

PENNSYLVANIA

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Edward G. Rendell, Governor



Juvenile Justice

THE NEWSLETTER OF THE PENNSYLVANIA JUVENILE COURT JUDGES' COMMISSION

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Interbranch Commission on Juvenile Justice Releases Final Report

On Thursday, May 27, 2010, the Interbranch Commission on Juvenile Justice (ICJJ) released its final report and recommendations. The ICJJ was established by [Act 32 of 2009](#) to investigate the juvenile justice scandal in Luzerne County and to develop appropriate recommendations for reform. The full report is available on the website of [Pennsylvania's Unified Juvenile System](#). The final report contains a comprehensive account of the events that occurred within the Luzerne County Court System and recommendations to strengthen Pennsylvania's Juvenile Justice System, including:

Crime Victims

- the creation of a statewide office of Juvenile Justice System Advocate
- the restoration of funding for the Victims of Juvenile Offenders (VOJO) program to 2005 levels
- the creation of a Luzerne County Victims of Juvenile Crime Restitution Fund

Judicial Ethics

- that the Supreme Court re-examine the Code of Judicial Conduct to ensure ethical provisions and reporting requirements are adequate

Judicial Discipline

Short Term Recommendations

- review and revise recently adopted Judicial Conduct Board (JCB) Internal Operating Procedures
- review the role and independence of JCB staff and the JCB members
- revise and enhance the JCB annual reports
- revise and enhance the JCB website
- ensure judges and lawyers are aware of their ethical responsibility to report misconduct, and develop educational materials so the general public is aware of how to report judicial misconduct

Long Term Recommendations

- review the Pennsylvania constitutional provisions regarding judicial discipline to ensure the JCB is accountable

Attorney Discipline

- create educational programming to ensure the bar and the general public understand what constitutes attorney misconduct
- revise and enhance the attorney disciplinary board website
- increase and enhance attorney Continuing Legal Education (CLE) ethics requirements

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Reminders:

REGISTRATION FOR NEW PROBATION OFFICER ORIENTATION TRAINING IS NOW OPEN. VISIT WWW.JCJC.STATE.PA.US TO SIGN UP!

Continuing Education

- the ICJJ endorses the training standards adopted by the Pennsylvania District Attorney's Association (PDAA) and the Juvenile Defenders Association of Pennsylvania (JDA of PA)
- the PDAA and JDA of PA should develop and present Continuing Legal Education courses for prosecutors and defense counsel
- continuing legal education should be mandatory for judges, masters and hearing officers who handle juvenile cases
- emphasis should be placed on the importance of working in the field of juvenile justice

Juvenile Prosecutors

- the PDAA standards for prosecutors in juvenile courts should be implemented and resources needed to achieve them should be adequately funded

Juvenile Defense Lawyers

- creation of a state-based funding stream for indigent juvenile defense
- creation of a Center for Juvenile Defense Excellence
- ensuring access to defense counsel by deeming all juveniles indigent for purposes of appointing counsel; also by restricting the right of a juvenile to waive counsel, and by requiring stand-by counsel if the juvenile waives counsel

Ethics for Juvenile Probation Officers

- the Pennsylvania Council of Chief Juvenile Probations Officers and all county probation departments should adopt standards of conduct, as well as rules prohibiting partisan political activities for all employees

Court Hiring Practices

- the Court Administrator of Pennsylvania should undertake a national review to determine best practices for court hiring policies and present the findings of that study to the Supreme Court for review

Continuing Supreme Court Oversight

- continued oversight of the Luzerne County juvenile justice system

Use of Data and Statistics

- ensure that adequate resources are available for the Juvenile Court Judge's Commission (JCJC) to collect appropriate juvenile justice data and conduct additional data analysis
- enhanced data collection and data sharing among various entities that collect data regarding the juvenile justice system.

Stating Dispositional Reasoning on the Record

- revise statutes and Rules of Court to require judges to state on the record how a juvenile disposition furthers the goals of the Juvenile Act

Reduce or Eliminate the Practice of Shackling

- the Juvenile Justice Delinquency Prevention Committee of the Pennsylvania Commission on Crime and Delinquency should study and recommend ways to reduce or eliminate shackling in juvenile courtrooms

Juvenile Placement Decisions

- implement the Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative (JDAI) model as a detention assessment instrument
- the commission endorses the modification of the JCJC Standards Governing the Use of Secure Detention

Youth Level of Service Initiative

- expand as a pilot program the Youth Level of Service / Case Management Inventory (YLS/CMI) risks/needs instrument and the employment of valid research and other evidence-based risk assessment instruments

