

PENNSYLVANIA

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Edward G. Rendell, Governor



Juvenile Justice

THE NEWSLETTER OF THE PENNSYLVANIA JUVENILE COURT JUDGES' COMMISSION

Volume 18, Number 8

August 2010

Carlos Ojeda Jr. to speak at the 2010 JCJC Youth Awards Program

Growing up proved to be difficult for Carlos Ojeda, Jr. Not understanding his social, economical and cultural background, many of his high school teachers told him he would never amount to anything. A teacher once called him, "the greatest piece of garbage he had ever seen." Yet his drive, passion and dreams led him to overcome those obstacles and pursue a career of life-long learning and educational success, becoming the first person in his family to graduate from college - with honors.



*I'm doing the best
with the life I've been given;
trying to leave this world
in better shape than
when I received it.
I'm making my mark.*

The remarkable life of Carlos Ojeda, Jr. began in the streets of Newark, New Jersey. He and his family subsequently moved to Reading, where his immigrant parents saw opportunities for themselves and for their first generation Puerto Rican children.

Carlos is now a published writer, poet and speaker, and represents a model of transformational leadership, speaking on issues of education, empowerment, and progress. Come

join our youth award winners and hear Carlos' inspirational life story.

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Reminders:

REGISTRATION NOW OPEN
2010 CONFERENCE ON
JUVENILE JUSTICE

How Balanced and Restorative Justice Has Inspired One Inspiring Chester County Community Member

By Diana Munson, Programs Manager, Chester County Juvenile Probation

In empty courtroom #15, Chester County Juvenile Court Judge John L. Hall's courtroom to be exact, 90-year-old Agnes Chesko, sat waiting for someone from juvenile probation to come up to meet with her. For an hour, Agnes wrote down some thoughts and debated about leaving. As I burst through the doors apologizing profusely for a mix-up in scheduling causing me to be late, I found Agnes sitting at the prosecution's table looking bright and ready to talk. I was surprised she waited so long for me, as I flashed back to the 15 minutes you felt obligated to wait for a professor before you left a college class. But Agnes was determined to wait, she said, because what we had to talk about was very important to her.

The topic to be discussed was Agnes's involvement with the Chester County Juvenile Probation Community Service Program. Her energy was palpable.

Being Judge Hall's tipstaff for 6 ½ years, Agnes was able to see first-hand how the judge explained to the youth in his courtroom that community service is not punishment but a way for them to give back to the community, a way to learn skills and how to work with others. Being a former teacher, Agnes believed wholeheartedly in this message. Agnes was also exposed to all of the "magnificent" juvenile probation officers who give their time and hearts working with these juveniles, acting as role models and helping them get back on track.

All of this gave Agnes a wonderful idea.

In the early spring of 2009, Agnes went to the members of the Friends of Everhart Park, a volunteer organization dedicated to the care and upkeep of scenic Everhart Park which is located just blocks away from the Chester County Justice Center in the borough of West Chester. Agnes became involved in the organization over 20 years ago. With no formal board and no budget, the Friends of Everhart Park, a group of passionate neighborhood volunteers, struggled year after year with seasonal park clean up, replanting trees and restoration projects like re-roofing the aging gazebo. Agnes presented her idea to the organization; involving juveniles doing community service in helping with their clean ups.

The previous week Agnes had listened to a juvenile, who still needed to complete CS hours to be discharged from probation, tell the Judge how it was hard to find a place to do service and that transportation was a prob-

lem. Something clicked for Agnes. She started thinking about the park. Everhart Park is 3 blocks from the Transportation Center which is across from the Justice Center and they all know where that is! If the juvenile could get to the Justice Center, he could get to the park.

This started the on-going relationships between Agnes, the Friends of Everhart Park and the Juvenile Probation Department's Community Service Program, with the first Everhart Park Clean-Up taking place on Saturday, April 25, 2009.

As a court employee, Agnes sees the importance of juveniles connecting to the community and as a community member, Agnes sees the value of showing a juvenile that there are people who care about them. She thinks the connecting of juveniles to community members is a win-win situation.

