

Adams County CJAB Diversion Committee
Friday, March 27, 2026

On Friday, March 27, 2026, the meeting for the CJAB Diversion Committee meeting was held at 1:00pm in the Adams County Human Services Building Conference Rooms

In attendance:

Warden Hileman
Chief Hansen
Christopher Snyder
Kristi Fields

Billy Smith
Kelly Zavertrnik
Neil Burkholder

Welcome:

Neil Burkholder called the meeting to order. Kelly Zavertrnik has joined the group.

Neil quickly reviewed the purpose of the committee. The Warden was asked to begin the review of the Intercept Map.

- Intercept Zero
 - All treatments/services available in the community.
 - Whether the clients are justice-involved or not.
 - Starting with York Drug and Alcohol services.
 - We are a joinder with York County, so we share oversight and funding as it relates to all these human service type issues (drug and alcohol, mental health and intellectual disabilities).
 - YADAC which is the drug and alcohol Commission.
 - They handle all drugs referrals.
 - The important thing is that this is only for people who voluntarily are willing to enter drug alcohol.
 - Anybody who is resistant to or refuses drug and alcohol services, YADAC would have nothing with them.
 - YADAC receives referrals in the community from hospitals, probation, the jail and presumably they can handle referrals from just about anybody.
 - They can coordinate detoxification services or treatment.
 - They make warm handoffs in both Gettysburg and York Hospital.
 - The warm hand offs occur - especially post Narcan for an opioid overdose.
 - They can do funding and coordinate placement for everything from outpatient treatment to long term inpatient treatment based on how someone would score on the drug and alcohol evaluation.
 - Some issues that we came across when we were updating the map is since Covid (because that's really what we were looking at here is what changed in the post Covid world) there has been a significant reduction to our already low number of drug and alcohol providers in Adams County.
 - There are only two providers in Adams County (True North and PA Counseling) currently providing outpatient care.
 - As you can imagine this leads to a significant wait list when we're trying to get people into treatment.
 - Providers continue to face staffing challenges.
 - It seems that in the Human Services world across the board between those who are already trained and qualified clinicians plus those entering college, interest is really down.

- Those staff particularly liked being able to work from home and do not enjoy the idea of returning to the office, which has kind of exacerbated this issue.
- Along with this staff and interest reduction in provider availability, a strange change in the trends has and is occurring. There seems to be less drug and alcohol need and a big increase in mental health need.
- Mental Health and Intellectual Disability of MHIDD.
 - They are your crisis and on-call response.
 - Examples: someone who is filing a 302 petition and needs to speak to someone on staff (who is on-call and can certify that petition)
 - They can refer to treatment facilities.
 - They can do all the monitoring and follow-up with law enforcement.
 - They provide oversight into the crisis process.
 - They do the oversight for the Co Responder program which is part of my behavioral health subcommittee.
 - The Behavioral Health Committee provides the oversight and every other month we get stats and updates.
 - Regarding MHIDD changes, there was an increase in ID waiver slots.
 - Our knowledge of the ID waiver program is limited but it's something we might want to explore as we deal with intellectual disabilities and divergent areas if that continues to come up.
 - There is less community provider availability.
 - We're going to see that in almost everything.
 - They're starting to see a significant increase in neglect, especially amongst children
 - that is factoring into mental health needs.
 - We have a secondary difficulty where there's a lot of rural areas and it's very hard to get providers to be able to go provide in-home services and supportive care.
 - One of the needs that we consistently came across was collaborative training.
 - For all parts of the system and law enforcement to come together and learn what are all the different resources?
 - How do you do things like file for a 302?
 - How do you contact and connect with different places?
 - What are the resources?
 - There is currently independent training at different levels and then sometime people are using Google to figure things out.
 - One thing we wanted to focus on was trying to get a comprehensive and collaborative training process in place, so that people could be educated and feel confident.
 - There are longer waiting lists.
 - Transportation is a gap barrier.
 - Transportation is a big barrier that needs to be addressed and we're kind of addressing this in an offshoot with CJAB.
 - There are all these hierarchical needs that need intervention or stabilization before mental health can even start to be addressed.
 - From housing to all those things, we need to survive that are not being met.
 - We are currently working on a resource guide on the side with CJAB.
 - Exacerbating the reduction in mental health community resources, there are even less mental health services available for adolescents.
 - The thing that we identified in almost every conversation is this lack of resources and then the lack of transportation to get to the resources.

