

INTRODUCTION

The Supreme Court of Pennsylvania has adopted the proposed changes to Rules 150 and 613 (now renumbered Rule 631), two new Rules 630 and 632, and the creation of a new Part C in Chapter Six of the Delinquency Rules: Cessation of Court Supervision and Jurisdiction. The changes are effective April 1, 2008.

EXPLANATORY REPORT FEBRUARY 2008

Rule 150 - Attorneys - Appearances and Withdrawals

The *Comment* was modified to reflect the renumbering of Rule 613 to Rule 631.

Rule 630 - Loss of Court Jurisdiction

This rule has been added so the juvenile probation officer can notify the court when the juvenile has turned twenty-one because the court loses delinquency court supervision. This rule is a separate rule because the court *loses* jurisdiction when the juvenile turns twenty-one regardless of objections.

Rule 631 (old Rule 613) - Termination of Court Supervision

This rule was renumbered to Rule 631 to be a part of the new Part C in Chapter Six: Cessation of Court Supervision and Jurisdiction. This rule was restructured to be a notice rule, rather than a motions rule. The new Rule 632 will address early terminations by motion.

Juvenile probation officers are not parties to the proceedings; therefore, they cannot move for termination. This rule was modified and now requires notice to the court when a juvenile has completed the terms of his or her probation.

Rule 632 - Early Termination of Court Supervision by Motion

This new rule addresses early termination of court supervision by motion. There are circumstances in which a court may want to terminate court supervision. For example, a juvenile may be charged with crimes as an adult and is being supervised by adult probation or the juvenile may be going to college or in the military and the court feels the juvenile is no longer in need of treatment, rehabilitation, or supervision.