

Jail Best Practices Award Official Entry Form

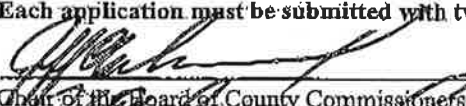
This form must be attached to all entries. Entrants must complete all sections for the entry to be considered complete. A copy of this official entry is available electronically at www.pacounties.org.

County Name	<u>County of Lycoming</u>	County Class	<u>Fifth Class</u>
Address	<u>48 West Third Street</u>	City	<u>Williamsport, PA</u> , Zip <u>17701</u>
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Project Information

Title Lycoming County Criminal Justice System Best Practices Start Date 1974 and ongoing

Each application must be submitted with two signatures. Place appropriate signatures on two of the lines below:



 Chair of the Board of County Commissioners



 Chair of the county Prison Board



 County Chief Executive Officer

Program Narrative

A separate program narrative document must be attached to this form that answers the following questions in the order presented. This must be typed in a Word document, Times New Roman, 10-point type.

- A description of the identified need and the background including what programs were in place before the current project, if any, and how it led to this effort
- A description of the project, including any evidenced-based approaches to jail diversion, community involvement strategies, formation of stakeholder groups, county-wide planning strategies, etc.
- A description of expectations and measurable goals, including supporting data
- A brief description of how the project was evaluated and any lessons learned
- A brief description of the community, including a description of key stakeholders, organizations, and county departments that were involved in the project
- A description of how the activities started in this project were altered or will be continued based on experience, including plans for leveraging additional resources
- A description of any costs associated with the project and how it was funded; cost savings, if any and any change in community acceptance, reductions in insurance costs, or inspection improvements that resulted from the program

Data Elements

A separate data report must accompany each submission and must contain program impact and performance measures. Please provide data in a way that indicates dollars saved, and population percentages affected. Entries that do not include this data will be disqualified.

Please attach supporting documents, forms or other information that support the award entry. Entries must be received by close of business on March 1, 2012. Winners will be announced during the CCAP Spring Conference, March 25 - 27, 2012. More information: Brinda Carroll Penyak, bpenyak@pacounties.org.

I. Lycoming County Criminal Justice System Best Practices

According to the Bureau of Justice Statistics, between midyear 2009 and midyear 2010, the confined inmate population in County and City jails nationwide declined by 2.4%. This national trend of reduced jail population has not reached Lycoming County. While our male population decreased in 2009 and 2010, with average daily populations (ADP) of 298.33 and 278.14, respectively, it increased to 284.84 ADP in 2011. The greatest impact in 2011 was the female population significant increase by an average of 8.5 females per day with female commitments increasing since 2007. Lycoming County proudly presents the following details that demonstrate how Lycoming County is proactive in managing its prison population.

To effectively reduce prison overcrowding, Lycoming County has developed and initiated several correction programs and/or initiatives. Through use of the correction programs and/or initiatives, Lycoming County is able to reduce the population of incarcerated offenders in the prison system to effectively and efficiently utilize prison resources without compromising public safety. These programs and/or initiatives are described below.

A. Pre-Release Center

The Pre-Release Center (PRC) is a residential community corrections program from sentenced male and female offenders which house 105 male beds and thirty-two (32) female beds in a minimum-security setting. The program is a restrictive intermediate punishment program which provides work training, life skills and substances abuse services. While housed at the facility, residents continue to participate in AA/NA meetings lead by a strong community recovery program, "pre-treatment" relapse prevention directed drug and alcohol groups, GED studies, religious programs, cognitive restructuring groups (Gordon Graham's Breaking Barriers), a popular fathering program facilitated by a former US Probation Officer and a women's relationship building group lead by Bethesda Services. Overall, the program provides a structured environment and provides access to an array of community service agencies.

The Pre-Release Center was preceded by the Lycoming County Work Release Program. The Work Release Program began in the former County Prison, which was built in 1869. In 1974, the Work Release Program moved to the Williamsport YMCCA and began with the eight (8) male beds. This partnership lasted for twelve (12) years. The move provided more space in an overcrowded County Prison and allowed better management of the Work Release Program. In addition, costs of confinement were increasing and providing a minimum security environment was difficult. Most importantly, the move provided the logical "training" ground for integrating offenders into the community.

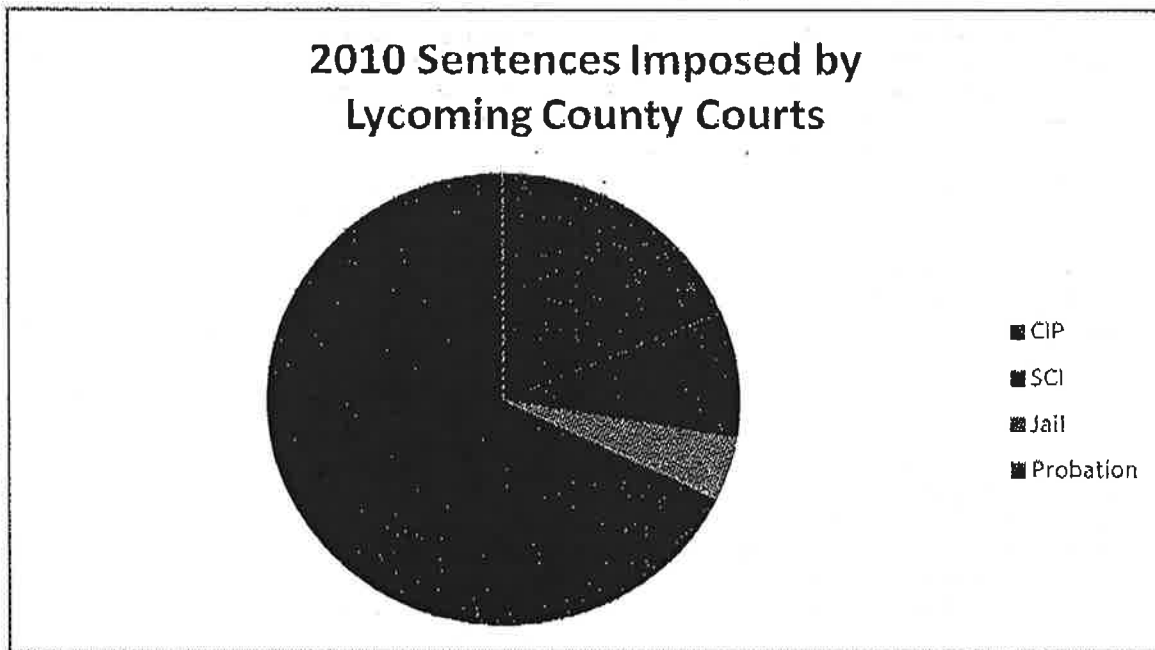
In January of 1986, the Work Release Program moved to the new County Prison. In August of 1989, the Work Release Program expanded and moved to the Pre-Release Center at the Lysock View Complex when the Prison sentenced population increased significantly due to the new DUI laws. The Pre-Release Center opened at the Lysock View Complex to provide the Courts with an expanded sentencing alternative. Due to the increase of DUI offenders and other County prison sentences, the Work Release Program has continued to grow. In July 2007, the Pre-Release Center opened a female unit. This 32-bed facility has provided timely inmate housing options for an increasing county female population with 134 referrals in 2010 and 199 in 2011.

Residents with full-time employment are placed on work release and are charged for room and board. As a resident, responsibilities include paying cost and fines, magistrate fines, domestic support and are paying for required drug tests. Residents who are unemployed are assigned to one (1) of the nine (9) community crews such as the County Landfill or the County Recycling Center. Other work crews assist townships, boroughs with projects (especially during the September 2011 flooding); help maintain County Bridges; assist at the County Farm and build and renovate community houses. During this report period, the Pre-Release Center work crews completed renovating its seventh house for Lycoming Neighborhood Development Corporation. Separate work crews completed renovations to homes through STEP, Inc. Homes in Need program, assisting with the Center's facility upkeep, painting rooms of the YWCA facility, landscaping around Lycoming Housing Authority units, County Prison and other County buildings. In addition, manpower was provided daily for the expanding County Recycling program at the County Landfill. In February 2011, the Pre-Release Center completed its collaborative efforts with United Way, Salvation Army and Housing Alliance with the renovation of a vacant church into a 14-bed homeless

shelter. Positive work crew experience leads to private employment referrals. With the development of the Marcellus Shale industry in Lycoming County, trained and confident workers have increased opportunities.

The Pre-Release Center expanded its employment and education services. In late 2010, Lycoming County partnered with Central PA Workforce Development to offer WorkKeys job skills assessment system to male and female Pre-Release Center residents. WorkKeys is a proven standard for measuring and communicating basic workplace skills. Offenders can earn different levels of work skill performance (Bronze, Silver, Gold and Platinum). To date, twenty-three (23) residents have been assessed (4-gold, 13-silver and 6-bronze). The County also provides WIN Courseware to offenders who need remedial work before the WorkKeys assessment. In 2011, the Pre-Release Center implemented a GED program. The GED program was implemented by the Pre-Release Center as a result of the local school district eliminating its community GED program. The GED program was implemented by securing grant funding for 1 year from the Williamsport Lycoming Community Foundation. Additional grant funding has been secured for an additional year to sustain the program. Overall, the County continues to train the offender in basic work skills and to improve or acquire other skills.

In 2010, the Lycoming County Courts sentenced 250 offenders to serve a restrictive intermediate punishment sentence at the Pre-Release Center. In 2011, the Lycoming County Courts sentenced 340 offenders to serve a restrictive intermediate punishment sentence and another 293 offenders served other types of county sentences at the Pre-Release Center. County offenders averaged over 82 days in the restrictive intermediate punishment program. As in previous year reports, male referrals were down, but female referrals increased at the Pre-Release Center. To address the increase in female population, the Prison transferred to the Pre-Release Center its short-term female intermediate punishment sentences, female pre-trial placements and halfway back probation violators. Lycoming County Courts have sentenced 33% of all offenses to county restrictive intermediate sentences (66% of the DUI offenders) (PA Commission on Sentencing). Overall, the use of intermediate punishment sentences is evident.



B. Community Service Program

Lycoming County Courts have a track record for innovation, especially when it comes to prison diversion and alternatives to incarceration. In 1976, the Lycoming County Courts, along with the support of the Lycoming County Board of Commissioners, adopted a Community Service Program. The Community Service Program requires offenders to perform community services or to work for governmental or non-profit agencies in lieu of other judicial remedies and penalties. Currently, there are 68 community service work sites the Adult Probation Department utilizes. The County Courts order community service as a means of punishment and offenders frequently take the opportunity to work off

costs and fines if they are indigent. In addition, offenders gain work experience while doing community service. In some instances, offenders are hired by the agency they are working for. Through community service, the community sees a benefit while saving the costs associated with incarceration. It is also a way to introduce the idea of ethical action into the value of the offenders, estimated to be in the millions.

In January of 1996, a devastating and disastrous flood occurred in Lycoming County which caused loss of life and property damage, estimated to be in the millions. The Lycoming County Courts and the Lycoming County Board of Commissioners immediately requested the Community Service Program to assist Lycoming County citizens in the flood disaster relief effort. After the flood disaster relief effort ended in 1998, the Community Service Program began focusing on assisting municipal, city, county, and non-profit agencies with a variety of projects. In the summer of 2004, the Adult Probation Department requested that each offender sentenced by the Court receive community service work. Soon after, the Adult Probation Department developed a set of guidelines for community service hours imposed on offenders. The community service projects have been so successful that the request for man power far exceeds the Adult Probation Department's resources.

Other communities throughout the state and nation have developed and enhanced their programs by utilizing Lycoming County's ideas and foresight in community service programming. In 2000, Lycoming County worked with Lebanon County to develop and implement a Community Service Program in their county. In 2006, Lycoming County Commissioners signed a contract with the Pennsylvania Board of Probation & Parole to allow state offenders to perform community service work under our program. This contract agreement is the first of its kind in the state of Pennsylvania and several counties have duplicated Lycoming County's efforts.

The Community Service Program is extremely effective at minimizing the inmate population while maintaining public safety. The statistical data for the program is extremely reflective of the impact this program offers. In 2007, a total of 1,721 participants completed 153,230 hours of community service. In 2008, 1,512 participants completed 114,537 hours of community service. In 2009, a total of 1,710 participants completed 120,778 hours of community service. In 2010, a total of 1,134 participants completed 169,361 hours of community service. At an hourly rate of \$7.25 per hour, governmental and non-profit agencies have saved \$2,103,507.00 through the use of Lycoming County's Community Service Program in 2009 and 2010. In addition, it has saved Lycoming County tax payers' money as the Courts have diverted many offenders from prison by utilizing the Community Service Program as an alternative to incarceration.

In 2011, a total of 1,232 participants completed 130,604 hours of Community Service. At an hourly rate of \$7.25/hour, government and non-profit agencies have saved \$946,879.00 through the use of Lycoming County Community Service Program in 2011. In September 2011, Lycoming County experienced severe flooding which devastated various parts of Lycoming County. The Community Service Program was called to help in this disaster. A total of thirty-one (31) workers completed 1,054 hours of community service. Communities within Lycoming County saved \$11,165.00 through the use of Lycoming County's Community Service Program. These hours and savings are part of the cumulative total hours for 2011.