- It's just a compounding factor that makes everything difficult.
 - There does however seem to be more awareness of mental health issues.
- Children and Youth
 - C&Y stated at the time that there were no gaps or barriers.
 - They are involved with these cases by law enforcement (child line) when they are partnering for abuse investigations.
- Law enforcement at this intercept.
 - This is the initial contact with law enforcement whether it's a welfare check, suspicion of criminal contact whatever it may be or conduct whatever it may be this is law enforcement having that initial meetings with consumer/client.
 - This is where that first decision is being made about... is this CIT issue? Do we need the Co responder? Is this something that law enforcement is comfortable in the field offering resources making those referrals taking someone to the hospital or are they going to make decision to charge that person to bring them to the booking center?
 - Here in Adams County, we do have two Co responders, one in the borough and one at Conewago.
 - They are both Well Span employees.
 - Continued funding for the Co-Responders is still a concern.
 - Sustainability is going to be a concern, and growth is going to be a concern.
 - Data is still a struggle.
 - With Wellspan being the employer, getting data is difficult, getting data that's separated out that's just Adams County is difficult, the way CIT data sheets work doesn't really support the way the Co-responder program works.
 - These are some things that still need work.
 - The Co-Responder Program is still new, so we are still working to make it better.
 - A gap or a barrier that was discussed was the education for the community about how police are going to be required to handle an individual who's in a mental health crisis.
 - Whether it's the community member who's irate that the police don't do enough according to the community members knowledge or wishes or to the other extreme that the police did too much or they saw them use force and they have something negative to say.
 - How do we get the community to really understand what the police need them to do, which is really get out of the way and letting them do their jobs.
 - Plus, to understand what decisions that the police are forced to make in these situations.
 - Another area that needs to be explored is additional officer education on these subjects.
 - Homelessness tends to always be at the top of the list of concerns.
 - For example, where are we to refer a homeless person to in order to assist?
 - One of the biggest gaps that we have in this area is the lack of a Crisis Diversion and Stabilization center.
 - There has been some talk that we may be getting one of these. But we will have to wait and see if this occurs.
 - If it does happen that would be really good.
 - However, it's still leaving a substantial gap in its current form because what are we doing with them where are they going to go after they are stabilized?
 - One area that has been discussed is whether 911 or emergency services have an area in their computer system to flag certain individuals who may have on-going needs.
 - However, this would be very difficult for dispatchers to make that determination, so this will be an area that we can continue to explore.

- CIT.
 - Our CIT seems to be back on track and moving forward at rapid pace.
 - The biggest barrier for CIT is again data collection.
 - Data collection is probably our second biggest gap/barrier outside of resources and transportation. Data and having the data we need is a huge barrier for moving anything forward.
- Intercept two (initial detention and initial court proceedings).
 - One item that continues to need clarified is that the jail is not the custodian of individuals who are brought to the Central Booking Center for processing.
 - They are still technically in the custody of whoever the arresting agency is.
 - The jail is only responsible for immediate emergency intervention like threatening staff.
 - When we looked at the Magisterial District Judges, when we initially did the map, we looked at it mainly from the aspect of what happens at the jail but not when someone is in front of the Judge.
 - So, we need to expand this to really look at it from that standpoint and then also in Central Court.
 - Different things can happen here like the CRN evaluation etc.
 - But since they're not sentenced, no one can be ordered for drug and alcohol services at the MDJ level.
 - May require reporting to inpatient treatment when prearranged by defense as part of a bail condition.
 - YOP.
 - Since they've done away with licenses so we may want to revisit the YOP program to see if this is something that we should continue or not.
 - Central Court
 - A referral can be made to Probation from Central Court if the individual wishes to get started.
 - It is voluntary.
 - Sometimes we have a gap here regarding D&A evaluation only because the YADAC employ leaves or when it was a contracted provider, we have issues with staffing.
 - District Attorney
 - The DAs office did not participate in the updated map.
 - We only have information based on from the initial creation of the map which is essentially there's always an on-called DA and they're making those decisions for charging not charging.
 - Victim Witness
 - Obviously available at this step more so for victim advocacy
 - Being brought in to assist with different things related to the investigation
 - Then later they're involved in all of that preparing for testimony
 - Should be helping with getting people arranged in services or making referrals or providing the information to victims.
 - They again did participate in the updated map
 - Juvenile Probation. (Christy)
 - Competency Evaluation.
 - We've made a lot of improvements but there's still room for some more improvement.
 - Public Defender
 - Ideally, we need to get the Public Defender back to the table
 - Jail (Central Booking).
 - We are providing a safe place for an individual to wait to see an MDJ
 - Then do their fingerprints
 - Get criminal history