Agnes says the hard work of the juveniles has many positive repercussions. She recalled one chilly day when she and a number of juveniles and volunteers were out cleaning the park when her mail carrier walked by and asked what was going on. Agnes told him about the kids doing community service. The mail carrier asked if the kids ate lunch. Agnes explained that they were responsible for their own lunches but the park provided water and soft pretzels. Soon after, the mail carrier went on his way. Agnes felt pleased to be able to promote the efforts of the hard working kids that day. A little while later, a delivery man approached the group with 10 pizzas, generously paid for by the mail carrier! When the delivery person realized what was happening at the park he refused to take a tip!

For the most part, the juveniles Agnes has seen have been hard working and dedicated to the tasks of the day. Agnes has even seen juveniles stay past their required time so that they could continue to work to complete a project.

There have been a total of four park clean-ups since the first clean-up in April 2009. Almost 100 juveniles have participated by raking leaves, clearing brush or planting trees.

Last month, during her 90th birthday party held at the Chester County Art Association, attended by droves of community members and court personnel, Agnes made it her mission to introduce two

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Proposed Rule Changes Announced

The Juvenile Court Procedural Rules Committee and the Criminal Procedural Rules Committee are planning to recommend to the Supreme Court that various existing rules be modified, and new rules be adopted, regarding the transfer of cases from criminal court to juvenile court. The Juvenile Court Procedural Rules Committee is planning to recommend that the Supreme Court modify Pa.R.J.C.P. 200 to require that the new proposed Rule of Criminal Procedure 595 be followed when transferring a case from a criminal proceeding to a juvenile proceeding, and that a new Juvenile Court Procedural Rule 337 be added regarding the filing of a petition, or conversion of the criminal complaint into a petition, after a case has been transferred from criminal proceedings. The Criminal Procedural Rules Committee is planning to recommend that the Supreme Court adopt new Rules of Criminal Procedure 595 and 596; amend Rules of Criminal Procedure 113, 119, 504, 510, 540, 571, and 578; and approve the revision of the *Comment* to Rule of Criminal Procedure 570. The proposed criminal rule changes establish procedures for the transfer of cases from criminal proceedings to juvenile proceedings. The Criminal Procedural Rules Committee and the Juvenile Court Procedural Rules Committee have requested suggestions, comments or objections concerning these proposals by interested parties be submitted by Friday, September 10, 2010.

Pennsylvania Juvenile Court Procedural Rules 120, 160, 161, 166, 340 and 800 propose modifications that distinguish the official court record from the juvenile probation file. The Juvenile Court Procedural Rules Committee has requested suggestions, comments or objections concerning these proposals by interested parties be submitted by Monday, September 20, 2010.

Pennsylvania Juvenile Court Procedural Rules 120, 163, 167, 170, 172, 173, 408, and 800 propose procedural modifications for expunging and destroying documents, fingerprints and photographs. The Juvenile Court Procedural Rules Committee has requested suggestions, comments or objections concerning these proposals by interested parties be submitted by Monday, September 27, 2010.

Additional details are available on the Unified Judicial System of Pennsylvania website (<http://www.courts.state.pa.us/T/BoardsCommittees/JuvenileCourtProcedural/>).

Governor Rendell Makes Appointments to the Juvenile Court Judges' Commission

On July 13, 2010, Governor Edward G. Rendell reappointed Judge Rea B. Boylan (Bucks County), Judge Kevin M. Dougherty (Philadelphia County), and Judge H. William White (Venango County) to the Juvenile Court Judges' Commission. Judge Dougherty, the Administrative Judge of the Philadelphia Family Court, is currently Vice-Chairman of the JCJC and has been serving as a member since October 2003. Judge Boylan and Judge White have been serving as members since June 2004.

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board members of another organization she volunteers for, the West Chester Railroad, to two Juvenile Probation Officers, Joann Santangelo and Nichole Smith. Both Joann and Nichole are actively involved with the community service program. Agnes explained that during the party she made sure the board members and probation officers ate and spent time together so they could make a connection. She is excited to think about the juveniles working beside community members on restoring old engines and passenger cars. Although Agnes knows it may not lead to a love of trains or a career as

an engineer, she knows that these youth will be learning valuable skills and giving back to the community and that the railroad members will benefit from the hard work. But the most important thing for both parties will be the relationships that develop and the second chance given to the juveniles.