Appellate Rights

- develop a form advising juveniles of their right to appeal and seek other post dispositional relief
- develop internet-based resources explaining how the post dispositional process works and how parents and children can get assistance

Appellate Review

- expedited appellate review
- creation of a statewide office to provide assistance in appeals under the Juvenile Act

Nunc Pro Tunc Relief

- enhanced allowance of nunc pro tunc (now for then) relief

County Commissioners

- encourage county commissioners to attend the County Commissioner's Association of Pennsylvania (CCAP) Academy for Excellence in County Government
- enhanced understanding of the respective roles and obligations of county-level court officials and county executive officials

Department of Education

- zero-tolerance policies should be discontinued
- enhanced understanding of the roles and obligations among educational, law enforcement and juvenile justice stakeholders
- enhanced cooperation among educational, law enforcement and juvenile justice stakeholders to maintain safety and security in schools
- keep the juvenile justice status of students confidential
- review educational curriculum for children in placement

Not Recommended

The following highly publicized measures were considered, but ultimately not endorsed:

- to make all juvenile delinquency proceedings presumptively open to the public
- to create an office of Ombudsman to serve as a watchdog and/or public advocate investigating grievances regarding governmental abuse of power in the juvenile justice system

U.S. Supreme Court Rules on Juvenile Life Without Parole

On May 17, 2010, the United States Supreme Court ruled, in the case of *Graham vs. Florida*, that it is unconstitutional to sentence juvenile offenders to life in prison without the possibility of parole for non-homicide offenses. In a narrow 5-4 ruling, the Supreme Court ruled that the imposition of such sentences violates the United States Constitution's 8th Amendment "cruel and unusual punishment" prohibition.

Terrance Graham was charged as an adult and entered a plea of guilty in a Florida trial court on charges of armed burglary and attempted armed robbery, which occurred when he was 16 years of age. The trial court withheld an adjudication of guilt and sentenced him to concurrent 3-year terms of probation, the first 12 months of which he was to have served in the county jail. However, he received credit for the time he had served awaiting trial and was subsequently released on probation. While on probation, Graham was implicated in a home invasion robbery and fleeing from police. Graham's probation officer subsequently filed an affidavit with the court asserting that Graham had violated the conditions of his probation. Graham denied involvement in the home invasion, but admitted violating probation conditions by fleeing. The trial court noted that Graham, in admitting his attempt to avoid arrest, had acknowledged violating his probation. The trial court then found that Graham did violate his conditions of probation by committing a home invasion robbery, by possessing a firearm, and by associating with persons engaged in criminal activity. The trial court also found Graham guilty of the earlier armed burglary and attempted armed robbery charges and sentenced him to the maximum allowable penalty for each charge – life imprisonment for the armed burglary and 15 years for the armed robbery. Because Florida had abolished its parole system, a life sentence provides no possibility of release unless executive clemency is granted. The sentence was upheld on appeal by the District Court of Appeal of Florida, and the Florida Supreme Court denied review.

In the majority opinion, delivered by Justice Kennedy and joined by Justices Stevens, Ginsburg, Breyer, and Sotomayor, the Court noted that there are only 129 juvenile offenders serving sentences of life without parole for non-homicide offenses nationwide. Of this total, 77 of these cases are in Florida, and the other 52 are in 10 states and the Federal Government. The Court found that this sentence being applied in so few cases and in so few jurisdictions – despite widespread statutory authority to impose it – as the basis to conclude that there is a national consensus against this practice.

The majority also noted that with respect to life without parole for juvenile non-homicide offenders, none of the goals of penal sanctions that have been recognized as legitimate—retribution, deterrence, incapacitation and rehabilitation—provides adequate justification. ... "In sum, penological theory is not adequate to justify life without parole for juvenile nonhomicide offenders. This determination; the limited culpability of juvenile non-homicide offenders; and the severity of life without parole sentences all lead to the conclusion that the sentencing practice under consideration is cruel



and unusual.... for a juvenile offender who did not commit homicide, the Eighth Amendment forbids the sentence of life without parole. This clear line is necessary to prevent the possibility that life without parole sentences will be imposed on juvenile nonhomicide offenders who are not sufficiently culpable to merit that punishment”.