C. Specialized Supervision Program

The Specialized Supervision Program was established in 1984 to meet the unique needs of mentally challenged and mentally ill offenders who are under the supervision of the Adult Probation Department and who are incarcerated offenders in the Lycoming County Prison. The objective of the Specialized Supervision Program is to build competency in adjudicated offenders so the individual functions successfully within the community. The premise of the Specialized Supervision program is to provide offenders with a stable living environment, help offenders identify and cope with emotional stress, and utilize appropriate community services. As a result, the risk of resorting to antisocial behavior or recidivism will be reduced. Specific objectives of the Specialized Supervision Program include increasing the intensity of supervision and support, providing direct casework counseling and therapy services, and facilitating and coordinating referrals to other community social services.

To demonstrate and provide alternatives to antisocial behavior, staff develop a close relationship with Specialized Supervision Program offenders. As a result, staff hope to foster trust so offenders

appropriately utilize and rely on the responsiveness of the community social service network. The Specialized Supervision Program staff consists of two Probation Officers, appointed and supervised by the Chief Adult Probation Officer, and two Caseworkers designated by the Administrator of the Lycoming-Clinton MH/MR Joinder. The Probation Officer's specific responsibilities include regular probation officer duties as well as evaluating, direct coordinative and development responsibilities which are shared with the Caseworker. The Caseworker's specific responsibilities include mental health crisis intervention, intake and mental health evaluation, and providing an ongoing liaison to mental health/mental retardation services.

The specialized Supervision Program is extremely effective at minimizing the inmate population while maintaining public safety. The statistical data for the program is extremely reflective of the impact this program offers. In 2007, the Specialized Supervision program averaged 39.6 clients per month and received a total of forty (40) new cases. In addition, there was a total of forty-nine (49) drug/alcohol urine tests on clients either at the office, in the field, or at the Lycoming County Prison. An average of 4.1 drug/alcohol tests were completed per month, and a total of twelve (12) positive tests were obtained for drug/alcohol use or 24.4%. All positive tests were for illegal controlled substance. In 2007, there were twenty (20) Probation/Parole violation hearings conducted. Out of the twenty (20) hearings, seven (7) cases incurred revocations. Five (5) of the hearings were associated with new criminal charges (25%) and fifteen (15) hearings were due to technical violations (75%). The new criminal charges included two (2) felony arrests, two (2) misdemeanor arrests, and one (1) summary arrest.

In 2008, the Specialized Supervision Program averaged 40.1 clients per month and received a total of twenty-seven (27) new cases. In addition, there was a total of fifty-five (55) drug/alcohol urine tests performed on clients at the office, in the field, or at the Lycoming County Prison. An average of 4.6 drug/alcohol tests were performed per month, and a total of twenty (20) positive tests were obtained for drug/alcohol use or 36.3%. All positive tests were for illegal controlled substances. In 2008, there were sixteen (16) Probation/Parole violation hearings conducted. Out of the sixteen (16) hearings, six (6) cases incurred revocations. Nine (9) of the hearings were associated with new criminal charges (56%) and seven (7) hearings were due to technical violations (44%). The new criminal charges included four (4) felony arrests, four (4) misdemeanor arrests, and one (1) summary arrest.

In 2009, the Specialized Supervision Program averaged 42.3 clients per month and received a total of twenty-three (23) new cases. In addition, there was a total of sixty-four (64) drug/alcohol urine tests performed on clients at the office, in the field, or at the Lycoming County Prison. An average of 4-6 drug/alcohol tests were performed per month, and a total of fifteen (15) positive tests were obtained for drug/alcohol use or 23.4%. All positive tests were for illegal controlled substance. In 2009, there were fourteen (14) Probation/Parole violation hearings conducted. Out of the fourteen (14) hearings, six (6) cases incurred revocations. Three (3) of the hearings were associated with new criminal charges (50%) and three (3) hearings were due to technical violations (50%). The new criminal charges included two (2) felony arrests and one (1) misdemeanor arrest.

In 2010, the Specialized Supervision Program averaged 44.3 clients per month, and received a total of fourteen (14) new cases. In addition, there were a total of sixty (60) drug/alcohol urines performed on clients at the office, in the field, or at the Lycoming County Prison. An average of 4-6 drug/alcohol tests were performed per month and a total of ten (10) positive tests were obtained for drug/alcohol use or 16.6%. All positive tests were for illegal controlled substances. In 2010, there were eighteen (18) Probation/Parole violation hearings conducted. Out of the eighteen (18) hearings, nine (9) cases incurred revocations. Five (5) the hearings were associated with new criminal charges (55%), and four (4) hearings were due to technical violations (45%). The new criminal charges included four (4) Felony arrests, and one (1) misdemeanor arrest.

In 2011, the Specialized Supervised Program averaged clients per month, and received a total of twenty-three (23) new cases. In addition, there were a total of fifty-five (55) drug/alcohol urines performed on clients at the office, in the field or at the Lycoming County Prison. An average of four-six (4-6) drug/alcohol tests were performed per month and a total of five (5) positive tests were obtained for drug/alcohol use or 9.1%. All positive tests were for illegal controlled substances. In 2011, there were ten (10) Probation/Parole violation hearings conducted. Out of the ten (10) hearings, five (5) cases incurred revocations. There were two (2) revocations associated with new criminal charges (20%) and the

remaining eight (8) revocations were due to technical violations (80%). The new criminal charges were both for felony offenses.

D. Mentally Ill Offender Initiatives

Over the past several years, the Lycoming County Prison has experienced an increase in inmates with mental illness. This is evident in some key measures of treatment and behavior challenges presented to correctional staff. Since the 1980's, the Lycoming County Prison has implemented a collaborative relationship with the Lycoming/Clinton Mental Health/Mental Retardation Joinder (MH/MR) to address the unique needs and problems of the mentally ill offender. As referenced above, Lycoming County has also implemented a Special Supervision Program, which is supervised by the Adult Probation Department. Lycoming County Prison continues to provide an array of forensic services involving all five (5) intercepts prescribed by the OMHSAS Forensic Services Plan. According to the 2008 Office of Mental Health and Substance Abuse Services (OMHSAS) County Plan/Forensic Services Plan submitted to the PA Department of Welfare by the MH/MR Retardation Joinder, Lycoming County was among thirteen (13) other counties who offered forensic services to offenders in all five (5) intercepts.

In 2011, the Lycoming County Prison averaged a daily population of 333 and received approximate 2,335 commitments. Each commitment experiencing mental illness is identified by medical and treatment staff. One identifying factor is the use of medications. In 2011, an average of 56 inmates took psychotropic medications. These medications constituted 36% of all inmate medications. Besides the costs of the medications, staff time is utilized to monitor his/her behavior. The Prison and MH/MR treatment team includes a MH/MR contracted psychiatrist, a MH/MR caseworker and an MH/MR psychologist. The contracted psychiatrist consults with medical and treatment staff on inmate mental health needs. The MH/MR contracted psychiatrist schedules weekly visits to assist in medication checks and address the needs of the seriously mentally ill. The contracted psychiatrist also conducts seventeen (17) mental illness assessments of select inmates for Treatment Courts. In 2011, the contracted psychiatrist had an average of 19 contacts a month with inmates. The MH/MR caseworker meets weekly with mentally ill inmates who experience depression, anxiety and adjustment problems. This caseworker also helps identify inmates who may have had previous mental health contact. Weekly contacts are driven by inmate self report, security, treatment and medical staff referrals. The Courts have also made specific recommendations for MH/MR contacts. In 2011, the mental health caseworker made 186 contacts at the County Prison and Pre-Release Center.

The Lycoming County Prison has a methodical suicidal inmate review process. The MH/MR psychologist assists in the suicidal inmate observation review process. In 2011, there were 35 observation/mental status reviews and one (1) suicide attempt. While the County Prison has an effective suicide prevention procedure, the increase of mentally ill inmates committed to our facility is taxing the process. To that end, the Lycoming County Prison nurse supervisor convenes monthly and as-needed reviews of SMU inmates with the MH/MR caseworker and the Deputy Warden of Treatment. During the review process, pending medication checks and inmate's experiencing adjustment problems are discussed. Lycoming County has made full use of the 2011 PA Department of Public Welfare procedure relating to court ordered competency examinations. Previously, these competency examinations required awaiting an available bed at the regional forensic center for transport to and from the state hospital. The new DPW procedure involves a state hospital psychiatrist to visit the County Prison to conduct the court ordered competency exam. The intent is to reduce the use of state forensic beds for these exams. During 2011, Lycoming County Prison welcomed these psychiatrists to conduct five (5) competency examinations. While the Prison maintained the inmate at our facility, it allowed us to direct the results to the Court and focus on the expeditious progress of the mentally ill client through the Court system.

In May 2011, through a PCCD Criminal Justice Advisory Board (CJAB) grant initiative, the Lycoming County CJAB mental health subcommittee convened the Lycoming County Cross System Mapping workshop to address issues and services for persons with mental illness in contact with the criminal justice system. The workshop was facilitated by the PA Mental Health & Justice Center of Excellence. This was the tenth such county cross mapping in that year. The workshop brought 48 participants from law enforcement, Courts, corrections, substance abuse and mental health agencies together for a 1 1/2 day workshop at a downtown venue. Cross mapping system collaborations were identified in all five (5) intercepts. Seven (7) priority areas were identified in an effort to improve the continuum of resources available and address critical issues. While considerable work has been undertaken

to improve services and encourage collaboration, the participants were poised to continue and create working relationships. A follow-up workshop is planned in 2012.

As offenders stabilize and his/her charges are resolved the emerging problem is finding suitable housing for this population. Often, it is difficult to find suitable housing and obtain a home plan for this population. As they await an approved home plan they take up bed space and sentences are maxed. The mentally ill offender seeking an approved home plan presents a dual challenge. First, is convincing landlords ex-offenders can be reintegrated into the community as most family or friends do not want to care for mentally ill ex-offenders. Second, is ensuring offenders effectively reintegrate into the community, take medication as required and live a normal life by following up with probation staff and MH/MR intensive caseworkers. In prison, staff can monitor behavior and ensure medications are routinely taken. Once out of prison, it is the offender's responsibility

To address the housing barriers that confront the ex-offender and criminal justice staff, Lycoming County, in collaboration with Lycoming County criminal justice agencies and mental health agencies, applied and received a Criminal Justice Advisory Board (CJAB) grant in 2008. The grant funds a Forensic Housing Coordinator who is employed through MH/MR to handle offenders who need stable housing. To assist in this process, Lycoming County Prison implemented a housing referral process through the MH/MR. In addition, a forensic treatment committee comprised of Prison, Probation, MH/MR, drug and alcohol staff of the two counties review active cases bi-weekly for release, housing referrals to group homes or supportive housing, and continuity of care. The MH/MR contracted psychiatrist and the MH/MR caseworker provide follow-up services. Additionally, the forensic treatment committee has addressed the housing barriers by collaborating with the local Housing Alliance committee. The Housing Alliance is a collaboration of faith-based agencies and social service agencies charged with addressing homeless needs. Members of the forensic treatment committee attend the Housing Alliance meetings and the Housing Coalition meetings. As part of this collaboration, the MH/MR Housing Specialists are now an integral part of the bi-weekly forensic treatment committee. In 2011, the Pre-Release Work Crew was instrumental in the completion of the renovation of a former church into a homeless shelter with collaboration with United Way, Salvation Army and American Rescue Workers.

E. Breaking Barriers Program

The Breaking Barriers Program was implemented in 1997. The Breaking Barriers Program, in an effort to reduce recidivism, is a video based training series designed to challenge men and women in correctional settings or those transitioning back into the community to recognize they can control how they think and control the decisions they make. The video based training features renowned presenter Gordon Graham as well as a participant workbook. In 2010, forty four (44) inmates completed the 13 week program. In 2011, over 100 PRC residents completed the 17 session program. The funding for the program is included in the Lycoming County Intermediate Punishment program through a PCCD grant. Responses from participants report awareness that change is possible and offers creative thinking skill instruction.

F. Drug Court Program

The Lycoming County Drug Court Program started in July of 1998. The Drug Court Program reduces recidivism caused by drug abuse and drug related crimes by early diversions of selected non-violent cases into a strict judicially supervised program of offender responsibility, and accountability, cooperation between various components of the criminal justice system program, and maximization of resources within the community. Since July of 1998, 438 offenders have been active in the Drug Court Program. Of the 438 participants, 220 have graduated and 169 have been removed. On average, forty-nine (49) Drug Court offenders are supervised per month by two (2) probation officers. The two (2) probation officers also supervise other Intensive and Close cases and carry an average caseload of 55 cases per month.

