



A Know Your Rights
Guide for Youth
in Pennsylvania

Juvenile
Law
Center

JUVENILE RECORDS

**A Know Your Rights
Guide for Youth
in Pennsylvania**

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JUVENILE LAW CENTER

Juvenile Law Center is a non-profit, public-interest law firm that advances the rights and well-being of children in jeopardy. JLC ensures that the child welfare, juvenile justice, and other public systems provide vulnerable children with the protection and services they need to become happy, healthy, productive adults. Founded in 1975, JLC is one of the oldest public interest law firms for children in the United States.

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INTRODUCTION

This booklet was written to educate young people like you who have been involved in the Pennsylvania juvenile justice system. It explains some of the challenges you might face when you look for a job, apply for school, or become an adult and what you can do to remove some of those barriers. The booklet will highlight some of Pennsylvania's laws regarding your juvenile record, such as who has access to it and how you can destroy the record. Our hope is that the information inside will give you some of the tools you need to successfully have your record expunged.

Notes about this guide:

This guide contains information that applies to youth that have been in the Pennsylvania juvenile justice system. It applies only to juvenile records. It is important to keep in mind that records of adult criminal charges and activity may have more serious consequences than what are listed in this booklet, and also may be more difficult to expunge.

Also, although the guide is written generally about the Pennsylvania juvenile justice system, each county has different procedures. Use the directory located at the end of the guide to obtain more specific information about your county.

Finally, this guide is not the same as getting legal advice. If anything is unclear, check with your lawyer, or call Juvenile Law Center at (215) 625-0551 or (800) 875-8887 in PA.

IMPORTANT TERMS AND PEOPLE



In this booklet, we will use a lot of different terms that come up in juvenile court that you may not understand. To help you better understand this guide, this section gives you definitions of a lot of the commonly used words in juvenile court.

Adjudication – The decision that a judge in juvenile court may make after hearing the evidence in a case. If you are adjudicated delinquent in the juvenile justice system, that is similar to being found “guilty” or being “convicted” in the adult criminal system.

Clerk of the court – A person who works at the court and handles paperwork and information. The clerk maintains and updates the files and records for the court. In some counties the clerk of juvenile court is the same as the juvenile probation officer.

Consent decree – An agreement approved by a judge and prosecution that may be used if you are being charged with your first offense or if you are being charged with a very minor offense. There is no finding of guilt or innocence. Instead, you would have to agree to a set of conditions. This can include having to complete a certain number of hours of community service, go to counseling, and not get in trouble again for six months in exchange for having the charges dropped and having your records automatically expunged. Under some circumstances, a consent decree can be extended for a second six-month period.

Disposition – This is when the judge decides what treatment, punishment, or rehabilitation you will receive as a result of your adjudication of delinquency. In the adult criminal system, this is called “sentencing.” Dispositions vary depending on the offense, but can include therapy, probation, community service, residential placement, or commitment to a secure treatment facility.

District Attorney/ Prosecutor – The attorney who works for the

state and brings the case against a defendant. Most expungements require the district attorney (D.A.) to consent to the expungement.

Expunged record – When records and information on file from your contact with the juvenile justice system are erased or destroyed, it is as though they never existed. This means they are no longer available for anyone to see.

Expungement – Destruction of a record as though it never existed.

Juvenile Probation Officer – An individual who is employed by the court to arrange services for and report to the court about you when you are involved in the juvenile justice system. Probation officers monitor things like curfew violations and drug screens. They schedule behavioral health evaluations, and assist with education and career planning, providing necessary services to you and your family.

Juvenile record – Can include the following information:

Juvenile court record – This is the information that is kept on file at juvenile court that lists your involvement with the juvenile justice system and the court’s notes from hearings and trials.

Law enforcement record – The record (such as that kept on file with the police and other law enforcement agencies) that lists information such as arrests and criminal charges. If you are adjudicated delinquent, then the record will include your photograph and fingerprints.

Juvenile probation records and reports – This information is kept by the juvenile probation department. It can include such items as your behavioral health evaluations, school information, progress reports from placements, court summaries, and notes from conversations.

Pro se – This is a Latin phrase, meaning “for yourself.” When you choose to present your case in court on your own, without the help of a private attorney or public defender, you are represented *pro se*.

Public defender – An attorney who is paid by the state to represent (fight the case for) people who cannot afford to pay for an attorney on their own. Public defenders represent youth who have had criminal or delinquency charges brought against them.

Private attorney – a) An attorney who is not a public defender, but who is appointed by the court to represent you because you are unable to pay for an attorney yourself; OR b) An attorney who is hired by you or your family to present your case to the court.

Sealed record – When records from your contact with the juvenile justice system are made inaccessible, this means the record is sealed. No one (with a few exceptions) can review files or see the information contained in the record. This is different from an expunged record, because a sealed record is not completely destroyed.

DO I HAVE A RECORD?



How do you know if you have a juvenile record? Before you can take any steps toward getting rid of your record, you need to find out whether you actually have a record.

What creates a record?

The moment you enter the juvenile justice system, a record is created. This generally happens when charges are filed against you because this is when the formal process of the delinquency system begins. However, it is important to realize that when you are arrested, there is record of your arrest, whether charges are filed or not. This record of your arrest can also have consequences. Even though there were never charges filed, it can raise suspicion in potential employers.

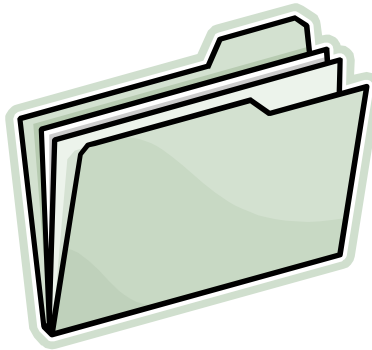
What is in my record?

