

Indigent Defense Advisory Committee



Pennsylvania
**Commission on Crime
and Delinquency**

2024 – 2025 Biennial Report

Table of Contents

Background & Executive Summary.....	2
About PCCD.....	3
The Right to Counsel in Pennsylvania.....	4
Indigent Defense Advisory Committee.....	7
Actions of the IDAC to Date.....	11
Indigent Defense Grant Program.....	16
Review & Analysis of Indigent Defense Data.....	21
Priorities & Next Steps for the IDAC.....	25
IDAC’s Recommendations for Pennsylvania.....	27
<i>Appendices</i>	29



Background and Executive Summary

Act 34 of 2023 (see [Appendix A](#)) established the [Indigent Defense Advisory Committee](#) (IDAC or “Committee”) within the Pennsylvania Commission on Crime and Delinquency (PCCD or “Commission”).

Among its responsibilities, the IDAC, in consultation with the Commission, is charged with developing a report every two years outlining “the actions of the committee, details of grants awarded, summaries of data collected with statistics regarding the delivery of indigent defense services and recommendations for improvement of the indigent defense system in this Commonwealth.”

This inaugural report reflects actions taken during the IDAC’s first two years of work and includes recommendations arising from deliberations with Committee members, stakeholders, and experts.

Key themes include:

- How the passage of Act 34 of 2023 marked a historic shift for Pennsylvania’s indigent defense system, transitioning from an entirely locally funded system to one with dedicated state funding and a new state-level Indigent Defense Advisory Committee;
- Uneven capacity and persistent workforce challenges remain a concern, with Public Defenders’ offices reporting high attorney attrition rates, lower-than-average starting salaries, scarcity of non-attorney support staff, and high caseloads;
- The IDAC’s efforts to build a foundation for a new statewide data collection framework to capture key metrics for the performance of Pennsylvania’s indigent defense system; and
- A need for standards emphasizing structural and funding parity, affirming core components of effective client representation, and enhancing training and oversight.

By the Numbers:

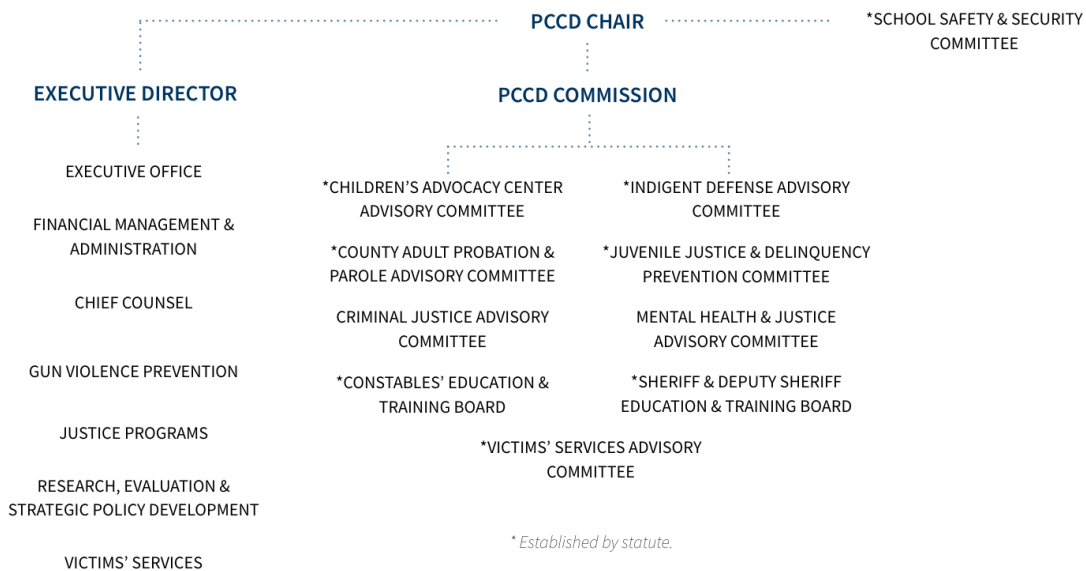
- **111** unique stakeholders engaged through **10** quarterly public IDAC & **29** subcommittee meetings
- **300+** stakeholders provided feedback through surveys
- **2** indigent defense standards adopted by PA Supreme Court
- **67** counties approved for **\$12,380,940** in Indigent Defense Grant Program funds
- **37** new attorney and support staff positions created throughout PA
- **14** counties purchased or upgraded case management systems
- **29** organizations identified as providing training and resources for PA indigent defense providers

About PCCD

The Pennsylvania Commission on Crime and Delinquency (PCCD) was established¹ in 1978 and serves as Pennsylvania’s justice planning and policymaking agency. For nearly 50 years, PCCD has supported programs and practices that promote juvenile and criminal justice system improvements, victim services and compensation, research, and other initiatives responsive to the needs of practitioners, communities, and the Commonwealth.

Over the course of its history, the agency has been charged with administering a wide range of programs and funding streams related to its mission, including efforts to improve outcomes for individuals who come into contact with the justice system. In 2023, PCCD’s scope of responsibilities expanded to include a new Indigent Defense Advisory Committee and Indigent Defense Grant Program, established by Act 34 of 2023.

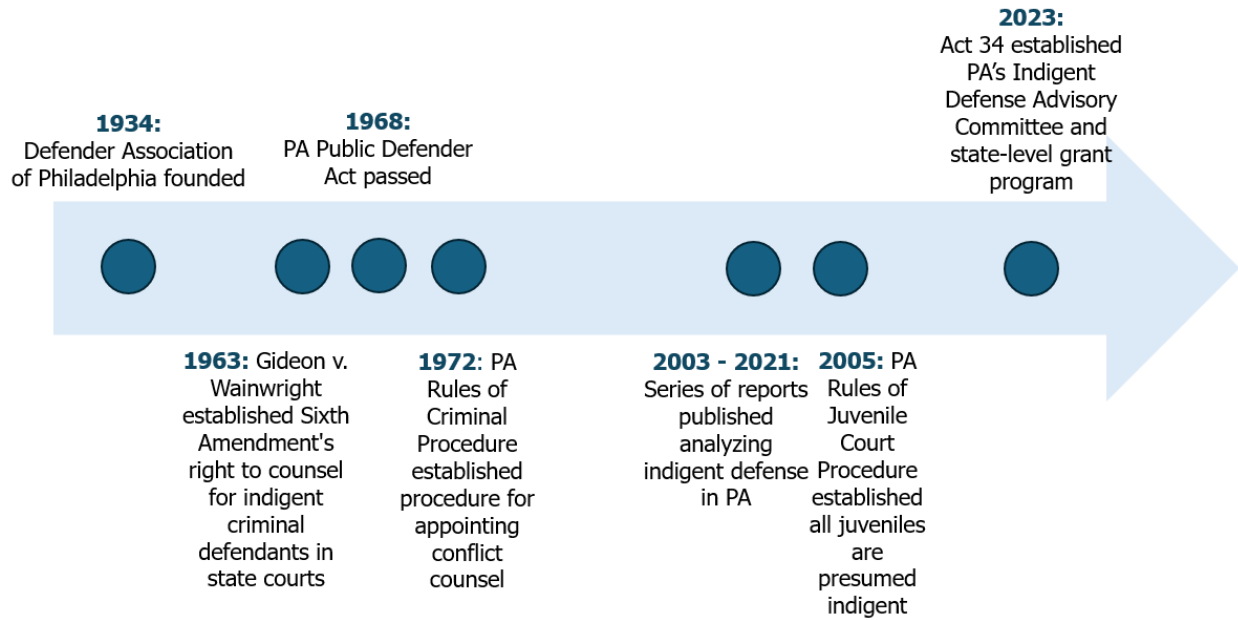
PCCD’s governance structure consists of an overarching Commission, two training boards, the School Safety and Security Committee, and seven Advisory Committees. The Commission and its Advisory Committees are comprised of subject matter experts, practitioners, and community members who are well-attuned to the needs of Pennsylvania’s communities. This collective work is supported by PCCD staff who work across various offices and areas:



Additional information about PCCD and its various programs, initiatives, and strategic priorities is available at pa.gov/agencies/pccd.

¹ [Act 274 of 1978](#)

The Right to Counsel in Pennsylvania



Pennsylvania’s history with indigent defense reflects a longstanding commitment to access to justice, culminating in 2023 with historic state-level reforms that build on decades of advocacy to strengthen legal support for those in need.

In **1963**, the United State Supreme Court issued the landmark decision in *Gideon v. Wainwright*, establishing that the Sixth Amendment’s right to counsel in criminal cases extends to defendants in state courts who cannot afford an attorney.² Four years later, in **1967**, *In re Gault* held that children facing delinquency proceedings are entitled to many of the same due process rights as adults. Pennsylvania recognized these fundamental rights long before these ruling, although implementation was inconsistent across the Commonwealth. The non-profit Defender Association of Philadelphia was founded in **1934** as one of the oldest public defense organizations in the United States.³ But following *Gideon* and *Gault*, Pennsylvania took meaningful steps to formalize its system for providing legal representation to indigent defendants.

In **1968**, Pennsylvania enacted the Public Defender Act, creating a framework for counties to “provide for the office of public defender, authorizing assistants and other personnel, and to provide adequate representation for persons...who for lack of sufficient funds are unable to obtain legal counsel.”⁴ Under the Act, county commissioners are responsible for appointing a Public Defender for each of Pennsylvania’s 67 counties⁵ except for Philadelphia County, which utilizes the Defender Association of Philadelphia for the provision of these

² Gideon v. Wainwright, 372 U.S. 335 (1963).
³ [Defender Association of Philadelphia: Mission & History](#)
⁴ Act of Dec. 2, 1968, P.L. 1144, No. 358
⁵ PA Public Defender Act, Section 4.

services. The Act also authorized the Court of Common Pleas to appoint counsel where a conflict of interest or other reason (“for cause”) exists.⁶

In **1972**, the Pennsylvania Rules of Criminal Procedure were amended to include specific provisions for appointing counsel for indigent defendants. Originally adopted as Rule 318, and later renumbered as Rule 122 in 2000, this rule established the procedures for counsel appointment and reaffirmed the state's commitment to ensuring defendants receive adequate legal representation.⁷ These rules also paved the way for representation by court-appointed conflict counsel when there was a conflict prohibiting representation by Public Defenders.

In **2005**, the Pennsylvania Rules of Juvenile Court Procedure established that all juveniles are presumed indigent and must be assigned counsel if they appear without one (Rule 151). In turn, Pennsylvania enacted 42 Pa.C.S. § 6337.1 in **2012** to guarantee a child's right to counsel in dependency and delinquency cases under the Juvenile Act (enacted in 1972), regardless of the financial resources of the child's parent. Together, these reforms enshrined mandatory assigned counsel for youth, regardless of financial status.