The Drug Court Program is extremely effective at minimizing the inmate population while maintaining public safety. The statistical data for the program is extremely reflective of the impact this program offers. From January 1, 2009, through December 31, 2009, there have been a total of 2,066 recorded contact with Drug Court Program clients, 1,418 office contacts, 306 field contacts, 166 treatment contacts 15 other contacts, 99 phone contacts, 18 police contacts and 44 employment contacts. From

January 1, 2009, through December 31, 2009, a total of 1,581 patch, urine, portable breath tests, and admission obtained from Drug Court clients. A total of seventeen (17) positive test results (.01%) were obtained during this timeframe. During this time period, there were fourteen (14) graduates and six (6) individuals removed from the program as well as thirty-one (31) placements into the program.

From January 1, 2010 through December 31, 2010, a total of 1,377 patch, urine, portable breath tests, and admissions were obtained from Drug Court clients. A total of thirty-two (32) positive test results (.02%) were obtained during this timeframe. During this time period there were fifteen (15) graduates and fourteen (14) individuals removed from the program as well as twenty-one (21) placements into the program. From January 1, 2011 through December 21, 2011, a total of 1,363 patch, urine, portable breath tests and admissions were obtained from Drug Court Clients. A total of twenty-eight (28) positive test results (2%) were obtained during this timeframe. During this time period there were eight (8) graduates and twenty-six (26) individuals removed from the program as well as forty-three (43) placements into the program.

In March 2011, Glacier Consulting Inc. conducted a study to evaluate the progress of the program from 2009-2010. The study concluded the County's Adult Drug Treatment Court produced low recidivism rates, substantial agency collaborations, active and court supervision, and a notable cost savings to the County. The Adult Drug Treatment Court further demonstrated client retention in treatment with an overall retention rate of 62%, prolonged sobriety, service delivery by criminal justice agencies and substance abuse treatment providers, and reduced post program recidivism. The reduction of probation and parole violations and new drug offenses has a long-term positive impact on criminal justice agency costs. The study reported a conservative estimate of 126,960 actual jail days saved for the 226 drug court graduates to date.

G. Global Positioning Program

In 1999, Lycoming County was the first Probation Department in the state to track less serious offenders utilizing Global Positioning Satellite (GPS) units in active and passive design in an effort to reduce the prison population. Units are secured on the ankle of the offender to monitor the offender's whereabouts or location. For security purposes, the unit is secure to the offender using high-density plastic with an inner core of stainless steel. The unit transmits signals to a portable receiver unit or portable tracking device which has a GPS receiver, as well as a telephone and cellular communication capabilities. In addition, the field monitoring device, called the SMART System Portable Tracking Device, incorporates a computer which contains the schedule for the offender and any off limit areas (Hot Zones). The SMART System Portable Tracing Device allows the County's Probation Departments to be notified of offender violations and provides location information.

The Global Positioning Program is extremely effective at minimizing the inmate population while maintaining public safety. The statistical data for the program is extremely reflective of the impact this program offers. In 2008, 101 offenders were enrolled in the Global Positioning Program for a total of 6,350 days. The average number of days served by each offender was sixty-two (62) days. In 2009, 166 offenders were enrolled in the Global Positioning Program for a total of 4,454 days. The average number of days served by each offender was sixty-five (65) days. In 2010, eighty (80) offenders were enrolled in the Global Positioning Program for a total of 5,376 days. The average number of days served by each offender was seventy (70) days. Overall, the Global Positioning Program has diverted 166 offenders from the Lycoming County Prison, resulting in bed days saved. In 2011, sixty-one (61) offenders were enrolled in the Global Positioning Program for a total of 4,456 days. The average number of days served by each offender was 139 days. Overall, the Global Positioning program has delivered 61 offenders from the Lycoming County Prison, resulting in 4,456 bed days served.

H. Alcohol Monitoring Program (SCRAM)

In March of 2004, the Lycoming County Adult Probation Department implements an alcohol monitoring program called SCRAM (Secure Continuous Remote Alcohol Monitoring). The SCRAM Program is a program designed to accurately, affordably, and continuously test an offender's alcohol consumption 24 hours a day, 7 days a week through use of an alcohol detection unit to divert offenders from an incarceration setting. When the SCRAM Program first began in 2004, the Adult Probation Department initially purchased ten (10) alcohol detection units, and in March 2005 the Adult Probation

Department purchased an additional fifteen (15) units. Because of the tremendous demand for additional units, the Adult Probation Department purchased an additional eight (8) units in March of 2007. In 2008, seventeen (17) more units were added. To date, the Adult Probation Department has a total of fifty (50) units. As a result, the Courts are able to effectively and accurately monitor an offender's alcohol consumption in the community.

The Alcohol Monitoring Program is extremely effective at minimizing the inmate population while maintaining public safety. The statistical data for the program is extremely reflective of the impact this program offers. In 2008, the Courts placed fifty-four (54) offenders in the SCRAM Program for alcohol related violations for a total of 3,877 days. The DUI Court placed thirty-six (36) offenders in the SCRAM Program for a total of 3,228 days. Additionally, the Drug Court Program placed forty-one (41) offenders in the SCRAM Program for a total of 2,726 days. Overall, the SCRAM Program diverted 131 offenders from the Lycoming County Prison. As a result, a total of 9,831 bed days were saved. In 2009, fifty-two (52) offenders were active in the SCRAM Program for alcohol related violations for a total of 3,469 days. The DUI Court placed sixty (60) offenders in the SCRAM Program for a total of 4,611 days. The Drug Court Program placed thirty (30) offenders in the SCRAM Program for a total of 2,280 days. Overall, the SCRAM Program diverted 142 offenders from the Lycoming County Prison. As a result, a total of 10,360 beds days were saved.

In 2010, the Courts placed ninety-seven (97) offenders in the SCRAM Program for alcohol related violations for a total of 7,457 days. Additionally, the Drug Court Program placed thirty-two (32) offenders in the SCRAM Program for a total of 2,481 days. The DUI Court Program placed forty-nine (49) offenders in the SCRAM Program for a total of 3,817 days. Overall the SCRAM Program diverted one-hundred thirteen (113) offenders from the Lycoming County Prison, resulting in a total of 7,457 bed days saved. In 2011, the Courts placed 88 offenders in the SCRAM Program for alcohol related violations for a total of 6,219 days. Additionally, the Treatment Court Program placed 65 offenders in the SCRAM Program for a total of 4,655 days. Overall the SCRAM Program diverted 88 offenders from the Lycoming County Prison resulting in a total of 10,874 bed days saved.

I. DUI Court Treatment Program

In April of 2005, the Lycoming County Courts implemented a DUI Court Treatment Program. On April 1, 2005, the first offender was accepted into the program. The DUI Court Treatment Program not only offers offenders recovery within the community, but it also offers offenders assistance in developing relationships with others in recovery. In addition, the program assists participants in discovering a new productive lifestyle, making sounder decisions and following a new direction in life to avoid recidivism. The DUI Court Treatment Program is extremely effective at minimizing the inmate population while maintaining public safety. The statistical data for the program is extremely reflective of the impact this program offers.

The DUI Court Treatment Program focuses on second tier DUI cases with a blood alcohol content (BAC) of .16% or higher. The DUI Court Treatment Program focuses on third tier DUI cases with a BAC of .10% to .15%. The Court focuses on DUI cases with a BAC of less than .10% when the offender falls in the problematic area of alcohol use and the sentence can be structured to fit the program requirements. From January 1, 2006 through December 31, 2006, fifty-nine (59) offenders were active in the DUI Court Treatment Program. A total of thirty-eight (38) of those offenders were placed in the In-Home Detention Program (28 males, 10 females); and forty-one (41) offenders were monitored for alcohol utilizing SCRAM units (30 males, 11 females). From January 1, 2006 to December 31, 2006, the DUI Court Treatment Program experienced three (3) revocations.

From January 1, 2007 to December 31, 2007, sixty-nine (69) offenders were active in the DUI Court Treatment Program. A total of thirty-seven (37) offenders were active in the In-Home Detention Program (27 males, 10 females) for a period of 2,444 days; and forty-two (42) offenders were monitored for alcohol utilizing SCRAM units (32 males, 10 females). From January 1, 2007, to December 31, 2007, the DUI Court Treatment Program experienced two (2) revocations. In addition, one (1) offender was removed from the program due to medical reasons. From January 1, 2008 to December 31, 2008, sixty-one (61) participants were active in the DUI Court Treatment Program. A total of thirty (30) were active in the In-Home Detention Program (19 males, 11 females); and thirty-four (34) offenders were monitored for alcohol utilizing SCRAM units (23 males, 11 females). From January 1, 2008, to December 31, 2008, the

DUI Court Treatment Program experienced two (2) revocations. Additionally, one participant was removed from the program and placed into the Lycoming County Drug Court Program.

From January 1, 2009 to December 31, 2009, fifth-eight (58) participants were active in the DUI Court Treatment Program. A total of twenty-nine (29) offenders were active in the In-Home Detention Program (22 males, 7 females); and thirty-eight (38) offenders were monitored for alcohol utilizing SCRAM units (27 males, 11 females). From January 1, 2009, to December 31, 2009, the DUI Court Treatment Program experienced two (2) revocations. From January 1, 2010 to December 31, 2010, sixty-five (65) participants were active in the DUI Court Treatment Program. Thirty-seven (37) participants were enrolled on the In-Home Detention (IHD) Program (29 males, 8 females); and forty-seven (47) participants were monitored for alcohol utilizing SCRAM units (34 males, 13 females). The program experienced one revocation and one transfer to the Drug Court Program. Overall, the DUI Treatment Program provides a valuable outlet to the Lycoming County Prison system by addressing the ever-increasing costs of housing these offenders. From January 1, 2011 to December 31, 2011, fifty-eight (58) participants were active in the DUI Court Treatment Program. Twenty-seven (27) participants were enrolled in the in-home detention (IHD) program (17 males, 10 females). The program experienced one revocation and one transfer to the Drug Court Program.

In a companion study with the aforementioned Drug court evaluation, Glacier Consulting Inc., reviewed the Lycoming County DUI Treatment Court (LCDUITC). The DUI Court proved its effectiveness as an effective Court response to DUI offenders with an overall client retention rate of 93%. The process evaluation reported that over the twelve years of implementation, the LCDUITC has maintained an extremely low recidivism rate of 2.7%. The reduced overall post-program recidivism reduces jail confinement. The evaluation also commended the group on its innovative Alumni group to further support recovery.

J. Mental Health Court

On February 13, 2008, Lycoming County implemented a new Mental Health Treatment Court Program. In its first year of implementation, the Mental Health Treatment Court Program accepted ten (10) offenders. Out of the ten (10) offenders, eight (8) were accepted with new charges and two (2) were accepted as a result of a Probation/parole violation hearing. All offenders accepted into the program are diagnosed with mental health problems and receive MH/MR services. All mental health services are done through the Sharwell building or other community based programs. Each offender has an intensive case manager to help with their daily activities. Each offender must be seen in Court a minimum of once a month as well as contacted outside of Court three (3) times a month. These contacts include but are not limited to office, telephone, treatment, employment, home visits and family collateral contacts.

The Mental health Court Program is extremely effective at minimizing the inmate population while maintaining public safety. The statistical data for the program is extremely reflective of the impact this program offers. From January 1, 2009, through December 31, 2009, four (4) offenders were accepted into the Mental Health Program. Two (2) offenders were removed from the program and one (1) completed their maximum sentence. As of December 31, 2009, there were eleven (11) offenders in the Mental Health Court. A total of fifteen (15) drug/alcohol tests were performed on offenders at the office, home or at the Lycoming County Prison. A total of six (6) positive tests were obtained for drug/alcohol use or 40%. All positive tests were for illegal controlled substances. During this period of time, six (6) Probation/Parole violation hearings were conducted and three (3) incurred violations. Out of the six (6) hearings, one (1) incurred revocations and one (1) offender was removed from the mental Health Court Program. Two (2) hearings were associated with new criminal charges (33.3%), and two (2) were due to technical violations (66.6%). The one (1) revocation was associated with a new criminal charge or a misdemeanor offense.

As of December 31, 2010, there were twelve (12) clients in the Mental Health Court Program. A total of twenty-seven (27) drug/alcohol tests were performed on offenders at the office, home, or at the Lycoming County Prison. A total of nine (9) positive tests were obtained for drug/alcohol use or 33.3%. All positive tests were for illegal controlled substances, not prescribed medications. During this period sixteen (16) Probation/Parole violation hearings were conducted and fourteen (14) incurred violations or a sanction of some type. Out of the sixteen (16) hearings, five (5) revocations were for new criminal charges (35.8%), and nine (9) were due to technical violations (64.2%). From the five (5) revocations three (3)

were associated with a Felony offense and two (2) were for misdemeanor offenses. In 2010, seven (7) new clients were accepted into the Mental Health Court Program, six (6) were removed, and four (4) completed the program successfully.

