



Pennsylvania
**Commission on Crime
and Delinquency**

Byrne State Crisis Intervention Program (SCIP)

FFY 2024 Allocation Funding Plan

Pennsylvania Commission on Crime and Delinquency

March 2025

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Introduction

The Pennsylvania Commission on Crime and Delinquency (PCCD) was established in 1978 and serves as Pennsylvania’s State Administering Agency (SAA), responsible for strategic planning and oversight of federally-supported justice programs, including Byrne State Crisis Intervention Program (SCIP) funds. For nearly 50 years, PCCD has supported programs and practices that promote justice, victim services and compensation, 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 with behavioral health needs who come into contact with the justice system, as well as [supporting investments](#) in local efforts to prevent and reduce gun violence.

As the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania’s justice planning and policymaking agency, PCCD brings together a wide range of stakeholders and perspectives to understand issues facing communities, identify solutions, and invest in strategies that can make a difference. PCCD’s governance structure consists of an overarching Commission, two training boards, the School Safety and Security Committee, and seven Advisory Committees. PCCD staff support the work of the Commission and these advisory bodies through the work of six offices, including the recently re-established Office of Gun Violence Prevention.

PCCD’s Advisory Committees:

- Children’s Advocacy Center Advisory Committee
- County Adult Probation and Parole Advisory Committee
- Criminal Justice Advisory Committee
- Indigent Defense Advisory Committee
- Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Advisory Committee
- Mental Health and Justice Advisory Committee
- Victims’ Services Advisory Committee

The Commission and its Advisory Committees are comprised of subject matter experts, practitioners, and community members who are well-attuned to the public safety challenges and opportunities faced by Pennsylvania’s communities. PCCD’s funding support is guided by the agency’s Strategic Framework, developed every five years in collaboration with PCCD leadership and a committee comprised of Advisory Committee Chairs to ensure alignment with respective Advisory Committee priorities and responsibilities. PCCD also routinely seeks feedback and input from stakeholders on funding, policy, and programmatic strategies via surveys, listening sessions, and other mechanisms.

The agency’s work is guided by core values of service, integrity, collaboration, innovation, and preparedness. PCCD is also committed to ensuring impact, fairness, transparency, quality, and equity in how the agency conducts business and allocates resources.

Pennsylvania's Landscape

Pennsylvania continues to experience increases in firearm-related incidents and deaths, as well as an ongoing need to expand behavioral health and crisis care options throughout the Commonwealth.

Gun Violence in PA. More than 1,900 Pennsylvanians were killed as a result of firearm-related injuries in 2022, according to the latest data from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) – a rate of 15 *per 100,000* residents and more than five deaths per day. Provisional 2023 data suggest a slightly decreased rate to 14 *per 100,000*:

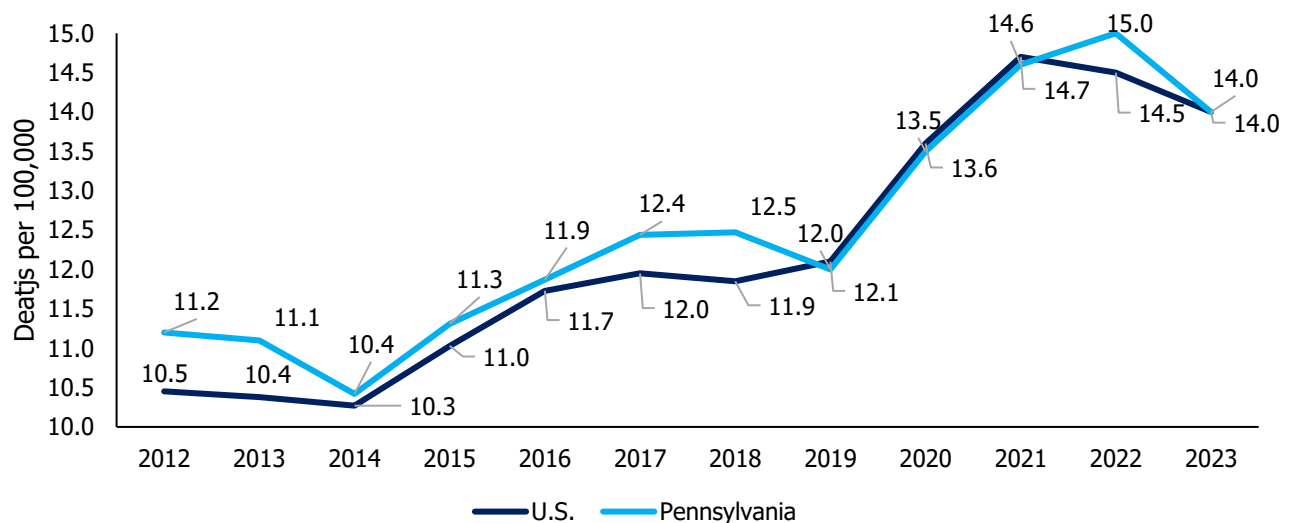


Figure 1. Rate of firearm related deaths in Pennsylvania and the United States, 2012 – 2023.

Pennsylvania is ranked fifth in the nation for number of firearm-related deaths.² While Pennsylvania has experienced an overall reduction in firearm-related deaths in recent years, rates remain much higher than pre-pandemic levels.³ The numbers and rates of gun deaths have been on the rise in Pennsylvania since 2014 with a sharp increase since 2020, largely keeping pace with national trends (**Figure 1**).

Much of these trends has been driven by historic increases – and, more recently, reductions – in homicides and violence involving firearms. A significant share of violent crime in Pennsylvania involves firearms. In 2022, guns were involved in 84% of homicides, 46% of robberies, and 32% of aggravated assaults.⁴ Pennsylvania experienced a 16% decrease in homicides from 2022 to 2023 – higher than the national decline of 13% during that same time period – but community gun violence remains elevated in many jurisdictions.⁵

¹ [Web-based Injury Statistics Query and Reporting System \(WISQARS\)](#), Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

² [Firearm Mortality by State](#), National Center for Health Statistics, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

³ [Mapping Injury, Overdose, and Violence Dashboard](#), Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

⁴ [2022 Firearms Annual Report](#), Pennsylvania State Police.

⁵ Data Source: Pennsylvania Uniform Crime Reporting System, Pennsylvania State Police.

While gun violence impacts urban and rural communities alike across the commonwealth, Black Pennsylvanians are four times as likely as White Pennsylvanians to die as the result of firearm-related injuries (42.1 vs. 9.05 *per 100,000*). Firearm injury is especially concentrated in Pennsylvania's poorest neighborhoods,⁶ as well as among youth of color.⁷ Men also account for nearly nine in 10 injuries and fatalities.⁸

Firearm Suicide Trends in PA. While this recent progress in the form of homicide reductions is welcomed, suicide remains the leading cause of gun-related deaths in the U.S. and in Pennsylvania, comprising 55% of all gun-related deaths in 2022 (**Figure 2**).⁹ Notably, since 2018, the rate of firearm suicides among Black Pennsylvanians has nearly doubled (3.3 vs. 5.8 *per 100,000* in 2018 and 2022, respectively; **Figure 3**).

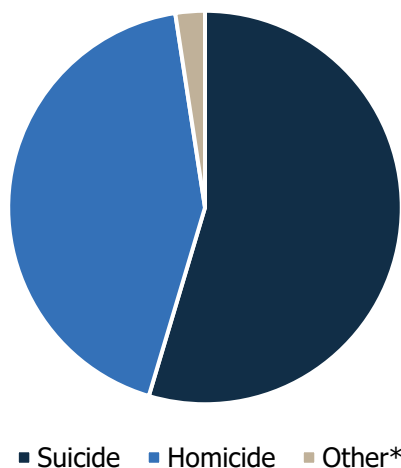


Figure 2. Percentage of firearm-related deaths by intent, 2022.

