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LEGAL LISTINGS

COURT NOTICES

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS OF PHILADELPHIA COUNTY FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA TRIAL DIVISION – CIVIL ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER

11 of 2025

IN RE: STAY OF LITIGATION FOR PA OFFICE OF ATTORNEY GENERAL

ORDER

AND NOW this 12th day of September 2025, upon consideration of the Motion to Extend the Administrative Stay Order filed by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania Office of Attorney General (“OAG”), and any response thereto, following a hearing, it is hereby **ORDERED** and **DECREED** that the OAG’s motion to Extend the Stay is **GRANTED** as follows:

WHEREFORE, the Court previously having been made aware of the a network outage of the OAG and the resulting inability to proceed with litigation, and as a result on August 13, 2025, the Court issued Administrative Order 9 of 2025, which stayed all matters for 30 days until September 12, 2025, in which an attorney from the OAG has entered an appearance and which provided that the Stay may be extended upon the filing of a motion to extend the Stay and following a hearing.

It is hereby **ORDERED** and **DECREED** that the Stay shall be extended for another 30 days for all cases in which an attorney from the OAG has entered an appearance.

It is further **ORDERED** and **DECREED** that the stay does not apply to any stipulations of dismissal of any Commonwealth of Pennsylvania related party that the OAG has entered its appearance.

It is further **ORDERED** and **DECREED** that as to any new cases to which this Stay applies to the entry of appearance by an OAG attorney on behalf of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, its agencies and employees, must be accompanied by a Praecipe to Stay the Action, together with a copy of this Order.

It is further **ORDERED** and **DECREED** that this Stay shall remain in effect until October 14, 2025 unless the OAG notifies the Court before October 14, 2025 that its electronic data and network have been restored to allow its attorneys to access litigation data and proceed with litigation. It is further provided, however, that the Stay may be extended upon the filing of a motion to extend the Stay and following a hearing. Any motion to extend the Stay shall be filed at least five (5) days prior to the end of the Stay and docketed on Case No.: 250801412. Any objection to the motion to extend the Stay shall be filed before the hearing.

It is further **ORDERED** and **DECREED** that a hearing is scheduled for October 14, 2025 at 1 p.m. in Courtroom 513, City Hall.

BY THE COURT:

/s/ Daniel J. Anders

DANIEL J. ANDERS,
Administrative Judge, Court
of Common Pleas
Trial Division, First Judicial District of
Pennsylvania

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN RE: NO. 316

ORDER AMENDING RULE 511 AND
1113 OF THE PENNSYLVANIA RULES
OF APPELLATE PROCEDURE

APPELLATE PROCEDURAL
RULES DOCKET

ORDER

PER CURIAM

AND NOW, this 15th day of July, 2025, upon the recommendation of the Appellate Court Procedural Rules Committee; the proposal having been submitted without publication pursuant to Pa.R.J.A. 103(a)(3):

It is Ordered pursuant to Article V, Section 10 of the Constitution of Pennsylvania that Rules 511 and 1113 of the Pennsylvania Rules of Appellate Procedure are amended in the attached form.

This Order shall be processed in accordance with Pa.R.J.A. 103(b), and shall be effective October 1, 2025.

Additions to the rule are shown in bold and are underlined.

Deletions from the rule are shown in bold and brackets.

APPELLATE COURT PROCEDURAL RULES COMMITTEE ADOPTION REPORT

Amendment of Pa.R.A.P. 511 and 1113

On July 15, 2025, the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania amended Pennsylvania Rules of Appellate Procedure 511 and 1113. The Appellate Court Procedural Rules Committee has prepared this Adoption Report describing the rulemaking process. An Adoption Report should not be confused with Comments to the rules. See Pa.R.J.A. 103, cmt. The statements contained herein are those of the Committee, not the Court.

In *Kramer v. Nationwide Property and Casualty Insurance Co.*, 313 A.3d 1031 (Pa. 2024), the Supreme Court noted that guidance related to the timing of filing a protective cross-petition for allowance of appeal was set forth in the commentary to Pa.R.A.P. 511 governing cross-appeals, but similar guidance was not provided in the commentary to Pa.R.A.P. 1113 governing cross-petitions for allowance of appeal, and referred the matter to the Committee. *Id.* 1044 n.17. The commentary to Pa.R.A.P. 511 relevant to the Court’s referral provided:

If, however, an intermediate appellate court awards different relief than the trial court or other government unit, a party may wish to file a cross-petition for allowance of appeal under Pa.R.A.P. 1112. See, e.g., *Meyer, Darragh, Buckler, Bebenek & Eck, P.L.L.C. v. Law Firm of Malone Middleman, P.C.*, 179 A.3d 1093, 1098 & n.5 (Pa. 2018); *Meyer, Darragh, Buckler, Bebenek & Eck, P.L.L.C. v. Law Firm of Malone Middleman, P.C.*, 137 A.3d 1247 (Pa. 2016).

Pa.R.A.P. 511, cmt.

Following review, this commentary has been removed from Pa.R.A.P. 511 and a reference to the comment to Pa.R.A.P. 1113 has been added. Commentary has also been added to Pa.R.A.P. 1113 to describe the circumstances when a protective cross-petition for allowance of appeal should be filed as discussed in *Kramer*. Stylistic revisions have also been made to both rules.

The amendments were not published for comment because they are technical in nature and do not affect practice or procedure. The amendments become effective on October 1, 2025.

Rule 511. Cross-Appeals.

The timely filing of an appeal shall extend the time for any other party to cross-appeal as set forth in Pa.R.A.P. 903(b) (cross-appeals), 1113(b) (cross-petitions for allowance of appeal), and 1512(a)(2) (cross-petitions for review). The discontinuance of an appeal by a party shall not affect the right of appeal or cross-appeal of any other party regardless of whether the parties are adverse. **[Note] Comment:** See also Pa.R.A.P. 2113, 2136, and 2185 regarding briefs in cross-appeals and Pa.R.A.P. 2322 regarding oral argument in multiple appeals.

An appellee should not be required to file a cross-appeal because the court below ruled against it on an issue, as long as the judgment granted appellee the relief it sought. See *Lebanon Valley Farmers Bank v. Commonwealth*, 83 A.3d 107, 112 (Pa. 2013); *Basile v. H & R Block, Inc.*, 973 A.2d 417, 421 (Pa. 2009). **For discussion of cross-petitions for allowance of appeal, see Pa.R.A.P. 1113, cmt.**

[If, however, an intermediate appellate court awards different relief than the trial court or other government unit, a party may wish to file a cross-petition for allowance of appeal under Pa.R.A.P. 1112. See, e.g., *Meyer, Darragh, Buckler, Bebenek & Eck, P.L.L.C. v. Law Firm of Malone Middleman, P.C.*, 179 A.3d 1093, 1098 & n.5 (Pa. 2018); *Meyer, Darragh, Buckler, Bebenek & Eck, P.L.L.C. v. Law Firm of Malone Middleman, P.C.*, 137 A.3d 1247 (Pa. 2016).]

In deciding whether to cross-appeal, parties may also consider that appellate courts have discretion, but are not required, to affirm for any reason appearing in the record. See *Commonwealth v. Fant*, 146 A.3d 1254, 1265 n.13 (Pa. 2016); *Pa. Dept. of Banking v. NCAS of Del., LLC*, 948 A.2d 752, 762 (Pa. 2008); *Am. Future Sys., Inc. v. Better Bus. Bureau of E. Pa.*, 923 A.2d 389, 401 (Pa. 2007).

Historical Commentary

The following commentary is historical in nature and represents statements of the Committee at the time of rulemaking:

Explanatory Comment--2002

Introduction: The Appellate Rules contemplate three “multiple appeal” situations in

Court Notices continues on 8

I N S I D E

Common Pleas Court:
3 Civil Listings
5 Criminal Listings
5 Family Court
6 Municipal Court
7 Orphans’ Court

40 Public Notices
5 Rules Returnable
7 U.S. Bankruptcy Court
7 U.S. Court of Appeals
7 U.S. District Court
2 Trial List

DISTRICT COURT

NOTICE

1. Counsel shall promptly notify the deputy clerk to each judge before whom he/she has a case listed upon becoming attached for trial in another court. To be accorded recognition, a busy slip, using the designated form, MUST be filed in Room 2609 before 1 p.m. on the day after counsel becomes attached.

2. Cases in the trial pools do not necessarily appear in the order in which they will be called. Counsel should therefore be ready to begin trial upon receiving telephone call notice, subject to the following:

(a) Counsel whose cases are in the pools will be given 48 hours' notice, if feasible, but not less than 24 hours notice to ready for trial with witnesses.

(b) It is counsel's responsibility to check with each judge's deputy clerk on the status and movement of criminal and civil cases in that judge's pool.

(c) Counsel will not be required to commence trial less than 24 hours after completing trial of another case.

W. BEETLESTONE
Chief Judge

BEETLESTONE, CH. J.
Courtroom 10A
Courtroom Deputy: Mike Beck
Phone: (267) 299-7459

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 14, 2025
Motion Hearing

25-cv-5531
OYENUGA v. SHELLPOINT MORTGAGE

23-cr-0029
USA v. WHITING

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 15, 2025
Change of Plea Hearing

22-cr-0220
USA v. NICODEMO

R.A. LLORET, M.J.

SANCHEZ, J.
COURTROOM 14B
Courtroom Deputy: Nancy DeLisle
Phone: (267) 299-7789

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 14, 2025
Sentencing

22-cr-0049
USA v. HARS

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 15, 2025
Revocation Superv Rls-FinalHrg

17-cr-0072
USA v. BUTLER

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 16, 2025
Pretrial Conference/Hearing

24-cr-0423
USA v. LEDBETTER

Sentencing

23-cr-0359
USA v. SIA

P.S. DIAMOND, J.
Courtroom 14A
Courtroom Deputy: Lenora K. Wittje
Phone: (267) 299-7789

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 14, 2025
Jury Trial

24-cr-0156
USA v. CLARK

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 15, 2025
Pretrial Conference/Hearing

09:30 A.M.

23-cr-0225
USA v. ALAMOUTINIA

QUINONES ALEJANDRO, J.
Courtroom 8B
Secretary/Civil Deputy: Nicole Phillippi
(267) 299-7461
Criminal Deputy Clerk: Rosalind Burton-Hoop
(267) 299-7467

SCHMEHL, J.
Courtroom The Gateway
Building Reading, PA
Courtroom Deputy: Brian Dixon
Phone: (610) 320-5099
Reading, PA 19601
3rd flr., Rm. 3041 when in Phila.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 14, 2025
Revocation Superv Rls-FinalHrg

11:00 A.M.

17-cr-0423
USA v. FLYNN

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 15, 2025
Sentencing

10:30 A.M.

25-cr-0196
USA v. BELLETIERI

Status Conference/Hearing

22-cr-0334
USA v. CRUZ

G.A. MCHUGH, J.
Civil Deputy: Patricia Clark
Phone: 267 299-7301
Criminal Deputy: Christian Henry
Phone: 267-299-7307

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 15, 2025
Sentencing

02:00 P.M.

23-cr-0403
USA v. CANTEY

KEARNEY, J.
Courtroom 6B
Deputy Clerk: Ulrike Hevener
Phone: (267) 299-7688

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 14, 2025
Jury Trial

09:00 A.M.

25-cr-0024
USA v. OLIVERO

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 15, 2025
Initial Appearance

12:15 P.M.

25-cr-0420
USA v. DOSTER

Pretrial Conference/Hearing

08:30 A.M.

25-cv-2287
De Camara et al v. BRYN MAWR C

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 16, 2025
Pretrial Conference/Hearing

12:15 P.M.

25-cv-3395
WILLIAMS v. CHELTENHAM SCHOOL

PAPPERT, J.
Courtroom 11A
Courtroom Deputy: Katie Rolon
Phone: (267) 299-7531

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 16, 2025
Sentencing

02:00 P.M.

24-cr-0058
USA v. MOONEY

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 17, 2025
Motion Hearing

01:00 P.M.

24-cv-5431
STIPA v. THOMAS JEFFERSON UNIV

J.F. LEESON, JR., J.
Courtroom Edward Cahn
Federal Bldg Allentown, PA
Courtroom Deputy: Diane Abeles
Phone: (610) 391-7020
Chambers of the Honorable Joseph E. Leeson, Jr.
United States District Court

Eastern District of PA.
Edward N. Cahn U.S. Courthouse, Suite 3401
504 W. Hamilton St.
Allentown, PA 18101
4th Flr., Rm. 4000 when in Phila.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 14, 2025
Settlement Conference

04:00 P.M.

25-cv-0556
DIEM v. COMMUNITY ACTION PARTN

C.F. KENNEY, J.
Criminal Deputy: Christopher Kurek
phone 267-299-7549
Civil Deputy: Shelli MacElderly
phone 267-299-7541
Chambers of the Honorable Chad F. Kenney..
United States District Court
Eastern District of PA.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 14, 2025
Pretrial Conference/Hearing

09:00 A.M.

25-cv-3343
MAYE v. AVI FOOD SERVICES, INC

24-cv-1136
CHAPOLINI v. CITY OF PHILADELP

Status Conference/Hearing

09:30 A.M.

25-cv-2226
MURPHY v. LIBERTY MUTUAL PERSO

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 15, 2025
Motion Hearing

10:00 A.M.

23-cv-1963
335 Righters Ferry Road LP v.

Revocation Superv Rls-FinalHrg

09:00 A.M.

15-cr-0061
USA v. THOMAS

15-cr-0369
USA v. THOMAS

Status Conference/Hearing

10:30 A.M.

23-cv-1963
335 Righters Ferry Road LP v.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 16, 2025
Status Conference/Hearing

12:00 P.M.

25-cv-4919
ENVISAGE INTERNATIONAL, LLC v.

J.D. WOLSON, J.
Civil Deputy: Jeannine Abed
Phone: (267) 299-7321
Criminal Deputy: Laura Buenzle
Phone: (267)299-7239

J.M. YOUNGE, J.
Courtroom 15B
Courtroom Deputy: Dedra Brannan
Phone: (267) 299-7361

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 14, 2025
Motion Hearing

11:00 A.M.

24-cv-1631
MCLEMORE v. WEB CONSTRUCTION,

24-cv-5867
Betancourt v. Web Construction

Status Conference/Hearing

10:00 A.M.

25-cv-2465
IN RE: CIGNA ERISA LITIGATION

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 16, 2025
Miscellaneous Hearing

12:30 P.M.

24-cv-1571
COVINGTON v. PLYMOUTH TOWNSHIP

K. S.. MARSTON, J.
Courtroom 16B
Courtroom Deputy: Mark Rafferty
phone: (267) 299-7379

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 14, 2025
Jury Trial

09:30 A.M.

23-cr-0521
USA v. GOODMAN

Sentencing

10:30 A.M.

24-cr-0082
USA v. TORRES RODRIGUEZ

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 15, 2025
Show Cause Hearing

11:00 A.M.

25-cv-0290
WALLACE v. CITY OF PHILADELPHI

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 16, 2025
Sentencing

11:00 A.M.

24-cr-0082
USA v. VO

J. M. GALLAGHER, J.
Courtroom Edward Cahn
Federal Bldg Allentown, PA
Courtroom Deputy: Christine Stein
Phone: (610) 391-7012

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 14, 2025
Sentencing

10:30 A.M.

25-cr-0172
USA v. MATOS

Status Conference/Hearing

09:30 A.M.

24-cv-4568
Alexander et al v. Seaworld Pa

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 15, 2025
Pretrial Conference/Hearing

01:30 P.M.

25-cr-0213
USA v. VENTURA

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 16, 2025
Sentencing

09:30 A.M.

23-cr-0026
USA v. GILLARD

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 17, 2025
Jury Selection

09:00 A.M.

24-cr-0277
USA v. MCPHERSON II

PEREZ, J.
COURTROOM 10B
Courtroom Deputy: Mia Harvey
267-299-7589

HODGE, J.
Courtroom 15A
Courtroom Deputy: Leesa Ciamaichelo 267-299-7559

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 14, 2025
Change of Plea Hearing

03:00 P.M.

24-cr-0259
USA v. ADAMS

Sentencing

11:00 A.M.

24-cr-0131
USA v. RIPPERT

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 15, 2025
Change of Plea Hearing

10:00 A.M.

24-cr-0193
USA v. SEVILLA

MURPHY, J.
Courtroom 3B
Courtroom Deputy: Kerry Christy 267-299-7510

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 10, 2025
Change of Plea Hearing

02:00 P.M.

24-cr-0424
USA v. BLAZO

Final Pretrial Conference

10:00 A.M.

24-cv-2226
McCready v. Unity Sober Living

Pretrial Conference/Hearing

11:00 A.M.

25-cr-0004

The Legal Intelligencer

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USA v. BUTLER
TUESDAY, OCTOBER 14, 2025
Jury Trial
09:00 A.M.
25-cr-0317
USA v. ALEXANDER

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 16, 2025
Change of Plea Hearing
12:00 P.M.
24-cr-0129
USA v. RIVERA

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 17, 2025
Motion Hearing
10:00 A.M.
25-cv-2220
BROMMER ARCHITECTS, LLC v. SPR

12:00 P.M.
25-cv-2478
AYO v. AMR GP HOLDINGS, LLC et

SCOTT, J.
Courtroom 13B
Courtroom Deputy: Susan Flaherty
Phone: 267-299-7598

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 14, 2025
Arraignment
09:30 A.M.
25-cr-0428
USA v. HERNANDEZ-MARTINEZ

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 16, 2025
Motion Hearing
01:00 P.M.
20-cr-0163
USA v. WEISS

Pretrial Conference/Hearing
01:00 P.M.
25-cv-2399
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA v. WE

COSTELLO, J.
Courtroom 6A
Courtroom Deputy: Michael Coyle
Phone: (267) 299-7720

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 15, 2025
Revocation Superv Rls-FinalHrg
02:00 P.M.
22-cr-0093
USA v. LACOSTA-FRANCO

03:00 P.M.
19-cr-0690
USA v. OLIVER

Sentencing
10:00 A.M.
24-cr-0437
USA v. NICASIO-SALCEDO

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 16, 2025
Revocation Superv Rls-FinalHrg
02:00 P.M.
25-cr-0031
USA v. EDWARDS

Sentencing
09:30 A.M.
25-cr-0199
USA v. JETT

11:00 A.M.
24-cr-0352
USA v. BRAZZLE

HENRY, J.
Courtroom The Holmes Bldg Easton, PA
Courtroom Deputy: Tanya Allender
Phone: (610) 333-1833

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 15, 2025
Change of Plea Hearing
02:00 P.M.
25-cr-0110
USA v. DIMAIO

Motion Hearing
11:00 A.M.
25-cv-3647
MOONSTAR EXPRESS, LLC v. ONE S

WEILHEIMER, J.

Courtroom TBD
Courtroom Deputy: Christin Henry
Phone: (267) 299-7769
TUESDAY, OCTOBER 14, 2025
Sentencing
10:30 A.M.
21-cr-0092
USA v. ARGRO

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 15, 2025
Sentencing
10:30 A.M.
25-cr-0085
USA v. MOTA-GARCIA

H. BARTLE, III, S.J.
Courtroom 16A
Courtroom Deputy: Nicole Spicer
Phone: (267) 299-7389

J. R. PADOVA, S.J.
Courtroom 17B
Courtroom Deputy: Malissa Wolenski
Phone: (215) 597-1178

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 14, 2025
Change of Plea Hearing
01:30 P.M.
25-cr-0061
USA v. KANE

A. B. BRODY, S.J.
Courtroom 7B
Scheduling/Deputy Clerk: Joseph Walton
Phone: 215-597-7431

ESR-Courtroom Deputy: Jim Scheidt
Phone: 267-299-7439

R. SURRICK, S.J.
8A
Courtroom Deputy: Tashia Reynolds
Phone: (267) 299-7631

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 14, 2025
Sentencing
01:00 P.M.
24-cr-0145
USA v. HUANG

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 15, 2025
Motion Hearing
10:00 A.M.
25-cv-5479
Z- v. NOEM et al

C.M. RUFES,J.
Scheduling/Deputy Clerk: Kristen Pepin
Phone: (267) 299 -7490
Fax: (267) 299-5077
ESR/Courtroom Deputy: Erica Pratt
Phone (267) 299-7499

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 14, 2025
Motion Hearing
09:30 A.M.
25-cr-0087
USA v. BENSON

M. BAYLSON, S.J.
Courtroom 3A
Courtroom Deputy: Lori DeSanti
Phone: (267) 299-7291

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 14, 2025
Jury Trial
09:30 A.M.
25-cr-0109
USA v. WARLOW

Revocation Superv Rls-FinalHrg
02:30 P.M.
01-cr-0373
USA v. ELAM

Status Conference/Hearing
10:30 A.M.
24-cr-0050
USA v. CHRISTBURGH

24-cr-0050
USA v. MANUEL ROSA

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 15, 2025
Revocation Superv Rls-FinalHrg
02:30 P.M.
18-cr-0312
USA v. CORONA

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 16,

2025
Motion Hearing
02:30 P.M.
24-cr-0050
USA v. CHRISTBURGH

24-cr-0050
USA v. MANUEL ROSA

T. J. SAVAGE, S.J.
Courtroom 9A
Courtroom Deputy: Alex Eggert
Phone: 267-299-7489

J. H. SLOMSKY, S.J.
Courtroom 13A
Courtroom Deputy: Kelly Haggerty
Phone: (267) 299-7349

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 14, 2025
Settlement Conference
09:30 A.M.
24-cv-1010
COPELAND v. ASSOCIATED PRODUCT

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 15, 2025
Arbitration Hearing
09:30 A.M.
25-cv-1452
GU et al v. NEW JERSEY MANUFAC

C. S. WELLS, M.J.
Courtroom 3F
Deputy Clerk: Edward Andrews
Phone: (267) 299-7833

E.T. HEY, M.J.
Courtroom 3I
Courtroom Deputy: Lara Karlson
Phone: (267) 299-7671

L.A. SITARSKI, M.J.
Courtroom 3E
Deputy Clerk: Regina M. Zarnowski
Phone: 267-299-7810

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 14, 2025
Settlement Conference
10:00 A.M.
24-cv-6575
ORLENA v. JOHNSON AND JOHNSON

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 15, 2025
Settlement Conference
10:00 A.M.
24-cv-0192
CAMPBELL v. BENNETT et al

REID , M.J.
Courtroom 3C
3042 US Courthouse
601 Market Street
Philadelphia, PA 19106
Courtroom as assigned
Ian Broderick, Deputy Clerk
(267) 299-7640
Ian_Broderick@paed.uscourts.gov

CARLOS, M.J.
Courtroom Edward Cahn Federal Bldg Allentown, PA
Courtroom Deputy: Carlene Nice
Phone: (610) 434-3823

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 15, 2025
Arbitration Hearing
09:30 A.M.
25-cv-0798
Blackwood v. AMERICAN MULTI-CI

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 16, 2025
Settlement Conference
02:00 P.M.
21-cv-0927
Kirhizau et al v. Pabon et al

STRAW, M.J.
Courtroom 3G
Courtroom Deputy: Donna Croce
Phone: (267) 299-7661

ARTEAGA, MJ
Courtroom 3H
Courtroom Deputy: Danielle Hauger
Phone: (267) 299-7421

CINQUANTO, M.J.
Courtroom 3D

Courtroom Deputy: Jeff Lucini
Phone: 267-299-7751
ARTEAGA

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 14, 2025
Detention Hearing
01:30 P.M.
25-mj-2036
USA v. GUO

COMMON PLEAS COURT
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THU., OCTOBER 9, 2025
8 A.M.
0012506-0632C. C. Johnson
Landau v.Monarch et al.

0022507-1981L. R. Jubb
Corredera v.Lehigh Valley Hosp. - Cedar Crest
C. Barr Heimbach; J. Moffitt; K. H. Conrad; L. B. Shannon; M. L. Wilson
0032507-1983R. S. Safier; T. R. Kline
Dutton v.Jefferson Torresdale Hosp. et al.
C. A. Fitzpatrick; P. S. Obrien
0042507-2087S. D. Wilson
Henkels v.Richard J. Caron Foundation et al.
T. E. Brenner
0052507-2170L. P. Haberman
Estate of Frances Allen, By And Through Shanise Al v.Richard J. Caron Foundation et al.

9 A.M.
0012507-0075N. A. Bezar
Calandra v.Hall et al.

0022507-0081J. Wheeler
2020 Green Street Condominium Association v.2022
J. Banonis; S. G. Keim

9:30 A.M.
0012507-0222A. Boyd
Waters v.Bell
J. R. Oprysko
0022507-0231D. A. Berlin; G. Schaffkopf; M. B. Weisberg
Robichaw v.Federal Bureau of Prisons D/B/A Federa

0032507-0232M. J. Dougherty
Ally Bank v.Pearson

0042507-0233M. J. Dougherty
Ally Bank v.Hamdou

0052507-0236M. J. Dougherty
Ally Bank v.Johnson

1 P.M.
0012507-0084N. V. Hatton
Twyman v.Sorto et al.
M. A. Boomsma
0022507-0088N. L. Palazzo
Elkalban v.Allen et al.
A. E. Hammel; L. A. Bartow
0032507-0098J. B. Solomon
Ngassam v.Guerdy

0042507-0101R. L. Vanderslice
Gooding v.Lee et al.

0052507-0109T. A. Lynam
Sporn v.Miranda Cartagena et al.
L. B. Glynn

0062507-0111C. Treglia
Freedom Mortgage Corp. v.Bolds

0072507-0116A. A. Nichols
Mobley v.Crestwood Apartments et al.

0082507-0118T. C. Dyer
Capital One Auto Finance v.Hall

10 A.M.
0012505-2495S. E. Quinn
Brown-Burton v.Sanchez et al.
J. C. Schwartz; S. Bayor
0022506-0102B. P. Pincus
Bond v.American Freedom Insurance Company
K. R. McNulty
0032506-0321B. P. Pincus
Brown v.8th Street Investments et al.
R. A. Nolan
0042507-0122C. Treglia; E. D. Frank; K. Schweiger
Rocket Mortgage, Llc F/K/A Quicken Loans, Llc v.S

0052507-0137
Yauri v.Hamilton et al.

10:30 A.M.
0012504-3326M. D. Copoulos
Azjen Properties Llc v.Butler

0022506-1172J. Chong
Lee v.Jones
K. R. Haywood
0032507-0242K. Gaynier
Williams v.Lyft Inc. C/O Ct Corp. System E.
A. L. Perry; B. A. Carter; K. L. Raymond
0042507-0249S. J. Rosenthal
Jones v.Southeastern Pennsylvania Transportation
J. A. Lai; K. Rogers; R. K. Hohn
0052507-0250M. J. Dougherty
Pennsylvania State Employees Credit Union v.Lopez

0062507-0253M. J. Dougherty
Pennsylvania State Employees Credit Union v.Ellis

0072507-0254J. A. Zenstein
Canfield, Executor of The Estate of George Dutcher v.Ellis

11 A.M.
0012505-0575M. E. Lemieux-Fillery
Power v.Planned Parenthood Southeastern Pennsylv
A. A. Block
0022507-0174G. G. Kirwin; J. M. Freedman; K. P. Obrien; M. M. Coin
Estate of Alphonso S. Thompson et al. v.Lyft Inc.
A. M. Notaristefano; A. R. Benedict; A. M. Manero; A. L. Cianfrani; B. P. Gallagher; G. Cedrone; J. G. Devlin; J. G. Papianou; L. C. McFadden; R. S. Johnson; S. J. Bruderle; T. W. Harrity
0032507-0177B. J. Atkins
Bass v.City of Philadelphia
J. Palmer
0042507-0178T. F. Sacchetta; T. Sacchetta
Thomas v.Southeastern Pennsylvania Transportation
M. Rong; M. S. Naythons
0052507-0190D. Smirnov
Serenity Homecare Inc. v.Burgos
A. I. Robles
0062507-0193S. E. Luongo Jr; T. B. Bellwoar
Polito v.Cpi/Ahp Broomall Mob Owner, Llc et al.
C. Zubrzycki; E. Horneff
0072507-0197M. B. Alexanian
Derry v.Zi 308 W Chelten, Llc et al.
C. W. Sweeney III; M. L. Fink

11:30 A.M.
0012505-1027W. H. Bishop
Dickenson v.Delaware River Waterfront Corp.
D. Pell; D. L. Mallick; J. P. Morgenstern; M. J. Cawley
0022507-0271S. R. Esrig
Obst v.Eustace et al.
C. R. Bumsted; D. J. Ruckett; J. D. Branderbit; J. Talamini; M. Rong
0032507-0290B. P. McGovern
Haynes et al. v.Jack's Famous Bar et al.
C. A. Sopin
0042507-0291D. A. Pomo
Anderson et al. v.Catlett et al.
L. A. Seider
0052507-0293A. R. Avrigian; M. T. Gidaro
Boyer v.Philadelphia Regional Port Authority et al.
F. J. Grey; J. Zimmerman; M. S. Cioeta; S. E. Geduldig
0062507-0296R. S. Pollack
Winkler v.McKnight et al.
M. S. Berger
0072507-0297E. P. Snyder; R. P. Snyder
Schmitz v.Palma et al.
M. R. Aguilo-Seara

1:30 P.M.
0012507-0237M. J. Dougherty
Inova Federal Credit Union v.Niblack

2 P.M.
0012504-2416C. Treglia; E. D. Frank
U.S. Bank National Association v.Sostre et al.

0022505-0292A. T. Kravitz
Athene Annuity And Life Company v.Homes By Vanzan

0032505-1245M. L. Greenfield
Tillman v.Perez et al.
C. J. Tellner; E. Garcia
0042506-2430D. E. Jokelson
Dougherty v.Parkway Corp. et al.
C. W. Sweeney III; D. F. Donnelly; D. M. Samuel; K. M. Barlow; L. C. Miller
0052507-0149D. C. Coyne; J. C. Haggerty; W. Santarsiero
Miller v.Abraham et al.
S. J. Moore
0062507-0153A. S. Gilberg; G. S. Marion
Anderson et al. v.Wierzbicki et al.
E. M. Pritchyk; T. D. Summerville
0072507-0157J. Z. Swist
Wright v.The Good Shepherd Rehabilitation Network

2:30 P.M.
0012507-0258B. S. Rush
Debro v.City of Philadelphia et al.
M. L. Fink

3 P.M.

0012501-0460D. P. Lawn; T. R. Lawn Garcia v.Construction Services Group, Llc C. Yu; M. T. McDonnell	0052507-2228F. Stephenson; R. A. Godshall; S. N. Shorr Embley v.Patel, Do et al.	0032507-0623 Lora v.Watson	Grozier; M. P. Dumack; T. J. Kepner 0042507-0448C. E. Williams Parks v.Long et al.	Weaver v.Fudge
0022504-1295E. Dyer Ashburn v.Silva	A. Suryajaya; A. A. Toal; K. C. Cottone; R. S. Margulies	0042507-0628K. P. Obrien; M. M. Coin Johnson et al. v.Aguirre et al.	M. Long; M. P. Dumack; R. A. Steiger 0052507-0450S. A. Anyan Trotman v.Dalin Financial, Llc et al.	0032507-0503B. Wieand Johnson v.Pennsylvania Cvs Pharmacy, Llc. et al.
0032507-0203D. S. Orlow Busick v.Thomas Jefferson Univ. et al.	0062507-2356T. L. Giannone B et al. v.Albert Einstein Medical Ctr. et al.	0052507-1195M. Breslin Palm v.Roeuth et al.	M. P. Dumack 0062507-0457T. C. Dyer Capital One Auto Finance v.Lomax	0042507-0510J. L. Gomez Hardy Santiago v.Auto Rescue of Philadelphia Llc et al.
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0052507-0216M. Breslin Nixon v.Philadelphia Gas Works et al.	0022507-0432E. Levine Hian v.Bergy Builders, Llc et al.	0072507-2542K. N. House; L. E. Rowland North Mill Equipment Finance Llc v.Sbb Trucking L	0082507-0464J. L. Solnick; M. Berkowitz Cho v.Roberson-Carter	L. B. Glynn 0062507-1197B. J. Scatton Grigsby v.King et al.
A. J. Webb; B. Betzler 0062507-0218C. A. Trobman Bellmon v.Timber Cove Apartments et al.	0032507-0434B. M. Marchese; J. M. Marrone; M. D. Pomerantz Green et al. v.Horizon Services, Llc et al.	9:45 A.M. 0012507-2629H. G. Crikelair Tender Touch Rehab Services Llc et al.	D. M. Hamilton 0092507-0466A. Boyd Gale v.Zinsou	0072507-1199M. Breslin Jackson v.Philadelphia Water Department et al.
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D. H. Georges; S. G. Wigrizer Gill v.Pennsylvania Hosp. et al.	P. W. Baker 0052507-0443S. A. Anyan Calhoun v.Garcia Santana et al.	M. W. Richardson 0022507-0445K. P. Obrien; M. M. Coin Estate of Megan Rose Allen et al. v.Penske Truck Le	D. M. Hamilton; M. C. Maselli 0112507-1217K. J. Rice Burrell v.Csaa General Insurance Company	D. R. Utain; J. A. Kubisiak 10:15 A.M. 0012507-2632B. J. Eichel Kindred Hosp.s East, Llc v.Health Partners Pla
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C. Saylor; G. S. Nesbitt 0032506-1296L. K. Hill; S. B. Ayres Tarditi v.Clarke et al.	0022507-0611R. E. Walton; W. B. Callahan Pnc Bank, N.A. v.1-866-94-Plumber, Llc et al.	B. L. Calistri; C. A. McLaughlin; K. M.	P. J. Leyh 0012504-1007E. Dyer Brooks v.Gantt et al.	L. F. Kelman; P. R. Bryant 0022507-0638J. W. Sutton III Esq Brown v.Ward et al.
G. S. Hyman; K. I. Platt 0042506-1305D. J. Sherry; J. A. Colliver; N. J. Winkler; S. J. Eisenberg; T. A. Schoenhaus Andrade-Dolores et al. v.Troupe Automotive Inc.				