As of December 31, 2011, there were twelve (12) clients in the Mental Health Court Program. A total of twenty-seven (27) drug/alcohol tests were performed on offenders at the office, home, field or at the Lycoming County Prison. There were nine (9) positive tests or 33.3%. All positive tests were for illegal controlled substances, not prescribed medication. The Drug Patch was also used on four (4) different participants. During this period there were nine (9) probation/parole violation hearings conducted and six (6) incurred revocations or a sanction of some type. There were two (2) revocations associated with new criminal charges (33.3%) and the remaining four (4) were due to technical violations (66.7%). From the two (2) revocations associated with new criminal charges both were misdemeanors. In 2011, the program completed ten (10) new clients, eight (8) successfully completed the program and three (3) were terminated for technical violations and received state prison sentences.

K. Supervised Bail Program & Intensive Supervised Bail / Release Program

The Lycoming County Prison System operates and maintains two (2) alternative specialized bail programs as an alternative to incarceration. They include a Supervised Bail Program and an Intensive Supervised Bail / Release Program. In 1982, Lycoming County Prison System implemented the Supervised Bail Program through a grant from Pennsylvania Commission on Crime and Delinquency (PCCD). The Supervised Bail Program is an alternate method of bail allowing pre-trial first-time offenders, indigents, or other applicable offenders community supervision. The Supervised Bail Program is extremely effective at minimizing the inmate population while maintaining public safety. The statistical data for this program is extremely reflective of the impact this programs offers. In 2007, 94.22% of all offenders in the Supervised Bail Program had no arrests, and the pre-trial success rate was 88.43%. In 2007, the program accounted for 12,907 bed days saved, and the average amount of time spent on supervised bail offenders was 107 days. In 2008, 98.04% of all offenders in the Supervised Bail Program had no arrests, and the pre-trial success rate was 81.37%.

In 2008, the Supervised Bail Program accounted for 11,701 bed days saved, and the average amount of time spent on supervised bail offenders was 115 days. In 2009, 96.94% of all offenders in the Supervised Bail Program had no new arrests and the pre-trial success rate was 92.86%. In 2009, the program accounted for 11,691 bed days saved and the average amount of time supervised bail clients spent on the program was 119 days. In 2010, 94.74% of all offenders in the Supervised Bail Program had no new arrests. Additionally, zero (0) bench warrants were issued for any failure appear in court. Therefore, the pre-trial success rate was 94.74%. In 2010 the program accounted for 10,853 bed days saved and the average amount of time supervised bail clients spent on the program was (114) days. In 2011, 97.12% of all clients had no new arrests. The pretrial misconduct rate for the Lycoming County Supervised Bail Program was 9.61%. This means that 90.39% of all supervised bail participants successfully completed or are successfully completing their supervision. The program accounted for ten thousand one hundred and twenty four (10,124) bed days.

In 1996, the Lycoming County Prison System implemented the Intensive Supervised Bail Program, and then several years later the Release Program component was implemented. The Intensive Supervised Bail Program / Release Program was also implemented through a grant from Pennsylvania Commission on Crime and Delinquency (PCCD). The Intensive Supervised Program / Release Program is an alternate method of bail and a sentenced alternative to incarceration utilizing a global positioning component. The Intensive Supervised Program / Release Program is extremely effective at minimizing the inmate population while maintaining public safety. The statistical data for this program is extremely reflective of the impact this programs offers.

In 2007, the intensive supervised bail records indicated a 14.29% misconduct rate (re-arrests or failure to appear in court) and 92.86% of program participants had no new arrests. In addition, release records indicated a 6% misconduct rate and 96% of program participants had no new arrests. Overall, the Intensive Supervised Bail / Release Program accounted for a 5,220 bed days saved in 2007. In 2008, intensive supervised bail records indicated a 12% misconduct rate and 100% of program participants had no new arrests. In addition, release records indicated a 4.1% misconduct rate and 100% of program

participants had no new arrests. Overall, the Intensive Supervised Bail / Release Program accounted for a 5,185 bed days saved in 2008.

In 2009, intensive supervised bail records indicated a 7% misconduct rate and 93% of program participants had no new arrests. In addition, release records indicated a 98.7% misconduct rate and 100% of program participants had no new arrests. Overall, the Intensive Supervised Bail / Release Program accounted for 6,654 bed days saved in 2009. In 2010, intensive supervised bail records indicated a 20% misconduct rate and 0% of all program participants had no new arrests while on the program. In addition, release records indicated a 3.75% misconduct rate and 0% of program participants had no arrests. Overall, the Intensive Supervised Bail/Release Program accounted for 7,189 bed days saved in 2010. In 2011, intensive bail records indicated a 29.4% misconduct rate, 0% of program participants had no new arrests, and a program revocation percentage rate of 5%. Overall, the Intensive Supervised Bail/Release Program accounted for 5,606 bed days saved in 2011.

Supervised Bail Programs - BED DAYS SAVED, 2009-2011

	Supervised Bail	Intensive Supervised Bail/Release	TOTAL
2009	11,691	6654	18,345
2010	10,853	7189	18042
2011	10,124	5606	15730

Source: Annual Report- Supervised Bail/Intensive Supervised Bail

The combined total of the Supervised Bail Program and Intensive Supervised / Release Program account for a huge number of bed days saved within Lycoming County's Prison System. In 2007, the Supervised Bail Program and the Intensive Supervised Bail / Release Program accounted for 18,127 bed days saved. In 2008, the Supervised Bail Program and the Intensive Supervised Bail / Release Program accounted for 16,886 bed days saved. In 2009, the Supervised Bail Program and Intensive Supervised Bail/Release Program accounted for 18,345 bed days saved. In 2009, the inmate cost per day including estimated cost allocation data equates to \$59.00 per day. This translates to approximately \$1,082,355 dollars saved through the use of these programs. In addition, the Supervised Bail Program and the Intensive Supervised Bail / Release Program on average account for approximately fifty (50) offenders, on any given day, which are in the community and not incarcerated within the County's Prison System. In 2010, the Supervised Bail Program and the Intensive Supervised Bail/Release Program accounted for 18,042 bed days saved. In 2010, the inmate cost per day including estimated cost allocation data equates to \$62.50 per day. This translates to approximately \$1,127,625 dollars saved through the use of these programs. These programs averaged 46.51 offenders on any given day. In 2011 the Supervised Bail Program and the Intensive Supervised Bail/Release Program accounted for 15,730 bed days. These programs averaged 45.29 offenders on any given day. Using last year's cost of \$62.50 per day, approximately \$983,125 dollars were saved through the use of these programs. These offenders were supervised in the community and not incarcerated within the County Prison System.

L. Jail Overcrowding

In April 2011, jail administration noticed an increase in the female jail population. In an effort to reduce jail overcrowding, the Pre-Release Center female unit provided available beds to minimum security female offenders. Unfortunately, the Pre-Release Center is not capable of housing maximum security offenders and eventually no beds were available for minimum security female offenders. As a result, the Lycoming County Prison was forced to transfer female offenders to adjoining County Jails. On June 2011, the first instance of female overcrowding resulted in transfers. Over a three month period, the Lycoming County Prison was forced to transfer 18 inmates for a total of 80 bed days.

AVERAGE DAILY POPULATION BY MONTH 2011

Total Capacity: 392

Male Prison Capacity: 221
Male Pre-Release Capacity: 105

Female Prison Capacity: 34
Female Pre-Release Capacity: 32

	MALES			FEMALES			ADP		PEAK		JHD		TRANS IN	
	PRISON	PRC	ADP	PRISON	PRC	ADP	MALES	FEMALE	MALES	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	PRISON	PRC
January	196.16	77.29	273.45	25.81	14.16	39.97	313.42	334.00	14.13	4.84	6.74	0.00	0.00	
February	201.75	81.71	283.46	24.10	13.71	37.82	321.29	332.00	10.07	6.50	8.93	0.00	0.00	
March	196.84	84.23	281.06	26.58	13.42	40.00	321.06	338.00	10.35	5	7.39	0.00	0.00	
April	201.73	94.70	296.43	23.23	16.57	39.80	336.23	357.00	8.57	3.43	7.00	0.00	0.00	
May	201.65	86.32	287.97	30.77	22.77	53.55	341.52	352.00	9.55	3.19	5.84	0.00	0.00	
June	207.83	89.67	297.50	31.27	24.27	55.53	353.03	367.00	8.73	3.73	6.93	0.00	0.00	
July	197.32	97.03	294.35	30.35	28.58	58.94	353.29	364.00	11.71	2.77	6.77	0.00	0.00	
August	194.42	93.48	288.90	31.77	28.87	60.65	349.55	355.00	6.71	3.26	4.97	0.00	0.00	
September	195.37	91.07	286.43	31.83	28.53	60.37	346.80	359.00	9.03	0.43	1.97	0.00	0.00	
October	201.68	86.65	288.32	32.16	27.32	59.48	347.81	365.00	14.26	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	
November	197.67	78.67	276.33	31.23	26.90	58.13	334.47	348.00	10.60	0.13	1.00	0.00	0.00	
December	186.16	77.68	263.84	31.74	27.03	58.77	322.61	338.00	6.16	0.39	1	0.00	0.00	
YR AVG	198.22	86.54	284.84	29.24	22.68	51.92	336.76	350.75	9.99	2.81	4.96	0.00	0.00	

	MALES			FEMALES			ADP		PEAK		JHD		TRANS IN	
	PRISON	PRC	ADP	PRISON	PRC	ADP	MALES	FEMALE	MALES	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	PRISON	PRC
January	186.77	99.19	285.97	25.71	9.84	35.55	321.52	330.00	20.71	2.61	10.16	0.00	0.00	
February	194.29	94.14	288.43	24.29	13.79	38.07	326.50	341.00	19.71	2.07	9.00	0.00	0.00	
March	194.74	96.71	291.45	21.06	16.03	37.10	328.55	346.00	15.48	1.03	9.32	0.00	0.00	
April	190.47	96.83	287.30	25.20	18.17	43.37	330.67	340.00	11.17	2.30	10.17	0.00	0.00	
May	185.48	87.55	273.03	22.77	15.16	37.94	310.97	324.00	8.94	3.26	9.55	0.00	0.00	
June	184.50	76.33	260.83	24.87	14.83	39.70	300.53	315.00	11.87	3.07	8.20	0.00	0.00	
July	192.84	76.52	269.35	28.16	18.74	46.90	316.26	337.00	12.52	1.39	9.23	0.00	0.00	
August	188.32	98.48	286.81	28.77	22.06	50.84	337.65	357.00	13.90	2.03	7.71	0.00	0.00	
September	186.27	94.57	280.83	29.00	20.07	49.07	329.90	342.00	13.57	2.00	5.63	0.00	0.00	
October	180.35	98.06	278.42	29.77	18.65	48.42	326.94	335.00	15.84	2.10	6.00	0.00	0.00	
November	176.60	97.17	273.77	28.33	17.03	45.37	319.13	337.00	22.93	1.30	5.03	0.00	0.00	
December	183.66	77.81	261.45	27.97	17.29	45.26	306.71	325.00	21.90	1.87	6.06	0.00	0.00	
YR AVG	187.02	91.11	278.14	26.33	16.81	43.13	321.27	335.75	15.71	2.09	6.01	0.00	0.00	

	MALES			FEMALES			ADP		PEAK		JHD		TRANS IN	
	PRISON	PRC	ADP	PRISON	PRC	ADP	MALES	FEMALE	MALES	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	PRISON	PRC
2010	197.94	100.39	298.33	23.45	17.15	40.60	338.93	351.75	12.33	3.07	5.97	0.00	0.00	
2009	204.30	98.10	303.40	24.36	14.70	38.76	339.77	354.33	12.87	3.03	10.44	0.09	0.09	
2008	202.32	97.14	299.47	25.62	10.68	36.62	336.10	349.58	14.76	4.13	9.93	0.22	0.22	
2007	205.10	96.11	301.17	25.54	11.61	37.16	338.34	351.50	14.87	4.87	17.03	0.63	0.63	
2006	198.37	94.44	292.80	23.78	12.79	36.57	329.36	343.60	11.80	3.56	26.60	0.71	0.71	

LYCOMING NEIGHBORHOOD DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

Helping To Build The Future For The Past Forty Years

Timothy Mahoney
Lycoming County Prison
277 West Third Street
Williamsport, PA 17701

February 15, 2012

Dear Tim:

For over 40 years the Lycoming Neighborhood Development Corporation has provided safe decent and affordable housing to the residents of Lycoming County. For many years our collaborative efforts with the Lycoming County Pre-Release Center have greatly benefited residents of Williamsport and the surrounding communities. Within the past year LNDC and the Lycoming County PRC have collaborated on a number of projects that have greatly benefited area residents. Two projects; The Saving Grace Shelter and 319 Locust Street in Williamsport showcased what is possible when organizations join together in an effort to help a community.

Saving Grace Shelter is located in a former Church in Williamsport's historic district. The shelter addressed the urgent need to provide housing for displaced families in our area. Without the dedication and expertise of the PRC the project would not have been possible. PRC's foreman were more than prepared to meet the obvious challenges that confronted them on this very unique and necessary project.

319 Locust Street was a blighted eyesore in one of Williamsport's older neighborhoods. Today 319 Locust Street is completely rehabilitated and will always stand as a cornerstone to rebuilding the neighborhood. It is more than a coincidence that there is noticeable new development in the surrounding area on a number of blighted buildings. 319 Locust Street is currently on the market and will be sold to an individual or family whose income is in the low-moderate-income range for our area.