The Supreme Court ruled that states are not required to guarantee eventual freedom to juvenile offenders who are convicted of a nonhomicide crime. The Supreme emphasized, however, that.... “while the Eighth Amendment forbids a State from imposing a life without parole sentence on a juvenile nonhomicide offender, it does not require the State to release that offender during his natural life..... it does forbid States from making the judgment at the outset that those offenders never will be fit to reenter society..... A State need not guarantee the offender eventual release, but if it imposes a sentence of life it must provide him or her with some realistic opportunity to obtain release before the end of that term.”

The Supreme Court reversed the judgment of the District Court of Appeal of Florida and remanded the case for further proceedings consistent with the Court's opinion.

Though Chief Justice Roberts entered a “no” vote on the specific ruling that states must allow the possibility of parole to juvenile offenders in non-homicide cases, he did enter a concurring opinion on the judgment that the sentence imposed in *Graham v. Florida* constituted cruel and unusual punishment and that specific case should be reversed and remanded. Justice Thomas filed a dissenting opinion, joined, in part, by Justices Scalia and Alito.

This ruling does not affect the more than 2,500 juvenile offenders nationwide, including approximately 450 in Pennsylvania, who are currently serving life without parole for homicide.

All information in this article was obtained from the [Slip Opinion in the case of Graham v. Florida](#), taken from the website for the [Supreme Court of the United States](#).

Graduate of JCJC - Sponsored Graduate Education Program Delivers Commencement Address

Judy Happ, Vice President for Administration at the International Institute for Restorative Practices (IIRP) Graduate School in Bethlehem, and President of the Community Service Foundation and Buxmont Academy (CSF Buxmont) in Doylestown, delivered the Graduate Commencement Address at Shippensburg University on May 7, 2010.

Happ attained a Master's of Science in Administration of Justice at Shippensburg in 1987, as a member of the JCJC-sponsored Graduate Education Program. At the time, Judy was a juvenile probation officer in Dauphin County. After leaving juvenile probation to work at the Community Service Foundation, Judy earned a Master of Restorative Practices and Education at the IIRP Graduate School in 2008. In her commencement address, Happ told the Shippensburg graduates about her years of experience working with at-risk youth and utilizing restorative practices, both as a probation officer, and later as an administrator. She also talked about the wonderful experience she had as a graduate student at Shippensburg University, particularly the benefits of participating in a unique program such as the JCJC Graduate Education Program.

It was a proud night for both the JCJC and our entire juvenile justice system, seeing 14 of the 15 graduates in Administration of Justice come from the JCJC cohort, and having a former graduate of the program deliver the commencement address.



Fall 2010 Juvenile Justice Academy Reminder



The on-line segment of “Juvenile Justice Academy: Orientation for the New Professional”, which includes the on-line “Pennsylvania Juvenile Act” course and the prerequisite “On-line Learner’s Orientation” course, must be completed by any new juvenile probation officers who are planning to attend the Academy (August 30-September 3 & September 20-24) **prior** to attending the Academy. Departments should register staff for the on-line courses as soon as possible in anticipation of the fall Academy. The “On-line Learner’s Orientation” course starts each week on Mondays. The “Pennsylvania Juvenile Act” course will be offered the weeks of July 12-16, August 9-13, and September 13-17.

Registration for both on-line courses, as well as the two weeks of live training, is a single process – all covered by the \$350 registration fee. Registration is currently available on-line via the [JCJC website](#) under “Training”. For additional registration information or materials on Orientation or any other Center training programs, please contact the Center’s training program at cjjtraining@ship.edu.

JCJC Graduate Education Program - Class of 2010

Congratulations to the class of 2010 of the Juvenile Court Judges' Commission-sponsored Graduate Education Program at Shippensburg University. Commencement ceremonies were held at Shippensburg University's H. Ric Luhrs Performing Arts Center on Friday, May 7, 2010. Prior to commencement exercises, the JCJC graduates were recognized with a reception, hosted at the residence of Shippensburg University President, Dr. Bill Ruud. In attendance at the reception were several members of the JCJC, staff of the JCJC and the CJJT&R, several university administrators, faculty of the Criminal Justice Department, and this year's commencement speaker, Judy Happ.

The fourteen members of this year's class are: Carol Aversa, Rich Kubicek, and Sally Slifer (Montgomery County); Kevin Barry (Carbon County); Sharlee Beatty, Joshua Leskovac, Tonya Miller, and Derek Songer (Mercer County); Andrea Button (Bradford County); Nadia Darbouze (Philadelphia County); Brandon Goshorn (Franklin County); Bryan Houck and Steve Lowery (Bucks County); and Andrea Zimmerman (Dauphin County).

