

Pennsylvania State Police Megan's Law Section



2019 Annual Report



COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
PENNSYLVANIA STATE POLICE
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COLONEL ROBERT EVANCHICK
COMMISSIONER

I am pleased to present the Pennsylvania State Police (PSP) Megan's Law Section (MLS) Annual Report. On October 24, 1995, Megan's Law was first enacted in Pennsylvania by Governor Tom Ridge with the signing of Act 24. Since then, the law has been amended several times, to include the signing of Act 111 by Governor Tom Corbett on December 20, 2011. Act 111 expanded the number of offenses requiring registration and implemented a tier classification system, in which length of registration and frequency of verification is predicated upon the determined tier. Act 111 also brought Pennsylvania into compliance with the Federal Sexual Offender Registration and Notification Act.

The Megan's Law statute saw significant amendments in 2018, when Governor Tom Wolf signed Act 10 of 2018 into law on February 21, 2018; and Act 29 of 2018 on June 23, 2018. These amendments were crafted by the legislature as a result of a Pennsylvania Supreme Court decision that declared the prior statute unconstitutional when applied to certain offenders.

PSP has embraced the mandate to improve the efficacy of the registration process. The Pennsylvania Sexual Offender Registration Tool was developed to allow those entities tasked with performing registrations an electronic conduit for submission, replacing a largely antiquated, labor intensive paper process. Through funding provided by the Pennsylvania Commission on Crime and Delinquency, equipment to support sexual offender registrations was made available to county probation departments and other designated registration sites statewide (including each PSP field installation with the exception of our Turnpike stations).

Partnering with the Administrative Office of the Pennsylvania Courts and Pennsylvania Justice Network, PSP established a unique audit process to ensure every offender convicted of a predicate offense is appropriately registered. PSP receives a quarterly report of convictions and compares these with actual registrations, identifying omissions which heretofore would likely have gone undetected.

PSP continues to evaluate and improve every aspect of sexual offender management unabated. In 2014, a Compliance Unit was established within the MLS which is responsible for coordinating and conducting random compliance checks. This initiative is credited, in part, with a nearly steady non-compliance rate of approximately two percent.

Ensuring victims of sexual violence receive required notifications of offender status and have access to support services is, likewise, a priority for PSP. An inimitable collaboration engaged Office of Victims Advocate in the notification process – a task they are best situated to perform.

We continue to work tirelessly to fulfill our public safety mission and believe sexual offender management is a vital aspect of our strategy to do so. Thank you for your interest in this topic of importance to the citizens of the Commonwealth we so proudly serve.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "R. Evanchick".

Colonel Robert Evanchick
Commissioner

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INTRODUCTION

Pennsylvania Megan's Law, 42 Pennsylvania Consolidated Statutes (Pa.C.S.) § 9799, requires that individuals convicted of certain legislatively enumerated offenses register with the Pennsylvania State Police (PSP). After initial registration, these individuals are required to appear at an approved registration site for periodic, scheduled updates. They are required to notify PSP of any changes to registration information that may occur between scheduled appearances. Information collected is placed into Pennsylvania's Sexual Offender Registry. The PSP's Bureau of Records and Identification, Megan's Law Section (MLS), is tasked with administering the sexual offender registry. The MLS not only collects sexual offender information for inclusion in the sexual offender registry, but also disseminates certain sexual offender information to law enforcement agencies and the public. In addition, the MLS monitors and ensures sexual offender compliance with their specific registration requirements.

The following report is intended to provide a broad overview of the sexual offender registry, information on the activities of the PSP MLS, as it relates to the administration of Pennsylvania's Megan's Law, and statistical information regarding sexual offenders in Pennsylvania.

HISTORY OF PENNSYLVANIA MEGAN'S LAW

On October 24, 1995, Pennsylvania's Megan's Law began when Governor Tom Ridge signed Act 24 into law. Act 24 mandated the PSP to create a registry of individuals who were convicted of certain sexually violent offenses. PSP was required to then disseminate this information to the public and other law enforcement agencies. This information sharing was intended to inform law enforcement and the public of sexual offenders in their towns, so that proactive efforts could be taken to ensure the safety of all within the community.