Because LNDC's efforts focus on neighborhoods in decline, PRC labor is key to our success in providing homes to residents who normally could not afford to purchase one on their own.

The benefits of the training the inmates receive on our projects are immeasurable- the skills learned on the job will benefit both the inmate and the county's workforce for years to come. I am impressed by the level of skill provided by the PRC foreman, as well as the pride exhibited by those who work on our projects- pride in one's work can only come from hands-on participation.

I look forward to continuing our relationship with the Lycoming County PRC in providing new and renovated homes for families for many years to come.

Sincerely,



Edward Lyon, Jr.
Executive Director

P.O. Box 442 Williamsport, PA 17703-0442
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Wise Options 570-323-8167
or 800-326-8483

February 15, 2012

County Commissioner Association of Pennsylvania
P.O. Box 60769
Harrisburg, PA 17106-0769

RE: Jail Overcrowding Best Practices Award

Dear Reviewer:

The YWCA of Northcentral PA is a strong supporter of Lycoming County's pre-release program and asks that you deem the program a Best Practice.

Our YWCA has three major social service programs: *Wise Options*, which is a comprehensive victim center for victims of domestic violence, sexual assault, and victims of other crime. *Liberty House* is our transitional bridge housing program for homeless women and women with children who want to learn how to develop the skills to become productive citizens of our county. We also have a CASA or Court Appointed Special Advocate program. This program's mission is to find safe and permanent homes for children who find themselves in the court system through no fault of their own. We also will be starting *Liberty Options* in the near future which will be for domestic violence victims allowing them to stay for two years and learn the skills for self-sufficiency.

Our dignified 65,000 square foot building, in service continuously since its completion in 1929, has been renovated to meet our programs' needs. We have been blessed with being able to access the work crews of pre-release to help us in our on-going building structural requirements. Currently, the female work crew is painting several rooms. All interactions with women from the pre-release center have been respectful and positive. We really appreciate this excellent community resource. Whenever we are in need of some rehabilitation project we first think of contacting the Pre-Release Center.

We could not afford to do the renovations this program has allowed us to do. It has been invaluable to our agency and to the people we serve.

We wholeheartedly support the nomination of this program as a Best Practice. Please do not hesitate to contact us for any additional information you may require.

Sincerely,

Rachel Kirk

Rachel Kirk
President

Diane Glenwright

Diane Glenwright
Executive Director

The YWCA is dedicated to eliminating racism, empowering women and promoting peace, justice, freedom and dignity for all.



LYCOMING COUNTY HEALTH
IMPROVEMENT COALITION, INC.
INSPIRING BETTER LIVES

February 15, 2012

Kevin DeParlos, Warden
Timothy Mahoney, Deputy Warden/ Treatment
Luann Yohn, Chief, Adult Probation
Lycoming County Prison
277 West Third Street
Williamsport, PA 17701

To Whom It May Concern:

In response to your request for a letter of support, Lycoming County Health Improvement Coalition is pleased to respond. In partnership with the Lycoming County Prison, Deputy Warden Mahoney currently serves as a Member of the LCHIC Board of Directors, a 40 member Board representing a cross section of the Lycoming County community. To learn more about his role and LCHIC's community work, you may like to go to www.lchic.org for more information.

Congratulations on your application in response to the County Commissioner Association of Pennsylvania (CCAP) Jail Overcrowding Best Practices Award. I understand that as the basis for that application, Jail Overcrowding study was done in 2004 and Lycoming County was one of the few county jails using many alternatives to imprisonment. On June 8, 2009, Lycoming County was awarded the first small jail award for Jail Overcrowding Best Practices. And in June 2010, County officials accepted the 2010 honorable mention award.

On behalf of the LCHIC Board of Directors, it is my pleasure to again enthusiastically support your Best Practices Award application.

Sincerely,

Tana G. DeWire, MBA
Executive Director

Cc: LCHIC President
Letter of Support Lyco Prison 1.12



WHO Collaborating Centre on
Community Safety Promotion



WWW.LCHIC.ORG
49 E. FOURTH STREET *SUITE 107 *WILLIAMSPORT, PA 17701-6748
*PHONE (570) 323-0390 *FAX (570) 323-4264

Cost Management Plus, Inc.

2319 Walnut Street, Harrisburg, PA 17103

Phone: 717-234-6628 Fax: 717-234-6629

1-800-552-2752

1-800-572-2752

February 16, 2012

Kevin DeParlos, Warden
Lycoming County Prison
277 West 3rd Street
Williamsport, PA 17701

Re: Lycoming County Prison/Pre Release Center

Dear Warden DeParlos:


Cost Management Plus, Inc. has worked with Lycoming County Prison and the Pre Release Center since June 2006 and wants to take this opportunity to compliment the Prison/Pre Release Center staff for their cooperation in working as a team to effectively return the inmate/resident to his/her community.

In our role as the PIMCC Program Administrator, we interact with the County's medical personnel (physicians and nurses) and the Prison/PRC Staff on a routine basis. We greatly appreciate how the medical personnel and prison staff communicate with the internal prison departments, outside agencies and the community medical providers to coordinate medical care while the inmate remains in prison or as a resident at the Pre Release Center.

We note that the County promotes and rewards individuals who take personal responsibility for their own health, wellness and employment opportunities before release through the Pre Release Center.

It is our belief that the County's team effort effectively reduces the prison and PRC resident populations and returns the inmate to the community with important and necessary services which can help reduce recidivism at the Lycoming County Prison.

Respectfully,



Ruth Moraski Keller, CPCU, ARM-P
President
Cost Management Plus, Inc.

CC: Tim Mahoney
Christie Ward, CCAP

DOMINIC P. HERBST, M.A., M.Ed.
FOUNDER & PRESIDENT

JOSEPH HERBST, M.A.
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR



3210 Lycoming County Drive, Suite 2, Lewisburg, PA 17007
(717) 368-0003
FAX (717) 368-0207

www.bethesda.org

February 16, 2012

Lycoming County Corrections
277 West Third Street
Williamsport, PA 17701

Dear Mr. Mahoney,

I am writing to show the appreciation and support of Bethesda Family Services Foundation for Lycoming County Corrections. Our relationship with Lycoming County Corrections, most notably the Pre-Release Center, has always been productive and beneficial for everyone involved. When we approached Lycoming County with our suggestion of providing the HART (Healing and Restoring Together) Program, your team expressed a high level of interest in this program as part of Lycoming County's commitment to alternatives to imprisonment and reduction of jail overcrowding. Since implementing the program at the Pre-Release Center, we have had nothing but positive experiences with both inmates and County Corrections staff.

Bethesda Family Services Foundation is pleased to provide our support of your application for the County Commissioner Association of PA Jail Overcrowding Best Practices Award. If there is any way we can provide further support or information, please feel free to contact me.

Sincerely,

Joseph Herbst
Executive Director



**LYCOMING COUNTY
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY**

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John D. Yingling
Director

Connie J. Turner, Manager
9-1-1 Communications, Deputy Director

Richard A. Knecht, Manager
Emergency Management Agency

Wendy S. Hastings, Program Manager
*Lycoming, Tioga, & Sullivan
Emergency Medical Services*

Ted Kriner, Chief Planner
Hazardous Materials

February 16, 2012

Warden Kevin Debarlos
48 West Third Street
Williamsport, PA 17701

Dear Warden,

The Lycoming County Department of Public Safety greatly appreciates the services offered to the residents of Lycoming County during recent flooding. The staff and residents of the Lycoming County Pre-release Center provided immeasurable assistance during and after Tropical Storm Lee.

During TS Lee and the related flooding, the staff and residents of the Pre-Release Center assisted with the off-loading of essential supplies (bottled water, food stuffs, and medical items) to support a point of distribution effort to various communities and agencies in the County. The staff and residents also provided invaluable and essential clean-up / debris removal assistance for municipalities to help expedite the clean-up and recovery process.

The Lycoming County Pre-release Center also assisted with the delivery of materials to the County's Disaster Recovery Center located on Fairfield Road.

Please contact me at (570) 329-4730 should you have any questions or concerns. I greatly appreciate your efforts with your support of the Department of Public Safety,

Sincerely,


John D. Yingling
Director, Lycoming County DPS

February 16, 2012

Kevin DeParlos
Warden
Lycoming County Prison
277 West Third Street
Williamsport, PA 17701

Dear Warden DeParlos:

On behalf of the Lycoming County United Way Board of Directors and staff, we'd like to express our genuine appreciation for the support provided our organization via the efforts of Lycoming County Corrections during the past year.

The mission of LCUW, 'mobilizing resources to improve lives', would not be possible without the volunteer efforts and contributions made on our behalf. Through the support of your office, personnel have been made available to assist us with the assembling of thousands of pledge material packets for our annual campaign, participated in the renovation efforts transforming the former Grace United Methodist Church into what is now the Saving Grace community shelter and physically moved furniture items when our United Way moved to a new office location last May.

Thanks to your assistance, all of these vital projects were completed at no cost, thus saving valuable dollars that could be directed back into human service programs.

We are most grateful for your continued support to our important community mission.

Sincerely,



Scott N. Lowery
Executive Director

Timothy Mahoney – Deputy Warden
Luann Yohn – Chief, Adult Probation
John Brunette – LCUW President



**Lycoming County
United Way**

One West Third Street, Suite 208
Williamsport, PA 17701
Phone: 570.323.9448
Fax: 570.323.1824
E-mail: unitedway@lcuw.org
Web: www.lcuw.org

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

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Brian J. Tosek
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David F. Troisi
Williamsport Sun-Gazette

Mary B. Wolf
Anacardo

Feb 15 12:02:11p

KERMIT W YEARICK

5707266770

p.1

Kermit W. Yearick

3291 Shellers Bend, Unit 745

State College, PA 16801

PHONE: (814) 308-9901 FAX: (814) 308-9902

E-MAIL: kyearick@comcast.net CELL: (570) 660-0780

February 16, 2012

To Whom It May Concern:

During 2011, I posted 136 bail bonds in Lycoming County. This number of bail bonds would not have been possible without the help of the prison personnel. Those 136 bonds helped keep the jail population down, thereby cutting county costs and overcrowding in the prison.

In order for me to determine, in my mind, if I want to bail out an inmate, I must have information on the inmate and the case. I can call the prison anytime and the staff is extremely helpful in getting the data I need.

I have found in my 24 years of doing bail bonds, that the Lycoming County Prison, including intake officers, office staff, counselors, and probation officers, has always been efficient, knowledgeable, and more than willing to help me.

The Lycoming County Prison is very well organized and well managed. It is truly worthy of a CCAP Jail Overcrowding Best Practices award.

Respectfully,



Kermit W. Yearick
Bail Bondsman

**LYCOMING COUNTY RECREATION AUTHORITY**

352 Allenwood Camp Lane
Montgomery, PA 17752
Golf Shop (570) 547-2186
Fax (570) 547-2827

February 16, 2012

We would like to extend our gratitude and appreciation to the Lycoming County Prison and Pre-Release Center for their continued support and assistance with our facility.

The PRC crews have lent a substantial amount of time, effort, and hard work to aid us in the maintenance of our 45-hole public golf facility over the last several years. Past crews have assisted us in a variety of tasks ranging from weed-whacking and bunker repairs to maintenance and construction tasks. Being a non-profit organization with tight budget constraints, we are incapable of hiring as many seasonal staff as is typically required to run a facility of this scope. Without the assistance of the PRC, we would be unable to physically and financially accomplish many of the season's vital tasks.

Again, on behalf of White Deer Golf Courses, we extend our deepest gratitude and appreciation to all those who make this program possible.

Respectfully,

Steve Parlante
Executive Director
White Deer Golf Course



JUDGE'S CHAMBERS
TWENTY-NINTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA
LYCOMING COUNTY

NANCY L. BUTTS
PRESIDENT JUDGE
COURT OF COMMON PLEAS

COUNTY COURTHOUSE
48 WEST THIRD STREET
WILLIAMSPORT, PA 17701
(570) 327-2338
FAX (570) 327-2288

February 17, 2012

To Whom It May Concern:

This letter is in support of the Lycoming County Prison's efforts to again receive a County Commissioner Association of PA (CCAP) Jail Over Crowding Best Practices Award.

For the last few decades, the Lycoming County Courts and the Lycoming County prison have had a close and successful working relationship. We have also worked diligently with our Adult Probation Office to maximize our community alternatives to incarcerations without jeopardizing public safety.

With our use of our women's and men's pre-release facility, electric monitoring program as well as our Problem Solving Courts (Drug, Mental Health, and DUI Courts) we believe we have assisted the Prison in identifying those individuals who are in need of less than County Prison confinement at the earliest opportunity to enabling the prison to maximize available bed space for those who need full confinement. We continue to support the County Prison in finding new ways to structure our court schedules to minimize overcrowding and eliminating the need to transfer inmates to other facilities.

We believe that we are fortunate in Lycoming County to have the resources to make many alternatives to imprisonment available to those individuals who are sentenced. I look forward to our continued positive relationship in the years to come.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Nancy L. Butts".