Unlike most states, historically, Pennsylvania's indigent defense system has been entirely locally funded, with no dedicated state funds appropriated for the provisions of these services, except for a one-time \$500,000 grant program for indigent criminal defense in capital cases administered by PCCD during FY 2019-20. In the early 2000s, a series of reports were published examining issues impacting indigent defense in Pennsylvania, including the **2003 Final Report of the Pennsylvania Supreme Court Committee on Racial and Gender Bias in the Justice System**,⁸ which reported that Pennsylvania did not provide state funding or oversight of indigent defense; lacked uniform standards for attorney qualifications, workload, and appointment procedures; and many counties lacked case management or tracking systems at the time.

In **2011**, the report *A Constitutional Default: Services to Indigent Criminal Defendants in Pennsylvania*,⁹ commissioned by Senate Resolution 2007-42, directed the Joint State Government Commission to conduct a comprehensive study of indigent defense services in Pennsylvania, and authorized a task force and advisory committee to gather information and make recommendations. The report yielded similar conclusions as the 2003 report, with a particular focus on disparities and inequities between counties and a recognition that Pennsylvania was not meeting its constitutional duty to provide effective legal defense for indigent defendants. The report provided similar recommendations around establishing a statewide indigent defense and oversight board; infusing a significant state-level appropriation; establishing a system of data collection; and creating accountability mechanisms for professional development, compensation, and workload of counsel.

More recently, in **2021**, Pennsylvania's Legislative Budget and Finance Committee (LBFC) published a report¹⁰ on county-level indigent defense funding and caseloads from 2018

⁶ PA Public Defender Act, Section 7.

⁷ 234 Pa. Code § 122.

⁸ 2003 Final Report of the Pennsylvania Supreme Court Committee on Racial and Gender Bias in the Justice System, [Chapter 5: Indigent Defense in Pennsylvania](#).

⁹ Joint State Government Commission. [A Constitutional Default: Services to Indigent Criminal Defendants in Pennsylvania](#), 2011.

¹⁰ Legislative Budget and Finance Committee. [Pennsylvania Indigent Criminal Defense Services Funding and Caseloads](#), 2021.

through 2020. The report, developed in response to House Resolution 2019-619, detailed vast county-to-county disparities in terms of attorney caseload, county spending per case, and per capita spending across Pennsylvania's 67 counties; litigation filed by the ACLU of Pennsylvania in 2024 has further highlighted these disparities. Depending on the court's findings, the case could prompt the Commonwealth to reconsider and potentially restructure how indigent defense is funded statewide.

Until two years ago, Pennsylvania remained just one of two states with no dedicated state-level funds for indigent defense services. **That changed with the enactment of bipartisan legislation and appropriation of the first-ever dedicated state funding for indigent defense services in December 2023.**

Indigent Defense Advisory Committee

Act 34 of 2023¹¹ was signed into law by Governor Josh Shapiro on December 13, 2023. Among its provisions, Act 34 created Article II-F of the Pennsylvania Fiscal Code¹² and established the **Indigent Defense Advisory Committee (IDAC or “Committee”)** within the **Pennsylvania Commission on Crime and Delinquency (PCCD or “Commission”)**. The law tasks the Commission and IDAC with several responsibilities related to improving indigent defense services¹³ within the Commonwealth.

IDAC Membership & Meetings

The IDAC consists of a Chairperson selected by the Governor and a Vice Chairperson selected by the Chairperson, from among voting members of the Committee. There are 27 members, 21 of whom have voting privileges. The full list of IDAC members, including their statutory designations and voting status, are listed in **Appendix B**; IDAC is currently Chaired by Sara E. Jacobson, Esq. and Kathryn (Kate) C. Cacciamani, Esq. serves as Vice Chair.

Since its inaugural meeting in February 2024, the IDAC has convened ten meetings, plus two informational webinars. Its first monthly meeting was held on February 12, 2024, 60 days after the passage of Act 34, and the IDAC began meeting on a quarterly cadence from July 2024 forward. Meetings are open to the public and provide a dedicated opportunity for public comment; individuals may access meeting information [posted to PCCD’s calendar](#).

IDAC’s Statutory Requirements

The Committee has the following duties and responsibilities, subject to the review and approval of the Commission:

- **Standards development.** Propose minimum standards for:
 - The **delivery of effective indigent defense services**, consistent with the requirements of the U.S. Constitution and the Constitution of Pennsylvania; and
 - **Attorneys providing indigent defense services**, to ensure that the ability, training, and experience of the attorneys match the cases assigned to the attorneys.
 - Proposed standards shall be **submitted to the Pennsylvania Supreme Court for adoption** through a manner prescribed by the Supreme Court.
- **Supporting indigent defense training.** Identify, develop, or provide:
 - **Continuing legal education (CLE) courses, practical training programs and skill development resources**, including **preservice training** for newly hired Public Defenders,

¹¹ [Act 34 of 2023](#)

¹² 72 P.S., Ch. 1, Art. II-F, Refs & Annos

¹³ 72 P.S. §202-F defines “indigent defense services” as “The legal representation provided to indigent adult defendants and juvenile respondents through either a public defender’s office, contracted counsel or conflict counsel.”

- Public Defender staff attorneys, and court-appointed/conflict counsel who provide indigent defense services;
 - **Capital case defense skills training, adult criminal defense training, juvenile delinquency defense training** and **management and leadership training** for Chief Defenders, Public Defender offices leaders, and other counsel who provide indigent defense services; and
 - Establish a **virtual defender training library** consisting of all programs approved by the Committee.
- **Expanding data collection and improving data capacity:**
 - **Adopt standards** for:
 - Data collection and reporting on **caseload** and **workload** of Public Defender office attorneys, court-appointed/conflict counsel, total county **expenditures** for indigent defense services, and **per capita spending** per county; and
 - The use of **case management** systems or software by county Public Defender offices.
 - Develop **county data requests**, in partnership with the Administrative Office of Pennsylvania Courts (AOPC) and the Juvenile Court Judges' Commission (JCJC), that include:
 - Number of **criminal cases**:
 - Involving a Public Defender or court-appointed/conflict counsel; and
 - Adjudicated or closed involving a Public Defender, by category of disposition type.
 - Number of **juvenile delinquency cases**:
 - Involving a Public Defender or court-appointed/conflict counsel; and
 - Adjudicated or closed involving a Public Defender, by category of disposition type.
 - Number of criminal and juvenile delinquency **cases appealed** involving a Public Defender.
 - The IDAC shall also partner with other departments or agencies to collect data related to the delivery of indigent defense services, as required by the Committee.
 - **Analyze data** to identify trends and overall effectiveness of indigent defense services, as well as the impact of the standards adopted.
- **Advising PCCD on the approval and disbursement of grants under the Indigent Defense Grant Program.** Grants awarded shall be consistent with the standards adopted by the Pennsylvania Supreme Court. *(Additional information about the Indigent Defense Grant Program begins on page 16.)*
- **Preparing a biennial report.** The biennial report shall include the **actions** of the committee, details of the **grants** awarded, summaries of **data** collected, and **recommendations** for improving Pennsylvania's indigent defense system. The report shall be published on PCCD's website and provided to the Governor, the Chair and Minority Chairs of the House and Senate Judiciary Committees, the Chair and Minority Chairs of the House and Senate Appropriations Committees, and the Pennsylvania Supreme Court.

Formation of Subcommittees

In July 2024, the Committee unanimously approved the establishment of three Subcommittees to assist in the Committee's statutorily required work to develop indigent defense standards, identify trainings, and improve data collection capacity through the formation of three subcommittees.

- The **Professional & Services Standards Subcommittee** (*"Standards Subcommittee"*) is responsible for developing minimum standards for the delivery of effective indigent defense services, and for attorneys providing those services, for IDAC's review and approval before submission to the Pennsylvania Supreme Court.
- The **Professional Development & Training Subcommittee** (*"Training Subcommittee"*) is responsible for identifying CLE courses, training programs, and skills development resources for new indigent defense attorneys, Public Defender office leaders, and for attorneys providing capital case defense, adult criminal defense, and juvenile delinquency defense services to indigent clients, for IDAC's review and approval.
- The **Data Collection, Technology, & Research Subcommittee** (*"Data Subcommittee"*) is responsible for adopting standards on county data requests* and for the use of case management software, for IDAC's review and approval.
** Note: Per the data confidentiality provision at Section 203-F(j), county-specific data received and collected by the Committee is not made available to Data Subcommittee members.*

Subcommittees are comprised of IDAC members, current and former Public Defenders and court-appointed/conflict counsel, support services providers (e.g., social services professionals, investigators, paralegals, trainers, etc.), judges, court administrators, academics, non-profit professionals focused on reentry and rehabilitation, and individuals with lived experience. They convene, as needed, up to three times in between quarterly IDAC meetings. Since their first meetings in October 2024, 29 subcommittee meetings have been held to supplement quarterly IDAC meetings. IDAC subcommittee membership lists and an interest form to join (a) subcommittee(s) are available on [PCCD's IDAC webpage](#). As gaps in subcommittee membership composition are identified, additional members are added.

IDAC's Engagement with Experts and Stakeholders

Because Pennsylvania was one of the later states to form a statewide advisory body and provide state funding for local indigent defense services, IDAC members and PCCD have benefited from the perspectives of a variety of stakeholders, including peers and experts from other states, about what has worked well and potential challenges to avoid. For example, in March 2024, Sixth Amendment Center (6AC) staff presented on the national landscape of other state committees/commissions dedicated to indigent defense services, including the approaches they've used for adopting standards and distributing grant funds. In Fall 2024, two informational webinars were held, including a presentation from Malia Brink, Esq., who

discussed the methodology used for both the National Public Defense Workload Study¹⁴ and the American Bar Association’s Ten Principles of a Public Defense Delivery System,¹⁵ and a webinar from Jonathan Sacks, Esq. and Kristen Staley, Esq. – the first and current executive directors of the Michigan Indigent Defense Commission – who discussed the process of commission formation, advocating for additional grant funds, and developing indigent defense standards for their state’s practitioners.

Subcommittees also received presentations from the Allegheny County Office of the Public Defender, the Atlantic Center for Capital Representation (ACCR), the Defender Association of Philadelphia, the Federal Defender Services Office (DSO), the Juvenile Defenders Association of Pennsylvania (JDAP), the Pennsylvania Association for Criminal Defense Lawyers (PACDL), the Public Defender Association of Pennsylvania (PDAP), and the Youth Sentencing and Reentry Project (YSRP).

To date, the IDAC has engaged over 300 unique stakeholders since March 2024 through surveys to Pennsylvania’s Public Defenders, court-appointed/conflict counsel, court administrators, county commissioners, and other partners in this work on topics ranging from staffing and funding needs to training policies, attorney compensation, current data and technology capacities, and judicial procedures.