In addition to the record of your arrest, your record will contain documentation of the charges filed against you, whether you were adjudicated delinquent, what your disposition was, and any records from probation, including records of evaluations, drug tests, and school records. But, not all of this is accessible to the public, or to future employers. See the next section to learn more about what parts of your record are available for others to see.

How long will my records be kept?

Your juvenile court records will not be destroyed unless the court grants you an expungement. Other records, including records of consent decrees and informal adjustments, must be kept until you turn 25 or ten years after you were discharged. If you are granted an expungement, all your records could be destroyed sooner. But, it is important to keep in mind that records that are posted online can be downloaded and stored for years by any person who gains access.

WHO CAN SEE MY RECORD?



As a general rule, records of juvenile justice involvement are not publicly available. But, just like any rule, there are exceptions. Records that are publicly available are available for anyone to see – this includes employers, schools, financial aid offices, licensing bureaus, and the press. When something is available to the public, anyone can get access to it.

The records discussed in this guide are records of juvenile court adjudications and dispositions. If you were tried as an adult in criminal court, your records are criminal records and will be open for anyone in the public to see. But, it is important to keep in mind that employers can ask for information about your juvenile record *and* your criminal record.

Is my record publicly available?

Whether your record can be seen by anyone in the general public depends on what type of offense you were charged with.

⇒ *If you were 14 years or older when you were charged:*

Your record will be public if the offense you were charged with would be considered a **felony** if it was committed by an adult. If you are not sure whether your charges were felony charges, you can ask your lawyer or probation officer.

⇒ *If you were 12 or 13 years old when you were charged:*

Your record will only be public if you are adjudicated delinquent for **one of these offenses**:

- Murder
- Voluntary manslaughter
- Aggravated assault
- Arson
- Involuntary deviate sexual intercourse

Kidnapping
Rape
Robbery
Robbery of a motor vehicle
Attempt or conspiracy to commit any of the above

If you were ever adjudicated for committing one of the offenses listed above and are now being charged with delinquency for another offense, this new charge, *regardless of what it is*, will also be public record.

What if I am not being charged with any of the above offenses, can anyone still see my record?

Just because your record is not available to the public does not mean that no one can see it. If you are in a court proceeding for something else, (for example, you are in the child welfare system and have ongoing court supervision) the court and lawyers may see your record. If you are committed to an institution or other placement, the people who work at the agency may be able to see your record. Police officers also are able to see your record when initiating charges against you or making recommendations to the court. Finally, if you are in court because you were charged with committing another crime, the court may see your record.

What will they see?

Your name
How old you were when
you were charged
Your home address
The offenses you were charged with
The offenses you were adjudicated
delinquent for
What your disposition was



Where is my record kept?

There are two types of juvenile records. There are juvenile court records and law enforcement records. Law enforcement records include any records the police keep of you. These records are kept in the Pennsylvania State Police Central Repository and maybe even your local police station. Juvenile Court records include records of your court involvement, your placement, any probation records and reports, and are usually kept by the Clerk of Courts.

What about my fingerprints and photographs?

When you enter into the juvenile delinquency system, the police or probation department may take photographs or fingerprints of you. When they do that, this information is kept with your local police record but can also be sent to the Pennsylvania State Police Repository. Your fingerprints and photographs can also be sent to law enforcement officers of other states or the FBI to be used for investigative purposes. If you were charged with an offense and your fingerprints or photographs were taken, and then you were found not guilty, or not adjudicated delinquent, the police are supposed to immediately destroy the records of your fingerprints and photographs. You can make sure that this information is destroyed by calling your local police department and asking.



What about DNA records?

If you were adjudicated delinquent for a felony, you probably had a DNA sample drawn. These samples are kept in the State DNA Data Bank at the State Police. These records can only be destroyed if your case was reversed or dismissed. If you file for an expungement, you have to specifically state that you also want the DNA records expunged.

What information can be released to my school?

If you are adjudicated delinquent, information about what acts you were found to have committed and what your disposition was will be released to your school principal. If the adjudication was for a felony, the school may also receive more detailed information about your supervision plan. This information can be shared with your teachers but must be kept separate from your official school record. However, if you change schools, the information will be given to the new school's principal.



**WHAT ARE THE
CONSEQUENCES
OF HAVING A
JUVENILE RECORD?**

Having a record in juvenile court can have long-lasting consequences for you as you grow into adulthood. Many people who do not expunge their juvenile court record may have a hard time getting a job, applying for college, getting financial aid, getting approved for housing, entering the military, getting a driver's license, or purchasing a firearm. This section outlines the different consequences you may face if you have a juvenile record.

In court

If you were involved in the juvenile delinquency system, your record may be used in later court hearings. Your prior juvenile record can be used before adjudication for investigation purposes and after adjudication to determine what type of disposition you may get.



Secondly, if you are being charged with another juvenile offense, your record of prior juvenile court involvement can be brought into a hearing involving the new charges. If you are currently an adult, your juvenile record can also be used against you in adult criminal proceedings. In adult criminal court, the court will calculate a "Prior Record Score." This number helps the court to determine what level of punishment or sentencing the adult should get. If an adult being charged with a crime has a juvenile record, his juvenile record can be added into his adult Prior Record Score.

