

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA	:	IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF
	:	PENNSYLVANIA
	:	
v.	:	
	:	
AUSTIN REED YOUNG	:	
	:	
Appellant	:	No. 709 MDA 2020

Appeal from the PCRA Order Entered April 24, 2020  
 In the Court of Common Pleas of Lycoming County Criminal Division at  
 No(s): CP-41-CR-0001515-2017

BEFORE: LAZARUS, J., McCAFFERY, J., and STEVENS, P.J.E.\*

DISSENTING STATEMENT BY STEVENS, P.J.E.: **FILED APRIL 13, 2021**

Respectfully, I dissent from the Majority decision to reverse and remand for further proceedings. Rather, I would affirm the PCRA court in denying Appellant’s petition without a hearing.

Appellant’s mere citation to ***Commonwealth v. Torsilieri***, --- Pa.---, 232 A.3d 567 (2020) does not warrant relief. Requiring the trial courts to hold a hearing every time an appellant baldly cites to ***Torsilieri*** without having presented any relevant evidence to support his challenge in the lower court puts a tremendous unnecessary burden on our trial judges.

Here, Appellant failed to produce, attempt to produce, or refer to the existence of any evidence that would have supported a colorable challenge that the legislative finding in Revised Subchapter H of SORNA that sexual offenders “pose a high risk of committing additional sexual offenses”

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\* Former Justice specially assigned to the Superior Court.

constitutes an unconstitutional irrebuttable presumption. **See** 42 Pa.C.S.A. § 9799.11(a)(4).

This Court has recently found that a defendant's failure to present scientific evidence to support his claim that the underlying legislative policy in Subchapter H infringes on his constitutional rights resulted in waiver as the appellant "failed to satisfy his burden to prove that Revised Subchapter H provisions applicable to him clearly, palpably, and plainly violate the constitution." **Commonwealth v. Manzano**, 237 A.3d 1175, 1182 (Pa.Super. 2020). **See also Commonwealth v. Mickley**, 240 A.3d 957 (Pa.Super. 2020) (finding trial court improperly denied the defendant an evidentiary hearing on his post-sentence motion when the defendant attempted to incorporate scientific studies to support his challenge to SORNA's legislative determination).

Moreover, the Majority decision usurps the power of the Legislature. As specifically highlighted by the **Torsilieri** court:

[w]e emphasize that all cases are evaluated on the record created in the individual case. Thus, a court need not ignore new scientific evidence merely because a litigant in a prior case provided less convincing evidence. Indeed, this Court will not turn a blind eye to the development of scientific research, especially where such evidence would demonstrate infringement of constitutional rights.

Nevertheless, we also emphasize that it will be the rare situation where a court would reevaluate a legislative policy determination, which can only be justified in a case involving the infringement of constitutional rights and a consensus of scientific evidence undermining the legislative determination. We reiterate that while courts are empowered to enforce constitutional rights, they should remain mindful that "**the wisdom of a public policy**

**is one for the legislature, and the General Assembly's enactments are entitled to a strong presumption of constitutionality rebuttable only by a demonstration that they clearly, plainly, and palpably violate constitutional requirements." *Shoul [v. Commonwealth, Dept. of Transportation]*, [643 Pa. 302,] 173 A.3d [669,] 678 [(2017).]**

***Torsilieri***, --- Pa. ---, 232 A.3d at 595-96 (emphasis added).

Here, the PCRA court did not abuse its discretion. While the PCRA court acknowledged the Court of Common Pleas decision in ***Torsilieri***, the PCRA court noted that, at that time, there were no Superior Court or Supreme Court decisions that found SORNA to be unconstitutional on the basis that it violates a sexual offender's fundamental right to reputation.

As such, I respectfully dissent and would affirm the PCRA court.