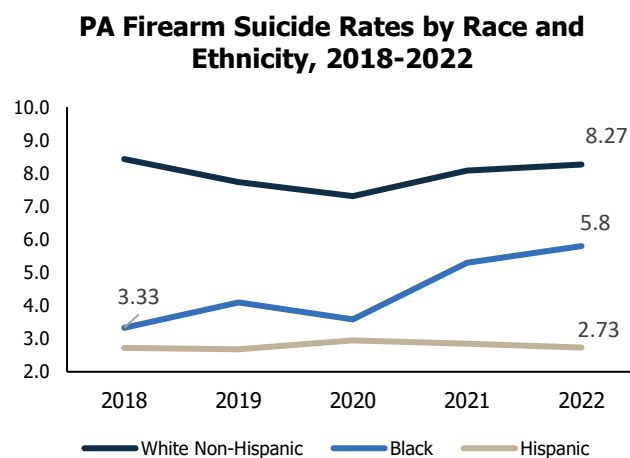


Figure 3. PA firearm suicide rates per 100,000 by race and ethnicity, 2018 – 2022.

In addition, while firearm-related homicide rates are largely on the decline, firearm suicide rates in Pennsylvania remain elevated and have continued to increase.¹⁰

Across age groups, older Pennsylvanians are most likely to die by suicide,¹¹ with rising rates observed among children and young adults in recent years (**Figure 4**).^{12,13} Disturbingly, in 2023, more than one in 10 middle and high school students surveyed in the Pennsylvania Youth Survey (PAYS) reported that they had considered or planned suicide in the past year.¹⁴

⁶ Cost of Non-fatal Firearm Injuries in Pennsylvania, 2016-2021, Pennsylvania Commission on Crime and Delinquency, August 2022.

⁷ [Interim Report: Pennsylvania's Resources for Victims of Gun Violence Initiative](#), Pennsylvania Commission on Crime and Delinquency (PCCD), August 2024.

⁸ [Fast Facts: Firearm Injury and Death](#), Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC).

⁹ [Web-based Injury Statistics Query and Reporting System \(WISQARS\)](#), Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

¹⁰ [Mapping Injury, Overdose, and Violence Dashboard](#), Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

¹¹ [Suicide](#), National Institute of Mental Health.

¹² [The Rise of Firearm Suicide Among Young Americans](#), Everytown Research & Policy, June 2, 2022.

¹³ Makennan McBryde, [Gun Suicides Among Kids Are Soaring](#), Giffords, September 24, 2024.

¹⁴ [PAYS 2023 State Report](#), PCCD, 2024.

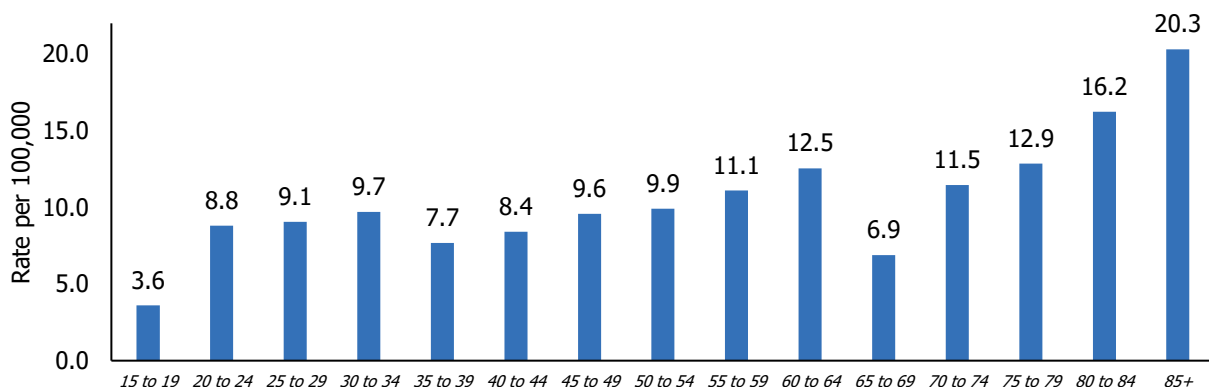


Figure 4. PA firearm suicide rates per 100,000 by age group, 2022.

Access to firearms significantly increases the lethality of suicide attempts; as many as 85-90% of firearm suicide attempts result in death, compared to less than 5% for other methods.¹⁵ In Pennsylvania, over 90% of self-inflicted gunshot-related hospitalizations result in death.¹⁶

These statistics underscore a need for more comprehensive, trauma-informed, and collaborative suicide prevention, intervention, and postvention strategies in Pennsylvania, particularly as it relates to firearm suicides.

Domestic Violence involving Firearms. While homicides overall decreased statewide in 2023, domestic violence (DV) homicides increased by 14%. Firearms have been used in the majority of DV homicides every year in Pennsylvania over the last decade, and were involved in 77% of DV homicides last year (**Figure 5**).¹⁷

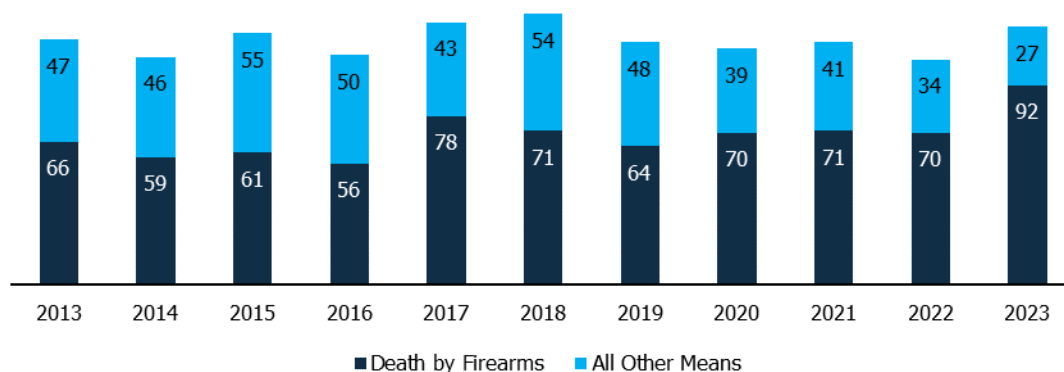


Figure 5. PA domestic violence homicides involving firearms (dark blue) and all other means, 2013-2023.

Following the enactment of [Act 79 of 2018](#), Pennsylvania became one of 29 states that requires the surrender of firearms and other weapons by individuals subject to protection orders or convicted of DV offenses.¹⁸ Research conducted by PCCD examining data from Pennsylvania

¹⁵ Anglemeyer, A., Horvath, T., & Rutherford, G., The Accessibility of Firearms and Risk for Suicide and Homicide Victimization Among Household Members: A Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis, 160 *Annals of Internal Medicine* 101 (2014).

¹⁶ Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), *WONDER: Nonfatal Injury and Mortality Data, 2018–2023*.

¹⁷ 2023 Fatality Report, Pennsylvania Coalition Against Domestic Violence (PCADV).

¹⁸ [The Effects of Surrender of Firearms by Prohibited Possessors](#), RAND, July 16, 2024.

State Police's Protection from Abuse Database (PFAD) suggest that while the number of protection orders with weapons cautions and relinquishment orders has been increasing since the law took effect, **there are significant variations in implementation across counties, suggesting a need for more standardized court-based protocols to ensure that DV survivors can seek safety.** Statewide, 80% of final PFA orders issued in 2023 resulted in weapons relinquishment.¹⁹

Community Impacts. As it did during the last SCIP funding cycle, Pennsylvania's FFY 2024 SCIP planning process began with the acknowledgment that **gun violence is a public health and public safety crisis that involves multiple forms, each with their own distinct characteristics, root causes, and prevention/intervention strategies.**

A recently published study from Everytown for Gun Safety reported far-reaching impacts of gun violence on individuals and their communities, as well as barriers to resources that can facilitate healing:²⁰

- At an *individual level*, gun violence can lead to psychological trauma; significant short- and long-term medical care costs and financial burden; fears for personal safety; disability, disfigurement, and chronic pain; and stoke mental health and substance use disorders.
- At the *community level*, gun violence can perpetuate community trauma and secondary trauma; lower community trust, cohesion, and cooperation; and impose significant economic costs.