Joshua Leskovac was named the Graduate Student of the Year. He will receive the Dr. Anthony F. Ceddia Award for Outstanding Scholarship in Juvenile Justice at the Pennsylvania Conference on Juvenile Justice in November, 2010.

On behalf of the Juvenile Court Judges' Commission and the faculty at Shippensburg University, we offer our congratulations on these students' outstanding achievements and wish them all the very best in their future endeavors.



From Left to Right: Nadia Darbouze, Bryan Houck, Brandon Goshorn, Tonya Miller, Kevin Barry, Steve Lowery, Andrea Zimmerman, Sharlee Beatty, Joshua Leskovac, Andrea Button, Derek Songer, Carol Aversa, Rich Kubicek, Sally Ann Slifer.



Wilkes University Students Meet with Luzerne County Juvenile Justice Task Force

Reprinted with permission of Luzerne County Juvenile Justice Task Force and Family Service Association of Wyoming Valley.



On April 21, 2010, local members of the Luzerne County Juvenile Justice Task force met with 20 students of Wilkes University's Juvenile Delinquency class. Students were seated in a courtroom at Penn Place and provided insights into the local juvenile justice system by Honorable David Lupas, Juvenile Court Judge, District Attorney Jackie Carroll, Juvenile Public Defender Cheryl Reedy, Juvenile Assistant District Attorney Mary Phillips, Juvenile Assistant District Attorney Matthew Muckler, Juvenile Probation Intake Officer Anthony Piazza, Deputy-Chief Probation Officer John Johnson, Juvenile Probation Supervisor Angela Zera. The class was coordinated by Theresa Kline, Luzerne County Juvenile Probation Office and Dr. Ebonie Stringer, Wilkes University. Other local members of the Task Force in attendance were First-Assistant District Attorney, Jeff Tokach, Sarah Luvender of Victims Resource Center, Amy Freeman and Mike Zimmerman of Family Service Association of Wyoming Valley, Honorable Tina Gartley, Court of Common Pleas and Joe Devizia of the Luzerne County Office of Human Services.

The open forum provided the students with an understanding of the juvenile justice process from post arrest to case disposition, focusing on the interplay between juvenile rights and the criminal act. Differences between adult and juvenile justice systems were highlighted. Kassandra Confer, a class participant, stated "Today provided a better understanding of the whole juvenile court process. Kathryn Gushanas noted "it was great that everyone took the time to explain the justice system to us." While the courtroom has been open to students for the past ten years, emphasis was placed on the positive changes within the local system over the last year.

The Luzerne County Juvenile Justice Task Force, comprised of local and state members, was formed in May 2009 to restore faith in the judicial and social service system through effective programs. The Wilkes University class participation is one of many efforts the Task Force has undertaken to achieve its goal through open communication. A report detailing efforts by the local member agencies of the Task Force was submitted to the Interbranch Commission on Juvenile Justice through the Office of the Victim Advocate, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, on April 19. Among the items in the report are the development of a Juvenile Delinquency Roundtable hosted by Judge Lupas, an increased amount of court time allocated to the Juvenile Court, an examination of diversionary programs, development of a Juvenile Community Service Program, assignment of 2 Assistant District Attorneys specifically to juvenile matters, a community outreach video, legal representation offered for all juveniles through the Public Defender's Office, training opportunities for Assistant District Attorneys and Assistant Public Defenders, activation of a Juvenile Justice Support Group through the Advocacy Alliance and Children's Service Center, addition of a Counselor/Advocate at the Victims Resource Center to conduct outreach and provide specialized services to victims of those crimes recently vacated/expunged from Juvenile Court, and 24 hour availability of community resource information through Help Line, and supportive efforts of the High Risk Youth Reentry and Family Strengthening program offered by Family Service Association of Wyoming Valley.

Celebrating the Early Successes of High Fidelity Wraparound in Erie County

by Heather Fickenworth, Charles Joy, Joy Kuhn, James Kuhn and Judy Martin

In Erie County, the high fidelity wraparound process has already had a significant impact on youth and families. We're learning that each family comes into the process with a unique level of need. Some need more natural supports, or more empowerment or more Voice and Choice. Still others need organizational skills to help them prioritize their needs and integrated planning. And some may need all of the above. We're excited to be able to share some of the successes of our youth and families.