In thinking about all the possibilities of connecting juveniles to the community, Agnes gets a far away look as she explains, "money can't begin to pay for how you feel at the end of the day if you can save just one kid."



TRAINING OPPORTUNITY
In Partnership with the
**Pennsylvania Coalition Against Rape and
Juvenile Court Judges' Commission**

**Responding to Teen Dating Violence, Sexual Abuse and Stalking
in Schools and Through the Justice System**

TRAINING OBJECTIVES

If you work with teens in the education or the justice system, this training is for you! Learn how to:

- ❖ Work with teen victims & perpetrators
- ❖ Address legal challenges & issues for educators
- ❖ Understand confidentiality & mandated reporting
- ❖ Navigate teens' use of cell phones, internet & technology
- ❖ Respond to teen dating violence in schools
- ❖ Differentiate between bullying, dating violence & sexual abuse
- ❖ Draft school policies & protocols to keep students safe
- ❖ Work with protection orders & violations under the Juvenile Act
- ❖ Plan for juvenile offender supervision

LOCATION & DATES

- **Reading:** Oct. 4 – Crowne Plaza
- **Pittston:** Oct 5 – Tribeca
- **Williamsport:** Oct. 7 – Genetti Hotel
- **Harrisburg:** Oct. 8 – PCADV
- **Franklin:** Oct. 12 – Quality Inn
- **Youngwood:** Oct. 13 – Westmoreland Co. Comm. College
- **Bedford:** Oct. 14 – The Arena Restaurant

REGISTRATION

Pre-registration is required but there will be no registration fee for the event. Space is limited. PCADV will provide lunch.

All trainings are 9 a.m. to 3 p.m.

Registration materials are coming soon!

WHO SHOULD ATTEND

- Juvenile Court Judges
- PFA Court Judges
- Juvenile Probation Officers
- Court Personnel
- Law Enforcement Officers
- School Principals
- School Resource Officers
- Guidance Counselors
- School Personnel
- Other education or justice system professionals who work with teens

ACCESSIBILITY

PCADV is committed to maximizing the accessibility of its training opportunities. If you require an accommodation, please contact us ASAP.

CONTACT INFORMATION

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The Pennsylvania Coalition Against Domestic Violence Training Institute ©2010
training@pcadv.org 800.932.4632 www.pcadv.org

IIRP Trains Justice and Education Professionals Ways to Effectively Handle Crime and Misbehavior

The International Institute for Restorative Practices sponsored its 6th Annual Summer Training Institute on July 26-30, 2010 in Bethlehem, Pennsylvania. Fifty justice, education and social service professionals from across Pennsylvania, North America and the world attended this powerful training session.

Participants learned the concepts and strategies of restorative practices: a proactive approach to positive behavior support based on communication and mutual respect.

Attendees gained understanding of the practices by listening to presentations on basic theory, watching videos and participating in role plays. They departed eager to bring their newfound knowledge back to their respective settings.

“Restorative practices” offers a common thread to tie together theory, research and practice in seemingly disparate fields, such as education, counseling, criminal justice, social work and organizational management.

The restorative practices concept has its roots in “restorative justice,” which focuses on repairing the harm done to people and relationships rather than on simply punishing offenders (although restorative justice does not preclude incarceration of offenders or other sanctions). Originating in the 1970s as mediation between victims and offenders, in the 1990s restorative justice broadened to include communities of care as well, with victims’ and offenders’ families and friends participating in collaborative processes called “conferences” and “circles.”

The underlying premise of restorative practices is that people are happier,

more cooperative, more productive and more likely to make positive changes when those in authority do things *with* them rather than *to* them or *for* them.

Research in restorative practices has shown remarkable results in reducing offending among delinquent and at-risk youth, improving the wellbeing of crime victims, diminishing violence and misbehavior in schools, and empowering families to solve their own problems.

