrease from 2018 to 2019**



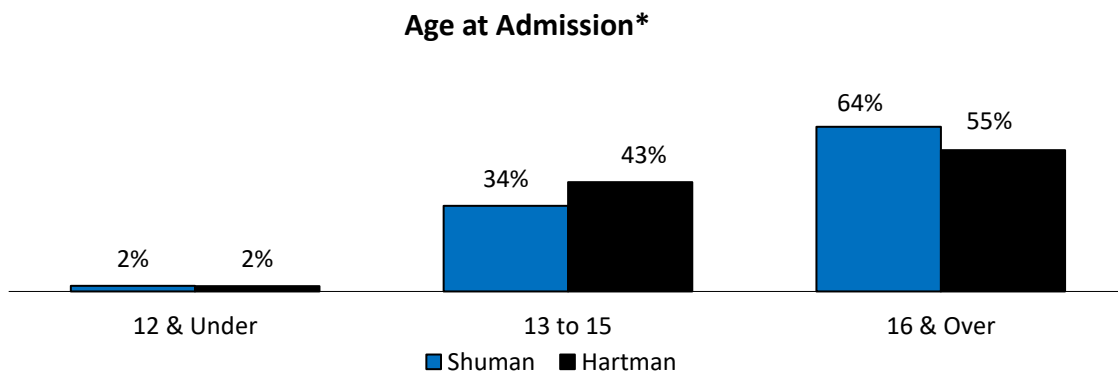
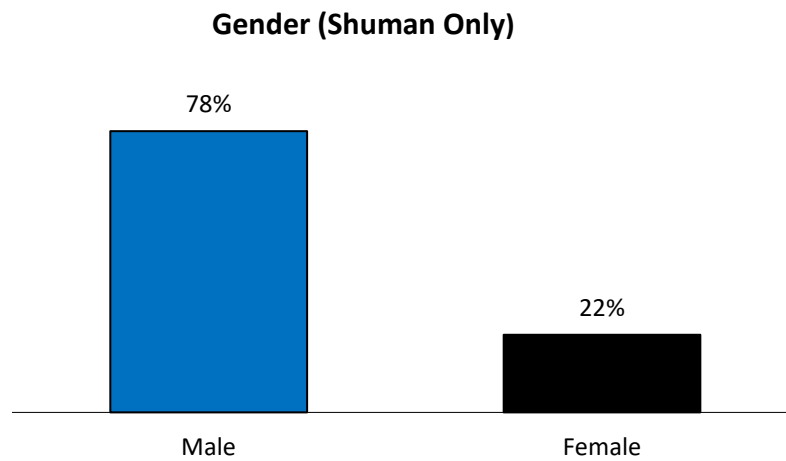
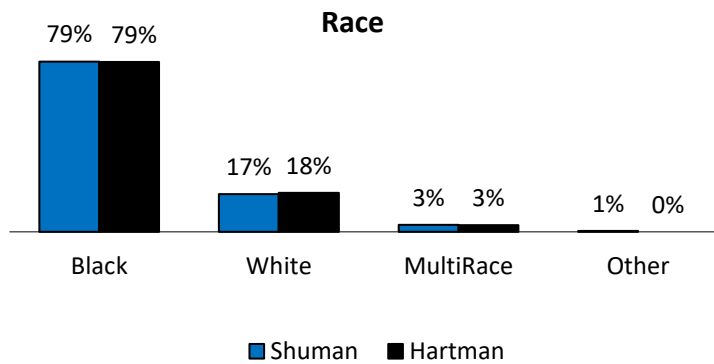
**Average Daily Census**



**Median Length of Stay (Days)\***



## 2019 Demographics (Unduplicated Count of Youth)

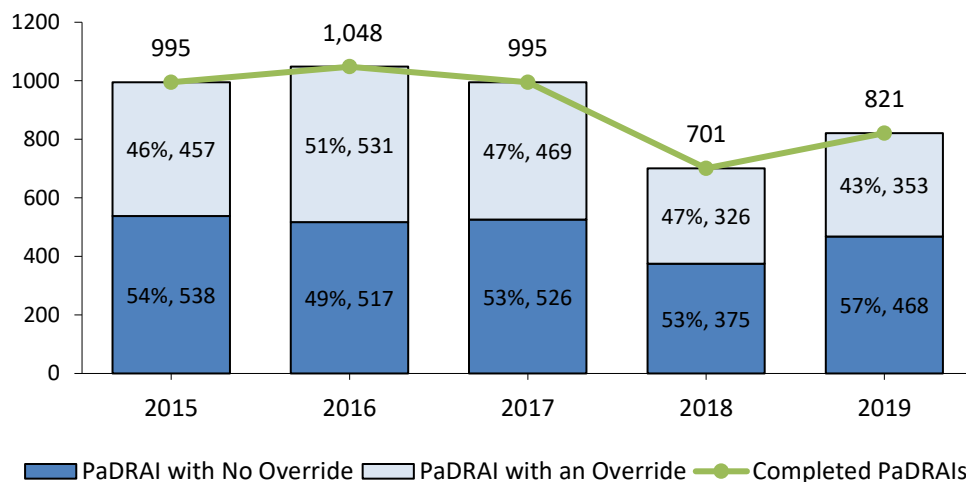


\*The Age at Admission chart does not reflect an unduplicated count of youth because a youth could be different ages at admission.

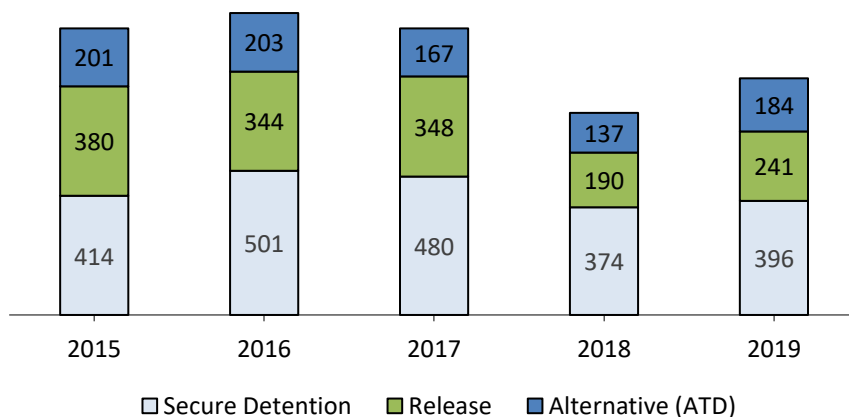
## Pennsylvania Detention Risk Assessment Instrument (PaDRAI)

Allegheny County is one of more than thirty juvenile jurisdictions in Pennsylvania to fully implement the Pennsylvania Detention Risk Assessment Instrument (PaDRAI). The PaDRAI is a validated structured decision making tool that 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. The tool accurately predicts these risk factors at a rate of over 90%. Probation officers use this tool to determine if juveniles should be placed into detention, released to an alternative to detention, or released to parents prior to the hearing. Allegheny County’s policy requires that the PaDRAI be completed on new charges, violations of probation, and warrants. Because no tool can address every possible scenario, the PaDRAI may be overridden. Mandatory overrides apply to categories of offenses or specific circumstances for which local policy requires the use of secure detention. Discretionary overrides apply to mitigating or aggravating factors that support decisions that fall outside of established point ranges or guidelines.

**Completed PaDRAs increased 17% from 2018 to 2019**

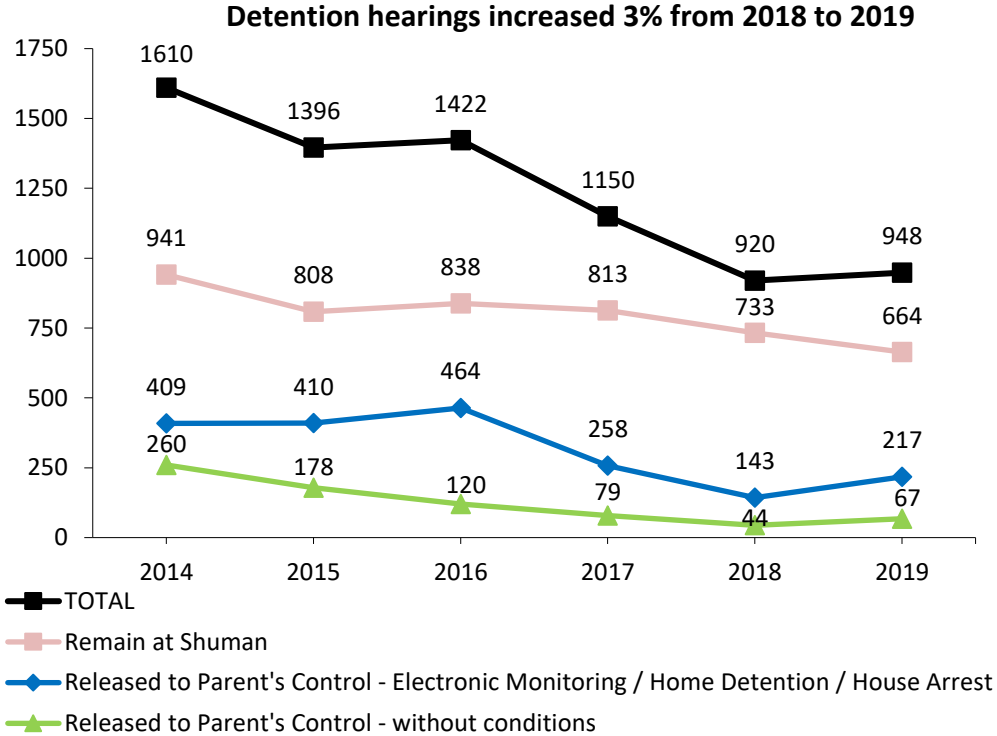


**Most completed PaDRAs result in secure detention**

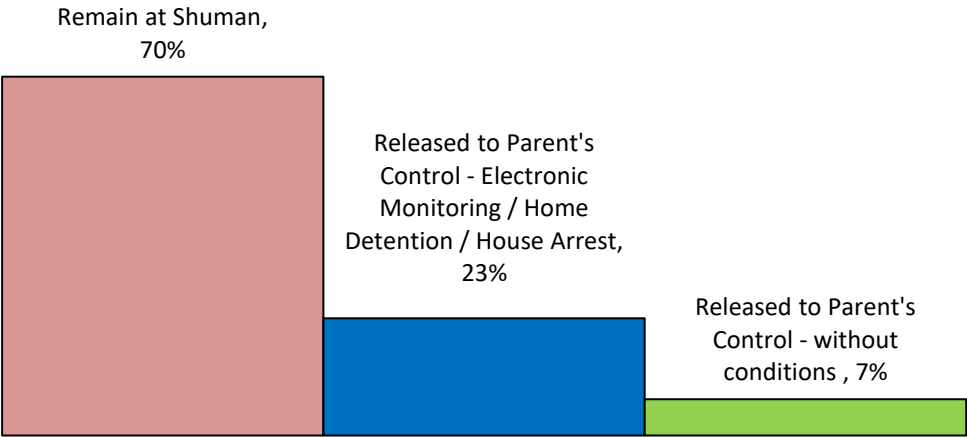


	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
<b>% of Completed PaDRAs with an Override for Detention</b>	<b>39%</b>	<b>44%</b>	<b>39%</b>	<b>38%</b>	<b>36%</b>
% Due to Aggravating Factors	20%	18%	20%	22%	24%
% Due to Mandatory Admissions	80%	82%	80%	78%	76%

# Detention Hearings\*



**Although most detention hearings resulted in continued detention in 2019, probation officers have authority, in many cases, to release youth prior to the detention hearing.**



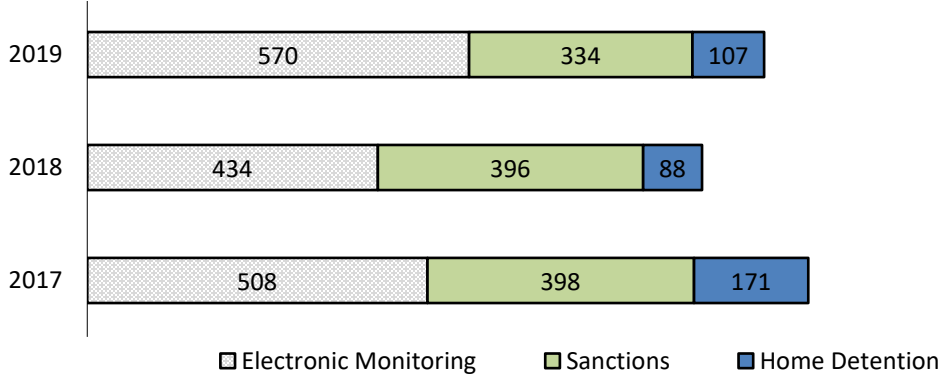
\*The number of detention hearings on this page is lower than the number on page 7 due to different data sources being used. The information system that tracks detention hearing outcomes (as captured on this page) does not reflect detention hearings heard by judges or walk-in detention hearings that result in release.



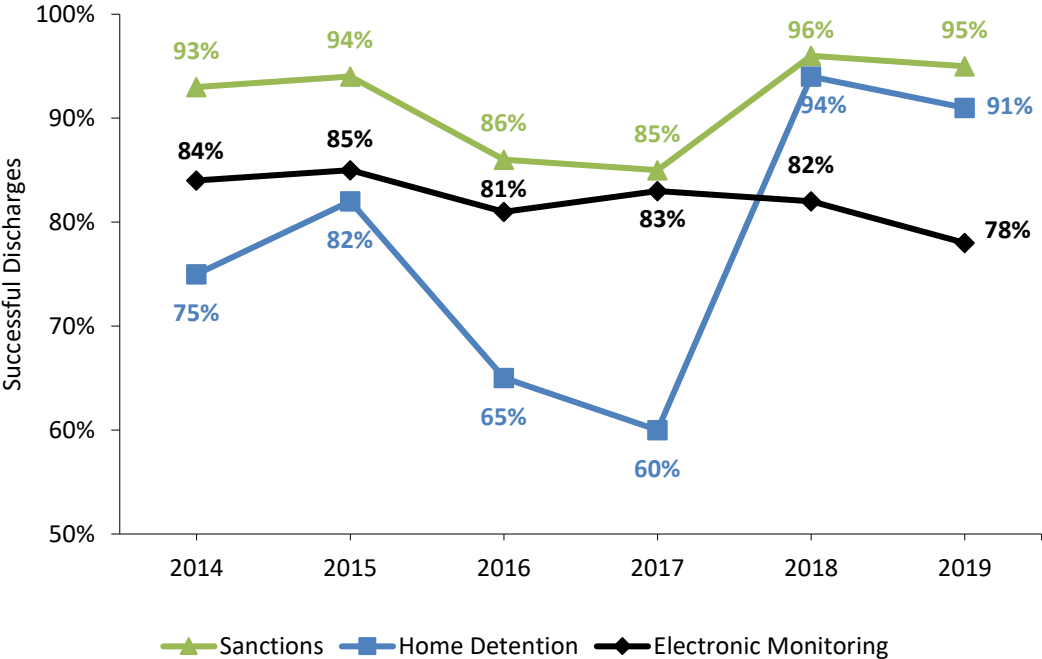
# Electronic Monitoring / Home Detention

The Allegheny County Juvenile Probation Department operates electronic monitoring (EM) and home detention (HD) as alternatives to secure detention. EM 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” (HD) are required to be in their homes during specific time periods, but an electronic device does not monitor them remotely. A successful discharge indicates that the juvenile completed electronic monitoring or home detention without a warrant being issued for a violation or new crime. Using the Pennsylvania Detention Risk Assessment Instrument ensures that appropriate youth utilize these alternatives to detention.