Surveys of crime victims demonstrate that victims of violence are significantly more likely to experience post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD), disability or chronic illness, and bankruptcy.²¹ While more than a third of victims desire to relocate for their safety, only half are able to do so, exacerbating post-traumatic stress, anxiety, depression, and a lost sense of safety and security.^{22,23}

Behavioral Health & Crisis Services in Pennsylvania. Beyond gun violence, the need for behavioral health and crisis services has continued to increase statewide and at every level of care. Nearly 34% of Pennsylvanians have a mental illness or substance use disorder (SUD), compared to 31% nationally.²⁴ Pennsylvania ranks fifth nationally for the number of drug overdose-related deaths, with a rate of 40.9 *per 100,000*.²⁵ A 2022 report estimated that only 38.4% of Pennsylvanians are currently having their behavioral health care

¹⁹ Vick B et al. [Analysis of Weapons Relinquishments in Protection-from-Abuse Orders in Pennsylvania](#), 2019-2023.

²⁰ When the Shooting Stops: The Impact of Gun Violence on Survivors in America, Everytown for Gun Safety, February 2022.

²¹ [Crime Survivors Speak: A National Survey of Victims' Views on Safety and Justice](#), Alliance for Safety and Justice, 2024.

²² [Fast Facts: Firearm Injury and Death](#), Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC).

²³ [Crime Survivors Speak: National Survey of Victims' Views on Safety and Justice, 2022](#), Alliance for Safety and Justice, 2022.

²⁴ [Special Report: Pennsylvania Behavioral Health Commission](#), 2022.

²⁵ [Drug Overdose Mortality by State \(2022\)](#), Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

needs met within designated Health Professional Shortage Areas due to provider shortages, particularly in rural areas.²⁶

The intersection of mental health, SUD, disability, and other co-occurring disorders within the criminal justice and public safety systems has been well-documented. Resource limitations and workforce challenges, coupled with increasing demand for services, have led to strains in both systems, often resulting in individuals with behavioral health challenges falling through the cracks. The rate of people with serious mental illnesses (SMI) in jails is at least three times higher than in the general U.S. population;²⁷ people with SMI also have longer incarceration times²⁸ and higher recidivism rates than people without mental illnesses.²⁹ As with gun violence, access to behavioral health care is skewed by race due to factors such as structural barriers (e.g. lack of transportation, provider availability), stigma, and insurance coverage.³⁰

The recent shift toward telemedicine and expansion of crisis intervention services has potential to alleviate some issues with accessing providers. **These statistics reinforce the need for collaborative public safety and public health prevention, intervention, and response strategies.**

²⁶ Bureau of Health Workforce, Health Resources and Services Administration, [Designated Health Professional Shortage Areas Statistics: Designated HPSA Quarterly Summary](#), 2022.

²⁷ Steadman HJ, et al. Prevalence of Serious Mental Illness Among Jail Inmates, *Psychiatric Services* 6, no. 60 (2009): 761-765.

²⁸ Osher F, et al. *Adults with Behavioral Health Needs Under Correctional Supervision: A Shared Framework for Reducing Recidivism and Promoting Recovery*; New York: The Council of State Governments Justice Center, 2012.

²⁹ Cloyes KG, et al. Time to Prison Return for Offenders with Serious Mental Illness Released from Prison: A Survival Analysis, *Criminal Justice and Behavior* 37, no. 2 (2010): 175–187.

³⁰ McGuire TG and Miranda J. Racial and Ethnic Disparities in Mental Health Care: Evidence and Policy Implications, *Health Aff (Millwood)*; 27(2): 393-403 (2008).

Byrne State Crisis Intervention Program and FY 2022-23 Priorities

PCCD serves as Pennsylvania's SAA and is responsible for oversight and administration of Byrne State Crisis Intervention Program (SCIP) funds, authorized through the federal Bipartisan Safer Communities Act (BSCA) of 2022 and administered by the U.S. Department of Justice's Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA). **Pennsylvania's allocation for federal fiscal year (FFY) 2024 is \$4,991,633.** PCCD submitted an [initial application](#) for federal FFY 2024 SCIP funds in July 2024; Pennsylvania's SCIP application was approved by BJA in September 2024.

Looking Back: Pennsylvania's FY 2022-23 SCIP Priorities. For FFY 2022-23, Pennsylvania was eligible for \$8,548,557 (two-year combined total) in SCIP funds. Pennsylvania's FFY 2022-23 SCIP Funding Plan identified three priority areas with underlying objectives and approaches: (1) improve crisis intervention services and supports across behavioral health, civil legal, and other settings, with a focus on reaching people and communities experiencing gun violence; (2) improve coordination of services and responses to gun violence victimization; and (3) address the intersections of domestic violence and intimate partner violence with gun violence.

Pennsylvania's FFY 2022-23 SCIP Funding Plan identified four projects to be supported by SCIP State Share funds totaling \$4,275,000 aligned with these areas: (1) coordinated gun violence services pilot project; (2) Act 79 for 2018 Qualitative Research Initiative; (3) CIT and Crisis Intervention Services Landscape Analysis; and (4) SCIP research and evaluation. The plan also outlined specific uses and eligible activities for Local Share and Less than \$10K Share funds totaling \$2,467,154 and \$1,057,274, respectively, to be awarded to units of local government through competitive solicitation. FFY 2022-23 SCIP Local Share and Less than \$10K Share subgrants have been made to eight local units of government and are currently supporting various activities including co-responder initiatives, suicide prevention, Crisis Intervention Team training, and behavioral health training for court personnel.

To date, PCCD has awarded 11 subgrants totaling \$3,471,689 in FY 2022-23 SCIP funds.

Pennsylvania's FFY 2024 Byrne SCIP Planning Process

Crisis Intervention Advisory Board. Under BJA's SCIP guidelines, states must identify or form an existing group of diverse stakeholders to serve as a Crisis Intervention Advisory Board. This Advisory Board is tasked with informing and guiding the state's related gun violence reduction programs and initiatives, as well as coordinating and approving a state's Program and Budget Plan for the use of SCIP funding. The Board must include, but is not limited to, representatives from law enforcement, the community, courts, prosecution, behavioral health providers, victim services, and legal counsel.

PCCD's Commission was identified as the state's Crisis Intervention Advisory Board in Pennsylvania's approved FFY 2024 SCIP application. PCCD utilized a Committee of Chairs plus additional representatives from the Governor's Office, Lieutenant Governor's Office, Administrative Office of Pennsylvania Courts (AOPC), Pennsylvania Department of Health (DOH), and Pennsylvania Department of Human Services' (DHS) Office of Mental Health and Substance Abuse Services (OMHSAS) – henceforth referred to as the *SCIP Advisory Group* – to inform the development of the FFY 2024 Byrne SCIP Program Plan and Budget for consideration by the larger Crisis Intervention Advisory Board.

PCCD guided a three-phase planning process:

- **Phase 1:** Planning kick-off and stakeholder engagement
- **Phase 2:** Identifying priorities and drafting
- **Phase 3:** Refining and finalizing Pennsylvania's FFY 2024 SCIP Program Plan and Budget

Stakeholder Engagement. The Shapiro Administration is committed to addressing gun violence and the behavioral health crisis holistically.

- In October 2023, [Executive Order 2023-20](#) established the **Pennsylvania Behavioral Health Council and Advisory Committee**, designed to improve access and delivery of behavioral health services throughout the commonwealth. The Council and Advisory Committee – comprised of state and legal agencies, legislators, practitioners, and individuals with lived experience – convene monthly to discuss a wide array of topics, identify gaps in the current system, and provide recommendations. A report is forthcoming in 2025.
- The following year, Governor Shapiro's [Executive Order 2024-02](#) reestablished the **Office of Gun Violence Prevention** (OVGP) within PCCD. Key initiatives of OVGP include convening a stakeholder advisory group, developing a Gun Violence Prevention Plan and Data Dashboard, providing training and technical assistance, enhancing availability of resources and supports for victims of gun violence, and promoting firearm safety.

In its first 100 days, OGVF gathered **feedback from nearly 900 Pennsylvanians** to assess the widespread effects of gun violence, identify areas for improvement, and solicit input on funding priorities for Pennsylvania's FFY 2024 SCIP allocation. The Office hosted four listening sessions between October and December 2024. Additionally, PCCD received 812 responses from individuals across 66 of Pennsylvania's 67 counties through a Gun Violence Prevention Stakeholder Feedback Survey (**Figure 5**), which closed in November 2024.