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D. J. Rucket; P. R. Castagna 0032507-0642M. A. Weinberg Anderson v.G&E Reit II Care Pavilion Ryan Llc et al.	0042507-0649C. R. Durso Denston et al. v.The Cheesecake Factory et al.	J. G. Shorr; J. B. Anderson 0052507-0653D. M. Still Scott v.Scott	0062507-0655B. J. Scatton Kennedy v.H&K Group Inc. et al.	W. E. Schaefer 0072506-0929J. E. Fine Williams v.Wyndale Food Market et al.	R. P. Maizel; E. Merrigan; S. D. Lee 0082507-0656J. E. Fine Williams v.Wyndale Food Market et al.	E. Merrigan; R. P. Maizel 0092507-1201M. F. Greenfield Howard et al. v.Dominguez	M. L. Razzano 10:45 A.M. 0012507-2770 Thurmond v.Deutsche Bank National Trust	R. J. Nalbandian 11 A.M. 0012506-0274N. M. Valz Mohsin v.Robinson	0022507-0560D. J. Deluca State Farm Fire And Casualty Company v.Sagewater	0032507-0561A. G. Wirth; D. J. Deluca State Farm Fire And Casualty Company v.England	C. R. Bumsted; J. D. Branderbit 0042507-0568R. L. Foxworth Hall v.Temple Health - Chestnut Hill Hosp. et al.	T. Parks 0052507-0569R. L. Foxworth Harfouf v.Davetta Care Llc	0062507-0572G. S. Dion Gvinepadze et al. v.Coyne et al.	0072507-0575 Albaladejo v.Commonwealth of Pennsylvania	0082507-0581A. Boyd Muse v.Allstate Fire And Casualty Insurance Compa	K. M. Frascella; R. A. Steiger 0092507-1202M. F. Greenfield Lewis v.Pike	L. Edelman 11:15 A.M. 0012507-2828B. M. Fleischer Leaf Capital Funding, Llc v.Prmah Llc et al.	11:30 A.M. 0012506-1265T. J. Hornak Klein et al. v.Delucas et al.	M. Long; R. A. Steiger; S. P. Buggy 0022507-0690G. B. Gompers Garrett et al. v.Williams et al.	R. A. Palmer; S. M. Russ Esq 0032507-0700T. F. Sacchetta Nixon v.Harding et al.	0042507-0703B. Simmons Aquino v.3 Brothers Food Market Inc. et al.	0052507-0704T. F. Sacchetta; T. Sacchetta Super v.Lehigh Valley Hosp. Inc. et al.	G. S. Nesbitt; J. Moffitt; M. A. Diantonio; M. A. Ruth 0062507-0705D. M. Klayman Caplan et al. v.Preit Realty Inc.	G. A. Ray 0072507-0706J. J. Kofsky Muslim v.Daniele et al.	T. S. Vachhrajani 0082507-1211L. M. Steins Hoey v.Latini	M. Long; R. A. Steiger 0092507-2951O. A. Arechavala Caraballo Ramos v.Lanausse Mendez	1:15 P.M. 0012507-3149A. Chigounis; R. K. McDowell Meridian Equipment Finance Llc v.Concierge Renova	1:30 P.M. 0012506-1270D. B. Rodden Merced v.Giant Food Store et al.	L. Falcone 0022507-1232R. N. Braker; R. Cohen Meyer v.Church of The Lord Jesus Christ of The Ap	A. L. Riemenschneider; J. P. Lindsey; M. P. Dumack 0032507-3213L. T. Thompson Brass Key Realty et al. v.Wells Fargo N.A. et al.	J. Kerner 1:45 P.M. 0012507-3260M. Gioffre Llep Callowhill, Llc v.Cornerstone Building Brand	2 P.M. 0012502-1581 Khalil v.Pier 3 Condominium Association, And Its	0022502-2457S. Rustvold
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City of Philadelphia v.59 North 2nd Lp	0032505-1786 Hopper v.Porter	0042506-2075Z. A. Silverstein Bronze Capital, Llc v.Blackson et al.	0052507-0512Z. Zawrotny Bove v.The Franklin Institute	J. M. Brooks 0062507-0513M. Gumbel Pwbh Holdings 2, Llc v.Doe And Any/All Occupants	M. S. Savage 0072507-0517J. F. Schwartz; Z. A. Rosenberg Garay-Colon v.Barvaz Properties, Llc	R. P. Maizel; W. J. Murray 0082507-0528A. T. Wolfe Patel v.Peck et al.	0092507-1234R. I. Freedman; S. H. Brandt Elizabeth Kinder, Llc v.Hood et al.	0102507-1235 Carmon v.Wilson	0112507-3261M. A. Maione; R. W. Stanko Premier Building Restoration Inc. v.H.C. Pody Co.	V. L. Morrison 2:30 P.M. 0012504-3859T. T. McKoy Pennwood Operating Llc, v.Pennwood Nursing And Re	0022506-1499K. D. McGowan Cook v.Murray et al.	A. Nochumson; A. J. Dougherty; N. Klyashrotny; S. J. Calabrese 0032507-1236 Bacon v.Johnson et al.	2:45 P.M. 0012507-3341D. Wechsler B.S.D. Capital Inc. v.Dosso Beauty Llc et al.	3 P.M. 0012503-3027J. P. Carty; M. D. Omara North Atlantic Ship Repair Llc v.Dominion Energy	G. J. Hauck 0022505-0614J. Popelack; J. F. Bouvier; M. Mattioni 1015 Chestnut Street Assoc., Lp v.Bjp 1021 Ow	D. J. Dugan 0032505-0891 Fangyi v.Luna On Pine	0042507-0584P. D. Berger Regional Produce Cooperative Corp. v.Del Bo	G. Bochetto; J. A. Oconnell 0052507-0585M. Casper Spinelli et al. v.Allstate Property And Casualty In	C. R. Stevens; R. A. Steiger 0062507-0587J. D. Baer Moinvil v.Ahearn et al.	0072507-0589A. G. Wirth; D. J. Deluca State Farm Fire And Casualty Company v.Top Gun Pl	0082507-1239B. M. Ferris Sanchez Rivera et al. v.Marshall	0092507-3401S. D. Wolbransky; W. A. Harvey Dch Contractors, Llc v.Acuity	3:15 P.M. 0012507-3456M. R. Divelbiss Cargill, Incorporated v.Ace Property & Casualty I	M. R. Carlson; R. P. Schiller; T. N. Brown RULES RETURNABLE WED., OCTOBER 15, 2025 2 P.M. 0012403-2650 Byrd v.Cliveden Wayne Assoc., Lp et al.	0022403-3080 Xu v.MacChion et al.	0032409-0628 K. R. Beran Commonwealth of Pennsylvania et al. v.Glock Inc.	D. S. Altschuler 0042412-2946 A. Obrecht; M. D. Lipuma Comrie v.Erez et al.	0052502-1624 A. J. Pantano; J. F. Puga; L. E. Bendesky Sosa v.Modlogiq Inc.	FAMILY COURT DIVISION OCTOBER 9, 2025 ADMINISTRATION AND
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MISCELLANEOUS 1501 ARCH ST. MURPHY, A.J. JUVENILE BRANCH FAMILY COURT BUILDING 1501 ARCH ST. Juvenile Justice Service Center YSC MASTER Courtroom-3G JCHO SHULER (M,W,F 9:30 A.M.) (T,TH 12:30 P.M.) 3E CASES HEARD IN 3G Courtroom--4A JCHO STOKES (Ex. T) JCHO GIUSINI (W Only) Crtrm. Down TH) Courtroom--4B JCHO GIUSINI (Ex. TH) (Crtrm. Down TH,F) Courtroom--4C GREY, J. (Crtrm. Down M) Courtroom--4D MCCABE, J. (M,T Only) (Crtrm. Down W,TH,F) Courtroom--4E FERNANDES, J. (M,T Only) (Crtrm. Down W,TH,F) Courtroom--4G IRVINE, J. (M,T Only) KRISTIANSSON, J. (W Only) (Crtrm. Down TH,F) Courtroom--5A BARISH, J. (Ex. M,F) (Crtrm. Down M,F) Courtroom--5B JCHO McLAUGHLIN (Ex. W) (Crtrm. Down W) Courtroom--5C CANTY, J. Courtroom--5D WASHINGTON, J. (Ex W,F) (Crtrm. Down W,F) Courtroom--5E IRVINE, J. (W Only) McLAUGHLIN, J. (T,TH Only) (Crtrm. Down M,F) Courtroom--5F FURLONG,J. (Ex. F) (Crtrm Down F) Courtroom—5G JCHO CICCONE (Crtrm. Down TH) Courtroom--6H JCHO MCCULLOUGH (T Only) JCHO CANAPARY (TH Only) Crtrm. Down M,W,F) DOMESTIC RELATIONS/ FAMILY COURT BUILDING 1501 ARCH ST. Courtroom—3A SANDHER, J. (Ex. M,F) Courtroom--3C JACKSON, J. Courtroom--3D PALMER, J. (Out) Courtroom--3E Presiding J. (Crtrm Down Ex. F) Courtroom--3F MALLIOS, J. (Ex. F) Courtroom--4F KRISTIANSSON, J. (Out Ex. W)
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CRIMINAL TRIAL DIVISION

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 9, 2025 Room 505-PALUMBO, J. Allen, John (Szanto, Jules Norris) Bernard, Omir (Alva, Jeremy-Evan) Cleveland, Tyequan (Def. Assoc.) Copes, Keron (Levin, Andrew Joseph) Duckey, Eric (Def. Assoc.) Fowlkes, Colby (Savino, Louis Theodore Jr.) Ilesha, Rodriguez (Def. Assoc.) Jackson, Robert (Def. Assoc.) Johnson, Arthur (Def. Assoc.) Lopez, Jose (Capek, Justin Charles) Martin, Shakeem (Def. Assoc.) Martin, Shakeem A. (Defender, Public) Martinez, Joel (Def. Assoc.) Menefee, Brian (Kadish, Jason Christopher) Moore, Kenneththomas (Def. Assoc.) Phillips, Kameron Ross, Marcus (Def. Assoc.) Simmons, Erond (Def. Assoc.) Thompson, Roland (Def. Assoc.) Ward, Andre (Def. Assoc.) Warriner, Stephen L. (Def. Assoc.) Room 507-McDERMOTT, J. Gonzalez, Santiago (Def. Assoc.) Hack, Richard (Campbell, R. Christopher) Room 602-LIGHTSEY, J. Alamo, Eric (Seay, Geoffrey Vincent) Moye, Ahmir (Def. Assoc.) Omar, Jose (Colon, Christian) Parker, Brittany (Def. Assoc.) Robinson, Jeffrey (Edelin, Kenneth Carlton Jr.) Torres, Larry (Nenner, David Scott) Room 702-HANGLEY, J. Brown, Joseph (Def. Assoc.) Castro, Angel (Szanto, Jules Norris) Davis, Jerry (Goldstein, Zak Taylor) Ellison, Marquise (Gamburg, Robert Marc) Frazier, Eric (Fioravanti, Michelle A.) Stalling, Kenneth (Jerrehian, Matthew Louis) Washington-smith, Tiphon (Steenson, Derek Alan) Room 705-WILLIAMS, J. Aurich, Andy (Def. Assoc.) Boyer-johnson, Amir (Kramer, Max Gerson) Brackenrig, James E. (Gelb, Jeremy C.) Branch, Russell (Def. Assoc.) Bryant, Thomas (Godshall, Anthony Francis) Bullard, Alfonso (Def. Assoc.) Carson, Daryl (Savino, Louis Theodore Jr.) Choub, Vath (Def. Assoc.) Clay, Brian (Def. Assoc.) Cromwell, Christian (Sigman, Scott Philip) Dantzler, John (Def. Assoc.) Davis, Michael (Def. Assoc.) Delos-santos, Destiny (Def. Assoc.) Demarco, John (Def. Assoc.) Dickerson, Amir H. (Def. Assoc.) Funderburk, Tavaughn D. (Johnson, Shaka Mzee) Gonzalez, Antonio (Def. Assoc.) Holmes, Aaliyah T. (Def. Assoc.) Lally, Chrystal (Def. Assoc.) Martinez, Devin (Def. Assoc.) Mosby, Dahmir (Coleman, Joseph L.) Ortiz, Christian (Sweeney, Daniel B.) Phillips, Travon J. (Def. Assoc.) Porter, David (Shaw, Brianna Corine) Roman, Braulio J. (Def. Assoc.) Smith, Anthony (Def. Assoc.) Vazquez, Raymond (Def. Assoc.) Vega, Hector (Def. Assoc.) Room 707-CAMPBELL, J. Gibson, Kasim (Def. Assoc.) Griffin, Vernon (Def. Assoc.) Miller, Saleem (Chisholm, Walter C.) Molica, Andrea (Giuliani, Richard J.) Warren, Jaryn (Snyder, Marni Jo) Room 801-BRYANT-POWELL, J.(Ex. Th.,F) Bettisbathelor, Nakeir (Sobel, Jonathan J.) Clarke, Bruce (Savino, Louis Theodore Jr.) Clarke, Jeffrey (Reynolds, Coley Obrien) Clarke, Scott (Yee, Adam Sequoyah) Coles, Jazmine (Cohen, Elliot Marc) Dabydeen, Samara (Coleman, Joseph L.) Marshall, Marshine (Def. Assoc.) Mcilhinney, James F. (Burke, Thomas F.) Parker, Allen (Def. Assoc.) Savage, Amir (McCrae-Kane, Kendra) Savage, Zaire (McKenna, Emily Dust) Thompson, Shannon L. (Stein, Gerald A.) Turner, Jarrell (Def. Assoc.) Watson, Isaiah (Link, Robert Patrick) Room 802-CLEMONS, J. Ash-shahed, Ishmael (Server, Gary Sanford) Hall, Nasser (Bozzelli, Lawrence J.) Jones, Kevin (Def. Assoc.)
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Jones, Tylier (Def. Assoc.) Joyner, Gregory (Raynor, Earl Dubois Jr.) Montero, Kelvin (Himebaugh, Teri B.) Thomas, Roger (Def. Assoc.) Thornton, James (Def. Assoc.) Torok, Justin M. (Yee, Adam Sequoyah) Watkins, Antione Q. (Link, Robert Patrick) Room 804-SAWYER, J. Badger, Devon (Turner, Alexandre Neuerburg) Barham, Davon L. (Sigman, Scott Philip) Beattee, John (Def. Assoc.) Beantley, Kenneth (Fish, Illon Ross) Bryant, Timothy (Def. Assoc.) Delgado, Thomas (Def. Assoc.) Dickerson, Mykale (Def. Assoc.) Gilbert, Syncere (Def. Assoc.) Gillespie, Nyairy (Latta, Denita Cherell) Glenn, Jalen (Duckett, Cowanis Lee Jr.) Harvey, Tariq (George, Henry Jr.) Johnson, Denzel (Sigman, Scott Philip) Johnson, Mark (Def. Assoc.) Jones, Jamal (Stern, Douglas Nathaniel) Kitchens, Raymone (Marsh, James T.) Lawrence, Douglas (Mann, Jessica Consuela) Leake, Thiyem (Chisholm, Walter C.) Paschall, Lamaz (Def. Assoc.) Ramos, Johnathan (Johnson, Shaka Mzee) Robinson, Julius (Alva, Jeremy-Evan) Ruedas, Danil (Def. Assoc.) Serrano, Jonathan (Def. Assoc.) Sherwood, William (Def. Assoc.) Simmons, Dionte (Def. Assoc.) Watson, Zaid (Def. Assoc.) Weiner, Daniel Neil (Alva, Jeremy-Evan) Wilson, Donald (Walker, David Michael) Room 805-ROSS, J. Alonso, Nelson (Birley, Kevin Thomas) Baker, Thomas A. (Def. Assoc.) Brumbach, Matthew Cotton, Joshua M. Deas, Gary (Def. Assoc.) Deleon, Andrew (Def. Assoc.) Dennis, Eugene (Fienman, Michael Harris) Dockery, Abdul-reheem Farmer, Ezell (ASSOCIATION, DEFENDER) Fielder, Lacoya (Def. Assoc.) Green, Antonio Gushea, Scott (Def. Assoc.) Hand, Francis (Kelly, Joseph Kevin) Jean Baptiste, Jeremiah Johns, Dierah Johnson, Craig Jones, Eugene D. Jones, Rashene E. (Bozzelli, Lawrence J.) Maxwell, Justin (Def. Assoc.) Mcneal, Micheal (Petrone, Anthony J.) Miller, Charmaine D. (Lee, Michael Bernard) Nelson, Jade A. (Def. Assoc.) Richards, Jamir (Def. Assoc.) Satchell, Nailah Smith, Sakie (Def. Assoc.) Smith, Shakirah Talley, Lanaira N. (Def. Assoc.) Tyson, James Room 808-KAMAU, J. Abdullahi, Sadiq (Def. Assoc.) Anderson, David E. (Colon, Christian) Deleen, Kelvin (Kadish, Jason Christopher) Hill, William (Def. Assoc.) Martin, Phillina (Major, Rania Maria) Mcnealy, Kennith (Parkinson, Michael Patrick) Sanders, Brian (Def. Assoc.) Tilghman, Phillip (Szanto, Jules Norris) Williams-powell, Nazir (Hughes, Evan T. L.) Room 901-BROWN, J. Antwan, Robinson (Def. Assoc.) Ashford, Jerome (Def. Assoc.) Augusto, Juan (Def. Assoc.) Ayala, Luis (Birley, Kevin Thomas) Bennett, Dajion (Maran, Mary Therese) Castro-nunez, Jose A. (Cohen, Elliot Marc) Ford, Corey (Def. Assoc.) Gooden, Ronald (Def. Assoc.) Goodwin, Cordero (Def. Assoc.) Lathrop, David (Turner, Alexandre Neuerburg) Mitchell, Humza (Abdul-Rahman, Qawi) Mojica, Eric (Def. Assoc.) Perez, Wilmen (Osei, Nana Yaw Adom) Prunty, Tawaine (Gamburg, Robert Marc) Reynolds, Marlin (Def. Assoc.) Richardson, Vincent (Def. Assoc.) Rodgers, Nasir (Def. Assoc.) Rodriguez, Daniel (Def. Assoc.) Rodriguez, Pablo (Meenan, Conor Liam) Saunders, Wendell (Stein, Gerald A.) Sawane, Abdulaye (Goodman, Leon Dominic) Scales, Ashmer (Mann, Jessica Consuela) Room 905-SHAFFER, J. Archie, Damon (Def. Assoc.) Ayala, Jesus (Fioravanti, Michelle A.) Ballard, Shane (Def. Assoc.) Blount, Jahliil (Def. Assoc.) Brewington, Laquan Q. (Abdul-Rahman, Qawi) Burch, Tahir (Def. Assoc.) Carter, Raheem (Savino, Louis Theodore Jr.) Carter, Victoria (Def. Assoc.) Castro, Francisco (Cohen, Elliot Marc) Cedeno, Pedro (Pagano, Gregory Joseph) Charles, Alexander (Latour, Pierre III) Cochan, Anton L. (Stein, Gerald A.) Cook, John M. (Link, Robert Patrick) Curran, Amber (Def. Assoc.) Dagostino, D Faulkner, Jory (Fish, Illon Ross) Felder, Dominick J. (Def. Assoc.) Fermin-rondon, Yomarcos (Def. Assoc.) Fisher, Quameere (Def. Assoc.) Gardner, Troy (Def. Assoc.) Gilmore, Khalil (Def. Assoc.) Golden, Basil (Johnson, Shaka Mzee) Gomez, Nastasha (Def. Assoc.) Hernandez, Juliana (Def. Assoc.) Hinds, Brian (Fiore, Todd R.) Hollis, Leo (Def. Assoc.) Hunter, Emmanuel (Szanto, Jules Norris) Jackson, Marquis (Def. Assoc.) Jenkins, Germaine (Walker, John Robert) Jenkins, Germaine Jr. (Yacoubian, George Setrag Jr.) Jenkins, Lucanna (Shaw, Brianna Corine) Johnson, Kareem (Def. Assoc.) Johnson, Tyrell K. (Def. Assoc.) Kenndy, Leonard (Def. Assoc.)
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Kinderman, Daniel (Def. Assoc.)
King, Sherkeen (ASSOCIATION, DEFENDER)
Konieczny, Collin (Perri, Fortunato N. Jr.)
Krupa, Nicholas (Def. Assoc.)
Lavenhouse, John (Bagnato, Christopher Frank)
Lewis, Corey (Walsh, John M.)
Long, James D. (Def. Assoc.)
Mace, Jarrod T. (McKenna, Emily Dust)
Martinez, Virginia (Def. Assoc.)
Medina, Brian (Def. Assoc.)
Meister, Lillian M. (Def. Assoc.)
Mejia, Adrian (Snyder, Marni Jo)
Morrell, Michael (Madden, Robert Emmett)
Nelson, Cherita (Def. Assoc.)
Oneal, Brion (Capek, Justin Charles)
Oneill, John (Def. Assoc.)
Overton, Stephon (Def. Assoc.)
Perez, Romeo (Savino, Louis Theodore Jr.)
Poellenitz, Moneah D. (Def. Assoc.)
Powers, Raymond (Greenblatt, Ronald)
Quintero, Antonio (Def. Assoc.)
Repollet, Louis (Def. Assoc.)
Ricketts, Darryl R. (Def. Assoc.)
Riley, Marquee (Def. Assoc.)
Rivera, Miguel (Def. Assoc.)
Robinson, Kyle (Def. Assoc.)
Rosario-morales, Luis M. (Pagano, Gregory Joseph)
Rucker, Aaquill D. (Def. Assoc.)
Ryals, Kwephi J. (Def. Assoc.)
Schwartz, Christopher J. (Def. Assoc.)
Sharp, Sharay (Piccarreto, Marisa Anne)
Smith, Joshua (Def. Assoc.)
Staffieri, Anthony (Def. Assoc.)
Staranowicz, Michael (Pagano, Gregory Joseph)
Talcott, Nathaniel P. (Goldstein, Zak Taylor)
Thomas, Christopher (Def. Assoc.)
Thomas, Marquel (Smoker, Philip Andrew)
Thomas, Timothy (Def. Assoc.)
Thompson, Frank (Def. Assoc.)
Torres, Giannina (Nascimento, Lucas Tavares)
Travers, Oliver (Alva, Jeremy-Evan)
Valasquez, Jose (Def. Assoc.)
Williams, Amir (Glanzberg, David Seth)
Yates, Steven A. (De Ritis, Joseph Edward)

**Room 908-BRANDEIS-
ROMAN, J.**

Allen, Khylee (Def. Assoc.)
Calcano, Luis (Duckett, Cowanis Lee Jr.)
Farinacci-vega, Raphael (Savino, Louis Theodore Jr.)
Fields, Richard (Consadene, Jonathan D.)
Holden, Michael A. (Def. Assoc.)
Kent, Mark (Def. Assoc.)
Keyser, Aamir (Def. Assoc.)
Macey, Nymeer (Dolfman, Douglas Lee)
Matos, Ivan (Savino, Louis Theodore Jr.)
Scott, Wayne (Osei, Nana Yaw Adom)
Toledo-torres, Ivan (Stretton, Samuel C.)

Room 1005-GIBBS, J.

Abney, Dashun (Def. Assoc.)
Barr, Kyheir (Def. Assoc.)
Baskerville, Natalie (Dennis, Charles E.)
Bradway, George (Def. Assoc.)
Brown, Larry (Def. Assoc.)
Bryant, Spencer (Kramer, Max Gerson)
Camp, Dante (Def. Assoc.)
Carrasquillo, Rafael (Def. Assoc.)
Centeno, Hector (Wallace, Hannah N.)
Cheatham, Ahshie (Walker, John Robert)
Cheatham, Ashlie (Def. Assoc.)
Coward, William (Def. Assoc.)
Coward, William C. (Def. Assoc.)
Crawford, Domere (Def. Assoc.)
Dawes, Phillip (Def. Assoc.)
Dixon, Semaj (Def. Assoc.)
Dyches, Djuan N. (Mann, Jessica Consuela)
Edwards, George (Def. Assoc.)
Flores, Jonathan (Def. Assoc.)
Glasgow, Danielle (Def. Assoc.)
Gonzalez, Fernando (Def. Assoc.)
Henderson, Daquan (Def. Assoc.)
James, Mekhi (Server, Gary Sanford)
Johnson, Donte (Def. Assoc.)
Johnson, Julius (Def. Assoc.)
Johnson, Latrell (Tinari, Eugene P.)
Jones, Qweeder (Jerrehian, Matthew Louis)
Krauffman, David (Diamondstein, Michael Jay)
Latukhin, Dmitriy (Def. Assoc.)
Martinceatham, Jaylen A. (Steinberg, S. Philip)
Morano, Anthony (Def. Assoc.)
Orbe-vidal, Christopher (Savino, Louis Theodore Jr.)

Ossa, Alejandro (Capek, Justin Charles)
Ostrovskiy, Taras (Def. Assoc.)
Parsons, Jaedyn (Johnson, Shaka Mzee)
Phan, Thanh T. (Def. Assoc.)
Pierson, Brian (Def. Assoc.)
Quiles, Robert (Def. Assoc.)
Ramos, Jean (Def. Assoc.)
Richardson, Emajah (Alva, Jeremy-Evan)
Richardson, Meaki (Fioravanti, Michelle A.)
Ritchie, Allen L. (Def. Assoc.)
Rivera, Joel (Def. Assoc.)
Shaw, James (Def. Assoc.)
Vargas, Andres (Def. Assoc.)
Vazquez, Coral (Walker, John Robert)
Watson, Amir (Def. Assoc.)
Wilson, Jordan (Kravets, Richard Julian)
Yu, Qiushi (Gustafson, Abigail Beth)

Room 1007-BRONSON, J.

Crawford, Donavan (McDermott, Michael I.)
Harrison, Nyheem (Stenson, Derek Alan)
Myrick, Hafiz Antonio (Chisholm, Walter C.)
Warren, Shaheed (Taylor, Nyssa E.)

Room 1102-COVINGTON, J.

Betrand, Mecca (Def. Assoc.)
Beyah, Ameen (Def. Assoc.)
Cruz, Eddie (Def. Assoc.)
Erving, Mark (Def. Assoc.)
Gary, Jermaine (Clemens, Thomas C.)
Jenkins, Jeremiah (Fiore, Todd R.)
Miller, Christopher (Def. Assoc.)
Scruggs, Romondo (Sciolla, Guy R. II)

Room 1104-T/C

ARRAIGNMENTS

Anderson, Erin (Sigman, Scott Philip)
Brown, Jaron J. (Def. Assoc.)
Browning, Jared T. (Def. Assoc.)
Carmona, Pedro (Johnson, Shaka Mzee)
Casey, Glen (Def. Assoc.)

Cooper, Gary (Def. Assoc.)
Cruz, Tayronex (Marsh, James T.)
Culmer, Malik (Kramer, Max Gerson)
Deoach, Gregory (Def. Assoc.)
Ferrell, Quinzell (Def. Assoc.)
Fickling, Rashad (Kravets, Richard Julian)
Fowler, Quadeema (Shaw, Brianna Corine)
Freeman, Vincent (Consadene, Jonathan D.)
Futrell, Dutch (Def. Assoc.)
Hague, Alex (Def. Assoc.)
Holloman, Rakiem (Def. Assoc.)
Howard, Terrell (Def. Assoc.)
Johnson, Phillip (Def. Assoc.)
Kenner-english, Keshia (Glassman, David Jay)
Lewis, Reginald A. (Def. Assoc.)
Lovra, Enasjua (Trimble, Robert Eugene)
Mason, Marcus (Def. Assoc.)
Mathis, Antwaine (Kadish, Jason Christopher)
Mayers, Edward G. (Def. Assoc.)
Mcconico, Jalen (Def. Assoc.)
Mclean, William (Kenny, Thomas)
Medina, Rafael (Sanita, Amato T.)
Rivera-medina, Orlando (Martino, Andre)
Robinson, Rashan (Def. Assoc.)
Rodriguez, Reinel (Burrows, William Gordon)
Santiago, Luis M. Jr. (Palividas, Pantellis)
Spencer, Tyler V. (Page, Shawn Kendricks Sr.)
Stanfield, Gary (Tinari, Eugene P.)
Stevens, Keith (Tarpey, Timothy J.)
Thomas, Levi (Def. Assoc.)
Turner, Nafeese (Tinari, Eugene P.)
Tyler, Ebony J. (Def. Assoc.)
Warren-mason, Xavier (Marsh, James T.)
Wikerson, Kahlil (Mann, Jessica Consuela)

Room 1106-VIDEO ROOM

Harris, Keith J. (McDermott, Michael I.)

Room 1108-CIANFRANI, J.

Chinn, Darrion M. (Yee, Adam Sequoyah)
Davis, Kendall (Link, Robert Patrick)
Diaz, Naitan (DEFENDER ASSOCIATION)
Hunter, Elia (Def. Assoc.)
Hunter, Elia G. (Def. Assoc.)
Patterson, David S. (Marsh, James T.)
Richardson, Heaven (Def. Assoc.)
Willis, Belinga M. (Def. Assoc.)

CRIMINAL TRIAL DIVISION

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 10, 2025

Room 505-PALUMBO, J.

Alvarez, Jonathan (Def. Assoc.)
Baakim, Jones (Def. Assoc.)
Bonano, Jesse (Def. Assoc.)
Brand, Larry (Def. Assoc.)
Caruso, Anthony (Burke, Thomas F.)
Caruso, Anthony W. (Burke, Thomas F.)
Daniel-fisher, Joseph
Dienedio, Nicholas (Def. Assoc.)
Frazier, Devine (Def. Assoc.)
Goulbourne, Oneil (Capek, Justin Charles)
Gutierrez, Joel (Def. Assoc.)
Kareem, Zahir (Zeiger, Brian J.)
Miller, Michael (Def. Assoc.)
Ortiz, Harry N N. (Yacoubian, George Setrag Jr.)
Osley, Denise (Def. Assoc.)
Rivera, Efraim (Szanto, Jules Norris)
Rivera, Omar (Defender, Public)
Rivera, Pedro (ASSOCIATION, DEFENDER)
Roman, Christopher (Def. Assoc.)
Sentz, Kirk (Ciancaglini, William Joseph)
Sharin, Benjamin (Cameron, Angelo Leroy)
Shelly, Patrick K. (Def. Assoc.)
Williams, Don (Def. Assoc.)

Room 601-ERDOS, J. @ 1pm

Guzman, Giovanni (Barrish, David W.)
Lockwood, Austin (Barrish, David W.)
Marano, Anthony L. (O'Connor, Lawrence J. Jr.)
Stubbs, Dwight
Sullivan, Anthony (O'Connor, Lawrence J. Jr.)
Wilson, Frank (Goldstein, Zak Taylor)

Room 602-LIGHTSEY, J.

Brown, Khyzee (McCaull, John Francis)
Cruz, Carlos (Def. Assoc.)
Darden, Kevin (Savino, Louis Theodore Jr.)
Flournoy, Antwine (Stern, Douglas Nathaniel)
Gonzalez-elias, Jesus D. (Arechavala, Octavio Antonio)
Holmes, Keith A. (Def. Assoc.)
Paige, Shawn (Def. Assoc.)
Parker, T'yonna (Humble, Brian Francis)
Quarles, Thomas (Def. Assoc.)
Rivera, Reinaldo (Savino, Louis Theodore Jr.)
Rivera, Ruben (Def. Assoc.)
Rodriguez, Brittany N. (Def. Assoc.)
Williams, Antar A. (Coleman, Thomas Francis)

Room 701-EISENHOWER, J.

Abdullaev, Zarifjon (Stenson, Derek Alan)
Dotson, Akea M. (Stenson, Derek Alan)
Headon, Sir-khan (Piccarreto, Marisa Anne)
Joubert, Toby H. (Def. Assoc.)
Lane, Lakell N. (Parkinson, Michael Patrick)
Lee, David (Def. Assoc.)
Levenberg, Frank (Def. Assoc.)
Lewis, Siani (Def. Assoc.)
Nash'barr, Zamir H. (Caserio, Christopher B.)
Ngoc, Tony (Def. Assoc.)
Valerio, Melvin (McDermott, Michael I.)
Williams, Shareaf (Def. Assoc.)

Room 702-HANGLEY, J.

Abney, Maurice (Def. Assoc.)
Colon, Jose (Def. Assoc.)
Colon, Samuel (Szanto, Jules Norris)
Falu, Roberto (Link, Robert Patrick)
Green, Dontae (Link, Robert Patrick)
Harrison, Gregory (Def. Assoc.)
Hawthorne, Amon (Def. Assoc.)
Hawthrone, Amon (Def. Assoc.)
Jackson, Robert (Def. Assoc.)
Mcbride, Shakiyah (Def. Assoc.)
Mixson, Sean (Savino, Louis Theodore Jr.)
Savage, Kevin (Def. Assoc.)
Shands, Dior (Def. Assoc.)
Smith, Kaman N. (Burke, Thomas F.)
Talley, Lawrence (Def. Assoc.)

Room 705-WILLIAMS, J. (Ex. F)

Brown, Juan (Dolfman, Douglas Lee)

Doobs, Ronald (Def. Assoc.)
Limprevil, Sheila (Chisholm, Donald II)
Massey, Darris (Johnson, Shaka Mzee)
Room 707-CAMPBELL, J.
Ackerman, Joseph (Smoker, Philip Andrew)
Dennis, Andrew J. (Server, Gary Sanford)
Hankins, Clifton (Def. Assoc.)
Houser, Kaheem (Def. Assoc.)
Hutchinson, Raheem (Love, William Allan)
Legree, Joshua (Kadish, Jason Christopher)
Leidy, Richard (Def. Assoc.)
Mays, Robert (Love, William Allan)
Nelson, Michael (Tarpey, Timothy J.)
Parsons, Shawn (Def. Assoc.)
Perrin, Dontez (Tauber, Alan J.)
Rainey, Kyle (Foster, Edward Joseph)
Strobe, Thomas E. (Pileggi, Michael)
Terrell, Elijah (Datner, Robert Frederick)
Wallace, Darrell (Brown, Jerome Michael)

Room 801-BRYANT-POWELL, J.(Ex. Th,F)

Arroyo, Angel (Johnson, Shaka Mzee)
Bailey, Saabir (Gessner, Scott)
Blue-watson, Tashiyim (Capek, Justin Charles)
Carter, Amir (Def. Assoc.)
Duffy, Thomas (Def. Assoc.)
Johnson, Usufu (Def. Assoc.)
Murell, Tyree (Def. Assoc.)
Rodriguez, Carlos (Def. Assoc.)
Sklodowski, Sean (Def. Assoc.)

Room 802-CLEMONS, J.

Alim, Shakur (Def. Assoc.)
Andrews, Ramil (Boyd, Matthew Christopher)
English, Amiyra (Altschuler, Jonathan R.)
Flood, Michael (Def. Assoc.)
Gillmore, Marshall (Def. Assoc.)
Mahoney, Nysir (Tinari, Eugene P.)
Merritt, Aunyah (Def. Assoc.)
Ponder, Fahceem M. (Def. Assoc.)
Verducci, Joseph (Funt, James Adam)
Vincent, Deonte (Savino, Louis Theodore Jr.)
Zayas, Rafael (Def. Assoc.)

Room 804-SAWYER, J.(Ex T,W)

Barnes, Tasha (Def. Assoc.)
Bee, Michael (Def. Assoc.)
Belser, Sherriff (Godshall, Anthony Francis)
Brittingham, Jenaya (Fish, Illon Ross)
Brown, Asim R. (Tinari, Nino V.)
Brown, Lamont (Def. Assoc.)
Brown, Niyair (Def. Assoc.)
Camacho, Wilbert (Def. Assoc.)
Davis, John (Def. Assoc.)
Figueroa, Jose (Def. Assoc.)
Freeman, Dontae (Def. Assoc.)
Hallums, Calvin (Def. Assoc.)
Harris, Ikaiya A. (Piccarreto, Marisa Anne)
Iwuoha, Natachi T. (Def. Assoc.)
Jones, Khalid (Def. Assoc.)
Lebron, Michael (Def. Assoc.)
Limper, Joseph (Def. Assoc.)
Maldonado, Yaschiair (Def. Assoc.)
Ortiz, John (Def. Assoc.)
Ortiz, Juan (Def. Assoc.)
Oterojorge, Jose (Def. Assoc.)
Pagan, Pedro (Marrolletti, John A.)
Perry, Eric (Def. Assoc.)
Pierre, Christopher E. (Def. Assoc.)
Quinde, Jorge (Def. Assoc.)
Reuther, Robert (Def. Assoc.)
Ross, Wasim (Sigman, Scott Philip)
Seigo, Carlos (Def. Assoc.)
Smack, Lajuan (Coble, Richard P.)
Timbers, Akim (Def. Assoc.)
Toliver, Imair B. (Fish, Illon Ross)
Turner, Terrence (Def. Assoc.)
Turner, Terrence Michael (Def. Assoc.)
Varanavage, Peter (Def. Assoc.)
Varanavage, Peter J. (Def. Assoc.)
Walton, Hascir (Def. Assoc.)
Walton, Hascir A. (Def. Assoc.)
Watford, Muhammed (Def. Assoc.)
Waysome, Wayne (Kelly, Joseph Kevin)
West, Abigal (Def. Assoc.)
Wilson, Timothy (Def. Assoc.)