Getting a job

If your record is public because of the charges filed against you, then any person, including a potential employer, will have access to it. But, for other records, an employer has to show

that s/he has a legitimate interest in the court proceeding to get records the court keeps of your charges. However, employers rarely try to gain access to court records. More often, employers do a background check of a prospective employee through the Pennsylvania State Police system. The law says that any adjudications or convictions may be considered by an employer only if they relate to the applicant's suitability for employment in the position for which s/he has applied. This means that if the charge has any relation to the job you are applying for, they can consider it. For example, if you were arrested and charged for driving under the influence and are applying for a pizza delivery driver job, the employer may look at your record and decide not to hire you.

If an employment application asks whether you were ever convicted of a felony or misdemeanor, you must answer truthfully. But, you should keep in mind that a conviction is not the same as a juvenile adjudication. If the application asks, however, if you were ever adjudicated delinquent for a crime, you must also answer truthfully. If you had your record expunged, then you no longer have a record, and so you don't have to respond "yes." See the chart on the next page to better understand how you should respond when you are asked specific questions about your record.



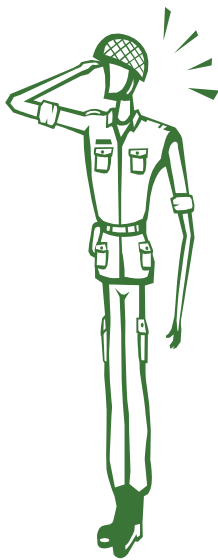
Applying for college

Many colleges and universities will ask questions on their applications about whether you have ever been convicted of a felony or misdemeanor. Some applications also ask teachers and counselors whether they know whether you have ever been convicted of a crime. It is important to note that an adjudication of delinquency is not the same as a conviction and so you and your teachers and counselors can answer "no" to these questions.

	Application asks: Have you ever been convicted of a crime?	Application asks: Have you ever been convicted of a felony?	Application asks: Have you ever been adjudicated delinquent?	Application asks: Have you ever been convicted of a crime or adjudicated delinquent?	Application asks: Have you ever had a juvenile or criminal record, even if your record was expunged?
You have never been adjudicated delinquent or convicted of a criminal offense	Must answer NO	Must answer NO	Must answer NO	Must answer NO	Must answer NO
You were adjudicated delinquent	Can answer NO	Can answer NO	Must answer YES	Must answer YES	Must answer YES
You were adjudicated delinquent for an offense that would have been a felony if committed by an adult	Can answer NO	Can answer NO	Must answer YES	Must answer YES	Must answer YES
You were convicted of an adult criminal offense and adjudicated delinquent	Must answer YES	Must answer YES (if felony)	Must answer YES	Must answer YES	Must answer YES
You were adjudicated delinquent but your record was expunged	Can answer NO	Can answer NO	Can answer NO	Can answer NO	Must answer YES

Financial Aid

If you were charged with certain drug offenses you may be ineligible for federal financial aid. This is usually for a specific amount of time and depends on whether it was your first offense.



Military Service

If you have a juvenile record and want to enter the military you may have difficulty being accepted. Law enforcement records maintained by the Pennsylvania State Police are always available to military officials. Military recruiters use juvenile or criminal history information in deciding whether to allow someone to enroll in the Army, Navy, Air Force, or Marine Corps.

It is important to know that even records that are expunged can be used against you when applying for entrance into the military. The military applications specifically ask you to list all juvenile and adult offenses you have been charged with, even those that have been expunged, because to enlist in the military you must satisfy its moral criteria. If you have a juvenile record, you can ask for a moral waiver to enlist. Certain crimes, however, make you completely ineligible for a moral waiver.

Driver's license

If you were charged with certain types of offenses, your driver's license may be revoked or suspended. If you were adjudicated delinquent for a felony offense where a vehicle was "essentially

involved,” including racing on highways, careless driving, driving without lights on to avoid identification or arrest, or car



accidents involving damage to a vehicle or property, you may have your license revoked or suspended. The driver's license bureau may also suspend or revoke your driver's license if you are adjudicated delinquent for any offense

involving the possession, sale, or delivery of a controlled substance. Also, the driver's licensing bureau can also choose to suspend or revoke your license if you are adjudicated for terroristic threats on school property, purchasing, consuming, or possessing alcoholic beverages, carrying false identification card, or being habitually truant from school.

Public Benefits

Adjudications for certain types of drug-related crimes can result in a lifetime ban of Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) and Food Stamps. For example, if you were adjudicated for an offense that would be considered a felony drug conviction if committed by an adult, you will not be eligible to receive food stamps or TANF.

Child Welfare System

If you have a juvenile record and your child has been removed from your home by a County Children and Youth Agency, the court may find that the return of your child to you is not best suited for the child's safety, protection, physical, mental and moral welfare, or the court can withhold custody of your child from you. You may also be at risk for not being approved as a foster parent, adoptive

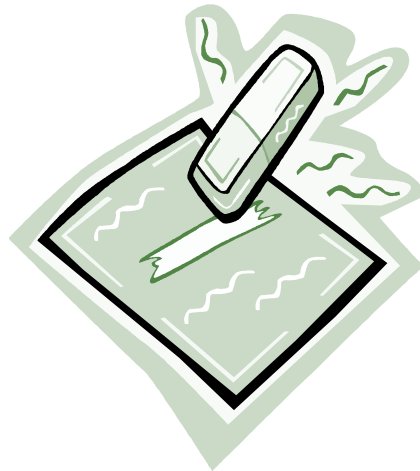


parent, or working in a job that requires contact with children, such as teaching, or as a child care provider. This may also apply for jobs where you may have contact with the elderly.