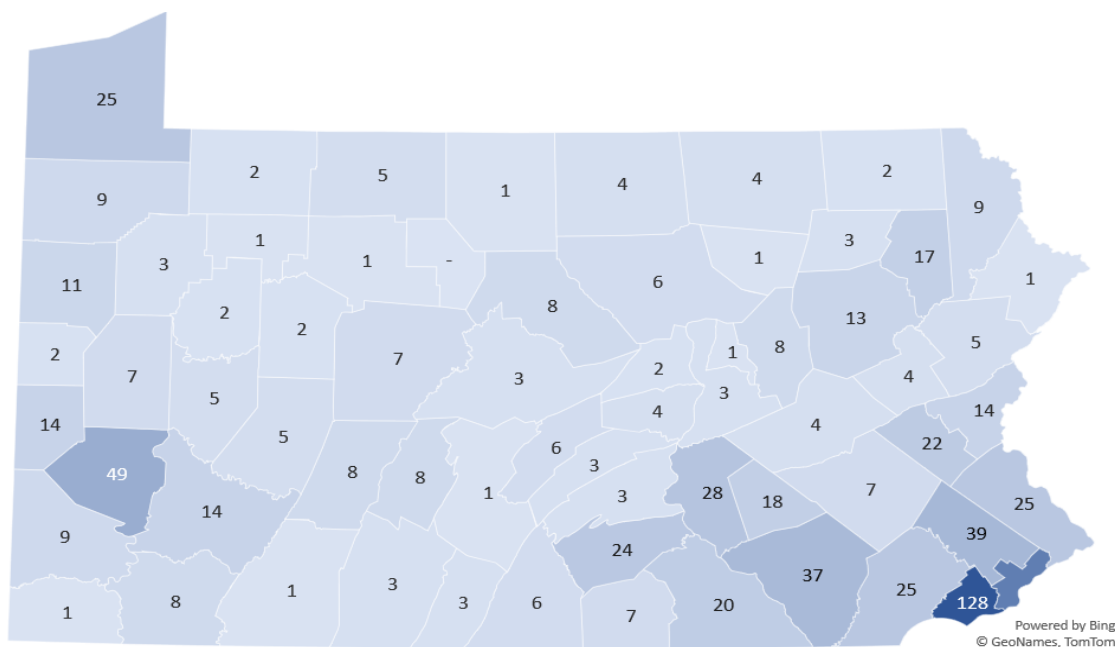


Figure 5. Respondents to Gun Violence Prevention Stakeholder Feedback Survey by County

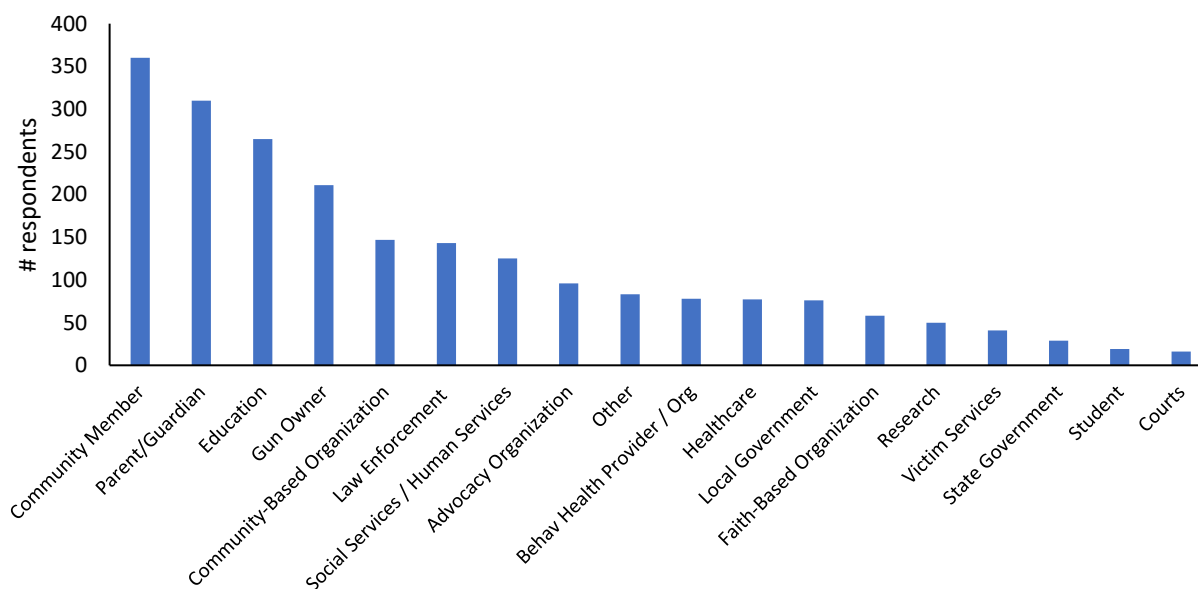


Figure 6. Respondents to Gun Violence Prevention Stakeholder Feedback Survey by Type.
(Note: Respondents could identify as belonging to more than one group.)

Many survey respondents expressed serious concerns about the impacts of gun violence on youth, families, and their communities. Of the 812 respondents:

- More than four in 10 people said they or someone they knew had been impacted by gun violence (43%).
- Nearly half said gun violence affected the safety and well-being of their community “a lot” (23%) or “somewhat” (24%).
- More than half were “very concerned” about youth gun involvement (62%), community gun violence (54%), and domestic/intimate partner violence (50%).
- A significant percentage of respondents (77%) were “very” or “somewhat concerned” about suicide by firearms.

When asked how funding should be prioritized in Pennsylvania to prevent and reduce gun violence:

- Over half of respondents (52%) identified **behavioral health and crisis response services** as their top priority;
- 38% identified **community-based violence intervention programs** as one of their top three priorities; and
- 30% identified **law enforcement and public safety programs** as a priority.
- **Crisis intervention teams, suicide prevention programs and crisis intervention services, and firearm safety** were also identified as top priorities by a significant number of respondents (26%, 21%, and 18%, respectively.)

Notably, support for behavioral health and crisis response services was highest across the board regardless of respondent type; for example, 60% of individuals working in social services ranked crisis response as a top funding priority, and 50% of gun owners also identified crisis response as one of their top priorities.

Recognizing the limited amount of funding available under Pennsylvania’s SCIP allocation, the SCIP Advisory Group and Crisis Intervention Advisory Board used this stakeholder feedback – as well as other relevant data, information, and analyses – to further refine their recommendations for Pennsylvania’s FFY 2024 SCIP Plan and Funding Framework.

Pennsylvania's FFY 2024 Byrne SCIP Funding Framework

The total amount of SCIP funds awarded to Pennsylvania (PCCD) is broken into multiple areas, each with their own unique requirements for how funding is to be used. The FFY 2024 SCIP award for Pennsylvania totals **\$4,991,633**. The funding areas encompassing Pennsylvania's 2024 SCIP award are as follows:

1. **Local Share (40% - \$1,996,654):** States must pass through at least 40% of their SCIP funding allocation to local governments:
 - **Direct Local Pass-Through:** Pennsylvania plans to make **\$1,449,306** available for direct local share projects aligned with Goals and Objectives identified in the FFY 2024 SCIP Plan.
 - **Less than \$10,000 Pass-Through ("Under \$10K Share"):** States must provide additional funds to state courts that provide criminal justice and civil justice services as the "less than \$10,000 jurisdictions" within the state and/or subaward funds to such jurisdictions. As informed by the Crisis Intervention Advisory Board, PCCD is planning to fund multiple less-than-\$10K jurisdictions via a competitive Under \$10K Share solicitation. Pennsylvania plans to make **\$547,348** available for Under \$10K Share projects using FFY 2024 SCIP funds that are aligned with goals, objectives, and priorities identified in the SCIP plan.
2. **State Share (60% - \$2,994,979):** The amount of funding remaining after the above totals have been set aside may be used by the state in support of projects that are deemed to be priorities, including statewide projects.
 - **Administration:** Up to 10% of the total award may be used for costs associated with administering SCIP funds and must be budgeted from the State Share. PCCD plans to utilize its full administrative set-aside for FFY 2024 (**\$499,163**), making **\$2,495,816** available for other projects.

When finalized and adopted, this plan will be considered the FFY 2024 SCIP Plan. Listed below are the recommendations of PCCD staff and members of the SCIP Advisory Group for how this funding should be allocated and distributed. As mentioned above, projects for Local Share and the Under \$10K Share will be determined through a competitive solicitation based on the Goals/Objectives/Activities identified on pages 17-26. Details on each of these initiatives are provided on subsequent pages.