¹⁴ Pace NM, Brink MN, Lee CG, Hanlon SF, 2023. [National Public Defense Workload Study](#). RAND Corporation.

¹⁵ American Bar Association, 2023. [Ten Principles of a Public Defense Delivery System](#).

Actions of the IDAC to Date



Developing Standards for Indigent Defense Services in Pennsylvania

Adoption of indigent defense standards

In April 2024, the IDAC convened to develop and approve Pennsylvania's first set of standards for the delivery of effective indigent defense services. The two standards – ***Funding, Structure, and Oversight*** and ***Essential Components of Effective Representation*** – were based on Principles 2 and 9, respectively, of the ABA's Ten Principles.¹⁶

The Pennsylvania Supreme Court temporarily adopted the two standards, with amendments, in an order¹⁷ issued on May 29, 2024, which stated that “these preliminary standards are adopted solely for the purpose of providing guidance to IDAC and PCCD regarding Indigent Defense Grant Program applications submitted in fiscal year 2023-24.” Accordingly, the first round of grant awards was made available to counties on July 1, 2024, and the standards were published at [37 Pa. Code § 481.21-22](#).

In January 2025, PCCD requested the Pennsylvania Supreme Court extend the applicability of the two preliminary standards to also apply to FY 2024-25 Indigent Defense Grant Program funds. The Court granted this extension in an order¹⁸ issued on March 11, 2025; grant augmentations were made available to counties on July 1, 2025.

Furthermore, the Pennsylvania Supreme Court directed PCCD and IDAC to, “no later than 6 months from the date of this Order, submit minimum standards for the delivery of effective individual defense services throughout the Commonwealth, and for attorneys providing such services, as required by Section 203-F(i)(1) and (2) of Act 34 of 2023.”

Development of additional standards

After significant discussion on a variety of potential standard areas to meet the Pennsylvania Supreme Court's September 11, 2025 deadline for the next round of standards, the Standards Subcommittee and the larger IDAC recommended focusing on ***Education, Training, and Qualifications of Defense Counsel*** and the ***Essential Components of Effective Representation***. Between March and September 2025, the Standards Subcommittee and IDAC conducted detailed reviews of relevant national standards and best practices, current Pennsylvania laws and rules, and relevant case law. PCCD staff also conducted a comprehensive landscape analysis of 29 states with adopted indigent defense standards.

¹⁶ American Bar Association, 2023. [Ten Principles of a Public Defense Delivery System](#).

¹⁷ [In RE: Preliminary Minimum Standards for Delivery of Effective Indigent Defense Services Pursuant to Act 34 of 2023](#), No. 617 J. Admin. Docket (Pa. May 29, 2024).

¹⁸ In RE: [Extension of Preliminary Judicial Administration Docket Minimum Standards for Delivery of Effective Indigent Defense Services Pursuant to Act 34 of 2023](#), Order, No. 640 J. Admin. Docket (Pa. Mar. 11, 2025).

Additionally, multiple stakeholder feedback surveys were also developed and disseminated to inform the standards development process. During the language development process, each standard was publicly available for two weeks of stakeholder input. The Standards Subcommittee met to develop language, provide suggested revisions, and incorporate stakeholder feedback for each new standard before submitting their recommendation to the IDAC.

Approval and delivery to the Pennsylvania Supreme Court. On September 9, 2025, after approval by the IDAC and the Commission, the *Education, Training, and Qualifications of Defense Counsel* and *Essential Components for Effective Representation* standards were submitted to the Pennsylvania Supreme Court. The standards language was formatted for inclusion at 37 Pa. Code § 481.23-33.

Accompanying the new standards proposed to the Pennsylvania Supreme Court was a packet of supplementary materials that included a commentary developed by IDAC members, responses to all public comments received, background on Indigent Defense Grant Program allocations to counties, and two guidance documents.¹⁹

The proposed standards are included in **Appendix C**.

Indigent Defense Trainings & Development of a Training Library

Landscape of current indigent defense trainings in Pennsylvania

The IDAC's Professional Development & Training Subcommittee is charged with identifying CLE courses, training programs, and skills development resources for new indigent defense attorneys, Public Defender office leaders, and for attorneys providing capital case defense, adult criminal defense, and juvenile delinquency defense services to indigent clients, for IDAC's review and approval. Once identified, the Training Subcommittee will propose a plan to the IDAC for a virtual defender training library consisting of all programs approved by the IDAC.

To date, the Subcommittee has identified 29 Pennsylvania-based and national organizations and federal agencies that provide trainings, resources, conferences, and other professional development opportunities for indigent defense providers for the training library. The first iteration of this library is an interactive resource list that appears on [PCCD's IDAC webpage](#).²⁰ While a more comprehensive virtual defender library will be developed down the road, this interactive tool aims to connect Pennsylvania's indigent defense providers with resources they may have not yet been familiar with, and the data collected on each organization provides a starting point for relationship-building and future library development.

¹⁹ Model Local Policy and Training Plan pursuant to proposed standard 37 Pa. Code § 481.31, and a training provider guidance document for the Basic Criminal Defense Skills Acquisition Course proposed at 37 Pa. Code § 481.27(a)(2).

²⁰ www.pa.gov/agencies/pccd/about/advisory-committees-and-boards/idac

The Subcommittee has also developed a list of current unmet trainings needs, both in terms of training topics that are not readily available as well as gaps in training for non-attorney support staff. Additionally, the Subcommittee has discussed the benefits and drawbacks of in-person vs. virtual trainings and brainstormed additional topics for the Subcommittee to consider (e.g., recruitment, retention, mentorship).



Improving Data Collection Capacity and Capturing Caseload & Workload of Attorneys

Current data collection methodology

Currently, IDAC relies on datasets from AOPC and JCJC and data reported to PCCD by counties as part of their Indigent Defense Grant Program awards in order to address data metrics required by the statute.

1. Per Section 203-F(i)(9) of IDAC’s enabling statute, county-level data from the past six years are collected through AOPC and JCJC on the following metrics:

- Number of adult criminal cases involving a public defender, by charge category and grade;
- Number of juvenile cases involving a public defender, by charge category and grade;
- Number of adult criminal cases involving a court-appointed/conflict counsel, by charge category and grade;
- Number of juvenile cases involving a court-appointed/conflict counsel, by charge category and grade;
- Number of adult criminal cases disposed by a public defender, by disposition category;
- Number of juvenile cases disposed by a public defender, by disposition category;
- Number of adult criminal cases disposed by a court-appointed/conflict counsel, by disposition category;
- Number of juvenile cases disposed by a court-appointed/conflict counsel, by disposition category;
- Number of adult criminal cases appealed by a public defender, by appellate court and disposition category;
- Number of juvenile cases appealed by a public defender, by appellate court and disposition category;
- Number of adult criminal cases appealed by a court-appointed/conflict counsel, by appellate court and disposition category; and
- Number of juvenile cases appealed by a court-appointed/conflict counsel, by appellate court and disposition category.

2. The following metrics were collected during the Indigent Defense Grant Program application process and subsequent quarterly reporting:

Collected through the original application (May 2024) and augmentation request (April 2025):

- County expenditures on indigent defense services (Public Defender office vs. court-appointed/conflict counsel)
- Number of full-time and part-time attorneys employed and vacancies in the Public Defender office
- Starting salary for full-time and part-time attorneys in the Public Defender office

- Number of full-time and part-time non-attorney support staff employed and vacancies in the Public Defender office (investigators, social services staff, paralegals, administrative/allied professional staff)
- Attorney attrition in the Public Defender office (i.e. how many attorneys left within 1 year, 1-2 years, 2-3 years, 3-4 years, 4-5 years) and number of attorneys hired in the last 5 years
- Number of attorney and non-attorney positions budgeted for in the Public Defender office
- Number of court-appointed conflict counsel providing indigent defense services and vacancies in the county
- Average time to assign counsel to indigent defendants
- Any systems currently in place to track attorney caseload and/or workload, both in the Public Defender office and among court-appointed/conflict counsel

Collected quarterly:

- Number of full-time and part-time attorneys employed by the Public Defender office
- Number of full-time and part-time attorney vacancies in the Public Defender office
- Number of court-appointed/conflict counsel supporting indigent defense services
- Number of cases assigned to Public Defender office attorneys and to court-appointed/conflict counsel for:
 - Representation at a preliminary hearing at the Magisterial District Court
 - Probation/parole violations at the Court of Common Pleas
 - New and ongoing juvenile delinquency cases
- Number of appeals filed to the Pennsylvania Superior Court, Commonwealth Court, and Supreme Court by attorneys in the Public Defender office and by court-appointed/conflict counsel

During quarterly IDAC meetings, PCCD staff prepare presentations to Committee members on a variety of topics (e.g., attorney staffing) using a combination of above data sources for members' consideration and input. *Note: Summaries of these data are included in the **Review & Analysis of Indigent Defense Data** section beginning on page 21, as well as the **Data Report Supplement**.*

Additionally, the IDAC's Data Collection, Technology, & Research Subcommittee has reviewed information about which of the above metrics collected through the Indigent Defense Grant Program have been most successfully reported by counties and where counties have struggled, as well as whether the presence of a case management system impacts reporting rate. As counties continue to onboard or upgrade their case management systems with grant funds, knowing which data elements are likely to be needed over the long term will ensure that these systems are configured to better support future reporting and evaluation.

Developing standards for caseload and workload reporting

Per Act 34, the Data Subcommittee was also charged with developing standards by which counties collect and report the caseload and workload of each attorney in the Public Defender office, as well as of court-appointed/conflict counsel in each county. Using a combination of the data elements listed above and additional metrics identified by Subcommittee members, the Data Subcommittee developed grid-style document consisting of 20 metrics, each with three recommended levels of collection. Level 1 recommendations for each metric focus on capturing caseload, Level 2 recommendations include additional data elements that may assist in establishing case weights to capture workload, and Level 3 includes

additional datapoints which, while not statutorily required to be collected by the IDAC, may be helpful to indigent defense managers to capture internally. After the document was developed, a county data collection standard was drafted for consideration. The Data Subcommittee is currently in the process of capturing public feedback on the proposed data collection standard.

Indigent Defense Grant Program

In addition to the IDAC's statutory duties related to standards development, supporting indigent defense training, and improving data collection capacity, the Committee is tasked with "perform[ing] functions related to the direct approval and disbursement of grants under the **Indigent Defense Grant Program.**" During fiscal years (FY) 2023-24 and 2024-25, and most recently for 2025-26, **\$7.5 million** was appropriated to PCCD each year for the administration of this new grant program.

Per Section 203-F(k), the Indigent Defense Grant Program is designed to "supplement and not supplant existing county spending on indigent defense services." Importantly, "grants awarded shall be consistent with the standards established by the Committee and the standards adopted by the Pennsylvania Supreme Court." Additionally, up to 10% of the annual appropriation may be used by PCCD towards costs for administering the program, providing technical assistance to grantees, and evaluating the impact of initiatives.