The following are five of the participants in the training institute:

- From Chicago, Illinois: a police officer looking for effective alternatives to school suspension and the court system for delinquent young people
- From New York City: a high school social worker researching restorative practices as a way to build school community and improve student behavior
- From San Francisco, California: the director of a new prison dorm exclusively for war veterans

- From Sao Paolo, Brazil: a community trainer who works in the most violent urban neighborhoods
- From Canberra, Australia: an education graduate student seeking ways to engage pupils

Two stories out of many: Chicago police officer Richard Wooten is preparing a proposal for the Chicago public school system to promote restorative practices as an effective alternative to suspension. Also, under the auspices of the Chicago Alternative Policing Strategy (CAPS), he hopes to employ restorative practices within the community as “a useful opportunity for everyone to immediately deal with an incident, instead of waiting for the court system for years.”

Amy Greco, a social worker at the Urban Assembly School for Green Careers, a public high school in New York City, said she was excited to learn about restorative practices: “the missing link in our approach to discipline. I now know how to

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IIRP Summer Training Institute Participants Take Part in a Restorative Conference Role Play

What happens in Juvenile Court, Doesn't Always Stay in Juvenile Court.

The Myths and Realities about Juvenile Records and Expungements!

By Honorable Kim Berkeley Clark, Allegheny County, JCJC Member

Contrary to popular belief, what happens in juvenile court, doesn't always stay in juvenile court. A juvenile record can follow a person for the rest of their lives. This can include the record of arrest, fingerprints, the record of adjudication and disposition, and DNA profiles. In most cases juveniles who have had successful case closure, without further adjudication or disposition, are entitled to an expungement of their record. However, few individuals petition the court to seek expungement of their juvenile records.

WHAT DOES EXPUNGEMENT MEAN?

Expunge (noun): wipe out, obliterate, erase, delete, rub out. When a juvenile record is expunged, all documentation of a juvenile's arrest, adjudication, and disposition is destroyed. This includes all police reports, probation reports, fingerprints, photographs, court records, etc.

Under Pennsylvania law, a juvenile adjudication of delinquency is not a criminal conviction. However, in many cases, a juvenile adjudication of delinquency may have the same effect as a criminal conviction. It is therefore important to seek expungement, whenever possible. Expungement of a juvenile record has many advantages. It enables a person who has successfully completed all conditions of supervision and who has been rehabilitated through the juvenile justice system to have a fresh start in life and move toward becoming a productive law-abiding adult, without the encumbrance that a juvenile record carries.

WHEN MAY A JUVENILE RECORD BE EXPUNGED?

The statute governing expungement of juvenile records is found at 18 Pa. C.S.A. §9123. A juvenile record may be expunged under the following circumstances:

- § when a complaint is filed, which is NOT substantiated or the petition is dismissed by the court;
- § when six months have elapsed since the final discharge of the person from supervision under a consent decree and no proceeding seeking adjudication or conviction is pending;
- § when five years have elapsed since the final discharge of the person from commitment, placement, probation or any other disposition and referral, and since such final discharge, the person has not been convicted of a felony or misdemeanor or adjudicated delinquent, and no proceeding is pending seeking such conviction or adjudication; or the individual is 18 years of age or older, the attorney for the Commonwealth consents to the expungement and a court orders the expungement after considering the following:
 - § the type of offense;
 - § the individual's age, history of employment, criminal activity and drug or alcohol problems;
 - § the adverse consequences that the individual may suffer if the records are not expunged; and
 - § whether retention of the record is required for purposes of protection of the public safety.

WHAT ARE THE EFFECTS OF HAVING A JUVENILE RECORD?

Most people are unaware of how a juvenile record can impact upon their lives. Although a juvenile adjudication is not a *conviction*, an adjudication of delinquency has many consequences. Following are some of the consequences of having a juvenile record.

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Adjudications of delinquency may be a basis for sentencing enhancements through a “prior record score point” system of the Criminal Sentencing Guidelines. This can result in longer periods of incarceration in the adult system.

Adjudications may affect employment opportunities. Although an adjudication is not a conviction, potential employers may have access to a juvenile's record, if the record has not been expunged. For example, juveniles who are adjudicated delinquent are required to be fingerprinted. Many employers (especially for jobs working with children and elderly) require job applicants to submit to criminal background checks. If a juveniles fingerprints are on file, the record may come up.

In certain cases, an adjudication of delinquency may affect eligibility for public housing and other benefits.

A felony adjudication may disqualify a person from serving in the military.

Some juvenile adjudications result in a lifetime ban on obtaining a license to carry a firearm.