Following its inception in 1995, the Pennsylvania General Assembly (PGA) made several amendments to Megan's Law. Changes to Megan's Law encompassed an expansion of information collected from sexual offenders, including more stringent penalties for sexual offenders who fail to comply with their registration requirements, as well as the establishment and subsequent expansion of a public website, making sexual offender information readily available via the internet.

On July 27, 2006, President George W. Bush signed The Sexual Offender Registration and Notification Act (SORNA) into law. SORNA was designed to unify sexual offender registry laws across all states, expand the list of sexual offenses requiring registration, and provide the inclusion of additional information from those sexual offenders required to register. SORNA also provided for a more standardized approach to sexual offender registries by individual states, thus making the sexual offender information more readily available to law enforcement and the public.

The requirements set forth in SORNA caused the PGA to substantially amend Pennsylvania's Megan's Law. On December 20, 2011, Governor Tom Corbett brought Pennsylvania into compliance with the federal requirements when he signed Act 111 into law. The law became effective December 20, 2012.

The new SORNA requirements caused a marked increase in the number of sexual offenders registered in Pennsylvania and the number of visits to registration sites. As a result of this increase, PSP developed a web-based sexual offender registration application. The Pennsylvania Sexual Offender Registry Tool (PA SORT) is used by state, county, and municipal agencies across Pennsylvania to enter and update sexual offender information directly into the sexual offender registry. The implementation of PA SORT not only streamlined the registration process, but also provided more expedient means of processing the information collected, making it available to law enforcement and the public in a timelier manner. A cost savings was also realized, as paper registration forms mailed to the MLS were nearly eliminated.

In 2018, the Megan's Law statute again saw sweeping change in response to a July 2017, Pennsylvania Supreme Court decision. The case of Commonwealth v Muniz (47 MAP 2016) found that the registration requirements under the SORNA provisions could not be applied to an individual whose offense was committed prior to the law's enactment. In response to this decision, the PGA passed legislation amending 42 Pa. C.S., Chapter 97. On February 21, 2018 and June 23, 2018, Governor Tom Wolf signed Acts 10 and 29. The court decision and statute changes are discussed in more detail throughout this report.

The new statute added Subchapter I to 42 Pa. C.S. Chapter 97, and specifically addresses those offenders who committed an offense before December 20, 2012, the date SORNA laws became effective. Subchapter H, remains applicable to those whose offense was committed on or after December 20, 2012.

STATUTE HIGHLIGHTS

As previously mentioned, 42 Pa. C.S., Chapter 97, Subchapter H, is applicable to an offender whose offense occurred on or after December 20, 2012. Under Subchapter H, registered sexual offenders who are not incarcerated are required to appear at a registration site at pre-determined times throughout the year. The duration of the registration requirement and the frequency of these appearances is dependent, the Tier level/classification of the offender. Tier I offenders are required to register for 15 years, reporting annually. Tier II offenders must register for 25 years, reporting semi-annually. Tier III offenders, and those determined by the courts to be a Sexually Violent Predator (SVP) or Sexually Violent Delinquent Child (SVDC), for crimes committed as a juvenile, are required to register for life, reporting quarterly.

The statute includes a provision for those individuals who are required to register for life, the ability to petition the sentencing court for relief after having been registered for 25 years. In addition, Tier II and Tier III offenders who meet certain criteria will have the

ability to appear for reporting annually, with the remaining pre-determined reporting dates completed via telephone. The MLS is actively working to establish the telephonic system required to allow this process to be implemented. Once the system becomes operational, individual offenders will be assessed for eligibility to participate in the telephonic verification system. Eligible offenders will be notified by the MLS when the telephonic system is operational.