FY 2023-24 Indigent Defense Grant Program

After the IDAC approved preliminary indigent defense standards at their April 2024 meeting, they also approved a funding framework that made \$6,750,000 in noncompetitive, formula-based FY 2023-24 Indigent Defense Grant Program funding available to all 67 counties, retaining the remaining 10% of the allocation (\$750,000) within PCCD for administrative purposes. The formula included the following factors:

- Each county was eligible for a base minimum allocation of \$75,000.
- With the remaining \$1,725,000, additional allocations were made using four factors:
 - 30%: County-reported expenditures per capita in 2019 (pre-COVID baseline year), using county-level expenditure data captured by the LBFC's 2021 report:
 - 1st quartile (16 lowest-spending counties) was weighted at 60%
 - Median quartile (34 counties) was weighted at 30%
 - 3rd quartile (17 highest-spending counties) was weighted at 10%
 - 30%: County poverty rates in 2022 (Census data)
 - 20%: County population size in 2022 (Census data)
 - 20%: Percentage of county cases involving a public defender in 2019, captured in the LBFC's 2021 report

Under the [funding solicitation](#), and in alignment with the preliminary standards published at [37 Pa. Code § 481.21-22](#), the following activities were considered eligible expenses:

- Salaries/benefits for full- or part-time staff (including attorneys, social services staff, investigators, paralegals, administrative staff, etc.);
- Efforts to recruit, promote, and/or retain staff (e.g., bonuses);
- Efforts to improve data collection and reporting capacity (e.g., purchasing or upgrading case management software, other data-related expenses);
- Training and professional development expenses for staff, including costs associated

- with consultants and/or travel;
- Obtaining technical assistance for staff to improve delivery of indigent defense services, including supports related to data collection/analysis/reporting, professional development, organizational development, etc.;
- Travel/transportation expenses;
- Supplies and equipment; and
- Any other costs associated with gaps or needs identified by the county in consultation with those providing indigent defense services necessary to improve capacity and effectiveness.

Pursuant to state law, funds could not be used to supplant existing county-level spending on indigent defense services.

The FY 2023-24 Indigent Defense Grant Program funding announcement was released on April 26, 2024, with noncompetitive applications for 18-month projects due through PCCD’s grants management system, Egrants, on May 23, 2024. **All 67 counties applied and were approved for FY23-24 Indigent Defense Grant Program funds**, with a start date of July 1, 2024.

Augmenting FY 2023-24 Indigent Defense Grants with FY 2024-25 Funds

In early 2025, the Pennsylvania Supreme Court approved the IDAC’s and Commission’s request to extend their two preliminary standards for the purpose of distributing FY 2024-25 grant funds. In turn, the Committee approved a new funding framework to augment current county grants with an additional \$7,050,000 (retaining 6% toward PCCD’s administrative costs) using the same noncompetitive funding formula and eligible/ineligible expenses described above. Counties requesting augmentations extended the end date of their awards for another year to December 31, 2026.

“The Indigent Defense grant has allowed us to retain our attorneys and hire support staff to **create a better workflow throughout the office.**”
– Public Defender from a rural county

Maximum available FY 2023-24 allocations, FY 2024-25 augmentations, and total available award amounts per county are detailed in **Appendix D**. Between the initial two allocations, every county in Pennsylvania has been eligible for at least \$184,131 in Indigent Defense Grant Program funds.

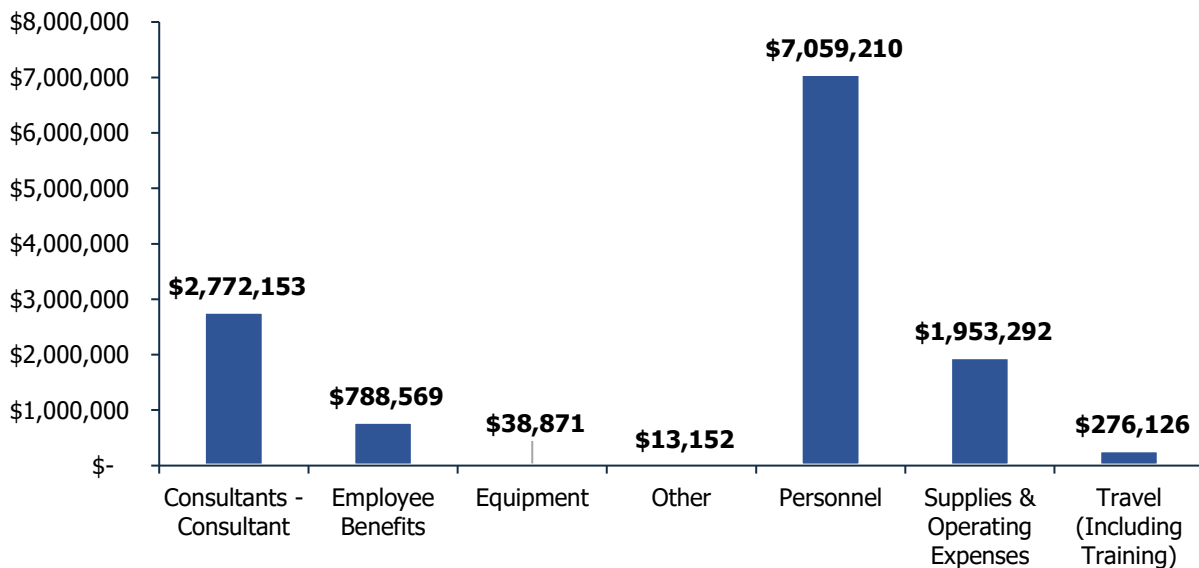
County Grant Projects and Spending

Overview of Grant Budgets and General Expenditures

To date, all 67 Pennsylvania counties have been awarded a total of **\$12,901,373** as part of the Indigent Defense Grant Program. As of the quarter ending September 30, 2025, \$4,097,081 has been expended.

Each PCCD grant project budget contains seven standard expense categories. Because funding under the program is non-competitive, counties may reallocate funding at any time for any allowable expense; therefore, all budgeted and expended amounts presented in this report reflect a “snapshot in time” and are subject to change. Figure 1 shows the total amount budgeted by category.

Figure 1. Budgeted FY23-24 and FY24-25 Indigent Defense Grant Program funds by category.



Nearly all counties are using their Indigent Defense Grant Program award to support personnel and consultant costs,²¹ which make up 76% of the funding awarded to date. Most (88%) have also allocated funding to supplies and operating expenses; however, budgeted amounts for this category make up only 15% of the total amount awarded.

It is not unusual for new grant programs – especially those supporting personnel costs – to show limited initial expenditures.²² Historically, PCCD-administered funding streams tend to ramp up slowly as initiatives are launched, with spending increasing over time as the programs mature.

Feedback from Grantees on Spending Successes and Challenges

Survey feedback. PCCD and the IDAC solicited feedback from all Chief Public Defenders, County Commissioners, and grant contacts for each county’s Indigent Defense Grant Program award in August 2025. Responses were received from 63 individuals representing 46 counties and a wide range of roles (e.g., public defenders, financial officers, etc.).

²¹ “Consultants” include any non-county employee hired as a contractor. This can include part-time attorneys, court-appointed/conflict counsel, core support staff (e.g., investigators, mitigation specialists), and other related services.

²² Due to hiring procedures, onboarding, contract approvals, and issuing of salaries over time, it is not unusual for counties to experience slower drawdowns for personal-related expenditures. Although overall spending may appear to lag, this is not due to lack of need, but because the largest cost category requires a longer timeline to execute.

The vast majority of respondents indicated their grant-funded project was on track or making good progress (89%) and that they expected to fully expend their grant by the end of the project period (78%). Grantees reported that the top five ways that Indigent Defense Grant Program funds have benefitted their counties are as follows: (1) recruiting/retaining qualified attorneys, (2) recruiting/retaining qualified support staff, (3) purchasing new equipment and/or office upgrades, (4) improving the overall quality and efficacy of indigent defense services, and (5) making workloads and/or caseloads more manageable. Additional benefits include dedicated funds toward training, improving case management processes/capabilities, providing new or enhanced services to clients, and improving parity of resources between indigent defense counsel and prosecution.

Grantees also reported that the top challenges in budgeting for Indigent Defense Grant Program funds included sustainability planning and uncertainty of continued grant funding, conflicting priorities between county offices (e.g., Public Defender Office and County Commissioners Office), and coordination between county offices. Across all respondent types (i.e., Public Defenders, County Commissioners, and other grant contacts), the uncertainty of continued grant funding emerged as the top challenge in budgeting for funds.

“I appreciate the recognition that this is a first-time grant for many Public Defender offices... **Investing in indigent defense has made a big difference in our county!**”
– *Public Defender from an urban county*

Top challenges in expending Indigent Defense Grant Program funds varied between respondent types. Public Defenders reported that the top challenge in expending funds is conflicting priorities or disagreement between their offices and the County Commissioners office when discussing how to spend or modify current approved budgets. County Commissioners reported that the inability to hire or contract with staff that were budgeted for with grant funds was an impediment in spending. Other grant contacts reported that limited administrative capacity impacted their ability to expend grant funds. As previously stated, 78% of grant program funds statewide are budgeted toward staffing-related costs; it is not unusual for personnel-heavy grants to show a slower expenditure rate as it takes time for hiring to occur and funds to go toward salaries.

Despite these challenges, **98% of counties** who responded to the survey shared that **if future Indigent Defense Grant Program funds were made available, their county would apply.**

Listening sessions. A listening session was held with Chief **Public Defenders** in October 2025 to further understand successes and challenges with utilizing Indigent Defense Grant Program funds. As in the survey, Public Defenders shared examples of challenges with having requested budgets approved by County Commissioners, especially in the wake of recent spending and hiring freezes. Many Chief Public Defenders are also responsible for collecting data on behalf of their county, and some struggle with collating the information from various sources for the purpose of quarterly reporting while fulfilling their primary job functions. Many shared, however, that the funds have allowed the county to fill critical gaps in staffing and are appreciative of the flexibility of the funds.

A similar listening session was held with **County Commissioners** in November 2025. Several commissioners reported challenges in recruiting attorneys due to a limited local applicant pool, particularly in rural areas. As a result, they considered using grant funds for recruitment and retention bonuses; however, this proposal prompted some pushback from other county employees and members of the public who questioned the merits of this approach. Commissioners also noted that their Public Defender office found it difficult to gather data for quarterly reporting; they emphasized, however, that acquiring new case management software with the grant funds was expected to improve reporting capacity and data quality. Overall, commissioners expressed appreciation for the funding stream and emphasized that it has helped address existing gaps in indigent defense services in their counties.