**Between 2018 and 2019, EM/HD referrals increased 30% and sanctions decreased 16%**



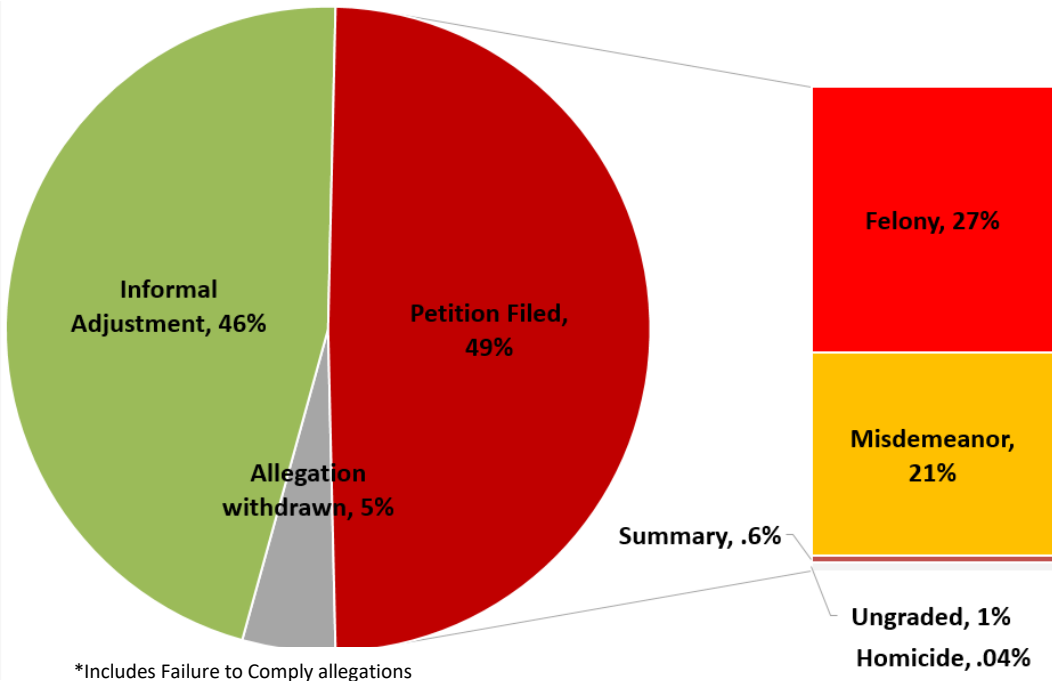
**85% of EM/HD/Sanctions discharges were successful in 2019**



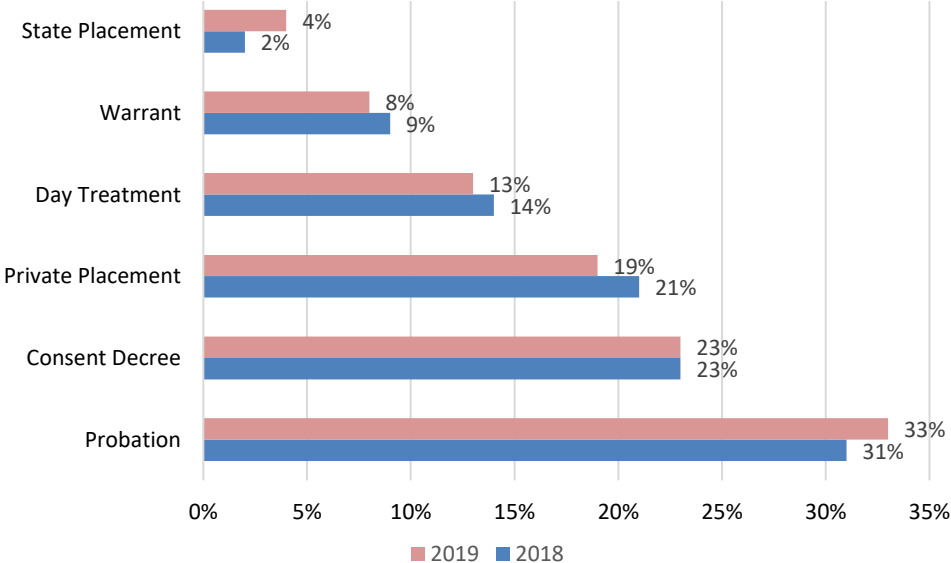
# Dispositions of Allegations

After Allegheny County Juvenile Probation receives an 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 2019, 2,358 allegations were resolved as follows\*:**

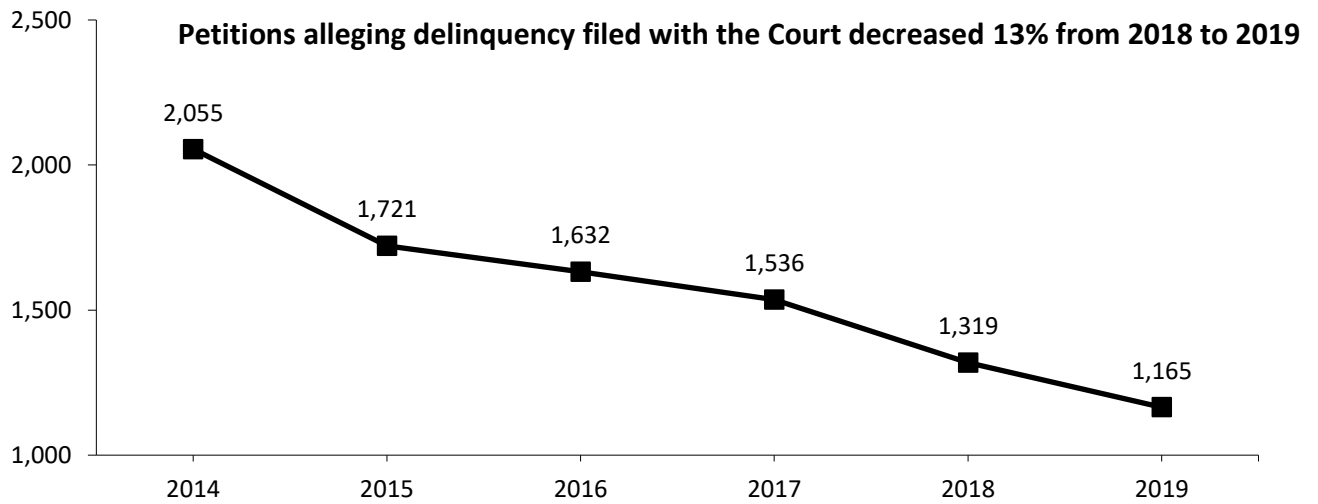


**Most post-petition youth are on probation or consent decree\***

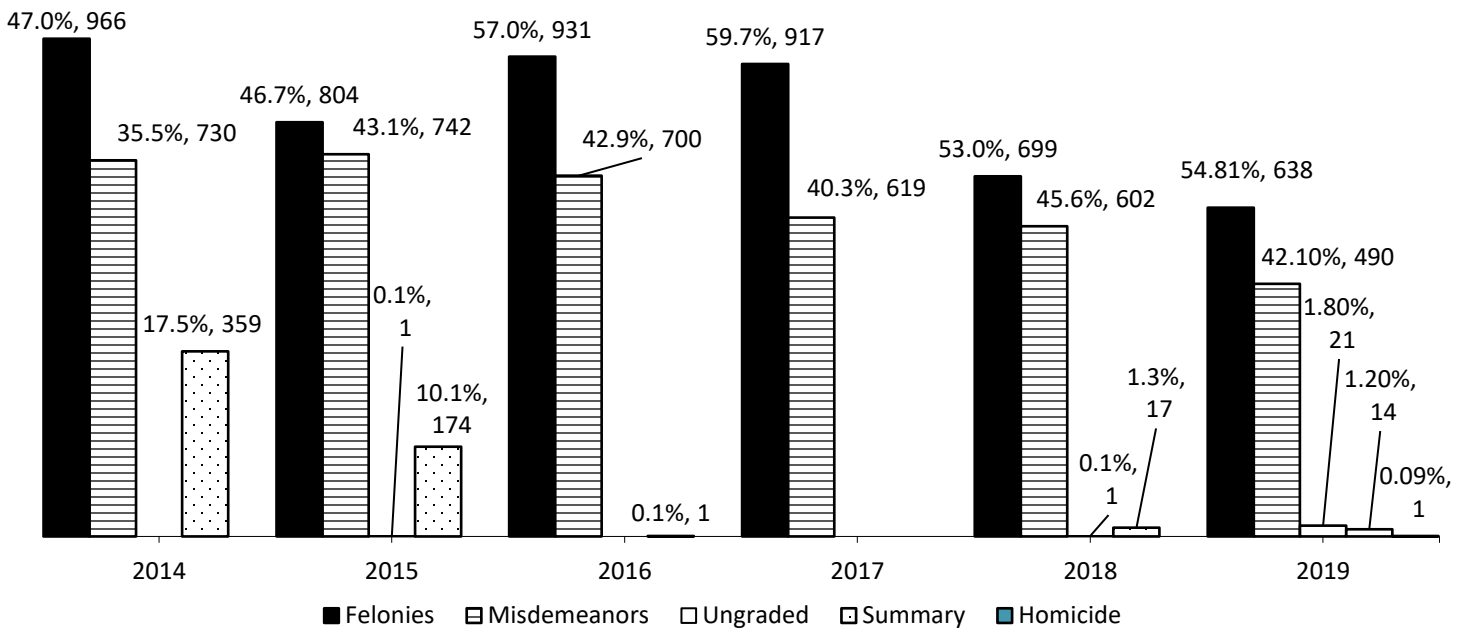


\*The chart reflects point-in-time data collected on September 30<sup>th</sup> of each year.

# Delinquency Petitions



**Petitions alleging felonies decreased 10% while misdemeanors decreased 23% from 2018 to 2019**



# Juvenile Probation Overview

<b>Juvenile Probation Staff</b>	<b>257</b>
Assistant Chief Probation Officers and Supervisors	38
Home Detention Officers	6
Drug and Alcohol Counselors	6
Community Monitors	49
Support Staff	50
Probation Officers	108
Community-Based	42
School-Based	28
Specialty (Special Services Unit / Drug and Alcohol)	9
Ten Day Unit	8
Youth Level of Service	7
Community Intensive Supervision Program	7
Training	4
Warrant	2
Provider Liaison	1

Probation officers, the backbone of Juvenile Court, supervise juveniles in the home, school, and 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 that 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.

**Ten Day Unit:** This Unit is comprised of 6 officers at the courthouse and 2 officers at Shuman Juvenile Detention Center. The 2 officers at Shuman Juvenile Detention 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, 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.

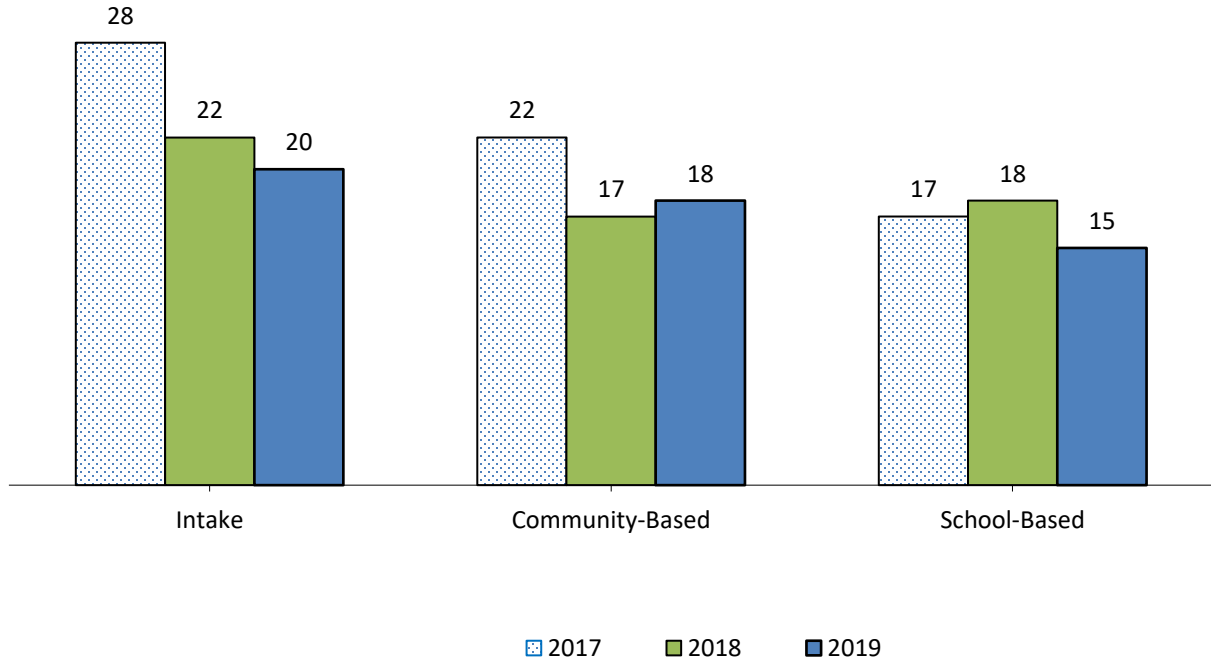
**Community-Based Probation Officers:** These probation officers supervise the largest percentage of juvenile offenders under the jurisdiction of the Court. Forty-two community-based probation officers in five geographically dispersed supervisory units work with an average of 18 juveniles.

**School-Based Probation Unit:** This Unit includes 28 probation officers in 5 supervisory units. With probation officers in 12 city schools, 16 school districts and 1 charter school, the Allegheny County Juvenile Probation's School-Based Probation program is the largest in the Commonwealth and believed to be the largest in the nation.

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 allegations for offenses occurring on school grounds as well as arrests made in the community if the youth attends a school-based probation school. When community protection is not compromised, juveniles are diverted from formal processing.

**Information Management:** Information Management consists of 10 data entry clerks, including an expungement clerk, and 1 supervisor. The data entry clerks accept and process police allegations. IM staff review these cases for the necessary elements, accept them to be cleared, then assign them to a probation unit based on the specific charges. From that point on, Information Management completes the data entry in the Juvenile Case Management System from the beginning of a docket through case closing. Information Management is also tasked with key quality assurance measures within the probation department. These include reviewing closing documents, insuring that court orders reflect accurate data, and identifying and correcting data entry errors or missing information.