Possession or purchase of a firearm

Whether you are eligible to purchase a firearm depends on your Prior Record Score. Your juvenile adjudication is factored into your Prior Record Score if the offense happened after your 14th birthday, and there was an express finding by the juvenile court that the adjudication was for a felony or an misdemeanor involving a weapon or involving the death or danger to children or involving driving while under the influence of alcohol or some other controlled substance.

HOW CAN I HAVE MY RECORD EXPUNGED?



What is expungement?

As you read in the section on important terms and people above, by filing for expungement your record will be completely destroyed. This means that even if it was available for the public to see before, now, it is like it never existed. When the court grants your expungement, it will send its order to all the different agencies that kept your record, including the police department, your probation officer, and the local children and youth agency, which may also have records of juvenile court involvement. As you saw above, however, some government agencies will still have access to your expunged records – such as the FBI, CIA, NSA, and the military.

How do I know if my record was automatically expunged?

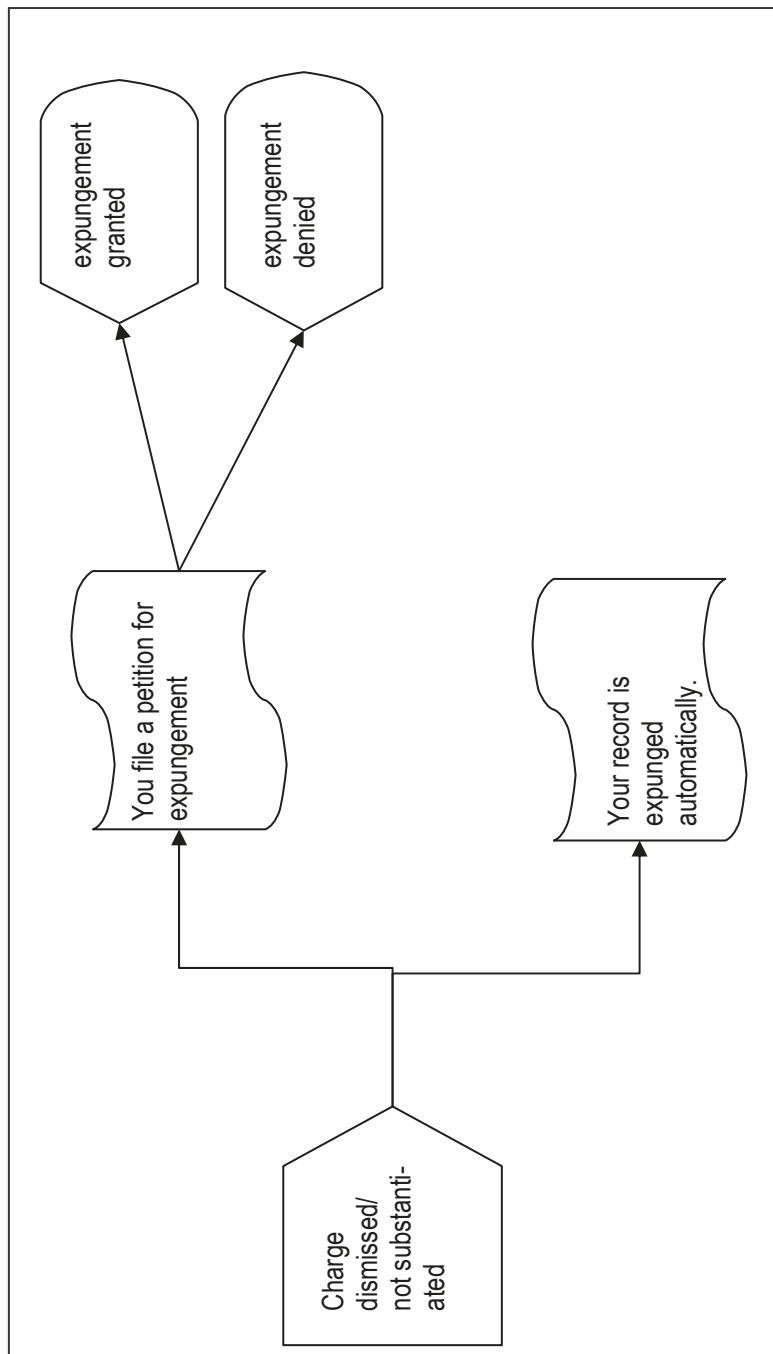
In most counties, even automatic expungements do not occur without a petition filed by the individual whose record it is. However, if you want to check if your record has been expunged and you were not made aware, contact the state police and ask for a background check of yourself. This will show you whether a search will raise any records.

How do I know if I am eligible for expungement?