“The Indigent Defense Grant has allowed Sullivan County to hire a part-time Public Defender's Assistant. Our Public Defender is an outstanding attorney and dedicated public servant, but one person can only do so much... **The grant is helping move cases through the system more efficiently, reducing unnecessary jail time, and helping individuals return to being functional members of the community sooner.**” – *Commissioner Scott D. Myers, Jr.*

Review & Analysis of Indigent Defense Data

The data collected and analyzed by the IDAC and research team at PCCD is drawn from three distinct data sources: (1) the Indigent Defense Grant Program (initial application, quarterly reports, and updated annual information), (2) the case management systems for the Administrative Office of Pennsylvania Courts (AOPC), and (3) the case management system for the Juvenile Court Judges Commission (JCJC).

In 2021, the LBFC utilized court and county data to study funding and caseloads for indigent defense²³ and, more recently, in 2024, the Quattrone Center for the Fair Administration of Justice utilized court and county data to analyze the workloads of Pennsylvania Public Defenders (hereinafter “Quattrone Workload Study;” court-appointed/conflict counsel were not included in this study).²⁴ This study reported that in a typical year, Pennsylvania’s Public Defenders are assigned adult criminal cases (trials and guilty pleas) that would require over 1,200 full-time equivalent attorneys to provide adequate representation. Despite these comprehensive studies, there is still much to be discovered about the landscape of indigent defense services and the work of indigent defense providers in Pennsylvania beyond funding, caseload, and workload.

The work of the IDAC in collecting, reviewing, and analyzing these data is novel and in its infancy. To date, the data collected are just the start of a much larger effort to accurately tell the story of the work carried out by indigent defense providers in the Commonwealth. **At a minimum, the IDAC is required to report upon seven statutory metrics,²⁵ which do not capture the full scope, complexity of work, and multifaceted responsibilities carried out by indigent defense providers.**²⁶ In addition to adult criminal cases, public defenders and conflict counsel represent clients for many other crucial hearings. These include, but are not limited to, probation and parole hearings, bench warrant and extradition hearings, appeals to the Superior and Supreme Courts, Post-Conviction Relief Act (PCRA) hearings, bail modification hearings, juvenile dependency hearings, involuntary commitment hearings and summary appeals cases. In addition, Public Defenders and court-appointed counsel provide representation for the vast majority of juvenile delinquency cases which often consist of multiple hearings both pre- and post-disposition.

Below are the **statewide totals** required by those seven metrics (collected from AOPC and JCJC) for calendar years 2022 - 2024 - detailed trending analyses, data dictionary, and county-by-county breakdowns can be found in the **Data Report Supplement**.

²³ Legislative Budget and Finance Committee. [Pennsylvania Indigent Criminal Defense Services Funding and Caseloads](#), 2021.

²⁴ Paul Heaton. *Gideon’s Promise Versus Gideon’s Reality: Resource Shortfalls in Pennsylvania Public Defense*. May 2024. [13057-gideon-promise-vs-reality](#).

²⁵ Note that where the statutory metrics differed for public defenders vs. court-appointed counsel, we have provided the same metrics for court-appointed counsel as public defenders.

²⁶ As previously stated, the IDAC is working on a county data collection standard which, among other things, will capture both caseload (number of cases) and workload (incorporating case complexity/weights to better quantify overall effort to provide adequate representation.)

- i. The total number of criminal cases (adult) involving a public defender by category of criminal offense and by county.

Category of Offense	2022	2023	2024
Drugs	16,671	15,871	16,168
DUI	12,882	12,034	12,259
Person	22,972	23,255	25,446
Property	25,859	27,643	29,746
Public Order/Other	13,452	14,477	15,306
Weapons	5,135	5,213	4,867
Total	96,971	98,493	103,792

Grade of Offense	2022	2023	2024
Felony	40,797	42,243	43,809
Homicide	916	869	834
Misdemeanor	54,806	54,856	58,632
Summary	450	515	508
Unknown	2	10	9
Total	96,971	98,493	103,792

- ii. The total number of criminal cases (adult) adjudicated or closed involving a public defender [or court appointed counsel] by category of disposition type and by county.

Public Defender	2022	2023	2024
Administrative Disposition	332	317	300
ARD	3,036	3,459	4,824
Conviction	45,846	43,977	38,248
Criminal Charges Reduced to Summaries	5,893	6,894	7,561
Non-Conviction	15,691	15,831	16,522
Other Diversionary Disposition	543	620	1,056
Unknown Disposition	3,892	3,942	4,569
Total	75,233	75,040	73,080

Court-Appointed Counsel	2022	2023	2024
Administrative Disposition	7	8	4
ARD	126	201	202
Conviction	5,582	5,394	4,039
Criminal Charges Reduced to Summaries	249	365	403
Non-Conviction	1,953	1,947	1,734
Other Diversionary Disposition	59	66	86
Unknown Disposition	252	281	324
Total	8,228	8,262	6,792

iii. The total number of juvenile delinquency cases involving a public defender by category of offense and by county.

Category of Offense	2022	2023	2024
Drugs	1,116	1,223	983
Person	3,848	3,951	3,417
Property	2,277	3,075	2,287
Public Order	2,323	2,653	2,209
Total	9,564	10,902	8,896

Grade of Offense	2022	2023	2024
Felony	4,098	4,811	4,062
Homicide	6	7	8
Misdemeanor	5,306	5,926	4,707
Unknown	154	158	119
Total	9,564	10,902	8,896

iv. The total number of juvenile delinquency cases adjudicated or closed involving a public defender [or court appointed counsel] by category of disposition type and by county.

Public Defender	2022	2023	2024
Adjudication	3,530	3,933	2,907
Dismissed / Withdrawn	1,245	1,302	1,026
Other non-adjudicated outcome	873	1,003	711
Post-Petition Diversion	2,585	3,059	2,175
Pre-Petition Diversion	150	253	169
Transferred to Criminal Court	23	37	19
Total	8,406	9,587	7,007
Court-Appointed Counsel	2022	2023	2024
Adjudication	993	1,293	951
Dismissed / Withdrawn	327	390	297
Other non-adjudicated outcome	242	264	227
Post-Petition Diversion	713	854	643
Pre-Petition Diversion	75	76	42
Transferred to Criminal Court	10	26	12
Total	2,360	2,903	2,172

v. The total number of criminal cases (adult) with a court-appointed attorney, not a public defender [by category of criminal offense].

Category of Offense	2022	2023	2024
Drugs	2,516	2,517	2,082
DUI	480	450	286
Person	3,297	3,239	3,171
Property	2,942	3,400	3,354
Public Order/Other	1,544	1,598	1,526
Weapons	1,152	983	809
Total	11,931	12,187	11,228

Grade of Offense	2022	2023	2024
Felony	7,425	7,572	7,068
Homicide	631	545	455
Misdemeanor	3,857	4,043	3,676
Summary	18	25	26
Unknown	0	2	3
Total	11,931	12,187	11,228

vi. The total number of juvenile delinquency cases with a court-appointed attorney, not a public defender [by category of offense].

Category of Offense	2022	2023	2024
Drugs	224	245	236
Person	1,323	1,434	1,222
Property	1,004	1,522	1,129
Public Order ²⁷	676	888	714
Total	3,227	4,089	3,301

Grade of Offense	2022	2023	2024
Felony	1,630	2,222	1,800
Homicide	3	7	9
Misdemeanor	1,523	1,799	1,469
Unknown	71	61	23
Total	3,227	4,089	3,301

vii. The total number of criminal and juvenile delinquency cases appealed involving a public defender [or court-appointed counsel] by county.

Public Defender	2022	2023	2024
Superior/Commonwealth Court	650	616	713
Supreme Court	20	23	14
Total	670	639	727

Court-Appointed Counsel	2022	2023	2024
Superior/Commonwealth Court	1011	948	948
Supreme Court	45	47	42
Total	1056	995	990

Please see the [Data Report Supplement](#) to this biennial report for additional analyses and the detailed breakdowns referenced above, as well as additional data collected through the Indigent Defense Grant Program (e.g., attorney and non-attorney staffing, retention and vacancy rates, county indigent defense expenditures, etc.).

²⁷ According to JCJC, the “Public Order” category includes offenses such as disorderly conduct, possession of an instrument of crime and possession of child pornography.

Priorities & Next Steps for the IDAC

The IDAC and its subcommittees have identified key issues, gaps, challenges, and new opportunities to explore as they work to improve Pennsylvania’s indigent defense system. To strengthen the capacity and effectiveness of Public Defenders, court-appointed/conflict counsel, and support staff in Pennsylvania, the IDAC is prioritizing the following initiatives over the next two years and beyond:

□ **Advance the quality, sustainability, and professionalism of indigent defense services.**

Strategy	Timeframe
Investigate strategies to improve recruitment and retention of attorneys and staff working in indigent defense, such as mentorship programs, workload support, and wellness support.	Short-term (<12 months)
Develop minimum standards focused on initial interviews with clients .	Short-term (< 12 months)
Establish recommendations to modernize current capital case and juvenile delinquency representation criteria , in collaboration with relevant partners and stakeholders.	Long-term (12 – 24+ months)
Develop minimum standards focused on data and technology capacities, workload, counsel at first appearance , and compensation .	Long-term (12 – 24+ months)

□ **Increase access to training resources for indigent defense professionals.**

Strategy	Timeframe
Pursue development of an on-demand virtual defender training library , building from the interactive training and resource list on IDAC’s webpage.	Short-term (<12 months)
Explore potential partnerships with universities to establish an indigent defense “pipeline” for recent law school graduates through basic skills training.	Short-term (< 12 months)
Investigate opportunities to increase access to legal research for indigent defense attorneys.	Long-term (12 – 24+ months)
Explore opportunities to enhance indigent defense providers’ understanding and appropriate use of emerging AI technologies .	Long-term (12 – 24+ months)

- **Improve the accessibility and utility of data to support research and informed decision-making.**

Strategy	Timeframe
Finalize and implement a data collection standard to capture complete county data for both Public Defenders and court-appointed/conflict counsel.	Short-term (<12 months)
Collaborate with court administration to promote consistent, high-quality data entry practices across all systems.	Short-term (< 12 months)
Provide analysis and insights to help counties implement case management systems and other technology solutions for improved efficiency.	Short-term (< 12 months)
Explore opportunities to provide Public Defenders and court-appointed/conflict counsel access to secure criminal and juvenile case data .	Long-term (12 – 24+ months)
Using new and existing datasets, develop targeted research questions to explore the effectiveness of indigent defense services in Pennsylvania , as well as the impact of new standards on those services.	Long-term (12 – 24+ months)

IDAC's Recommendations for Pennsylvania

The following recommendations are presented by the IDAC to support the improvement of Pennsylvania's indigent defense system. They focus on improving funding sustainability, enhancing training and professional development, strengthening workforce capacity, improving data collection efforts, and advancing the overall quality and effectiveness of representation for indigent clients.