Room 805-ROSS, J.

Barclay, Sharif A.
Barrett, Hamid (Johnson, Shaka Mzee)
Boatwright, Cornell (Def. Assoc.)
Cherry, Daiquon
Cochran, Tzipporah (Javie, Jason David)
Davis, Scevei (Savino, Louis Theodore Jr.)
Eller, James G. (Def. Assoc.)
Haas, Phillip (Def. Assoc.)
Harris, Zentell
Lyons, Amar (Stern, Douglas Nathaniel)
Moss, Tariq (Giuliani, Richard J.)
Peaks, James (Altschuler, Jonathan R.)
Rivera, Jason (Def. Assoc.)
Rodriguez, Anthony
Sellano, Jose (Def. Assoc.)
Serrano, Wilmer (Def. Assoc.)
Statewide Protective Services Nj , Llc
Turner, Raymond (Def. Assoc.)
Velez, Jose (Def. Assoc.)
Warriner, Stephen (Colon, Christian)
Williams, Jamir (Chisholm, Donald II)
Williams, Marcus (Def. Assoc.)
Williams, Michael (Def. Assoc.)
Youayoua, Serge D. (McCrae-Kane, Kendra)

Room 808-KAMAU, J.

Brown, John (Johnson, Shaka Mzee)
Wilkerson, Aaron (Def. Assoc.)

Room 905-SHAFFER, J.

Bullock, Kevin Z. (Fish, Illon Ross)
Delvalle, Victor (Yee, Adam Sequoyah)
Devalle, Victor (Yee, Adam Sequoyah)
Diaz, Victor (Yee, Adam Sequoyah)
Difelice, Pasquale L. (Bello, Salvatore Fernando III)
Durham, Grady (Defino, Michael A.)
Farrow, Roberto (Love, William Allan)
Gilliam, Nikyle (Levin, Peter Alan)
Kahl, John (Def. Assoc.)
Lawson, Cory J. (Def. Assoc.)
Nice, Brian E. (Raynor, Earl Dubois Jr.)
Sadrislamov, Evgenii (Def. Assoc.)
Torres, Jose (Def. Assoc.)
Waddell, Christina (Def. Assoc.)
Waddell, Christina J. (Def. Assoc.)

**Room 908-BRANDEIS-
ROMAN, J.**

Centeno-velazquez, Reynaldo (Colon, Christian)
Dunina, Michael (Def. Assoc.)
Gibbs, Maurice (Def. Assoc.)
Holmes, Artise (Boyd, Matthew Christopher)
Lloyd, Marcus (Diamondstein, Michael Jay)
Mejias, Juan (Kadish, Jason Christopher)
Melvin, Cameron (Def. Assoc.)
Smith, Rashad (Raynor, Earl Dubois Jr.)
Smith, Rashad A. (Def. Assoc.)
Speech, Albert (Consadene, Jonathan D.)

Room 1004-GAGNON

Buford, Kyrron (Hughes, Evan T. L.)
Buford, Kyrron E. (Public Defender, Philadelphia)
Fauntleroy, Vansom (Def. Assoc.)
Goldstein, Kristi (Def. Assoc.)
Goldstein, Kristi L. (Def. Assoc.)
Harrod, Steven (Def. Assoc.)
Hayes, Tyrone (Def. Assoc.)
Joyner, Melvin (Def. Assoc.)
Lee, Michael (Def. Assoc.)
Lee, Michael Keith (Def. Assoc.)
Myers, Michael (Diamondstein, Michael Jay)
Price, Keith (Link, Robert Patrick)
Rice, Jamal (Valvo, Joseph J.)
Robinson, Isaiah (Bermudez, Donald)
Smith, Dominic (Foster, Edward Joseph)
Smith, Isaiah (Def. Assoc.)
Trinidad, Ian (Def. Assoc.)
Valez, Jose (Def. Assoc.)
Velacquez, Javier (Def. Assoc.)
Wearry, Corey (Def. Assoc.)
Williams, Stanley (Petrone, Anthony J.)
Williams, Trevon (Def. Assoc.)

Room 1005-GIBBS, J.(Ex. M,F)

Arce, Louie (Def. Assoc.)
Claudio, Jorge (Def. Assoc.)
Davydchik, Dennis (Def. Assoc.)
Denis, Sharif (Def. Assoc.)
Garcia, Jaime (Def. Assoc.)
Gateward, Jamean (Def. Assoc.)
Hannah, Nasir (Def. Assoc.)
Johnson, Juan (Def. Assoc.)
Johnson, Juan R. (Def. Assoc.)
Johnson, Tyrell (Def. Assoc.)
Liggins, Nakeeda (Def. Assoc.)
Lozada, Carmello (Def. Assoc.)
Perez-mas, Alexandero (Fioravanti, Michelle A.)
Rivera, Monica (Gonzalez, Felix P.)
Soth, Seath (Def. Assoc.)
Washington, Antuan (Def. Assoc.)

Room 1007-BRONSON, J.

Bethea, Montez
Dixon, Theodore B. (Stenson, Derek Alan)
Ellison, Alonzo (Himebaugh, Teri B.)
Livingston, Daniel
Murphy, Khari Y. (Link, Robert Patrick)
Sanders, Randolph (O'Hanlon, Stephen Thomas)
Sweet, Shayne D. (Javie, Jason David)
Wooden, Jaquan (Himebaugh, Teri B.)

Room 1102-COVINGTON, J.

Burroughs, Anthony (O'Connor, Lawrence J. Jr.)
James, Quashaad (Javie, Jason David)

**Room 1104-T/C
ARRAIGNMENTS**

Abdul-haqq, Saud (Def. Assoc.)
Bembery-thomas, Robert (Def. Assoc.)
Bey, Nairobi (Mann, Jessica Consuela)
Brown, Brian (Def. Assoc.)
Caban, Amaury (Def. Assoc.)
Carrasquillo, Emmanuel (Def. Assoc.)
Chanel, Kenya (McAllister, D'Yal K.)
Cherry, Luther (Def. Assoc.)
Cherry, Luther I. (Def. Assoc.)
Corbitt, Rashone (Hagarty, Matthew Sherman)
Corredor, Angel L. (Sciolla, Guy R. II)
Dark, Edward (Gessner, Scott)
Dark, Kelsey (Sobel, Jonathan J.)
Garces, Christopher (Marsh, James T.)
Hameed, Saheed (Jerrehian, Matthew Louis)
Harris, Kasir (Def. Assoc.)
Jackson, Kaymir (Def. Assoc.)
Jenkins, Alexia (Sobel, Jonathan J.)
Johnson, Safiyy (Glanzberg, David Seth)
Jones, Deandre (Birley, Kevin Thomas)
Labenz, Andrew (Def. Assoc.)
Lovd-powell, Tijere (Server, Gary Sanford)
Lowery, Deanor (Def. Assoc.)
Olaore, Jahaad (Colon, Christian)
Pullet, Anthony (Def. Assoc.)
Riffert, Michael J. (Def. Assoc.)
Robson, Richard B. (Funt, James Adam)
Saez, Carlos (Def. Assoc.)
Sampson, Kyle (Def. Assoc.)
Sanders, Cente (Shaw, Brianna Corine)
Santiago, Jonathan (Def. Assoc.)
Torresmieces, Darys (Def. Assoc.)
White, Charles (Def. Assoc.)
Witherspoon, Curtis (Def. Assoc.)
Wright, Tracey (Def. Assoc.)

**Room 1107-DEFINO-
NASTASI, SJ.**

Hall, Rasheem (Gamburg, Robert Marc)
Morgan, Braheem (Reynolds, Coley Obrien)

MUNICIPAL COURT

CIVIL LISTINGS

**THURSDAY, OCTOBER 9,
2025**

**2—OSBORNE, J.
9:15 A.M.**

3 Brunson v. Cool Home LLC
5 Virgile v. Harrity
9 Tribeca Homes LLC v. Silvius Construction, LLC
11 Adu v. Cali Auto Sales, Inc.

**3—CONROY, J.
8:45 A.M.**

1 Parikh v. Goldstein
2 GRAND LEIPER LP v. LAVELLE
4 JASON HOMA v. DOSSA
5 Bidja v. Jenusaitis

7 1854 Germantown Ave LLC v. Top Choice Home Care LLC
8 MB Houses LLC v. Deans
9 MING YONG LIU v. NUNEZ

08:30 AM

2 FISHTOWN APARTMENTS v. MARTINAS
3 MT Property LLC v. Colula
4 W&Z House 88 Inc. v. Docabo
5 EASTWICK JOINT VENTURE v. Grant
6 WILLOW COURT APARTMENTS LLC v. Williams
7 Philadelphia Lotus 01A LLC v. LITTLEJOHN
8 WALNUT LANE APTS. ASSOC.LP v. MOORE
9 GRANT MEADOWS ASSOCIATES LP v. TERRY
10 GRANT MEADOWS ASSOCIATES LP v. CAMM
11 MBA Rentals, LLC v. Bouy
12 WALKER COURT HOLDINGS LLC v. SUMMERS
13 DOMINO LANE 2021 LLC v. Collins
14 RAMSEY v. PHAL
15 Adams Run Holding Company LLC v. ROGERS-HILLIARD
16 RODGER PERKINS v. CALDWELL
17 Tri Star 1016 LLC v. MCCALL
18 ASHLEY COURT 2013 LP v. ISTAMOVA
19 Suarez v. Fortuna
20 Joseph DeLeo Living Trust v. Lebron
21 YOUR PHILLY HOUSING 2, LLC v. DENNISON
22 Coelho v. Simmons
23 5221 WAYNE AVENUE LLC v. Harling
24 SAC, LLC v. Devine
26 Mattei v. Irving
27 Khan v. Johnson
28 Khan v. Everett-Bey
29 Huang v. Santana
30 ASV Properties, LLC v. Smith
31 Sikoutris v. Irwin
32 5004 Old York Rd v. Nobles
33 Vo v. Pitts
34 Samantha Woodburn v. Wright
35 CHARLES MAYFAIR ENTERPRISES LP v. CORDOVA
36 1817 E York Street LLC v. EARTH
38 Westview Development Partners LLC v. Akpuru
39 ALPHA MANAGEMENT GROUP LLC v. MCCURRY
40 Dao v. Bing
42 Yun v. Pittman
43 Zhang v. Conley
44 WATERS EDGE APARTMENTS HOLDINGS LL v. Jaje
45 DANKULICH v. VARSHAVSKIY
46 Tipton v. Hamilton
48 Chen v. Watkins
49 RSW PREMIER HOLDINGS LLC v. BYRD
50 V2 PROPERTIES ENTITTY1 LLC v. SKIPWORTH
51 Marsden Place LLC v. SPINA
52 Jose v. Merrick
53 Shvartsovskiy v. Woodson-Daniels
54 Abedinaj v. Torres
55 Nguyen v. Lawrence
56 Nguyen v. Plummer
57 WILLOW COURT APARTMENTS LLC v. BRUNSON
58 AVENUE APARTMENTS LLC v. KING
59 Garcia v. Roman
60 CHURCH LANE LLC v. Cooper
61 WILLOW CREEK MANOR CORP. v. DETTLEFF
62 U ALL NO LLC v. Entertainment LLC
63 U ALL NO LLC v. Entertainment LLC
64 Chatham Development LLC v. Anderson
65 Ruffin v. Lawrence
66 Ly v. Eli
67 Legacy Holdings LLC v. Boyd Cannon
69 Summers v. Walker Court Holdings LLC

**4—TO BE ASSIGNED
9 A.M.**

1 Philadelphia Housing Authority v. Groom
2 Bodek v. Livewell Properties
3 PHILADELPHIA HOUSING AUTHORITY v. Epps
4 PHILADELPHIA HOUSING AUTHORITY v. Wiggins
5 PHILADELPHIA HOUSING AUTHORITY v. Ledbetter
6 PHILADELPHIA HOUSING AUTHORITY v. Rivera
7 HSM-FRP-4 LLC v. House
8 PHILADELPHIA HOUSING AUTHORITY v. Melton
9 PHILADELPHIA HOUSING AUTHORITY v. Jeffcoat
10 PHILADELPHIA HOUSING AUTHORITY v. Emerson
11 PHILADELPHIA HOUSING AUTHORITY v. Welles
12 PHILADELPHIA HOUSING AUTHORITY v. Hogg
13 PHILADELPHIA HOUSING AUTHORITY v. Hayman
14 PHILADELPHIA HOUSING AUTHORITY v. Vinson

**5—HOPE, J.
9 A.M.**

1 UHG I LLC v. GRAY
2 Synchrony Bank v. PARKER
3 CREDIT ACCEPTANCE CORPORATION v. SPROUL
5 CAPITAL ONE , N.A. v. GARCIA
6 Portfolio Recovery Associates, LLC v. Upchurch
7 LVNV FUNDING, LLC v. LARK
8 Synchrony Bank v. GALLAGHER
9 Synchrony Bank v. DELGAD
10 Velocity Investments, LLC v. Quinn
11 Velocity Investments, LLC v. Tourimishou
12 Velocity Investments, LLC v. Davis
13 Velocity Investments, LLC v. Harris
14 Velocity Investments, LLC v. Harmon
15 Velocity Investments, LLC v. Gloster
17 CREDIT ACCEPTANCE CORPORATION v. DADE
18 Westlake Services, LLC, v. SPENCER
19 CAPITAL ONE, N.A. v. COLEMAN

20 Portfolio Recovery Associates, LLC v. Bey
21 Portfolio Recovery Associates, LLC v. Baker
22 Synchrony Bank v. CIOBANU
23 Synchrony Bank v. MENDEZ
24 LVNV FUNDING, LLC v. ORTEGA
25 LVNV FUNDING, LLC v. LONG
26 Synchrony Bank v. CALLAHAN
27 Synchrony Bank v. MITCHELL
28 Synchrony Bank v. MACKLIN
29 LVNV FUNDING, LLC v. BURGOS
30 Synchrony Bank v. GORING
31 Synchrony Bank v. SPITZ
32 LVNV FUNDING, LLC v. IZZARD
33 Synchrony Bank v. LEE
34 LVNV FUNDING, LLC v. KOZIELA
35 LVNV FUNDING, LLC v. GOLDEN
36 LVNV FUNDING, LLC v. CLARK
37 LVNV FUNDING, LLC v. SCHMELTZER
38 LVNV FUNDING, LLC v. EVANS
39 Synchrony Bank v. DUMORNEY-MCDANIEL
40 LVNV FUNDING, LLC v. COOPER
41 LVNV FUNDING, LLC v. CUMMINS
42 LVNV FUNDING, LLC v. CARTWRIGHT
43 LVNV FUNDING, LLC v. SHY
44 Synchrony Bank v. ROBERTS
45 LVNV FUNDING, LLC v. MONTGOMERY
46 LVNV FUNDING, LLC v. DAVIS
47 LVNV FUNDING, LLC v. BLACK
48 LVNV FUNDING, LLC v. BELL
49 LVNV FUNDING, LLC v. LOPEZ
50 LVNV FUNDING, LLC v. STURGES
51 LVNV FUNDING, LLC v. GONZALEZ
52 LVNV FUNDING, LLC v. PEAY
53 LVNV FUNDING, LLC v. GRAHAM
54 LVNV FUNDING, LLC v. ORTIZ
55 LVNV FUNDING, LLC v. DYSON
56 LVNV FUNDING, LLC v. RIVERA
57 LVNV FUNDING, LLC v. WALLACE
58 Synchrony Bank v. GREEN
59 LVNV FUNDING, LLC v. MARINEY
60 CarMax Business Services, LLC d/b/a CarMax Auto Fi v. LABOY
61 LVNV FUNDING, LLC v. JONES
62 Synchrony Bank v. TORRES
63 LVNV FUNDING, LLC v. BRASWELL
64 LVNV FUNDING, LLC v. LEGENDRE
65 Synchrony Bank v. TORRES
66 Synchrony Bank v. CONTRERAS
67 LVNV FUNDING, LLC v. REICH
69 LVNV FUNDING, LLC v. BELLINGER
70 LVNV FUNDING, LLC v. WARD
71 CAPITAL ONE, N.A., SUCCESSOR BY MERGER TO DISCOVER v. DEININGER
72 CAPITAL ONE, N.A., SUCCESSOR BY MERGER TO DISCOVER v. KANE
73 CAPITAL ONE, N.A., SUCCESSOR BY MERGER TO DISCOVER v. CANTOR
74 CAPITAL ONE, N.A., SUCCESSOR BY MERGER TO DISCOVER v. ANDREEV
75 CAPITAL ONE, N.A., SUCCESSOR BY MERGER TO DISCOVER v. HUNTER
76 CAPITAL ONE, N.A., SUCCESSOR BY MERGER TO DISCOVER v. BELLS
77 CAPITAL ONE, N.A., SUCCESSOR BY MERGER TO DISCOVER v. GREENNAGH
78 CAPITAL ONE, N.A., SUCCESSOR BY MERGER TO DISCOVER v. ANDROSOV
79 CAPITAL ONE, N.A., SUCCESSOR BY MERGER TO DISCOVER v. CAESAR
80 CAPITAL ONE, N.A., SUCCESSOR BY MERGER TO DISCOVER v. CABRERA
81 CAPITAL ONE, N.A., SUCCESSOR BY MERGER TO DISCOVER v. LOCKLEY-DOVER
82 CAPITAL ONE, N.A., SUCCESSOR BY MERGER TO DISCOVER v. CASTORO
83 CAPITAL ONE, N.A., SUCCESSOR BY MERGER TO DISCOVER v. TEJEDA
84 CAPITAL ONE, N.A., SUCCESSOR BY MERGER TO DISCOVER v. SHIELDS
85 CAPITAL ONE, N.A., SUCCESSOR BY MERGER TO DISCOVER v. EVANS
86 CAPITAL ONE, N.A., SUCCESSOR BY MERGER TO DISCOVER v. LIN
87 CAPITAL ONE, N.A., SUCCESSOR BY MERGER TO DISCOVER v. DOUCETTE
88 CAPITAL ONE, N.A., SUCCESSOR BY MERGER TO DISCOVER v. GRIFFIN-BETTERSON
89 CAPITAL ONE, N.A., SUCCESSOR BY MERGER TO DISCOVER v. KONIECZNY
90 CAPITAL ONE, N.A., SUCCESSOR BY MERGER TO DISCOVER v. BURGOS
91 CAPITAL ONE, N.A., SUCCESSOR BY MERGER TO DISCOVER v. RANDOLPH
92 CAPITAL ONE, N.A., SUCCESSOR BY MERGER TO DISCOVER v.

HAMMOND
93 CAPITAL ONE, N.A., SUCCESSOR BY MERGER TO DISCOVER v. CALVANESE
94 CAPITAL ONE, N.A., SUCCESSOR BY MERGER TO DISCOVER v. BIRCKETT
95 CAPITAL ONE, N.A., SUCCESSOR BY MERGER TO DISCOVER v. FREEMAN
96 CAPITAL ONE, N.A., SUCCESSOR BY MERGER TO DISCOVER v. BILLUPS
97 CAPITAL ONE, N.A., SUCCESSOR BY MERGER TO DISCOVER v. MING
98 CAPITAL ONE, N.A., SUCCESSOR BY MERGER TO DISCOVER v. BROWN
99 CAPITAL ONE, N.A., SUCCESSOR BY MERGER TO DISCOVER v. HARKLESS
100 CAPITAL ONE, N.A., SUCCESSOR BY MERGER TO DISCOVER v. ENTOINE
101 CAPITAL ONE, N.A., SUCCESSOR BY MERGER TO DISCOVER v. HANEY
102 Synchrony Bank v. TRAN
103 Jefferson Capital Systems LLC v. Sanders
104 CAPITAL ONE, N.A., SUCCESSOR BY MERGER TO DISCOVER v. DANDRIDGE
105 CAPITAL ONE, N.A., SUCCESSOR BY MERGER TO DISCOVER v. WADE
106 CAPITAL ONE, N.A., SUCCESSOR BY MERGER TO DISCOVER v. KUSANAU
107 CAPITAL ONE, N.A., SUCCESSOR BY MERGER TO DISCOVER v. LYDE
108 CAPITAL ONE, N.A., SUCCESSOR BY MERGER TO DISCOVER v. KIEN
109 CAPITAL ONE, N.A., SUCCESSOR BY MERGER TO DISCOVER v. KHMETH
110 CAPITAL ONE, N.A., SUCCESSOR BY MERGER TO DISCOVER v. DELEON
111 CAPITAL ONE, N.A., SUCCESSOR BY MERGER TO DISCOVER v. GAITHER
112 CAPITAL ONE, N.A., SUCCESSOR BY MERGER TO DISCOVER v. MARSHALL
113 CAPITAL ONE, N.A., SUCCESSOR BY MERGER TO DISCOVER v. NAVARRETO
114 CAPITAL ONE, N.A., SUCCESSOR BY MERGER TO DISCOVER v. PHAN
115 CAPITAL ONE, N.A., SUCCESSOR BY MERGER TO DISCOVER v. KNEISSER
116 CAPITAL ONE, N.A., SUCCESSOR BY MERGER TO DISCOVER v. HOLLAND
117 CAPITAL ONE, N.A., SUCCESSOR BY MERGER TO DISCOVER v. HOLMES
118 CAPITAL ONE, N.A., SUCCESSOR BY MERGER TO DISCOVER v. DIAZ
119 CAPITAL ONE, N.A., SUCCESSOR BY MERGER TO DISCOVER v. COLLINS
120 CAPITAL ONE, N.A., SUCCESSOR BY MERGER TO DISCOVER v. JAJE
121 CAPITAL ONE, N.A., SUCCESSOR BY MERGER TO DISCOVER v. PETERSON
122 CAPITAL ONE, N.A., SUCCESSOR BY MERGER TO DISCOVER v. MARTIN
123 Portfolio Recovery Associates, LLC v. TORRES
124 Midland Credit Management, Inc. v. HURD
125 Portfolio Recovery Associates, LLC v. WALTON
126 JPMorgan Chase Bank N.A. v. Harris
127 Spring Oaks Capital SPV LLC v. Salm
128 Spring Oaks Capital SPV LLC v. Jackson
129 Portfolio Recovery Associates LLC v. Lees
130 Portfolio Recovery Associates LLC v. Mapp
131 Portfolio Recovery Associates LLC v. Ortiz
132 Portfolio Recovery Associates LLC v. Mesquita
133 Portfolio Recovery Associates LLC v. Iannuzzi
134 Portfolio Recovery Associates LLC v. Francis
135 Portfolio Recovery Associates LLC v. Corbin
136 Portfolio Recovery Associates LLC v. Rosado
137 Portfolio Recovery Associates LLC v. Rakhmatova
138 Portfolio Recovery Associates LLC v. Negron
139 Westlake Services LLC v. Jones
140 Westlake Services LLC v. Taylor
141 JPMorgan Chase Bank N.A. v. Justice
142 JPMorgan Chase Bank N.A. v. Damico
143 JPMorgan Chase Bank N.A. v. Dinardi
144 JPMorgan Chase Bank N.A. v. Zavislak
145 JPMorgan Chase Bank N.A. v. Bowen
146 JPMorgan Chase Bank N.A. v. Tejeda
147 JPMorgan Chase Bank N.A. v. Dellecave

6—HOPE, J.
9:15 A.M.
2 UHG I LLC v. Tiller
3 JPMorgan Chase Bank N.A. v. Aguirre
6 Spinal Care, LLC v. Progressive Specialty Insurance Company

COURT OF APPEALS

OPINIONS FILED
OCTOBER 07, 2025

BY AMBRO, J.
NRA Group LLC v. Nicole Durenleau; 24-1123; For these reasons, we affirm the District Court’s judgment for Durenleau and Badaczewski on all of NRA’s claims against them.

DISTRICT COURT

MEMORANDA AND ORDERS
OCTOBER 06, 2025

BY BAYLSON, J.
Stringer et al v. County of Bucks et al; 22-1525; For the reasons stated above, Defendants’ Motion for a Protective Order is denied in part and granted in part.

BY SANCHEZ, J.
Allen v. Nelson; 25-1287; For the foregoing reasons, the Court will dismiss Allen’s state court claims for lack of subject matter jurisdiction.

BY PAPPERT, J.
Verticelli v. Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, Department of Corrections et al; 25-1463; For the foregoing reasons, the Court dismisses Verticelli’s Amended Complaint in part.

BY RUFE, J.
Rehoboth Petroleum Inc. v. Petroleum Marketing Group, Inc. et al; 25-3746; For the reasons stated above, the Motion for Preliminary Injunction will be denied without prejudice, but PMG will be enjoined from evicting or causing Rehoboth to vacate the premises of the convenience store.

BY SANCHEZ, J.
Flint v. Armanino LLP et al; 25-3836; Because the Court agrees with Defendants that a certificate of merit is required in this case, Flint’s motion to strike will be denied.

BY YOUNGE, J.
Jeffries v. Brown et al; 25-5504; For the foregoing reasons, the Court will grant Jeffries leave to proceed in forma pauperis.

CIVIL ACTIONS
The defendant’s name appears first, followed by the name of the plaintiff, the number, the nature of the suit and the name of plaintiff’s attorney.

OCTOBER 04, 2025
Roblox Corporation; Snap, Inc.; Does 1-50- -Jane M.C. Doe; 25-05768; Diversity; C.F. Kenney.
Joseph Terra--Calil Timazee; 25-05769; Fed. Question.
Latifa Pinnock; John Keel; Stanley H Montgomery--Allstate Property & Casualty Insurance Company; 25-05770; Diversity.
Joseph Terra--Calil Timazee; 25-05771; Fed. Question.
Piazza Management Company; Piazza Hynd. Corp--James Ballezzi; 25-05773; Fed. Question.
Hope For Kids, Inc.--C.R.: Cory Randolph; Racine Randolph; 25-05774; Diversity.
Novo Nordisk A/S; Novo Nordisk, Inc.; Eli Lilly and Company--Michael Ramsden; 25-05779; Diversity; K.S. Marston.
Novo Nordisk A/S; Novo Nordisk, Inc.; Eli Lilly and Company--Nicole Kengla; 25-05780; Diversity; K.S. Marston.
Novum Auto Services, LLC--Americas Car Group, Inc.; Webuyanycar.com, Inc.; 25-05782; Fed. Question.
Credit Control, LLC--Latanya Taggert; 25-05784; Fed. Question.
Novo Nordisk Inc.; Novo Nordisk A/S--Barbara Collins; 25-05785; Diversity.
Powerpay, LLC--Tamara Davis; 25-05786; Fed. Question.
Frontier Communications Parent, Inc.--Raymond A Bures; 25-05787; Diversity.
Brian McShane: Secretary of the Dep Kristi Noem: Pamela Bondi--G- T-; 25-05788; U.S. Government Defendant.

Reckitt Benckiser, LLC--Teva Sales & Marketing, Inc.; 25-00057; U.S. Government Plaintiff.
Seizure of A Canik, Model Tp-9sfx, 9mm Semi-Automatic Pistol Bearing Serial Number ; 17bc09695; 25-00058; Local Question.

BANKRUPTCY COURT

PETITIONS FILED
OCTOBER 07, 2025
(READING)

Chapter 7
Greta L. Stamm, 103 Ashlea Gardens, New Holland, PA 17557 -- Lynn E. Feldman; United States Trustee; 25-14060; no summaries listed; T.W. Fleckenstein, atty.; P.M. Mayer, B.J.
Michael Bair, 72 Millers Drive, Mountville, PA 17554 -- Lynn E. Feldman; United States Trustee; 25-14061; no summaries listed; S.P. Quinlan, atty.; P.M. Mayer, B.J.
Randel Julian Rodriguez Perez, 1452 Caspian St, Allentown, PA 18104 -- Lynn E. Feldman; United States Trustee; 25-14063; no summaries listed; C. Laputka, atty.; P.M. Mayer, B.J.
Eriksson Jimenez, 833 Elm St, Reading, PA 19605 -- Lynn E. Feldman; United States Trustee; 25-14064; no summaries listed; S.L. Weaver, atty.; P.M. Mayer, B.J.

Chapter 13
Matthew Delre, 1334 Fairmont Street, Whitehall, PA 18052 -- United States Trustee; 25-14069; no summaries listed; J.E. Cook, atty.; P.M. Mayer, B.J.

OCTOBER 07, 2025
(PHILADELPHIA)

Chapter 7
Candice Dellecave, 6307 Crittenden Street, Unit 1, Philadelphia, PA 19138 -- Lynn E. Feldman; United States Trustee; 25-14055; no summaries listed; P.H. Young, atty.; A.M. Chan, B.J.
Nancy Kuen Hom, 6504 Honey Hollow Road, Doylestown, PA 18902 -- Lynn E. Feldman; United States Trustee; 25-14058; no summaries listed; N.K. Hom, atty.; A.M. Chan, B.J.
Christina Ashley Barnes, 201 Woodside Circle, Dresher, PA 19025 -- Lynn E. Feldman; United States Trustee; 25-14068; no summaries listed; J.A. Diorio, atty.; P.M. Mayer, B.J.
Stephen Anthony Pietropaula, 3008 Mercer Street, Philadelphia, PA 19134 -- Lynn E. Feldman; United States Trustee; 25-14070; no summaries listed; M.A. Cataldo, atty.; D.J. Baker, B.J.
Nicole Barassi, 2669 Swamp Road, Furlong, PA 18925 -- Lynn E. Feldman; United States Trustee; 25-14072; no summaries listed; D.M. Dixon, atty.; D.J. Baker, B.J.

Chapter 11
One Door Knob At A Time LLC, 1167 W Baltimore Pike, 189, Media, PA 19063 -- United States Trustee; 25-14059; no summaries listed; One Door Knob At A Time LLC, atty.; P.M. Mayer, B.J.

Chapter 13
Tamika Ann Jones, 6816 Chester Avenue, Philadelphia, PA 19142 -- Scott F. Waterman [Chapter 13]; United States Trustee; 25-14056; no summaries listed; T.A. Jones, atty.; A.M. Chan, B.J.
Dorothy Council, 6150 Oxford Street, Philadelphia, PA 19151 -- Kenneth E. West; United States Trustee; 25-14057; no summaries listed; D. Council, atty.; A.M. Chan, B.J.
Gail L. Crawford, 6145 North 6th Street, Philadelphia, PA 19120 -- Kenneth E. West; United States Trustee; 25-14062; no summaries listed; P.H. Young, atty.; A.M. Chan, B.J.
Rayna Colleen Novak, 6 Carriage Knoll Court, Langhorne, PA 19047 -- Kenneth E. West; United States Trustee; 25-14065; no summaries listed; R.C. Novak, atty.; D.J. Baker, B.J.
Roger L. Stewart, 2508 Sanatoga Road, Gilbertsville, PA 19525 -- United States Trustee; 25-14066; no summaries listed; P.H. Young, atty.; A.M. Chan, B.J.
Earl J Camburn, III, 3025 John F. Kennedy Blvd, Philadelphia, PA 19104 -- United States Trustee; 25-14067; no summaries listed; B.J. Sadek, atty.; D.J. Baker, B.J.
Diane L. Dunning, 300 Lewis Ln, Ambler, PA 19002 -- United States Trustee; 25-14071; no summaries listed; M.A. Cibik, atty.; P.M. Mayer, B.J.

ORPHANS’ COURT
DIVISION

HEARINGS AND CONFERENCES
Before RAMY I. DJERASSI, J.
FOR THE WEEK OF OCTOBER 6, 2025
THURS., OCTOBER 9, 2025
2:00 P.M. HEARING, COURTROOM 414, CITY HALL
Augustus Ashton, 1039 ST 1952/244720; H. Jacobs, T. Hazlett, et al.
FRI., OCTOBER 10, 2025
11:00 A.M. HEARING, via ZOOM
Julio Rodriguez, 833 AI 2025/252951; E. Bialas, A. Cohen.
12:30 P.M. HEARING, via ZOOM
Oethel Taylor, 585 AI 2025/252170; D. Broyan, A. Quinn.
2:00 P.M. HEARING, via ZOOM
Tuan Nguyen, 1087 IC 2024/253229; M. Isenberg.

HEARINGS AND CONFERENCES
Before OVERTON, J.
FOR THE WEEK OF OCTOBER 6, 2025
THURS., OCTOBER 9, 2025
NO HEARINGS SCHEDULED
FRI., OCTOBER 10, 2025
NO HEARINGS SCHEDULED

HEARINGS AND CONFERENCES
Before SHEILA WOODS-SKIPPER, J.
FOR THE WEEK OF OCTOBER 6, 2025
THURS., OCTOBER 9, 2025
9:30 A.M. HEARING, via ZOOM
Estate of Eh Doe Soe, MI, ACT, 983MI of 2025, #253492; Y. Houston.
FRI., OCTOBER 10, 2025
NO HEARINGS SCHEDULED

HEARINGS AND CONFERENCES
Before STELLA TSAI, J.
FOR THE WEEK OF OCTOBER 6, 2025
THURS., OCTOBER 9, 2025
10:00 A.M. REVIEW HEARING, via ZOOM
David Jones, 467 IC of 2025.
10:30 A.M. PRELIMINARY CONFERENCE, via ZOOM
Michael Muk Choy, 280 DE of 2025//251231.
11:00 A.M. CONFERENCE, via ZOOM
Vernon Pierce, 79 AP of 2025//250518.
2:00 P.M. HEARING, via ZOOM
Elizabeth Censi, 846 AI of 2025//253021.
FRI., OCTOBER 10, 2025
NO HEARINGS SCHEDULED.

HEARINGS AND CONFERENCES
Before RANSOM, J.
FOR THE WEEK OF OCTOBER 6, 2025
THURS., OCTOBER 9, 2025
9:00 A.M. REVIEW HEARINGS, COURTROOM 504, CJC
Nikeya D. McCoy, Incapacitated Person, O.C. No. 2019014141C; C.E. Wilson, pro se.
Jessica Gordy, Incapacitated Person, O.C. No. 2022014221C; T. Gethers, pro se.
Roseann Heenan, Incapacitated Person, O.C. No. 2022000461C; B. Heenan, H. Heenan, pro se.
Mariah Wilson, Incapacitated Person, O.C. No. 2018002161C; K. Stokes, pro se.
Suzette Ayana Abdul-Hakim, Incapacitated Person, O.C. No. 2023011331C; S. Abdul-Hakim, pro se.
Damien Davis, Incapacitated Person, O.C. No. 2014005061C; S. Davis, pro se.
Carlos M. Hernandez, Incapacitated Person, O.C. No. 2024008371C; Y. Adan, pro se.
Heather Solomon, Incapacitated Person, O.C. No. 2023000871C; B. Soloman, pro se.
FRI., OCTOBER 10, 2025
NO HEARINGS SCHEDULED

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which more than one party may wish to challenge individually an order of a court. These are: cross appeals; cross petitions for review; and cross petitions for allowance of appeal. The proposed amendments are intended to simplify and clarify the terminology and procedures in such cases. The 2002 amendments do not create a right to file new briefs or affect the right to file briefs heretofore permitted by the Appellate Rules.