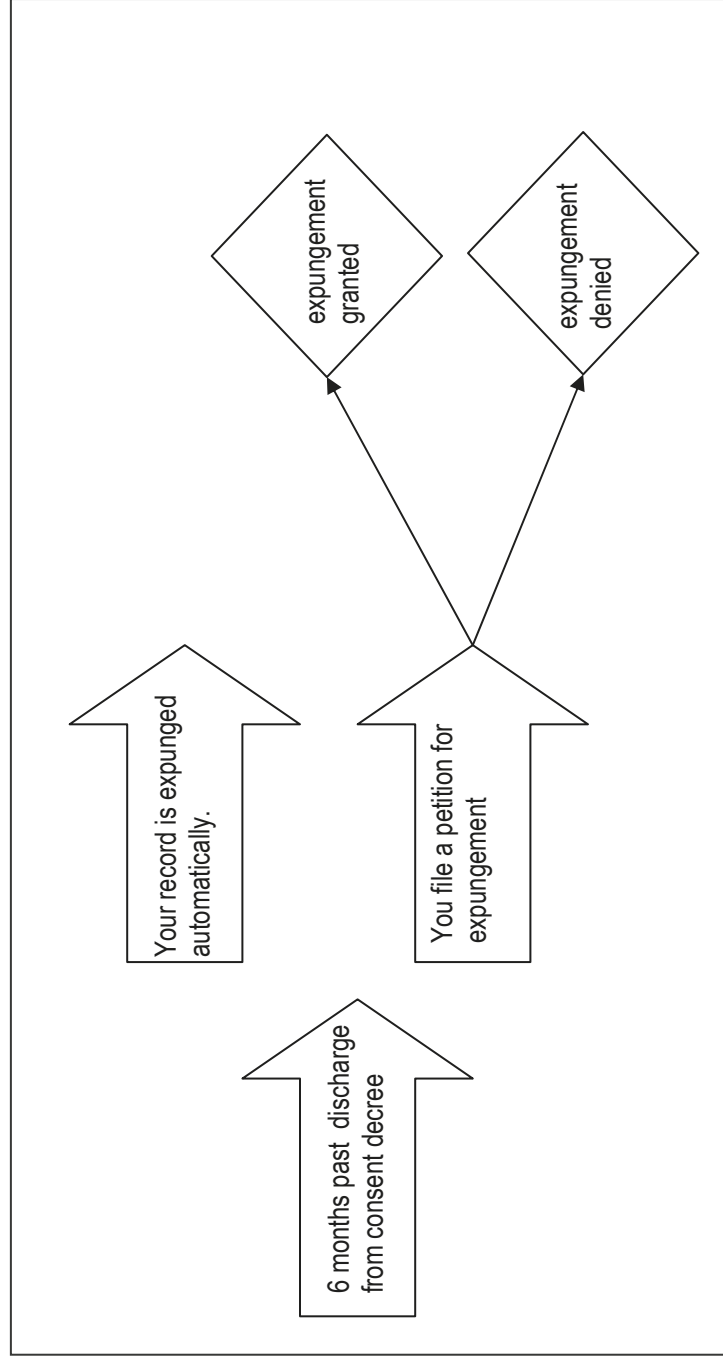
The law sets out the different requirements you must meet in order to be eligible for expungement.

See the charts on the following pages to better understand how and when you are eligible for expungement.

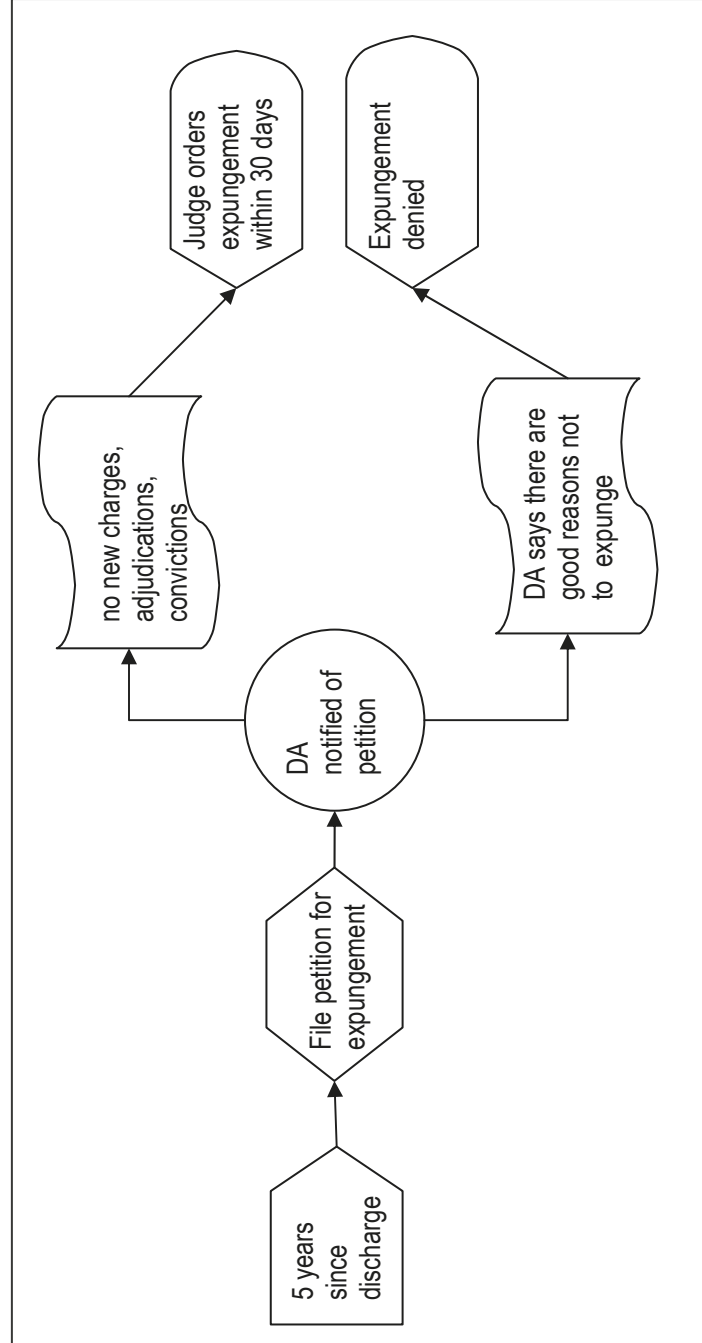
- 1 If **your charge was dismissed**, or there wasn't enough evidence to support it, then you are eligible to have the record of your arrest or your charges expunged.