Drug adjudications will affect ones eligibility for federal financial aid if the conviction occurs after the student reaches the age of 18.

A child's driving license may be suspended as a result of a delinquency adjudication for certain drug, alcohol, and driving offenses.

Children adjudicated of felony offenses and some misdemeanor offenses are required to submit a DNA sample to the State DNA Data Base. These DNA profiles can remain in the database forever.

A delinquency adjudication can affect a child's immigration status. It could even result in deportation!!

A juvenile's record of delinquency adjudications for certain offenses can significantly affect sentencing for a criminal conviction as an adult. This often results in higher penalties or the imposition of mandatory sentences for a first offense in criminal court.

Children may be expelled from school for delinquency adjudications for certain offenses, and information about delinquency adjudications will be sent to the next school if they choose to transfer.

Although a delinquency adjudication does not need to be reported on many college applications, and does not bar access to federal financial aid for higher education, without an expungement of the juvenile record, colleges may have access to a juvenile's record anyway.

Although the juvenile court may only retain jurisdiction over the juvenile until age 21, if fees, restitution and costs have not been paid in full at the time of case closure, then a judgment is indexed against the juvenile. This has a negative affect on an individual's credit rating and may prevent a person from qualifying for student loans, a car loan, credit cards, a mortgage, etc.

WHERE CAN I FIND ADDITIONAL INFORMATION?

As you can see, a juvenile record can affect a person well into adulthood. While the process for obtaining an expungement may be cumbersome, expungement is the only tool to prevent the long-term consequences of a juvenile record. Many courts are attempting to simplify this process to enable individuals to easily file the petition for expungement *pro se*. For more information, see the following:

The Pennsylvania Juvenile Collateral Consequences Checklist, published by Pennsylvania Juvenile Indigent Defense Action Network (Pa-JIDAN) and Models for Change Systems Reform in Juvenile Justice (May 2010): www.modelsforchange.net/publications; 18 Pa. C.S.A. §9123.

Governor Rendell Proclaims Juvenile Justice Week

October 3 - 9, 2010

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania



Governor's Office

PROCLAMATION

JUVENILE JUSTICE WEEK
October 3-9, 2010

WHEREAS, Pennsylvania's juvenile justice system is charged with providing programs of supervision, care, and rehabilitation as well as providing balanced attention to the protection of our communities, the imposition of accountability for offenses committed by juveniles, and the development of competencies to enable children within the jurisdiction of the juvenile justice system to become responsible, productive members of their communities; and

WHEREAS, the mission of Pennsylvania's juvenile justice system is based on the principles of restorative justice, which gives priority to repairing the harm done to crime victims and communities and defines offender accountability in terms of assuming responsibility and taking action to repair harm; and

WHEREAS, the mission is premised on the belief that crime victims, communities, and juvenile offenders must all be regarded as clients of the juvenile justice system; and

WHEREAS, the Governor's Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Committee has adopted the following mission statement for Pennsylvania's juvenile justice system: "Juvenile Justice: Community Protection, Victim Restoration, Youth Redemption"; and

WHEREAS, community protection refers to the fundamental right of all Pennsylvanians to be free of, and feel safe from, crime. Victim restoration emphasizes that crime can forever change its victims and that restoration programs should seek to restore crime victims, to the greatest extent possible, to their pre-crime status. Youth redemption embodies the belief that the vast majority of juvenile offenders are capable of change and have strength upon which treatment services can build; and

WHEREAS, all of the services designed and implemented to achieve this mission and all hearings and decisions under Pennsylvania's Juvenile Act - indeed all aspects of the juvenile justice system - must be provided in a fair, unbiased manner; and

WHEREAS, counties throughout Pennsylvania sponsor annual Juvenile Justice Week activities to enhance public understanding of our juvenile justice system and pay tribute to those who are part of this important effort.

THEREFORE, In special recognition of Pennsylvania's juvenile justice system and its work with juvenile offenders, crime victims, and communities, I, Edward G. Rendell, Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, do hereby proclaim October 3-9, 2010, JUVENILE JUSTICE WEEK in Pennsylvania.



GIVEN under my hand and the Seal of the Governor, at the City of Harrisburg, on this sixth day of August in the year of our Lord two thousand and ten, and of the Commonwealth the two hundred and thirty-fifth.