State Share

| Project | SCIP 24 |
|--|--------------------|
| PA Crisis Intervention Team (CIT) Technical Assistance Center | \$1,095,816 |
| Sequential Intercept Model (SIM) Mapping Initiative | \$50,000 |
| SCIP Data, Research, and Evaluation Support – PCCD Office of Research, Evaluation, and Strategic Policy Development (ORESPD) | \$350,000 |
| Firearm Suicide Prevention, Intervention, & Postvention | \$1,000,000 |
| Direct Administrative Costs (PCCD) – 10% | \$499,163 |
| TOTAL | \$2,994,979 |

Local Share: *Direct Local Pass-Through*

| Project | SCIP 24 |
|--|--------------------|
| Competitive Funding Announcement (Local Share Initiatives) | \$1,449,306 |

Local Share: *Under \$10K Share*

| Project | SCIP 24 |
|---|------------------|
| Other Under \$10K Supported Initiatives | \$547,348 |

Funding Announcement Structure & Approach. PCCD plans to issue a Local Solicitation as well as an Under \$10K Solicitation open to all eligible applicants within the Egrants system to allow entities to request funding across one or more objective(s) or eligible program area(s):

- Eligible applicants for **Local Share** initiatives includes units of local government (counties, municipalities), nonprofit organizations, and institutions of higher education.
- Eligible applicants for **Under \$10K Share** initiatives are limited to units of local government that were not eligible to receive a direct JAG award due to their small size in FY 2023 *and/or* an entity that serves these jurisdictions. *(Note: PCCD will identify these eligible entities/jurisdictions within the Under \$10K Share solicitations.)*

In addition to these eligible applicants, SCIP funding can be used to support a wide range of subrecipients including, but not limited to, courts (state, county, local), educational institutions, law enforcement, supervision agencies, prosecutors, public defenders, victims' services programs, behavioral health providers, emergency communications agencies, etc.

Eligible applicants for both the Local Share and Under \$10K Share solicitations can request up to \$200,000 over a two-year period to support Local Share initiatives aligned with the goals, objectives, and priorities articulated in Pennsylvania’s SCIP Plan.

As with other competitive solicitations administered by PCCD, the Local Share and Under \$10K Share solicitations will be reviewed to ensure geographic diversity among recommended applications. In addition, priority consideration will be given to jurisdictions experiencing high and/or increasing rates of firearm-related injuries and/or fatalities.

Local Share and Under \$10K Share funding priorities articulated below are “subject to availability of other funding.” This will allow the funding plan to respond to any funding appropriated as part of this year’s state budget, which is still pending as of the writing of this Funding Plan. Governor Josh Shapiro’s proposed FY 2025-26 state budget included significant investments in gun violence, mental and behavioral health, public safety, and related areas.

In addition, federal budgets for FFY 2025 and FFY 2026 are still under development. In anticipation of continued investments at both the state and federal levels for programs related to behavioral health and public safety, PCCD is proposing an approach that would give flexibility should investments in activities covered by the FFY 2024 SCIP Plan make SCIP funds less necessary.

Under SCIP funding guidelines published by BJA, all subawards must be expressly authorized by BJA post-award via a Grant Award Modification (GAM) before funds can be obligated for subawards. In addition, states may not release solicitations until their SCIP Funding Plan is approved by BJA. The timeline below accounts for these requirements but may be subject to change depending on the time allotted for BJA’s review of Pennsylvania’s SCIP Plan, as well as subsequent recommendations for subawards.

| Timeframe | Activity |
|---------------------|---|
| Dec 2024 – Feb 2025 | PCCD SCIP funding priorities/objectives and plan/budget developed. SCIP Advisory Committee and PCCD staff meet to develop and finalize recommended SCIP funding plan for consideration by the Crisis Intervention Advisory Board. |
| Mar - Apr 2025 | Commission approval of SCIP Plan and submission to BJA for approval. Commission approves SCIP Plan in mid-March. PCCD submits the approved SCIP Plan to BJA for approval. Following approval by BJA, PCCD announces availability of SCIP funds. |
| May 2025 | Funding announcement opens. Funding announcement is opened in Egrants. PCCD staff host information webinars and respond to incoming questions. |
| Aug 2025 | Funding announcement closes. Application deadline in late August 2025. Notice sent to applicants whose applications were administratively rejected. |
| Sept 2025 | Application scoring and recommendation. Applications are reviewed and considered based on alignment with SCIP Plan priorities and objectives, geographic distribution, agency past performance, and other relevant criteria. Recommendations are prepared, summarized, and presented to the SCIP Advisory Group for consideration. |

| | |
|----------------|---|
| Nov 2025 | Advisory Committee approval. Applications are reviewed and approved by relevant Advisory Committees during quarterly meetings |
| Dec 2025 | Commission and BJA approval. Recommended applications are presented to the Commission for consideration. After Commission action, recommended subawards are forwarded to BJA for approval. |
| Winter 2025/26 | Subawards notified and project implementation begins. Subaward applicants are notified of award, subject to BJA approval. Project implementation begins. |
| Sept 2027 | Period of performance end date. The performance period for SCIP awards made under FFY 2024 SCIP funds ends on September 30, 2027. |

In accordance with PCCD's application management policy, each award recommendation will be reviewed by PCCD staff, vetted by the SCIP Advisory Committee, presented for action at relevant Advisory Committee meetings, and presented to the Commission during publicly accessible quarterly meetings.

Staff, subject matter experts, and Advisory Committee members will meet with regularity to discuss issues, review proposed projects, and subsequently provide recommendations for funding of those that are well-positioned to accomplish the SCIP Plan goals, objectives, and funding priorities.

Additionally, and in alignment with the FFY 2024 SCIP requirements, upon approval of the SCIP Advisory Committee and subsequently the Commission, recommended subawards will be reviewed by BJA for final approval.

FFY 2024 SCIP Goals, Focus Areas, Objectives, & Funding

Priorities. In its initial application to BJA, PCCD articulated two overarching goals that would shape planning discussions and decisions for use of Pennsylvania's FFY 2024 SCIP funding:

1. Advance crisis intervention programs that target the risk factors likely to lead to gun violence.
2. Implement projects that support emerging issues and priorities adopted within its SCIP Funding Framework.

Recognizing the important and unique role that each of its Advisory Committees play in advancing effective crisis intervention programs and addressing gun violence, PCCD coordinated FFY 2024 SCIP funding through its Crisis Intervention Advisory Board (i.e., Commission), and utilized an advisory workgroup consisting of an Advisory Committee of Chairs, designees, and other stakeholders to shape the SCIP Funding Framework.

Priority Area #1: Equip Pennsylvania communities with training and resources to respond holistically to behavioral health crises.

The landscape of crisis intervention supports and services has evolved significantly over the past decade in Pennsylvania and across the U.S. In addition to the roll-out of the 988 Suicide and Crisis Lifeline, many regions in Pennsylvania have expanded programming models, including:

- **Crisis Intervention Team (CIT) programming and training**, equipping law enforcement officers with the knowledge and skills to respond to individuals experiencing crisis. CIT also builds coordinated community systems consisting of law enforcement, mental and behavioral health professionals, individuals with lived experience and their families, and community partners to respond to crisis by connecting individuals to resources rather than placing them in the criminal justice system.
- **Mobile crisis teams** consisting of behavioral health professionals who can respond to crisis situations in the community, provide on-site assessments, de-escalation, and referrals to appropriate services, with a goal of diverting individuals from unnecessary hospitalizations by connecting them to community-based support.
- **Crisis stabilization services** have also expanded in Pennsylvania, offering walk-in and short-term residential care for individuals experiencing acute mental health crises with assessment, stabilization, and access to appropriate follow-up care.
- **Peer support programs** employ individuals with lived experience to provide support, guidance, and empathy to individuals experiencing behavioral health challenges, and

have been integrated into crisis response efforts in a number of communities across the commonwealth.