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



## School-Based Probation Officers on December 31, 2019

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

<b>Other Allegheny County Schools / Districts</b>	<b>Number of Probation Officers</b>
Academy Charter School	2
Baldwin-Whitehall	1
Carlynton/Chartiers Valley	1
Fox Chapel/Highlands	1
Hampton/Pine Richland	1
McKeesport	2
Moon/West Allegheny	1
North Allegheny/North Hills	1
Penn Hills	2
Shaler	1
Sto-Rox	1
Woodland Hills	1

## **Special Services Unit (SSU)**

Allegheny County Juvenile Court's Special Services Unit (SSU) has operated since 1985. The SSU supervises and provides specialized treatment services to adjudicated sex offenders through community monitoring and intensive individual and/or group counseling. Five probation officers and a supervisor staff the unit. Two probation officers supervise and address treatment issues with adjudicated sex offenders in the community under probation supervision. Three probation officers provide services for offenders during and after sex offender specific placements.

### **SSU/WPIC Program**

Since 1998, the SSU and Western Psychiatric Institute and Clinic (WPIC) have been involved in a collaborative effort to treat and supervise adjudicated sex offenders. This partnership allows WPIC staff to assess all offenders referred to the community-based component. WPIC also provides clinical interventions to improve the mental health treatment of juvenile sex offenders and their families. Sex offenders referred to the SSU's community-based component are assigned to a SSU probation officer and then immediately sent for a WPIC assessment. Following an assessment, the SSU probation officer discusses the case with a WPIC therapist to collectively develop the treatment objectives and the individualized treatment plan. The SSU probation officers direct the process by insuring that offenders fully cooperate with treatment plans and participate in the therapeutic process. The SSU probation officers are highly trained and have an increased awareness of the clinical issues pertaining to the therapeutic process.

### **Educational Curriculum**

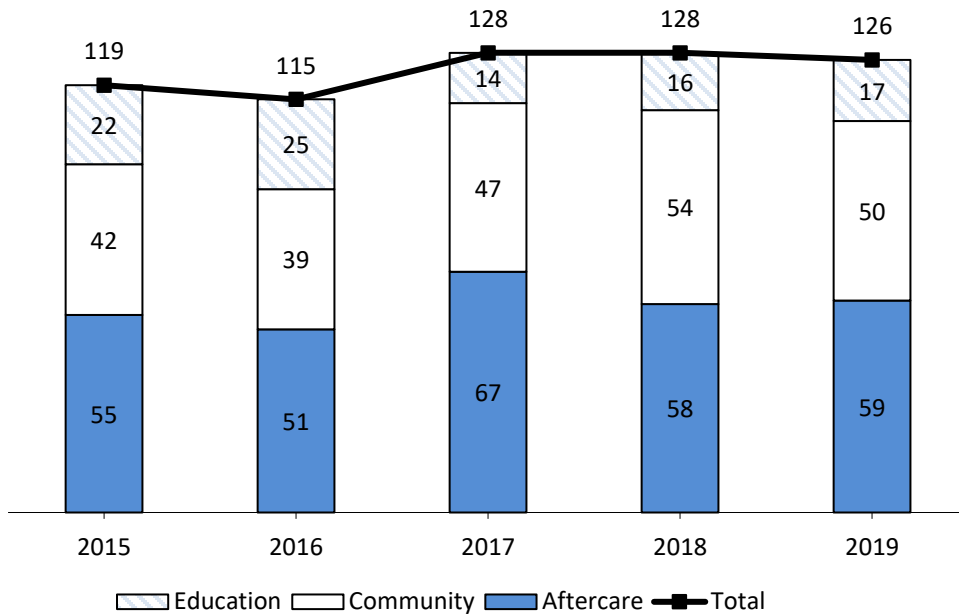
The SSU utilizes a comprehensive educational curriculum as a vehicle to provide offenders with an understanding of human sexuality, relationships, feelings, stress, sex offender treatment goals, and sex offender myths. Offenders are also introduced to Pennsylvania Sex Laws and the Age of Consent requirements. 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 two days, typically on a Tuesday and Wednesday. Staff meet with the offenders collectively for two hours on each of these days. Offenders must attend both days in order to successfully complete the curriculum. Each class allows for open discussions and dialogue. Parents are encouraged to attend part of the curriculum as well.

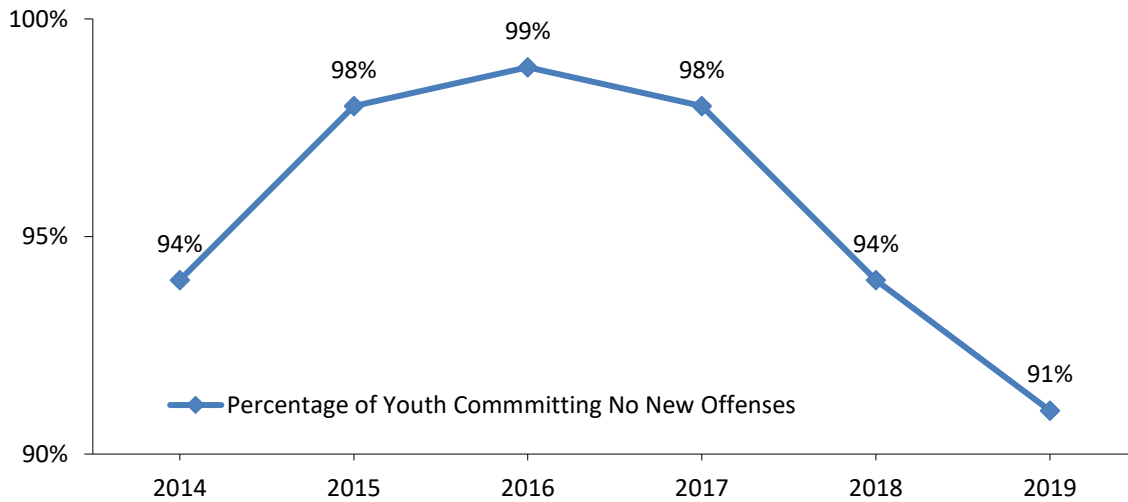
Offenders do not need to be adjudicated or placed on a consent decree for a sexually-based offense in order to be placed in this educational component. The educational component does not need to be court ordered. Any probation officer may refer a youth to the Educational Curriculum. Probation officers may use this resource to address an offender's inappropriate behaviors within the community or school, such as inappropriately touching another student or making sexually-based comments.



**The SSU monitored and supervised 126 youth in 2019**



**91% of youth supervised by the SSU in 2019 did not commit a new offense while under supervision. None who re-offended did so by committing a sex offense.**



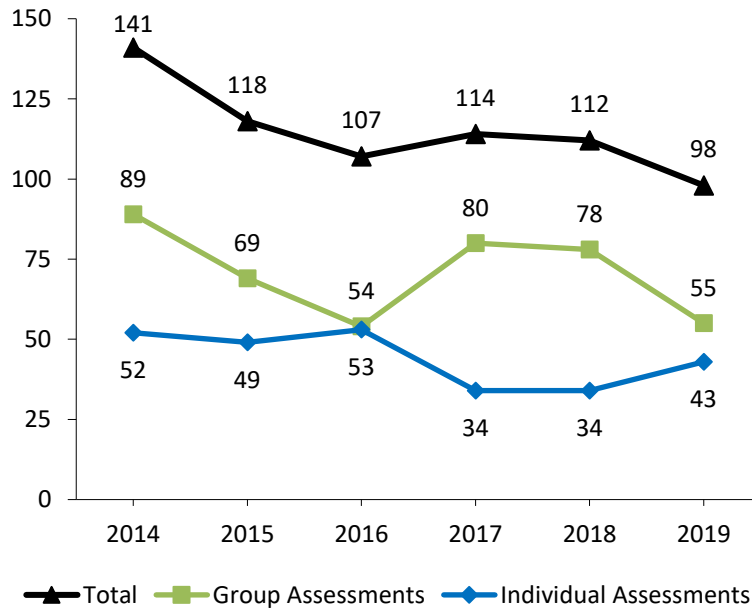
**SAFETY Program**

The SSU expanded its efforts in arson-related treatment in 2018. The Services Aimed at Fire Education and Treatment for Youth (SAFETY) program is a community-based program offered through WPIC for children and adolescents (ages 4-18) involved with fire or who have fire-setting tendencies. The treatment-specific protocol uses accountability and safety planning to minimize the risk of future fire-setting. The SAFETY program evaluates the needs of each youth and his or her family. Each youth involved in the program receives treatment associated with fire safety and psychological/behavioral skills when appropriate. SAFETY supports the impacted families in finding appropriate ways to cope with a fire’s aftermath. The SAFETY program monitors each youth’s progress and provides feedback to families and probation on a regular basis. The program served four youth in 2019.

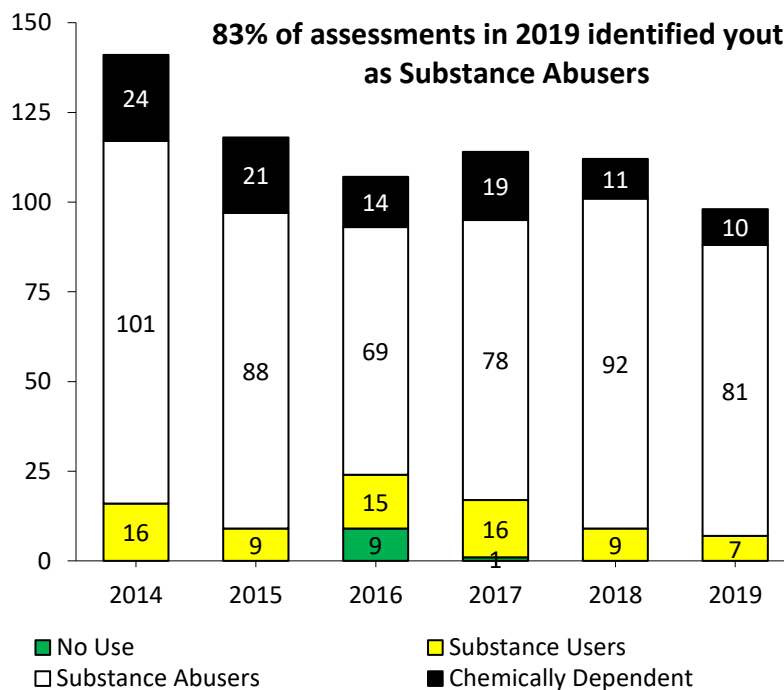
# Drug and Alcohol Unit

The Drug and Alcohol Unit was created in 1984. One supervisor and six probation officers staff this unit. Two Drug and Alcohol Intake Officers are assigned all new allegations of non-detained youth who are referred with drug and alcohol specific charges. Four Drug and Alcohol Intensive Supervision Probation Officers maintain a caseload of youth identified as having an abusive relationship with drugs and/or alcohol. These four specialized probation officers work intensively with youth who either are in the community or placed in drug and alcohol treatment programs and their families. In addition, they conduct individual assessments for detained youth, an education/screening group for non-detained youth, and educational programming as requested in the community.

**Assessments decreased 13% from 2018 to 2019**



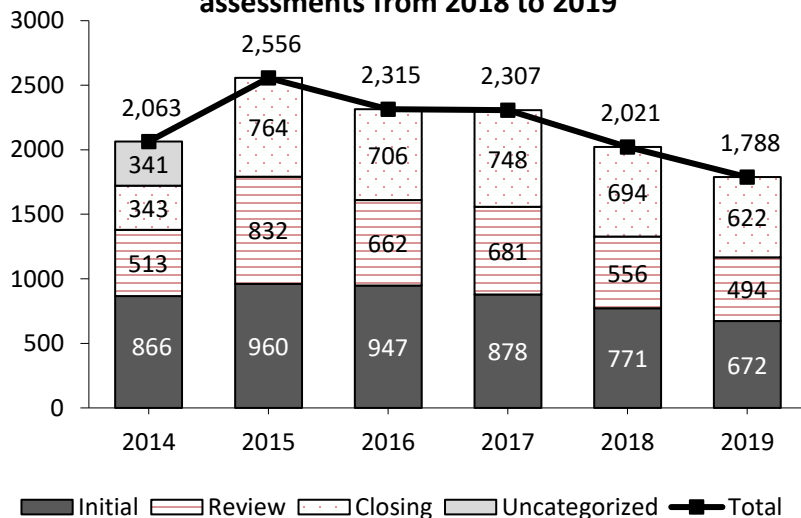
**83% of assessments in 2019 identified youth as Substance Abusers**



# Youth Level of Service

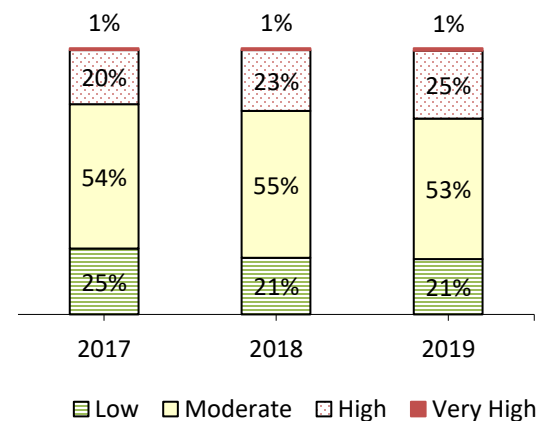
The Youth Level of Service (YLS) Risk/Needs Assessment has been adopted statewide as the risk/needs assessment instrument for juvenile justice. Since 2012, Allegheny County probation officers have assessed juveniles using the YLS prior to filing a delinquency petition. A validated instrument, the YLS produces an overall score and a classification of very high, high, moderate, or low risk, indicating the likelihood of recidivism if no intervention is used. The YLS also breaks down criminogenic needs within specific domains. The YLS also allows probation officers to assess strengths of an individual youth while considering various responsivity factors, such as mental health, cultural, and gender issues. YLS results are considered at key decision points; for example, whether to informally adjust the case or file a petition or to recommend community-based supervision or a more restrictive disposition to the Court. The YLS results are also an essential component in developing the field case plan for each juvenile under formal supervision. On January 1, 2017, Pennsylvania converted to the YLS 2.0., which has more responsivity factors and improved definitions. It also updates overall risk level cutoffs based on gender.

**JPO staff completed 12% fewer YLS assessments from 2018 to 2019**



The Department's Juvenile Justice System Enhancement Strategy (JJSES) Unit conducts initial YLS assessments (see next page for more information). These assessments are more time consuming because they require a direct visit with the youth and family. The probation officer of record conducts reassessments at six month intervals.