Edward G. Rendell
EDWARD G. RENDELL
Governor

Governor Edward G. Rendell recently proclaimed the week of October 3 – October 9, 2010 as Juvenile Justice Week in Pennsylvania. Juvenile probation departments across the Commonwealth are encouraged to utilize Juvenile Justice Week as an opportunity to engage the public about the mission and outcomes of Pennsylvania's juvenile justice system.

The proclamation notes that Pennsylvania's juvenile justice system is charged with "providing programs of supervision, care, and rehabilitation, as well as providing balanced attention to the protection of our communities, the imposition of accountability for offenses committed by juveniles, and the development of competencies to enable children within the jurisdiction of the juvenile justice system to become responsible and productive members of their communities".

We encourage Chief Juvenile Probation Officers to send examples of media accounts of local Juvenile Justice Week activities to [Steve Bishop](#) for publication in a special section celebrating Pennsylvania Juvenile Justice. Please have all entries submitted by October 16, 2010.

The Pennsylvania Department of Health Striving To Increase FASD Awareness

by Kathy Jo Stence and Laura Rostolsky

Did you know that 1 in 100 live births annually in the United States are affected by a 100% preventable birth defect? This birth defect is Fetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorders (FASD). FASD is an umbrella term used to describe various disorders which are caused by prenatal alcohol exposure. These include Fetal Alcohol Syndrome (FAS), Partial Fetal Alcohol Syndrome (PFAS), and Alcohol Related Neuro-developmental Disorder (ARND). This exposure may lead to numerous learning, physical, mental and/or behavioral disabilities. While the severity of damage to the fetus is dependent on numerous factors, it is crucial to remember that there is NO safe amount of alcohol consumption during pregnancy.

Alcohol is a teratogen, which is an external agent that causes abnormalities (birth defects) during fetal development. According to research studies, alcohol is more damaging to a developing fetus than any other substance of abuse including cocaine, heroin, and marijuana. This is problematic since many women of childbearing age are uninformed or misinformed about the dangers of drinking while pregnant. Additionally, many women drink alcohol before becoming aware of their pregnancy.

FASD often goes undiagnosed, but its consequences are extensive as the impact to families, communities, and systems of care are quite costly. Individuals with an FASD often experience problems with impulsiveness, inability to identify dangerous situations or people, social cues, and

poor judgment which may lead to criminal justice system involvement. The disorders that fall under FASD are ultimately the leading cause of brain damage in newborns that are 100% preventable. The damage caused by prenatal exposure to alcohol can cause children to exhibit signs of poor impulse control, memory deficits, poor judgment, physical abnormalities, as well as deficits in reading, learning, and overall intellectual functioning. Many children with an FASD need to be placed in special education programs, but are often under or misdiagnosed. Therefore, the individual does not receive the appropriate treatment and needed resources. As a result, this leads many children, who are more vulnerable to depression, to such things as dropping out of or getting suspended from school, becoming involved in the legal system, as well as suffering from the abuse of drugs and/or alcohol themselves.

The Pennsylvania Department of Health, Bureau of Drug and Alcohol Programs (BDAP) is working with others across the Commonwealth to increase awareness regarding the dangers of drinking any amount of alcohol during any time of pregnancy and to bring to light the needs of individuals who have been affected by prenatal alcohol exposure. In June 2006, a multi-system task force was established consisting of representatives from various organizations including the medical field, education, juvenile justice and parents of children who have an FASD to establish a state plan to address FASD. The purpose of the

plan is to prevent new occurrences of FASD and provide access to support and services to those individuals and their families who are affected in Pennsylvania. It includes strategies to increase awareness and education, to ensure adequate funding, and align and improve systems of care. In addition, the plan calls for appropriate data collection to begin to track incidence of FASD in Pennsylvania, as well as to collect information necessary to determine effective outcomes of the plan. The FASD task force continues to meet to assess the effectiveness of the plan and make recommendations for modification as necessary.