42 Pa. C. S. Chapter 97, Subchapter I, is applicable to those offenders whose offense was committed before December 20, 2012. Subchapter I closely models the statute that would have been effective at the time these offenders committed their offense or were released from incarceration for an offense requiring registration. The list of offenses requiring registration differs from Subchapter H, as it contains fewer enumerated offenses triggering registration. Depending on the offense committed, these offenders are required to register for 10 years or for life, rather than utilizing a Tier system. All offenders registering under Subchapter I, are required to make in-person appearances at an approved registration site annually, except those designated as a SVP, who must report quarterly. The information required to be reported by the offender differs from those registering under Subchapter H, as does the information PSP is required to post to the public website.

Whether registering under Subchapter H or I, Transient Offenders (those without fixed addresses) must report monthly. All offenders are required to notify the MLS of any change to previously reported information within three (3) business days of the change. Additionally, all active offenders are included on the public website.

The chart on the following page reflects the number of offenders in each category. Of the total 21,536 active registered offenders, 14,674, or 68 percent, are registered under the provisions of Subchapter I of 42. Pa. C.S., Chapter 97. There are ,862 offenders, or 32 percent, who are registered under the provisions set forth in Subchapter H, also known as the SORNA provisions. Of all the active offenders, 11,136, or 52 percent, are required to register for life. Of those offenders requiring lifetime registration, 4,772, or 43 percent, are required to verify their information quarterly. There are currently 255 active Transient Offenders in the registry who are required to register monthly, regardless of Tier assignment or other classification. A registered offender who is incarcerated is considered an active offender and is designated as such on the public website. Updates are only required if the offender is transferred to a different correctional facility or upon the release of the offender from custody.

Active Offenders by Classification

Subchapter H Registrations--SORNA Offenses			
Classification Level	Active Offender Count	Percentage of Active Registry	Number of Required Verification Visits per Year
Tier 1	2,206	10.24%	1
Tier 2	1,599	7.42%	2
Tier 3	2,525	11.72%	4
SVP	526	2.44%	4
SVDC	3	0.01%	4
Pending Classification	3	0.01%	
Subtotal	6,862		

Active Offenders by Classification (continued)

Subchapter I Registrations--pre-SORNA Offenses			
Classification Level	Active Offender Count	Percentage of Active Registry	Number of Required Verification Visits per Year
Ten-Year	3,431	15.93%	1
Lifetime	6,367	29.56%	1
Pre-SORNA SVP	1,718	7.98%	4
Out-of-State Offender	3,158	14.66%	Up to 4
Subtotal	14,674		
Total	21,536		

REGISTRATION REQUIREMENTS

At the end of 2017, and prior to the statute change in early 2018, there were just over 22,000 registered sex offenders in Pennsylvania. Of those offenders, over 17,000 were affected by the statute change. The MLS was tasked with developing a process for reviewing the separate files of those affected, to determine the proper registration requirement for each individual. The MLS began by identifying the affected offenders based on the offense date, and then further categorizing by the offense indicated in PA SORT as having been committed by the offender. This approach allowed a separation of those offenders who would likely be reclassified as a 10-year registrant, remain a lifetime registrant, or would no longer be required to register. Based on this categorization, the MLS staff then began the task of reviewing each individual offender file. As of the end of calendar year 2019, 9,832 offender files had been reviewed. Of those offenders reviewed, 1,440 offenders were relieved of their requirement to register because, under the new statute, the offense committed no longer requires registration. An additional 1,913 offenders were found to now have a ten (10)-year registration requirement, which has been fulfilled; thereby relieving them of their registration requirement. The remaining offenders who have underwent review have been determined to have a continued requirement to register, were reclassified as appropriate, and were notified of the requirement to continue registration until the applicable term of registration is met. The MLS staff continues to review the files of the remaining registrants affected by the statute change.

As the individual files are reviewed, and the appropriate determination is made regarding the registration requirement, the applicable correspondence is sent to each offender explaining any changes to their requirements.