**Most initial YLS assessments reflect moderate risk level**

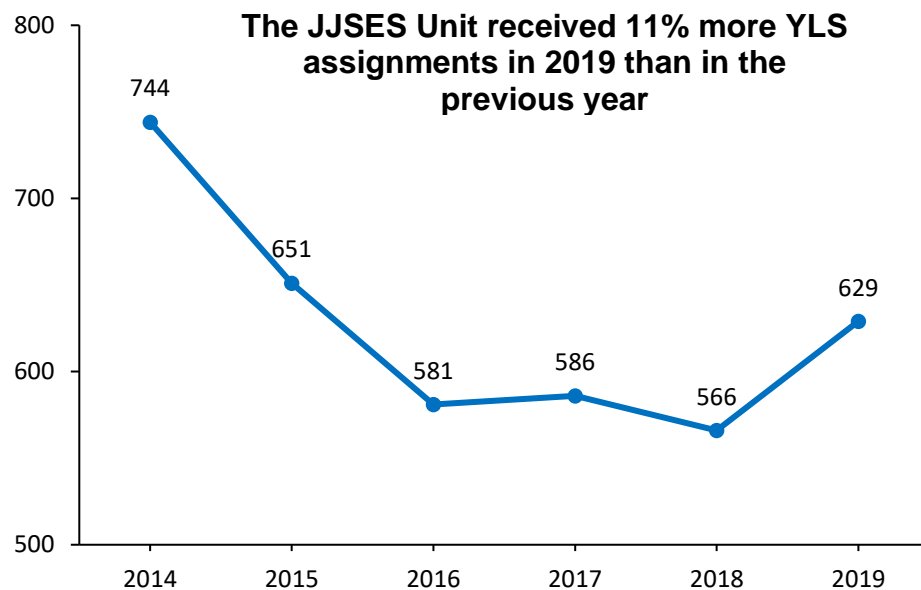


As with any evidence-based tool, fidelity and inter-rater reliability are essential. To that end, the Department has 13 YLS Master Trainers who train the entire department via statewide YLS booster cases. The allowable deviation from the State's established score for each case is plus or minus 2. Booster 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 2019, the Department's override rate was 3%.

## Juvenile Justice System Enhancement Strategy (JJSES) 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 Strategy (JJSES) Unit in 2012.

As of December 31, 2019, one coordinator, one supervisor, and seven probation officers staff the JJSES 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 (i.e., initial assessments). As of November 2019, the JJSES Unit completes all of the initial YLS assessments conducted by Allegheny County Juvenile Probation. The JJSES Unit has developed expertise in conducting the YLS and provides coaching, feedback, and training to probation officers throughout the Department. In addition, the Unit has improved the Department's overall fidelity and consistency in implementing the YLS, an essential evidence-based tool.



In 2019, Allegheny County Juvenile Probation was selected as a pilot to support the expansion and sustainability of a Trauma-Informed Decision Protocol that integrates trauma screening and risk-needs assessment results into a case plan based on the Risk-Needs-Responsivity model. The JJSES Unit includes the Child Trauma Screen (CTS) within the YLS interview. The CTS is a brief screen of lifetime traumatic event exposure and current trauma symptoms. If the CTS "flags" a juvenile for a secondary screen, the JJSES Probation Officer performs it immediately and informs the Intake Officer that a referral for further assessment is needed. In 2020, the JJSES Unit will conduct the CTS on all intake cases referred for an initial YLS.

## **Community Intensive Supervision Program (CISP)**

In 1990, the Allegheny County Juvenile Court created the Community Intensive Supervision Program (CISP) to serve as a court-ordered, community-based alternative to residential placement for male juveniles. The program is designed for juveniles who need intensive services and more structure and supervision than traditional probation. Juveniles who are being stepped up from probation or stepped down from residential placement are appropriate for the program. The program now includes six integral neighborhood Centers. CISP advances BARJ goals. CISP provides a range of interventions, uses intensive surveillance and close monitoring, including electronic monitoring, to protect the community. Youth work toward restoring victims and communities through restitution and community service. To help youth develop competencies, they participate in Aggression Replacement Training®. In addition, CISP became a Pennsylvania Academic and Career/Technical Training Alliance (PACTT) community program affiliate in 2013. PACTT focuses on improving the academic, career, and technical training that delinquent youth receive while in residential placement and in their home communities upon return.

The Allegheny Intermediate Unit's (AIU) Alternative Education Program provides tutoring two hours a day, three days a week, after school during the school year. This relationship allows delinquent youth to make-up courses that are required for high school graduation. Credit recovery is critical for students with gaps in their education due to court involvement. Pennsylvania Department of Education certified teachers and counselors work with the students to address their academic needs. Courses in math, English, social studies, science, and physical education/health are offered to the students. The instruction is a blended model, incorporating direct instruct and on-line learning to maximize summer instructional hours for the students at school and at home.

Two Reintegration Specialists continue to help youth successfully reintegrate back into their communities through educational and vocational advancement, youth competency development, and family engagement. The specialists also assist youth with completing appropriate educational and/or vocational goals and help youth who have already graduated or obtained their GED find and maintain gainful employment or pursue higher education. They help younger youth strengthen their academic skills and explore possible career paths. In 2019, the specialists created and streamlined a process for youth to receive birth certificates and social security cards. Many youth were able to acquire State Identification through CISP's newly established partnership with the Department of Motor Vehicles. The specialists also helped aftercare youth diagnosed with any type of disability access Pennsylvania Office of Vocational Rehabilitation (OVR) services, which, among other things, pays employers to hire youth for several months. Along with the Community College of Allegheny County (CCAC) and OVR, the Launch Academy introduced high school students ages 16-21 with disabilities to the world of work. The Academy concentrates on career exploration, workplace readiness, and independent living. The Jump Start Program, provided by Goodwill Industries and Auberle, also helps youth prepare for careers and college.

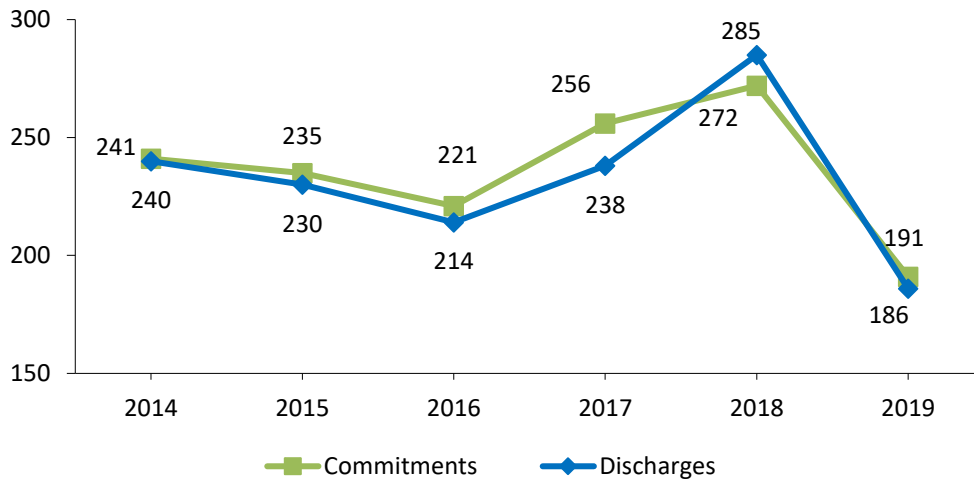
The Promoting Academic Success Program (PAS) is a Dual Enrollment program (1 credit course) for high school students who desire an opportunity to explore post-secondary options. This is an enhanced orientation course specially designed for students with learning differences. Students focused on effective strategies for transitioning from a high school setting to a post-secondary education. In addition, college tours were organized to several technical/vocational schools and colleges. In addition, CISP partners with the Human Services Administration Organization to enhance service coordination, including medication management and individual/family therapy services.

In 2019, there were 191 CISP commitments and 186 discharges:

Center	Commitments*		Discharges*	
	Total	%	Total	%
Garfield	28	15%	31	17%
Hill District	44	23%	36	19%
Mon Yough	30	16%	31	17%
North Side	50	26%	38	20%
Penn Hills	14	7%	16	9%
Wilkinsburg	25	13%	34	18%
<b>Total</b>	<b>191</b>		<b>186</b>	

\*These counts do not represent distinct youth: One youth could be committed or discharged multiple times in one year.

**CISP commitments decreased 30% and discharges decreased 35% from 2018 to 2019**

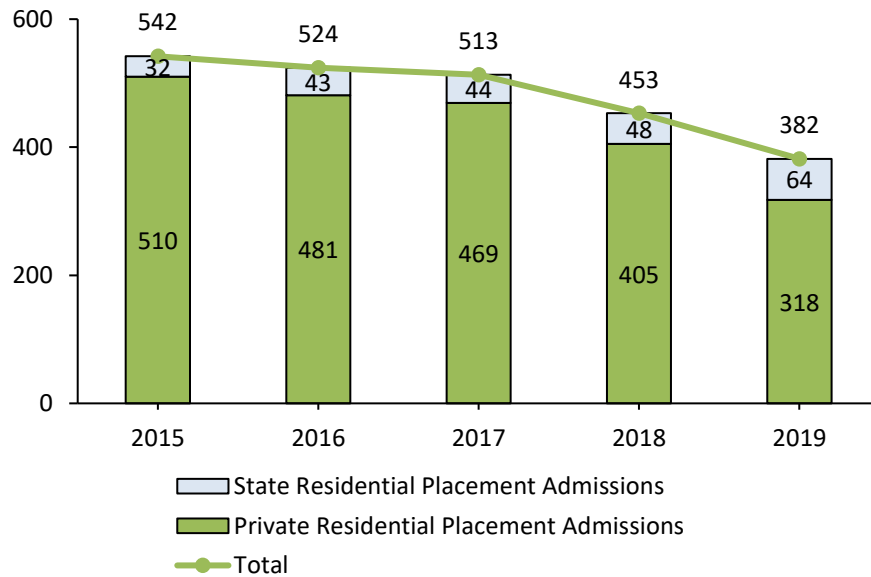


Strong community involvement is the foundation of CISP. Juveniles in each of the six centers routinely perform an array of community service projects, such as removing snow and cutting grass for elderly residents and cleaning neighborhood lots and streets. Members of the community continue to express their appreciation for the efforts of CISP youth. In 2019, youth in all CISP centers completed approximately 6,573 community service hours. Once again in 2019, CISP youth participated in the annual car wash and raised \$784 for the Center for Victims.

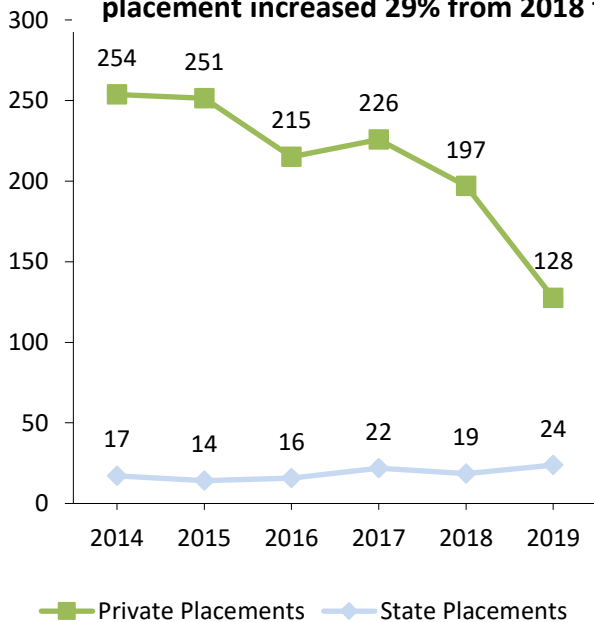
# Placement Services

Allegheny County Juvenile Probation’s Provider Services Unit ensures that providers deliver quality services to juveniles under supervision and that Juvenile Probation gives providers the information and support needed to best serve those juveniles. The Unit is comprised of one Supervisor, one Probation Officer, and two Educational Specialists. The vast majority of Allegheny County youth in placement reside in privately operated settings. The Bureau of Juvenile Justice Services (BJJS) operates the state facilities. Youth Development Centers (YDCs) are reserved for juveniles who pose a serious risk to public safety. Youth Forestry Camps (YFCs) are for less serious juvenile offenders. YDCs and YFCs are located throughout the Commonwealth.

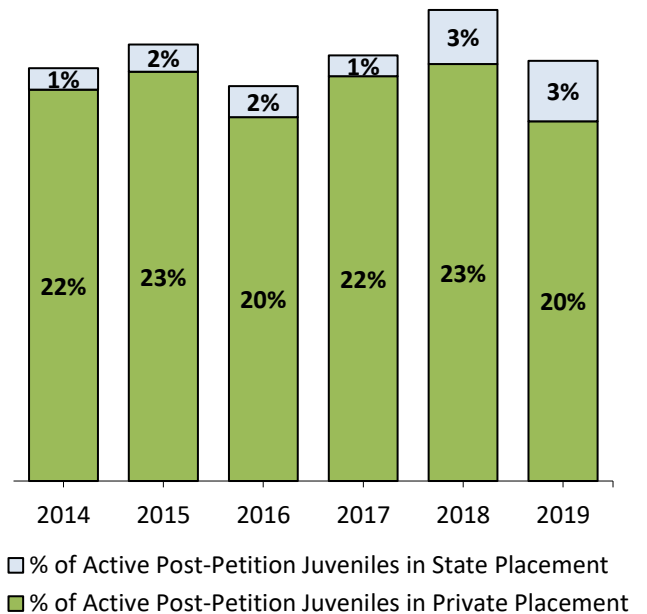
**Admissions to residential placements decreased 16% from 2018 to 2019**



**Average daily population in private placement decreased 35% and state placement increased 29% from 2018 to 2019**



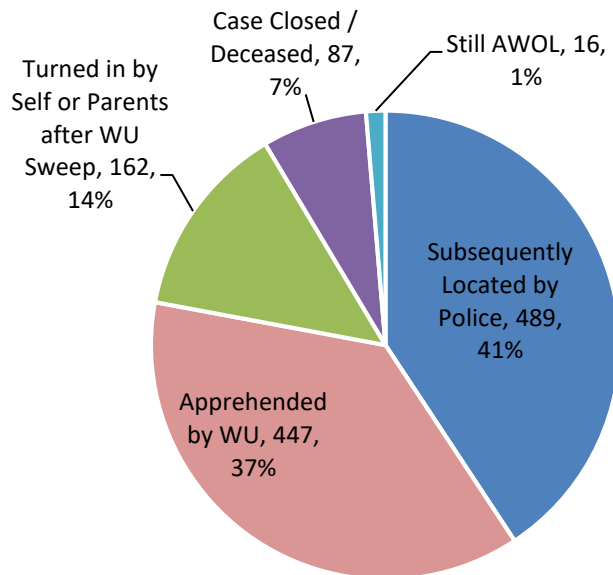
**On December 31, 2019, 23% of post-petition juveniles were in placement**



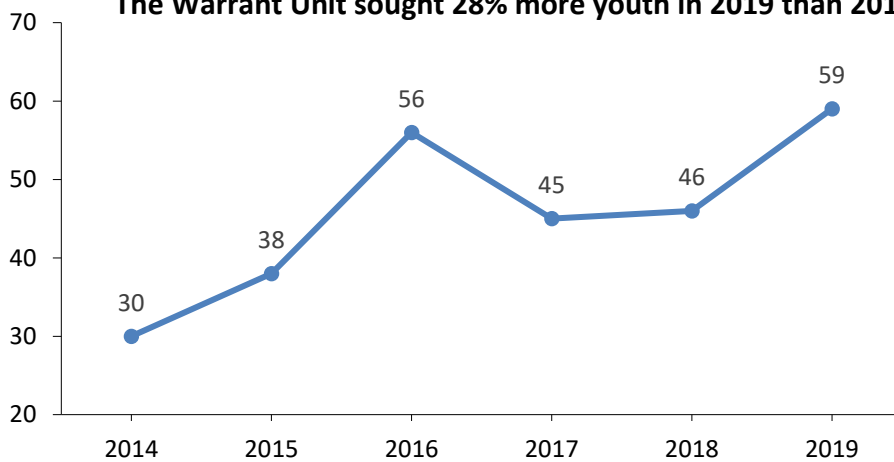
# Warrant Unit

A warrant is a Court Order authorizing the arrest and secure detention of a juvenile. Created in 2004 to improve community protection, the Warrant Unit is overseen by the department’s Community Safety Supervisor, 2 full-time probation officers, and 18 probation officers and supervisors who participate in Warrant Unit activities in addition to their full-time responsibilities. In 2019, the Unit partnered with the Pittsburgh Bureau of Police, Allegheny County Sheriff’s Office, Allegheny County Police Department, Pennsylvania State Police, Federal Bureau of Investigation, and various municipal police agencies to locate and apprehend at-risk juveniles who have absconded, failed to appear for Court, or received new charges. The Warrant Unit participated in several community events, such as the City of Pittsburgh’s 4<sup>th</sup> of July Celebration and Light Up Night. The Warrant Unit regularly conducts trainings in firearms, defensive tactics, tactical medicine (Tactical Combat Casualty Care and Stop the Bleed), and building entry tactics.