Rule 511 (Cross Appeals). The 2002 amendment clarifies the intent of the former rule that the filing of an appeal extends the time within which any party may cross appeal as set forth in Rules 903(b), 1113(b) and 1512(a)(2) and that a discontinuance of an appeal by a party will not affect the right of any other party to file a timely cross appeal under Rules 903(b), 1113(b) or 1512(a)(2) or to otherwise pursue an appeal or cross appeal already filed at the time of the discontinuance. The discontinuance of the appeal at any time before or after a cross appeal is filed will not affect the right of any party to file or discontinue a cross appeal. The 2002 amendment supersedes In Re: Petition of the Board of School Directors of the Hampton Township School, 688 A.2d 279 (Pa. Cmwlth. 1997) to the extent that decision requires that a party be adverse to the initial appellant in order to file a cross appeal.

The Note to Rule 511 is also amended to advise that an appellee should not be required to file a cross appeal because the court below ruled against it on an issue, as long as the judgment granted appellee the relief it sought.

Rule 903 (Time For Appeal). The 2002 amendment to the Note to Rule 903 includes a suggestion, for the aid of the appellate court filing office, that a party identify a cross appeal in its notice of appeal. This will assure that the appeals are linked for processing purposes. The proposed amendment to the note also cross references Rule 511 (Cross Appeals), Rule 2136 (briefs in cases of cross appeals) and Rule 2322 (Cross and Separate Appeals). This is for the convenience of counsel and the parties to alert them to the unique aspects of cross appeal or petition practice. See also conforming amendments to the Notes to Rules 1113 and 1512.

The Explanatory Comment--1979, which is simply historical reference, is deleted as unnecessary.

Rule 1113 (Time For Petitioning For Allowance Of Appeal). See explanatory comment to Rule 903 (Time for Appeal).

Rule 1512 (Time For Petitioning For Review). See explanatory comment to Rule 903 (Time for Appeal).

Rule 2113 (Reply Brief). The 2002 amendment deletes subdivision (c), an obsolete cross reference to a reply brief in cross appeals. The briefs permitted and proper sequence in cases involving cross appeals are explained in the Note to Rule 2136.

Rule 2136 (Briefs In Cases Involving Cross Appeals). In a single party appeal or petition situation, there are three briefs: appellant's principal brief on the merits, appellee's principal brief on the merits and appellant's reply brief. In a cross appeal or petition situation, there are four briefs, because the designated appellant's second brief must serve two purposes, that is, it is the appellant's reply brief (a brief limited in scope by Rule 2113) and, simultaneously, the appellant's principal brief on the merits of the cross appeal or petition. The appellee may then file a "reply" brief on the merits of the cross appeal, that is, a reply brief in the appeal filed by the appellee. This procedure is explained in the proposed amendment to the Note as follows:

When there are cross appeals, there may be up to four briefs: (1) the deemed or designated appellant's principal brief on the merits of the appeal; (2) the deemed or designated appellee's brief responding to appellant's arguments and presenting the merits of the cross appeal; (3) the appellant's second brief replying in support of the appeal and responding to the merits of the cross appeal; and (4) appellee's reply brief in the cross appeal.

Rule 2185 (Time For Serving And Filing Briefs). The existing rule is unclear as to the due date for the filing of the designated appellant's second brief (Brief No. 3 as described above). The 2002 amendment provides that brief is due thirty days after the deemed appellee's brief (Brief No. 2) as described above.

Rule 1113. Time for Petitioning for Allowance of Appeal.

(a) General [rule.--] Rule. Except as otherwise prescribed by this rule, a petition for allowance of appeal shall be filed with the Prothonotary of the Supreme Court within 30 days after the entry of the order of the Superior Court or the Commonwealth Court sought to be reviewed.

(1) If a timely application for reargument is filed in the Superior Court or Commonwealth Court by any party, the time for filing a petition for allowance of appeal for all parties shall run from the entry of the order denying reargument or from the entry of the decision on reargument, whether or not that decision amounts to a reaffirmation of the prior decision.

[(2) Unless the Superior Court or the Commonwealth Court acts on the application for reargument within 60 days after it is filed, the court shall no longer consider the application, it shall be deemed to have been denied, and the prothonotary of the appellate court shall forthwith enter an order denying the application and shall immediately give notice of entry of the order denying the application to each party who has appeared in the appellate court. A petition for allowance of appeal filed before the disposition of such an application for reargument shall have no effect. A new petition for allowance of appeal must be filed within the prescribed time measured from the entry of the order denying or otherwise disposing of such an application for reargument.

(3) In a children's fast track appeal, unless the Superior Court acts on the application for reargument within 45 days after it is filed, the court shall no longer consider the application, it shall be deemed to have been denied, and the Prothonotary of the Superior Court shall forthwith enter an order denying the application and shall immediately give notice of entry of the order denying the application to each party who has appeared in the appellate court. A petition for allowance of appeal filed before the disposition of such an application for reargument

shall have no effect. A new petition for allowance of appeal must be filed within the prescribed time measured from the entry of the order denying or otherwise disposing of such an application for reargument.]

(2) Except as provided by subdivision (a)(3), the Superior Court or the Commonwealth Court may act on the application for reargument within 60 days after it is filed.

(3) In a children's fast track appeal, the Superior Court may act on the application for reargument within 45 days after it is filed.

(4) If an appellate court does not act on an application for reargument within the prescribed time period set forth in subdivisions (a)(2) and (a)(3):

(i) The application for reargument shall be deemed denied.

(ii) The prothonotary of the appellate court shall immediately enter an order denying the application and give notice of entry of the order denying the application to each party who has appeared in the appellate court.

(iii) A petition for allowance of appeal filed before the disposition of an application for reargument shall have no effect. A new petition for allowance of appeal shall be filed within the prescribed time measured from the entry of the order denying or otherwise disposing of such an application for reargument.

(b) [Cross petitions.--] Cross-Petitions for Allowance of Appeal. Except as otherwise prescribed in [paragraph] subdivision (c) [of this rule], if a timely petition for allowance of appeal is filed by a party, any other party may file a cross-petition for allowance of appeal within 14 days of the date on which the first petition for allowance of appeal was served, or within the time otherwise prescribed by this rule, whichever period last expires.

(c) Special [provisions.--] Provisions. Notwithstanding any other provision of this rule, a petition for allowance of appeal from an order in any matter arising under any of the following shall be filed within ten days after the entry of the order sought to be reviewed: [1.](1) Pennsylvania Election Code[.]; and [2.](2) Local Government Unit Debt Act or any similar statute relating to the authorization of public debt.

(d) [Nunc pro tunc filing.--] Nunc Pro Tunc Filing. In addition to the right of any petitioner to seek nunc pro tunc relief in compliance with the standard set forth in case law, in a criminal case, a party may, [(either [pro se] by self-representation or through counsel)] file an application for permission to file a petition for allowance of appeal nunc pro tunc if the party directed counsel to file a petition for allowance of appeal but counsel did not do so timely. If the Supreme Court cannot determine whether nunc pro tunc relief is appropriate from the information provided, the Supreme Court may remand to the trial court for factual findings.

[Note: See note to] Comment: See Pa.R.A.P. 903, cmt. (time for appeal).

[Paragraph (b)--A] Regarding subdivision (b), a party filing a cross-petition for allowance of appeal should identify it as a cross-petition to assure that the prothonotary will process the cross-petition with the initial petition. See also Pa.R.A.P. 511 (cross appeals), Pa.R.A.P. 2136 (briefs in cases involving cross-appeals), and Pa.R.A.P. 2322 (cross- and separate appeals).

Unlike the Rules of Appellate Procedure governing cross-appeals as of right, the rules governing appeals by allowance do not contain an aggrievement standard. *Kramer v. Nationwide Property and Casualty Insurance Co.*, 313 A.3d 1031, 1042-44 (Pa. 2024). Thus, if a petition for allowance of appeal is filed challenging a final order of the Superior Court or the Commonwealth Court, and, in that order, the intermediate appellate court rules against the respondent on an issue, the respondent must file a cross-petition for allowance of appeal if the respondent wishes to seek discretionary review of that issue. If a respondent fails to timely file a cross-petition for allowance of appeal, and the Supreme Court reverses the judgment of the intermediate appellate court, the respondent's only recourse is to seek leave to file a nunc pro tunc cross-petition for allowance of appeal. *Kramer v. Nationwide Property and Casualty Insurance Co.*, 313 A.3d 1031, 1042-44, 1044 n.18 (Pa. 2024); *Meyer, Darragh, Buckler, Bebenek & Eck, P.L.L.C. v. Law Firm of Malone Middleman, P.C.*, 137 A.3d 1247, 1260 (Pa. 2016) (Saylor, C.J., concurring); *id.* (Todd, J., concurring).

[Paragraph (d)—An] Regarding subdivision (d), an application for nunc pro tunc relief pursuant to Pa.R.A.P. 123 should contain averments and documentation in support of the request. Such an application may eliminate the need for a criminal defendant to vindicate the right to file a petition for allowance of appeal through post-conviction proceedings and preserve judicial resources. This method is available because the Supreme Court has recognized that a criminal defendant has a right to have counsel petition for allowance of appeal. [Pennsylvania Rules of Criminal Procedure] Pa.R.Crim.P. 120 and 122 require counsel to represent clients through all stages of a direct appeal, and this places on counsel an obligation to file a petition for allowance of appeal if the client requests one, and to represent the client in the Pennsylvania Supreme Court, if allowance of appeal is granted. Parties seeking nunc pro tunc relief must act promptly to assert such a right upon learning of the existence of the basis for such relief. See, e.g., *Commonwealth v. Bassion*, 568 A.2d 1316 (Pa. Super. 1990). Additionally, nothing in this rule is intended to expand upon the jurisdictional time limitations of the Post Conviction Relief Act, 42 Pa.C.S. §§ 9541 et seq.

Historical Commentary

The following commentary is historical in nature and represents statements of the Committee at the time of rulemaking:

Explanatory Comment--2002

See Comment following Pa.R.A.P., Rule 511.

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: DOCKET
ORDER

PER CURIAM

AND NOW, this 15th day of July, 2025, it is Ordered, pursuant to Article V, Section 10(c) of the Constitution of Pennsylvania and 42 Pa.C.S. § 3502(a), that the attached amendments to the Financial Regulations are hereby adopted.

To the extent that notice of proposed rulemaking may be required by Pa.R.J.A. 103(a), the immediate promulgation of the regulations is hereby found to be in the interests of efficient administration. *See* Pa.R.J.A. 103(a)(3).

This Order is to be processed in accordance with Pa.R.J.A. 103(b), and the amendments shall be effective immediately.

Additions are shown in bold and are underlined.

Deletions are shown in bold and are bracketed.

PROMULGATION OF FINANCIAL REGULATIONS PURSUANT TO ACT 14 OF 2025

204 Pa. Code Ch. 29, Subch. I (Budget and Finance)
§ 29.351. Definitions.
(a) *Pennsylvania Supreme, Superior and Commonwealth Courts. Initial Filing.*

Except for the provisions of subsection (g)(1) below, for purposes of 42 Pa.C.S. § § 3733(a.1) and 3733.1 and section 1795.1-E of The Fiscal Code (72 P.S. § 1795.1-E), a statutory fee of nineteen dollars (\$19.00) shall be imposed on all items enumerated in the fee schedules of the Appellate Courts for which a filing and service fee is collected, excluding the following:

- i. Second and Subsequent Filings for Extension of Time.
 - ii. Reargument/Reconsideration.
 - iii. Services in Connection with Appeals to or Writs of Certiorari from the United States Supreme Court.
 - iv. Miscellaneous Fees.
 - v. Subpoenas.
- (b) *Court of Common Pleas. Prothonotary. Civil Actions and Legal Proceedings.*

1. Except for the provisions of subsection (g)(1) below, for purposes of 42 Pa.C.S. § § 3733(a.1) and 3733.1 and section 1795.1-E of The Fiscal Code (72 P.S. § 1795.1-E), a statutory fee of nineteen dollars (\$19.00) shall be imposed on a civil action or legal proceeding in a Court of Common Pleas whenever it is initiated upon the filing of the first legal paper therein of record with the prothonotary. The first legal paper may be any of the following:

- i. Praecipe for a Writ of Summons.
 - ii. Complaint.
 - iii. Deleted.
 - iv. Petition.
 - v. Notice of Appeal from a court of limited jurisdiction.
 - vi. Petition or grant of any other legal paper commencing an action or proceeding authorized by Act of Assembly or rule of court.
2. For purposes of these regulations, the initiation of a civil action or legal proceeding shall include, but is not limited to:

- i. Actions governed by or authorized under the Pennsylvania Rules of Civil Procedure, such as Civil Action Ejectment, Equity, Ground Rent, Mandamus, Mortgage Foreclosure, Partition of Real Property, Quiet Title, Quo Warranto, Replevin, and the Prevention of Waste.
- ii. Actions pertaining to Dependency, Annulments, Divorce, Custody, Partial Custody, Alimony Pendente Lite, Support, and Paternity. With respect to Divorce actions, a separate statutory fee shall be imposed for each count in the complaint in addition to the count requesting divorce.
- iii. Statutory actions such as Confirmation of Arbitration Awards, Confirmation of Confessed Judgment, Declaratory Judgment, Opening or Striking Off a Judgment, Eminent Domain, Habeas Corpus, Proceedings on Liens (other than revival), Name Changes, Partition of Property Held by Husband and Wife as Tenants By the Entireties, Tax Sales of Real Property.
- iv. Other actions not included in subsections (i), (ii) or (iii), such as: Appeals from Board of Elections, Appeals from Board of Viewers, Appeals from Zoning Boards, and Certiorari to Magisterial District Judges.

(c) *Court of Common Pleas. Orphans’ Court Clerk, Register of Wills.*

Except for the provisions of subsection (g)(1) below, for purposes of 42 Pa.C.S. § § 3733(a.1) and 3733.1 and 1795.1-E of The Fiscal Code (72 P.S. § 1795.1-E), a statutory fee of nineteen dollars (\$19.00) shall be imposed on all petitions for grant of letters, and first filings in petitions

concerning adoptions, incapacitated persons’ estates, minors’ estates, and inter vivos trusts.

(d) *Court of Common Pleas. Clerk of Court.*

1. Except for the provisions of subsection (g)(1) below, for purposes of 42 Pa.C.S. § § 3733(a.1) and 3733.1 and section 1795.1-E of The Fiscal Code (72 P.S. § 1795.1-E), a statutory fee of nineteen dollars (\$19.00) shall be imposed upon conviction, guilty plea, or when a defendant is granted entry into an Accelerated Rehabilitative Disposition (ARD) or other pretrial diversionary program based upon the initiation of any criminal proceeding. The initiation of a criminal proceeding shall include the following:

- i. Cases commenced at the magisterial district judge level resulting in the issuance of a numbered docket transcript form (OTN), and subsequently waived or held to court.
- ii. The appeal of a summary conviction to the Court of Common Pleas.
- iii. Cases involving juvenile defendants where a petition alleging delinquency has been filed in the Court of Common Pleas.
- iv. Cases involving juvenile defendants certified to the Court of Common Pleas, resulting in the issuance of a numbered docket transcript form (OTN).
- v. Cases involving the severance of charges into separate cases resulting in the issuance of one or more additional numbered docket transcripts (OTNs).

2. Except for the provisions of subsection (g)(1) below, for purposes of 42 Pa.C.S. § § 3733(a.1) and 3733.1 and section 1795.1-E of The Fiscal Code (72 P.S. § 1795.1-E), a statutory fee of nineteen dollars (\$19.00) shall be imposed for each filing of a deed, mortgage or property transfer for which a fee, charge or cost is now authorized. The documents identified as meeting the above conditions are listed below. The list is not exclusive; other filings for which a fee is imposed and that can be considered a property transfer are included, and the fee shall be imposed. Subject to later amendment, the following documents have been identified as meeting the statutory provisions:

- i. Deeds in any form.
- ii. Mortgages.
- iii. Mortgage assignments.
- iv. Mortgage releases.
- v. Mortgage satisfaction pieces.
- vi. Installment sales agreements.
- vii. Leases for a term of thirty (30) years or longer.
- viii. Easements.
- ix. Rights of Way.

(e) *Minor Judiciary. Civil and Criminal Proceedings.*

For purposes of 42 Pa.C.S. § § 3733(a.1) and 3733.1, and section 1795.1-E of The Fiscal Code (72 P.S. § 1795.1-E), a statutory fee of nineteen dollars (\$19.00) shall be imposed on the initiation of a legal proceeding except as provided in subsection (iii). The initiation of a legal proceeding, in the following courts of the Minor Judiciary, shall include, but is not limited to, the following:

- i. *Magisterial District Judge. Civil Actions.* Except for the provisions of subsection (g)(1) below, a statutory fee of nineteen dollars (\$19.00) shall be imposed in connection with the filing of a complaint in Trespass and Assumpsit or for the Recovery of Possession of Real Property (Landlord and Tenant Proceeding) or for any other Civil Action as provided in the Rules of Civil Procedure Governing Actions and Proceedings before Magisterial District Judges.
- ii. *Magisterial District Judge. Criminal Actions.* Except for the provisions of subsection (g)(1) below, a statutory fee of nineteen dollars (\$19.00) shall be imposed upon a conviction, guilty plea or when a defendant is granted entry into an Accelerated Rehabilitative Disposition (ARD) or any other pretrial diversionary program based upon the filing of a criminal complaint or non-traffic citation charging an offense classified as misdemeanor or summary under a state statute or local ordinance as provided in the Pennsylvania Rules of Criminal Procedure.
- iii. *Magisterial District Judge, Pittsburgh Municipal Court, and Philadelphia Municipal Court. Title 75 Summary Offenses Initiated by Traffic Citation.* Except for the provisions of subsection (g)(2) below, a statutory fee of twelve dollars (\$12.00) shall be imposed upon a conviction or guilty plea based upon the filing of a traffic citation charging a violation of Title 75 (relating to vehicles) offense classified as summary under a state statute or local ordinance as provided in the Pennsylvania Rules of Criminal Procedure.
- iv. *Pittsburgh Municipal Court. Civil Actions.* Except for the provisions of subsection (g)(1) below, a statutory fee of nineteen dollars (\$19.00) shall be imposed in connection with the filing of a civil complaint seeking recovery

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- (3) The order may initially be oral, provided that it is reduced to writing within **[twenty-four] 24** hours or the next court business day.
- [C.](c) Law [enforcement] Enforcement.** The court may authorize a search of the premises by law enforcement or the county agency so that the premises may be entered into without authorization of the owner for the purpose of taking a child into protective custody.
- [D.](d) Contents of [order] Order.** The court order shall include:
- (1) the name of the child sought to be protected;
 - (2) the date of birth of the child, if known;
 - (3) the whereabouts of the child, if known;
 - (4) the names and addresses of the guardians;
 - (5) the reasons for taking the child into protective custody;
 - (6) a finding whether reasonable efforts were made to prevent placement of the child;
 - (7) a finding whether the reasons for keeping the child in shelter care and that remaining in the home is contrary to the welfare and best interests of the child; **[and]**
 - (8) findings and orders related to the requirements of Rule 1149 regarding family finding[.]; **and**
 - (9) **findings as to whether there is reason to know the child is an Indian child pursuant to Rule 1203.**
- [E.](e) Execution of [order] Order.** The court shall specify:
- (1) the limitations of the order;
 - (2) the manner in which the order is to be executed; and
 - (3) who shall execute the order.

Comment: See 42 Pa.C.S. § 6324 for statutory provisions concerning taking into custody.

For a discussion of the due process requirements for taking a child into emergency custody, see *Patterson v. Armstrong County Children and Youth Services*, 141 F. Supp. 2d 512 (W.D. Pa. 2001).

The court is to determine whether reasonable efforts, including services and family finding efforts, were made to prevent placement or in the case of an emergency placement where services were not offered and could not have prevented the necessity of placement, whether this level of effort was reasonable due to the emergency nature of the situation, safety considerations and circumstances of the family. *See* 42 Pa.C.S. § 6332.

See also *In re Petition to Compel Cooperation with Child Abuse Investigation*, 875 A.2d 365 (Pa. Super. [Ct.] 2005).

The court is required to inquire and determine whether any participants have reason to know whether the child is an Indian child. The court is also required to advise the participants of their obligation to report to the court if they subsequently receive information that provides a reason to know the child is an Indian child. See Pa.R.J.C.P. 1203.

Pursuant to **[paragraph (D)(8)] subdivision (d)(8)**, the county agency should be looking for family and kin as a resource to aid and assist the family to prevent removal of the child from the home. When removal of the child is necessary, placement with family and kin will help reduce the potential trauma of the removal from the home. See Rule 1149 regarding family finding requirements.

[Official Note: Rule 1210 adopted August 21, 2006, effective February 1, 2007. Amended July 13, 2015, effective October 1, 2015.]

Committee Explanatory Reports:

Final Report explaining the provisions of Rule 1210 published with the Court's Order at 36 Pa.B. 5571 (September 2, 2006). Final Report explaining the amendments to Rule 1210 published with the Court's Order at 45 Pa.B. 3987 (July 25, 2015).]

Rule 1240. Shelter Care Application.

- [A.](a) **Filings.** A shelter care application may be oral or in writing. If oral, [within twenty-four hours of exercising protective custody pursuant to Rule 1210,] the county agency shall file a written shelter care application within 24 hours of exercising protective custody pursuant to Rule 1210.
- [B.](b) **Application [contents] Contents.** Every shelter care application shall set forth:
-   ① the name of the applicant;
 -   ① the name, date of birth, and address of the child, if known;
 -   ① the name and address of the child's guardian, or if unknown, the name and address of the nearest adult relative;
 -   ① the date that the child was taken into custody;
 -   ① a concise statement of facts in support of the allegation of dependency;
 -   ① a statement detailing family finding efforts and:
 - [(a)](i) the reasonable efforts made to prevent placement; and
 - [(b)](ii) why there are no less restrictive alternatives available;
 -   ① a verification by the applicant that the facts set forth in the petition are true and correct to the applicant's personal knowledge, information, or belief, and that any false statements are subject to the penalties of [the Crimes Code,] 18 Pa.C.S. § 4904, relating to unsworn falsification to authorities;

- (8) the signature of the applicant and the date of the execution of the application; **[and]**
- (9) the whereabouts of the child unless the county agency has determined it would pose a risk to the safety of the child or the guardian, or disclosure is prohibited by the court[.]; **and**
- (10) whether the applicant has reason to know the child is an Indian child as defined in Rule 1120.**

Comment: In lieu of a shelter care application, the county agency may file a petition as set forth in Rule 1330.

The primary focus of the shelter care application is to assert that protective custody is needed, and the child should remain in the custody of the county agency. A shelter care hearing is to be held within **[seventy-two] 72** hours of taking the child into protective custody. See **[Rule 1242(D)] Pa.R.J.C.P. 1242(d)**.

Pursuant to **[paragraph (B)(6)] subdivision (b)(6)**, the application is to contain a statement detailing the reasonable efforts made to prevent placement and the specific reasons why there are no less restrictive alternatives available. This statement may include information such as: 1) the circumstances of the case; 2) family finding efforts made by the county agency; 3) contact with family members or other kin; 4) the child's educational, health care, and disability needs; and 5) any need for emergency actions.

See **Rule 1149** regarding family finding requirements.

[Official Note: Rule 1240 adopted August 21, 2006, effective February 1, 2007. Amended April 29, 2011, effective July 1, 2011. Amended July 13, 2015, effective October 1, 2015.]

Committee Explanatory Reports:

Final Report explaining the provisions of Rule 1240 published with the Court's Order at 36 Pa.B. 5571 (September 2, 2006). Final Report explaining the amendments to Rule 1240 published with the Court's Order at 41 Pa.B. 2413 (May 14, 2011). Final Report explaining the amendments to Rule 1240 published with the Court's Order at 45 Pa.B. 3987 (July 25, 2015).]

Rule 1242. Shelter Care Hearing.

- [A.](a) Informing of [rights] Rights. Upon commencement of the hearing, the court shall ensure that:

- (1) a copy of the shelter care application is provided to the parties; and
- (2) all parties are informed of the right to counsel.

[B.](b) Manner of [hearing] Hearing.

- (1) **Conduct.** The hearing shall be conducted in an informal but orderly manner.
- (2) **Recording.** If requested, or if ordered by the court, the hearing shall be recorded by appropriate means. If not so recorded, full minutes of the hearing shall be kept.
- (3) **Testimony and [evidence] Evidence.** All evidence helpful in determining the questions presented, including oral or written reports, may be received by the court and relied upon to the extent of its probative value even though not competent in the hearing on the petition. The child's attorney, the guardian, if unrepresented, and the attorney for the guardian shall be afforded an opportunity to examine and controvert written reports so received.
- (4) **Advanced [communication technology] Communication Technology.** Upon good cause shown, a court may utilize advanced communication technology pursuant to Rule 1129.

[C.](c) Findings. The court shall determine whether:

- (1) there are sufficient facts in support of the shelter care application;
 - (2) the county agency has reasonably engaged in family finding;
 - (3) custody of the child is warranted after consideration of the following factors:
 - [(a)][i] remaining in the home would be contrary to the welfare and best interests of the child;
 - [(b)][ii] reasonable efforts were made by the county agency to prevent the child's placement;
 - [(c)][iii] the child's placement is the least restrictive placement that meets the needs of the child, supported by reasons why there are no less restrictive alternatives available; and
 - [(d)][iv] the lack of efforts was reasonable in the case of an emergency placement where services were not offered;
 - (4) a person, other than the county agency, submitting a shelter care application, is a party to the proceedings; **[and]**
 - (5) there are any special needs of the child that have been identified and that the court deems necessary to address while the child is in shelter care[.]; **and**
 - (6) **the county agency has made efforts to determine whether the child is an Indian child and whether any participant has reason to know the child is an Indian child pursuant to Rule 1203.**
- Prompt [hearing] Hearing.** The court shall conduct a hearing within **[seventy-two]** 72 hours of taking the child into protective custody. The parties shall not be permitted to waive the shelter care hearing.

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[E.](e)	Court [order] Order. At the conclusion of the shelter care hearing, the court shall enter a written order setting forth:
(1)	<u>its findings pursuant to [paragraph (C)] subdivision (c);</u>
(2)	<u>any conditions placed upon any party;</u>
(3)	<u>any orders regarding family finding pursuant to Rule 1149;</u>
(4)	<u>any orders for placement or temporary care of the child;</u>
(5)	<u>any findings or orders necessary to ensure the stability and appropriateness of the child’s education, and when appropriate, the court shall appoint an educational decision maker pursuant to Rule 1147;</u>
(6)	any findings or orders necessary to identify, monitor, and address the child’s needs concerning health care and disability, if any, and if parental consent cannot be obtained, authorize evaluations and treatment needed; [and]
(7)	any orders of visitation[.]; and
(8)	<u>whether there is reason to know the child is an Indian child pursuant to Rule 1203.</u>

Comment: Pursuant to [paragraph (B)(4)] subdivision (b)(4), it is expected that the parties be present. Only upon good cause shown should advanced communication technology be utilized.

Pursuant to [paragraph (C)] subdivision (c), the court is to make a determination that the evidence presented with the shelter care application under Rule 1240 is supported by sufficient facts. After this determination, the court is to determine whether the custody of the child is warranted by requiring a finding that: 1) remaining in the home would be contrary to the health and welfare of the child; 2) reasonable efforts were made by the county agency to prevent the placement of the child; 3) the child was placed in the least restrictive placement available; and 4) if the child was taken into emergency placement without services being offered, the lack of efforts by the county agency was reasonable. Additionally, the court is to state the reasons why there are no less restrictive alternatives available.

Family finding is to be initiated prior to the shelter care hearing. *See* **Comment to Rule 1149 as to level of reasonableness.**

Pursuant to [paragraph (C)(2)] subdivision (c)(2), the court is to make a determination whether the county agency has reasonably engaged or is to engage in family finding in the case. The county agency will be required to report its diligent family finding efforts at subsequent hearings. *[See] See Rule 1149 for requirements of family finding. [See also* Rules 1408(2), 1512(D)(1)(h), 1514(A)(4), 1608(D)(1)(h),*] See also Rules 1408(b), 1512(D)(1)(h), 1514(a)(4), 1608(d)(1)(viii), and 1610(D) and their Comments for the court’s findings as to the county agency’s satisfaction of the family finding requirements and Rules [1210(D), 1409(C) and 1609(D)] 1210(d), 1409(c) and 1609(D) and Comments to Rules 1408, 1409, 1512, 1514, 1515, and 1608[, 1609, 1610, and] – 1611 on the court’s orders.*

Pursuant to [paragraph (C)(4)] subdivision (c)(4), the court is to determine whether **[or not]** a person is a proper party to the proceedings. Regardless of the court’s findings on the party status, the court is to determine if the application is supported by sufficient evidence.

The court is required to inquire and determine whether any participants have reason to know whether the child is an Indian child. The court is also required to advise the participants of their obligation to report to the court if they subsequently receive information that provides a reason to know the child is an Indian child. See Pa.R.J.C.P. 1203.

Under [paragraph (D)] subdivision (d), the court is to ensure a timely hearing. Nothing in [paragraph (D)] subdivision (d) is intended to preclude the use of stipulations or agreements among the parties, subject to court review and acceptance at the shelter care hearing. *See* 42 Pa.C.S. § 6332 (**Informal Hearing**).

Pursuant to [paragraph (E)] subdivision (e), the court is to enter a written order. It is important that the court address any special needs of the child while the child is in shelter care. The child’s attorney or the county agency is to present any educational, health care, and disability needs to the court, if known at the time of the hearing. These needs may include a child’s educational stability, needs concerning early intervention, remedial services, health care, and disability. If the court determines a child is in need of an educational decision maker, the court is to appoint an educational decision maker pursuant to Rule 1147.

The court’s order should address the child’s educational stability, including the right to an educational decision maker. The order should address the child’s right to: 1) educational stability, including the right to: a) remain in the same school regardless of a change in placement when it is in the child’s best interest; b) immediate enrollment when a school change is in the child’s best interest; and c) have school proximity considered in all placement changes, 42 U.S.C. §§ 675(1)(G) and 11431 *et seq.*; 2) an educational decision maker pursuant to Rule 1147, 42 Pa.C.S. § 6301, 20 U.S.C. § 1439(a)(5), and 34 C.F.R. § 300.519; 3) an appropriate education, including any necessary special education, early intervention, or remedial services pursuant to 24 P.S. §§ 13-1371 and 13-1372, 55 Pa. Code § 3130.87, and 20 U.S.C. §§ 1400 *et seq.*; 4) the educational services necessary to support the child’s transition to successful adulthood pursuant to 42 Pa.C.S. § 6351 if the child is 14 or older; and 5) a transition plan that addresses the child’s educational needs pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 675(5)(H) if the child will age out of care within 90 days.

When addressing the child’s health and disability needs, the court’s order should address the right of: 1) a child to receive timely and medically appropriate screenings and health care services, 55 Pa. Code § 3800.32 and 42 U.S.C. § 1396d(r); and 2) a child with disabilities to receive necessary accommodations, 42 U.S.C. § 12132, 28 C.F.R. §§ 35.101 *et seq.*, Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, *as amended*, 29 U.S.C. § 794, and implementing regulations at 45 C.F.R. §§ 84.1 *et seq.*

Pursuant to the Juvenile Act, the court has authority to order a physical or mental examination of a child and medical or surgical treatment of a minor, who is suffering from a serious physical condition or illness which requires prompt treatment in the opinion of a physician. The court may order the treatment even if the guardians have not been given notice of the pending hearing, are not available, or without good cause inform the court that they do not consent to the

treatment. *See* 42 Pa.C.S. § 6339(b).

Nothing in this rule prohibits informal conferences, narrowing of issues, if necessary, and the court making appropriate orders to expedite the case. The shelter care hearing may be used as a vehicle to discuss the matters needed and narrow the issues. The court is to ensure a timely adjudicatory hearing is held.

[See] See 42 Pa.C.S. § 6339 for orders of physical and mental examinations and treatment.

[See] See Rule [1330(A)] **1330(a)** for filing of a petition.

Rule 1320. Application to File a Private Petition.

[A.](a) Application [contents] Contents. Any person, other than the county agency, may present an application to file a private petition with the court. The application shall include the following information:

(1) the name of the person applying for a petition;

(2) the name of the alleged dependent child;

(3) the relationship of the person presenting this application to the child and to any other parties;

(4) if known, the following:

[(a)](i) the date of birth and address of the child;

[(b)](ii) the name and address of the child’s guardian, or the name and address of the nearest adult relative;

[(c)](iii) [if a child is Native American, the child’s Native American history or affiliation with a tribe] whether the applicant has reason to know the child is an Indian child as defined in Rule 1120;

[(d)](iv) a statement, including court file numbers where possible, of pending juvenile or family court proceedings and prior or present juvenile or family court orders relating to the child;

(5) a concise statement of facts in support of the allegations for which the application for a petition has been filed;

(6) a statement that the applying person has reported the circumstances underlying this application to the county agency or a reason for not having reported the circumstances underlying the application;

(7) a verification by the person making the application that the facts set forth in the application are true and correct to the person’s personal knowledge, information, or belief, and that any false statements are subject to the penalties of [the Crimes Code,] 18 Pa.C.S. § 4904, relating to unsworn falsification to authorities; and

(8) the signature of the person and the date of the execution of the application for a petition.

[B.](b) Notice to County Agency. Upon receipt of an application, the court shall provide a copy of the application to the county agency. The county agency shall thereafter receive notice of the hearing.

Comment: Any person, other than the county agency, shall first file an application to file a petition under this **[Rule] rule**. Rule 1800 suspends 42 Pa.C.S. § 6334 to the extent it is inconsistent with this **[Rule] rule**.

See Rule 1321 for hearing on application.

This rule is not intended to preclude the county agency from seeking to intervene and participate in the hearing on the application. *See* **[Rule] Pa.R.J.C.P. 1133** (Motion to Intervene). **[Official Note: Rule 1320 adopted August 21, 2006, effective February 1, 2007. Amended May 12, 2008, effective immediately. Amended May 16, 2017, effective July 1, 2017. Committee Explanatory Reports:**

Final Report explaining the provisions of Rule 1320 published with the Court’s Order at 36 Pa.B. 5599 (September 2, 2006). Final Report explaining the amendments to Rule 1320 published with the Court’s Order at 38 Pa.B. 2360 (May 24, 2008). Final Report explaining the amendments to Rule 1320 published with the Court’s Order at 47 Pa.B. 3079 (June 3, 2017).]

Rule 1321. Hearing on Application for Private Petition.

[A.](a) Hearing. The court shall conduct a hearing within **[fourteen] 14** days of the presentation of the application for a petition to determine:

(1) if there are sufficient facts alleged to support a petition of dependency; **[and]**

(2) **the efforts made by the applicant to determine whether the child is an Indian child and whether any participant has reason to know the child is an Indian child pursuant to Rule 1203; and**

(3) whether the person applying for the petition is a proper party to the proceedings.

[B.](b) Findings.

(1) **The court shall make a finding as to whether there is reason to know the child is an Indian child pursuant to Rule 1203.**

(2) If the court finds sufficient facts to support a petition of dependency, then the applicant may file a petition pursuant to Rule 1330.

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[C.](c) Joinder. If the court finds the person making the application for a petition is a proper party to the proceedings, then the person shall be afforded all rights and privileges given to a party pursuant to law. Following grant of an application under this rule, the county agency shall be joined as a party in any further proceedings upon filing and service of a private petition pursuant to Rules 1330 and 1331.