While much progress has been made, significant challenges continue to impact Pennsylvania's crisis infrastructure, including:

- Sustainable, continuous **financial resources** for services, impacting all models for crisis intervention supports and services;
- **Geographic disparities** in service offerings, including both rural and urban **transportation barriers** to obtain services;
- **Shortages within the behavioral health workforce** – from crisis counselors, peers, psychologists, and psychiatrists to trained professionals staffing crisis hotlines, mobile crisis teams, and crisis stabilization centers;
- Lack of **coordination and collaboration** between behavioral health providers, law enforcement agencies, emergency medical services, healthcare organizations, and community-based groups; and
- **Stigma** – not only from first responders and others providing care to a person in crisis, but also from the individual's family, friends, and internalized negative prejudices about themselves.

PCCD is proposing using State Share SCIP funds to support two major initiatives to address current challenges in coordinating local resources to improve crisis infrastructure within Pennsylvania's 67 counties: (1) establishing a **statewide Crisis Intervention Team Training and Technical Assistance Center**, and (2) expanding opportunities for counties to engage in **Sequential Intercept Model (SIM) Mapping** with local partners.

Objective 1.1: Establish a first-of-its-kind statewide Crisis Intervention Team Training and Technical Assistance Center (CIT TAC) in Pennsylvania.

Context: In collaboration with OMHSAS, PCCD hosts an annual Statewide Crisis Intervention Team Symposium, designed for CIT-certified personnel, CIT Coordinators, and program personnel from counties and municipalities with new or expanding CIT programs. At its most recent meeting, attendees expressed a need for additional assistance from the state, particularly as it relates to data collection and evaluation. **The inspiration to establish a statewide Pennsylvania CIT Training and Technical Assistance Center (TAC) – which would be the first of its kind in the nation – stemmed from these conversations.**

The Pennsylvania CIT TAC will provide existing and emerging CIT programs across the commonwealth with an entity to engage directly for any consultation, onsite, or training needs;

local CIT programs that wish to apply and be recognized as a certified program by CIT International may also request assistance for that process. The vision is to develop a “one-stop shop” to provide one-on-one technical assistance to counties in need to align with best practices (e.g. the Memphis Model), building a community of practice, and hosting “office hours” for consultation and training, among other activities.

Proposed approach: PCCD is proposing to direct **\$1,095,816 in State Share SCIP funding** to partner with the Center for State Governments (CSG) Justice Center, who will lead this new statewide TAC initiative in collaboration with CIT International. PCCD has enjoyed successful partnerships with both CSG and CIT International on state-level initiatives, including the successful development of Pennsylvania’s Stepping Up Technical Assistance Center and annual CIT Symposiums. CSG will serve as the TAC lead, providing operational supports and infrastructure, with CIT International providing subject matter expertise as a project partner and subrecipient.

CSG will work collaboratively with PCCD and local communities to advance and support CIT through:

- **Enhancing state-level infrastructure** by establishing a statewide CIT Steering Committee to oversee program training, policies, coordination, and expansion, as well as drafting statewide CIT Program standards and branding for programs that meet those standards;
- **Data collection and reporting** through identification of data goals and metrics with the CIT Steering Committee, developing a centralized database and reporting protocols, and visualizing data through a public-facing dashboard;
- **Training:** in collaboration with CIT International, CSG will support sites who are interested in implementing or expanding CIT International training curriculum and certification to meet statewide standards drafted by the CIT Steering Committee. CSG will also help counties implement alternative law enforcement and behavioral health training curricula, and leverage findings and recommendations from the PA CIT and Crisis Assessment to address identified county needs (e.g. refresher courses, CIT for Veterans/Youth, training for 911 personnel, etc.);
- **Law enforcement and behavioral health partnerships** to support the design and implementation of interventions, including prevention programs, crisis response models, and deflection/diversion programs. These partnerships will also foster peer-to-peer learning opportunities through site visits, visits to Police-Mental Health Collaboration (PMHC) learning sites, webinars, and peer exchange hours; and
- **Individualized county technical assistance:** CSG will reference findings and recommendations from the PA CIT and Crisis Assessment to provide additional training and technical assistance, as needed.

PCCD currently partners with on a [Stepping Up TAC](#), launched in 2018, that assists counties in ensuring they have accurate data on the number of people with mental illness in their jails, develop a customized implementation plan to implement strategies, and set targets to track their progress. Similar to the proposed CIT TAC, the Stepping Up TAC fosters peer learning, individualized guidance, free virtual resources, and access to national experts on best practices.

Once the CIT TAC is established and work is well underway, it may make sense to merge the CIT and Stepping Up TACs under one umbrella TAC; in the meantime, however, both TACs will provide a “no wrong door” approach to counties looking for assistance for their behavioral health/law enforcement needs.

Objective 1.2: Expand opportunities for Pennsylvania counties to collaborate locally and identify resource gaps through Sequential Intercept Model (SIM) Mapping.

Context: In October 2024, PCCD collaborated with AOPC to host more than 500 stakeholders for a statewide summit focused on improving court responses to behavioral health challenges within Pennsylvania’s judicial system. Each county was invited to send an “action team” to the summit, empowering county leaders to determine who would be most crucial in participating in local behavioral health planning conversations. Leading up to the summit, and in post-summit feedback provided by attendees, participating counties identified that continuing to understand, identify, and mobilize the full breadth of resources available in their counties to assist individuals in crisis is their top priority. **Expanding opportunities for justice system practitioners to be trained in Sequential Intercept Modeling (SIM) mapping, and directing trained individuals to work with counties in their planning, was identified as a next step to address this need.**

SIM mapping is a strategic process used to identify and address gaps in how individuals with mental health and substance use disorders interact with the criminal justice system. The goal of SIM mapping is to improve diversion opportunities at key “intercepts” to prevent incarceration and promote recovery. SIM mapping brings together law enforcement, courts, healthcare providers, advocates, and more to map the local system; identify gaps, barriers, and opportunities for diversion; and create action plans for coordination between systems.

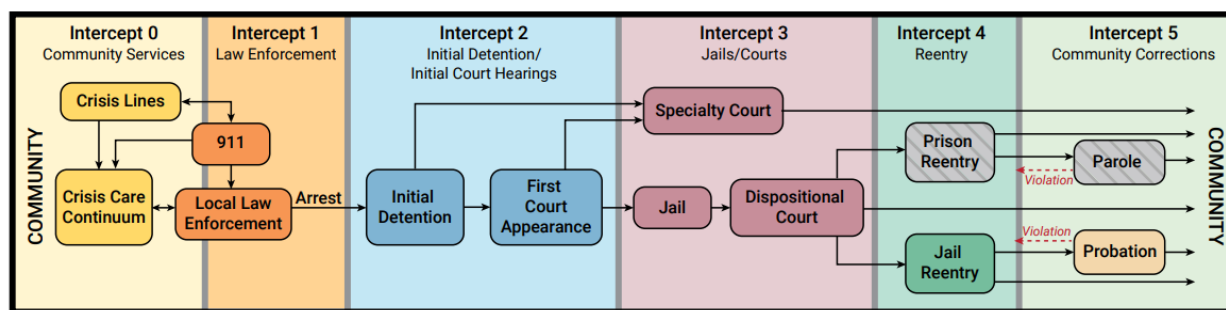


Figure 7. The Sequential Intercept Model (SIM)³¹

³¹ The Sequential Intercept Model, Policy Research Associates, Inc.

The six intercepts of SIM include:

- **Intercept 0 (*Community Services*):** prevention efforts, including crisis services, outreach teams, community mental health programs, and crisis hotlines (including 988)
- **Intercept 1 (*Law Enforcement & Emergency Response*):** crisis intervention teams, co-responder models, and diversion strategies at the point of law enforcement contact
- **Intercept 2 (*Initial Detention & Court Hearings*):** pre-trial diversion and specialty courts (e.g. mental health, treatment) to redirect individuals from incarceration
- **Intercept 3 (*Jails & Courts*):** screening and assessment for behavioral health needs in jails, with accompanying in-jail treatment programs and court-based interventions
- **Intercept 4 (*Reentry from Jails & Prisons*):** transition planning, case management, and continuity of care planning to support individuals reentering their community
- **Intercept 5 (*Community Corrections*):** probation, parole, and other community supervision that incorporates treatment and recovery support services

Proposed approach: PCCD is proposing to direct **\$50,000 in State Share SCIP funding** toward a qualified applicant to develop and disseminate a “Train-the-Trainer” course for Pennsylvania to form a team of SIM mapping facilitators. The trainers – who are likely to be county-based individuals who work in criminal justice, behavioral health, and/or their local non-profit sector – will then work within their counties to facilitate SIM mapping exercises for counties to better understand and address the needs of children, youth, juveniles, and adults.