By proclamation of Governor Edward G. Rendell, FASD Awareness Week is observed in Pennsylvania. This year, **FASD Awareness Week will be observed September 7th-12th**, with a kickoff event at The Southern Bucks Recovery Community Center in Bristol (9/7/10). The keynote speakers of the kickoff event include Dr. Mary DeJoseph and Stephen DeJoseph who will share some of their personal experiences in living with an FASD as they raise awareness about this significant topic.

A variety of other awareness initiatives are conducted during FASD Awareness Week throughout the Commonwealth. This includes the distribution of baby bottles with flyers inserted to explain the dangers of drinking alcohol during pregnancy to OB/GYN offices and other facilities serving pregnant women. Also, educational brochures, rack cards, posters and other materials are distributed *Continued on Pg 10*

FASD Awareness *Continued from Pg 9*

to Women, Infant and Children (WIC) clinics, drug and alcohol prevention and treatment providers, and district health offices.

The efforts of increasing awareness are not limited to FASD Awareness Week or to the work of the FASD task force. Since so many individu-

als are impacted by FASD as are our service systems, we encourage everyone to become educated about the dangers of prenatal alcohol exposure, the outcomes associated with FASD, and the implications for all of us. Additional information is available from the SAMHSA FASD Cen-

ter of Excellence, www.fasdcenter.samhsa.gov and the National Organization on Fetal Alcohol Syndrome, www.nofas.org. Or feel free to contact Kathy Jo Stence at the Bureau of Drug and Alcohol Programs at (717) 783-8200.

Charlie Locke retires from Adams County

Charlie Locke retired as Chief Juvenile Probation Officer for the Adams County Court of Common Pleas on August 27, 2010, after serving the county for over 28 years. Charlie graduated from York College in 1978 and worked at Paradise School for Boys from 1979 – 1982. In April 1982, he was appointed as Juvenile Probation Officer in Adams County. On August 11, 1984, Charlie was appointed Chief Juvenile Probation Officer, succeeding Henry Sontheimer in that position. Charlie is also a 1986 graduate of the Juvenile Court Judges' Commission-sponsored Masters Degree Program at Shippensburg University.

Charlie has been instrumental in adding specialized positions and programs to the Adams County Juvenile Probation Office, while also being influential in bringing numerous in-home services into the county. During Charlie's tenure, Adams County added Aftercare, Intensive, School-Based Probation and Community Service/Restitution programs, while also pursuing and promoting innovative therapeutic services that allowed for delinquent children to be maintained in their homes. Charlie was also a certified firearms instructor and a member of the Chiefs' Mental Health Subcommittee. Under Charlie's leadership, Adams County Juvenile Probation received several awards for service to the juvenile justice field.

Charlie resides in Orrtanna, Adams County, with his wife Cyndi, and two children, Shannon and CJ.



IIRP Training *Continued from Pg 5*

explain to parents why this is not a 'soft option' for kids."

The International Institute for Restorative Practices (www.iirp.org) is a specialized graduate school in Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, which grants master's degrees, offers training and consulting throughout the world, conducts research, produces educational books, videos and web-

based publications and organizes regional and international conferences on restorative practices.

If you would like to receive hopeful, useful news about meaningful change in education, criminal justice, family and social services and the workplace you can register for the Restorative Practices e-Forum, a free email information service

provided by the IIRP. The eForum provides members with occasional short emails that include brief summaries of significant articles, research reports or information about upcoming restorative practices events — with links to full articles. Go to http://www.iirp.org/join_eforum.php to register.



National Juvenile Justice Announcements

The following announcements are reprinted from [JUVJUST](#), an OJJDP news service:

OJJDP Bulletin Examining Juvenile Transfer Laws Now Available in Print

Originally released online in 2008, the OJJDP bulletin "[Juvenile Transfer Laws: An Effective Deterrent to Delinquency?](#)" is now available for the first time in print.

The bulletin provides an overview of research on the deterrent effects of transferring youth from juvenile to criminal courts, focusing on large-scale, comprehensive, OJJDP-funded studies on the effect of transfer laws on recidivism. The information it provides should help inform public discussion and policy decisions.

Resources:

"Juvenile Transfer Laws: An Effective Deterrent to Delinquency?" is available online at www.ojjdp.ncjrs.gov/publications/PubAbstract.asp?pubi=242419.

Print copies can be ordered online from the National Criminal Justice Reference Service.