Honorable Nancy L. Butts
President Judge

NLB/cs



LYCOMING COUNTY

RESOURCE MANAGEMENT SERVICES



February 17, 2012

Kevin DeParlos, Warden
Lycoming County Prison
277 West Third Street
Williamsport, PA 17701

RE: Lycoming County Prison's Support to RMS

Dear Kevin:

It is a sincere pleasure to have the opportunity to express to you and all the Prison Staff genuine appreciation for the very helpful and cooperative effort that exists between the Lycoming County Prison and the landfill and recycling services of the County. I want to sincerely thank for the long term support and ongoing contribution that the Prison Staff and the Prisoners bring to the Resource Management Services (RMS) Department of Lycoming County Government.

Your staff's ability to train and work with RMS personnel and provide needed assistance to RMS for one of our greatest resources, people, is an exceptional example of good governance. Our staff has been given the help and training necessary to work with the inmates to achieve production quotas and compliance in our operations.

We also see the benefits to the inmates in regard to how they become accustomed to the jobs and the sense of team they garner working here at RMS.

Again, we work well together not just because we plan and execute those plans but because we have a genuine concern for all involved as to the well being of those we serve.

Thanks again for your efforts and support of our mission.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Stephen Tucker".

R. Stephen Tucker
Director LCRMS

P.O. BOX 187 MONTGOMERY, PA 17752
800/326-9571 ■ 570/547-1870 ■ 570/547-2470
FAX: 570/547-6534
www.lcrms.com ■ www.lyco.org



Mental Health & Justice
Center of Excellence

February 20, 2012

I am writing this letter to provide information relevant to the Lycoming County application for County Commissioner Association of Pennsylvania (CCAP) Jail Overcrowding Best Practices Award. In their relationship with the Pennsylvania Mental Health and Justice Center of Excellence, Lycoming County has taken steps to significantly improve their services to individuals with mental illness in their criminal justice system.

On May 17th thru the 18th 2011, Lycoming County participated in a Pennsylvania Mental Health and Criminal Center of Excellence *Cross System Mapping* workshop. This 1.5 day workshop visually depicts how people with mental illness and often co-occurring substance use disorders come in contact with and flow through the criminal justice system. Lycoming County Prison, Lycoming County Criminal Justice Advisory Board (CJAB) mental health subcommittee, and other stakeholders hosted the workshop as part of an ongoing process of developing collaborative systems of support for individuals who have mental illness and who come in contact with criminal justice. The various agency representatives needed to make this process work were involved with the Lycoming County mapping exercise.

Considerable work has already been undertaken to improve services for people with severe mental illness and co-occurring substance use disorders involved in the Lycoming County criminal justice system. Lycoming County's Drug Court, DUI Court, Mental Health Court, the Specialized Supervision Program, and Pre-Release Center are programs that are focused on diverting or providing treatment to this population across many points of interception in the criminal justice system. Furthermore, the Lycoming County Forensics Committee, Lycoming County Law Enforcement Association, and Lycoming County Criminal Justice Advisory Board are cross systems collaborative efforts that have put significant effort into improving the outcomes for people with severe mental illness and other behavioral health problems in the criminal justice system in Lycoming County.

Participants in the *Cross-Systems Mapping* workshop showed genuine interest in improving the continuum of resources available for people with severe mental illness and co-occurring substance use disorders involved in the Lycoming County criminal justice system. Lycoming County is poised to tackle a number of critical issues that will greatly improve services for this group.

With regards,

Kirk Heilbrun, PhD
Co-Director, Pennsylvania Mental Health and Justice Center of Excellence

CROSSROADS COUNSELING, INC.*Outpatient Counseling Services*

February 20, 2012

Timothy Mahoney
Deputy Warden/Treatment
Lycoming County Prison
277 West Third Street
Williamsport PA 17701

RE: Letter of Support


Dear Mr. Mahoney:

This letter is in support of your application for a County Commissioner Association of Pennsylvania (CCAP) Jail Overcrowding Best Practices Award.

Crossroads Counseling, Inc. has a long standing relationship with the Lycoming County Prison and the Lycoming County Work Release center and looks forward to continued collaboration.

As a counseling program that provides services to substance abusers and their families, we have partnered with The Lycoming County Prison to provide treatment services to clients with high likelihoods of recidivism. We have found that this approach has been extremely beneficial and we feel that our joint effort provides ex-offenders with the highest likelihood of success.

Sincerely,


William Knecht
President

Community
TRAFFIC SAFETY
P R O J E C T

February 21, 2012

To Whom It May Concern:

We are writing on behalf of the Lycoming County Community Traffic Safety Project (CTSP) in support of Lycoming County Corrections as a recipient of the CCAP Jail Overcrowding Best Practices Award.

For many years, CTSP has benefited from the community service provided by Lycoming County Pre-Release. Each year, hundreds of dollars of valuable in-kind has been provided us through the participation of individuals who have counted, stamped and assembled materials in support of community and school based public education activities. For example, as we prepare for our 21st annual Regional Spring SADD Conference, we will be assisted by Lycoming County Pre-Release who will assemble over 300 packets of information for our conference participants. Additionally, Juvenile Probation will continue to present one of our most frequently requested and informative workshops featuring successful graduates from Juvenile Drug Treatment Court. The personal testimonials of these graduates help to deter their peers from making similar destructive decisions. *(Please see the attached picture from our 2011 SADD Conference.)*

Additional support has been provided CTSP through both Adult and Juvenile Probation and Lycoming County Prison involvement with the County's DUI Advisory Council, which recently celebrated its 25th anniversary.

Lycoming CTSP recognizes the positive impact and valuable community support provided by Lycoming County Pre-Release and looks forward to a continued relationship.

Sincerely,

Chris Smith
Highway Safety Specialist

Kevin A. DeParlos
Warden

Phone: 570-326-4623
Fax: 570-321-9859



Brad A. Shoemaker
Deputy Warden, Security and Operational

Timothy J. Mahoney
Deputy Warden, Treatment

LYCOMING COUNTY PRISON

277 West Third Street
Williamsport, PA 17701

February 13, 2012

Dear Agency Representative :

Lycoming County Corrections through the County Prison and Pre-Release Center (PRC) and community corrections efforts by the Adult Probation Office are proud of its collaboration efforts with county agencies like yours.

Our goal is to connect the ex-offender to the community upon release either in a supportive role or continuation of resource delivery. Our mission is to better prepare the jail inmates and PRC residents as they return to the community.

Lycoming County is applying for the County Commissioner Association of Pennsylvania (CCAP) Jail Overcrowding Best Practices Award. This statewide initiative recognizes extraordinary efforts to control jail populations. A Jail Overcrowding study was done in 2004 and Lycoming County was one of the few county jails that was controlling its jail population with many alternatives to imprisonment and community partnerships.

In 2009, Lycoming County was awarded the first small jail award for Jail Overcrowding Best Practices. In 2010, County officials accepted the 2010 honorable mention award for our continued jail overcrowding and community partnerships to that goal. Lycoming County garnered its third CCAP recognition in 2011 with the top award for small jail best practices.

Our corrections team and Lycoming County criminal justice system colleagues were recognized for the last three years for the effective communication between departments. Our positive relationship with community partners has also stabilized or reduced our jail population. In 2011, for example, The Pre-Release Center completed the renovation of Grace United Methodist church to open the Saving Grace community homeless shelter. The specialized treatment courts for DUI, Drug and Mental Health clients continue to make a positive impact and were recognized as reducing recidivism in a process evaluation of both programs.

To further support our Best Practices application, we ask again for your continued support in a letter from your agency that we will attach to our application.

Page 2
Best Practices Award

Your agencies role in our collaborative effort would be a positive addition to our application.

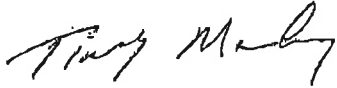
The window to forward letters is narrow. We would appreciate any letters by noon on February 23, 2012. Please fax (570-321-9859) or attach to an email to TMahoney@lyco.org

We appreciate your continued support.

Respectfully,



Kevin DeParlos, Warden



Timothy Mahoney, Deputy Warden/Treatment



Luann Yohn, Chief, Adult Probation



February 23, 2012

County Commissioners Association of Pennsylvania
PO Box 60769
Harrisburg, PA 17106-0769

To Whom It May Concern:

The Central Pennsylvania Workforce Development Corporation (CPWDC) supports Lycoming County Pre-Release Center's application for County Commissioner Association of Pennsylvania Jail Overcrowding Best Practices Award. In early 2011, CPWDC began conversations with Tim Mahoney, Deputy Warden/Treatment about the use of work readiness assessments for Pre-Release inmates to prepare them for reintegration into society following the completion of their sentence.

Since 2006, CPWDC has become the local provider of WorkKeys® Career Readiness Assessments offered to job seekers through the Pennsylvania CareerLink® facilities. The system has helped thousands of companies and individuals assess and learn the skills needed to fill specific jobs. Developed by ACT, WorkKeys® helps employers find an objective, fair and quantifiable way to assess skills within their applicant pool and/or their current workforce. By completing three assessments (Applied Mathematics, Locating Information and Reading for Information), individuals can earn a National Career Readiness Certificate (NCRC) that readily demonstrates their skills and trainability for jobs. The NCRC is a complement to an individual's resume and other educational credentials.

Since May 2011, the Lycoming County Pre-Release Center has embraced the opportunity to provide inmates with this portable credential by:

- Providing access to the WIN Career Readiness software, which allows inmates to brush up on basic skills to ensure they are ready to take the WorkKeys® assessments;
- Assessing 28 individuals, all of whom have earned a NCRC;
- Connecting with the PA CareerLink® Lycoming County to ensure that upon release, inmates are prepared to access the array of job search services available, including workshops to help NCRC holders market themselves to employers.

CPWDC believes that this partnership demonstrates the commitment of the Lycoming County Pre-Release Center to increase the employability of its inmates. The ability for individuals to leave the system with the skills, tools and resources to become employed will have a positive effect on their self-sufficiency and should reduce recidivism.

For more information on WorkKeys®, PA CareerLink® services or CPWDC, visit www.cpwdc.org.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Rachel V. Smith".

Rachel V. Smith
Acting Executive Director

LYCOMING COUNTY PRISON

2011 YEAR END REPORT

SUPERVISED BAIL
CHRISTOPHER J. EBNER

In 2011 the Supervised Bail Program completed 30 years of operation.

The program began in early 1982 through a grant from the Pennsylvania Commission on Crime and Delinquency. It continues to be a highly effective program by helping to relieve local prison overcrowding and still preserving public safety.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

Supervised Bail is an alternate method of bail, usually for first-time offenders, indigents, or as a supportive measure for those who can post bail but the Court deems supervision necessary.

Through the screening (prior criminal activity, threat to community, prior court attendance, personal background, ties to community and other relevant data) it is determined if the defendant is a suitable candidate. A defendant can be placed on Supervised Bail by a District Judge at his initial arraignment or preliminary hearing. If a defendant is not placed on this program at that time a motion for bail reduction can be filed before the Court. At this hearing a Judge can place a defendant on Supervised Bail.

Once the defendant is placed on this program, an intake process occurs in which certain conditions are imposed. These conditions are similar to conditions placed upon probationers and parolees, including urine surveillance. When appropriate, clients are referred to agencies for special problems, i.e., alcohol, narcotics, psychiatric. Clients are usually interviewed on a weekly basis (more frequently if necessary) until their case is disposed by the Courts. In some instances when conditions are violated, the bail officer schedules a hearing to revoke the bail.

FIGURES FOR SUPERVISED BAIL - JANUARY 2011 – DECEMBER 2011:

34 cases were on supervision as of 12/31/2011.

78 new cases were placed on Supervised Bail in 2011.

70 cases completed Supervised Bail in 2011.

The statistics for this report will be based on the 70 cases that completed supervised bail in 2011 as well as the 34 active cases that were being supervised on 12/31/11.