The goal of the SIM mapping project is to create a collaborative, data-informed plans that identify and enhance early intervention, deflection, diversion, treatment, and reentry options and reduce unnecessary justice system involvement locally. Covering a large portion of Pennsylvania’s 67 counties through a “Train-the-Trainer” model will also lay the groundwork for future regional roundtables and regional SIM mapping, opening up more opportunities for local collaboration and widening the door to resources available to Pennsylvanians in need.

Objective 1.3: Support enhanced behavioral health responses in local jurisdictions across Pennsylvania.

Context: As described above, local jurisdictions across Pennsylvania have implemented programming to respond holistically to behavioral health crises but continue to face significant challenges. The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania has invested significant resources in addressing behavioral health crises over the past decade, including through the adoption of a new 988 crisis line as well as investments of state and federal funds to bolster local behavioral health services. Despite these investments, law enforcement agencies and other first responders across Pennsylvania are overwhelmed with behavioral health calls and many times unequipped to respond to individuals in crisis, the court system is bogged down with individuals in need of treatment that could be diverted away from the justice system, emergency rooms are overcrowded with individuals in behavioral health crisis, and many individuals in

Pennsylvania lack access to immediate behavioral health services, especially in rural areas or for individuals who are uninsured or underinsured. While significant resources have been invested and progress has been made in addressing behavioral health crises, including expanding the number of jurisdictions adopting Crisis Intervention Team (CIT) programs, additional resources are needed in local jurisdictions to ensure that all Pennsylvanians have access to rapid, effective, and compassionate care during a crisis.

Proposed approach: PCCD is proposing to prioritize **SCIP Local Share and Under 10K applications** focused on one or more of the following program activities:

- Establishment or enhancement of CIT Programs
- Mobile crisis teams (co-responder and civilian)
- Crisis stabilization services (regional crisis call centers, crisis receiving and stabilization facilities for individuals in crisis, triage services)
- Community-based holistic services and programming (e.g. non-law enforcement responses) including integrated case management and wraparound supports for people who are experiencing/have experienced behavioral health crisis

Objective 1.4: Support efforts to embed advocates and peer navigators within the justice system.

Context: One area of opportunity raised by the SCIP Advisory Group is to identify additional levels within the criminal and juvenile justice systems where clients not only receive direct connections to treatment and recovery supports, but also to counseling, legal services, case coordination (e.g. connections to housing employment, healthcare, etc.), family support, and more. Recognizing a concurrent behavioral health workforce shortage, **supporting positions such as client advocates, peer navigators, social workers, mental health liaisons, forensic case managers, screeners, and assessors throughout the justice system can provide additional opportunities for diversion to treatment, assessment for services, reduced recidivism, and improved engagement.**

Proposed approach: PCCD is proposing to prioritize **SCIP Local Share and Under \$10K applications** that support hiring/embedding of client advocates, peer navigators, social workers, and other related positions at all levels of Pennsylvania's behavioral health and justice systems.

Priority Area #2: Reduce firearm suicides in Pennsylvania.

As previously discussed, suicide remains the leading cause of gun-related deaths in the U.S. and in Pennsylvania, comprising 55% of all gun-related deaths in 2022, with particularly alarming rates observed among Black Pennsylvanians and youth in recent years. While firearm-related homicide rates are largely on the decline, firearm suicide rates in Pennsylvania remain elevated and have continued to increase.

Objective 2: Support local strategies for firearm suicide prevention, intervention, and postvention.

Context: The Commonwealth has supported a number of initiatives and evidence-based strategies to address suicide, including hosting a multi-agency Suicide Prevention Workgroup led by DHS, distribution of free gun locks by DOH, implementation of 988 and disbursement of suicide prevention grants through OMHSAS, and supporting Local Outreach to Suicide Survivors (LOSS) Teams through the Department of Military and Veterans Affairs (DMVA). As firearm-related suicides continue to trend upward, PCCD plans to take advantage of FFY 2024 SCIP funds to target research, strategies, and programs working to reduce the risk of firearm suicide and mitigate its impacts in communities.

Proposed approach: PCCD is proposing to **direct \$1,000,000 in State Share SCIP funding** and **prioritize SCIP Local Share and Under \$10K funding** toward a variety of firearm suicide prevention, intervention, and postvention strategies. Eligible applicants – including local governments, nonprofit organizations, institutions of higher education, statewide organizations, and state agencies – can request up to \$500,000 toward projects addressing firearm-related suicides.

Such strategies may include, but are not limited to:

- Supporting trauma-informed community based programs to aid individuals, families, and communities in recovery from firearm-related suicides;
- Engaging in cross-system planning for programs to address firearm suicide and enhancing local infrastructure (e.g. local suicide prevention task forces);
- Expanding or enhancing local suicide prevention, intervention, and postvention strategies, including supporting training and technical assistance programs;
- Postvention programs for victims of gun violence and/or surviving families;
- Providing free or reduced cost firearm storage devices;
- Developing and disseminating public education campaigns focused on securing firearms;
- Research examining precedents of firearm suicides and prevention/intervention strategies; and
- Enhancing the availability of statewide data on firearm suicide deaths and other violent deaths through support of the PA DOH's Violent Death Reporting System (PA-VDRS).

Priority Area #3: Advance local strategies to reduce the number of intimate partner homicides and empower survivors across Pennsylvania.

The intersections of domestic violence and intimate partner violence with gun violence have been well-documented across decades of research. According to the Pennsylvania Coalition Against Domestic Violence (PCADV), in 2023, firearms were used in 75% of domestic violence

homicides in Pennsylvania. And while Pennsylvania's overall homicide rate declined, the number of domestic violence homicides rose by 14% in 2023.³²

To address this issue, Pennsylvania plans to prioritize FFY 2024 SCIP Local Share and Under 10K funds to advance domestic violence homicide prevention and reduction strategies and protocols within more local jurisdictions.

Objective 3.1: Expand adoption of the Lethality Assessment Program (LAP) to additional jurisdictions in Pennsylvania.

Context: The Lethality Assessment Program (LAP) is an innovative, evidence-based approach designed to enhance the response to domestic violence cases and reduce lethal risk. Under LAP, law enforcement officers or other trained professionals use a standardized questionnaire to assess for a variety of risk factors, such as access to firearms, history of strangulation, escalating violence, threats of homicide, and more. Based on the assessment, and in consultation with a local domestic violence program, immediate safety planning and support recommendations are identified and connections to services for victims at high risk of being killed are made (e.g., shelter, counseling, legal advocacy, etc.). **LAP aims to empower victims and ensure that they receive interventions to mitigate the risk of future violence.**

PCCD has partnered with PCADV since 2012 to support LAP in Pennsylvania, utilizing a number of state and federal funding streams – from Violence Intervention and Prevention (VIP) Grants to STOP Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) Grants to Byrne SCIP and Byrne Justice Assistance Grants (JAG) – to advance this evidence-based model in Pennsylvania communities. At its beginnings, Pennsylvania's LAP initiative had nine local domestic violence programs and 12 police departments; today, LAP has expanded to reach more than 48 local programs and 436 law enforcement agencies, covering more than a third of Pennsylvania's local police departments.

Proposed approach: PCCD is proposing to **prioritize SCIP Local Share and Under \$10K funding** for applications seeking funding to support adoption of LAP by new jurisdictions and law enforcement agencies in Pennsylvania.

Objective 3.2: Assist local jurisdictions in implementing procedures required under Act 79 of 2018.