□ To improve funding sustainability:

The Commonwealth should strengthen investments in local indigent defense services. Initial data analysis from the IDAC and others suggests that indigent defense workforce challenges have reached a crisis point, with significant turnover and recruitment challenges leading to overall staffing shortages compared to levels that would meet national standards. Predictable and increased funding is a critical factor to allow counties and Public Defender offices to confidently utilize state grant funding to address these persistent gaps, including long-term staffing and infrastructure needs.

□ To strengthen workforce capacity:

Coupled with increased and sustained investments at the state level, state and local offices should support mechanisms to improve workforce supports, including competitiveness of salaries, mentorship programs, and training / professional development opportunities. These strategies will aid with both recruitment and long-term retention of attorneys and non-attorney support staff. In tandem, the IDAC plans to explore opportunities to partner with universities to explore pipeline enhancements, drivers of recruitment and retention, and the extent to which compensation levels and workload influence indigent defense professionals' ability to remain in the field.

□ To improve data quality and usability:

Court administration must continue exploring strategies to strengthen data entry consistency and completeness across systems. Recognizing the important role data plays in fulfilling its statutory responsibilities, the IDAC is committed to collaborate with court administration to promote consistent, high-quality data entry practices across all systems. For example, data requested from AOPC's case management system do not include a representation type in recent years for an average of 17% of cases (see Data Supplement, Figure 27). Without additional detail, the IDAC cannot determine what percentage of defendants in these cases lack representation – a concerning gap in information. Ensuring that key fields — such as "attorney representation" and "attorney type" — are mandatory in the Magisterial District Judge System, Common Pleas Case Management System, and Pennsylvania Appellate Case Management System would support a more comprehensive

understanding of indigent representation patterns statewide. The IDAC understands from AOPC that making this update will require additional funding, technical changes, and expanded training efforts;²⁸ exploring opportunities to make such data system enhancements will contribute to a more complete landscape of indigent defense services and inform ongoing system improvements.

²⁸ AOPC representatives on the IDAC's Data Subcommittee have already provided feedback on this recommendation, sharing that the recommendation has been "added to [the] list of proposed enhancement for further review via [their] governance process."

Appendix A: Article II-F (Indigent Defense)

ARTICLE II-F INDIGENT DEFENSE

(Art. added Dec. 13, 2023, P.L.251, No.34)

Section 201-F. Scope of article.

This article relates to indigent defense.

(201-F added Dec. 13, 2023, P.L.251, No.34)

Section 202-F. Definitions.

The following words and phrases when used in this article shall have the meanings given to them in this section unless the context clearly indicates otherwise:

"Commission." The Pennsylvania Commission on Crime and Delinquency.

"Indigent defense services." The legal representation provided to indigent adult defendants and juvenile respondents through either a public defender's office, contracted counsel or conflict counsel.

(202-F added Dec. 13, 2023, P.L.251, No.34)

Section 203-F. Indigent Defense Advisory Committee.

(a) Establishment.--The Indigent Defense Advisory Committee is established within the commission.

(b) Composition.--The committee shall consist of a chairperson and the following members to be selected as follows:

(1) The executive director of the Interbranch Commission for Gender, Racial and Ethnic Fairness, or a designee, who shall serve as an ex officio and nonvoting member.

(2) The executive director of the Public Defender Association of Pennsylvania or a designee.

(3) The executive director of the Pennsylvania Commission on Sentencing, or a designee, who shall serve as an ex officio and nonvoting member.

(4) The executive director of the Pennsylvania District Attorneys Association, or a designee, who shall serve as an ex officio and nonvoting member.

(5) The Commonwealth Victim Advocate, or a designee, who shall serve as an ex officio and nonvoting member.

(6) The executive director of the Pennsylvania Chiefs of Police Association, or a designee, who shall serve as an ex officio and nonvoting member.

(7) The executive director of the Juvenile Court Judges' Commission, or a designee, who shall serve as an ex officio and nonvoting member.

(8) An individual appointed by the President pro tempore of the Senate.

(9) An individual appointed by the Minority Leader of the Senate.

(10) An individual appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

(11) An individual appointed by the Minority Leader of the House of Representatives.

(12) The following members appointed by the Governor:

(i) One representative of public defenders appointed from a list of three qualified attorneys recommended by the Defender Association of Philadelphia.

(ii) One criminal defense attorney with public defender experience appointed from a list of three qualified individuals recommended by the Pennsylvania Association of Criminal Defense Lawyers.

(iii) One attorney with experience defending juveniles in delinquency proceedings, appointed from a list of three qualified individuals recommended by the Juvenile Defenders Association of Pennsylvania.

(iv) One member from the law school academic community with a background in public defense or legal services appointed from a list of qualified individuals recommended by each law school in this Commonwealth.

(v) One attorney with capital case indigent defense trial, appellate or postconviction experience associated with the Pennsylvania Innocence Project at Temple University Beasley School of Law.

(vi) One representative of county government from the second class or second class A counties appointed from a list of three qualified individuals recommended by the County Commissioners Association of Pennsylvania.

(vii) One representative of county government from the third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh or eighth class counties appointed from a list of three qualified individuals recommended by the County Commissioners Association of Pennsylvania.

(viii) One advocate for current and former prison inmates appointed from a list of three individuals recommended by the Pennsylvania Prison Society.

(13) Three judges who routinely preside over criminal or juvenile cases and are representative of the geographic and demographic diversity of the Commonwealth, appointed by the Chief Justice of the Pennsylvania Supreme Court.

(14) The following members appointed by the Chief Justice of the Pennsylvania Supreme Court:

(i) One county chief public defender from a list of three recommendations from the Public Defender Association of Pennsylvania.

(ii) One public defender from the second class OR second class A counties from a list of four recommendations from the Public Defender Association of Pennsylvania.

(iii) One public defender from the third or fourth class counties from a list of four recommendations from the Public Defender Association of Pennsylvania.

(iv) Two public defenders from the fifth, sixth, seventh or eighth class counties from a list of four recommendations from the Public Defender Association of Pennsylvania.

(c) Chairperson and vice chairperson.--The chairperson of the committee shall be selected by the Governor from among the voting members of the committee. A vice chairperson shall be designated by the chairperson of the committee from among the voting members of the committee to preside at meetings in the absence of the chairperson.

(d) Term.--Members of the committee shall serve a four-year term. Members are eligible for reappointment for no more than two consecutive terms. Members appointed under subsection (b) (1), (2), (3), (4), (5), (6) and (7) shall serve by virtue of the member's office, and the term shall be concurrent with the member's service in the office. Vacancies on the committee shall be filled by the appointing authority within 60 days of the vacancy. For the purposes of this subsection, a vacancy occurs when a member resigns from the committee or no longer holds the employment that originally qualified the member for the appointment.

(e) Quorum.--A majority of the voting members of the committee shall constitute a quorum and a quorum shall be required for all actions. A vote of the majority of the voting members of the committee present shall be sufficient for all actions taken by the committee.

(f) Meetings.--The committee shall hold its first meeting no later than 60 days from the effective date of this subsection. Except for the first meeting, meetings related to the implementation and operation of the Indigent Defense Grant Program established under subsection (k) and meetings related to committee duties under subsection (i) (13), members appointed under subsection (b) (4), (5) and (6) may not participate in meetings and committee work related to committee duties under subsection (i) (1), (2), (3), (4), (5), (6), (7), (8), (9), (10), (11) and (12), unless requested by a majority of the voting members.

(g) Compensation and expenses.--The committee members shall not receive a salary or per diem allowance for serving as board members, but shall be reimbursed for actual and necessary expenses incurred in the performance of duties as members of the committee. Expenses may include reimbursement of travel and living expenses while engaged in committee business.

(h) Staff.--Staff support shall be made available to the committee by the executive director of the commission in order to adequately assist the committee in carrying out its duties and responsibilities.

(i) Duties and responsibilities.--With the review and approval of the commission, the committee shall have the following duties and responsibilities:

(1) Propose minimum standards for the delivery of effective indigent defense services throughout this Commonwealth that are consistent with the requirements of the Constitution of the United States and the Constitution of Pennsylvania.

- (2) Propose minimum standards for attorneys providing indigent defense services to ensure that the ability, training and experience of the attorneys match the cases assigned to the attorneys.
- (3) Submit proposed standards to the Pennsylvania Supreme Court for adoption through a manner prescribed by the Supreme Court.
- (4) Identify, develop or provide appropriate Statewide continuing legal education courses, practical training programs and skill development resources, including preservice training for newly hired public defenders, public defender staff attorneys, assigned counsel and contract public defenders and other counsel who provide indigent defense services.
- (5) Identify, develop or provide appropriate programs for capital case defense skills training, adult criminal defense training, juvenile delinquency defense training and management and leadership training for chief defenders and public defender office leaders and other counsel who provide indigent defense services.
- (6) Establish a virtual defender training library consisting of all programs approved by the committee.
- (7) Adopt standards by which counties shall collect and report, at a minimum, the following to the committee:
 - (i) The caseload and workload of each attorney in the county's public defender office.
 - (ii) The caseload and workload of attorneys who are assigned to represent an indigent defendant as conflict counsel or contract counsel in the county.
 - (iii) The total expenditures and per capita spending for indigent criminal defense services in the county.
- (8) Adopt standards for the use of case management systems or software by county public defender offices.
- (9) Develop, in partnership with the Administrative Office of Pennsylvania Courts and the Juvenile Court Judges' Commission, data requests that include, at a minimum, the following:
 - (i) The total number of criminal cases involving a public defender by category of criminal offense and by county.
 - (ii) The total number of criminal cases adjudicated or closed involving a public defender by category of disposition type and by county.
 - (iii) The total number of juvenile delinquency cases involving a public defender by category of offense and by county.
 - (iv) The total number of juvenile delinquency cases adjudicated or closed involving a public defender by category of disposition type and by county.
 - (v) The total number of criminal cases with a court appointed attorney, not a public defender.
 - (vi) The total number of juvenile delinquency cases with a court appointed attorney, not a public defender.
 - (vii) The total number of criminal and juvenile delinquency cases appealed involving a public defender by county.
- (10) Partner with other departments or agencies for the collection of data related to the delivery of indigent defense services, as may be required by the committee.
- (11) Analyze the data to identify trends and overall effectiveness of indigent defense services in the State and the impact of the standards adopted on the effectiveness of indigent defense services in the future.
- (12) Prepare a report which includes, at a minimum, the actions of the committee, details of grants awarded, summaries of data collected with statistics regarding the delivery of indigent defense services and recommendations for improvement of the indigent defense system in this Commonwealth. The report shall be submitted two years from the effective date of this section and biennially thereafter. The report shall be published on the commission's publicly accessible Internet website. A copy of the report shall be submitted to the Governor, the chair and minority chair of the Judiciary Committee of the Senate, the chair and minority chair of the Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives, the chair and minority chair of the Appropriations Committee of the Senate, the chair

and minority chair of the Appropriations Committee of the House of Representatives and the Pennsylvania Supreme Court.