The PA SORT has proven to be invaluable to the administration of Pennsylvania's Megan's Law. After sexual offender information is input, whether as an initial registration or a verification/update, PA SORT automatically transmits the information to the appropriate personnel within the MLS for review. Once the information is reviewed and approved, PA SORT is updated, and the new information is automatically updated to the public website. Various parameters are set within PA SORT, which are programmed so that numerous types of correspondence and alerts are generated automatically. This assists the MLS personnel in processing offender information and notifications in a timely manner, as well as providing near real-time monitoring for non-compliant sexual offenders.

The PA SORT application, although an invaluable tool, provided a unique set of challenges to the MLS during the implementation of Subchapter I, registration requirements. As mentioned previously, the PA SORT was developed at the time the SORNA law became effective. The system was designed for implementation of SORNA registration requirements, to include, as previously mentioned, numerous automated features concerning system generated correspondence that is mailed to registered

offenders and law enforcement. There were no options in the application to categorize offenders with a 10-year registration requirement, nor was there an option to implement the annual appearance requirement for offenders, as specified by Subchapter I. This proved to be an immediate hurdle, as automated correspondence concerning pre-determined appearance dates sent to all registered offenders, now registering under the Subchapter I, requirements and automated correspondence mailed to law enforcement concerning non-compliant offenders, had to be stopped. In order to address these issues, the MLS worked with staff from the Public Safety Information Technology Delivery Center (PSITDC), to implement numerous temporary changes to the application. These temporary changes allowed continued utilization of the PA SORT to manage the sex offender registry until permanent changes could be put in place. The MLS and PSITDC staff then began the process of planning and implementing extensive modifications to the existing PA SORT. The application was adapted to accommodate the registration requirements found in both Subchapters H and I. This was an arduous task for the PSITDC, as personnel were dedicated to the project for nearly nine (9) months, developing and implementing the necessary changes. In December 2018, the updated PA SORT application was rolled out. The PSITDC staff continues to work on improvements to the application, which are being phased in as they are completed.

SEXUAL OFFENDER REGISTRY

As of the end of 2019, the 21,536 active registrants in the sexual offender registry represent an approximate three (3) percent increase from 2018's total of 20,905 active registered offenders. The 2019, year-end total represents a two (2) percent decrease from 2017, ending with 22,001 active registered sexual offenders. The decrease in active offenders from 2018-2019, resulted primarily from the removal of those offenders who no longer are required to register, or have fulfilled their registration requirement, under the provisions of the current statute.

During 2019, the MLS received 2,118 new sexual offender registrations. A Legal Assistant reviews each new registration for completeness and accuracy and determines if the sexual offender is in fact required to register, based on the offense of conviction and date committed. When an offender is determined to have a registration requirement, the appropriate offender classification is designated. Classifications are determined by statute and are based on the offense date and offense committed. The offender information is then activated in PA SORT and the information authorized by statute is posted to the public website. Should a new registration be submitted for an offender, and it is determined that the individual is not required to register, correspondence is sent to them indicating such. Of the 2,118 new registrations received in 2019, MLS staff determined that 2,092 offenders were required to register, and 26 were not.

The pre-determined registration verification times for an offender are based on the date the offender initially registered and the mandated frequency of the verifications. When the required appearance time nears, the MLS mails a reminder notification to the offender. The correspondence indicates the timeframe in which an offender must appear at an approved registration site to remain in compliance, as well as a list of the 139

approved registration sites, including 79 PSP Stations, 50 county-level sites, and 10 municipal police departments. Each of these registration sites has access to the PA SORT application. During 2019, there were 23,387 such letters mailed by the MLS.

In addition to these scheduled verification appearances, registered offenders are required by law to report any changes in their information to the PSP within three (3) business days of the change. These updates typically involve the registered offender appearing at one of the approved registration sites and providing the new information.

Each time a registered offender appears for a mandated appearance or to report a change, the information is transmitted to the MLS via PA SORT. The MLS staff reviews each verification and update submitted for accuracy. Once vetted, the offender's information, to include any changes, is posted to the public website. In 2019, the MLS staff processed 51,219 offender verifications and updates.