Mrs. Kuhn, a mother nearing the end of the process, said, "The high fidelity wraparound process was very empowering when I usually felt lost. It was validating to know that I am allowed to say 'no' to James. The team supported me and taught me how to stand on my two feet. When we meet with the school, it is really MY meeting. I've also learned how to communicate better with James. I've appreciated hearing other options and knowing I'm not alone trying to raise James. I liked having a Youth Support Partner for James as a male role model for James who is always around women. The order and structure of the meetings really helped keep things on track. Everything is less overwhelming. It's the small baby steps that made all the difference!"

Her son James, 13 years old, said, "Actually there is nothing bad to say about high fidelity wraparound. It has helped my mom and me get along better. Now when I misbehave instead of my mom

screaming at me we just follow the plan. We've learned to communicate better. I really like the meetings; they are laid back, no pressure, easy and convenient. We get a say into what goes into the plan. I love to run the meetings. It makes me feel happy and powerful to stand up in front of everyone. I have an incentive to do well in my partial program; I can earn things for completing my goals."

Tanya was homeless and living out of a van. With the support of the wraparound process, she received her GED, her boyfriend got a job and they now live in an apartment with the support of her father and grandmother. She no longer needs formal mental health services and successfully graduated from wraparound.

The Watson family was in danger of losing their home due to financial issues. Through the process, they were able to access community resources; rally support from friends, extended family and the school; saved the house; and didn't disrupt the entire family. They now know how to call their team together and access community resources. The family no longer needs formal mental health services and they have successfully graduated from wraparound.

Bryan had a history of failed mental health treatment services, including five inpatient hospitalizations in one year, Behavioral Health Rehabilitation Services (therapeutic staff support and mobile therapy)

and two rounds of Family-Based Mental Health Services. Developing a crisis plan was paramount. On two occasions, the youth followed his crisis plan, his mother followed her crisis plan and the family was able to access resources and avoid another hospitalization. Bryan said, "Everyone always said I needed a crisis plan, but no one ever bothered to write one with me."

Through the process, using the Voice and Choice principle, the team listened to Bryan's needs. He said, "I don't know how to explain it, but I want to go to a place with walls, in an office setting. I don't want someone coming to my home and making me feel cornered." He was describing outpatient therapy. The team listened to his needs and made a referral to an outpatient therapist. Currently Bryan receives outpatient therapy once a month. He has graduated from high school, is in a post secondary education setting, gets all As and has perfect attendance. He has also graduated from wraparound and continues with a team that provides natural supports.

The Roberts family had three mental health providers, six mental health workers and special education for their three children. Through the process and integrated planning, the family now has one mental health provider, one therapist and one therapeutic staff support worker who is gradually reducing time because of improved

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Erie County

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behaviors. The family is currently in the transition phase.

Erie County's high fidelity wraparound process is integrated with educational services because the Northwest Tri-County Intermediate Unit # 5 is the wraparound provider. The wraparound facilitators interact closely with building level team staff. Individual case workers and managers, therapists, teachers, and juvenile probation staff have seen positive changes in the youth and families as expressed in six-month satisfaction surveys and anecdotal information.

We are also working through the Community Systems Integration Team. The team's mission is to promote collaboration for youth and families who are involved in multiple systems. High fidelity wraparound is a critical means toward that collaboration. In addition, the high fidelity wraparound supervisor has worked closely with the staff of Value Behavioral Health and the Erie County Office of Mental Health/Mental Retardation Health Choices Unit to develop local guidelines to ensure that families who will benefit most from this process are given the opportunity to participate.

Heather Fickenworth is the high fidelity wraparound coach/supervisor at Northwest Intermediate Unit, Dr. Charles Joy is a child and adolescent psychiatrist, Joy Kuhn is a parent, James Kuhn is a youth and Judy Martin is Erie County HealthChoices administrator.

2009 Statewide Community Service/Restitution Program Statistics Released

Aggregate community service and restitution program data is compiled each year from the information submitted to the Center for Juvenile Justice Training and Research. The information is gathered for purposes related to the Juvenile Court Judges' Commission-sponsored insurance program, and also serves to provide a useful picture of the community service and financial restitution program activities statewide.

During 2009, there were a total of 19,160 youth assigned unpaid community service in the sixty-eight active programs throughout the Commonwealth (over the past ten years the numbers of participants have varied between a high of 21,615 in 2006 and a low of 17,857 in 2000). Last year, a total of 792,687 community service hours were worked by youth throughout the Commonwealth. At the current minimum wage, this represents over \$5.7 million in volunteer effort invested in nonprofit organizations and agencies across Pennsylvania in 2009.