Comment: Under [paragraph (A)] subdivision (a), at a hearing, the court is to determine if: 1) there are sufficient facts alleged to support a petition of dependency; and 2) the applying person is a proper party to the proceedings. A petition of dependency may go forward **[whether or not the applying person]** regardless of whether the applicant is determined to be a party to the proceedings.

If a child is in custody, the hearing under [paragraph (A)] subdivision (a) may be combined with the shelter care hearing pursuant to Rule 1242.

The court is required to inquire and determine whether any participants have reason to know whether the child is an Indian child. The court is also required to advise the participants of their obligation to report to the court if they subsequently receive information that provides a reason to know the child is an Indian child. See Pa.R.J.C.P. 1203.

[Official Note: Rule 1321 adopted August 21, 2006, effective February 1, 2007. Amended May 16, 2017, effective July 1, 2017.

Committee Explanatory Reports:

Final Report explaining the provisions of Rule 1321 published with the Court’s Order at 36 Pa.B. 5571 (September 2, 2006). Final Report explaining the amendments to Rule 1321 published with the Court’s Order at 47 Pa.B. 3079 (June 3, 2017).]

Rule 1330. Petition: Filing, Contents, Function, Aggravated Circumstances.

[A.](a) Filings.

(1) A dependency petition may be filed at any time; however, if a child is taken into custody, the requirements of [paragraph (A)(2)] subdivision (a)(2) shall be met.

(2) Within [twenty-four] 24 hours of the shelter care hearing, the county agency shall file a dependency petition with the clerk of courts [when] if:

- [(a)](i) the child remains in protective custody pursuant to Rule 1201, 1202 or 1210; or
- [(b)](ii) the child is not in protective custody but it is determined at a shelter care hearing pursuant to Rule 1242 that the filing of a dependency petition is appropriate.

[B.](b) **Petition [contents] Contents.** Every petition shall set forth plainly:

(1) the name of the petitioner;

(2) the name, date of birth, and address of the child, if known;

(3) the name and address of the child’s guardian, or if unknown, the name and address of the nearest adult relative;

(4) [if a child is Native American, the child’s Native American history or affiliation with a tribe] whether the petitioner has reason to know the child is an Indian child as defined in Rule 1120;

(5) a statement [that]:

[(a)](i) that it is in the best interest of the child and the public that the proceedings be brought; and

[(b)](ii) whether the child is [or is not] currently under the supervision of the county agency;

(6) a statement detailing family finding efforts and[, if] whether the county agency is seeking placement:

[(a)](i) the reasonable efforts made to prevent placement; and

[(b)](ii) why there are no less restrictive alternatives available;

(7) a concise statement of facts in support of the allegations for which the petition has been filed[;] with

[(a)](i) facts for each allegation [shall be] set forth separately; and

[(b)](ii) the relevant statute or code section [shall be] set forth specifically for each allegation;

(8) a verification by the petitioner that the facts set forth in the petition are true and correct to the petitioner’s personal knowledge, information, or belief, and that any false statements are subject to the penalties of [the Crimes Code,] 18 Pa.C.S. § 4904, relating to unsworn falsification to authorities;

(9) the signature of the petitioner and the date of the execution of the petition; and

(10) the whereabouts of the child unless disclosure is prohibited by court order and if taken into custody, the date and time thereof.

[C.](c) **Aggravated [circumstances] Circumstances.** A motion for finding of aggravated circumstances may be brought in the petition pursuant to Rule 1701(A).

Comment: Petitions should be filed without unreasonable delay.

[Under paragraph (A)(2), a petition is to be filed twenty-four hours after the shelter care hearing if the requirements of (A)(2)(a) and (b) are met.] Rule 1800 suspends 42 Pa.C.S. § 6331 only as to the time requirement of when a petition is to be filed.

[Additionally, paragraph (A)(2)] Subdivision (a)(2) requires that the county agency file a petition. Any other person, other than the county agency, is to file an application to file a petition under Rule 1320. Rule 1800 suspends 42 Pa.C.S. § 6334, which provides any person may file a petition.

For the safety or welfare of a child or a guardian, the court may order that the addresses of the child or a guardian not be disclosed to specified individuals.

Pursuant to [paragraph (B)(6)] subdivision (b)(6), when the county agency is seeking placement, the petition is to include the reasonable efforts made to prevent placement, including efforts for family finding, and why there are no less restrictive alternatives available. [See]

See Rule 1149 for family finding requirements. [See *also* Rule 1242(C)(2) & (3)(b) & (c)] See also Rule 1242(c)(2), (c)(3)(ii)-(c)(3)(iii), and Comments to Rules 1242, 1409, 1515, and 1608[, 1609, 1610, and] = 1611 for reasonable efforts determinations.

If a petition is filed after the county agency has discontinued family finding for non-court cases, the county agency is to aver reasons for the discontinuance in the petition. *See* 67 Pa.C.S. § 7503.

A motion for finding of aggravated circumstances may be brought in a dependency petition. *See* [Rule] **Pa.R.J.C.P.** 1701(A). If aggravated circumstances are determined to exist after the filing of a petition, a written motion is to be filed pursuant to Rules 1701 and 1344.

The aggravated circumstances, as defined by 42 Pa.C.S. § 6302, are to be specifically identified in the motion for finding of aggravated circumstances.

Rule 1408. Findings on Petition.

The court shall enter findings, within seven days of hearing the evidence on the petition or accepting stipulated facts by the parties:

- [(1)](a) by specifying which, if any, allegations in the petition were proved by clear and convincing evidence; [and]
- [(2)](b) [its findings] as to whether the county agency has reasonably engaged in family finding as required pursuant to Rule 1149[.]; and
- (c) as to the efforts made by the county agency to determine whether the child is an Indian child and whether any participant has reason to know the child is an Indian child pursuant to Rule 1203.

Comment: The court is to specify which allegations in the petition are the bases for the finding of dependency.

Pursuant to [paragraph (2)] subdivision (b), the court is to [make a determination] determine whether the county agency has reasonably engaged in family finding in the case. The county agency will be required to report its diligent family finding efforts at subsequent hearings. [See] See Rule 1149 for requirements of family finding. [See *also*] See also Rules [1210(D)(8), 1242(E)(3), 1512(D)(1)(h), 1514(A)(4), 1608(D)(1)(h)] 1210(d)(8), 1242(e)(3), 1512(D)(1)(h), 1514(a)(4), 1608(d)(1)(viii), and 1610(D) and their Comments for the court’s findings as to the county agency’s satisfaction of the family finding requirements and Rules [1242(E)(3), 1409(C)] 1242(e)(3), 1409(c), 1609(D), and 1611(C) and Comments to Rules 1242, 1409, 1512, 1514, 1515, and 1608[, 1609, 1610, and] = 1611 on the court’s orders.

The court is required to inquire and determine whether any participants have reason to know whether the child is an Indian child. The court is also required to advise the participants of their obligation to report to the court if they subsequently receive information that provides a reason to know the child is an Indian child. See Pa.R.J.C.P. 1203.

[Official Note: Rule 1408 adopted August 21, 2006, effective February 1, 2007. Amended July 13, 2015, effective October 1, 2015.

Committee Explanatory Reports:

Final Report explaining the provisions of Rule 1408 published with the Court’s Order at 36 Pa.B. 5571 (September 2, 2006). Final Report explaining the amendments to Rule 1408 published with the Court’s Order at 45 Pa.B. 3987 (July 25, 2015).]

Rule 1409. Adjudication of Dependency and Court Order.

[A.](a) **Adjudicating the [child dependent] Child Dependent.** Once the court has made its findings under Rule 1408, the court shall enter an order whether the child is dependent.

- (1) **Dependency.** If the court finds from clear and convincing evidence that the child is dependent, the court shall proceed to a dispositional hearing under Rule 1512.
- (2) **No [dependency] Dependency.** If the court finds the child not to be dependent or the court finds a parent ready, willing, and able to provide proper parental care or control, the court shall:

- [(a)](i) dismiss the petition;
- [(b)](ii) order the child to be discharged from custody and any restrictions ordered in the proceedings; and
- [(c)](iii) enter an order identifying individual(s) who will have the legal and physical custody until such order is modified by further order of the court.

[B.](b) Timing.

- (1) **Child in [custody] Custody.** If a child is removed from the home, the court shall enter an adjudication of dependency within seven days of the adjudicatory hearing and enter its findings pursuant to Rule 1408.
- (2) **Child [not in custody] Not in Custody.** If a child is not removed from the home and if the court fails to enter an order of dependency, the court shall hold a status hearing every [thirty] 30 days.

[C.](c) **Court [order] Order.** The court shall include the following in its court order:

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- (1)

A statement pursuant to **[paragraph (A)] subdivision (a):**

[(a)](i)

as to whether the court finds the child to be dependent from clear and convincing evidence;

[(b)](ii)

including the specific factual findings that form the bases of the court’s decision;

[(c)](iii)

including any legal determinations made; and

(2)

Any orders directing the removal of a child from the home or change in the current residential status, including:

[(a)](i)

orders as to placement; **[or]**

[(b)](ii)

visitation; or

[(c)](iii)

change in custody; and

(3)

Any orders as to any aids in disposition that may assist in the preparation of the dispositional hearing, including orders regarding family finding.

(4)

Whether there is reason to know the child is an Indian child pursuant to Rule 1203.
- Comment:** Before the court can find a child to be dependent, there must be clear and convincing evidence in support of the petition. The burden of proof is on the petitioner. The court’s inquiry is to be comprehensive, and its findings are to be supported by specific findings of fact and a full discussion of the evidence. *In re LaRue*, [244 Pa. Super. 218,] 366 A.2d 1271 (**Pa. Super.** 1976). *See also In re Frank W.D., Jr.*, [315 Pa. Super. 510,] 462 A.2d 708 (**Pa. Super.** 1983); *In re Clouse*, [244 Pa. Super. 396,] 368 A.2d 780 (**Pa. Super.** 1976). The evidence must support that the child is dependent. *In the Matter of DeSavage*, [241 Pa. Super. 174,] 360 A.2d 237 (**Pa. Super.** 1976). **[The court is not free to apply the best interest of the child standard as the requirements of the Juvenile Act, 42 Pa.C.S. § 6341(c), require clear and convincing evidence that the child is dependent is the proper standard.] The court must apply the clear and convincing evidence standard (not the best interest of the child standard) that the child is dependent per the requirements of the Juvenile Act, 42 Pa.C.S. § 6341(c).** *In re Haynes*, [326 Pa. Super. 311,] 473 A.2d 1365 (**Pa. Super.** 1983). A child, whose non-custodial parent is ready, willing, and able to provide adequate care for the child, cannot be found dependent on the basis of lacking proper parental care and control. *In re M.L.*, [562 Pa. 646,] 757 A.2d 849 (**Pa.** 2000). A trial court has the authority to transfer custody or modify custody to the child’s non-custodial parent without a finding of dependency if sufficient evidence of dependency would have existed but for the availability of the non-custodial parent. *In re Justin S.*, [375 Pa. Super. 88,] 543 A.2d 1192 (**Pa. Super.** 1988).
- The court is to specify which allegations in the petition are the bases for the finding of dependency pursuant to Rule 1408. The court is to make an adjudication of dependency based upon the allegations in the petition, not on alternative grounds. Due process and fundamental fairness require adequate notice of the allegations to afford a reasonable opportunity to prepare a defense. *In re R.M.*, [567 Pa. 646,] 790 A.2d 300 (**Pa.** 2002).
- [Under paragraph (B), if a child is removed from the home, a finding of dependency is to be made within seven days.]**
- Under **[paragraph (C)(3)] subdivision (c)(3)**, aids in disposition may include, but are not limited to, any services, investigations, evaluations, studies, treatment plans, and any other appropriate reports that may aid the court in making its determination at the dispositional hearing. See 42 Pa.C.S. § 6339 for orders of a social study or physical and mental examinations and treatment.
- See also* 42 Pa.C.S. §§ 6341 (**Adjudication**) **[&]** **and** 6302 (**Definitions**).
- Pursuant to **[paragraph (C)(3)] subdivision (c)(3)**, when making its determination for reasonable efforts made by the county agency, the court is to consider the extent to which the county agency has fulfilled its obligation pursuant to Rule 1149 regarding family finding. **[See also Rules 1242(C)(2) & (3)(b) & (c) and 1330(B)(6)] See also Rule 1242(c)(2), (c)(3)(ii)-(c)(3)(iii), Rule 1330(b)(6),** and Comments to Rules 1242, 1330, 1515, **and** 1608**[, 1609, 1610, and]** = 1611 for reasonable efforts determinations.
- If the requirements of Rule 1149 regarding family finding have not been met, the court is to make necessary orders to ensure compliance by enforcing this legislative mandate. *See* 67 Pa.C.S. §§ 7501 *et seq.* *See also* Pa.R.J.C.P. **[1242(E)(3)] 1242(e)(3)** and 1609(D), and Comments to Pa.R.J.C.P. 1242, 1408, 1512, 1514, 1515, and 1608-1611.
- Rule 1515. Dispositional Order.**

- Comment:**

- When making its determination for reasonable efforts made by the county agency, the court is to consider the extent to which the county agency has fulfilled its obligation pursuant to Rule 1149 regarding family finding. *See also* Rules **[1240(B)(6), 1242(C)(2) & (3)(b) & (c), and 1330(B)(6)] 1240(b)(6), 1242(c)(2), (c)(3)(ii)-(c)(3)(iii), and 1330(b)(6),** and Comments to Rules 1242, 1330, 1409, 1608, 1609, 1610, and 1611 for reasonable efforts determinations.
- ***
- Rule 1608. Permanency Hearing.**

- Comment:**

- When making its determination for reasonable efforts made by the county agency, the court is to consider family finding. *See also* Pa.R.J.C.P. **[1240(B)(6), 1242(C)(2), (C)(3)(b)-(c),**
- and 1330(B)(6)] 1240(b)(6), 1242(c)(2), (c)(3)(ii)-(c)(3)(iii), and 1330(b)(6),** and Comments to Pa.R.J.C.P. 1242, 1330, 1409, 1515, 1609, and 1611 for reasonable efforts determinations.
- ***
- Rule 1609. Permanency Hearing Orders.**

- Comment:**

- Pursuant to paragraph (D), when making its determination for reasonable efforts made by the county agency, the court is to consider the extent to which the county agency has fulfilled its obligation pursuant to Rule 1149 regarding family finding. *See also* Rules **[1240(B)(6), 1242(C)(2) & (3)(b) & (c), and 1330(B)(6)] 1240(b)(6), 1242(c)(2), (c)(3)(ii)-(c)(3)(iii), and 1330(b)(6),** and Comments to Rules 1242, 1330, 1409, 1515, 1608, 1610, and 1611 for reasonable efforts determinations.
- ***
- Rule 1610. Permanency Hearing for Children over Eighteen.**

- Comment:**

- When making its determination for reasonable efforts made by the county agency, the court is to consider family finding. *See also* Rules **[1240(B)(6), 1242(C)(2) & (3)(b) & (c) and 1330(B)(6)] 1240(b)(6), 1242(c)(2), (c)(3)(ii)-(c)(3)(iii), and 1330(b)(6),** and Comments to Rules 1242, 1330, 1409, 1515, 1608, 1609, and 1611 for reasonable efforts determinations.
- ***
- Rule 1611. Permanency Hearing Orders for Children over Eighteen.**

- Comment:**

- Pursuant to paragraph (C), when making its determination for reasonable efforts made by the county agency, the court is to consider the extent to which the county agency has fulfilled its obligation pursuant to Rule 1149 regarding family finding. *See also* Rules **[1240(B)(6), 1242(C)(2) & (3)(b) & (c), and 1330(B)(6)] 1240(b)(6), 1242(c)(2), (c)(3)(ii)-(c)(3)(iii), and 1330(b)(6),** and Comments to Rules 1242, 1330, 1409, 1515, 1608, 1609, and 1610 for reasonable efforts determinations.
- ***
- FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA
COURT OF COMMON PLEAS OF PHILADELPHIA COUNTY
TRIAL DIVISION

Administrative Order
10 of 2025
- In re: Stay of Post-Conviction Litigation for PA Office of Attorney General
- ORDER
- WHEREFORE, the Court having been made aware of a network outage at the Pennsylvania Office of Attorney General via the attached letter (attached as an Exhibit to this Order), resulting in an inability to access any litigation data, which prevents their attorneys from contacting witnesses, timely responding to pleadings, conducting discovery, or otherwise proceeding with litigation;
- AND, WHEREFORE, the Court having been made further aware that the Attorney General is unable to proceed with criminal matters filed under the Pennsylvania Post Conviction Relief Act (“PCRA”), 42 Pa.C.S. §9541 *et seq.*, it is hereby ORDERED and DECREED that all PCRA cases in which an attorney from the Pennsylvania Office of Attorney General has entered his or her appearance be stayed for at least 30 days.
- It is further ORDERED and DECREED that the Pennsylvania Office of Attorney General provide the Court with a list of their attorneys who have entered their appearance in an active PCRA matter in Philadelphia along with their Pennsylvania Bar ID numbers.
- It is further ORDERED and DECREED that as to any new cases to which this Stay applies while this Stay is in effect, the entry of appearance by the attorney on behalf of the Pennsylvania Office of Attorney General must be accompanied by a Praecipe to Stay the Action, together with a copy of this Order.
- It is further ORDERED that the Stay shall remain in effect until September 21, 2025 unless the Office of Attorney General notifies the Court before September 21, 2025 that its network has been restored. It is further provided, however, that the Stay may be extended upon the filing of a motion to extend the Stay and following a hearing. Any motion to extend the Stay shall be filed at least five (5) days prior to the end of the Stay.
- BY THE COURT
/s/ Daniel J. Anders
- DANIEL J. ANDERS,
Administrative Judge, Court of Common Pleas
Trial Division, First Judicial District of Pennsylvania
Dated: August 21, 2025

Court Notices

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DAVID W. SUNDAY, JR.
ATTORNEY GENERAL
COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
OFFICE OF ATTORNEY GENERAL

Honorable Daniel J.Anders
Administrative Judge
Room 516, CityHall
Philadelphia, PA 19107

August 12, 2025

Torts Litigation
1600ArchStreet,Suite300
Philadelphia,PA19103
(856)816-0927(cell)
cgreenhall@attorneygeneral.gov

Re: Pennsylvania Office of Attorney General network outage
Dear Judge Anders,

The computer network that hosts the Pennsylvania Office of Attorney General's systems has been down since August 11, 2025. Office of Attorney General staff are unable to access any litigation data, which prevents our attorneys from contacting witnesses, timely responding to pleadings, conducting discovery, or otherwise proceeding with litigation. IT staff are working diligently to identify and resolve the problem, but we are unable to access our computer systems for the foreseeable future. Since the Office of Attorney General's website is down information on the on going situation is available on our social media: <https://x.convPAAttorneyGen>.

In the interest of safeguarding the rights of the parties in all litigation pending in the Court of Comon Pleas-Trial Division, I respectfully request that all cases in which an attorney from the Pennsylvania Office of Attorney General has entered his or her appearance bestayed and placed into deferred status for at least 30 days, unless the Office of Attorney General notifies the Court sooner that its network has been restored.

Thank you for your consideration of this request.

Respectfully,
/s/
CARA B. GREENHALL
Senior Deputy Attorney General-in-Charge Torts Litigation Section
Eastern Regional Office

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
OFFICE OF ATTORNEY GENERAL

DAVID W. SUNDAY, JR.
ATTORNEY GENERAL

August 12, 2025

Torts Litigation
1600 Arch Street, Suite 300
Philadelphia, PA 19103
(856) 816-0927 (cell)
cgreenhall@attorneygeneral.gov

Honorable Daniel J. Anders
Administrative Judge
Room 516, City Hall
Philadelphia, PA 19107

Re: Pennsylvania Office of Attorney General network outage
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In the interest of safeguarding the rights of the parties in all litigation pending in the Court of Comon Pleas - Trial Division, I respectfully request that all cases in which an attorney from the Pennsylvania Office of Attorney General has entered his or her appearance be stayed and placed into deferred status for at least 30 days, unless the Office of Attorney General notifies the Court sooner that its network has been restored.

Thank you for your consideration of this request.

Respectfully,

CARA B. GREENHALL
Senior Deputy Attorney General-in-Charge
Torts Litigation Section
Eastern Regional Office

FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA
COURT OF COMMON PLEAS OF PHILADELPHIA COUNTY
TRIAL DIVISION

Administrative Order
9 of 2025

In re: Stay of Litigation for PA Office of Attorney General
ORDER

WHEREFORE, the Court having been made aware of a network outage at the Pennsylvania Office of Attorney General via the attached letter (attached as an Exhibit to this Order), resulting in an inability to access any litigation data, which prevents their attorneys from contacting witnesses, timely responding to pleadings, conducting discovery, or otherwise proceeding with litigation, **it is hereby ORDERED and DECREED** that all cases in which an attorney from the Pennsylvania Office of Attorney General has entered his or her appearance be stayed for at least 30 days.

It is further ORDERD and DECREED that the Pennsylvania Office of Attorney General provide the Court with a list of their attorneys who have entered their appearance in an active civil case in Philadelphia along with their Pennsylvania Bar ID numbers.

It is further ORDERED and DECREED that as to any new cases to which this Stay applies filed against the Pennsylvania Office of Attorney General while this Stay is in effect, the entry of appearance by the attorney on behalf of the Pennsylvania Office of Attorney General must be accompanied by a Praecipe to Stay the Action, together with a copy of this Order.

It is further ORDERED that the Stay shall remain in effect until September 12, 2025 unless the Office of Attorney General notifies the Court before September 12, 2025 that its network has been restored. It is further provided, however, that the Stay may be extended upon the filing of a motion to extend the Stay and following a hearing. Any motion to extend the Stay shall be filed at least five (5) days prior to the end of the Stay and docketed on Case No. 250801412.

BY THE COURT:
/s/ Daniel J. Anders

DANIEL J. ANDERS,
Administrative Judge, Court of Common Pleas
Trial Division, First Judicial District of Pennsylvania
Dated: August 13, 2025

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS OF DELAWARE COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA

In Re: *1303.- Hearing Notice No. 2022-03777

ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER

AND NOW, this 28th day of May 2025, it is hereby **ORDERED and DECREED** that Rule *1303. is hereby **RESCINDED** and the attached Rule *1303. regarding Hearing Notices, is hereby adopted and effective immediately upon publication in the Pennsylvania Bulletin.

IT IS FUTHER ORDERED that in accordance with 201 Pa. Code Rule 103, the Solicitor for Internal Management shall:
(a) File one (1) certified copy of this Order with the Administrative Office of the Pennsylvania Courts;
(b) File two (2) certified copies of this Order with the Legislative Reference Bureau for publication in the Pennsylvania Bulletin;
(c) Publish a copy of this Order on the website of the Delaware County Court of Common Pleas;
(d) File one (1) certified copy of this Order with the Office of Judicial Support of the Court of Common Pleas of Delaware County; and
(e) Forward one (1) copy of this Order for publication in the Delaware County Legal Journal.

By the Court
Linda A. Cartisano
President Judge

Pursuant to Rule *1303., the Rule is hereby amended as follows:

Rule *1303.- Hearing, Notice

- (A)(1)
(i) All arbitration cases will be assigned a date and time for hearing at the time of the initial filing by the plaintiff or appellant from a judgment by a District Justice. In non-Landlord/Tenant matters, the hearing date shall be the first available date no less than 270 days from the date of initial filing. In all cases involving Landlord/Tenant disputes, the hearing date shall be the first available date no more than 120 days from the date of the initial filing.
(ii) A notice prepared and attached by the Office of Judicial Support shall indicate the hearing time and date, which notice shall be attached at the time of initial filing. The aforementioned notice shall be affixed both to the original and all service copies of the complaint or praecipe for writ of summons or, in the case of appeal from District Justice judgments, the notice of appeal.
(iii) The notice attached by the Office of Judicial Support to the original filing shall also include the following statement:
"This matter will be heard by a board of arbitrators at the time, date and place specified but, if one or more of the parties is not present at the hearing, the matter may be heard at the same time and date before a judge of the court without the absent party or parties. There is no right to a trial de novo on appeal from a decision entered by a judge."

Court Notices

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(iv) In the case of a joinder complaint, the moving party shall provide to the parties being joined a copy of the original notice setting forth the time, place and location of the arbitration hearing, as well as a copy of the notice referred to in (a)(1)(iii).

(v) In no event shall less than thirty (30) days’ written notice of the date, time and place of hearing be given to the parties or their attorneys of record.

(b)(2) Should the court decide to hear the matter pursuant to Pa.R.C.P. 1303(b)(2), the trial court may choose to

- (i) enter a judgment of nonsuit if the plaintiff is not ready or fails to appear; or
- (ii) enter a judgment of non pros if neither party is ready or appears; or
- (iii) hear the matter and make a decision, if the defendant is not ready or fails to appear.

(b)(3) Should a nonsuit be entered under this Rule, it is subject to the filing of a motion under Rule *227. 1(a)(3) for post-trial relief to remove the nonsuit.

(b)(4) Should a judgment of non pros be entered under this Rule, it is subject to the filing of a petition under Rule 3051 for relief from a judgment of non pros..

(b)(5) Should an adverse decision be entered under this Rule against a Defendant who failed to appear, The Defendant may file a motion for post-trial relief which may include a request for a new trial on the ground of a satisfactory excuse for the defendant’s failure to appear.

Comment: Amended January 9, 2007

(c) When the amount in controversy, exclusive of interest, costs and delay damages, is reduced to a sum not in excess of Fifty Thousand Dollars (\$50,000.00) in accordance with the provisions of Rule *1301(b), the case shall forthwith be assigned a hearing date no less than 60 days from the date on which the stipulation is filed or the date of the court’s order, The plaintiff shall promptly notify all other parties of the hearing date and time assigned by the Court Administrator.

(d) The plaintiff may apply to the court to have a case originally filed as an arbitration matter certified as a non-arbitration matter. Such application shall be by motion filed in accordance with the provision of Rule *206(B)I.

(e) In the event a case is settled or otherwise concluded it shall be plaintiff’s responsibility to give prompt written notification thereof to the Court Administrator in the form of an order to settle, discontinue and end or an application for continuance pending consummation of the settlement.

(f) All motions, with the exception of applications for continuance, must be filed no later than thirty (30) days before the hearing date.

Comment: Adopted February 9, 1999, clarified May 3, 1999.

FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS OF PHILADELPHIA COUNTY

General Court Regulation No. 2025-01
In re: Act 44 Probation Review Conference Procedures

AND NOW this 21st day of July, 2025 this Court adopts this General Court Regulation to establish the Probation Review Conference Program and provide procedural guidance for the expeditious processing of all Probation Review Conferences required under Section 4 of the *Probation Reform Act*, Act No. 44 of 2023, Dec. 14, 2023 (hereinafter, “the Act”), 42 Pa.C.S. §9774.1. This General Court Regulation shall apply to all individuals sentenced or resentenced to a term of probation on or after June 11, 2024.

- The Probation Office shall:
 - Calculate the date of eligibility for a probation review conference (hereinafter, “PRC”) as set forth under 42 Pa.C.S. §9774.1.
 - Prepare a Probation Status Report (hereinafter, “Report”) as defined under 42 Pa.C.S. §9774.1(d) for an eligible defendant under its supervision.
 - File the Report no later than 30 days prior to the date the defendant is otherwise entitled to a PRC.
 - The Report shall be filed with the Office of Judicial Records.
 - The Report shall be accompanied by an Affidavit of Service setting forth the efforts made by the Probation Office to send a copy of the Report to the Defendant and any victim registered with the Pennsylvania Office of Victim Advocate or county victim witness program (hereinafter, “Registered Victim”).
 - Send a copy of the Report to the Defendant and any Registered Victim by U.S. Mail.
 - The copy of the Report sent to any Registered Victim shall have all personal or confidential information related to the Defendant redacted and shall be accompanied by instructions on how to submit a Response to the Court.
- The Office of Judicial Records shall serve a copy of the Report on the Commonwealth, the Defendant’s last counsel of record, and the Defender Association of Philadelphia in accordance with Pa. R. Crim. P. 576 and Phila. Crim. R. *576.
- Upon filing the Report, the Probation Office shall immediately provide the Criminal Listings Unit (hereinafter, “Criminal Listings”) with the case information for each matter in which a Report was filed.
- Upon receiving the case information, Criminal Listings shall schedule the matter for a PRC before the sentencing judge at the earliest time practicable at least 30 days from the date the Report is filed, but no later than 60 days from the date the Defendant is eligible for a PRC.
 - If the sentencing judge is no longer sitting in the Philadelphia County Court of Common Pleas, the PRC will be scheduled before a judge assigned to preside over non-sitting judge PRC.
- Notice of the PRC shall be provided as follows:
 - Criminal Listings shall notify the Probation Office, the Defendant’s last counsel of record, the Commonwealth and the Defender Association of Philadelphia of the date and location of the PRC.
 - The Probation Office shall notify the Defendant and Registered Victim of the date and location of the PRC.
- The Commonwealth and the Defendant shall have 30 days from the date the Report is filed to file an objection or otherwise respond to the Report.
 - Any objection or response filed by the Commonwealth or the Defendant shall be filed with the Office of Judicial Records and served on the opposing party, the Probation Office, and the Defender Associa-

- tion of Philadelphia in accordance with Pa. R. Crim. P. 576 and Phila. Crim. R. *576.
- A Registered Victim shall have 30 days from the date the Report is filed to provide input or otherwise respond to the Report.
 - A response submitted by a victim shall be submitted in person or by U.S. mail to the Office of Judicial Records – Motions Unit, Stout Center for Criminal Justice, 1301 Filbert Street, Room 206, Philadelphia, PA 19107.
 - Upon receiving a response from a Registered Victim, the Office of Judicial Records shall enter a Registry Entry on the Docket indicating that a victim response was received and shall send the victim’s response to the chambers of the assigned Judge.
- If, in advance of the Probation Review Conference, the Court determines that the Report was sent to all parties entitled to receive a copy of the Report and that no objections to the recommendations contained in the Report were filed, the Court may cancel the PRC and enter an appropriate Order from Chambers.
 - If the Court cancels the PRC:
 - The Court shall immediately notify Criminal Listings that the PRC listing should be canceled.
 - Criminal Listings shall cancel the PRC listing and notify the Commonwealth, the Defender Association, and the last counsel of record that the PRC listing was canceled.
 - The Commonwealth shall notify any Registered Victim that the PRC listing was canceled.
 - The Probation Office shall notify the Defendant that the PRC listing was canceled.
 - The Court’s Order shall memorialize the recommendation contained in the Report.
 - The Court shall promptly transmit a copy of the Court’s Order to the Office of Judicial Records.
 - Thereafter, the Office of Judicial Records shall serve a copy of the Court’s Order on the Commonwealth, the Defender Association and the last counsel of record pursuant to Pa.R.Crim.P. 114.
 - The Probation Office shall send a copy of the Court’s Order to the Defendant and any Registered Victim.
- If the matter proceeds to a PRC:
 - Immediately following the PRC, the Court shall enter an Order terminating probation or continuing probation with the same or modified terms.
 - The Court shall promptly transmit a copy of the Order to the Office of Judicial Records.
 - Thereafter, the Office of Judicial Records shall serve a copy of the Court’s Order on the Commonwealth, the Defender Association and the last counsel of record pursuant to Pa. R.Crim. P. 114.
 - If the Court terminates probation at the PRC in the absence of the Defendant, the Probation Office shall promptly notify the Defendant that the sentence of probation was terminated.
 - If the Court does not terminate probation following a Probation Review Conference.
 - The Court’s Order shall detail the Court’s findings.
 - The Probation Office shall send a copy of the Court’s Order to the Defendant by U.S. mail.
- If a Defendant’s PRC has not commenced within sixty days of the eligibility date, defense counsel or the Defendant if unrepresented may file a motion demanding a PRC be scheduled within five business days.

This General Court Regulation is issued pursuant to *Probation Reform Act*, Act No. 44 of 2023, Dec. 14, 2023 and shall become effective immediately. The original General Court Regulation shall be filed with the Office of Judicial Records in a Docket maintained for General Court Regulations issued by the Administrative Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Philadelphia County, shall be published in the *Pennsylvania Bulletin*, and copies shall be submitted to the Administrative Office of Pennsylvania Courts and to the Criminal Procedural Rules Committee. Copies of the General Court Regulation will be submitted to American Lawyer Media, *The Legal Intelligencer*, Jenkins Memorial Law Library, and the Law Library for the First Judicial District of Pennsylvania, and posted on the website of the First Judicial District of Pennsylvania at <http://courts.phila.gov>.

BY THE COURT:

/s/ Daniel J. Anders

Daniel J. Anders,
Administrative Judge – Trial Division

FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA Administrative Order No. 7 of 2025

In re: Temporary Stay of Evictions and Ejectments

ORDER

AND NOW, this 7th day of July 2025, upon request of the Sheriff of Philadelphia County, attached hereto as Exhibit “A” it is hereby **ORDERED** and **DECREED** that all Court of Common Pleas and Municipal Court evictions and ejectments scheduled for a two-week period beginning on July 7, 2025, are hereby stayed. The Sheriff of Philadelphia County shall contact the parties to reschedule evictions and ejectments that have already been scheduled during the two-week period beginning on July 7, 2025. This Order may be extended pending the status of the ongoing strike of AFSCME District Council 33 upon further request of the Sheriff

Court Notices

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BY THE COURT:
/s/ Daniel J. Anders
Daniel J. Anders,
Administrative Judge, Trial Division
Court of Common Pleas, Philadelphia County

BY THE COURT:
/s/ Joffie C. Pittman, III
Joffie C. Pittman, III
Administrative Judge,
Philadelphia Municipal Court



OFFICE OF THE SHERIFF
CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA

Land Title Building
100 S. Broad Street, 5th Floor, Philadelphia, PA 19110
TARIQ KARIM EL-SHABAZZ, ESQ,
Undersheriff
Tel. 215-686-3533
Fax 215-686-3579
TARIQ.EL-SHABAZZ.@PHILAGOV

July 7, 2025
Honorable Judge Daniel Anders
City Hall, Room 516
Philadelphia, PA 19107

Re: Request to Stay Municipal Court and Common Plea Evictions

Due to the on going DC33 strike, the Philadelphia Sheriff's Office is respectfully requesting an administrative order staying all Municipal Court and Court of Common Plea evictions, until the strike ends. Our detectives are assisting with providing security at designated strike sites, while still having to execute evictions. The Sheriff's Office procedure is for two civil enforcement detectives to execute evictions, however; the additional assistance needed considering the strike has caused a strain. The Office will continue to post notices of evictions, but we are asking for a stay regarding the execution.

Therefore, given the impact the DC33 strike has on our Civil Enforcement Unit, we are submitting this letter as an official request that the court issue an administrative order to stay evictions.