**The Warrant Unit has sought 1,201 juvenile absconders/violators since its inception in 2004 through 2019. See the outcomes below.**



**The Warrant Unit sought 28% more youth in 2019 than 2018**

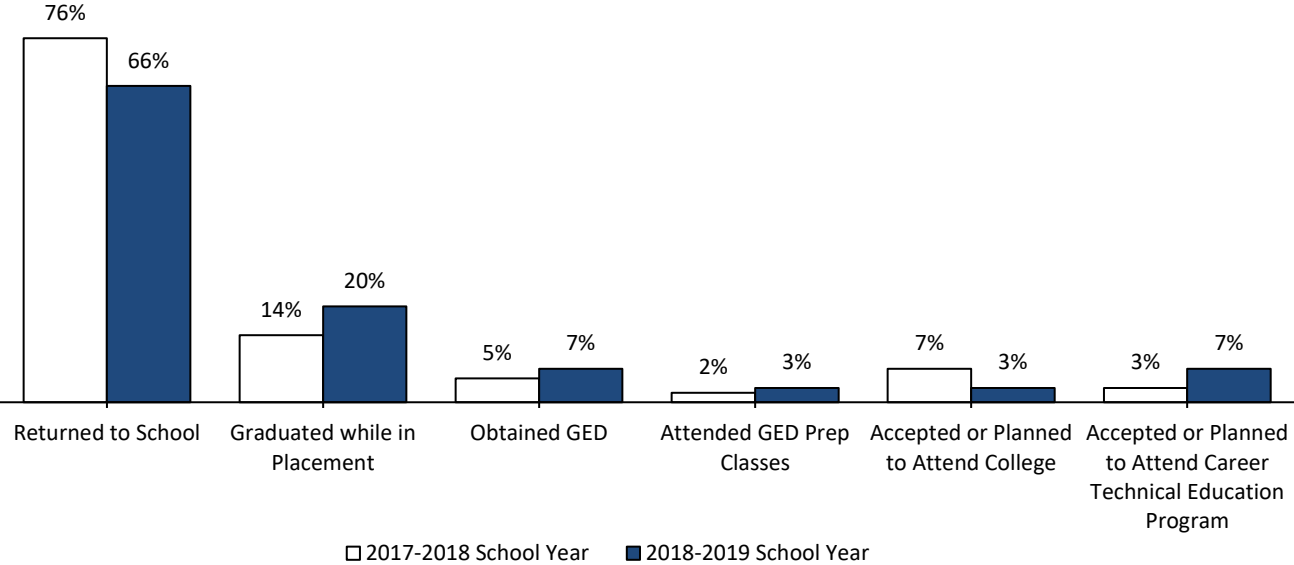




# Educational Specialists

Allegheny County Juvenile Probation Department’s Provider Services Unit helps juveniles entering or exiting residential placement facilities advance academically and develop workforce skills. Two educational specialists ensure that school records and transcripts are promptly transferred to and from residential placements. They collaborate with local school districts to reintegrate juveniles back into their schools through curriculum alignment, credit transfer, and School Reintegration Meetings. The educational specialists work with residential placements to provide assistance and guidance for those students who obtained their high school diploma or GED to pursue post high school education/training (college, career and technical education or job training). They also help the Pennsylvania Office of Vocational Rehabilitation identify youth qualified for its services prior to release from placement and/or following placement release. The Educational Specialists facilitated 75 School Reintegration Meetings during the 2018-2019 school year. 65% of re-enrolled students completed the school year and 4% graduated.

**Outcomes for the 260 youth assisted during the 2017-2018 school year and the 215 youth assisted in the 2018-2019 school year are below:**



# Truancy Case Managers

In 2018, Allegheny County Juvenile Probation hired two Truancy Case Managers to manage its Attendance Incentive Program. This program closes Failure to Comply\* cases at the intake level if youth who meet certain criteria attend school. Youth who successfully complete the program achieve the goals of improving attendance and preventing further penetration into the juvenile justice system. Youth who do not successfully complete the program receive an intervention plan through extended service. Truancy Case Managers also partner with the Magisterial District Courts, Allegheny County Office of Children, Youth and Families, Focus on Attendance, Allegheny Intermediate Unit, and school districts to reduce truancy in all Allegheny County school districts.

In 2018, Juvenile Probation established a process that allows adjudicated delinquent youth or youth on a Consent Decree who are also cited for truancy in the Magisterial District Court to have the truancy matter dismissed in District Court and handled through Juvenile Court. This process allows for a more holistic approach to the problem and better coordination of services.

\*Failure to Comply (FTC) with a Lawful Sentence is an ungraded delinquent offense forwarded to Juvenile Probation from the Magisterial District Court due to nonpayment of a fine or continued noncompliance with the District Court. Pennsylvania’s Juvenile Act defines FTCs as “Summary offenses [are excluded from Juvenile Court jurisdiction], unless the child fails to comply with a lawful sentence imposed thereunder, under which event notice of such fact shall be certified to the court (see 42 Pa.C.S. §§ 6302).

2018-2019 School Year Outcomes	Definition	Count	Percent
Successful	Maintained good attendance during the observation period, graduated from high school, and/or received GED. In addition, successfully completed Extended Service, partially paid or paid in full restitution and/or fines and court costs from the original citation, successfully completed assigned community service hours, and/or successfully completed the North Side Diversion Program.	169	39%
Unsuccessful	Did not maintain good school attendance during the observation period.	4	1%
No Action Taken by Probation Officer	Admonitory Letter	37	8%
Unable to Locate / Unresponsive		33	8%
Recidivated	Received a New Misdemeanor or Felony charge	33	8%
Other	Incomplete identification, in placement, incorrect name, completed BITS session and/or counseling session, essay, AWOL, passed away, moved out of jurisdiction and /or appealed citations.	31	7%
Cases that Remain Open		70	16%
Active case when citation received		57	13%
<b>Total</b>		<b>434</b>	<b>100%</b>

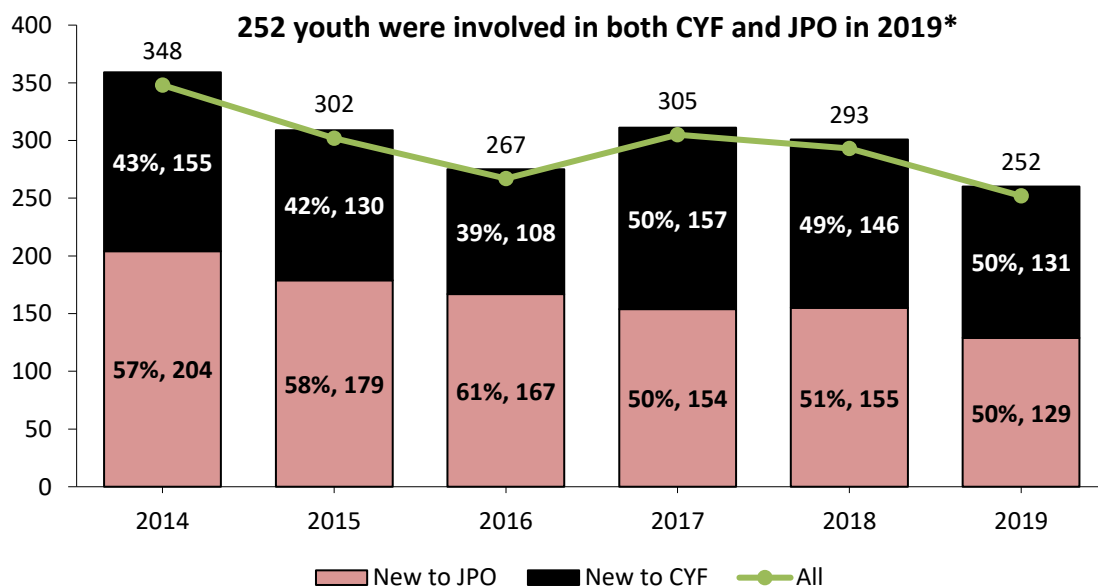
# Crossover Youth Practice Model

Under the leadership of Judge Guido DeAngelis, Allegheny County Juvenile Probation and the Allegheny County Department of Human Services' Office of Children, Youth and Families implemented the Crossover Youth Practice Model (CYPM), developed by the Center for Juvenile Justice Reform at Georgetown University. CYPM's goal is to improve outcomes for dually involved youth (i.e., youth involved in both the child welfare and juvenile justice systems at the same time).\*

Implemented in January 2016, the Crossover Youth Protocol guides the day-to-day activities of probation officers and caseworkers working with dually involved youth. Regular joint case reviews and joint supervisor cabinet meetings reinforce the Protocol. Joint training on the Protocol for newly hired staff, as well as booster training for current staff, occurs on a regular basis. The Court hired a Crossover Systems Liaison in 2015. A CYF Coordinator for the CYPM was hired in 2016. With a Liaison in place, connecting crossover policy and practice on a regular basis became a realistic goal. The Liaison, who collaborates closely with the CYF Crossover Coordinator, functions as a bridge between the agencies' frontline staff and the Protocol, which guides their day-to-day interactions.

In 2019, the CYPM team focused its attention on reinforcing the practice model's core principles of interagency communication, collaboration, and youth/family engagement. A system-wide joint supervisor booster training expanded the existing efforts by the joint supervisor cabinet. As a result of the system-wide training and follow-up meetings, new practices are in place, including cross agency shadowing. The effort to reinforce essential practice model principles will be measured through qualitative data analysis in 2020.

\*Active CYF Youth are defined as youth actively participating as a child in a CYF case accepted for service. Cases open for adoption or Permanent Legal Custody subsidy are not included. Active JPO Youth are defined as juveniles on a delinquent case with active supervision. This does not include juveniles in the juvenile justice system solely due to having a Failure to Comply with a Lawful Sentence case.

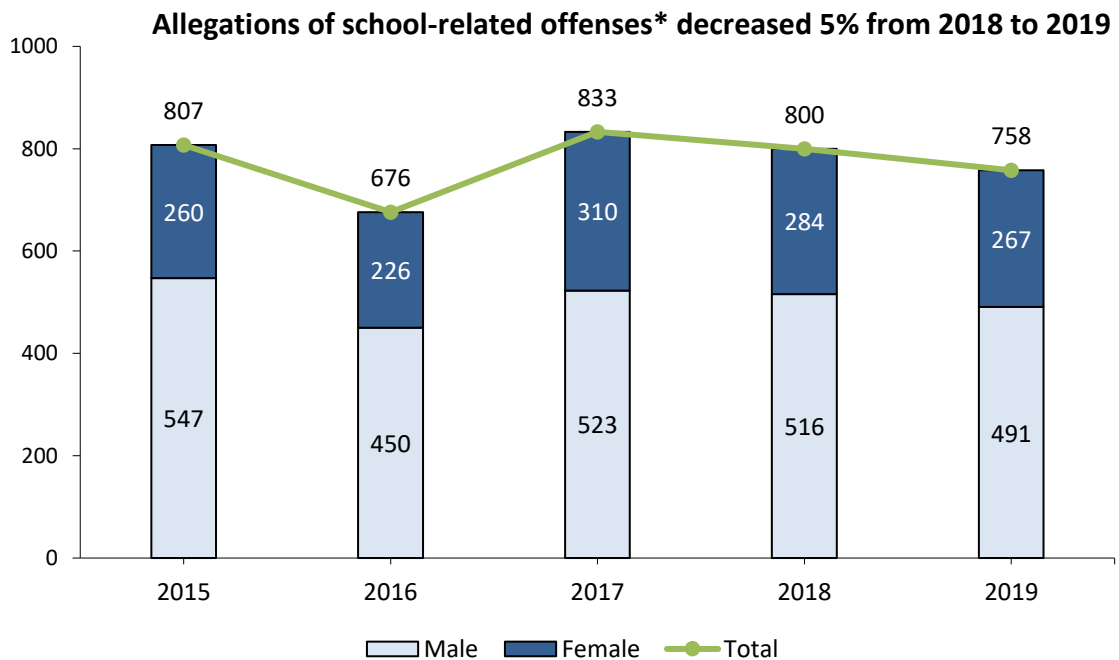


\*The number of all youth is a distinct count for the year. It may not equal the number of youth new to JPO plus the number of youth new to CYF if youth crossed systems in different directions in the same year.

# School-Justice Partnership

In 2016, Allegheny County assembled a cross-systems, cross-discipline team to implement a School-Justice Partnership (SJP) in Allegheny County. Under the leadership of Judge Dwayne Woodruff, Allegheny County attended Georgetown University’s Center for Juvenile Justice Reform’s 2016 School-Justice Partnerships Certificate Program. The team developed an SJP initiative with the core principles of pre-arrest diversion and behavioral health support.