Any time an offender reports a change of address, whether it be residential, employment, or school, the MLS also notifies either the local PSP Station or the municipal police department with jurisdiction at the location. During 2019, a total of 20,643 of these notifications were made. In addition to notifying law enforcement of the offender's new address, the MLS also notifies the agency with jurisdiction when an offender reports that they no longer reside at a particular address, have terminated employment, or are no longer a student. In 2019, there were 19,594 such notifications made. These notifications are intended to allow local PSP Stations and municipal police departments to remain informed of sexual offenders who reside, work, or attend school within their respective jurisdictions.

During the latter portion of 2019, the MLS began sending these law enforcement notifications via the Commonwealth Law Enforcement Assistance Network (CLEAN), rather than the standard mail system. The notifications sent via CLEAN provide for a faster notification mechanism and provide guaranteed delivery of the information. The cost savings in postage alone for this new procedure is estimated to be between twenty-five to thirty thousand dollars.

In addition to the address change notifications mentioned previously, at any time an SVP or SVDC initially registers or reports an address change, the MLS also prepares a community notification packet. In 2019, the MLS sent 853 community notification packets. These packets consist of an instructional letter and court documents for law enforcement reference, as well as 100 or more Community Notification Flyers. The community notification packets are then sent to the local PSP Station or municipal police department with jurisdiction over the area of the address. Upon receipt of the packet, the local PSP Station or municipal police department conducts a community notification campaign by distributing the flyers to the following, as mandated by law:

- Neighbors of the SVP or SVDC.

- The director of the county children and youth services agency where the SVP or SVDC resides.
- The superintendent of the school district and the equivalent head of each private and parochial school in the municipality where the SVP or SVDC resides.
- The superintendent of the neighboring school district and the equivalent head of each private or parochial school, if located within a one-mile radius of where the SVP or SVDC resides.
- Each certified day care center, licensed preschool program and registered family day care home in the municipality where the SVP or SVDC resides.
- The president of each college, university, or community college within 1,000 feet of where the SVP or SVDC resides.

Pennsylvania Megan's Law also requires that notification is made to the victim of any SVP or SVDC when the offender registers or reports a change of address. In 2015, PSP partnered with the Pennsylvania Office of Victim Advocate (OVA) and transferred the victim notification responsibilities, as the OVA is better able to meet the needs of the victims with their resources and expertise in victim advocacy. Since 1995, the OVA has represented crime victims by protecting and advancing their rights and assisting with victim services. During 2019, the OVA generated 2,703 notifications to victims concerning a change of address, employment, or school for a SVP or SVDC.

In addition to the address change notifications, the OVA also offers victims the ability to register to receive other related services. Victims can request notifications for an offender in the event of a parole processing, state correctional inmate status changes and custody changes. During 2019, 4,970 such notifications were sent. The OVA also processed 298 pieces of correspondence received from victims.

If an offender reports any change of address involving another state for residence, employment, or school to the PSP, the MLS makes notification to the administrator of the affected state's sexual offender registry. This relocation notification is made via the SORNA Exchange Portal, a nationwide network linking the various states' sexual offender registries. The MLS staff initiates this notification through the PA SORT program. This immediate notice to the new state ensures a greater probability that the offender will continue to comply with registration requirements upon relocation. In 2019, 752 relocation notices were sent to other states. Other states also notify the MLS when an offender reports to that states' registry that the offender is coming to Pennsylvania to establish a residence or to temporarily visit. During 2019, the MLS received 494 of these notifications.

In 2015, although not required by statute, the MLS also began notifying local PSP Stations or municipal police departments with jurisdiction when a registered sexual

offender finishes the required registration period, is deceased, or is otherwise removed from the registry for legal reasons. In 2019, there were 1,391 such notices sent.

The MLS serves as the central repository of registered sexual offenders in Pennsylvania. The MLS staff are an excellent source of information and guidance and serve as a point of contact for the law enforcement community and the public. In 2019, the MLS staff received 36,892 incoming telephone calls and made 5,705 outgoing telephone calls.