August 2, 2010 - OJJDP and National Academy of Sciences To Assess Juvenile Justice Reform

With funding from the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP), the National Academy of Sciences will conduct a study to assess the impact of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act (JJDP Act) of 1974 and its core requirements on juvenile justice policies and practices.

The [2-year project](#) will:

- assess OJJDP's activities to implement the mandates of the JJDP Act
- review the legislative history to ascertain congressional intent and identify major changes in the Act's core requirements
- assess research on delinquency prevention and treatment and its implications for public policy
- review research on the transfer of juveniles to the adult courts
- evaluate data on the conditions of confinement for juveniles in juvenile and adult facilities
- provide recommendations to advance theory and research and improve federal and state policies.

The committee overseeing the Assessing Juvenile Justice Reform project will hold its first [public meeting](#) on August 4-5, 2010, in Washington, DC.

Jeff Slowikowski, OJJDP Acting Administrator; Melodee Hanes, Deputy Administrator for Policy; and other OJJDP staff will address the session.

Resources:

To obtain further information about the Assessing Juvenile Justice Reform project, visit www8.nationalacademies.org/cp/projectview.aspx?key=49240.

The agenda for the committee's public meeting is available at www8.nationalacademies.org/cp/meetingview.aspx?MeetingID=4521.

August 17, 2010 - Census Sheds Light on Key Juvenile Justice Segment: Youth on Probation

The Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) has consistently supported the collection of data on youth in custody. Nearly a decade ago, OJJDP conceived an initiative to collect analogous data on youth on probation.

On August 17, 2010, in Washington, DC, at the American Probation and Parole Association's [Annual Training Institute](#), OJJDP presented findings from its Census of Juveniles on Probation (CJP), a major milestone on the road to describing youth under justice supervision and the services they receive. The Census provides critical data on the characteristics of youth on probation, the nature of their offenses, and how they are served. The significance of such information, now available for the first time, is evident when one considers that the number of youth on probation is roughly five times that of the population of youth in custody.

OJJDP is pleased to report that Jack Chirieleison, a key member of its CJP team, was honored with the prestigious 2010 University of Cincinnati award for contributions to probation and criminal justice technology. Chirieleison, a research associate at George Mason University, was recognized for his work in developing and managing a unique system of online resources used by CJP responders.

Resources:

For additional information about OJJDP's Census of Juveniles on Probation, visit ojjdp.gmu.edu/public/.

Core College: Role of the Juvenile Court Judge
September 27 - October 1, 2010 Reno, NV

Registration Fee: \$420
Activity Fee: \$235

Core College offers an excellent opportunity to network and learn with judges from around the country. Upon completion of this program, a judge will be better prepared to make informed decisions in the best interest of the child, family, and community. The program will focus on the unique leadership role of the judge and how that role can be used to enhance the effectiveness of the court. The curriculum is comprised of legal, medical, social, and psychological topics. This educational experience is one that you will find both enjoyable and rewarding.

This course is designed for judges, commissioners, masters, hearing officers, referees, and other judicial officers with delinquency and dependency court jurisdiction. Other juvenile court practitioners may attend with special permission.

Training Program Reminders:

We would remind you that for new officers who, because of their start date, miss this season's Orientation program, beginning in October, newly hired officers can and should register for the spring 2011 live Orientation class. By registering early they can also sign up for and complete the Juvenile Act distance learning class portion of the Orientation program in any of the intervening months. There is no need to wait until January to complete this portion of the training.

We also invite you to check out some of the other trainings around the state.

The following trainings are not sponsored by JCJC.

September 8, 2010 - 9:00 AM to 3:00 PM

Signs & Symptoms of Posttraumatic Stress Disorder In The Adolescent Population
This 1 day interactive training experience will review basic information of the signs and symptoms of PTSD. At conclusion of the training each participant will receive a facilitator training manual to further train their staff.

September 29, 2010 - 9:30 AM to 4:00 PM

Dauphin County - FGC Overview Training

October 14-15, 2010 - 8:00 AM to 4:00 PM

Dauphin County - FGC Advanced Skills Training



This publication is produced monthly at the Center for Juvenile Justice Training and Research at Shippensburg University. Guest articles are always welcome; please submit them by e-mail or on a disk.

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