- Communicate all that information
- Public Drunk charges.
 - The only reason the Jail (Central Booking) receives individuals with Public Drunkenness is to allow them to sober up.
 - Ideally the police would issue them their citation, be photographed and fingerprinted, allow them to sober up and then release them at whatever minimum time is set.
 - This is something that can be discussed and explored.

At the next meeting we will continue going over the map, starting at intercept three.

Neil then handed out statistics that have been put together from the MDJ Computer System and The Jail Computer System. This was a quick snapshot of charges from an individual's first step into the Criminal Justice System and then charges for individuals in jail. For the MDJ stats, initially there was thought to do a 10 year look back. However, when the stats were put together, the years of 2016 and 2017 were distorted and did not compare to the other years, so we only showed the last 8 years of stats. The charges are a result of the initial filings and do not consider amending charges or withdrawn charges after they were filed. They are the lead charges for incidents.

MDJ Computer System

- 2018-2025 Top 25 Charges Filed with Magisterial District Judges
- 2018-2025 Top 25 Charges Filed with Magisterial District Judges without Traffic Offenses
- 2018-2025 Top 20 Violent Charges Filed with Magisterial District Judges
- 2018-2025 Top 25 Property Charges Filed with Magisterial District Judges
- 2018-2025 Top 27 Personal Charges Filed with Magisterial District Judges
- 2018-2025 Top 25 Sexual Charges Filed with Magisterial District Judges
- 2018-2025 Top 25 Traffic and Other Charges Filed with Magisterial District Judges
- 2018-2025 Top 26 DUI Charges Filed with Magisterial District Judges
- 2018-2025 Top 25 Drug and Alcohol Charges Filed with Magisterial District Judges

2025 MDJ Statistics Charges Filed

- Top Charges Filed
- Top Charges without Traffic Filed
- Top Violent Charges Filed
- Top Property Charges Filed
- Top Personal Charges Filed
- Top Drug and Alcohol Charges Filed
- Top Sexual Charges Filed
- Top Driving and Other Traffic Charges Filed
- Top DUI Charges Filed

Items that were noted:

- For the charges groups together under the Violent charges, in 2025 half of the total Violent charges were for Strangulation.
- In 2025, there appears to have been a significant increase in the numbers of Property charges filed over the preceding years.
- In 2025, there was a significant drop in the number of Drug and Alcohol related charges (including DUIs) filed. In the last 8 years, only the year 2018 had less. There was roughly a 27% decrease from 2024 to 2025.
- For DUI charges for 2025, there were 540 less charges filed than in 2024 (roughly a 28% decrease).

- The group began a discussion as to why there continues to be so many DUIs in Adams County
 - Transportation
 - Tourists
 - Nothing to do
 - Law Enforcement trained to target possible DUIs

Jail Computer System

- 2018 Top 25 Charge(s) Within Jail
- 2019 Top 25 Charge(s) Within Jail
- 2020 Top 25 Charge(s) Within Jail
- 2021 Top 25 Charge(s) Within Jail
- 2022 Top 25 Charge(s) Within Jail
- 2023 Top 25 Charge(s) Within Jail
- 2024 Top 25 Charge(s) Within Jail
- 2025 Top 25 Charge(s) Within Jail

Items that were noted:

In 2018, there were 1,214 bookings. In 2025, there were 606 bookings.

With all the charges that were made in 2020-2022 because of COVID, there does not appear to have any impact on jail bookings

The committee was asked to review the handouts and to see if there is anything that is of note to them and then bring discussion items to the next meeting.

Neil was asked (for the next meeting) if we could get some statistics from CPCMS to be able to compare to the MDJS and the Jail charges.

The next meeting is scheduled for April 24th at 1:00pm.

Meeting adjourned.