Context: As a result of groundbreaking bipartisan legislation enacted in 2018, Pennsylvania is one of 29 states that require individuals subject to final PFA orders and/or convicted of misdemeanor crimes of domestic violence to relinquish firearms and other weapons within 24

³² 2023 Domestic Violence Lethality Report, PCADV.

hours. While the law significantly increased protections for victims and survivors of domestic violence, it also spurred a dramatic shift in practices for courts, victim advocates, and state and local law enforcement. Research recently conducted by PCCD using PSP's Protection From Abuse Database (PFAD) found that protection orders with weapon cautions and relinquishments have increased since the law took effect in April 2019, though significant variations in counties' implementation of the law persist.³³ Stakeholders engaged by PCCD have emphasized the need for more standardized protocols – from courts to law enforcement – as well as increasing availability of other community-based resources to ensure domestic violence survivors can safely and confidently seek justice – no matter where they live.³⁴

Currently, FY 2022-23 State Share SCIP funds are being used toward a qualitative assessment of Pennsylvania counties' implementation of Act 79. Temple University was selected through a competitive solicitation process to build upon a quantitative research project previously conducted by PCCD and the Indiana University of Pennsylvania (IUP) that identified variation in the implementation of Act 79 of 2018 across the Commonwealth's counties and cases. Temple University will use qualitative research methods to answer key implementation questions and draft recommendations for Pennsylvania policymakers and practitioners by identifying counties to comprise the study cohort; determining local procedures for data collection and input in the counties comprising the study cohort; developing coding methodologies for qualitative data; conducting and analyzing semi-structured interviews of victims of interpersonal violence, law enforcement officers responding to cases of interpersonal violence, victim advocates, judges responsible for implementing Act 79's weapons relinquishment provisions, and sheriffs' offices and law enforcement agencies responsible for the retrieval of weapons; performing a quality content analysis of procedural documents; observing and analyzing court proceedings; developing strategies for policy changes at the state and local levels; drafting model laws and policies; drafting interim and final reports; and disseminating findings and recommendations to key stakeholders through a dedicated website, publications, webinars, conferences, and other channels.

Proposed Approach: PCCD is proposing to **prioritize SCIP Local Share and Under \$10K funding** to support applications seeking funds for Act 79 implementation, including training, technical assistance, and related costs (e.g., supporting additional court personnel and resources involved with filing PFAs, technology improvements, on-site victim advocates at courthouses to help domestic violence victims navigate the process, etc.). This includes costs associated with assisting survivors navigate the legal process as well as steps to increase victim safety (e.g., domestic violence shelters, legal aid services), along with expenses related to specialized training for law enforcement officers, court personnel, and victim advocates. Funds can also be used to enhance local infrastructure and capacity to improve compliance (e.g., technology upgrades, storage space, additional staff to retrieve weapons or provide follow up

³³ Brandon Vick et al. Analysis of Weapons Relinquishments in Protection-from-Abuse Orders in Pennsylvania, 2019-2023. Pennsylvania Commission on Crime and Delinquency. October 2024.

³⁴ [Office of Gun Violence Prevention and Pennsylvania Coalition Against Domestic Violence Host Listening Session on Intersections of Gun Violence with Domestic Violence & Intimate Partner Violence](#), PCCD, November 14, 2024.

supports), as well as expanding safe firearm storage and surrender locations for weapons relinquished pursuant to Act 79.

Other Proposed FFY 2024 SCIP Funding Initiatives. In its role as Pennsylvania's Statistical Analysis Center (SAC), PCCD holds a number of partnerships with research entities and employs in-house capabilities within its Office of Research, Evaluation, and Strategic Policy Development (ORESPD).

PCCD is proposing to reserve up to **\$350,000** for this purpose in its FFY 2024 State Share allocation to support SCIP-related research and evaluation activities, as well as address any additional statewide training, technical assistance, and/or capacity-building needs identified as part of the strategic planning process. PCCD has identified data access as a primary need for supporting these activities, as well as activities related to PCCD's data, research, and evaluation initiatives related to SCIP goals and objectives. This includes providing dedicated supports for the newly established CIT TAC initiative to improve state- and local-level data collection, reporting, and analysis capacity necessary for monitoring short- and long-term outcomes. As such, SCIP funds may be used to cover costs associated with data-sharing agreements, data analysis supports, and other protocols with state and local agencies, including travel, training, technical assistance, and related costs.

Coordination with Other Funding Streams & Programs

As noted in the *Introduction*, PCCD administers a number of state and federal funding streams to advance effective public safety strategies. PCCD staff conducted analysis of available state and federal funding streams related to SCIP program areas administered by the agency and by partners as part of the FFY 2024 SCIP planning process:

| Current State Funds | Current Federal Funds |
|--|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Crisis Intervention Team Training • Gun Violence Reduction Grants • School Safety & Security Grants • Stepping Up Initiative (SMI + jails) • Violence Intervention & Prevention (VIP) • Gun Violence Investigation & Prosecution (ARPA) • Local Law Enforcement Support Grants (ARPA) • Indigent Defense Grants | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Byrne JAG • Comprehensive Opioid & Substance Use Program (COSSUP) • Community Violence Prevention and Intervention Grants • Project Safe Neighborhoods • State Opioid Response (SOR) – <i>jail-based MAT, problem-solving courts</i> • Victims of Crime Act (VOCA) Funds |

Pennsylvania’s FFY 2024 Byrne SCIP Program Plan and Budget was developed at a time in which available state and federal resources were still in flux. As such, the Program Plan and Budget provide mechanisms for adjusting funding amounts and priorities subject to the availability of funds.

In addition to regular planning meetings held with the SCIP Advisory Group, PCCD staff consulted with counterparts at the Administrative Office of Pennsylvania Courts (AOPC), Pennsylvania Department of Health (DOH), and Pennsylvania Department of Human Services’ (DHS) Office of Mental Health and Substance Abuse Services (OMHSAS), and Pennsylvania Department of Military and Veterans Affairs (DMVA) to ensure coordination and reduce the risk of duplication of efforts.

Finally, PCCD conducted a crosswalk analysis of PCCD’s strategic plans and priorities, adopted by the Commission, Advisory Committees, and related groups in recent years, to inform this plan. These include:

- [The Commission’s 2021-2025 Strategic Framework](#);
- [The Mental Health and Justice Advisory Committee’s 2023-2025 Strategic Plan](#);
- The Pennsylvania Office of Gun Violence Prevention’s Initial Report and 2025 Strategic Plan (currently being finalized); and
- [Pennsylvania’s STOP Violence Against Women FFY 2022-25 Plan](#)

State Administering Agency Capabilities & Competencies

To ensure full compliance with grant management requirements of Byrne SCIP and to increase agency capacity to take on this work, PCCD will utilize its full administrative set-aside to support its Program and Fiscal staff complement.

- The agency has a dedicated **SCIP Project Coordinator** position responsible for managing the day-to-day operations of the initiative, including coordinating with project partners and subgrantees.
- PCCD also has **Program** and **Fiscal Staff** who will be assigned to subgrantees to monitor performance and provide ongoing technical assistance support.

PCCD has found that this personnel structure ensures that the agency is able to meet the scope of required grant-related activities for SCIP FY 2022-23 and fully support subgrantees in their project implementation.

The SCIP Project Coordinator and Program Staff are housed within PCCD's Office of Justice Programs (OJP) within the unit of Criminal Justice System Improvements (CJSI). OJP-CJSI is responsible for the administration and oversight of numerous federal funding streams, including the Byrne Justice Assistance Grants (JAG) and Project Safe Neighborhoods (PSN), among others. Assigned Fiscal Staff are housed within PCCD's Office of Financial Management and Administration (OFMA) and will work with Program Staff in OJP-CJSI.

In addition to dedicated staffing supports described above, other PCCD offices will collaborate with OJP to support implementation of Pennsylvania's FFY 2024 Byrne SCIP Funding Plan. This includes PCCD's **Office of Gun Violence Prevention**, the **Office of Victims' Services**, and **Office of Research, Evaluation and Strategic Policy Development**. While these Offices will not directly manage the SCIP grant itself, the information collected and disseminated through coordination with these Offices will be instrumental in ensuring SCIP-funded initiatives align with the broader strategic priorities and needs across the systems PCCD engages.

Performance Monitoring & Measurement

PCCD will require any subgrantees funded using SCIP dollars to report on any performance indicators prescribed by BJA. PCCD will also encourage subgrantees to create and report on project-specific performance indicators.

PCCD's SCIP Project Coordinator will ensure data from participating sites is collected in accordance with BJA's performance measurement requirements and will also work closely with research/evaluation partners to facilitate site-specific and project-wide performance measurement, data analysis, and evaluation efforts.

In addition, as noted previously, PCCD plans to leverage a portion of its FFY 2024 State Share SCIP funds to support costs associated with research and evaluation.