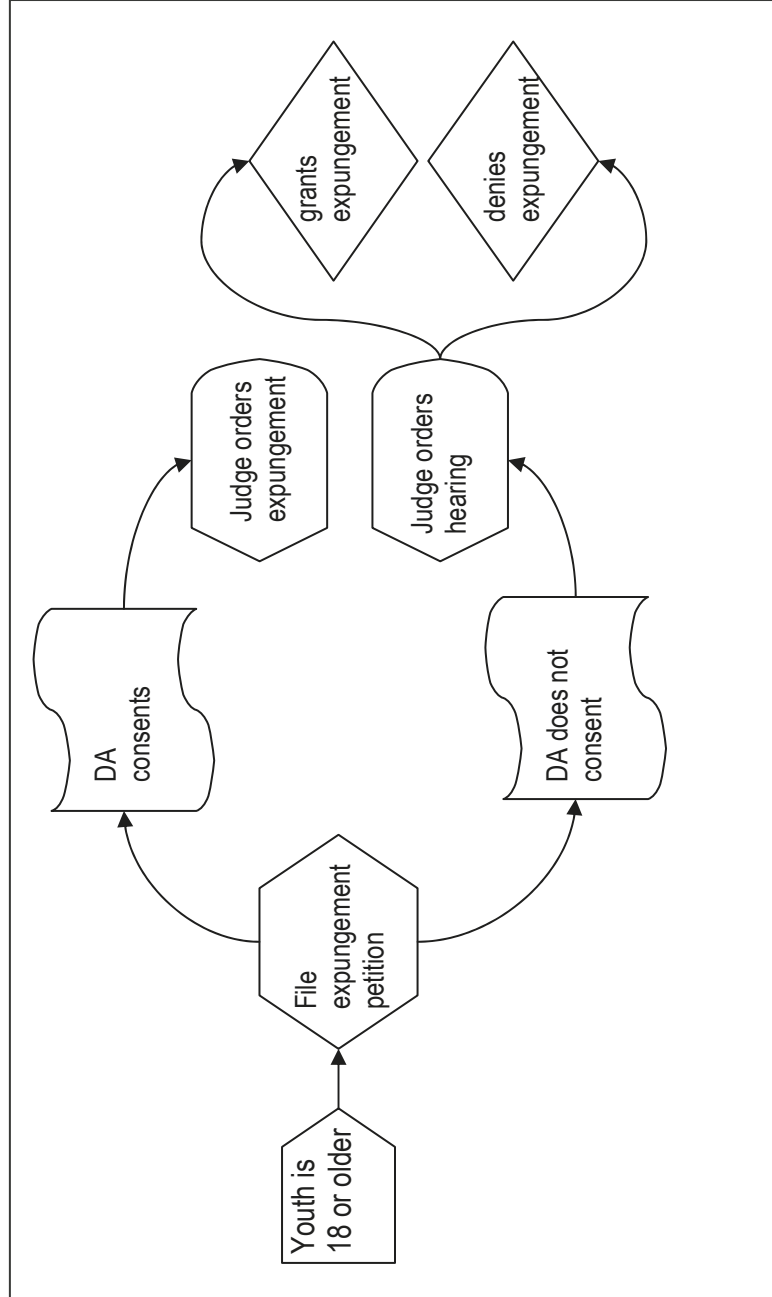
- ② If you were adjudicated and received a consent decree, then your record can be expunged 6 months after being discharged from supervision under the consent decree.



- 3 If you were placed or committed to a Youth Development Center or Detention Center, Residential Treatment Facility, or other type of placement, or put on probation, and **5 years have passed since you were discharged from placement or probation**, your record may be eligible for expungement.



- 4 If you have turned 18 years old and the District Attorney consents to your record being expunged, the judge can also order expungement.



What will the DA and judge consider when deciding whether I should get an expungement?

If you are 18 or older, you can file a petition for expungement. However, the only way a judge will grant your request is if the District Attorney consents to your record being expunged. The District Attorney will consider a number of things when deciding whether to consent to your expungement petition. He or she will look at

- ◆ the type of offense you were charged with
- ◆ how old you were when you committed the offense
- ◆ whether you have had a job, or have one now
- ◆ whether you have been charged with any other juvenile offenses or criminal offenses since that charge
- ◆ whether you have any drug or alcohol problems
- ◆ consequences you may suffer if you don't have your record expunged
- ◆ whether your record needs to be kept because you are still a public safety risk

What if the DA does not consent? Will I have to go to court?

You may have to go to court. In fact, if the DA does not consent to expunge your record, you are entitled to go to court. In most counties, when the District Attorney consents, the judge signs the order and you are notified by mail whether your expungement was granted. If the District Attorney does not consent to your expungement request, then you are entitled to go to court to have the expungement reviewed by a judge. In some counties, all cases, even those where the District Attorney does consent, you may have to go to a hearing. You can ask your Probation Officer or your Public Defender whether s/he thinks the District Attorney will consent or whether you should wait longer to file your petition.

What happens at the hearing?

The hearing will be like any other hearing in juvenile court. Your attorney will offer evidence as to why your record should be expunged. The District Attorney will then inform the judge whether s/he believes that your record should be expunged. The District



Attorney will probably go through the considerations we listed above and talk about why s/he does or does not consent to your expungement request. The judge will then grant or deny your expungement request.

What happens if the judge denies my motion to expunge?

If the judge denies your expungement request, you can appeal. Or, the judge may tell you to file for expungement again after some time has passed if you have had no other charges filed against you.

**OKAY, I AM
ELIGIBLE
NOW WHAT?**

If your record is eligible for expungement because you meet one of the criteria above, you may not have to do anything at all. Some county probation departments will routinely file petitions on behalf of juveniles who are eligible to have their record expunged. This means that you will receive a letter in the mail saying that you are eligible and that they have filed a petition on your behalf. However, you should not count on this to happen. In most counties, you must file a petition or application to ask the court to expunge your record.