Respectfully,

TariqK. El-Shabazz, Esq.
Undersheriff

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN RE:

ORDER REGARDING NO. 1017
IMPLEMENTATION AND SUPREME COURT RULES DOCKET ORDER
RECOGNITIONOF NEXTGEN
UNIFORM BAR EXAMINATION FOR PURPOSES OF
THE PENNSYLVANIA BAR ADMISSION RULES

ORDER
PER CURIAM
WHEREAS, by Order of January 4, 2022, this Court approved the Uniform Bar Examination (UBE), produced by the National Conference of Bar Examiners (NCBE), for administration in Pennsylvania; and
WHEREAS, NCBE has announced that it is replacing the current version of the UBE (Legacy UBE) with a new version of the UBE (NextGen UBE);
THEREFORE, this 3rd day of July, 2025, upon the recommendation of the Pennsylvania Board of Law Examiners, and pursuant to Article V, Section 10 of the Constitution of Pennsylvania, IT IS ORDERED:
Beginning in July 2028, the Pennsylvania Board of Law Examiners (Board) will administer the NextGen UBE for purposes of admission to the bar of this Commonwealth under Bar Admission Rule 203 (Admission by Bar Examination); and

Beginning on September 1, 2026, an application for admission to the bar of this Commonwealth under Bar Admission Rule 206 (Admission by Bar Examination Score Transfer) may be based upon either a Legacy UBE score or a NextGen UBE score submitted in accordance with Rule 206(a)(2). This Court will, prior to that date, announce the minimum scaled score required to constitute satisfactory completion of the NextGen UBE for purposes of Rule 206(a)(1); and
Absent further order of this Court, the score constituting satisfactory completion of the NextGen UBE for purposes of Rule 206 will also constitute satisfactory completion for purposes of Rule 203 beginning with the Board's July 2028 administration of the NextGen UBE.

This ORDER shall be processed in accordance with Pa.R.J.A. No. 103(b) and shall be effectively immediately.

FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA
COURT OF COMMON PLEAS OF PHILADELPHIA COUNTY

No. 5 of 2025

President Judge General Court Regulation

In re: Adoption of Philadelphia Court of Common Pleas Orphans' Court Rule 5.16B, 7.1A, and 14.4

ORDER

AND NOW, this 16th day of May, 2025, the Board of Judges of Philadelphia County having voted at the Board of Judges' meeting held on May 15, 2025, to adopt Phila. O.C. Div. Rules 5.16B, 7.1A, and 14.4 as attached to this Order, and as required by Pa.R.J.A. 103, the Supreme Court Civil Procedural Rules Committee has reviewed the attached local rules, has determined that Phila. O.C. Div. Rules 5.16B, 7.1A, and 14.4 are not inconsistent with applicable state-wide rules, and has authorized their promulgation.

NOW, therefore, it is hereby ORDERED and DECREED that *Philadelphia Court of Common Pleas Orphans' Court Rules 5.16B, 7.1A and 14.4* are adopted, as attached, effective thirty days after publication in the *Pennsylvania Bulletin*.

As required by Pa.R.J.A. 103(d), the local rule which follows this Order was submitted to the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania Orphans' Court Procedural Rules Committee for review, and written notification has been received from the Rules Committee certifying that the local rule is not inconsistent with any general rule of the Supreme Court. This Order and the attached local rule shall be filed with the Office of Judicial Records (formerly the *Prothonotary, Clerk of Courts and Clerk of Quarter Sessions*) in a docket maintained for Administrative Orders issued by the First Judicial District of Pennsylvania. As required by Pa.R.J.A. 103(d)(5)(ii), two certified copies of this Administrative Order and the attached local rule, as well as one copy of the Administrative Order and local rule shall be distributed for publication in the *Pennsylvania Bulletin*. As required by Pa.R.J.A. 103(d)(6) one certified copy of this Administrative Order and local rule shall be filed with the Administrative Office of Pennsylvania Courts, shall be published on the website of the First Judicial District at <http://courts.phila.gov>, and shall be incorporated in the compiled set of local rules no later than 30 days following publication in the *Pennsylvania Bulletin*. Copies of the Administrative Order and local rules shall also be published in *The Legal Intelligencer* and will be submitted to *American Lawyer Media*, *Jenkins Memorial Law Library*, and the Law Library for the First Judicial District.

BY THE COURT:

Padilla
/s/ Nina Wright
NINA WRIGHT PADILLA
President Judge, Court of Common Pleas
Philadelphia County

Phila. O.C. Div. Rule 5.16B
Rule 5.16B. Procedure for Determination of Title to Decedent's Interest in Real EstateUnder 20 Pa.C.S. § 3546

- (1) *Contents of Petition.* A petition under 20 Pa.C.S. § 3546 for the determination of title shall set forth:
- (a) the name of the petitioner and petitioner's relationship to the decedent;
 - (b) the facts on which the claim of the petitioner is based;
 - (c) whether the decedent died testate or intestate, and where, when, and to whom letters were granted;
 - (d) a description of real property located within the Commonwealth, the place, book, and page of recording the last deed thereto, and the Office of Property Assessment Account number assigned to the real property;
 - (e) the names and addresses of all known creditors and interested parties which shall include the Pennsylvania Department of Revenue, Office of Chief Counsel, if heirs to the decedent are unknown;
 - (f) the facts material to a determination of the title; and
 - (g) a prayer for a Citation, directed to all interested parties and known creditors to show cause why title to the decedent's interest in the real property should not be in Petitioner's name;
- (2) *Exhibits.* The following exhibits shall be attached to the petition:
- (a) a copy of decedent's will, deed, trust agreement, or other instrument of conveyance (if any) pertaining to the real property for which relief is requested; and
 - (b) any consents to the relief requested signed by interested parties who have not joined in the Petition or any signed statements by interested parties who do not object to the relief requested in the Petition.
- (3) *Service of Citation and Notice.* Service of the citation and notice on all interested parties shall be made in accordance with Pa. R.O.C.P. 3.5(a).
(4) *Decree.* There shall be attached to the face of the petition:
- (a) A preliminary decree in approved form awarding a citation as requested in the petition and imposing all notice requirements enumerated in 20 Pa.C.S. §3546(f); and
 - (b) A final decree in approved form providing for the relief requested or other appropriate relief as the court determines.

Probate Section Comment: As of 2024, notice to the Pennsylvania Department of Revenue, Office of Chief Counsel, may be sent to P.O. Box 281061, Harrisburg, PA 17128-1061.
Phila. O.C. Div. Rule 7.1A.

Court Notices

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Rule 7.1A. Philadelphia Orphans’ Court Division Practice.

- (1)

Except upon agreement of counsel, leave to take depositions, or obtain discovery or the production of documents, may be granted only on petition upon cause shown.
- (2)

Where leave has been granted by the Court, the procedure relating to depositions, discovery, and the production of documents shall be governed by the order of the Court.
- (3)

In the event a Trial Judge, on the Judge’s own motion, or on the motion of a party finds that matters raised should be heard by a court *en banc*, the matter should be referred to the Administrative Judge of Orphans’ Court to determine if an Order should be entered to schedule the matter before an *en banc* panel using the procedures provided in Pa.R.C.P. 227.2.

Phila. O.C. Div. Rule 14.4

1. Appointment of Counsel in Orphans’ Court Guardianship Cases & Eligibility

- (A)

Regardless of the ability of the alleged incapacitated person to pay, the court shall appoint counsel to represent the alleged incapacitated person in any matter for which counsel has not been retained by the alleged incapacitated person, including in all proceedings under 20 Pa.C.S. §§ 5511 *et seq.* and in any subsequent proceedings to consider, modify or terminate a guardianship.
- (B)

To be eligible for appointment as court-appointed counsel for the alleged incapacitated person, counsel must comply with the following requirements:

1.

Counsel has had within the last fiscal year an active law practice in Philadelphia County;

2.

Counsel or their firm maintain a current Commercial Activity License (linked) issued by the City of Philadelphia;

3.

Counsel must complete and submit to Orphans’ Court an Application for Orphans’ Court Guardianship Certification (insert link);

4.

Counsel must be a member in good standing of the Pennsylvania Bar;

5.

Counsel must obtain a Certificate of Attendance at a Court Approved Continuing Legal Education seminar on Guardianship or provide the Court with evidence of equivalent experience;

6.

After the initial year of eligibility, to remain on the Court Approved Counsel Appointment List, counsel must obtain a Certificate of Attendance at a Court Approved Continuing Legal Education seminar on Guardianship by the end of the calendar year;

7.

Counsel must have Professional Liability Insurance of at least \$100,000 per occurrence and \$300,000 in the aggregate per year and certify, upon filing the required Petition for Allowance, that they maintain Professional Liability Insurance required by this Rule.

2. Responsibilities of Court-Appointed Counsel in Orphans’ Court Guardianship Cases

- (A)

Shortly after the Petition for Citation to Appoint a Guardian is filed, the Court will issue a Decree appointing counsel to represent the alleged incapacitated person and serve a copy of this Decree on court-appointed counsel.
- (B)

Upon appointment, counsel shall fully and completely review the petition for guardianship and supporting documentation.
- (C)

Counsel shall comply with the Rules of Professional Conduct and advocate for the client’s expressed wishes consistent with the client’s instructions, to the extent the client is able to express wishes and provide instruction.
- (D)

Court-appointed counsel shall meet with the alleged incapacitated person as soon as reasonably possible after the appointment but no later than ten days after the appointment. Within five days of the initial meeting, appointed counsel shall file with the court a certification of the time and place that the meeting occurred.
- (E)

Upon review of the expert report, court appointed counsel should determine if an independent expert is needed and if so, make an appropriate timely request to the assigned judge within 5 days of receipt of the expert report.
- (F)

Court-appointed counsel must appear in all court proceedings to represent the client. Representation shall continue for the duration of the matter including subsequent proceedings and review hearings. See 20 Pa.C.S. § 5511(a.1)(2).

Payment Authorization and Compensation for Court-Appointed Counsel in Orphans’ Court Guardianship Cases

- (A)

The Clerk of Orphans’ Court waives all filing fees and costs for court-appointed counsel.
- (B)

Compensation will be as follows:

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Court appointed counsel with one to five years of practice shall be paid a fair and reasonable fee at a rate of \$250 per hour for services rendered.

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Court appointed counsel with five plus years of practice shall be paid a

fair and reasonable fee at a rate of \$300 per hour for services rendered.

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After the initial hearing, and after filing of the inventory, counsel shall file a Petition for Allowance seeking approval of attorneys’ fees. In those cases in which a Guardian of the Estate has been appointed, however, the Petition for Allowance shall be filed after the inventory has been filed.

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Counsel may file subsequent petitions for allowance if additional attorneys’ fees are incurred thereafter with respect to the Petition.

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Counsel shall record their time and submit the time records along with the Petition for Allowance.

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The Court will review the Petition for Allowance for fairness and reasonableness of the fees charged for the services rendered and issue a Decree stating the approved amount.

(C)

Per 20 Pa.C.S. § 5511(c), if the alleged incapacitated person is unable to pay fair and reasonable counsel fees, counsel fees will be paid promptly, upon approval of the Court, by the City and County of Philadelphia. These costs will be reimbursed by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in the next fiscal year.

(D)

For any fee not paid within 30 days of presentation by court appointed counsel of a Court order or Decree authorizing payment of fees, the City and County of Philadelphia shall be assessed an interest fee in the amount of 1.5% per month or part of a month until payment is made.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN RE: NO. 1012
ORDER AMENDING RULES 140 AND SUPREME COURT RULES DOCKET
141 OF THE PENNSYLVANIA RULES
OF JUVENILE COURT PROCEDURE

ORDER

PER CURIAM

AND NOW, this 25th day of April, 2025, upon the recommendation of the Juvenile Court Procedural Rules Committee, the proposal having been published for public comment at 54 Pa.B. 5082 (August 10, 2024):

It is Ordered pursuant to Article V, Section 10 of the Constitution of Pennsylvania that Rules 140 and 141 of the Pennsylvania Rules of Juvenile Court Procedure are amended in the attached form.

This Order shall be processed in accordance with Pa.R.J.A. 103(b), and shall be effective October 1, 2025.

Additions to the rule are shown in bold and are underlined.

Deletions from the rule are shown in bold and brackets.

Rule 140. Bench Warrants for Failure to Appear at Hearings.

[A.](a) Issuance of [warrant] Warrant.

(1)

Before a bench warrant may be issued by a judge, the judge shall find that the subpoenaed or summoned person received sufficient notice of the hearing and failed to appear.

(2)

For the purpose of a bench warrant, a judge may not find notice solely based on first-class mail service.

[B.](b)

Entry of [warrant information] Warrant Information. Upon being notified by the court, the juvenile probation officer or other court designee shall enter or request that a law enforcement officer enter the bench warrant in all appropriate registries.

[C.](c) Juvenile.

(1) [Where to take the juvenile] Appearance of Juvenile. Detention.

[a)](i)

When a juvenile is taken into custody pursuant to a bench warrant, the juvenile shall [be taken] appear, without unnecessary delay, [to] before the judge who issued the warrant, or a judge or juvenile court hearing officer designated by the President Judge to hear bench warrants.

[b)](ii)

If the juvenile [is not brought] does not appear before a judge or juvenile court hearing officer, the juvenile shall be released unless:

[i)](A)

the warrant specifically orders detention of the juvenile; or

[ii)](B)

there are circumstances learned at the time of the surrender or apprehension that warrant detention of the juvenile.

[c)](iii)

If a juvenile is detained, pending a hearing pursuant to subdivision (c)(2), the juvenile shall be detained in a detention facility or other facility either designated in the bench warrant [by the judge] or directed by the court at the time the juvenile is taken into custody [pending a hearing].

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(2) **Prompt [hearing] Hearing.**

- [a)](i)

If a juvenile is detained, the juvenile shall **[be brought] appear** before the judge who issued the warrant, a judge or juvenile court hearing officer designated by the President Judge to hear bench warrants, or an out-of-county judge or juvenile court hearing officer pursuant to **[paragraph (C) (4)] subdivision (c)(4)** within **[seventy-two] 72** hours.
- [b)](ii)

If the juvenile **[is not brought] does not appear** before a judge or juvenile court hearing officer within this time, the juvenile shall be released.

(3) **Notification of [guardian] Guardian.** If a juvenile is taken into custody pursuant to a bench warrant, the arresting officer shall immediately notify the juvenile’s guardian of the juvenile’s whereabouts and the reasons for the issuance of the bench warrant.

(4) **Out-of-[county custody] County Custody.**

- [a)](i)

If a juvenile is taken into custody pursuant to a bench warrant in a county other than the county of issuance, the county of issuance shall be notified immediately.
- [b)](ii)

Arrangements to transport the juvenile shall be made immediately.
- [c)](iii)

If transportation cannot be arranged immediately, then the juvenile shall **[be taken] appear**, without unnecessary delay, **[to] before** a judge or juvenile court hearing officer of the county where the juvenile is found.
- [d)](iv)

The judge or juvenile court hearing officer **[will] shall** identify the juvenile as the subject of the warrant, decide whether detention is warranted, and order or recommend that arrangements be made to transport the juvenile to the county of issuance.

(5) **Time [requirements] Requirements.** The time requirements of Rules 240, 391, 404, 510, and 605 shall be followed.

[D.](d) **Witnesses.**

(1) **[Where to take the witness] Appearance of Witness.**

- [a)](i)

When a witness is taken into custody pursuant to a bench warrant, the witness shall **[be taken] appear**, without unnecessary delay, **[to] before** the judge who issued the warrant, or a judge or juvenile court hearing officer designated by the President Judge to hear bench warrants.
- [b)](ii)

If the witness **[is not brought] does not appear** before a judge or juvenile court hearing officer, the witness shall be released unless the warrant specifically orders detention of the witness.
- [c)](iii)

A motion for detention as a witness may be filed **[anytime] at any time** before or after the issuance of a bench warrant. The judge may order or the juvenile court hearing officer may recommend detention of the witness pending a hearing.
- [1]A)

Minor. If a detained witness is a minor, the witness shall be detained in a detention facility.
- [2]B)

Adult. If a detained witness is an adult, the witness shall be detained at the county jail.

(2) **Prompt [hearing] Hearing.**

- [a)](i)

If a witness is detained pursuant to **[paragraph (D)(1)(c)] subdivision (d)(1)(iii)** or **[brought back] transported** to the county of issuance pursuant to **[paragraph (D)(4) (f)] subdivision (d)(4)(vi)**, the witness shall **[be brought] appear** before the judge or juvenile court hearing officer by the next business day.
- [b)](ii)

If the witness **[is not brought] does not appear** before a judge or juvenile court hearing officer within this time, the witness shall be released.

(3) **Notification of [guardian] Guardian.** If a witness who is taken into custody pursuant to a bench warrant is a minor, the arresting officer shall immediately notify the witness’s guardian of the witness’s whereabouts and the reasons for the issuance of the bench warrant.

(4) **Out-of-[county custody] County Custody.**

- [a)](i)

If a witness is taken into custody pursuant to a bench warrant in a county other than the county of issuance, the county of issuance shall be notified immediately.
- [b)](ii)

The witness shall **[be taken] appear**, without unnecessary delay and within the next business day, **[to] before** a judge
- or juvenile court hearing officer of the county where the witness is found.
- [c)](iii)** The judge or juvenile court hearing officer will identify the witness as the subject of the warrant, decide whether detention as a witness is warranted, and order or recommend that arrangements be made to transport the witness to the county of issuance.
- [d)](iv)** Arrangements to transport the witness shall be made immediately.
- [e)](v)** If transportation cannot be arranged immediately, the witness shall be released unless the warrant or other order of court specifically orders detention of the witness.
- [i)](A) Minor.** If the witness is a minor, the witness may be detained in an out-of-county detention facility.
- [ii)](B) Adult.** If the witness is an adult, the witness may be detained in an out-of-county jail.
- [f)](vi)** If detention is ordered, the witness shall be **[brought back] transported** to the county of issuance within **[seventy-two] 72** hours from the execution of the warrant.
- [g)](vii)** If the time requirements of this **[paragraph] subdivision** are not met, the witness shall be released.
- [E)](e) Advanced Communication Technology.** A court may utilize advanced communication technology pursuant to Rule 129 for **the appearance of a** juvenile or a witness unless good cause is shown otherwise.
- [F)](f) Return [& execution] and Execution of [the warrant] Warrant for [juveniles] Juveniles and [witnesses] Witnesses.**
- (1)** The bench warrant shall be executed without unnecessary delay.
- (2)** The bench warrant shall be returned to the judge who issued the warrant, or to the judge or juvenile court hearing officer designated by the President Judge to hear bench warrants.
- (3)** When the bench warrant is executed, the arresting officer shall immediately execute a return of the warrant with the judge.
- (4)** Upon the return of the warrant, the judge shall vacate the bench warrant.
- (5)** Once the warrant is vacated, the juvenile probation officer or other court designee shall remove or request that a law enforcement officer remove the bench warrant in all appropriate registries.
- Comment:** 42 Pa.C.S. § 6335(c) was suspended to the extent it is inconsistent with this rule. See Pa.R.J.C.P. 800(2).
- Pursuant to **[paragraph (A)] subdivision (a)**, the judge is to ensure that the person received sufficient notice of the hearing and failed to attend. The judge may order that the person be served in-person or by certified mail, return receipt. The judge may rely on first-class mail service if additional evidence of sufficient notice is presented. For example, testimony that the person was told in person about the hearing is sufficient notice. Before issuing a bench warrant, the judge should determine if the guardian was notified.
- [Under Rule 800, 42 Pa.C.S. § 6335(c) was suspended only to the extent that it is inconsistent with this rule. Under paragraph (A)(1), the judge is to find a subpoenaed or summoned person failed to appear and sufficient notice was given to issue a bench warrant. The fact that the juvenile or witness may abscond or may not attend or be brought to a hearing is not sufficient evidence for a bench warrant.]**
- The fact that the juvenile or witness did not attend a hearing is not sufficient evidence, alone, for a bench warrant. A judge may issue a bench warrant if the judge finds that a subpoenaed or summoned person failed to appear, and sufficient notice was given.**
- This rule[, however,] does not prohibit **[probation] the juvenile probation office** from recommending detention for a juvenile. **[The normal rules of procedure in these rules are to be followed if a juvenile is detained. See Chapter Two, Part D.] For procedures if a juvenile is detained under those circumstances, see Pa.R.J.C.P. 240-243.**
- Pursuant to **[paragraph (C), the] subdivision (c)**, a “juvenile” is the subject of the delinquency proceedings. **[When] If** a witness is a child, the witness is referred to as a “minor.” **[This distinction is made to differentiate between children who are alleged delinquents and children who are witnesses. See paragraph (C) for alleged delinquents and paragraph (D) for witnesses. See also Rule 120 for definition of “juvenile” and “minor.”] A juvenile is subject to subdivision (c) and a minor witness is subject to subdivision (d). See also Pa.R.J.C.P. 120 (defining “juvenile” and “minor”).**
- Pursuant to **[paragraph (C)(1)(a)] subdivision (c)(1)(i)**, the juvenile is to **[be taken] immediately [to] appear before** the judge who issued the bench warrant, or a judge or juvenile court hearing officer designated by the President Judge of that county to hear bench warrants. This provision allows the judge or juvenile court hearing officer the discretion to postpone a hearing, for example, the adjudicatory hearing, until later in the same day while the police officer, sheriff, or juvenile probation officer retrieves the juvenile. If taken into custody on the same day, the juvenile is to **[be brought] immediately appear** before the court for the hearing. However, pursu-

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ant to [paragraph (C)(1)(b)] **subdivision (c)(1)(ii)**, if a bench warrant specifically provides that the juvenile may be detained in a detention facility, or there are circumstances apparent at the time of the surrender or apprehension that merit detention of the juvenile, the juvenile may be detained without having to **[be brought] appear** before the judge or juvenile court hearing officer until a hearing within **[seventy-two] 72** hours under [paragraph (C)(2)(a)] **subdivision (c)(2)(i)**. The juvenile is not to languish in a detention facility. **[Pursuant to this paragraph, if] If** a hearing is not held promptly, the juvenile is to be released. **[See paragraph (C)(2)(b).]**

Subdivision (c)(1)(iii) is intended to permit, as an option, the warrant to contain contact information so the court can designate where the juvenile should be taken after the juvenile is apprehended. The information allows the arresting officer to contact the court or the court’s designee to ascertain where the juvenile should be detained based on current availability within facilities.

At the **[seventy-two] 72**-hour hearing, the judge or juvenile court hearing officer may determine that the juvenile willfully failed to appear and may continue the detention of the juvenile until the rescheduled hearing. If the juvenile is detained, the rescheduled hearing is governed by the time requirements provided elsewhere in these rules. *See* [Rules] **Pa.R.J.C.P.** 240, 391, 404, 510, and 605.

Under [paragraphs (C)(2) and (C)(4)] **subdivisions (c)(2) and (c)(4)**, a juvenile taken into custody pursuant to a bench warrant is to have a hearing within **[seventy-two] 72** hours regardless of where the juvenile is found. *See* [Rule] **Pa.R.J.C.P.** 240(C).

Pursuant to [paragraph (C)(4)] **subdivision (c)(4)**, the juvenile may be detained out-of-county until transportation arrangements can be made.

[Pursuant to paragraph (C)(5), the time requirements of all other rules are to apply to juveniles who are detained. See, e.g., Rules 240, 391, 404, 510, and 605.]

Pursuant to [paragraph (D)(1)(a), the] **subdivision (d)(1)(i)**, a witness is to **[be taken] immediately [to] appear before** the judge who issued the bench warrant or a judge or juvenile court hearing officer designated by the President Judge of that county to hear bench warrants. This provision allows the judge or juvenile court hearing officer the discretion to postpone a hearing, for example, an adjudicatory hearing, until later in the same day while the police officer, sheriff, or juvenile probation officer retrieves the witness. The witness is to **[be brought] appear** before the court for the hearing. However, pursuant to [paragraph (D)(1)(b)] **subdivision (d)(1)(ii)**, if the judge or juvenile court hearing officer is not available, the witness is to be released immediately unless the warrant specifically orders detention. Pursuant to [paragraph (D)(1)(c)] **subdivision (d)(1)(iii)**, a motion for detention as a witness may be filed. If the witness is detained, a prompt hearing pursuant to [paragraph (D)(2)] **subdivision (d)(2)** is to be held by the next business day or the witness is to be released. **[See paragraph (D)(2)(b).]**

At the hearing pursuant to [paragraph (D)(2)(a)] **subdivision (d)(2)(i)**, the judge or juvenile court hearing officer may determine that the witness willfully failed to appear and find or recommend that the witness is in contempt of court, or that the witness is in need of protective custody. If the judge or juvenile court hearing officer has made one of these findings, the judge may continue the detention of the witness until the rescheduled hearing. The judge or juvenile court hearing officer should schedule the hearing as soon as possible. In any event, if the witness is detained, the rescheduled hearing must be conducted by the specific time requirements provided elsewhere in these rules. *See* [Rules] **Pa.R.J.C.P.** 240, 391, 404, 510, and 605.

Pursuant to [paragraph (D)(4)(b)] **subdivision (d)(4)(ii)**, a witness is to **[be brought] appear** before an out-of-county judge or juvenile court hearing officer by the next business day unless the witness can **[be brought] appear** before the judge who issued the bench warrant within this time. When the witness is transported back to the county of issuance within **[seventy-two] 72** hours of the execution of the bench warrant, the witness is to **[be brought] appear** before the court by the next business day. **[See paragraph (D)(4)(f).]**

[Pursuant to paragraph (F)(2), the bench warrant is to be returned to the judge who issued the warrant or to the judge or juvenile court hearing officer designated by the President Judge to hear warrants by the arresting officer executing a return of warrant. See paragraph (F)(3).]

[Pursuant to paragraph (F)(4), the bench warrant is to be vacated after the return of the warrant is executed.] “Vacated,” **as used in subdivision (f)(4), [is to denote] denotes** that the bench warrant has been served, dissolved, executed, dismissed, canceled, returned, or any other similar language used by the judge to terminate the warrant. The bench warrant is no longer in effect once it has been vacated.

[Pursuant to paragraph (F)(5), once the warrant is vacated, the juvenile probation officer, other court designee, or law enforcement officer is to remove the warrant from all appropriate registries so] The intent of subdivision (f)(5) is to prevent the juvenile **[is not] from being** taken into custody on the same warrant if the juvenile is released.

[See] See 42 Pa.C.S. § 4132 for punishment of contempt for juveniles and witnesses.

If there is a bench warrant issued, juvenile court hearing officers may hear cases in which the petition alleges only misdemeanors. *See* [Rule] **Pa.R.J.C.P.** 187(A)(2) and [(3)] **(A)(3)**. The purpose of the hearing for juveniles pursuant to [paragraph (C)(2)(a)] **subdivision (c)(2)(i)** or the hearing for witnesses pursuant to [paragraph (D)(2)(a)] **subdivision (d)(2)(i)** is to determine if the juvenile or witness willfully failed to appear and if continued detention is necessary.

Pursuant to Rule 191, the juvenile court hearing officer is to submit his or her findings and recommendation to the court. In bench warrant cases, the juvenile court hearing officer should immediately take his or her recommendation to the judge so the judge can make the final determination of whether the juvenile or witness should be released. *See* [Rule] **Pa.R.J.C.P.** 191(D).

If the findings and recommendation are not taken immediately to the judge, the juvenile court hearing officer is to submit the recommendation within one business day. *See* [Rule] **Pa.R.J.C.P.** 191(C).

[Official Note: Rule 140 adopted February 26, 2008, effective June 1, 2008. Amended September 30, 2009, effective January 1, 2010. Amended April 21, 2011, effective July 1, 2011. Amended September 20, 2011, effective November 1, 2011. Amended April 6, 2017, effective September 1, 2017. Amended May 4, 2018, effective July 1, 2018.

Committee Explanatory Reports: Final Report explaining the provisions of Rule 140 published with the Court’s Order at 38 Pa.B. 1142 (March 8, 2008). Final Report explaining the amendments to Rule 140 with the Court’s Order at 39 Pa.B. 6029 (October 17, 2009). Final Report explaining the amendments to Rule 140 published with the Court’s Order at 41 Pa.B. 2319 (May 7, 2011). Final Report explaining the amendments to Rule 140 with the Court’s Order at 41 Pa.B. 5355 (October 8, 2011). Final Report explaining the amendments to Rule 140 published with the Court’s Order at 47 Pa.B. 2313 (April 22, 2017). Final Report explaining the amendments to Rule 140 published with the Court’s Order at 48 Pa.B. 2939 (May 19, 2018).]

Rule 141. Bench Warrants for Absconders.

[A.](a) Issuance of [warrant] Warrant. The juvenile probation officer shall immediately notify the court upon notification or recognition that a juvenile has absconded from the supervision of the court. The court may issue a bench warrant for the juvenile.

[B.](b) Entry of [warrant information] Warrant Information. Upon being notified by the court, the juvenile probation officer or other court designee shall enter or request that a law enforcement officer enter the bench warrant in all appropriate registries.

[C.](c) [Where to take the juvenile] Detention. The juvenile shall be detained, pending a hearing pursuant to subdivision (d), in a detention facility or other facility either designated in the bench warrant [pending a hearing pursuant to paragraph (D)] or directed by the court at the time the juvenile is taken into custody. If the juvenile is taken into custody in a county other than the county of issuance, the juvenile shall be transported back to the county of issuance prior to the hearing pursuant to subdivision (d).

[D.](d) Prompt [hearing] Hearing.

- (1)

The juvenile shall have a detention hearing within [seventy-two] 72 hours of the placement in detention.
- (2)

A court may utilize advanced communication technology pursuant to Rule 129 for the appearance of a juvenile or a witness unless good cause is shown otherwise.

[E.](e) Time [requirements] Requirements. The time requirements of Rules 240, 391, 404, 510, and 605 shall be followed.

[F.](f) Notification of [guardian] Guardian. When the juvenile is taken into custody pursuant to a bench warrant, the arresting officer shall immediately notify the juvenile’s guardian of the juvenile’s whereabouts and the reasons for the issuance of the bench warrant.

- [G.](g) Return [& execution of the warrant] and Execution of Warrant.**
- (1)

The bench warrant shall be executed without unnecessary delay.
- (2)

The bench warrant shall be returned to the judge who issued the warrant or to the judge designated by the President Judge to hear bench warrants.
- (3)

When the bench warrant is executed, the arresting officer shall immediately execute a return of the warrant with the judge.
- (4)

Upon the return of the warrant, the judge shall vacate the bench warrant.
- (5)

Once the warrant is vacated, the court shall order the probation officer or other court designee to remove or request that a law enforcement officer remove the warrant from all appropriate registries.

Comment: Pursuant to [paragraph (A), when] **subdivision (a), the court may issue a bench warrant if** a juvenile: 1) escapes from a placement facility, detention facility, shelter care facility, foster-care, or other court-ordered program or placement; 2) fails to report to juvenile probation; 3) cannot be located by juvenile probation; or 4) otherwise leaves the jurisdiction of the court[, the court may issue a warrant for the juvenile].

Pursuant to [paragraph (B)] **subdivision (b)**, the court is to notify the juvenile probation officer or another court designee to enter or request that a law enforcement officer enter the bench warrant in all appropriate registries, such as JNET, CLEAN, PCIC, and NCIC.

[Pursuant to paragraph (C), the juvenile is to be detained in a detention facility or any other facility designated in the bench warrant. If a juvenile is taken into custody pursuant to the bench warrant in a county other than the county of issuance, the juvenile is to be transported back to the county of issuance prior to the seventy-two-hour detention hearing mandated pursuant to paragraph (D)(1).]

Subdivision (c) is intended to permit, as an option, the warrant to contain contact information so the court can designate where the juvenile should be taken after the juvenile is apprehended. The information allows the arresting officer to contact the court or the court’s designee to ascertain where the juvenile should be detained based on current availability within facilities.

Pursuant to [paragraphs (D)(1) and (E)] **subdivisions (d)(1) and (e)**, the time requirements of the Rules of Juvenile Court Procedure are to apply, including the **[seventy-two] 72**-hour detention hearing. *See, e.g.,* [Rules] **Pa.R.J.C.P.** 240, 391, 404, 510, and 605.

[The arresting officer is to notify the juvenile’s guardian of the arrest, the reasons for the arrest, and the juvenile’s whereabouts under paragraph (F).]

[Pursuant to paragraph (G)(2), the bench warrant is to be returned to the judge who issued the warrant or to the judge designated by the President Judge to hear warrants

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by the arresting officer executing a return of warrant. *See* paragraph (G)(3).] The “judge” in subdivision (g)(3) is the judge who issued the warrant or the judge designated by the President Judge to hear warrants pursuant to subdivision (g)(2).

[Pursuant to paragraph (G)(4), the bench warrant is to be vacated after the return of the warrant is executed.] “Vacated,” as used in subdivision (g)(4), [is to denote] denotes that the bench warrant has been served, dissolved, executed, dismissed, canceled, returned, or any other similar language used by the judge to terminate the warrant. The bench warrant is no longer in effect once it has been vacated.
[Pursuant to paragraph (G)(5), once the warrant is vacated, the juvenile probation officer or other court designee is to remove the warrant or request that a law enforcement officer remove the warrant from all appropriate registries so] The intent of subdivision (g)(5) is to prevent the juvenile [is not] from being taken into custody on the same warrant if the juvenile is released.

[Official Note: Rule 141 adopted September 30, 2009, effective January 1, 2010. Amended April 21, 2011, effective July 1, 2011.

Committee Explanatory Reports: Final Report explaining the provisions of Rule 141 published with the Court’s Order at 39 Pa.B. 6029 (October 17, 2009). Final Report explaining the amendments to Rule 141 published with the Court’s Order at 41 Pa.B. 2319 (May 7, 2011).]

SUPREME COURT OF PENNSYLVANIA

JUVENILE COURT PROCEDURAL RULES COMMITTEE

ADOPTION REPORT

Amendment of Pa.R.J.C.P. 140 and 141

On April 25, 2025, the Supreme Court amended Pennsylvania Rules of Juvenile Court Procedure 140 and 141 to permit a court to direct a juvenile’s place of detention at the time of apprehension pursuant to a bench warrant. The Juvenile Court Procedural Rules Committee has prepared this Adoption Report describing the rulemaking process. An Adoption Report should not be confused with Comments to the rules. *See* Pa.R.J.A. 103, cmt. The statements contained herein are those of the Committee, not the Court.

If a juvenile, with sufficient notice, fails to appear at a hearing, or a juvenile absconds, the court may issue a bench warrant for the juvenile. *See* Pa.R.J.C.P. 140, 141. When a juvenile is apprehended and the juvenile is to be detained, the rules require the juvenile to be taken to a facility designated in the bench warrant.

The statewide Common Pleas Case Management System (CPCMS) requires a court user to input specific information to generate a bench warrant. Because CPCMS is programmed to adhere to the requirements of the rules, the user must enter information directing where to detain an apprehended juvenile, *i.e.*, a “place of detention,” before the bench warrant can be generated and issued. *See* Pa.R.J.C.P. 140(C)(1)(c), 141(C).

The Administrative Office of Pennsylvania Courts (AOPC) maintains CPMCS, receives feedback and requests from its users, and, in consultation with the Committee, AOPC designs and publishes forms necessary to implement the rules. *See* Pa.R.J.C.P. 165. Relevant to the instant proposal, AOPC received a request to revise the CPCMS-generated bench warrant to permit the court, at the time of apprehension, to direct where to detain a juvenile. The rationale for the request was that the court could not predict, at the time of issuing a bench warrant, the availability of a detention center at the time of apprehension given that availability can vary over time. Believing that statewide changes to the content of bench warrants were constrained by the rules, the matter was brought before the Committee.