(13) Perform functions related to the direct approval and disbursement of grants under the Indigent Defense Grant Program established under subsection (k) in an advisory capacity only.

(j) Confidentiality of data.--County-specific data received and collected by the committee shall remain confidential. The committee may release aggregate data at the committee's discretion when preparing and submitting its biennial report.

(k) Indigent Defense Grant Program.--The Indigent Defense Grant Program is established in the commission. The following shall apply:

(1) Money available to the program shall include appropriations and transfers from the General Fund, special funds, Federal funds and other sources of revenue made available to the program and the commission.

(2) Program funding may only be used for the grant and training activities authorized under this section, and no money may be transferred or diverted to any other purpose by administrative action.

(3) The committee shall have the opportunity to review and comment on grant applications and shall ensure that grant funding or services provided under the program are geographically dispersed throughout this Commonwealth.

(4) Grant money allocated through the program shall be used to supplement and not supplant existing county spending on indigent defense services.

(5) Nothing shall preclude a grant recipient from making an application in a subsequent year for the same purpose and amount awarded in a prior year.

(6) Grants awarded shall be consistent with the standards established by the committee and the standards adopted by the Pennsylvania Supreme Court.

(7) The commission may randomly audit and monitor grant recipients to ensure the appropriate use of grant funds and compliance with the provisions of this section.

(8) The commission may use up to 10% of the money appropriated each year for the costs of supporting the committee and administering the program, which may include the costs relating to the employment of personnel, providing technical assistance to grantees and evaluating the impact of initiatives supported by the grants.

(203-F added Dec. 13, 2023, P.L.251, No.34)

Appendix B: Current IDAC Members – Statutory Designations and Voting Status

Member	Statutory Designation	Title	Organization
Chair Sara E. Jacobson, Esq.	Public Defender Association of Pennsylvania (PDAP) – Executive Director or designee	Executive Director	PDAP
Vice Chair Kathryn C. Cacciamani, Esq.	House Speaker appointee	Attorney	Law Offices of Kathryn C. Cacciamani
Senator Lisa Baker	Senate President Pro Tempore appointee	Senator	Pennsylvania State Senate
Professor Gopal Balachandran, Esq.	Member of law school academic community with background in public defense or legal services	Associate Professor of Clinical Law	Penn State Dickinson Law
Scott L. Bohn	Pennsylvania Chiefs of Police Association – Executive Director or designee (<i>non-voting</i>) *	Executive Director	Pennsylvania Chiefs of Police Association
Julia E. Burke, Esq.	Public defender from the 5th, 6th, 7th, or 8th Class counties recommended by PDAP	Acting Chief Public Defender	Blair County
Susanne V. Estrella, Esq.	Commonwealth Victim Advocate or designee (<i>non-voting</i>) *	Commonwealth Victim Advocate	Pennsylvania Office of Victim Advocate
Petra Gross, Esq.	Criminal defense attorney with public defender experience, as recommended by PA Association of Criminal Defense Lawyers	Attorney	Martson Law Offices
Senator Art Haywood	Senate Minority Leader appointee	Senator	Pennsylvania State Senate
Hon. Sara Innamorato	Representative of county government from 2 nd or 2A Class counties	County Executive	Allegheny County
Autumn L. Johnson, Esq. Co-Chair, Standards Subcmte	Public defender from the 5th, 6th, 7th, or 8th Class counties recommended by PDAP	Chief Public Defender	Mercer County
Dr. Matthew Kleiman, PhD	Pennsylvania Commission on Sentencing - Executive Director or designee (<i>non-voting</i>)	Executive Director	Pennsylvania Commission on Sentencing
Hon. Chesley A. Lightsey, Esq.	Judge who routinely presides over criminal or juvenile cases	Judge	Court of Common Pleas of Philadelphia
Christine P. Lora, Esq. Co-Chair, Standards Subcmte	Chief public defender recommended by Public Defender Association of Pennsylvania	Chief Public Defender	Montgomery County
Hon. Tedd C. Nesbit, Esq.	Judge who routinely presides over criminal or juvenile cases	Judge	Court of Common Pleas of Mercer County
Michael A. O’Pake, Esq.	Pennsylvania District Attorneys Association – Executive Director or designee (<i>non-voting</i>) *	District Attorney	Schuylkill County
James Orgass, Esq.	House Minority Leader appointee	Attorney	MidPenn Legal Services
Katherine Parker, Esq.	Representative of public defenders, as recommended by the Defender Association of Philadelphia	Policy Director	Defender Association of Philadelphia
Maraleen Shields, Esq. Co-Chair, Data Subcmte	Pennsylvania Commission for Fairness & Justice - Executive Director or designee (<i>non-voting</i>)	Executive Director	Interbranch Commission for Fairness & Justice
Theodore A. Skaarup, Esq. Co-Chair, Training Subcmte	Public defender from 3 rd or 4 th Class counties recommended by PDAP	Assistant Public Defender	Northampton County
Leigh Skipper, Esq.	Attorney with capital case indigent defense trial, appellate, or postconviction experience, associated with PA Innocence Project	Partner	Duane Morris LLP
Commissioner Jeff Snyder Co-Chair, Data Subcmte	Representative of county government from 3 rd , 4 th , 5 th , 6 th , 7 th , or 8 th Class counties	Commissioner	Clinton County
Cheryl Sobeski-Reedy, Esq. Co-Chair, Training Subcmte	Attorney with experience defending juveniles	Assistant Public Defender	Luzerne County
Taili Thompsom	Advocate for current and former prison inmates, recommended by PA Prison Society	Director of Violence Prevention	Operation Better Block
Robert Tomassini	Juvenile Court Judges’ Commission – Executive Director or designee (<i>non-voting</i>)	Executive Director	Juvenile Court Judges’ Commission
Christopher J. Welsh, Esq.	Public defender from 2 nd or 2A Class counties recommended by PDAP	Chief Public Defender	Delaware County
Hon. Dwayne D. Woodruff, Esq.	Judge who routinely presides over criminal or juvenile cases	Judge	Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny County

** May only participate in work related to Indigent Defense Grant Program unless requested by quorum*

Appendix C: IDAC-Approved Standards for Delivery of Effective Indigent Defense Services

TITLE 37. LAW

PART VI. COMMISSION ON CRIME AND DELINQUENCY

CHAPTER 481. INDIGENT DEFENSE

Subchapter A. Indigent Defense Advisory Committee

Standards for Delivery of Effective Indigent Defense Services

§ 481.23. Purpose.

Consistent with the Act and orders of the Supreme Court, this chapter is adopted to establish minimum standards for the delivery of effective indigent defense services throughout this Commonwealth that are consistent with the requirements of the Constitution of the United States and the Constitution of Pennsylvania, and for attorneys providing indigent defense services to ensure that the ability, training, and experience of the attorneys match the cases assigned to them.

Sources

See U.S. Const. amend. VI, and PA. CONST. art. I, §9.

§ 481.24. Definitions.

The following words and terms, when used in this chapter, have the following meanings, unless the context clearly indicates otherwise:

Act—Act 34 of 2023.

Assigning authority—The individual, office, department, or entity responsible for assigning cases pursuant to the Public Defender Act (Act of Dec. 2, 1968, P.L. 1144, No. 358) and ensuring that legal representation is provided to indigent defendants in accordance with applicable laws, regulations and ethical standards. This term may include, but is not limited to, a judge, court administrator, chief defender, supervisor, or any other designated person or mechanism authorized to assign cases to an attorney.

Attorney—Counsel providing indigent defense services, including public defenders, court-appointed counsel, and conflict counsel, consistent with 72 P.S., Ch. 1, Art. II-F, §202-F and the Pennsylvania Public Defender Act (Act of Dec. 2, 1968, P.L. 1144, No. 358).

Basic criminal defense skills acquisition course—A structured unit of study designed to provide attorneys with the fundamental legal knowledge and practical skills necessary to effectively represent indigent defendants in criminal matters, including, but not limited to, substantive criminal law, criminal procedure, rules of evidence, common objections, trial advocacy, and collateral consequences relevant to the representation of indigent defendants.

Client—A person eligible for representation pursuant to the Public Defender Act (Act of Dec. 2, 1968, P.L. 1144, No. 358).

Commission—The Pennsylvania Commission on Crime and Delinquency.

Committee—The Indigent Defense Advisory Committee of the Commission.

Competence—Legal knowledge, skill, thoroughness, and preparation reasonably necessary for the representation of a client, consistent with Pa.R.P.C. 1.1.

Continuing legal education (CLE) —Continuing legal education as established by the Pennsylvania Rules for Continuing Legal Education (Pa.R.C.L.E.).

Forensic knowledge—Basic understanding of scientific and expert evidence and its uses in criminal cases.

Expert—An individual with specialized knowledge, skills, education, or experience in a particular field retained or consulted with to assist in the defense of a case.

Indigent defense provider—Public defender offices, conflict counsel offices, contract attorneys, conflict attorneys, and court-appointed attorneys that furnish indigent defense services at public expense.

Indigent defense services—The legal representation provided to indigent adult defendants and juvenile respondents through either a public defender’s office, contracted counsel or conflict counsel.

Public defender office—Governmental, non-profit, or contracted agencies that provide legal defense to indigent defendants within a specific jurisdiction.

Pretrial release—The conditional release of a client from custody by order of a court of competent jurisdiction, prior to adjudication, sentencing or final disposition of a criminal charge or adjudicatory offense, without a determination of guilt, in accordance with Pa. R. Crim. P. 520 and Pa. Const. art. I, § 14.

Reasonable knowledge—Facts a reasonably prudent and competent lawyer would ascertain for the matter in question, consistent with Pa.R.P.C. 1.0(f), 1.0(h), and 1.0(j).

Support staff—Personnel employed or contracted by an indigent defense provider assisting attorneys in case preparation and client support, including, but not limited to, interpreters, investigators, mental health professionals, mitigation specialists, social services advocates, and clerical support.

Supreme Court—The Supreme Court of Pennsylvania existing under Pa. Const. art. V, § 2.

Technological skills—Ability to use technology relevant to legal practice.

EDUCATION, TRAINING, & QUALIFICATIONS OF DEFENSE COUNSEL

§481.25. Minimum standards for attorneys providing indigent defense services.

Attorneys shall have sufficient knowledge of the law, training, and experience to provide effective assistance of counsel.

Sources

See the Pennsylvania Rules of Professional Conduct (Pa.R.P.C. 1.1); appointment of counsel (Pa.R.Crim.P. 122); qualifications for defense counsel in capital cases (Pa.R.Crim.P. 801); and the Pennsylvania Rules of Disciplinary Enforcement (Pa.R.D.E. 101, 204).

§481.26. Knowledge of the law.