MEGAN'S LAW PUBLIC WEBSITE

In accordance with 42 Pa. C.S Chapter 97, the PSP also maintains a website that is available to the public. This website is separate from the PA SORT system. The public website has a vast amount of information concerning Megan's Law, including information on state and federal statutes, links to other states' registries, and certain information concerning actively registered offenders. This offender information has been updated to reflect the differing requirements for those registered under Subchapter H, or Subchapter I, respectively. The offender database can be searched in a variety of ways and includes a mapping tool which can identify sexual offender addresses within parameters set by the user. Users of the website have the option of creating an account, which will allow the user to receive updates regarding specific offenders. This tool provides email notifications to the user when the selected offender has a change in registration status or when the offender makes any change to a residential, employment, or school address. Users also have the option of registering their address in order to receive email alerts when any offender adds or terminates a residential, employment, or school address within a user designated radius of the registered address. In 2019, there were approximately 3.38 million visitors to the public website, which resulted in approximately 512.8 million-page hits. Accounts established by users totaled 44,360, which generated approximately 4.2 million email notifications to individual user accounts.

ENFORCEMENT ACTIVITY

Sexual offender compliance for registration requirements is essential to ensuring public safety and awareness. A high compliance rate results in the most accurate information being available to both law enforcement and public agencies. In 2019, Pennsylvania has consistently maintained one of the highest compliance rates in the country, continuing that trend with a compliance rate of 98.1 percent.

The MLS uses several strategies to maintain these standards. These strategies include internal monitoring, proactive enforcement, information sharing between law enforcement agencies, and following up on tips received from members of the public.

When an offender is suspected to be non-compliant, the MLS sends a request for investigation to the local PSP Station or municipal police department with jurisdiction. When the investigation results in criminal charges, the non-compliant offenders face felony charges for Failure to Comply with Registration Requirements, 18 Pa.C.S. §4915.1 or §4915.2.

Some examples of compliance monitoring by the MLS include:

- The PA SORT application automatically identifies an offender who fails to report for their scheduled verification check. When this occurs, the PA SORT system self-generates the request for investigation letter that is sent to the local PSP Station or municipal police department with jurisdiction. In 2019, 1,768 of these investigation requests were generated within the PA SORT system.
- Users of the Megan's Law public website have the ability to submit tips via the website. On each offender profile, there is a 'Submit a Tip' button that allows the user to provide relevant information directly to the MLS.
- The public can also submit tips to the MLS by telephone if it is believed the offender is not residing, employed, or attending school at the address posted to the Megan's Law public website.

The tip information is vetted by MLS staff to determine if an investigation is warranted. In 2019, 4,316 tips were received from the public through the website or by telephone. 1,230 requests for investigation were initiated as a result of these tips. Should the investigation reveal the offender is in fact out of compliance, these requests for investigation, based on public tips, can lead to an offender facing criminal charges for failing to comply with their registration requirement.

As these cases flow through the judicial system, the MLS staff is often required to copy the offender's registration file, which in some cases are several hundred pages of information. These file copies, or court packets, are then forwarded to the requestor (e.g., the investigating officer, the prosecuting District Attorney or one of 97 PSP Megan's Law Field Liaisons), for use in court testimony. The Field Liaisons are PSP Troopers throughout the Commonwealth who have received specialized training and are routinely called upon for their expertise in Megan's Law. They offer testimony during preliminary hearings as well as common pleas court trials. In 2019, 450 of these court packets were produced and sent by the MLS.

Investigations are also initiated under a provision of 23 Pa.C.S. of the Pennsylvania Consolidated Statutes. In the latter part of 2013, legislation was passed by the General Assembly and signed into law by Governor Tom Corbett. Act 108 of 2013, became effective December 31, 2014. Act 108 amended the definition of child abuse to include the act of intentionally, knowingly, or recklessly leaving a child unsupervised with certain sexual offenders. If such information is brought to the attention of MLS staff, the local PSP Station or municipal police department with jurisdiction is notified and requested to take immediate action in verifying the safety and well-being of the child in question. The MLS staff also notifies the Pennsylvania Department of Human Services for further appropriate action. In 2019, 31 such notifications were made by MLS staff.