In 2019, the SJP team expanded the number of school partnerships to include the Penn Hills School District. Penn Hills joined the Woodland Hills School District and Oliver Citywide Academy, located within the Pittsburgh Public School District. The SJP team provided Penn Hills with the technical assistance needed to secure a sizeable grant from the Pennsylvania Commission on Crime and Delinquency. This grant will allow the district to continue its focus on behavioral health interventions, a key ingredient in the SJP. The SJP will continue its outreach to other Allegheny County School Districts in 2020.



## Second Chance Act Grant

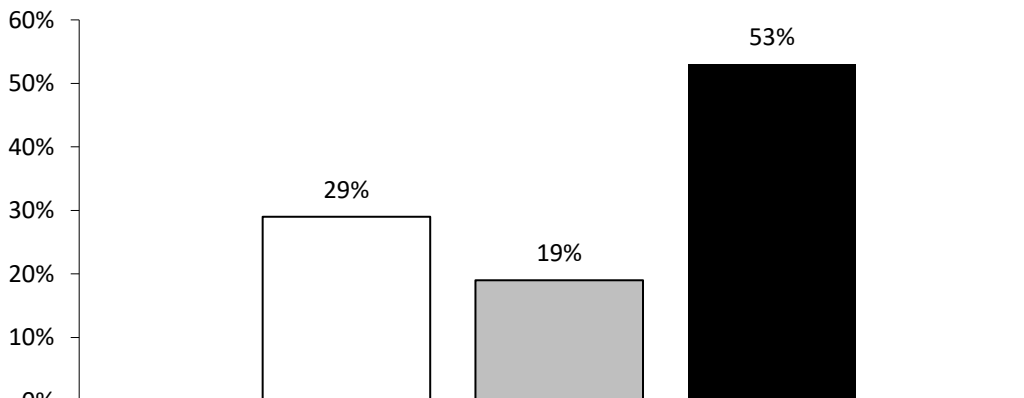
In 2017, the Pennsylvania Commission on Crime and Delinquency (PCCD) selected Allegheny County as one of four counties to pilot the Second Chance Act (SCA) grant. This two-year grant, awarded to PCCD from the federal Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, sought to reduce recidivism by 50% for the highest risk juveniles. Allegheny County used this grant to hire two full-time Reintegration Specialists to work with youth released from residential delinquency placements and committed to the court-operated Community Intensive Supervision Program (CISP) for aftercare.

The specialists assist youth in acquiring career and technical training, advancing academic skills, and obtaining full-time employment upon their return to the community. They work one-on-one with youth on career advisement, assist them with job, trade school, and college applications, and plan college tours and other group activities. Although the grant ended on December 31, 2019, the Department will continue to fund these services.

Between July 1, 2017 and December 31, 2019, 356 youth were served.

Activity Completed During Second Chance Involvement	Count	Percent
Number of youth receiving employment services of any type	356	100%
Number of youth receiving family programming services	356	100%
Number of youth who were employed at some point while in the program	152	43%
Number of youth receiving their high school diploma while in the program	24	7%

### 19% of SCA youth who had at least one year to recidivate received an allegation for a new felony offense



New Allegations Among Youth Who Had at Least One Year to Recidivate after Placement Release (n=273)

- Allegation for a New Delinquency Offense (Felony or Misdemeanor)
- Allegation for a Felony Offense
- Violation of Probation or Failure to Adjust

# Aggression Replacement Training®

Aggression Replacement Training® (ART®) is an evidence-based, cognitive behavioral therapy intervention designed to alter the behavior of chronically aggressive adolescents and young children. ART® incorporates three specific interventions: Skillstreaming, Anger Control Training, and Moral Reasoning Training. It is a 10-week, 30-hour intervention administered to groups of 8 to 12 youth.

Youth in residential delinquency placements often receive ART®. In addition, Allegheny County juvenile probation officers refer juveniles on their caseloads who live in the community to ART® if they can benefit from this competency development program, based on charge type or Youth Level of Service risk/needs assessment. Several community-based providers deliver ART® on Saturday mornings at the Juvenile Court in downtown Pittsburgh. The Court-operated Community Intensive Supervision Program (CISP) also delivers ART® to youth committed to this day/evening treatment program.

Juvenile Probation launched its ART® program in 2009 with Pennsylvania Commission on Crime and Delinquency funds and strengthened its program in 2015 with another PCCD grant that supported expanded training. Although the grant ended, Juvenile Probation continues to offer this intervention.

Community/CISP ART®	PCCD Grant Years		July 1, 2017 through June 30, 2018	July 1, 2018 through January 11, 2020	Total
	July 1, 2015 through June 30, 2016	July 1, 2016 through June 30, 2017			
<b>Number of Sessions Delivered</b>	396	510	474	450	<b>1,830</b>
<b>Number of Youth Served</b>	140	176	197	181	<b>694</b>
Number Completing ART®*	99	120	158	138	<b>515</b>
Percent Completing ART®*	71%	68%	80%	84%	<b>74%</b>

\*Completion is defined as attending at least 24 out of the 30 sessions.

# Standardized Program Evaluation Protocol (SPEP™)

Allegheny County Juvenile Probation is one of twenty-three departments in Pennsylvania engaged in SPEP™ activities, which seek to improve programming for juveniles thereby reducing their risk to reoffend. The SPEP™ protocol analyzes specific provider services or interventions, reviewing the type, quality, and amount of service provided and the risk level of youth. The tool produces an overall score measuring the likelihood that the intervention will reduce a juvenile’s risk to reoffend. More importantly, an individualized performance improvement plan is developed. Allegheny County has seven Level 1 and one Level 2 SPEP™ specialists, more than any county in the state. Throughout 2019, the Evidence-based Prevention and Intervention Support Center (EPISCenter) at Pennsylvania State University, which oversees SPEP™ in Pennsylvania, provided training and technical assistance to further enhance SPEP™ in Pennsylvania. Eleven probation officers from seven counties were trained to implement the SPEP™. Three probation officers, including one from Allegheny County, completed the process to be “Level 2 Trainers”; Level 2 Trainers are certified to train Level 1 SPEP™ Specialists. Additionally, SPEP™-Informed training was developed to improve understanding and use of the SPEP™. The SPEP™-Informed concept enables probation officers to translate research findings and inform decision-making in court. In congruence with the partnership pillar, the concept also enables providers to prepare for the SPEP™ Process and engage staff to implement Performance Improvement Plans. Through 2019, Allegheny County’s SPEP™ team has applied the SPEP™ process to 81 interventions at 14 residential and community-based provider locations for a total of 106 SPEPs™ (some services were evaluated more than once).\*

Service Classification	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Grand Total
Cognitive-Behavioral	1	6	6	5	14	2	3	37
Job Related Training		1		1	8	1	2	13
Restitution/Community		1			7		3	11
Behavior Management		1	1	1	4	1		8
Family Counseling		1	1		5		2	9
Individual Counseling		2		1	4		2	9
Remedial Academic					4	2		6
Group Counseling			1		6	1	1	9
Challenge Program			1	1	2			4
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>106</b>

Provider Name	Number of SPEPs™	Provider Name	Number of SPEPs™
Adelphoi Village	37	Outreach Teen and Family Services	5
Outside In	17	The Academy	4
Wesley Family Services	8	Allegheny County Juvenile Probation	4
Wesley Spectrum	6	Abraxas WorkBridge	3
Harborcreek	6	Auberle	3
Mid Atlantic	5	VisionQuest	2
Summit Academy	5	Life's Work	1
<b>Grand Total</b>			<b>106</b>

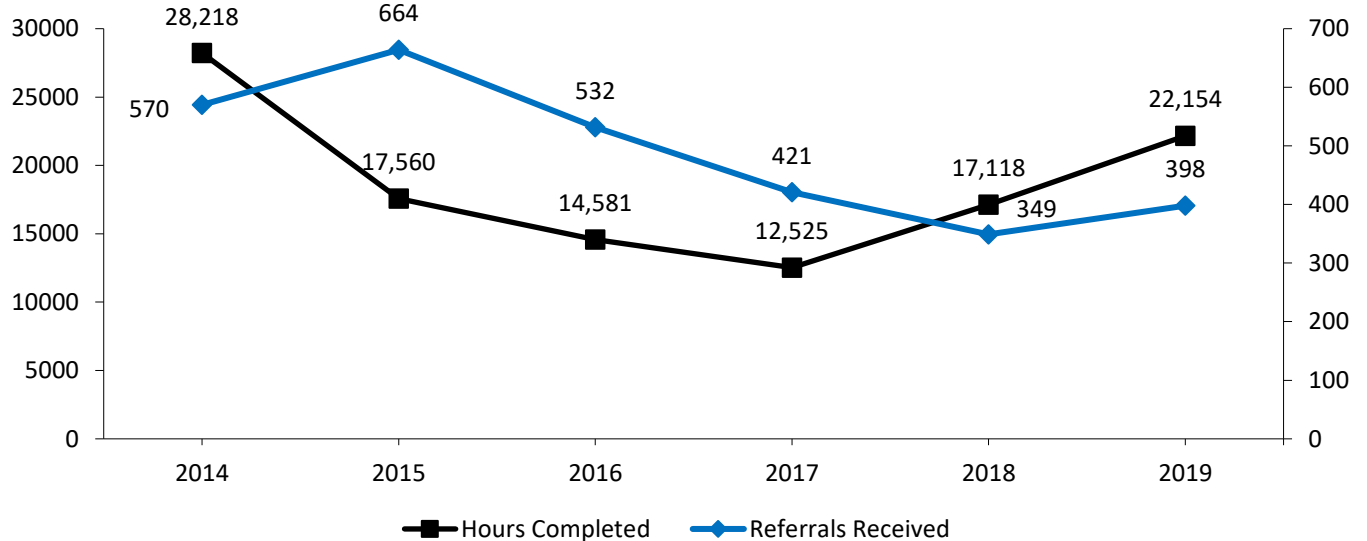
\*SPEP™ date is based on the service classification interview date.

# WorkBridge

WorkBridge is a community-based program for male and female youth ages 10 to 21 involved with Allegheny County Juvenile Court. WorkBridge provides these 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/Community Repair Crew:** With 286 community service sites, WorkBridge’s Community Service/Community Repair Crew component serves youth ages 10-21 court-ordered to perform community service. The Community Service component places and monitors youth and reports to the Court on the youth’s progress. The Community Repair Crew is part of the larger Community Service component and provides youth 14-21 with court-ordered community service and opportunities for competency development through training in six areas of minor repair/construction: basic tools and safety, interior wall repair, window replacement, painting, carpentry, and plumbing.

**WorkBridge's community service referrals increased 14% while hours completed increased 29% from 2018 to 2019**

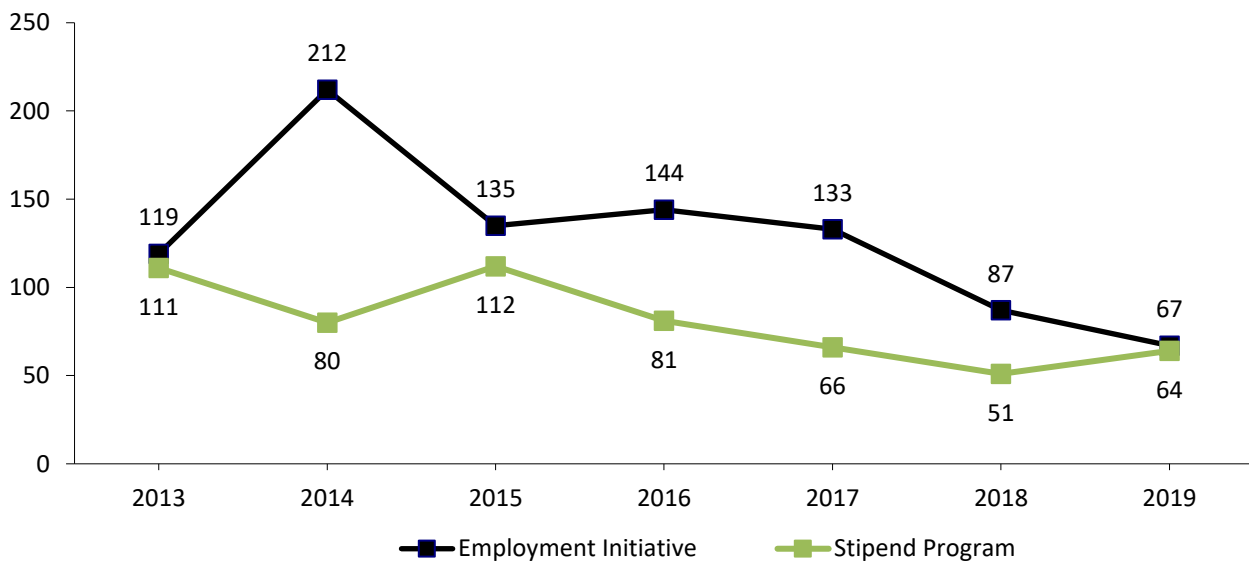




**Employment Initiative:** The WorkBridge’s Employment Initiative provides youth ages 16-21 with job training workshops and helps them find meaningful paid employment opportunities. The program is designed to serve the Court by assisting with the collection of restitution payments. In 2019, \$15,610 was collected in restitution.

**Stipend Program:** The Stipend Program provides youth ages 10 to 15 (too young for employment) an opportunity to perform community service to earn money for restitution paid from the Court’s Stipend Fund. Eighty-one youth received this service in 2019, with 49 positive discharges. In 2019, \$17,304 was paid in restitution on behalf of the stipend program, and 2,769 community service hours were completed.