(a) Attorneys must be members in good standing of the Bar of this Commonwealth. They shall have reasonable knowledge of substantive Pennsylvania and federal law regarding constitutional law, criminal law, criminal procedure, factors impacting culpability, mitigation, rules of evidence, rules of professional responsibility, trial advocacy, and local practices.

(b) Attorneys who practice in specific areas such as appeals, capital defense, juvenile defense, mental health representation, or post-conviction relief shall have reasonable knowledge of the substantive law and rules relevant to these areas of practice.

(c) All attorneys shall have reasonable knowledge of ethical rules of practice.

(d) All attorneys shall have a duty to keep updated on developments in the relevant rules and law set forth in this section.

Sources

See rules for attorney admission to the Pennsylvania Bar (Pa.B.A.R. 202, 301, 311); qualifications for defense counsel in capital cases (Pa.R.Crim.P. 801).

§481.27. Legal skills and training.

(a) Attorneys shall complete CLE credits and other professional development opportunities to improve their legal knowledge and skills and maintain competence.

(1) Attorneys shall annually complete at least half of their required CLE credits with coursework specific to criminal law practice, including, but not limited to, criminal law, criminal defense, trial advocacy, or collateral topics impacting the criminal courts, the profession, or indigent clients. Courses can also include topics related to sections §481.26, §481.28, or §481.29.

(2) Attorneys with fewer than two years of experience practicing indigent criminal defense in Pennsylvania shall participate in at least one basic criminal defense skills acquisition course to advance legal knowledge as described in §481.26(a)-(d).

(b) Nothing in this section shall be construed to modify the requirements of Pa.R.Crim.P. 801, relating to qualifications for defense counsel in capital cases.

Sources

See the Pennsylvania Rules of Professional Conduct (Pa.R.P.C. 1.1) and qualifications for defense counsel in capital cases (Pa.R.Crim.P. 801).

§481.28. Technological skills.

(a) Attorneys shall be reasonably able to use office technology commonly used in the legal community, and technology used within the applicable court system; and

(b) Attorneys shall be reasonably able to review materials that are provided in an electronic format and have a duty to keep updated with technological developments relevant to criminal defense.

Sources

See the Pennsylvania Rules of Professional Conduct (Pa.R.P.C. 1.1[8]).

§481.29. Forensic knowledge.

(a) Attorneys shall have reasonable knowledge of forensic and scientific issues that can arise in criminal cases and be reasonably able to effectively litigate those issues.

(b) While not necessary to initiate representation, if an attorney does not have sufficient forensic knowledge at the outset of a case, they shall adequately prepare to achieve competence by seeking training, information, mentorship, and supervision, as available.

Sources

See the Pennsylvania Rules of Professional Conduct (Pa.R.P.C. 1.1[2][4][5][8]).

§481.30. Consideration of attorney qualifications in determining appropriateness of case assignments.

In determining whether an attorney should be assigned a particular case, the assigning authority shall consider the following factors related to competent representation relative to the complexity and specialized nature of the case:

(1) The attorney's general level of experience.

(2) The attorney's training and legal knowledge relevant to the case.

(3) The attorney's ability to sufficiently prepare for a particular case to the degree required for competent representation.

(4) Whether expertise in a particular field of law or specific subject matter is necessary for competent representation.

Sources

See the Pennsylvania Rules of Professional Conduct (Pa.R.P.C. 1.1[5]).

§481.31. Adoption of local policy and training plan.

(a) Each county shall adopt a written policy establishing attorney qualifications and a training plan for attorneys providing indigent defense services consistent with these standards.

(b) The local policy and training plan shall be developed jointly by the public defender's office and appropriate stakeholders representing court-appointed counsel, in consultation with the assigning authority.

(c) This local policy and training plan shall:

(1) Specify training and experience requirements for attorneys handling various case types and levels of complexity, including but not limited to complex cases such as felony or juvenile matters.

(2) Establish procedures for providing structured, case-relevant training, mentorship and supervision for all newly appointed or newly hired attorneys.

(3) Define pre-requisites for attorneys with fewer than two years of relevant experience before they may handle cases independently.

(4) Identify the resources necessary to ensure compliance with these minimum standards, including use of available funding to implement the local policy and training plan.

(5) Address any additional attorney qualifications, training or education requirements as determined by the county and consistent with standards adopted by Committee with approval by the Commission.

(d) The Committee, with approval of the Commission, shall develop and issue guidance, including a model plan, to assist counties in implementing the requirements of this section.

ESSENTIAL COMPONENTS OF EFFECTIVE REPRESENTATION

§481.32. Duties of indigent defense providers to clients.

(a) Indigent defense providers shall adopt a client-centered approach to representation based around a client's needs and working with them to achieve their goals.

(b) Indigent defense providers shall take all reasonable steps to address collateral issues that are relevant to their client's case. Indigent defense providers can offer direct assistance with such issues or provide referrals for the client to civil legal services organizations, social services providers, other attorneys, or non-attorney professionals.

§481.33. Access to support staff and experts.

(a) Indigent defense providers shall have access to support staff, including interpreters, investigators, mental health professionals, mitigation specialists, social services advocates, and other specialized professionals necessary to assist in rendering effective representation and provide clerical support.

(b) Indigent defense providers shall have the ability to retain or consult with experts when necessary to assist in rendering effective representation.

(c) Funding for support staff and experts, where available, shall be provided to and controlled by indigent defense providers.

Appendix D: Available Indigent Defense Grant Program Awards by County

County	FY23-24 Maximum Allocation	FY24-25 Maximum Augmentations	Total Available Award Amount
	7/1/2024 – 12/31/2025	7/1/2025 – 12/31/2026	7/1/2024 – 12/31/2026
Adams	\$ 93,002	\$ 96,132	\$ 189,134
Allegheny	\$ 124,527	\$ 133,141	\$ 257,668
Armstrong	\$ 106,937	\$ 112,491	\$ 219,428
Beaver	\$ 94,455	\$ 97,839	\$ 192,294
Bedford	\$ 109,920	\$ 115,994	\$ 225,914
Berks	\$ 104,151	\$ 109,221	\$ 213,372
Blair	\$ 97,092	\$ 100,934	\$ 198,026
Bradford	\$ 108,781	\$ 114,656	\$ 223,437
Bucks	\$ 104,497	\$ 109,627	\$ 214,124
Butler	\$ 95,243	\$ 98,763	\$ 194,006
Cambria	\$ 98,133	\$ 102,156	\$ 200,289
Cameron	\$ 96,953	\$ 100,771	\$ 197,724
Carbon	\$ 92,723	\$ 95,805	\$ 188,528
Centre	\$ 97,379	\$ 101,271	\$ 198,650
Chester	\$ 101,653	\$ 106,288	\$ 207,941
Clarion	\$ 94,502	\$ 97,894	\$ 192,396
Clearfield	\$ 110,896	\$ 117,139	\$ 228,035
Clinton	\$ 95,007	\$ 98,486	\$ 193,493
Columbia	\$ 95,018	\$ 98,499	\$ 193,517
Crawford	\$ 94,347	\$ 97,711	\$ 192,058
Cumberland	\$ 97,096	\$ 100,939	\$ 198,035
Dauphin	\$ 99,413	\$ 103,659	\$ 203,072
Delaware	\$ 106,499	\$ 111,977	\$ 218,476
Elk	\$ 106,943	\$ 112,498	\$ 219,441
Erie	\$ 102,023	\$ 106,723	\$ 208,746
Fayette	\$ 97,810	\$ 101,777	\$ 199,587
Forest	\$ 93,532	\$ 96,755	\$ 190,287
Franklin	\$ 110,193	\$ 116,314	\$ 226,507
Fulton	\$ 93,313	\$ 96,498	\$ 189,811
Greene	\$ 94,747	\$ 98,181	\$ 192,928
Huntingdon	\$ 90,864	\$ 93,623	\$ 184,487
Indiana	\$ 111,434	\$ 117,771	\$ 229,205
Jefferson	\$ 93,712	\$ 96,966	\$ 190,678
Juniata	\$ 93,369	\$ 96,564	\$ 189,933
Lackawanna	\$ 98,431	\$ 102,506	\$ 200,937
Lancaster	\$ 104,329	\$ 109,429	\$ 213,758
Lawrence	\$ 93,417	\$ 96,619	\$ 190,036
Lebanon	\$ 95,501	\$ 99,066	\$ 194,567
Lehigh	\$ 101,419	\$ 106,014	\$ 207,433
Luzerne	\$ 103,487	\$ 108,441	\$ 211,928
Lycoming	\$ 97,192	\$ 101,051	\$ 198,243
McKean	\$ 94,337	\$ 97,699	\$ 192,036
Mercer	\$ 94,879	\$ 98,336	\$ 193,215
Mifflin	\$ 111,973	\$ 118,403	\$ 230,376
Monroe	\$ 95,528	\$ 99,098	\$ 194,626
Montgomery	\$ 111,833	\$ 118,239	\$ 230,072

County, <i>cont'd</i>	FY23-24 Maximum Allocation 7/1/2024 – 12/31/2025	FY24-25 Maximum Augmentations 7/1/2025 – 12/31/2026	Total Available Award Amount 7/1/2024 – 12/31/2026
Montour	\$ 91,588	\$ 94,473	\$ 186,061
Northampton	\$ 98,393	\$ 102,461	\$ 200,854
Northumberland	\$ 109,962	\$ 116,043	\$ 226,005
Perry	\$ 107,175	\$ 112,770	\$ 219,945
Philadelphia	\$ 141,720	\$ 153,325	\$ 295,045
Pike	\$ 92,428	\$ 95,459	\$ 187,887
Potter	\$ 90,700	\$ 93,431	\$ 184,131
Schuylkill	\$ 97,614	\$ 101,546	\$ 199,160
Snyder	\$ 104,057	\$ 109,110	\$ 213,167
Somerset	\$ 107,924	\$ 113,650	\$ 221,574
Sullivan	\$ 92,622	\$ 95,687	\$ 188,309
Susquehanna	\$ 106,936	\$ 112,491	\$ 219,427
Tioga	\$ 94,101	\$ 97,423	\$ 191,524
Union	\$ 106,340	\$ 111,790	\$ 218,130
Venango	\$ 94,106	\$ 97,429	\$ 191,535
Warren	\$ 108,893	\$ 114,787	\$ 223,680
Washington	\$ 95,664	\$ 99,258	\$ 194,922
Wayne	\$ 92,969	\$ 96,095	\$ 189,064
Westmoreland	\$ 114,064	\$ 120,857	\$ 234,921
Wyoming	\$ 91,546	\$ 94,424	\$ 185,970
York	\$ 102,708	\$ 107,527	\$ 210,235
TOTAL	\$ 6,750,000	\$ 7,050,000	\$ 13,800,000



Pennsylvania
**Commission on Crime
and Delinquency**