The MLS also engages in proactive enforcement efforts to verify and ensure compliance by offenders. Compliance checks are routinely conducted at pre-selected locations throughout the Commonwealth. These details are coordinated and conducted by Troopers from the MLS, along with local PSP Troopers and municipal police officers. During these checks, the law enforcement officers proceed to the address(es) reported by the offender. While verifying that the reported information is correct, additional information reported by the offender is also verified. These compliance checks reveal offenders who are non-compliant, serving as a deterrent to offenders falling out of compliance in the future. The number of law enforcement personnel involved in these details creates a police presence in the community. During 2019, 914 offender addresses were checked, resulting in 39 investigations for potential compliance violations. Of those 39 investigations, 11 have thus far been founded resulting in criminal charges being filed against the offender for failure to comply with registration requirements.

Compliance checks were conducted in the following counties during 2019:

Adams	Columbia
Armstrong	Franklin
Blair	Indiana
Bradford	Perry
Centre	Susquehanna

In addition to the details organized by the MLS, local PSP Stations and municipal police departments also periodically conduct routine compliance checks on offenders. Some of these checks are initiated as a result of an automated weekly report generated by the MLS. The report contains a list of non-compliant and absconded offenders and is forwarded, via email, to law enforcement agencies throughout Pennsylvania. The reports are searchable and customizable by the agency receiving them, allowing those agencies to sort the information to better meet their needs. In 2019, the MLS sent copies of these reports to 302 recipients.

When a sexual offender is sentenced following conviction for an offense enumerated in 42 Pa.C.S. Chapter 97, Subchapter H, each county's probation office is responsible for the initial registration of the offender, as required by Pennsylvania's Megan's Law. On occasion and for various reasons, an offender may not be registered upon sentencing. If this occurs, the MLS is not aware of the offender who is in need of registration. To better ensure that all offenders required to register have done so, PSP partners with the Administrative Office of Pennsylvania Courts (AOPC). On a quarterly basis, the AOPC sends a report to the MLS containing a list of offenders who were sentenced for sexual offenses requiring registration. MLS staff compares the list provided by AOPC to the sexual offender registry in order to identify any offenders who have not yet registered, as required. If an offender is identified, MLS staff contacts the appropriate county probation office to provide notification of the potential oversight. While not a mandate of Megan's Law, this pro-active internal audit process provides for a significant step in ensuring offenders do not errantly go unregistered.

ONGOING LITIGATION

The number of SVP designations following conviction for a registerable offense has seen a decrease since the 2017, ruling in *Commonwealth v. Butler* (25 WAP 2018). In *Butler*, the lower court relied on the *Muniz* decision and declared Pennsylvania's current process for the determination of an individual as an SVP is unconstitutional. In 2019, the *Butler* decision was appealed and is still pending a decision in the Pennsylvania Supreme Court. In October 2019, the court heard oral arguments on this case.

There are two additional pending cases in the Pennsylvania Supreme Court that could have significant impact on Pennsylvania's Megan's Law registration requirements. Both *Commonwealth v. Torsilieri* (37 MAP 2018) and *Commonwealth v. Lacombe* (35 MAP 2018) are challenging the constitutionality of Pennsylvania's Megan's Law registration requirements. In November 2019, oral arguments were heard on these cases.

CONCLUSION

Pennsylvania's Megan's Law was created to allow law enforcement and the public to be aware of sexual offenders in their community. The law delegates responsibility to the PSP to administer the Megan's Law Registry and ensure the provisions set forth in the registration statutes are adhered to. The MLS strives to provide timely and accurate information concerning sexual offenders to both law enforcement and the public, facilitating the promotion of public safety while acting within the parameters set forth in the applicable statutes.

The data provided in this report reflects the highlights and challenges faced by the MLS. It also allows the efficacy with which PSP is meeting our mandate to be objectively evaluated, both internally and externally.