Do I need an attorney to file for an expungement?

You do not need an attorney to file for your record to be expunged. You can file *pro se*, which means that you file the paperwork on your own. However, if you have an attorney, it may make the process easier for you. You can contact your probation officer to find out what the process for expungement is in your county. Later in this booklet, you will find a sample petition if you are interested in filing *pro se*. However, if you are uncomfortable filing *pro se* and would like the help of a lawyer, you can talk to your public defender office, but you may have to hire a private attorney. We have also included contact information for public defender offices and probation offices for all the Pennsylvania counties later in this booklet.



Will it cost money to file an expungement?

Many counties will charge you a fee to process your expungement request. This can be from \$20-100, but the majority of counties charge around \$50. If you are unable to pay this fee, it can be waived by filling out an *in forma pauperis* motion that you can get at the court clerk's office. You should also ask your probation officer or public defender if the fee can be waived if they file for you.



THE LAWS WE COVERED

In this guide, we covered several different laws, but most of the information comes from the Criminal Code at 18 Pa.C.S. § 9123 and the Pennsylvania Rules of Juvenile Court Procedure, located at Pa.R.J.C.P. 101, *et seq.* If you have any questions regarding the specific laws we covered, please contact the authors at Juvenile Law Center.

SAMPLE *PRO SE* PETITION AND ORDER

On the next several pages there is a sample *pro se* expungement petition and court order. This is to give you a better idea of what the expungement forms may look like. However, it is important to keep in mind that each county's process is different. That means that your county may have a completely different form that you must fill out to apply for your record to be expunged and that they may not accept this form. You should ask your probation officer or call the court clerk in your county to ask for a copy of the standard form used in your county.

List ALL charges at above Juvenile Case Number including Section, subsection and complaint number, and the disposition. Include a copy of the Court Order for disposition.

Charge	Disposition

Disposition Date of Above Charges _____

The expungement of the within juvenile record will not prejudice the position of the Commonwealth.

WHEREFORE, petitioner, respectfully requests this Honorable Court to order the expungement of all records pertaining to the aforementioned charges, wherever they may be located and by whom they may be retained.

Respectfully submitted,

Petitioner's Signature

Date

VERIFICATION

The undersigned, petitioner, avers that the statements of fact contained in the foregoing PETITION FOR EXPUNGEMENT, are true and correct to the best of the petitioner's knowledge, information and belief, and are made subject to the penalties of 18 Pa.C.S.A. Section 4904 relating to unsworn falsification to authorities.

Petitioner's Signature

Date

**JUVENILE
PUBLIC DEFENDER
AND PROBATION
DIRECTORY**

listed by county

Adams

Juvenile Public Defender
717-337-9842
Adams County Juvenile Probation Department
717-337-9803

Allegheny

Juvenile Public Defenders
412-350-2401
412-350-3510
Allegheny County Juvenile Probation Department
412-350-2320

Armstrong

Juvenile Public Defender
724-548-3258
Armstrong County Juvenile Probation Department
724-548-3491

Beaver

Juvenile Public Defender
724-728-5700
Beaver County Juvenile Probation Department
724-774-8870 Ext. 312

Bedford

Juvenile Public Defender
814-623-8606
Bedford County Probation/Parole Office
814-623-4830

Berks

Juvenile Public Defender
610-478-6667
610-478-6649
Berks County Juvenile Probation Office
610-478-3237

Blair

Juvenile Public Defender
814-693-3255
Blair County Juvenile Probation Office
814-693-3230

Bradford

Juvenile Public Defender
570-265-1713
Bradford County Probation/Parole Department
570-265-1706

Bucks

Juvenile Public Defender
215-348-6473
Bucks County Juvenile Probation Department
215-348-6514

Butler

Juvenile Public Defender
724-284-5335
Butler County Department of Community Corrections Juvenile Court Services
724-284-5355

Cambria

Juvenile Public Defender
814-472-1425
Cambria County Juvenile Probation Department
814-472-4700

Cameron

Juvenile Public Defender
814-772-6003
Cameron County Juvenile Probation Department
814-486-9339

Carbon

Juvenile Public Defender
570-325-2343
Carbon County Juvenile Court Office
570-325-2417 Ext. 6

Centre

Juvenile Public Defender
814-355-6798
Centre County Probation/Parole Department
814-355-6771

Chester

Juvenile Public Defender
610-344-6940
Chester County Juvenile Probation Department
610-344-6295

Clarion

Juvenile Public Defender
814-226-6030
Clarion County Juvenile Probation Services
814-226-6020 Ext. 12

Clearfield

Juvenile Public Defender
814-765-2641
Clearfield County Juvenile Probation Department
814-765-2641 Ext. 1200

Clinton

Juvenile Public Defenders
570-748-4802
570-748-7771
570-748-7358
Clinton County Juvenile Probation Department
570-893-4100

Columbia

Juvenile Public Defenders
570-752-5924
570-389-0455
570-648-5757
Columbia County Juvenile Probation Services
570-389-5684

Crawford

Juvenile Public Defender
814-333-7367
Crawford County Juvenile Probation
814-336-4061

Cumberland

Juvenile Public Defender
717-240-6285
Cumberland County Juvenile Probation Department
717-240-6265

Dauphin

Juvenile Public Defender
717-780-6370
Dauphin County Juvenile Probation Department
717-780-7101

Delaware

Juvenile Public Defender
610-891-4764, 4834
Delaware County Juvenile Probation and Juvenile Court Services
610-891-4597