<u>RACE/SEX</u>	<u>AMOUNT</u>	<u>% OF TOTAL</u>	<u>RACE/SEX</u>	<u>AMOUNT</u>	<u>% OF TOTAL</u>
White-Male	44	42.31%	White-Female	14	13.46%
Black-Male	29	27.88%	Black-Female	17	16.35%
Other-Male	0	0	Other-Female	0	0
Total	73	70.19%	Total	31	29.81%

<u>EMPLOYMENT/SCHOOL</u>	<u>AMOUNT</u>	<u>% OF TOTAL</u>
Employed	40	38.46%
Students	9	8.65%
Unemployed	39	37.50%
Disabled	16	15.39%
Total	104	100.00%

<u>REFERRALS</u>	<u>AMOUNT</u>	<u>% OF TOTAL</u>	<u>BAIL</u>	<u>AMOUNT</u>	<u>% OF TOTAL</u>
Court	51	49.04%	ROR	100	96.15%
Magistrate	53	50.96%	Cash/Property	4	3.85%

MONTHLY-CASELOAD AVERAGE

January	26.9	July	30.1
February	28.2	August	30.1
March	30.1	September	30.2
April	25.6	October	30.8
May	27.6	November	29.7
June	27.1	December	33.1

2011 Monthly Caseload Average = 29.09 Clients Per Month
 2010 Monthly Caseload Average = 28.21 Clients Per Month
 2009 Monthly Caseload Average = 32.17 Clients Per Month

	<u>PLACEMENTS</u>	<u>RELEASES</u>		<u>PLACEMENTS</u>	<u>RELEASES</u>
January	2	2	July	5	4
February	7	4	August	3	6
March	8	13	September	8	5
April	6	4	October	7	7
May	5	7	November	8	7
June	11	6	December	8	5
Total Placements:	78		Total Releases:	70	

BREAKDOWN OF CLIENT'S CHARGES – ALL OFFENSES – 2011

Burglary	14
Simple Assault	11
Delivery of Controlled Substance	11
Theft	9
Retail Theft	9
Aggravated Assault	7
PWID	6
Criminal Trespass	6
DUI	5
Forgery	4
Riot	4
IDSI	3
Aggravated Indecent Assault	2
False ID	2
Receiving Stolen Property	2
Criminal Misconduct	2
Endangering Welfare	2
Probation Violation	1
Cruelty to Animals	1

In 2011 there were 72 clients supervised for felony charges and 26 clients supervised for misdemeanor charges.

FAILURE TO APPEAR (F.T.A.)

There were seven (7) bench warrants issued for Supervised Bail in 2011 for failure to appear.

At the end of 2011, the Supervised Bail Program has three (3) outstanding bench warrants in 30 years of operation.

2011	7	FTA	=	6.73%
2010	0	FTA	=	0.00%
2009	6	FTA	=	6.12%

In 2011, 6.73% of all Supervised Bail clients failed to appear for court.

NEW ARRESTS WHILE ON SUPERVISED BAIL – 2011

There were a total of three (3) new arrests while on Supervised Bail in 2011.

Felony	-	1
Misdemeanor	-	2
Summary	-	0

2011	3	New Arrests	=	2.88%
2010	5	New Arrests	=	5.26%
2009	3	New Arrests	=	3.06%

In 2011, 97.12% of all clients on Supervised Bail had no new arrests while on the program.

BAIL REVOCATIONS

January	0	May	0	September	0
February	0	June	0	October	1
March	0	July	0	November	0
April	0	August	0	December	0

One (1) client had their bail revoked in 2011 for technical violations and/or new arrests.

2011	1	=	096%
2010	2	=	2.10%
2009	1	=	1.02%
2008	2	=	1.96%

PRETRIAL MISCONDUCT

Pretrial misconduct is defined as failure to appear in court and re-arrest on new charges. In 2011 there were seven bench warrants issued for failure to appear and three new arrests. The pretrial misconduct rate for 2011 was 9.61%.

<u>DISPOSITIONS</u>			
		Fines (DJ)	3
		Dismissed	3
Probation	25	Drug Court	1
I.P. Probation	10	Mental Health Court	1
State Prison	8	Revoked	1
County Prison	7	Nolle Prose	1
Bench Warrants	7		
Deceased	3	Total:	70

YEARLY POPULATION

BENCH WARRANTS ISSUED

2011 – 104 clients	2011 – 7
2010 – 95 clients	2010 – 0
2009 – 98 clients	2009 – 6

It should be noted the average amount of time Supervised Bail clients spent on Supervised Bail was ninety-seven point thirty-five (97.35) days. The Supervised Bail program accounted for **10,124** bed days in 2011.

TRENDS

In 2011, 97.12% of all clients had no new arrests and 47.11% held some type of employment and/or schooling. In addition, sixteen (16), 15.39% were disabled in some manner and unable to work. Employment and schooling are highly important factors in preventing recidivism.

Pretrial misconduct, defined as failure to appear in court and re-arrest on new charges, is 34% nationwide. In 2011, the pretrial misconduct rate for the Lycoming County Prison Supervised Bail program was 9.61%. This means that 90.39% of all supervised bail participants successfully completed or are successfully completing their supervision.

In 2010, 72.63% of Supervised Bail cases on supervision were felony cases. In 2011, the number decreased slightly to 69.23% felony cases supervised.

In 2011, the average monthly caseload was 29.09 clients per month up from 28.21 clients per month in 2010.

In 2011, fifty-four (54) DNA samples were secured at the Prison, down from sixty-five (65) in 2010.

In 2011, the Supervised Bail Program accounted for ten thousand one hundred and twenty four (10,124) bed days.

With these types of statistics set forth in this report, the Supervised Bail Program continues to be an extremely successful diversionary program for Lycoming County Government.



LYCOMING COUNTY PRISON

INTENSIVE SUPERVISED BAIL PROGRAM

2011 YEAR END REPORT

BY

Intensive Supervised Bail Release Officer

Harry J. Rogers, Jr.

In 2011 the Intensive Supervised Bail Program completed 15 years of operation.

The program began in 1996 through a grant from the Pennsylvania Commission on Crime Delinquency. It continues to be a highly effective program by helping to relieve local prison overcrowding while preserving public safety.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

Intensive Supervised Bail is an alternate method of bail, usually for first-time offenders, indigents, or as a supportive measure for those who can post bail but the Court deems Intensive supervision necessary. In addition, the program's use of GPS can and has been utilized as a tool to negate defendants from having unwanted contact with victims. It can also give the victims some measure of assurance of protection from defendants charged with a crime while released on bail.

Through the screening (prior criminal activity, threat to community, prior court attendance, personal background, ties to community and other relevant data) it is determined if the defendant is a suitable candidate. A home investigation is performed to determine if the candidate's home site is a secure environment and free from possible dangers to the community or the supervising Officer. A District Judge at his/her initial arraignment or preliminary hearing can place a defendant on Intensive Supervised Bail. If a defendant is not placed on this program at that time they can be made eligible for placement with the approval of the Coordinating Officer or a motion for bail reduction can be filed before the Court. At this hearing a Judge can place a defendant on Intensive Supervised Bail.

Once the defendant is placed on this program, an intake process occurs in which certain conditions are imposed. These conditions are similar to conditions placed upon probationers and parolees, including urine surveillance and field visits from the ISB Officer. When appropriate, clients are referred to agencies for special problems, i.e., alcohol, narcotics, psychiatric. Clients are usually interviewed on a weekly basis (more frequently if necessary) until their case is disposed by the courts. In some instances when the program conditions are violated, the bail officer schedules a hearing to revoke the bail and where and when necessary a bench warrant is used to detain to assure the defendant's appearances in court or to avoid the possible further violation of the law.

FIGURES FOR INTENSIVE SUPERVISE BAIL RELEASE PROGRAM JANUARY 2011- DECEMBER 2011

05 Cases were carried over from the end of the year 2010.

12 New cases were placed on Intensive Supervised Bail in 2011.

11 Cases completed Intensive Supervised Bail in 2011. (This number reflects revocations, bench warrants and deaths)

Race/Sex	Amount	% of Total	Race/Sex	Amount	% Of Total
<i>Male</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Female</i>
White	07	47.00%	White	01	06.50%
Black	06	40.00%	Black	01	06.50%
Hispanic	00	00.00%	Hispanic	00	00.00%
American In.	00	00.00%	American In.	00	00.00%
Sub-Total	13	87.00%	Sub-Total	02	13.00%
			Grand Total	15	100%

(Some Clients fall into two or more category's)

Employment/School	Amount	% of Total
Employed	05	29.00%
Students	02	12.00%
Unemployed	10	59.00%
Disabled	00	00.00%

Referrals	Amount	% Of Total	Bail	Amount	% Of Total
Court	09	53.00%	ROR Nominal	12	71.00%
Magistrate	08	47.00%	Cash/Property	05	29.00%

Monthly-Caseload Averages

January	7.2	July	3.2
February	6.0	August	3.1
March	5.0	September	4.1
April	2.4	October	6.0
May	3.3	November	6.0
June	3.1	December	5.2

2011 Monthly Caseload Average= 5.0 Clients Per Month
 2010 Monthly Caseload Average= 5.0 Clients Per Month
 2009 Monthly Caseload Average= 5.1 Clients Per Month
 2008 Monthly Caseload Average= 7.0 Clients Per Month
 2007 Monthly Caseload Average= 6.4 Clients Per Month

Placements Releases Placements Releases

January	02	02	July	01	00
February	01	00	August	01	01
March	00	02	September	01	00
April	00	02	October	01	00
May	02	01	November	00	01
June	01	02	December	01	00

Total Placements 11

Total Releases 11 (Including Revocations, Bench Warrants and Deaths)

BREAKDOWN OF CLIENT'S CHARGES -ALL OFFENSES-2011

(Some Clients fall into one or more categories)

Delivery of Controlled Substance	7
Possession of a Controlled Substance	7
Drug Paraphernalia	4
Criminal Use of Communication Facility	5
Intent to Deliver	5
Theft by Unlawful taking	5
Criminal Attempt	3
Forgery	2
Theft by Deception	2
Theft	2
Receiving Stolen Property	5
Robbery	3
Criminal Conspiracy	3
Burglary	3
Criminal Trespass	4
Contempt	1
Conspiracy to commit Theft	3
PFA Contempt	1
Criminal Mischief	3
Defiant Trespass	1
Unlawful Contact of Communications	3
Trespass By Motor Vehicle	1
Unauthorized Use of Vehicles	1
Agricultural Vandalism	1

FAILURE TO REPORT/PROGRAM VIOLATIONS (F.T.R.)

There was One (01) Bench Warrant Issued for Intensive Supervised Bail in 2011 for failure to report or program violations. At the time of this report the program had only Three (03) Bench Warrants that remained outstanding from the previous Fourteen (15) years of reporting.

2011	(01)	FTR	=	06.00%
2010	(02)	FTR	=	13.00%
2009	(00)	FTR	=	00.00%
2008	(01)	FTR	=	06.00%
2007	(04)	FTR	=	14.29%

6.00% of all Intensive Supervised Bail Clients failed to report and or violated the program. All clients ordered to appear in court in 2011 complied. There is still additional warrants active from 1999, 2007 and 2010 giving a total of Three (03) warrants active for the program.

One (01) 2011 Warrants were served
Two (02) 2010 Warrants were served
Zero (00) 2009 Warrants were served
One (01) 2008 Warrants were served
Four (04) 2007 Warrants were served

NEW ARRESTS WHILE ON INTENSIVE SUPERVISE BAIL – 2011

Summary - 00
Misdemeanor - 02
Felony - 03

2011	05	New Arrest	=	29.40%
2010	00	New Arrest	=	00.00%
2009	00	New Arrest	=	00.00%
2008	01	New Arrest	=	06.00%
2007	02	New Arrest	=	07.14%

BAIL REVOCATIONS

January	01	May	00	September	01
February	00	June	00	October	00
March	00	July	00	November	00
April	01	August	00	December	00

Three (03) Clients were revoked in 2011 for new charges, technical violations or the technical violation of failure to appear or report.

2011 03 = 18.00%

2010 03 = 20.00%

2009 00 = 00.00%

2008 02 = 11.76%

2007 03 = 10.71%

DISPOSITIONS OF PROGRAM CLIENTS

Drug Court	00
County Probation	02
County Prison	03
IP Violation	00
Fines (D.J.)	00
State Prison	04
State Probation	00
Dismissed	00
Acquitted	00
Time Served	00
Self Return	00
Paid Bail	00
Bench Warrant	00
Pending	04
Noelle Prose	00
Total	13

YEARLY POPULATION & BENCH WARRANTS TRENDS

<u>Yearly Population</u>	<u>Bench Warrants Issued</u>
2011 - 15 Clients	2011 - 01 Warrants
2010 - 15 Clients	2010 - 02 Warrants
2009 - 15 Clients	2009 - 00 Warrants
2008 - 17 Clients	2008 - 01 Warrants
2007 - 28 Clients	2007 - 04 Warrants

BED DAYS SAVED

It should be noted that the average amount of time Intensive Supervised Bail Clients spent on Intensive Supervised Bail in 2011 is One hundred and Twenty six (126) days. The shortest amount of time on the program was Four (04) days and the longest amount of time was Three hundred and twenty two (322) days. The Intensive Supervised Bail program accounted for One thousand Eight hundred and Eighty nine (1889) bed days saved in 2011; this is a decrease from 2010 by Five hundred and seventy nine (579).

It should be further noted that between the two programs (Intensive Supervised Bail & Intensive Supervised Release) a total of Five thousand Six hundred and Six (5606) bed days are saved by both programs, this number is a decreased by One thousand five hundred and eighty three (1583) less than 2010. The number of the total of both programs has decrease this year but the number of total clients served stay at the same levels. Another worthy note is that both programs are coordinated and supervised by the same Officer.

PROGRAM TRENDS

In 2011, 82% of the program Clients had no new arrests while on the program. Additionally 29% of Clients held some type of employment while 71% of Clients were unemployed. Employment and schooling are highly important factors in preventing recidivism, 12% of the Clients Attended School in 2011. Steady employment and school attendance demonstrates a needed will to change the necessary controlling life factors that determine if the percentage of chance of recidivism will be a high or low in the inmates life.