The Committee proposed responsive rule amendments intended to change the process after a juvenile is to be detained after apprehension on a bench warrant. Instead of the bench warrant directing where to take the juvenile, the amendment would provide the option of the court directing where to take the juvenile at the time of apprehension. With this option, and as discussed in the commentary, the court user may insert contact information, *e.g.*, juvenile probation office telephone number, to be used by law enforcement once the juvenile has been apprehended. Corollary amendments to the rule governing bench warrants for the failure to appear in dependency proceedings were not included because a child would be placed in shelter care and not a detention center. *See* Pa.R.J.C.P. 1140, cmt. at ¶ 4.

Additionally, the Committee proposed amending Pa.R.J.C.P. 140 and 141 stylistically. An apprehended juvenile or witness will no longer be “brought” before a judge; rather, they would “appear.” Some of the commentary restating the rule text has been removed. In Pa.R.J.C.P. 141, the third paragraph of the Comment was removed and subdivision (c) was amended to include language governing out-of-county apprehension.

The Committee published the proposal for comment. *See* 54 Pa.B. 5082 (August 10, 2024). No comments were received. Post-publication, the Committee revised “probation” to “juvenile probation office” in the fifth paragraph of the Comment to Pa.R.J.C.P. 140 and added the operative commentary proposed in Pa.R.J.C.P. 140 to Pa.R.J.C.P. 141.
Aside from stylistic revisions, the following commentary has been removed:
Pa.R.J.C.P. 140
Under Rule 800, 42 Pa.C.S. § 6335(c) was suspended only to the extent that it is inconsistent with this rule. Under paragraph (A)(1), the judge is to find a subpoenaed or summoned person failed to appear and sufficient notice was given to issue a bench warrant. The fact that the juvenile or witness may abscond or may not attend or be brought to a hearing is not sufficient evidence for a bench warrant.

This distinction is made to differentiate between children who are alleged delinquents and children who are witnesses. *See* paragraph (C) for alleged

delinquents and paragraph (D) for witnesses. *See also* Rule 120 for definition of “juvenile” and “minor.”

Pursuant to paragraph (F)(2), the bench warrant is to be returned to the judge who issued the warrant or to the judge or juvenile court hearing officer designated by the President Judge to hear warrants by the arresting officer executing a return of warrant. *See* paragraph (F)(3).

Pursuant to paragraph (F)(5), once the warrant is vacated, the juvenile probation officer, other court designee, or law enforcement officer is to remove the warrant from all appropriate registries so ...

Official Note: Rule 140 adopted February 26, 2008, effective June 1, 2008. Amended September 30, 2009, effective January 1, 2010. Amended April 21, 2011, effective July 1, 2011. Amended September 20, 2011, effective November 1, 2011. Amended April 6, 2017, effective September 1, 2017. Amended May 4, 2018, effective July 1, 2018.
Committee Explanatory Reports: Final Report explaining the provisions of Rule 140 published with the Court’s Order at 38 Pa.B. 1142 (March 8, 2008). Final Report explaining the amendments to Rule 140 with the Court’s Order at 39 Pa.B. 6029 (October 17, 2009). Final Report explaining the amendments to Rule 140 published with the Court’s Order at 41 Pa.B. 2319 (May 7, 2011). Final Report explaining the amendments to Rule 140 with the Court’s Order at 41 Pa.B. 5355 (October 8, 2011). Final Report explaining the amendments to Rule 140 published with the Court’s Order at 47 Pa.B. 2313 (April 22, 2017). Final Report explaining the amendments to Rule 140 published with the Court’s Order at 48 Pa.B. 2939 (May 19, 2018).

Pa.R.J.C.P. 141
Pursuant to paragraph (C), the juvenile is to be detained in a detention facility or any other facility designated in the bench warrant. If a juvenile is taken into custody pursuant to the bench warrant in a county other than the county of issuance, the juvenile is to be transported back to the county of issuance prior to the seventy-two-hour detention hearing mandated pursuant to paragraph (D)(1).

The arresting officer is to notify the juvenile’s guardian of the arrest, the reasons for the arrest, and the juvenile’s whereabouts under paragraph (F). Pursuant to paragraph (G)(2), the bench warrant is to be returned to the judge who issued the warrant or to the judge designated by the President Judge to hear warrants by the arresting officer executing a return of warrant. *See* paragraph (G)(3).

Pursuant to paragraph (G)(4), the bench warrant is to be vacated after the return of the warrant is executed.

Pursuant to paragraph (G)(5), once the warrant is vacated, the juvenile probation officer or other court designee is to remove the warrant or request that a law enforcement officer remove the warrant from all appropriate registries so ...

Official Note: Rule 141 adopted September 30, 2009, effective January 1, 2010. Amended April 21, 2011, effective July 1, 2011.
Committee Explanatory Reports: Final Report explaining the provisions of Rule 141 published with the Court’s Order at 39 Pa.B. 6029 (October 17, 2009). Final Report explaining the amendments to Rule 141 published with the Court’s Order at 41 Pa.B. 2319 (May 7, 2011).

The amendments become effective October 1, 2025.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN RE:

ORDER AMENDING RULES 1915.3-2, 1915.4-4, 1915.10, 1915.15, AND 1915.25, AND ADOPTING RULES 1915.3-3 AND 1915.3-4 OF THE PENNSYLVANIA RULES OF CIVIL PROCEDURE

NO. 766

CIVIL PROCEDURAL RULES DOCKET

ORDER

PER CURIAM

AND NOW, this 25th day of April, 2025, upon the recommendation of the Domestic Relations Procedural Rules Committee, the proposal having been published for public comment at 53 Pa.B. 2560 (May 13, 2023):
It is Ordered pursuant to Article V, Section 10 of the Constitution of Pennsylvania that Rules 1915.3-2, 1915.4-4, 1915.10, 1915.15, and 1915.25 of the Pennsylvania Rules of Civil Procedure are amended, and Rules 1915.3-3 and 1915.3-4 of the Pennsylvania Rules of Civil Procedure are adopted in the attached form.

This Order shall be processed in accordance with Pa.R.J.A. 103(b), and shall be effective July 2, 2025.

Additions to the rule are shown in bold and are underlined.
Deletions from the rule are shown in bold and brackets.

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SUPREME COURT OF PENNSYLVANIA DOMESTIC RELATIONS PROCEDURAL RULES COMMITTEE

ADOPTION REPORT

Amendment of Pa.R.Civ.P. 1915.3-2, Pa.R.Civ.P. 1915.4-4, Pa.R.Civ.P. 1915.10, Pa.R.Civ.P. 1915.15, Pa.R.Civ.P. 1915.25, and Adoption of Pa.R.Civ.P. 1915.3-3 and Pa.R.Civ.P. 1915.3-4

On April 25, 2025, the Supreme Court amended Pennsylvania Rules of Civil Procedure 1915.3-2, 1915.4-4, 1915.10, 1915.15, 1915.25 and adopted Pennsylvania Rules of Civil Procedure 1915.3-3 and 1915.3-4 governing custody proceedings. The Domestic Relations Procedural Rules Committee has prepared this Adoption Report describing the rulemaking process. An Adoption Report should not be confused with Comments to the rules. See Pa.R.J.A. 103, cmt. The statements contained herein are those of the Committee, not the Court.

These amendments are intended to update and provide procedures to implement the statutory requirement that custody courts consider criminal records, abuse history, and county agency involvement with the parties and their household members. The primary sources of this information are the parties and the county agencies. The information is most probative when it is timely and current. While information may impel further investigation by a party or inquiry by a court, it is only when that information becomes evidence that it can weighed in a custody proceeding.

Background

Since 2011, custody courts have been required to conduct an initial evaluation of a party or household member who committed an enumerated offense to determine whether that person poses a threat to the child. See 23 Pa.C.S. § 5329(a), (c). In 2013, the Court adopted Pa.R.Civ.P. 1915.3-2 to require parties to complete a criminal record or abuse history verification for the enumerated offenses and to provide for the initial evaluation. The rule was amended in 2014 to include disclosure of involvement with a county agency. The Act of June 5, 2020, P.L. 246, No. 32 amended 23 Pa.C.S. § 5329(a) to add 18 Pa.C.S. § 2718 (strangulation) to the list of enumerated offenses. The Act of June 30, 2021, P.L. 197, No. 38 amended 23 Pa.C.S. § 5329(a) to add 18 Pa.C.S. Ch. 30 (human trafficking) and 18 Pa.C.S. § 5902(b.1) (prostitution and related offenses) to the list of enumerated offenses.

Since 2014, custody courts have been required to consider child abuse and the involvement of a party, household member, or child with a child protective services agency when determining child custody under 23 Pa.C.S. §§ 5321 - 5340. See 23 Pa.C.S. §§ 5328(a)(2.1) and 5329.1(a). Further the Department of Public Welfare, now the Department of Human Services (DHS), the local county children and youth social services agencies (“county agencies”), and the courts of common pleas were required to cooperate with the exchange of information that is necessary for the court’s determination of a child custody order. See 23 Pa.C.S. § 5329.1(b).

The Child Protective Services Law, 23 Pa.C.S. §§ 6301 - 6375, and the Juvenile Act, 42 Pa. C.S. §§ 6301 – 6375, were also amended to enhance the accessing and sharing of information. See 23 Pa.C.S. § 6340(a)(5.1) (permitting the release of information in confidential agency reports to a court of common pleas in connection with a matter involving custody of a child); 42 Pa.C.S. § 6307(a)(4.1) (opening juvenile court records to “a court in determining custody, as provided in 23 Pa.C.S. §§ 5328 (relating to factors to consider when awarding custody) and 5329.1 (relating to consideration of child abuse and involvement with protective services)”). Additionally, juvenile court files and records were made available to the DHS for use in determining whether an individual named as the perpetrator of an indicated report of child abuse should be expunged from the statewide database. See 42 Pa.C.S. § 6307(a)(6.5).

Rulemaking Proposal

The Committee proposed comprehensive amendments to Pa.R.Civ.P. 1915.3-2 (Criminal Record or Abuse History) governing the parties’ criminal record/abuse history, including the Verification form. To protect the parties, their household members, and the children against the disclosure of potentially confidential information, subdivision (a)(1) would require that the verification form remain confidential.

Regarding the timing of the filing, the Committee proposed modest revision of the requirements for the responding party. Currently, the defendant or respondent must file and serve the completed verification form “on or before the initial in-person contact with the court ... but not later than 30 days after service of the complaint or petition.” Subdivision (a)(3) would require, in pertinent part, that the verification form be filed with the prothonotary “before” the initial in-person contact or within 30 days of service of the initiating pleading, whichever occurs first. This amendment would ensure that the court has the responding party’s information before the initial in-person proceeding. The Committee believed it was necessary for the court to have the most current information about the parties’ and household members’ criminal record/abuse history to properly determine the best interest of the child.

Subdivision (a)(4) would require the parties to update the form when there are any changes to the household membership since the previous filing either five days after a change in circumstances or no less than one day before any proceeding, whichever occurs first. This requirement was intended to provide the parties and the court with current and accurate information so they can understand any potential threats of harm to the child. Subdivision (a)(5) would address sanctions for a party’s failure to comply with the requirement of filing their updated verification form.

The Committee proposed several changes to the verification form in subdivision (c). First, the parties would be required to complete the information on the form. Therefore, the form was revised to confirm that only a party, and not their attorney, must sign the form. The first page of the verification form, which was to include the names of all children and parties involved with the matter, may be used by the court to submit a request to the county agency regarding any involvement by the parties with the county agency, as provided in Pa.R.Civ.P. 1915.3-3.

Next, the form was expanded to include any pending charges, as well any offenses that have been resolved by Accelerated Rehabilitative Disposition or another diversionary program but have not been expunged. This addition would provide the court with the most relevant and recent information to ensure the best interest of the child, while being cognizant of the limitations associated with requesting information regarding expunged crimes or offenses having limited access or subject to “Clean Slate” programs.

To reflect recent statutory requirements, 18 Pa.C.S. § 2718 (related to strangulation), 18 Pa.C.S. Ch. 30 (related to human trafficking), and 18 Pa.C.S. § 5902(b.1) (relating to prostitution) was added to the enumerated crimes on the verification form. To provide a more complete history of violent or abusive conduct, the Committee proposed adding contempt of Protection of Victims of Sexual Violence and Intimidation order or agreement to the list of offenses included on the form. A “catch-all” category of “other” is also proposed to be included for other forms of abuse or violent conduct that may not be specifically enumerated.

The Committee proposed a new rule, Pa.R.Civ.P. 1915.3-3 (Report of Child Abuse and Protective Services), to provide a procedure for a custody court to request information from the local county agency, as well as the return and dissemination of that information. This rule, as well as Pa.R.Civ.P. 1915.3-4 (Form for Report of Child Abuse and Protective Services), which provides the form for the request of information, were intended to establish a uniform statewide procedure.

Subdivision (a) of Pa.R.Civ.P. 1915.3-3 would confirm the purpose for the rule, which is in accordance with 23 Pa.C.S. § 5329.1(a). Subdivision (b) provided definitions for both Pa.R.Civ.P. 1915.3-3 and 1915.3-4. Subdivision (c) outlined the minimum circumstances under which the court should request information from the local county agency. The Committee wanted to provide a general guideline for submission of the court’s request, while allowing each court discretion in deciding whether to request a report in other circumstances.

Subdivision (d) provided a timeline for the county agency to return the report to the court. The decision to specify “no later than five days” for the return of the completed form was selected considering the court’s need for information as quickly as possible, while being mindful of the administrative burden on county agencies. The proposed subdivision provided the court with the option of designating a different timing if there is a pressing need for the information to be returned sooner.

Subdivision (e) required that the court file the completed form on the docket and disseminate it to the parties. Subdivision (f) deemed the completed form to be confidential and warned recipients against further dissemination to maintain the confidentiality associated with county agency investigations, for the protection of the subject children, parties, and any interested third parties.

Subdivision (g) established the right of the parties and the court to subpoena the county agency to provide witnesses to attend and testify at a custody proceeding. The Committee believed that this subdivision was necessary due to the elimination of requests for any narrative explanation from the county agency in the report.

Pa.R.Civ.P. 1915.3-4 provided a form to be used for the court to request information from county agencies. The Committee took note that there is no statute “relaxing” the admissibility of caseworker statements and opinions in custody proceedings under the Pennsylvania Rules of Evidence. Cf. 23 Pa.C.S. § 6381 (admissibility of certain evidence in child abuse proceedings). Informed by recent rulemaking involving Pa.R.Civ.P. 1915.11-2 (*Guardian Ad Litem*), the Committee believed the returned form should be filed, shared with the parties, deemed confidential, and subject to the Pennsylvania Rules of Evidence.

The first page of the form would be the same as the first page of the Criminal Record or Abuse History Verification in Pa.R.Civ.P. 1915.3-2. Each party’s verification form will be filed with the court after being completed. In appropriate circumstances, the court or its designee could take the first page of each party’s verification form and submit it to the county agency to request information directly from the county agency.

The contents of the proposed form were similar to DHS’s form in the Office of Children, Youth and Families’ Bulletin No. 3490-19-30 (November 1, 2019). The proposed form was intended to solicit many of the statutory factors but eschewed those related to the “circumstances” of child abuse or provision of services. See 23 Pa.C.S. § 5329.1(a)(1)(iii), (a)(2)(iii). To address concerns that some of the items on the DHS form invited open-ended statements and possibly opinions, questions soliciting potential hearsay were eliminated. The open-ended requests for “any pertinent information” in Questions (I)(G) and (II)(I) from the DHS form were eliminated. The Committee acknowledges this may result in the increased need for a county agency representative to testify in custody proceedings but believed that any such statements should be made subject to the Pennsylvania Rules of Evidence.¹

To preserve confidentiality, the Committee also omitted the requests for dates of referrals in the DHS form at Questions (I)(A) and (II)(A). The general timing of the alleged abuse will be evident, but specifically indicating the date of any referral might pinpoint the referral source, which is to remain confidential.

Pa.R.Civ.P. 1915.25 (Suspension of Acts of Assembly) was proposed to be amended to suspend 23 Pa.C.S. § 6339, insofar as it is inconsistent with Pa.R.Civ.P. 1915.3-3 and 1915.3-4. This amendment was intended to permit the court to share the completed forms provided by the county agency without risk of criminal prosecution.

Pa.R.Civ.P. 1915.4-4(f) (Pre-Trial Procedures) was proposed to be amended to require that the court address the parties’ criminal record or abuse history; the admissibility of any county agency documents and information; and other related evidentiary issues at the pre-trial conference. This requirement appears in subdivision (f)(6).

A portion of the Note in current Pa.R.Civ.P. 1915.7 (Consent Order) referencing Pa.R.Civ.P. 1915.10(b) regarding written custody order requirements, was proposed to be eliminated. The Committee believed that Pa.R.Civ.P. 1915.10(b) related only to a court’s decision in custody, not to an agreement by the parties. Therefore, it was irrelevant to Pa.R.Civ.P. 1915.7.

Regarding Pa.R.Civ.P. 1915.10, subdivision (c) would be amended to require the court’s custody order to include a notice outlining the parties’ ongoing obligation to update the verification form post-final order. This amendment was intended to inform the other party of any changes that may have a significant impact on the child and the child’s best interest. By requiring a party to update the verification form when his or her circumstances, or those of a household member, warrant it, the other party can obtain information and assess whether a modification of the order is necessary. This requirement was fashioned after the current relocation notice requirement.

¹ The Committee observes there is no statute governing the admissibility of caseworker statements and opinions in custody proceedings. Cf. 23 Pa.C.S. § 6381 (admissibility of certain evidence in child abuse proceedings).

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Subdivision (c) would be subdivided so that both requirements, relocation and updating verification forms, are in separate subdivisions.

Commentary was added to Pa.R.Civ.P. 1915.10 to state that the filing of an updated verification form does not impose a duty on the court to review, respond, or react unless a party petitions the court for relief. While such a statement may seem harsh, it is intended to inform the parties that they must act to bring the matter to the court’s attention through the adversarial process. The courts do not have the resources to actively monitor the filing of updated forms and to order the parties to appear.

Pa.R.Civ.P. 1915.15(c) would set forth the form of the order of court that must be attached to the front of the complaint or petition for modification that is served on the defendant or respondent. The proposed change in this rule reflected the same timing as Pa.R.Civ.P. 1915.3-2(a)(3).

Publication and Comments

The proposal was published for comment. See 53 Pa.B. 2560 (May 13, 2023). Six comments were received.

Rule 1915.3-2. Criminal Record or Abuse History.

The Committee received several comments regarding the timing for the completion, service, and filing of the verification forms. Revisions were made to subdivisions (a)(3) and (a) (4) to clarify the service and filing requirements for the defendant/respondent’s verification and updated verifications. Subdivision (a)(4)(ii) was revised to specify that parties must file with the court an updated verification within 14 days of any change in circumstances, or within 5 days of any court proceeding, depending on whichever date occurs first. Prompt reporting of any change in circumstances was believed to be consistent with the intent of Kayden’s Law, which is to maximize the protection of children from abusive relationships.

A commenter expressed concern that Pa.R.Civ.P. 1915.3-2(a)(4) does not explicitly state that there is an ongoing requirement to update the criminal record verification when there is no pending litigation. The Committee observed that subdivision (a)(4) would require an updated verification form either five days after any change in circumstances or no less than one day before any proceeding, whichever occurs first. Implicit in this requirement is that, if there is no pending proceeding, the five-day deadline applies. To clarify, the Committee revised subdivision (a)(4)(i) to add: “If there is no pending proceeding, the party shall complete, sign, and serve on the other parties an updated Criminal Record/Abuse History Verification form five days after any change in circumstances.”

Relatedly, a commenter recommended that the updated verification requirement extend past the final order, “provided the child remains under the court’s jurisdiction.” To clarify, the Committee revised subdivision (a)(4)(i) to require updating “for as long as a child is subject to the court’s jurisdiction.”

Several commenters suggested that the nature of the sanctions to be imposed pursuant to Pa.R.Civ.P. 1915.3-2(a)(5) should be clarified. Further, it should be clarified if sanctions apply to “willful” disregard for the rule, as opposed to just negligence. Finally, it should be clarified whether the “willful failure” to file the form should be a part of the custody decision or if it should be a financial sanction.

The Committee intended for subdivision (a)(5) to provide the court with flexibility in determining whether to impose a sanction. There may be good cause for not filing a verification form or not timely filing a verification form. This flexibility also provides leeway for the untimely filing of a verification form. As for the type of sanction, the Committee did not wish to delineate sanctions, leaving that matter for judicial discretion based on individual circumstances. Additionally, an incomplete or inaccurate form could also be used for impeachment purposes, which may be a sufficient “sanction,” e.g., *falsus in uno, falsus in omnibus*.

A commenter believed the box on the criminal record/abuse history form in Pa.R.Civ.P. 1915.3-2(c) regarding an adjudication of dependency should be separate from that regarding delinquency because the delinquency inquiry is conditioned on the record being publicly available. Dependency records are not publicly available, so the public availability condition is inapplicable.

The Committee agreed that information concerning a delinquency adjudication, publicly available pursuant to 42 Pa.C.S. § 6307, should not be solicited under the topic of “Abuse or Agency Involvement” on the form in Pa.R.Civ.P. 1915.3-2. Additionally, soliciting such information under that topic is duplicative of what is solicited under the “Criminal Offenses” topic. Accordingly, the Committee removed publicly available delinquency adjudications from the “Abuse and Agency Involvement” topic. What remains of that inquiry is “An adjudication of dependency under Pennsylvania’s Juvenile Act, or a similar law in another jurisdiction.” The inquiry further prompts for the jurisdiction of the dependency case and whether the case remains active. The Committee observed this inquiry may overlap, to some degree, with a preceding inquiry concerning “involvement with a children and youth social service agency.” However, not all encounters with a county agency result in a dependency petition being filed so the inquiries are not redundant.

A commenter sought to limit the “involvement with a county agency” question on the form to only adults. Thus, the question would cover a person who was a caregiver but not when the person was a child. The Committee did not make a responsive revision because it believed the judge should have this information and then determine whether that information is relevant.

Another commenter suggested adding a checkbox to the form to affirmatively indicate whether each enumerated offense and agency involvement is “not applicable.” This approach struck the Committee as “belt and suspenders” because the form already instructs that the box should be checked for any applicable crime or offense. There appeared to be marginal informational benefit to adding the box.

A commenter also sought clarification whether only PFA litigants seeking custody must complete the form. Ostensibly, the current rule could be read as requiring all PFA litigants to complete the form, regardless of whether there is a custody matter. The Committee agreed to

clarify Pa.R.Civ.P. 1915.3-2 so that only PFA litigants seeking custody are required to complete the verification form because the requirement is custody related. Accordingly, the third paragraph of the Comment to Pa.R.Civ.P. 1915.3-2 was revised to instruct that the form is required for a PFA where custody is sought, and it is not required if custody is not sought.

Another commenter thought that a household member might refuse to provide information necessary for a party to complete the form. In that circumstance, the party may be precluded from filing a custody action. The Committee believed that, if a party’s household member refuses to provide that information, the party can explain to the court why they should not be sanctioned for filing an incomplete verification form, but this refusal should not preclude the filing of a custody action.

Rule 1915.3-3. Report of Child Abuse and Protective Services.

A commenter suggested that Pa.R.Civ.P. 1915.3-3(c) should clarify that the court transmits the form to the county agency and that the transmission should be immediate. Further, the deadline for the local agency to respond in subdivision (d) should be seven days prior to the scheduled hearing rather than five days after transmission to the county agency or the time specified by the court. Additionally, subdivision (g) should be revised to permit the county agency to testify via advanced communication technology (ACT), e.g., Zoom.

The Committee observed that subdivision (3)(c), proposed, stated: “the court shall ... transmit the form for completion to the county agency.” The Committee did not believe the rule needed further clarification. In response to the requested extended deadline, the Committee changed it to 14 days and noted the proposed rule permits the court to specify when the completed form should be returned. Regarding the use of ACT, Pa.R.Civ.P. 1930.4 already permits the use of ACT with approval of the court for good cause shown.

Another commenter recommended that Pa.R.Civ.P. 1915.3-3(e) (dissemination) include language about the potential consequence to a party who has disseminated confidential information in violation of the rule. The Committee did not adopt this recommendation because the CPSL already provides the sanction for an unauthorized release of information. See 23 Pa.C.S. § 6349(b) (misdemeanor of the second degree); cf. *Schradler v. District Attorney of York County*, 74 F.4th 120, 126 (3rd Cir. 2023) (opining the statute may violate the First Amendment as applied if information was lawfully obtained). The rule does not criminalize further dissemination; the statute does. The present reference in subdivision (f) (confidentiality) to 23 Pa.C.S. Chapter 63 was deemed sufficient.

Rule 1915.3-4. Form for Report of Child Abuse and Protective Services.

Concerning the form for the report of child abuse and protective services, a commenter suggested adding a box indicating that the child is currently adjudicated dependent and including a prompt for the date of the order and the docket number, together with a statement that the court may take judicial notice of its records. Additionally, the commenter suggested eliminating the following from Question 2 because it is repetitive:

Has a party or member of the party’s household been identified as the perpetrator in a founded report of child abuse?

Yes No If yes, indicate date(s) of incident(s) and name(s):

The Committee agreed with adding a box indicating whether the child is currently an adjudicated dependent and, if “yes,” including the adjudication date and docket number. This appears as Question 4 on the Form for Report of Child Abuse and Protective Services in Pa.R.Civ.P. 1915.3-4.

The Committee did not add a provision for judicial notice because that is governed by Pa.R.E. 201 (Judicial Notice of Adjudicative Facts). Additionally, given that dependency court records are not publicly available, it is uncertain whether those records are capable of judicial notice if a party to a custody action was not also a party to the dependency action. See Pa.R.E. 201(b)(1) (Kind of Facts that may be Judicially Noticed).

Regarding the form’s request for information about only founded reports, the Committee agreed that it was unnecessary because another question requests information about indicated *or* founded reports. Ultimately, the Committee abandoned the compound question by removing “or founded” in favor of separate inquiries regarding indicated reports and founded reports on the form.

A commenter suggested eliminating the response that the concerns in a GPS referral were “invalid” in Question (3)(A). The commenter did not believe that invalid concerns were relevant and might promote the filing of false reports. The Committee believed that the relevancy determination should be made by a judge rather than the rule. Indeed, the reporting of invalid concerns may be relevant to a best interest determination if the reporter is also a party to the custody action

A commenter recommended deleting the portion of the form identifying the county agency caseworker and supervisor. Instead, the county agency could name a “Family Court Liaison” who would respond to the court notwithstanding any staffing changes. A liaison could be the county administrator, deputy administrator, case manager, or whoever else the county agency may so name. Relatedly, another commenter believed that requiring the testimony of county agency workers would place a burden on county agencies.

The Committee was not inclined to make this change because Pa.R.E. 602 requires a witness to have personal knowledge of the matter for which they are testifying. The caseworker would be that person. The Committee did not wish to endorse a practice whereby anyone from the local agency could appear as a witness to simply read from someone else’s report. Further, while it is speculative whether the new form will increase the frequency that caseworkers are called to testify, the Committee did not disagree that testifying is typically more burdensome than submitting a written statement. However, the caseworker may be required to testify pursuant to by the rules of evidence.

A commenter commended the proposed changes regarding the request for, and dissemination of, information from DHS and suggested adding a section allowing the agency to provide information about the circumstances of the abuse by sharing the category of abuse.

The Committee previously discussed the merits of using the completed form, which could be a conduit for hearsay. As was discussed in the Publication Report, the Committee specifically did not wish to solicit hearsay vis-à-vis the report of child abuse and protective services form. The circumstances are to be provided by the caseworker through sworn testimony subject to cross-examination.

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A commenter asserted that dissemination of the report to all parties would conflict with the confidentiality requirement of 23 Pa.C.S. § 6340. The commenter recommended that the statement in subdivision (g) concerning confidentiality be placed on the form so that all parties are aware of the confidentiality of the information.

The Committee deliberated as to whether the report should be shared with the parties and the Committee reconfirmed that it should be shared if the information was received by the trier-of-fact *ex parte*. The suggestion that the report form contain a statement about the confidentiality of the form was accepted by the Committee and the form was revised to state:

NOTICE

The completed form shall be confidential and not publicly accessible. Further dissemination by the recipients of the form is in violation of 23 Pa.C.S. Ch. 63 (Child Protective Services Law).

A commenter also believed the form should provide for the confidentiality of an address when a party may be in hiding prior to seeking a PFA. The Committee confirmed that both the child abuse and protective services reporting form and the criminal record/abuse history form provide a check box for a confidential address.

Finally, a commenter contended that the required disclosure of services and referrals to outside providers for household members without the informed consent of non-parties may lead to distrust among participants, the community, and county agencies. The Committee observed that the form requires disclosure of this information because 23 Pa.C.S. § 5329.1 requires the court to consider that information.

Rule 1915.4-4. Pre-Trial Procedures.

A commenter believed Pa.R.Civ.P. 1915.4-4(c) should clarify that only exhibits to be used in a party’s “case in chief” are expected to be produced because there may be other permissible rebuttal exhibits that could not be anticipated at that time. The Committee did not disagree but considered it outside the scope of the proposal. Whether rebuttal exhibits are included in a pretrial statement is more a matter of practice than procedure. *See, e.g.*, Pa.R.Civ.P. 212.2(a)(4), note (“This rule does not contemplate that the pre-trial statement include a list of exhibits for use in rebuttal or for impeachment. These matters are governed by case law.”).

Rule 1915.10. Decision. Order.

Regarding Pa.R.Civ.P. 1915.10, a commenter expressed concern that details, including “highly sensitive information,” contained in an order may also put the child or parent’s safety and well-being at risk. The Committee responded that the rule requires the court to state the reasons for its decision on the record or in a written opinion or order. Additionally, those reasons may also include whether the child is at risk of harm so that safety provisions are included in the order. Finally, the parties have a right to know the basis for the court decision. An alternative does not exist.

Rule 1915.15. Form of Complaint. Caption. Order. Petition to Modify a Custody Order.

A commenter suggested that the order in Pa.R.Civ.P. 1915.15(c) provide better contact information for bar association, legal aid, and ADA Act offices. The Committee believed this suggestion was outside the scope of the proposal.

Rule 1915.25. Suspension of Acts of Assembly.

A commenter disagreed with the proposed wording of Pa.R.Civ.P. 1915.25 suspending 23 Pa.C.S. § 6339, insofar as it is inconsistent with the rules. Instead, the commenter suggested: “The provision of 23 Pa.C.S. § 6339 is protected, insofar as it is not inconsistent with this rule.” This suggested wording was intended to “preserve confidentiality.”

The Committee observed that the proposed language is consistent with that used in Pa.R.Civ.P. 1915.25. Additionally, it is consistent with the language used in Pa.R.J.C.P. 1800(9), which also suspends 23 Pa.C.S. § 6339 insofar as it is inconsistent with Pa.R.J.C.P. 1340(B)(1)(e). Accordingly, the Committee made no responsive revisions.

Post-Publication Revisions

Rule 1915.7. Consent Order.

The Committee observed that the 2019 amendment of Pa.R.Civ.P. 1915.7 (Consent Order) added the reference to Pa.R.Civ.P. 1915.10(b), regarding written order requirements, in the Comment. The intent of that amendment was for consent orders to be in writing. After further review, the Committee decided to retain that reference. Given that the removal of the reference was the only substantive proposed amendment of Pa.R.Civ.P. 1915.7, that rule was removed from the proposal.

“Kayden’s Law”

The Act of April 15, 2024, P.L. 24, No. 8, colloquially known as “Kayden’s Law,” was intended to strengthen the custody factors as they relate to abuse and to provide for additional safety conditions and restrictions to protect children and abused parties.

The Act amended the definition of “abuse” to include 18 Pa.C.S. § 2709.1 (stalking) and added exceptions for the justified use of force. *See* 23 Pa.C.S. § 5322(a). Stalking is already one of the enumerated offenses on the criminal record/abuse history form. Additionally, the form references “abuse,” as defined by 23 Pa.C.S. § 6102. Therefore, the verification form presently collected sufficient information to meet the amended definition of “abuse.” Whether an exception for justified use of force is available should be a matter for the court to decide, not the party completing the form.

Kayden’s Law also contained several additional definitions, including “household member,” “nonprofessional supervised physical custody,” “professional supervised physical custody,” “safety of the child,” and “temporary housing instability.” *See id.* Regarding “household member,” it is defined as:

A spouse or an individual who has been a spouse, an individual living as a spouse or who lived as a spouse, a parent or child, another individual related by consanguinity or affinity, a current or former sexual or intimate partner, an individual who shares biological parenthood or any other person, who is currently sharing a household with the child or a party.

23 Pa.C.S. § 5322(a). Owing to the placement of the last comma before the overarching conditional clause of “who is currently sharing a household with the child or a party,” the antecedent description of definite classes, together with the indefinite class of “any other person,” seem to include anyone meeting the conditional clause. Stated differently, it appears that a “household member” is anyone sharing a household with the child or a party. Rather than attempting to restate the definition in layperson terms or to repeat an arguably confusing definition, the Committee proposed adding a reference to the definition of “household member” and 23 Pa.C.S. § 5322(a) in the Comment to Pa.R.Civ.P. 1915.3-2.

Regarding the other definitions, the Committee observed that Pa.R.Civ.P. 1915.2(b) defines the various forms of legal and physical custody. “Supervised physical custody” is defined as “custodial time during which an agency or an adult designated by the court or agreed upon by the parties monitors the interaction between the child and the individual with those rights.” *See also* 23 Pa.C.S. § 5322(b). The Committee believed that the definition of “supervised physical custody” is sufficiently broad to encompass both professional and nonprofessional supervised physical custody without the need to specifically define those forms of supervised physical custody via rule. Indeed, those phrases seem self-defining. Further, the definitions in Pa.R.Civ.P. 1915.2 track the types of custody that may be awarded, which do not include whether the supervision is professional or non-professional. *See* 23 Pa.C.S. § 5323(a) (Award of Custody).

The other definitions added by Kayden’s Law are substantive rather than procedural. Accordingly, the Committee did not recommend their codification within the procedural rules governing child custody proceedings.

Kayden’s Law next enhanced the statutory requirements for safety conditions² when there is a history of abuse of the child or a household member by a party *or* a risk of harm to the child or an abused party. *See* 23 Pa.C.S. § 5323(e) (emphasis added). Notably, the requirement of safety conditions was expanded to include a history of abuse, including abuse of a household member by a party. If a safety condition is required, the court must include in the custody order the reason for imposing the safety condition, why it is in the best interest of the child or a party, and the reason why unsupervised physical custody is in the child’s best interest if there is a history of abuse committed by a party. *See id.* § 5323(e)(1)(ii)-(e)(1)(iii).

Pa.R.Civ.P. 1915.10(b)(2) requires the court to include safety provisions for the protection of an endangered party or the child if the court finds either of them to be at risk of harm. The commentary provides a non-exhaustive list of safety provisions. The Committee proposed further revising subdivision (b)(2) to state the statutory precondition in § 5323(e)(1) and to set forth the required findings in subdivision (b)(2)(i)-(b)(2)(iii).

Further, the Committee proposed revising commentary to reference pertinent statutory authority. The existing phrase, “safety provisions,” was believed to be sufficient to cover “safety conditions, restrictions or safeguards as reasonably necessary.” *See* 23 Pa.C.S. § 5323(e)(1)(i). The phrase “reasonably necessary” was omitted because it is implicit that a court would only impose both reasonable and necessary safety provisions. The non-exhaustive list of examples of safety provisions would be revised to add “professional” to “supervised physical custody” consistent with the Act.