**The Employment Initiative’s referrals decreased 23% while the Stipend Program’s referrals increased 25% from 2018 to 2019**

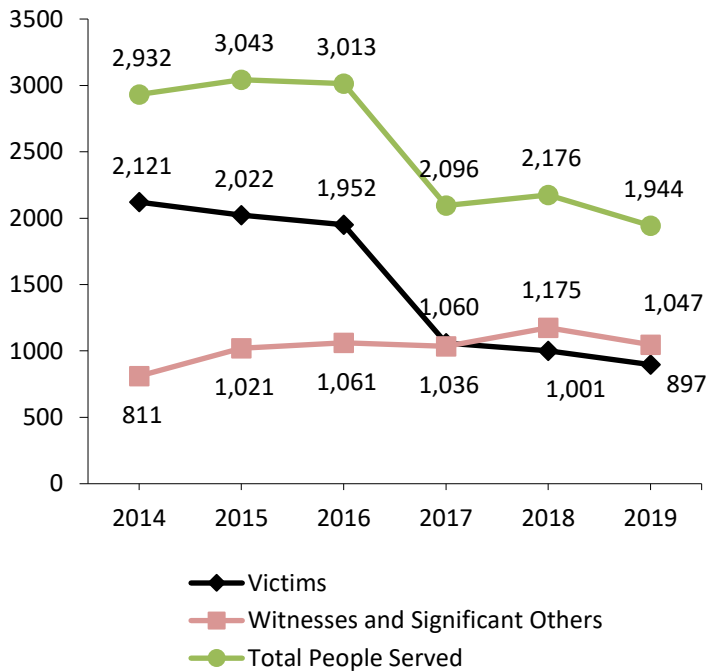


# Victim Services

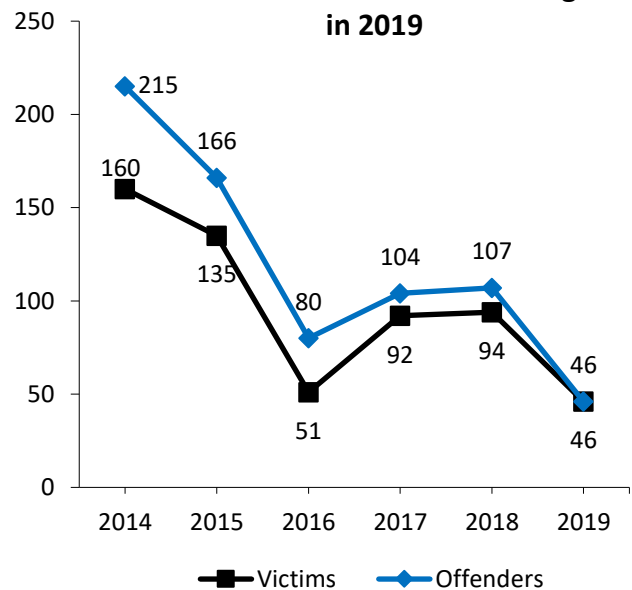
Victims of juvenile offenders are entitled to many rights in the juvenile justice system. The Court works closely with the Center for Victims (CV) and Pittsburgh Action Against Rape (PAAR) to ensure that victims receive services and have a strong voice at every stage. In 2018, Allegheny County Juvenile Probation developed a Victim Service Liaison Probation Officer position. The Victim Services Liaison communicates and collaborates with victim agencies, victims, and Probation Officers. The Liaison oversees victim-related data and assists probation officers with post dispositional notifications. The Liaison facilitates Victim/Community Awareness Curriculum groups to educate delinquent youth on the impact of crime, including its effects on victims. CV hired a Rights and Notification Specialist, Counselor Advocate in 2018 to work with juvenile court. The addition of these two positions substantially strengthened Juvenile Probation’s ability to address victim-related issues.

CV’s Victim Offender Dialogue (VOD) program staff conducted and/or attended 13 meetings/trainings with 76 juvenile probation officers/staff about restorative justice initiatives and/or victim awareness in 2019. In addition, 42 Victim Programs were presented to 220 juveniles in 2019. VOD staff conducted weekly support groups for students at two local middle and high schools experiencing trauma to address the cycle of violence. VOD staff led 19 support group sessions with 284 youth participants.

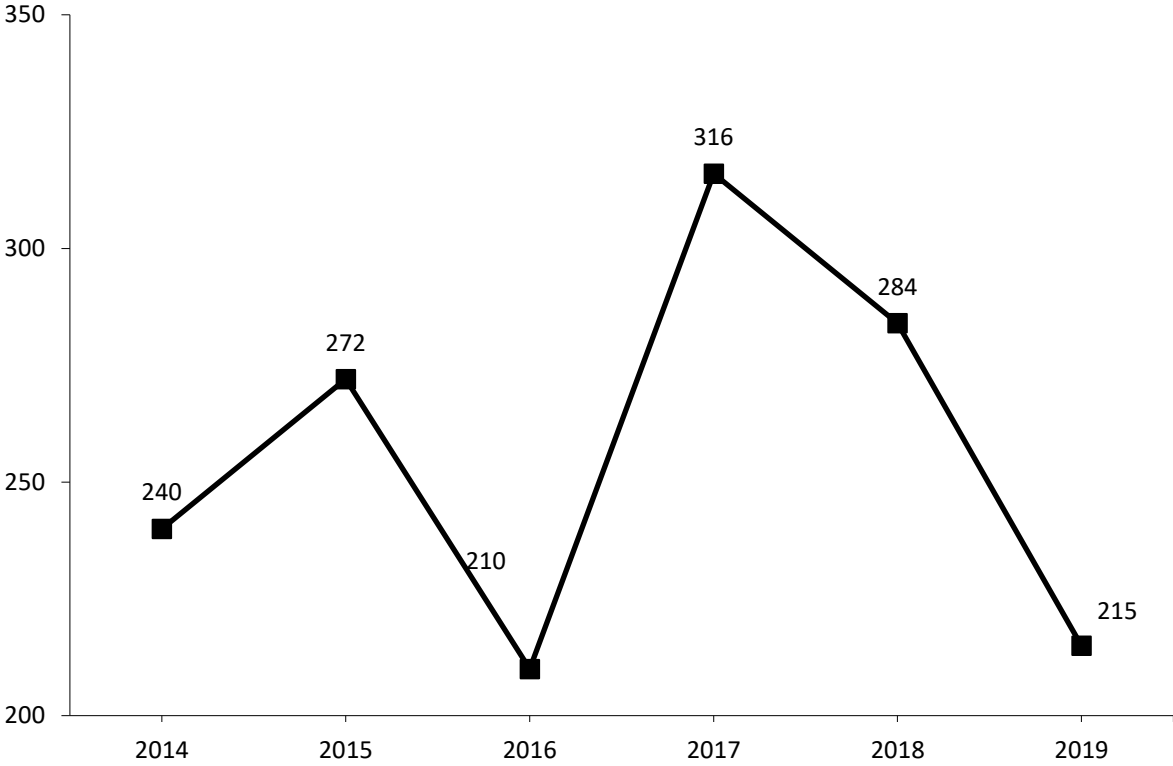
**CV served 11% fewer people at juvenile court**



**CV held 46 Victim Offender Dialogues in 2019**



**PAAR served 24% fewer victims at juvenile court from 2018 to 2019**



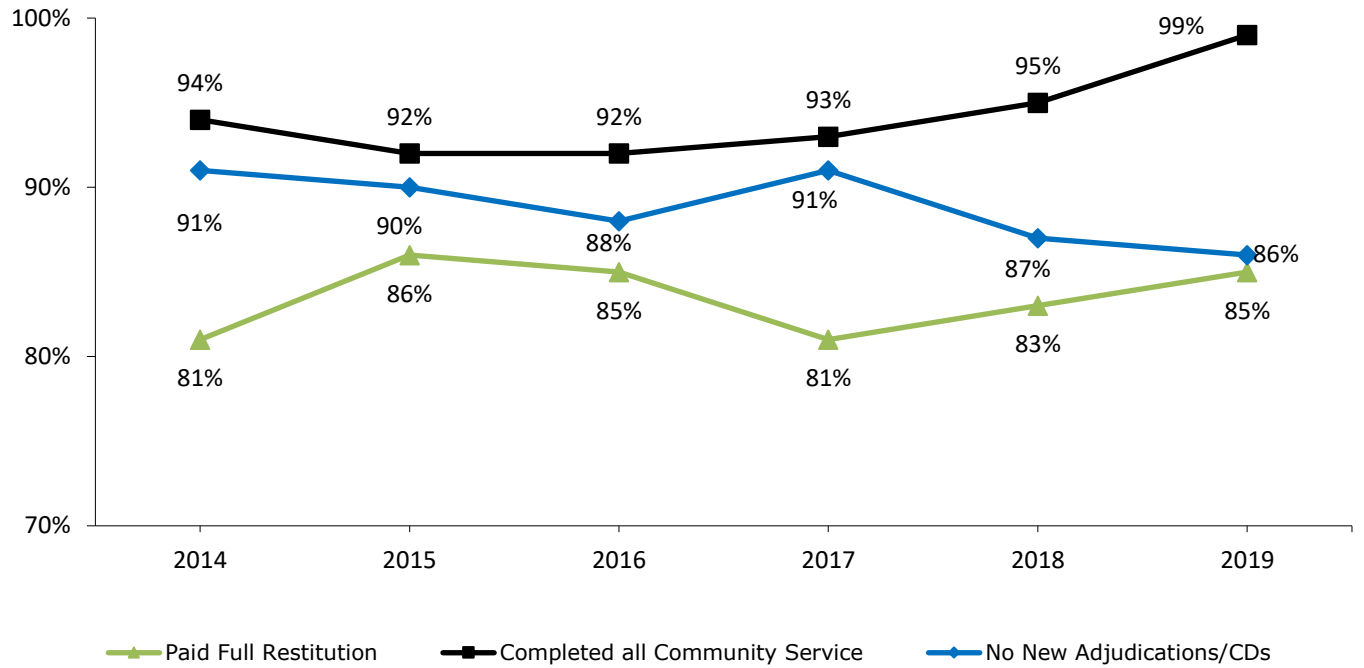
# Outcome Measures

2019 Outcome Measures					
Supervision Status at Case Closing	Number of Youth with Cases Closed	Median Length of Supervision			
All	911	8 months			
Adjudicated Delinquent (Disposition of Probation or Placement)	404	21 months			
Consent Decree*	197	7 months			
Informal Adjustment**	310	5 months			
Accountability	Number of Youth Ordered / Required	Amount Ordered	Amount Completed / Paid	% Completed / Paid in Full	% Completed / Paid 50% or more
Community Service Hours	591	22,879 hours	24,226 hours	99%	100%
Restitution	226	\$181,287	\$124,570	85%	87%
Victim/Community Awareness Curriculum	578		560	97%	
Community Protection	Number of Youth	% of Youth	Competency Development	% of Youth	
Violation of Probation	129	14%	Attended School, Vocational Program, or GED Training or Employed at time of Case Closing	91%	
New Adjudication / Consent Decree	128	14%			

\***Consent Decree.** At any time after the filing of a petition and before the entry of an adjudication order, the court may, upon agreement of the attorney for the Commonwealth and the juvenile, suspend the proceedings and continue the juvenile under supervision in the juvenile's home, under terms and conditions negotiated with the juvenile probation office. (See PAJC Rule 370. Consent Decree).

\*\***Informal Adjustment.** At any time prior to the filing of a petition, the juvenile probation officer may informally adjust the allegation(s) if it appears an adjudication would not be in the best interest of the public and the juvenile, and the juvenile and the juvenile's guardian consent to informal adjustment. If the juvenile successfully completes the informal adjustment, the case shall be dismissed. If the juvenile does not successfully complete the informal adjustment, a petition shall be filed. (See PAJC Rule 312. Informal Adjustment).

**Out of youth with cases closed in 2019, 99% completed all community service, 86% had no new adjudications, and 85% paid restitution in full**



## Outcome Measures History

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

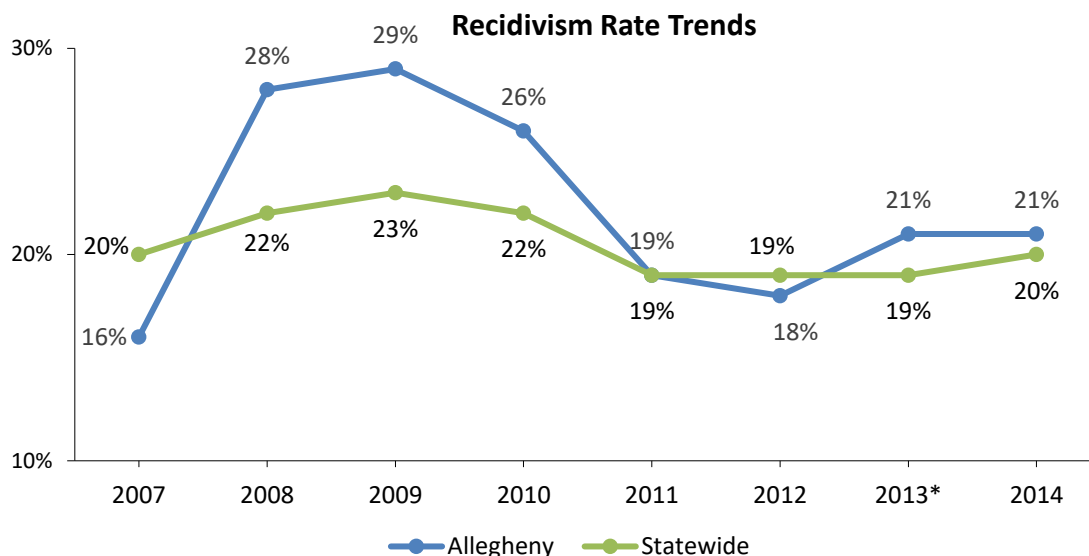
The chart below indicates that, since 1998, over 30,000 cases were closed with over \$4 million dollars in restitution collected and more than 1.2 million hours of community service completed.

Year	Closed Cases	Avg Months Case Open	Restitution		Community Service		Recidivism While Under Supervision
			Paid	Paid in Full	Hours Completed	Fully Completed	
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%
2016	1,172	14	\$156,352	85%	28,357	92%	12%
2017	1,229	12	\$124,657	81%	28,742	93%	9%
2018	1,044	15	\$158,881	83%	29,385	95%	13%
2019	911	16	\$124,570	85%	24,226	99%	14%
<b>Total</b>	<b>33,595</b>		<b>\$4,115,307</b>		<b>1,243,591</b>		

# Recidivism

With the advent of the Juvenile Justice System Enhancement Strategy in 2010, the Pennsylvania Council of Chief Juvenile Probation Officers and the Juvenile Court Judges’ Commission (JCJC) 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 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. Data from 2010 and after allows us to track recidivism rates as evidence-based practices are implemented.



	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013**	2014
Allegheny	16%	28%	29%	26%	19%	18%	21%	21%
Statewide	20%	22%	23%	22%	19%	19%	19%	20%

\*Data from: Juvenile Court Judges’ Commission’s *Statewide and County-Specific Pennsylvania Juvenile Court Recidivism Rates*.

\*\*The methodology used to calculate the recidivism rate was changed starting with the 2013 data. Specifically, the criteria for valid dispositions to identify eligible cases was revised.

Expunged cases are 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, 2012, or 2013 case expungement were omitted from the study’s sample, unless they had a separate case closed during those same years that was not expunged. Juveniles whose cases are expunged are presumed to be individuals who are considered to be at lower risk to recidivate (i.e., first-time, relatively minor offenders). Omitting these juveniles from the recidivism analysis most likely results in a higher recidivism rate. In 2014, the PA Rules of Juvenile Court Procedure were modified to allow the Department to retain identifying information for research purposes, beginning with 2015 case closures.