There were 13 programs with more than 400 community service assignments/participants last year including: Philadelphia 1,903 (+12.5%); Delaware 1,718 (+3.9%); Berks 1,465 (-1.6%); Allegheny (Cornell-Abraxas Workbridge) 1,450 (-3.3%); Montgomery 1,250 (+5.7%); Lehigh 1,066 (-6.4%); Dauphin 754 (-5.8%); Bucks 655 (-4.7%); York 653 (-22.5%); Lycoming 567 (+133.3%); Lancaster 549 (-5.9%); Chester 437 (+64.3%); and Crawford 418 (+19.8%). The percentage figures listed above in parentheses indicate the increase,

or decrease, from the number of participants in 2008 in each county.

Approximately 78.9% of the total youth assigned were male. The average age of participants in the majority of the programs was between 15 and 17 years of age. The gender and age composition of program participants has remained relatively constant. The length of time necessary to complete community service assignments appeared similar to prior years, in that there are significant variations between programs, ranging from 7 days in some of the counties' programs, to highs of 180 to 200 days, and even longer periods in a few counties.

A trend that has continued for a second year is that the total number of hours completed rose (by 25,220) despite the total number of youth decreasing by 1.6%.

There were a total of 1,626 youth involved in one of the 35 active financial restitution programs in the state. This is an increase of 5 programs from the 30 that have been in existence since 2005. However, nine of these programs are very small, handling fewer than 10 participants in 2009. The largest of the programs (by the number of participants) operating in 2009 were: Berks County 252; Allegheny (Cornell-Abraxas Workbridge) 213; Philadelphia 201; Clearfield 118; York 112; Lehigh 96; Mercer 92; Erie 74; Tioga 45; Cambria 37; Lycoming 32; Beaver 31; Northampton 30; Carbon 29; Cumberland 28; Chester 25; Jefferson 24; Venango 23; and Clarion with 23 youth.

Supplemental Guidelines For SORNA Announced

The United States Office of Attorney General within the Department of Justice announced discretionary Supplemental Guidelines for the Sex Offender Registration and Notification Act (SORNA). These guidelines were published in the *Federal Register*, Vol 75, No.93 on Friday, May 14, 2010 (http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/smart/pdfs/FR_SORNA_051410.pdf). The federal Sex Offender Sentencing, Monitoring, Apprehending, Registering, and Tracking (SMART) Office is seeking public comment regarding the proposed supplemental guidelines until July 13, 2010.

The SORNA supplemental guideline changes would afford states the discretion to choose whether to include adjudicated delinquents on public websites. Additionally, the proposed guideline modifications would relax the SORNA registration requirements for sex offenders who have exited state criminal justice systems prior to the enactment of SORNA and who re-enter the criminal justice system for non-felony, non-sex offenses.



National Juvenile Justice Announcements

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

May 18, 2010 - Bulletin Describes Results of Youth Survey on Conditions of Confinement

The Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) has published "[Conditions of Confinement: Findings From the Survey of Youth in Residential Placement](#)."

The third in a publication [series](#) derived from findings from the Survey of Youth in Residential Placement, this OJJDP bulletin describes the characteristics of the facilities in which youth are confined and the programs that serve them.

Resources:

"Conditions of Confinement: Findings From the Survey of Youth in Residential Placement" (NCJ 227729) is available online at ojjdp.ncjrs.gov/publications/PubAbstract.asp?pubi=249736.

Print copies may be ordered at www.ncjrs.gov/App/ShoppingCart/ShopCart.aspx?item=NCJ+227729.

For an overview of the series, see "Introduction to the Survey of Youth in Residential Placement" at ojjdp.ncjrs.gov/publications/PubAbstract.asp?pubi=240090.

May 21, 2010 - OJJDP Publishes FY 2010 Program Plan

The Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) has published its [Final Plan for Fiscal Year \(FY\) 2010](#) in the May 20, 2010, Federal Register. The Final Plan describes discretionary program activities that OJJDP intends to carry out during the current fiscal year.

The Plan's development was guided by priorities of the Department of Justice set forth by the Attorney General and took into account the 150 submissions received in response to OJJDP's request for comments on its Proposed Plan, published in the Federal Register last December.

Resources:

OJJDP's Final Plan for FY 2010 is available online at ojjdp.ncjrs.gov/funding/FY10OJJDPFinalPlan.pdf.

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.

Center for Juvenile Justice Training & Research, Shippensburg University
1871 Old Main Drive, Shippensburg, PA 17257-2299.

Stephen Bishop - Editor, Chris Heberlig - Graphic Design & Layout.

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