In 2011, the average monthly caseload was Five (5.0) Clients per month compared to Five (5.0) in 2010. This year's daily average of number of Clients stayed at the same level as the previous year due to the amount of clients overall were the same

Pretrial misconduct is defined as failure to appear in court, re-arrest on new charges and program violations. There has been a decrease in 2011 by 7% in the area of program violations and a decrease by 7% in the area of Bench Warrants for the One (1) warrant that had been issued in 2011 by the program. The number of re-arrests or failure to appear in court in 2011 has seen and increase, therefore its pre-trial misconduct rate is reflected by 29.4%, compared to the 00.00% rate in 2010.

PROGRAM TRENDS CONTINUED

The leveling off of the numbers of 2010 Clients was unexpected due to the fact of no noticeable change in the number of viable Clients for the ISR program. The number of viable Bail program candidates was at a low in 10 due to a number of variables. The number of prospective clients is expected to rise in 2011 for the simple reason there is no predictable set of circumstance that can give foresight in the upcoming year to expect a continuing decrease in viable candidates. The suspicion of this expectation is derived from an increase of the number of applications that are being submitted which is a key indicator of a possible escalation of viable participants.

For the first time since the programs inception the program saw a maxing out of program monthly numbers. In combination of the two programs client numbers reached 20-25 clients on the two programs for a Five month period leveling off to the lowest point which was an average of 11 Clients in the month of July which is a traditionally low point in the year's numbers; with a strong finish of an average of 23 Clients entering 2011. It is becoming a fore gone conclusion that it is more than likely that the program could witness this to be a regular trend in that the program may exceed its population parameters. With this understanding and the ability to see the rise within the program statistics it is clear that the Intensive Supervised Bail program continues to be an extremely successful diversionary program for the Lycoming County Criminal Justice System and that sometime in the very near future and expansion of the programs assets may be required.

Harry J. Rogers, Jr.
Intensive Supervised Bail Release Officer



LYCOMING COUNTY PRISON

INTENSIVE SUPERVISED RELEASE PROGRAM

DOMESTIC CONTEMPT SENTENCE

DRIVING UNDER SUSPENSION SENTENCE

2011 YEAR END REPORT

BY

INTENSIVE SUPERVISED BAIL RELEASE OFFICER

HARRY J ROGERS JR.

In 2011 the Intensive Supervised Release Program completed 13 years of operation.

The program began in 1998 as an addition to the Intensive Supervised Bail program, which began through a grant from the Pennsylvania Commission on Crime Delinquency. It continues to be a highly effective program by helping to relieve local prison overcrowding while preserving public safety. The target population is defendants sentenced for contempt of court for non-payment of child support (Domestics) or for driving under suspension (DUS).

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

Intensive Supervised Release is an alternate method of serving a court-imposed sentence. It is ideal for non-violent first time offenders, indigents, and employed inmates. The use of Global Positioning System (GPS) is the main method to ensure adherence to the court and program restrictions.

During the sentencing phase a Judge can order a defendant onto or make them eligible for placement onto the ISR program for Domestics or DUS cases. A District Judge at a defendants sentencing can impose the same eligibility or placement for DUS's only on the District Judge's level. The defendant has a 30 day window in which they may appeal the District Judge's sentencing if the defendant accepts the decision the 30 day window is used to determine if the defendant is a suitable candidate for the program. Through the screening (prior criminal activity, threat to community, prior court attendance, personal background, ties to community and other relevant data) it is determined if the inmate is a suitable candidate. A home investigation is performed to determine if the candidate's home site is a secure environment and free from possible dangers to the community or the supervising Officer.

Once an Inmate is placed on this program an intake process occurs in which certain conditions are imposed. These conditions are similar to conditions placed upon probationers and parolees, including urine surveillance and field visits from the ISBR Officer. When appropriate, clients are referred to agencies for special problems, i.e., alcohol, narcotics, psychiatric. Clients are usually interviewed on a weekly basis (more frequently if necessary) until their sentence is completed. When conditions are violated the client is returned to the prison where a disciplinary hearing is held and the inmate is punished according to prison guidelines for such matters. New charges may be filed when necessary.

FIGURES FOR INTENSIVE SUPERVISED RELEASE PROGRAM **DOMESTIC CONTEMPT SENTENCE & DRIVING UNDER SUSPENSION SENTENCE** **JANUARY 2011- DECEMBER 2011**

- 11 Clients were carried over from the end of the year 2010.
- 51 New Clients were placed on Intensive Supervised Release in 2011.
- 57 Completed Intensive Supervised Release (This number reflects Program revocations) in 2011.
- 62 Total Clients was on Intensive Supervised Release in 2011.

<u>Race/Sex</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>% of Total</u>	<u>Race/Sex</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>% Of Total</u>
	Male	Male		Female	Female
White	34	55.00%	White	09	14.00%
Black	16	26.00%	Black	03	05.00%
Hispanic	00	00.00%	Hispanic	00	00.00%
American In	00	00.00%	American In	00	00.00%
Sub-Total	50	81.00%	Sub-Total	12	19.00%
			Grand Total	62	100%

<u>Employment/School</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>% Of Total</u>
Employed	40	64.00%
Disabled	00	00.00%
Unemployed	19	31.00%
Students	03	05.00%

(Some Clients attended school in addition to employment)

<u>Sentencing Authority</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>% of total</u>	<u>Client Origin</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>% of total</u>
Court	19	31.00%	PRC	7	11.30%
Magistrate	43	69.00%	LCP	55	88.70%
Total	62	100%	Total	62	100%

<u>Monthly-Caseload Averages</u>			
January	14.0	July	08.3
February	11.2	August	08.0
March	13.3	September	10.3
April	14.0	October	14.0
May	13.0	November	09.0
June	12.0	December	07.0

2011 Monthly Caseload Average= 11.20
 2010 Monthly Caseload Average= 13.30
 2009 Monthly Caseload Average= 13.00
 2008 Monthly Caseload Average= 08.72
 2007 Monthly Caseload Average= 08.75

Placements		Releases		Placements		Releases	
January	04	06	July	06	02		
February	04	07	August	02	04		
March	06	01	September	05	00		
April	03	06	October	04	02		
May	06	06	November	02	10		
June	05	09	December	04	04		

NEW PLACEMENTS (NOT INCLUDING CARRY OVERS) 51

RELEASES (INCLUDING REVOCATIONS) 57

BREAK DOWN OF CLIENT'S CHARGES-2011

Case Type	Amount	% Of Total
Domestics	00	000.00%
DUS	62	100.00%
Grand Total	62	100.00%

(In 2011 there were 62 people supervised for DUS and 00 supervised for Domestics.)

FAILURE TO REPORT (F.T.R.)

2011 00 FTR = 00.00%
 2010 00 FTR = 00.00%
 2009 00 FTR = 00.00%
 2008 02 FTR = 04.00%
 2007 03 FTR = 06.00%

Zero percent (00.00%) of all Intensive Supervised Release DOM/DUS failed to report or violated the program.

NEW ARRESTS WHILE ON ISR DOM/DUS RELEASE -- 2011

Summary - 0.00
 Misdemeanor - 0.00
 Felony - 0.00

2011 0 New Arrest = 00.00%
 2010 0 New Arrest = 00.00%
 2009 0 New Arrest = 00.00%
 2008 0 New Arrest = 00.00%
 2007 2 New Arrest = 04.00%

REVOCATIONS

January	00	May	00	September	00
February	01	June	00	October	00
March	01	July	00	November	00
April	01	August	00	December	00

2011 03 = 05.00%
 2010 03 = 03.75%
 2009 02 = 03.00%
 2008 02 = 04.00%
 2007 03 = 06.00%

RELEASES

Maxed Out	54
Purged	00
Early Release	00
Violated	03
Grand Total	57

<u>Yearly Population</u>	<u>Prison Returns</u>
2011 – 62 Clients	2011 – 03 Violate
2010 – 80 Clients	2010 – 03 Violate
2009 – 79 Clients	2009 – 02 Violated
2008 – 50 Clients	2008 – 02 Violated
2007 – 50 Clients	2007 – 03 Violated

BED DAYS SAVED

It should be noted the average amount of time Intensive Supervised Release Clients spent on Intensive Supervised Release was Thirty (30) days. The shortest amount of time on the program was Nine (9) days and the longest amount of time was One hundred and Seventy Eight (178) days. The Intensive Supervised Release program accounted for Three thousand Seven hundred and Seventeen (3717) bed days saved in 2011. This is a decrease over 2010 by One thousand and Four (1004).

PROGRAM TRENDS

In 2011, 100% of all clients had no new arrests and 69.00% held some type of employment and or schooling. Employment is a requirement to be placed into the Domestic Contempt portion of the program. Employment and schooling are highly important factors in preventing recidivism. Steady employment and school attendance demonstrates a needed will to change the necessary controlling life factors that determine if the percentage of chance of recidivism will be high or low in the inmate's life.

In 2011, the average monthly caseload was 11.20 Clients per month compared to 13.30 in 2010. The monthly average of the number of Clients on the program per-month saw a decrease or a leveling off in every month of the year except for three. In the months from January thru April we saw a drop in Clients per month but in next two months that followed we saw an increase in Clients per month. In the finale fourth half of the year the numbers continued to decrease until the years end, accept for September and October.

The decreasing numbers of 2011's Clients was not un-expected. It only makes sense that we will witness spikes and drops in viable program Clients. A continued increase in viable program candidates is a safe prediction for the year to come. The program would have seen a higher number of bed days saved if the Clients who were placed onto the program had longer sentences and if Inmates/Clients would have taken advantage of the DUS application process which was put in place three years ago to stave off unwarranted prison stays. In combination of the two programs the Client numbers reached 18-22 clients for the two months of January and October. The program reached the lowest number of clients at an average of 7 Clients in the month of December which has not been the traditionally low point in the year's numbers. It is more than a warranted gamble that the program will witness these types of decrease and increases become a regular long range trend in the sense that the program will begin to have more viable recorded history. With this understanding and the ability to see the rise and fall within the program statistics it is clear that the Intensive Supervised Release program continues to be an extremely successful diversionary program for the Lycoming County criminal justice system and that sometime in the very near future an expansion of the programs assets may be required.

(PROGRAM TRENDS CONTINUED)

In 2011 program violations saw a matching of the prior year's number. Three Clients were revoked for program violations only. Compared to the two violations in 2007 were Clients were charged with Driving Under Suspension that year while on the program for the same charge. The ISR program had on the outset adopted a zero tolerance policy concerning Clients who re-offend while on the program with the same type of offense that places them on the program initially. All clients are to identify their means of transportation while on the program. If a Driving Under Suspension Client is discovered to be violating the state's driving laws, they are revoked from the program, returned to the prison and charges are filed through the corresponding law enforcement agency. This action was adopted by the program's supervising Officer to ensure the programs integrity and viability as an effective tool and alternate method of serving a court-imposed sentence. Also, to reassure the community at large that the County's use of community corrections programs, like the Driving Under Suspension program, are being used under pro-active guidelines, such as taking a firm stance on discouraging and not tolerating recidivism among the program participants. This year all Client violations were typical program violations such as use of Alcohol and Drugs.

In 2002, the Lycoming County Prison first assumed the responsibility of supervising all of the counties Driving Under Supervsion sentences. This year the program witnessed another shift in number of sentenced DUS inmates entering under the prison's supervision. 2011 actually showed a leveling off of eligible Clients due to a decrease in the actual numbers of viable inmates with lengthy sentences. In the year to come due to past offender and sentencing trends that has been witnessed, the program can only expect an increase in the number of sentenced inmates with the addition of lengthy sentences entering the program in 2012.

PROGRAM RECOMMENDATIONS

The number of possible program candidates is expected to increase in 2012. The program could see even more of an increase of candidates thus saving bed space. In 2008 the program sought out a method for the Courts to adopt a similar type of application process that was already being utilized by the District Courts; the use of the same type of application used by the District Courts that can be filled out by the Defendant. Once filled out, the application will be forwarded by the PD to the Prison's Office of Intensive Supervised Release. This application process was to work as a method to avoid unnecessary prison stays. If not, at least it could have avoided unnecessary extended prison stays.

(PROGRAM RECOMMENDATIONS CONTINUED)

In 2010 we have began to see the PD's office use the applications at the higher court level. The program is still experiencing potential Clients entering the prison without fore knowledge of the ISR program; this will continue to be a troubled source of untargeted Clients/Inmates until another means can be completely utilized to off set the holes in gathering up potential Clients before they enter the prison. A tweaking of the information of the programs existence is still necessary so to have the program operating within the margins and not missing opportunities to save bed space. The program has developed a pamphlet to describe the IRS program and explain the programs functions, to cut down on those potential Clients and their Attorney's misunderstanding on how the program works. A similar pamphlet has been developed for the ISB program this year and both will be implemented together to avoid unnecessary confusion on the behalf of the Client and their Attorney.

Harry J. Rogers, Jr.
Intensive Supervise Bail/Release Officer