# Expungements

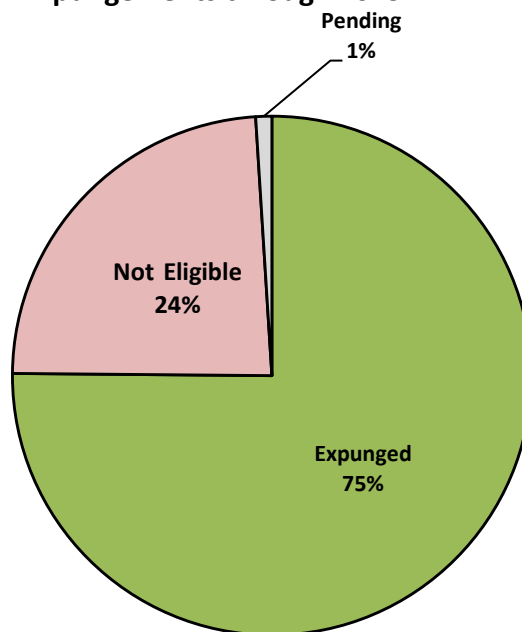
Consistent with the Juvenile Act and the Balanced and Restorative Justice goals, since 2010, the Allegheny County Probation Department has initiated expungement proceedings for juveniles who have attained the age of 18 and meet the following criteria:

- 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.

Since 2010, the Department has dedicated one full-time clerk in the Information Management Unit to processing these privately and Court initiated expungements and submitting them to the Court for consideration. Out of the 15,798 cases researched through 2019, 11,870 met the criteria and were expunged by an order of Court, 3,770 were not eligible, and 158 are currently pending.

Effective in 2020, the Court will begin automatically expunging consent decrees six months after successful expiration, provided the youth has not been rearrested for an offense in the juvenile or criminal justice systems.

**Expungements through 2019**





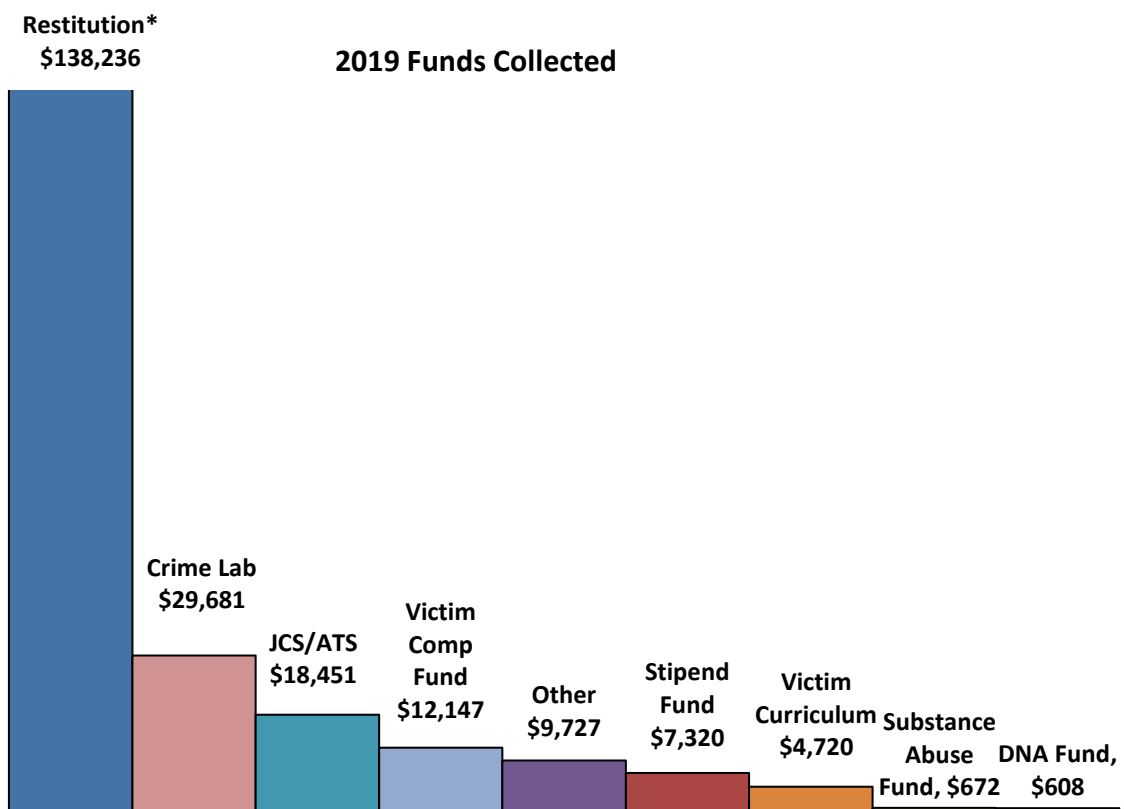
# Financial Information

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.

There are four budgets (Institutional, Operational, Community Intensive Supervision Program, and Electronic Monitoring), totaling \$46,931,674. 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. A total of \$221,562 was collected and dispersed in 2019.

The law requires juveniles to pay Court ordered 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.



\*Case closing restitution reported on pages 51 and 52 reflects all funds collected during the life of the case. This chart only reflects funds actually collected during calendar year 2019.

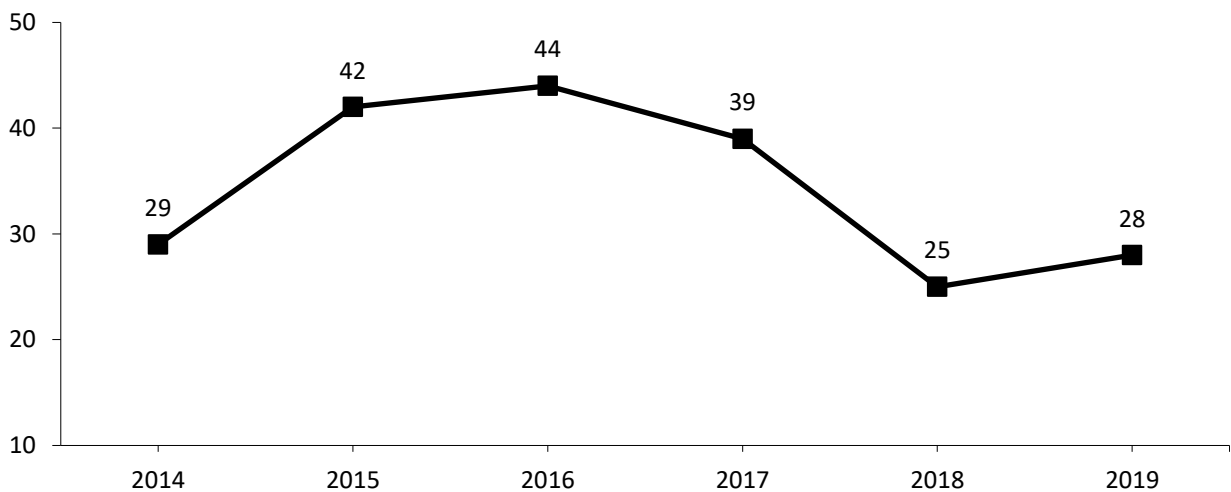
# Act 53

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 involuntarily commit minors for drug and alcohol treatment. Act 53 is not a juvenile delinquency proceeding. 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 an Allegheny County resident, and the youth 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.

**Act 53 cases increased 12% from 2018 to 2019**



# 2019 Highlights



## New President Judge

The Pennsylvania Supreme Court selected **Judge Kim Clark** as Allegheny County’s Court of Common Pleas President Judge. She was sworn in on December 27, 2018. Judge Clark has been a Judge in the Juvenile Section of the Family Division since 1999. In 2017, Judge Clark gained national recognition for receiving the William H. Rehnquist Award for Judicial Excellence. The award is one of the country’s highest judicial honors, and Judge Clark was the first judge from Pennsylvania to ever receive it.



## New Supervising Judge

Administrative Judge Kim Eaton appointed **Judge Dwayne Woodruff** as the Supervising Judge of the Family Division in March 2019. Judge Woodruff has been a Family Division Judge since 2006.

## 2019 Juvenile Court Judges’ Commission Nominees

Award Category	Nominee
Juvenile Probation Supervisor of the Year	Lisa Rusko
Juvenile Probation Officer of the Year	David Bonini
Juvenile Court Support Service Award	Bonnie McAdams
Court-Operated Program of the Year	Allegheny County Juvenile Probation Provider Services
Residential Program of the Year	Outside In
Community Based Program of the Year	Human Services Administration Organization
Victim Advocate of the Year	Jenny Hempen, Pittsburgh Action Against Rape

## Golden Gavel Award

Probation Officer Jamie Hurst and Probation Supervisor Daniel Bauman were honored with the Golden Gavel award in 2019. The Golden Gavel is presented to an employee for individual accomplishments, good deeds performed in the community, innovative ideas relating to court operations, and for going above and beyond job assignments to assist another person.



Administrator Russell Carlino with **Golden Gavel Award Winner** Jamie Hurst, COG/JJSES Probation Officer



**Golden Gavel Award Winner** Dan Bauman, Investigations / Shuman Supervisor with Administrator Russell Carlino

## Special Recognition

<b>Person on the Go</b>	
William Shultz	Placement Liaison
<b>Rookies of the Year</b>	
Joshua Hudak	Probation Officer
Briana Neal	Community Monitor
Ashley Zastawniak	Administration Secretary
<b>Chief Award Recipients</b>	
Dan Bauman	Investigations / Shuman Supervisor
John Durso	Probation Officer
Lisa Fabus	Probation Officer
Emilinda Jarrett	Probation Officer
Michelle Kernan	Intake Probation Officer
Robert Konesky	Probation Officer
Neal McFarland	CISP Supervisor
Julia Musulin	Probation Officer
Stewart Skeel	Placement Management Representative
Marlo Thomas	Secretary
Mark Tortorella	Probation Officer
Eric Wasinski	Probation Officer
Tracey Weir	Supply / Facility Assistant
Robert Zebrasky	Probation Officer

## Retirements

<b>Retiree Name</b>
Sheldon Arrington
Debbie Austin
Stephen Bechtold
Brenda Beetlestone
Stanley Brown
Samuel Murray
Angela Rich

## Promotions

<b>Employee Name</b>	<b>New Job Title</b>
Ronald Bell	CISP Substance Abuse Supervisor
Melissa Whitenight	Specialist Probation Officer, Special Services Unit

## PO Swearing In Ceremonies



On June 27, 2019, Supervising Judge Dwayne Woodruff swore in three new Juvenile Probation Officers and one new Juvenile Probation Supervisor. **L-R:** Assistant Chief David Evrard, Supervising Judge Dwayne Woodruff, Probation Supervisor Edward Siwec, Probation Officers Alexander El-Wagaa, Richard Mack, and Angela McAllister, Administrator Russell Carlino and Assistant Chiefs Kimberly Booth, Shawn Forbes, and John Fiscante.



On October 10, 2019, Supervising Judge Dwayne Woodruff swore in five new Juvenile Probation Officers. **Front Row L-R:** Probation Officers Joshua Clark, Domenic Sacco, Lora Kay, Roscoe Bright, and Antonio DiMaria. **Back Row L-R:** Administrator Russell Carlino, Assistant Chief David Evrard, Judge Paul Cozza, Supervising Judge Dwayne Woodruff, Assistant Chiefs Shawn Forbes, Kimberly Booth, and John Fiscante.

# 2019 CISP Activities

## CISP Youth Education & Employment Celebration Ceremony

The Community Intensive Supervision Program held its second annual Youth Education & Employment Celebration Ceremony in August 2019. Thirty-nine youth were recognized in front of families, friends, teachers, and community partners for successfully completing one or more of the following: Allegheny Intermediate Unit's credit recovery program, Goodwill Jumpstart program, receiving their high school diploma or GED, or maintaining employment. Youth also received gift certificates.

## Studio Blue

Studio Blue is an innovative, community service program that helps at-risk youth transition from the juvenile justice system to their home communities by turning old, unwanted furniture into works of art. Developed by Gerry Florida, the program recognizes the power of art to heal, unleash creativity, and promote social and intellectual development. CISP saw the value of this approach and youth performed community service through the program. CISP youth created a beautiful, whimsical poster that received a lot of mileage and visibility. The poster appeared on the back and inside of a Port Authority bus and in the Port Authority gallery. The exhibition finally arrived at the Allegheny County Family Division Courthouse, where it was recognized during Juvenile Justice Week with Judges, Court officials, youth, and families present to see youth acknowledged. The posters continue to be exhibited on the first floor of the Allegheny County Courthouse.



**Created by the Talented Youth of the Community Intensive Supervision Program (CISP) / Hill District**  
**Sponsored by Construction Junction**  
**Gifted by Studio Blue at Shuman Center**  
**A Project of Florida Recycled, Shuman Juvenile Detention Center & Allegheny County Juvenile Probation**  
**Supported by the National Partnership for Juvenile Services and the Juvenile Detention and Alternative Programs**

## Flipside Program

CISP continues to develop its relationship in the community, including through UPMC's Injury Prevention Program's Flipside Program. This program shows the impact of trauma to juveniles with high risk behaviors. The Flipside program explains the ripple effect of one bullet with no name on it as it travels through families and ultimately through the community. Survey results found that 97% of the students improved their knowledge. In support of this program, Center for Victims allowed CISP youth to view an interactive exhibit, attend training, and have group sessions with its staff on trauma-informed care.

## **Juvenile Justice Week 2019**

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, 2019-October 11, 2019. An open house was held for area high school students that included workshops on "What Does a Probation Officer Do?," "Consequences of Drug and Alcohol Use," and "Collateral Consequences of Juvenile Court Involvement" and a Sheriff's tour. An award ceremony recognized youth for creative expression and for participating in the "Why Art" project with Gerry Florida of Studio Blue. The ceremony also honored the parent of the year and Outside In, Allegheny County's Juvenile Court Judges' Commission (JCJC) provider nominee. A staff luncheon was held to acknowledge JCJC staff nominees, and an award ceremony was held for the Rookies of the Year and Person on the Go.

## **AIDS Walk**

Allegheny County Juvenile Court had the most walkers at this year's McKeesport AIDS Walk with 50 walkers.

## **Allegheny County Music Festival**

Juvenile Probation continues to participate in the Allegheny County Music Festival at Hartwood Acres, held annually over Labor Day weekend. For 20 years, the Festival has raised money to pay for life-enriching opportunities and items not otherwise available to youth active with Juvenile Court or the Department of Human Services, such as a dance lessons or summer camp. Juvenile Probation collects donations and directs traffic at the event. Juvenile Probation and Human Services Administration Organization staff were on hand again this year to help collect over \$14,000 in donations, with a suggested donation of \$20/car. The headliner was Uprooted, featuring Michael Glabicki of Rusted Root.

## **Provider Trips**

Provider trips are organized by Allegheny County Juvenile Probation's Placement Services. During these trips, facility staff share information about their interventions and treatment with Judges, attorneys, and administrative staff. Provider trips also give judges the opportunity to gather additional information and speak directly with their youth placed at a particular facility. There were two separate provider trips in 2019. In June, a group visited YDC Loysville, South Mountain Secure Treatment Unit, and Abraxas South Mountain. In October 2019, a group visited two facilities on the grounds of the Torrance State Hospital in Torrance, PA: Sexual Responsibility and Treatment Program and COVE Prep Secure Sexual Offenders Program.

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