Elk

Juvenile Public Defender
814-772-6003
Elk County Probation Department
814-776-5368

Erie

Juvenile Public Defender
814-451-6510
814-451-6503
Erie County Juvenile Probation Department
814-451-6052

Fayette

Juvenile Public Defender
724-430-1220
Fayette County Juvenile Probation Office
724-430-1223

Forest

Juvenile Public Defender
814-723-9551
Forest County Probation Department
814-755-3851

Franklin

Juvenile Public Defender
717-262-2326
Franklin County Juvenile Probation Department
717-263-3286

Fulton

Juvenile Public Defender
717-485-3447
Fulton County Juvenile Probation Department
717-485-3192

Greene

Juvenile Public Defender
724-852-5271
Greene County Juvenile Probation Office
724-852-5250

Huntingdon

Juvenile Public Defender
814-643-1550
Huntingdon County Juvenile Probation Department
814-643-1177

Indiana

Juvenile Public Defender
724-465-3925
Indiana County Probation Department
724-465-3820

Jefferson

Juvenile Public Defender
814-849-4129
Jefferson County Juvenile Probation & Parole Department
814-849-5222

Juniata

Juvenile Public Defender
717-436-8966
Juniata County Juvenile Probation Department
717-436-7716

Lackawanna

Juvenile Public Defender
570-342-0184 or 800-982-4387
Lackawanna County Juvenile Court Services
570-963-6887 Ext. 4807

Lancaster

Juvenile Public Defender
717-299-8131
Lancaster County Office of Juvenile Probation
717-299-8161

Lawrence

Juvenile Public Defender
724-614-1300
*Lawrence County Juvenile Probation
Department*
724-656-2173 Ext. 7024

Lebanon

Juvenile Public Defender
717-274-2801 Ext. 2130
*Lebanon County Juvenile Probation
Department*
717-273-1557 Ext. 124

Lehigh

Juvenile Public Defender
610-782-3745
*Lehigh County Juvenile Probation
Department*
610-782-3142

Luzerne

Juvenile Public Defender
570-825-1754
FAX: 570-825-1846
Luzerne County Juvenile Probation
570-825-1694

Lycoming

Juvenile Public Defender
570-327-2367
*Lycoming County Juvenile Probation
Office*
570-327-2408

McKean

Juvenile Public Defender
814-887-5571 Ext. 300
814-887-5571 Ext. 300
*McKean County Juvenile Probation
Department*
814-887-3365 or

Mercer

Juvenile Public Defender
724-662-3800 Ext. 2528
*Mercer County Juvenile Probation
Department*
724-662-3800 Ext. 2501

Mifflin

Juvenile Public Defender
717-248-2157
*Mifflin County Juvenile Probation
Department*
717-248-3955

Monroe

Juvenile Public Defender
570-517-3042
*Monroe County Probation Office
Juvenile Division*
570-517-3095

Montgomery

Juvenile Public Defender
610-278-3295
*Montgomery County Juvenile Proba-
tion Department*
610-630-2252 Ext. 3014

Montour

Juvenile Public Defender
570-275-3411
*Montour County Juvenile Probation
Office*
570-271-3030

Northampton

Juvenile Public Defender
610-865-5566
*Northampton County Juvenile Pro-
bation Department*
610-559-6887

Northumberland

Juvenile Public Defender
570-988-4170
*Northumberland County Juvenile
Court Services Agency*
570-495-2174

Perry

Juvenile Public Defender
717-567-6993
*Perry County Juvenile Probation De-
partment*
717-582-5125

Philadelphia

Defender Association of Philadelphia
267-765-6685
*Philadelphia Family Court – Juvenile
Probation*
215-686-4103

Pike

Juvenile Public Defender
570-296-3504
Pike County Probation Office
570-296-7412

Potter

Juvenile Public Defender
570-724-4148
Potter County Probation Department
814-274-8791

Schuylkill

Juvenile Public Defender
570-628-2420
*Schuylkill County Juvenile Justice
Department*
570-628-1246

Snyder

Juvenile Public Defender
570-837-4283
*Snyder County Juvenile Probation
Department*

570-837-4251

Somerset

Juvenile Public Defender
814-445-1545
*Somerset County Juvenile Probation
Department*
814-445-1686

Sullivan

Juvenile Public Defender
570-746-3480
Sullivan County Juvenile Justice
570-946-4285

Susquehanna

Juvenile Public Defender
570-278-4600 Ext. 204
570-278-4600 Ext. 204
*Susquehanna County Juvenile Proba-
tion Department*
570-278-4600 Ext. 202

Tioga

Juvenile Public Defender
570-724-4148
Tioga County Probation Department
570-724-9340

Union

Juvenile Public Defender
570-524-8780
Union County Probation Department
570-524-8741

Venango

Juvenile Public Defender
814-432-9593
*Venango County Adult/Juvenile
Court Supervision Services*
814-432-9620

Warren

Juvenile Public Defender
814-728-3436
*Warren County Juvenile Probation
Department*

814-728-3500

Washington

Juvenile Public Defender

724-228-6818

Washington County Juvenile Probation Department

724-228-6794

Wayne

Juvenile Public Defender

570-253-5434

Wayne County Juvenile Probation Department

570-253-5970 Ext. 161

Westmoreland

Juvenile Public Defender

724-830-3535

724-830-3535

Westmoreland County Juvenile Probation Department

724-830-4204

Wyoming

Juvenile Public Defender

570-876-1975

Wyoming County Juvenile Court Services

570-996-2242

York

Juvenile Public Defender

717-771-9279

York County Juvenile Probation Department

717-771-9671

Notes

