

City of Philadelphia
Department of Behavioral Health and Intellectual disAbility Services
Office of Addiction Services
Criminal Justice and Family Court Treatment Initiatives

Criminal Justice Treatment Initiatives

Forensic Intensive Recovery (FIR): In 1993, the FIR Program was implemented as a response to a 1991 Federal Consent Decree which required the City of Philadelphia to contract for and provide a minimum of 250 treatment slots for males and females by providing, for appropriate inmates, substance abuse treatment and support services outside of the institutions through **early parole and re-parole**. Since that time the program has expanded to serve more individuals.

As of December 31, 2015, there were 695 individuals active in the FIR program.

Drug and Alcohol Treatment-Based Restrictive Intermediate Punishment (RIP) Program: In September 1997, the PCCD awarded OAS two separate grants (i.e., IPP and Drug and Alcohol Treatment-Based RIP) to reduce the state and county prison populations by providing substance abuse treatment as an alternative to incarceration. CBH funds treatment for eligible individuals. Drug and alcohol assessment, evaluation, treatment, case management, and supervision services are provided. OAS recovery housing with electronic monitoring is required for individuals in IOP/OP.

On December 31, 2015, there were 156 individuals active in the Intermediate Punishment Program.

Treatment Court: The Philadelphia Treatment Court identifies and places in treatment individuals in pre-trial status identified as eligible at arraignment who meet conditions for non-cash bail. **This is a jail diversion project.** Treatment and judicial supervision are integrated into one process, with the judge having the key and central role with authority to place in treatment, to terminate the treatment process, and/or to re-admit if appropriate. Implementation began in April 1997.

On December 31, 2015, there were 227 individuals active in Treatment Court.

Driving Under the Influence (DUI) Treatment Court: In response to legislation, a Planning and Oversight Committee, comprised of various criminal justice and City of Philadelphia agencies, began meeting to examine the need to implement a DUI Treatment Court in Philadelphia Municipal Court. With funding from PennDOT, the Philadelphia DUI Treatment Court began operations in June 2007. The target population is comprised of 2nd and 3rd time DUI offenders in need of drug and/or alcohol treatment. DUI Treatment Court is a highly

structured program that combines periods of incarceration, community-based treatment, probation and judicial supervision.

On December 31, 2015, there were 161 individuals active in DUI Treatment Court.

Accelerated Misdemeanor Program (AMP): AMP 1 & 2 offers defendants charged with non-violent misdemeanors the opportunity to have their case heard in a police district courtroom, rather than in the Municipal court system. Individuals can agree to perform community service and pay a fine, without entering a guilty plea, in exchange for the case not going to trial. The arrest may then be expunged, based on timely compliance. In addition, some individuals (AMP 2) are stipulated by the court to participate in social services as part of the pretrial agreement. Ancillary services offered include substance abuse assessment, case monitoring, resource coordination, and behavioral health education. These services are also available to AMP 1 individuals on a voluntary basis.

On December 31, 2015, there were 191 AMP 1 & 2 individuals active in AMP.

Youth Violence Reduction Partnership (YVRP): Since November 1999, YVRP has identified approximately 800 youth ages 14 to 24 in the 12th, 19th, 22nd, 24th, 25th, and 39th Police Districts most at risk of either committing or becoming a victim of violent crime and has referred them and their families for behavioral health services. Through the joint efforts of police, probation officers, and street workers, the youth are linked to community supports while there is an expedited judicial process for those who violate the terms of their probation. For those youth and families with a history of substance abuse, they have been referred for by Probation Officers to Clinical Evaluation Unit (CEU), who provides clinical evaluations onsite at the Adult Probation and Parole Department (APPD) and the Philadelphia Prison System (PPS). The evaluator clinically determines the level of care and the specific treatment program, and authorization from the funding source is obtained. A report is submitted to the referring Probation Officer for consideration by the judge.

Diverting Offenders Into Treatment (DO-IT)/Domestic Violence Intervention Court: As of April 30, 2003, OAS began diverting offenders into treatment in lieu of the usual criminal justice processing for perpetrators of Domestic Violence. This court is available only to misdemeanor offenders where the victim does not wish to press charges against the perpetrator. In an attempt to intervene and assist both victim and perpetrator, the OAS Clinical Evaluation Unit assesses for the need for and arranges for individual placement, treatment authorization, and payment for drug and alcohol treatment, mental health services, domestic violence intervention (anger management), and/or family therapy.

On December 31, 2015, there were 147 individuals active in the DO-IT/DVC Program.

Driving Under the Influence (DUI) Services: DUI Services conducts clinical evaluations and makes referrals for treatment for Philadelphia residents with a local, out of county or out of state DUI conviction in order to meet their legal obligations and clinical needs. In 2004, more restrictive DUI legislation became effective.

On December 31, 2015, there were 217 individuals active in treatment.

Family Court Treatment Initiatives

Dependency Court: As a result of the federal Adoption and Safe Families Act of 1997, Model Court was developed in 1998 to ensure that a safe, permanent and stable home is secured for each abused and neglected child. Starting with Model Court and adapting these principles to all new dependency cases as of December 1, 2001, Family Court shortens the timelines for permanency hearings and initiation of proceedings for termination of parental rights by monitoring case progress through active family participation. Family Court provides for the behavioral health needs of the child and their family by offering assessment, treatment and case management services that will determine in large measure the outcome of the hearings. Family Court's goal is to minimize the amount of time children remain in temporary placement and families remain court-involved. During December 2015, there were 65 individuals evaluated for Family Court.

Act 53: Act 53 began in 1998 as a result of state legislation providing for the involuntary commitment of minors to drug and alcohol treatment. A federal lawsuit challenging Act 53 was dismissed in March 1999. In many cases upon advice of legal counsel, the minors accept treatment although at a lower level of care than clinically indicated. If they do not do well, the option to involuntarily commit minors to treatment may be exercised.

Juvenile Treatment Court: In September of 2004 the Philadelphia Family Court established the Juvenile Treatment Court (JTC). The JTC is an intensive diversion program for juveniles in need of substance abuse treatment managed by an interdisciplinary team under the supervision of the JTC judge. Eligibility criteria are the following: 14 to 17 years old, a non-violent new charge, no more than two prior adjudications and none for a violent charge, a need for substance abuse treatment, and residing in Philadelphia. On December 31, 2015, there were 70 active individuals in Juvenile Treatment Court.

In summary, as of December 31, 2015 a total of 1859 adults and 70 adolescents were actively engaged in one of these criminal justice initiatives.