Within the same statute, “if supervised contact is ordered,” § 5323(e)(2) permits a party to petition for judicial review of the “risk of harm” and continued need for supervision.³ *See id.* § 5323(e)(2). Presumably, this is “supervised contact” permitted pursuant to § 5323(e)(1) when safety conditions are imposed; however, the statute lacks prefatory language in § 5323(e) or internal references. “Contact” is undefined and ambiguous as to physical contact or verbal, written, or remote communications. The Committee construed “supervised contact” to be synonymous with “supervised physical custody.”

It was not apparent whether the petition practice permitted by § 5323(e)(2) was intended to permit a party for whom custody must be supervised to challenge the continued necessity of supervised physical custody. Alternatively, the provision could be intended to permit the other party to challenge the degree to which physical custody is supervised. Nonetheless, § 5323(e)(2) set forth several safety conditions available, including professional and nonprofessional supervised physical custody, as well as the qualification of a professional supervisor.

Aside from reference to § 5323(e)(2) in the Comment to Pa.R.Civ.P. 1915.10, no further responsive rulemaking was recommended for several reasons. First, the reach of § 5323(e)(2) was ambiguous. The courts should resolve this ambiguity rather than the rules. Second, and perhaps more importantly, rulemaking was unnecessary because the statutorily sanctioned petition practice was unnecessary. Pennsylvania has rejected the need to demonstrate a change in circumstances to seek modification of custody. *See, e.g., Karis v. Karis*, 544 A.2d 1328, 1332 (Pa. 1988) (“[A] petition for modification of a partial custody to shared custody order requires the court to inquire into the best interest of the child regardless of whether a ‘substantial’ change in circumstances has been shown.”). The statute explicitly permits a petition to seek review of the conditions of physical custody, but parties have been able to do so without such statutory permission.

Kayden’s Law also added § 5323(e.1), which created a rebuttable presumption for supervised physical custody if there is a finding of “an ongoing risk of abuse of the child.” *See* 23 Pa.C.S. § 5323(e.1). This provision introduced a new condition of “risk of abuse,” as opposed to

2 The Act has added “restrictions or safeguards” to “safety conditions.” *See* 23 Pa.C.S. § 5323(e)(1)(i).

3 Per the language of the statute, the judicial review is limited to the risk of harm and, consequently, not the history of abuse. Further, the statute does not address whether the risk of harm is toward the child or an abused party.

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“risk of harm,” and limited the condition to the child. Given that § 5323(e.1) is an entirely separate subsection of § 5323, this presumption may arise when the court is awarding custody pursuant to § 5323(e)(1) and upon a party’s petition pursuant to § 5323(e)(2).⁴ If the court awards supervised physical custody because of the presumption, then § 5223(e.1) instructs the court to “favor” the condition of professional supervised custody unless it is unavailable or unaffordable.

Aside from reference to § 5323(e.1) in the Comment to Pa.R.Civ.P. 1915.10, no responsive rulemaking was recommended because rebuttable presumptions are substantive – the rules implement the law but do not restate the law. Further, the custody rules generally do not instruct the judges on how to apply the law. Finally, “favor” seemed to be an amorphous term intended to influence judicial discretion by an unquantifiable measure.

Kayden’s Law also amended the custody factors in 23 Pa.C.S. § 5328 consistent with the Act. The current rules do not enumerate the factors so no responsive amendments were believed necessary.

The Act added seven offenses (18 Pa.C.S. §§ 2701, 2705, 2904, 5533, 5534, 5543, and 5544) to the list of offenses to be considered pursuant to 23 Pa.C.S. § 5329. Readers should note that, during this rulemaking, the Court amended Pa.R.Civ.P. 1915.3-2(c) to update the offenses to the criminal record/abuse history verification form. See Order No. 755 Civil Procedural Rules Docket (August 9, 2024); 54 Pa.B. 5353 (August 24, 2024). That amendment has been incorporated into Pa.R.Civ.P. 1915.3-2.

Kayden’s Law amended 23 Pa.C.S. § 5334(c) to make the appointment of a guardian *ad litem* for a child discretionary when there are substantial allegations of abuse. This amendment also broadens the condition of the statute’s application from “child abuse” to “abuse.” The two further conditions of the statute for the appointment of a guardian *ad litem* were changed from disjunctive to conjunctive. Pa.R.Civ.P. 1915.11-2(a) permits the appointment of a guardian *ad litem* “when necessary for determining the child’s best interest.” That rule has no specific provision for the appointment of a guardian *ad litem* for alleged child abuse, and subdivision (a) is therefore sufficient to address the revised circumstances.

The Committee intends to continue to monitor the application of Kayden’s Law for further rulemaking. See also 54 Pa.B. 6244 (October 5, 2024) (proposing a rule and forms for the use of non-professional custody supervisors).

As a matter of restyling, the following commentary was removed from Pa.R.Civ.P. 1915.25: “*Note:* Rule 1915.6(b) provides that a person not a party who claims to have custody or visitation rights with respect to the child shall be given notice of the pendency of the proceedings and of the right to intervene.”

These amendments and Pa.R.Civ.P. 1915.3-3 and Pa.R.Civ.P. 1915.3-4 become effective on July 2, 2025 **Rule 1915.3-2. Criminal Record or Abuse History.**

- (a)

Criminal Record or Abuse History Verification. A party must file and serve with the complaint, any petition for modification, any counterclaim, any petition for contempt or any count for custody in a divorce complaint or counterclaim a verification regarding any criminal record or abuse history of that party and anyone living in that party’s household. The verification shall be substantially in the form set forth in subdivision (c) below. The party must attach a blank verification form to a complaint, counterclaim or petition served upon the other party. Although the party served need not file a responsive pleading pursuant to Rule 1915.5, he or she must file with the court a verification regarding his or her own criminal record or abuse history and that of anyone living in his or her household on or before the initial in-person contact with the court (including, but not limited to, a conference with a conference officer or judge or conciliation, depending upon the procedure in the judicial district) but not later than 30 days after service of the complaint or petition. A party’s failure to file a Criminal Record or Abuse History Verification may result in sanctions against that party. Both parties shall file and serve updated verifications five days prior to trial.
- (b)

Initial Evaluation. At the initial in-person contact with the court, the judge, conference officer, conciliator or other appointed individual shall perform an initial evaluation to determine whether the existence of a criminal or abuse history of either party or a party’s household member poses a threat to the child and whether counseling is necessary. The initial evaluation required by 23 Pa.C.S. § 5329(c) shall not be conducted by a mental health professional. After the initial evaluation, the court may order further evaluation or counseling by a mental health professional if the court determines it is necessary. Consistent with the best interests of the child, the court may enter a temporary custody order on behalf of a party with a criminal history or a party with a household member who has a criminal history, pending the party’s or household member’s evaluation and/or counseling.

Note: The court shall consider evidence of criminal record or abusive history presented by the parties. There is no obligation for the court to conduct an independent investigation of the criminal record or abusive history of either party or members of their household. The court should not consider ARD or other diversionary programs. When determining whether a party or household member requires further evaluation or counseling, or whether a party or household member poses a threat to a child, the court should give consideration to the severity of the offense, the age of the offense, whether the victim of the offense was a child or family member and whether the offense involved violence.

- (c)

Verification. The verification regarding criminal or abuse history shall be substantially in the following form:

⁴ Within § 5323(e.1), there is a sentence addressing the use of an indicated report as a basis for a finding of abuse. However, the court may only make such a finding after a *de novo* “review” of the circumstances leading to the report. This provision supported the Committee’s proposal that information about county agency involvement must be shared with the parties in a custody proceeding.

(Caption)

CRIMINAL RECORD / ABUSE HISTORY VERIFICATION

I _____, hereby swear or affirm, subject to penalties of law including 18 Pa.C.S. § 4904 relating to unsworn falsification to authorities that:

1. Unless indicated by my checking the box next to a crime below, neither I nor any other member of my household have been convicted or pled guilty or pled no contest or was adjudicated delinquent where the record is publicly available pursuant to the Juvenile Act, 42 Pa.C.S. § 6307 to any of the following crimes in Pennsylvania or a substantially equivalent crime in any other jurisdiction including pending charges:

Check all that apply	Crime	Self	Other household member	Date of conviction, guilty plea, no contest plea or pending charges	Sentence
	18 Pa.C.S. Ch. 25 (relating to criminal homicide)			_____	_____
	18 Pa.C.S. § 2701 (relating to simple assault)			_____	_____
	18 Pa.C.S. § 2702 (relating to aggravated assault)			_____	_____
	18 Pa.C.S. § 2705 (relating to recklessly endangering another person)			_____	_____
	18 Pa.C.S. § 2706 (relating to terroristic threats)			_____	_____
	18 Pa.C.S. § 2709.1 (relating to stalking)			_____	_____
	18 Pa.C.S. § 2718 (relating to strangulation)			_____	_____
	18 Pa.C.S. § 2901 (relating to kidnapping)			_____	_____
	18 Pa.C.S. § 2902 (relating to unlawful restraint)			_____	_____
	18 Pa.C.S. § 2903 (relating to false imprisonment)			_____	_____
	18 Pa.C.S. § 2904 (relating to interference with custody of children)			_____	_____
	18 Pa.C.S. § 2910 (relating to luring a child into a motor vehicle or structure)			_____	_____
	18 Pa.C.S. Ch. 30 (relating to human trafficking)			_____	_____
	18 Pa.C.S. § 3121 (relating to rape)			_____	_____

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18 Pa.C.S. § 3122.1 (relating to statutory sexual assault)			18 Pa.C.S. § 5544 (relating to possession of animal fighting paraphernalia)		
18 Pa.C.S. § 3123 (relating to involuntary deviate sexual intercourse)			18 Pa.C.S. § 5902(b) or (b) (1) (relating to prostitution and related offenses)		
18 Pa.C.S. § 3124.1 (relating to sexual assault)			18 Pa.C.S. § 5903(c) or (d) (relating to obscene and other sexual materials and performances)		
18 Pa.C.S. § 3125 (relating to aggravated indecent assault)			18 Pa.C.S. § 6301 (relating to corruption of minors)		
18 Pa.C.S. § 3126 (relating to indecent assault)			18 Pa.C.S. § 6312 (relating to sexual abuse of children)		
18 Pa.C.S. § 3127 (relating to indecent exposure)			18 Pa.C.S. § 6318 (relating to unlawful contact with minor)		
18 Pa.C.S. § 3129 (relating to sexual intercourse with animal)			18 Pa.C.S. § 6320 (relating to sexual exploitation of children)		
18 Pa.C.S. § 3130 (relating to conduct relating to sex offenders)			23 Pa.C.S. § 6114 (relating to contempt for violation of protection order or agreement)		
18 Pa.C.S. § 3301 (relating to arson and related offenses)			Driving under the influence of drugs or alcohol		
18 Pa.C.S. § 4302 (relating to incest)			Manufacture, sale, delivery, holding, offering for sale or possession of any controlled substance or other drug or device		
18 Pa.C.S. § 4303 (relating to concealing death of child)					
18 Pa.C.S. § 4304 (relating to endangering welfare of children)					
18 Pa.C.S. § 4305 (relating to dealing in infant children)					
18 Pa.C.S. § 5533 (relating to cruelty to animal)					
18 Pa.C.S. § 5534 (relating to aggravated cruelty to animal)					
18 Pa.C.S. § 5543 (relating to animal fighting)					

2. Unless indicated by my checking the box next to an item below, neither I nor any other member of my household have a history of violent or abusive conduct, or involvement with a Children & Youth agency, including the following:

Check all that apply

Self

Other household member

Date

A finding of abuse by a Children & Youth Agency or similar agency in Pennsylvania or similar statute in another jurisdiction.

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Abusive conduct as defined under the Protection from Abuse Act in Pennsylvania or similar statute in another jurisdiction.

Involvement with a Children & Youth Agency or similar agency in Pennsylvania or another jurisdiction. Where?:

Other:

3. Please list any evaluation, counseling or other treatment received following conviction or finding of abuse:

4. If any conviction above applies to a household member, not a party, state that person's name, date of birth and relationship to the child.

5. If you are aware that the other party or members of the other party's household has or have a criminal record/abuse history, please explain:

I verify that the information above is true and correct to the best of my knowledge, information, or belief. I understand that false statements herein are made subject to the penalties of 18 Pa.C.S. § 4904 relating to unsworn falsification to authorities.

Signature

Printed Name]

(This is entirely new text.)

(a) Criminal Record/Abuse History Verification.

(1) Confidential Document. A party's filed Criminal Record/Abuse History Verification form shall be confidential and shall not be publicly accessible.

(2) Plaintiff or Petitioner. Contemporaneous with filing a custody action or a contempt proceeding, the plaintiff or petitioner shall:

(i) complete, sign, and file with the prothonotary a Criminal Record/Abuse History Verification form for the party and any member of that party's household, as provided in subdivision (c); and

(ii) serve the complaint, petition, or counterclaim on the defendant or respondent with:

(A) a copy of the filed Criminal Record/Abuse History Verification form; and

(B) a blank Criminal Record/Abuse History Verification form for the defendant or respondent to complete and file.

(3) Defendant or Respondent. After being served pursuant to subdivision (a)(2)(ii), the defendant or respondent shall:

(i) complete, sign, and serve on the plaintiff or petitioner the Criminal Record/Abuse History Verification form for the defendant or respondent and any member of that party's household no less than one day prior to the initial in-person contact with the court or within 30 days of service of the initiating pleading, whichever occurs first; and

(ii) file the completed and signed Criminal Record/Abuse History Verification form at the initial in-person contact with the court or within 30 days of service of the initiating pleading, whichever occurs first.

(4) Updating Criminal Record/Abuse History Verification Form.

(i) For as long as a child is subject to the court's jurisdiction and following the initial in-person contact with the court, a party shall complete, sign, and serve on the other parties an updated Criminal Record/Abuse History Verification form either five days after any change in circumstances, or no less than one day prior to any proceeding, whichever occurs first. If there is no pending proceeding, the party shall complete, sign, and serve on the other parties an updated Criminal Record/Abuse History Verification form five days after any change in circumstances. A party shall report a change in circumstances of the party and any of the party's household members.

(ii) The updated Criminal Record/Abuse History Verification form shall be filed with the prothonotary within 14 days of any change in circumstances, or five days prior to any court proceeding, whichever occurs first.

(5) Sanctions. A party's failure to file an initial or updated Criminal Record/Abuse History Verification form may result in sanctions against that party.

(b) Evaluation.

(1) Initial Evaluation. During the initial in-person custody proceeding, the judge, conference officer, conciliator, or other appointed individual shall evaluate whether a party or household member poses a threat to the child.

(i) In determining whether a party or household member poses a threat to the child or requires an additional evaluation or counseling, as provided in 23 Pa.C.S. § 5329(c)-(e), the judge, conference officer, conciliator, or other appointed individual shall consider:

(A) the party's Criminal Record/Abuse History Verification form; and

(B) other information or documentation of the party's or household member's criminal record or abuse history that is provided by either party.

(ii) To the extent a party or household member has a criminal record relating to an enumerated offense in 23 Pa.C.S. § 5329(a) or an abuse history, the judge, conference officer, conciliator, or other appointed individual shall consider:

(A) the severity of the offense or abuse;

(B) when the offense or abuse occurred;

(C) if the victim was a child or family member; and

(D) whether the offense or abuse involved physical violence.

(2) Additional Evaluation or Counseling. If the initial evaluation set forth in subdivision (b)(1) determines that a party or household member poses a threat to the child, the conference officer, conciliator, or other appointed individual conducting the evaluation may recommend to the judge and the judge may order:

(i) a party or party's household member to undergo an additional evaluation or counseling by a mental health professional appointed by the court; or

(ii) temporary custody pending the additional evaluation or counseling.

(c) Form. The verification regarding criminal record or abuse history shall be substantially in the following form:

(Caption)

CRIMINAL RECORD / ABUSE HISTORY VERIFICATION

REPORT OF CHILD ABUSE AND PROTECTIVE SERVICES REQUESTED BY COURT

(Court may use the first page of the parties' criminal record/abuse history verification or may complete a new form.)

1. Participants. Please list ALL members in your/the participant's household and attach sheets if necessary:

Name	Date of Birth	Address	Relationship to Child(ren)

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_____ Party requests their residence remain confidential as they are protected by the Protection from Abuse Act, 23 Pa.C.S. § 6112, or the Domestic and Sexual Violence Victim Address Confidentiality Act, 23 Pa.C.S. §§ 6701-6713, or the Child Custody Act, 23 Pa.C.S. § 5336(b), or they are in the process of seeking protection under the same.

Please list ALL members in the opposing party’s household and attach sheets if necessary:

Name	Date of Birth	Address	Relationship to Child(ren)

_____ Party requests their residence remain confidential as they are protected by the Protection from Abuse Act, 23 Pa.C.S. § 6112, or the Domestic and Sexual Violence Victim Address Confidentiality Act, 23 Pa.C.S. § 6701-6713, or the Child Custody Act, 23 Pa.C.S. § 5336(b), or they are in the process of seeking protection under the same.

SUBJECT CHILD(REN) – Attach additional sheets if necessary:

Name	Date of Birth

2. **Criminal Offenses.** As to the following listed Pennsylvania crimes or offenses, or another jurisdiction’s substantially equivalent crimes or offenses, check the box next to any applicable crime or offense in which you or a household member:
- has pleaded guilty or no contest;
 - has been convicted;
 - has charges pending; or
 - has been adjudicated delinquent under the Juvenile Act, 42 Pa.C.S. §§ 6301 - 6375, and the record is publicly available as set forth in 42 Pa.C.S. § 6307.

You should also check the box next to a listed criminal offense even if the offense has been resolved by Accelerated Rehabilitative Disposition (ARD) or another diversionary program, unless it has been expunged pursuant to 18 Pa.C.S. § 9122, or a court has entered an order for limited access, *e.g.*, Clean Slate, pursuant to 18 Pa.C.S. §§ 9122.1 or 9122.2.

Check all that apply	Crime	Self	Other household member	Date of conviction, guilty plea, no contest plea, or pending charges	Sentence
	18 Pa.C.S. Ch. 25 (relating to criminal homicide)			_____	_____
	18 Pa.C.S. § 2701 (relating to simple assault)			_____	_____
	18 Pa.C.S. § 2702 (relating to aggravated assault)			_____	_____
	18 Pa.C.S. § 2705 (relating to recklessly endangering another person)			_____	_____
	18 Pa.C.S. § 2706 (relating to terroristic threats)			_____	_____

18 Pa.C.S. § 2709.1 (relating to stalking)

18 Pa.C.S. § 2718 (relating to strangulation)

18 Pa.C.S. § 2901 (relating to kidnapping)

18 Pa.C.S. § 2902 (relating to unlawful restraint)

18 Pa.C.S. § 2903 (relating to false imprisonment)

18 Pa.C.S. § 2904 (relating to interference with custody of children)

18 Pa.C.S. § 2910 (relating to luring a child into a motor vehicle or structure)

18 Pa.C.S. Ch. 30 (relating to human trafficking)

18 Pa.C.S. § 3121 (relating to rape)

18 Pa.C.S. § 3122.1 (relating to statutory sexual assault)

18 Pa.C.S. § 3123 (relating to involuntary deviate sexual intercourse)

18 Pa.C.S. § 3124.1 (relating to sexual assault)

18 Pa.C.S. § 3125 (relating to aggravated indecent assault)

18 Pa.C.S. § 3126 (relating to indecent assault)

18 Pa.C.S. § 3127 (relating to indecent exposure)

18 Pa.C.S. § 3129 (relating to sexual intercourse with animal)

18 Pa.C.S. § 3130 (relating to conduct relating to sex offenders)

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18 Pa.C.S. § 3301 (relating to arson and related offenses)	_____	_____	Finding of contempt of a Protection of Victims of Sexual Violence and Intimidation order or agreement under 42 Pa.C.S. § 62A14	_____	_____
18 Pa.C.S. § 4302 (relating to incest)	_____	_____	Driving under the influence of drugs or alcohol	_____	_____
18 Pa.C.S. § 4303 (relating to con- cealing death of child)	_____	_____	Manufacture, sale, delivery, holding, offering for sale or possession of any controlled substance or other drug or device	_____	_____
18 Pa.C.S. § 4304 (relating to endan- gering welfare of children)	_____	_____			
18 Pa.C.S. § 4305 (relating to deal- ing in infant chil- dren)	_____	_____			
18 Pa.C.S. § 5533 (relating to cruelty to animal)	_____	_____			
18 Pa.C.S. § 5534 (relating to aggra- vated cruelty to animal)	_____	_____			
18 Pa.C.S. § 5543 (relating to animal fighting)	_____	_____			
18 Pa.C.S. § 5544 (relating to pos- session of animal fighting parapher- nalia)	_____	_____			
18 Pa.C.S. § 5902(b) or (b.1) (relating to prosti- tution and related offenses)	_____	_____			
18 Pa.C.S. § 5903(c) or (d) (relating to obscene and other sexual materials and performances)	_____	_____			
18 Pa.C.S. § 6301 (relating to cor- ruption of minors)	_____	_____			
18 Pa.C.S. § 6312 (relating to sexual abuse of children)	_____	_____			
18 Pa.C.S. § 6318 (relating to unlaw- ful contact with minor)	_____	_____			
18 Pa.C.S. § 6320 (relating to sexual exploitation of children)	_____	_____			
Finding of contempt of a Protection from Abuse order or agreement under 23 Pa.C.S. § 6114	_____	_____			

3.

Abuse or Agency Involvement. Check the box next to any statement that applies to you, a household member, or your child.

Check all that apply	Self	Household member	Child
Involvement with a children and youth social service agency in Pennsylvania or a similar agency in another jurisdiction.			
What jurisdiction?:_____			
A determination or finding of abuse (<i>i.e.</i> , indicated or founded report) by a children and youth social service agency or court in Pennsylvania or a similar agency or court in another jurisdiction.			
What jurisdiction?:_____			
An adjudication of dependency involving this child or any other child under Pennsylvania’s Juvenile Act, or a similar law in another jurisdiction.			
What jurisdiction?:_____			
Is the case active?: _____			
A history of perpetrating “abuse” as that term is defined in the Protection from Abuse Act, 23 Pa.C.S. § 6102.			
A history of perpetrating “sexual violence” or “intimidation” as those terms are defined in 42 Pa.C.S. § 62A03 (relating to protection of vic- tims of sexual violence and intimidation).			
Other: _____			

4.

If you checked a box in (2) or (3), list any evaluation, counseling, or other treatment received as a result:

5.

If you checked a box in (2) or (3) that applies to your household member, who is not a party, state that person’s name, date of birth, and relationship to the child.

6.

If you are aware that the other party or the other party’s household member has a criminal record or abuse history, please explain:

ONLY A PARTY CAN SIGN THIS FORM. IF A PARTY IS REPRESENTED BY AN ATTORNEY, THE ATTORNEY CANNOT SIGN THIS FORM ON BEHALF OF THE PARTY.

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I verify that the information above is true and correct to the best of my knowledge, information, or belief. I understand that false statements herein are made subject to the penalties of 18 Pa.C.S. § 4904 relating to unsworn falsification to authorities.

Date

Signature

Plaintiff/Defendant

Printed Name

I certify that this filing complies with the provisions of the *Case Records Public Access Policy of the Unified Judicial System of Pennsylvania* that require filing confidential information and documents differently than non-confidential information and documents

Signature of Filer

Printed Name

Comment: There is no obligation for the court to conduct an independent investigation of the criminal record or abuse history of a party or the party’s household member.

The intent of subdivision (a)(4) is for the parties to have the most current information available, including after a final order — provided the child remains under the court’s jurisdiction.

As used in subdivision (a), a “child custody action” is intended to include any action where custody is sought to be awarded, including a protection from abuse action. An Criminal Record/Abuse History Verification form is not required in a protection from abuse action if custody is not sought.

See 23 Pa.C.S. § 5322 (defining “household member”).

For subdivision (c)(6), *see* Pa.R.Civ.P. 1930.5 (discovery in domestic relations matters) and Pa.R.E. 614 (court’s calling or examining a witness).

Given the sensitive nature of the record, *see* Pa.R.Civ.P. 1930.1 (form of caption and applicability of the *Case Records Public Access Policy of the Unified Judicial System of Pennsylvania*).

(This is an entirely new rule.)

Rule 1915.3-3. Report of Child Abuse and Protective Services.

- (a)

General Rule. A court shall determine whether a participant in a child custody action has a history of child abuse or involvement with protective services.
- (b)

Definitions. The following definitions shall apply to this rule:

☎🏠📄

“Participant” shall include any party, child, or member of a party’s household identified on the Criminal Record or Abuse History Verification, as required by Pa.R.Civ.P. 1915.3-2.

☎🏠📄

“County agency” shall have the same meaning as set forth in Pa.R.J.C.P. 1120 (defining “county agency”).

☎🏠📄

“Form” shall be the form found at Pa.R.Civ.P. 1915.3-4.

(c)

Submission. Whenever a party has disclosed a history of child abuse or involvement with protective services pursuant to Pa.R.Civ.P. 1915.3-2, or the court or its designee believes that further inquiry is warranted, the court shall confirm or identify all participants on the form in Pa.R.Civ.P. 1915.3-4 and transmit the form for completion to the county agency with notice to the parties.

(d)

Return. The county agency shall complete the form for all participants and return it to the court no later than 14 days or the time specified by the court after receiving the submission.

(e)

Dissemination. Upon receipt of the completed form, the court shall promptly docket and disseminate it to the parties.

(f)

Confidentiality. The completed form shall be confidential and not publicly accessible. Further dissemination by the recipients of the form is in violation of 23 Pa.C.S. Ch. 63 (Child Protective Services Law).

(g)

Witnesses. The parties may subpoena with leave of court, or the court may otherwise order, the county agency to provide a witness or witnesses to attend and testify about any child abuse history or protective services disclosed on the form.
- Comment:** This rule is intended to implement 23 Pa.C.S. § 5329.1.

As used in subdivision (a), a “child custody action” is intended to include any action where custody may be awarded, including a protection from abuse action.
- For subdivision (c), the court may use Part I (Participant) of each party’s Criminal Record or Abuse History Verification (“Verification”), as provided in Rule 1915.3-2, in lieu of completing the “participant” section of the form. The court shall indicate the request for information by checking the box at the top of the first page of the Verification.
- For subdivision (g), *see* Pa.R.Civ.P. 1930.5 (discovery in domestic relations matters) and Pa.R.E. 614 (court’s calling or examining a witness).
- Given the sensitive nature of the record, *see* Pa.R.Civ.P. 1930.1 (form of caption and applicability of the *Case Records Public Access Policy of the Unified Judicial System of Pennsylvania*).

Rule 1915.25(c) suspends 23 Pa.C.S. § 6339, insofar as it is inconsistent with this rule.

(This is an entirely new rule.)
- ## Rule 1915.3-4. Form for Report of Child Abuse and Protective Services.
- The report of child abuse and protective services pursuant to Pa.R.Civ.P. 1915.3-3 shall be substantially in the following form:
- (Caption)
CRIMINAL RECORD / ABUSE HISTORY VERIFICATION
REPORT CHILD ABUSE AND PROTECTIVE SERVICES REQUESTED BY COURT
(Court may use the first page of the parties’ criminal record/abuse history verification or may complete a new form.)
1.

Participants. Please list ALL members in your/the participant’s household and attach sheets if necessary:
- | Name | Date of Birth | Address | Relationship to Child(ren) |
|------|---------------|---------|----------------------------|
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
- _____ Party requests their residence remain confidential as they are protected by the Protection from Abuse Act, 23 Pa.C.S. § 6112, or the Domestic and Sexual Violence Victim Address Confidentiality Act, 23 Pa.C.S. §§ 6701-6713, or the Child Custody Act, 23 Pa.C.S. § 5336(b), or they are in the process of seeking protection under the same.
- Please list ALL members in the opposing party’s household and attach sheets if necessary:
- | Name | Date of Birth | Address | Relationship to Child(ren) |
|------|---------------|---------|----------------------------|
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
- _____ Party requests their residence remain confidential as they are protected by the Protection from Abuse Act, 23 Pa.C.S. § 6112, or the Domestic and Sexual Violence Victim Address Confidentiality Act, 23 Pa.C.S. §§ 6701-6713, or the Child Custody Act, 23 Pa.C.S. § 5336(b), or they are in the process of seeking protection under the same._
- SUBJECT CHILD(REN) – Attach additional sheets if necessary:
- | Name | Date of Birth |
|------|---------------|
| | |
| | |
| | |
| | |
- TO BE COMPLETED BY THE COUNTY AGENCY:
- CHECK ALL THAT APPLY:
- _____

No information on this family within county agency records.

Child Protective Services (Complete CPS section below).

General Protective Services (Complete GPS section below).
2.

Child Protective Services (CPS) Cases:
- Was any child(ren), listed above, subject of an indicated report of child abuse? Circle your response and supplement, if indicated.
- Yes

No

If yes, indicate date(s) of incident(s) and name(s):

Was any child(ren), listed above, subject of a founded report of child abuse?

Yes

No

If yes, indicate date(s) of incident(s) and name(s):
- Has a party or member of the party’s household been identified as the perpetrator in an indicated report of child abuse?
- Yes

No

If yes, indicate date(s) of incident(s) and name(s):
- Has a party or member of the party’s household been identified as the perpetrator in a founded report of child abuse?
- Yes

No

If yes, indicate date(s) of incident(s) and name(s):
- If any of the questions above are answered “Yes,” provide the following information:
- Name of county agency: _____
County agency caseworker(s): (please list current or most recently assigned, if known)
- County agency supervisor(s): (please list current or most recently assigned, if known)
- For each instance, please provide: (attach additional sheets if necessary to provide the information below for additional participants)

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A.

Determination date of indicated or founded CPS referral(s):

B.

Was a service provided?

No

If answered “No,” skip questions C, D, E, and F.

Yes

If answered “Yes,” please list the type of service(s) and name of service provider(s):

C.

Date services ended, if applicable:

D.

Who received the services?

E.

Services were:

___ Voluntary

___ Court-ordered

If court-ordered, please provide the docket number:

F.

Generally describe the services provided:

G.

If the county agency made referrals to outside providers, list the type of service and the name of the service provider:

3.

General Protective Services (GPS) Cases:
Has a party or a member of a party’s household been provided services? Circle your response and supplement, if indicated.

Yes

No

If answered “Yes,” provide the following information:

Name of county agency:

County agency caseworker(s): (please list current or most recently assigned, if known)

County agency supervisor(s): (please list current or most recently assigned, if known)

For each instance, please provide: (attach additional sheets if necessary to provide the information below for additional participants)

A.

The concerns identified on the GPS referral(s) were:

Valid

Invalid

B.

Determination date:

Was a service provided?

No

If answered “No,” skip questions C, D, E and F.

Yes

If answered “Yes,” please list the type of service(s) and name of service provider(s):

C.

Date GPS services ended, if applicable:

D.

Who received GPS services?

E.

GPS Services were:

___ Voluntary

___ Court-ordered.

If court-ordered, please provide the docket number:

F.

Generally describe the services provided:

G.

If the county agency made referrals to outside providers, list the type of service and the name of the service provider:

4.

Dependency Cases:
Is the child currently adjudicated dependent? Circle your response and supplement, if indicated.

Yes

No

If answered “Yes,” provide the following information:

Name of county where the case is filed:

Docket number of case:

County agency caseworker(s): (please list current or most recently assigned, if known)

County agency supervisor(s): (please list current or most recently assigned, if known)

NOTICE

The completed form shall be confidential and not publicly accessible. Further dissemination by the recipients of the form is in violation of 23 Pa.C.S. Ch. 63 (Child Protective Services Law).
Comment: Rule 1915.25(c) suspends 23 Pa.C.S. § 6339, insofar as it is inconsistent with this rule.

Rule 1915.4-4. Pre-Trial Procedures.

[A pre-trial conference in an initial custody or modification proceeding shall be scheduled before a judge at the request of a party or *sua sponte* by the court and the procedure shall be as set forth in this rule. If a party wishes to request a pre-trial conference, the *praecipe* set forth in subdivision (g) shall be filed. The scheduling of a pre-trial conference shall not stay any previously scheduled proceeding unless otherwise ordered by the court.

(a)

The *praecipe* may be filed at any time after a custody conciliation or conference with a conference officer unless a pre-trial conference has already been scheduled or held. The pre-trial conference may be scheduled at any time, but must be scheduled at least 30 days prior to trial.

(b)

Not later than five days prior to the pre-trial conference, each party shall file a pre-trial statement with the prothonotary’s office and serve a copy upon the court and the other party or counsel of record. The pre-trial statement shall include the following matters, together with any additional information required by special order of the court:

(1)

the name and address of each expert whom the party intends to call at trial as a witness;

(2)

the name and address of each witness the party intends to call at trial and the relationship of that witness to the party. Inclusion of a witness on the pre-trial statement constitutes an affirmation that the party’s counsel or the self-represented party has communicated with the witness about the substance of the witness’s testimony prior to the filing of the pretrial statement; and

(3)

a proposed order setting forth the custody schedule requested by the party.

In addition to the above items included in the pre-trial statement, any reports of experts and other proposed exhibits shall be included as part of the pre-trial statement served upon the other party or opposing counsel, but not included with the pre-trial statement served upon the court.

Note: See Pa.R.C.P. No. 1930.1(b). This rule may require attorneys or unrepresented parties to file confidential documents and documents containing confidential information that are subject to the *Case Records Public Access Policy of the Unified Judicial System of Pennsylvania*.

(c)

If a party fails to file a pre-trial statement or otherwise comply with the requirements of subdivision (b), the court may make an appropriate order under Pa.R.C.P. No. 4019(c)(2) and (4) governing sanctions.

(d)

Unless otherwise ordered by the court, the parties may amend their pre-trial statements at any time, but not later than seven days before trial.

(e)

At the pre-trial conference, the following shall be considered:

(1)

issues for resolution by the court;

(2)

unresolved discovery matters;

(3)

any agreements of the parties;

(4)

issues relating to expert witnesses;

(5)

settlement and/or mediation of the case;

(6)

such other matters as may aid in the disposition of the case; and

(7)

if a trial date has not been scheduled, it shall be scheduled at the pre-trial conference.

(f)

The court shall enter an order following the pre-trial conference detailing the agreements made by the parties as to any of the matters considered, limiting the issues for trial to those not disposed of by agreement and setting forth the schedule for further action in the case. Such order shall control the subsequent course of the action unless modified at trial to prevent manifest injustice.

(g)

The *praecipe* for pre-trial conference shall be substantially in the following form:

(Caption)

PRAECIPE FOR PRE-TRIAL CONFERENCE

To the Prothonotary:

Please schedule a pre-trial conference in the above-captioned custody matter pursuant to Pa.R.C.P. No. 1915.4-4.

The parties’ initial in-person contact with the court (conference with a conference officer or judge, conciliation, or mediation) occurred on

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- (c)A custody order shall include a notice outlining the parties’ obligations under 23 Pa.C.S. § 5337, regarding a party’s intention to relocate with a minor child.

Note: See 23 Pa.C.S. § 5323(c) and Pa.R.C.P. No. 1915.17.

- (d)A party may not file a motion for post-trial relief to an order of legal or physical custody.]
(This is entirely new text.)
- (α)Decision.
- (1)The court may decide custody before the testimony has been transcribed.
- (2)The court shall state the reasons for its decision:

(i)on the record in open court; or

(ii)in a written opinion or order.
- (β)Order. The court shall enter a custody order as a separate written order or in a written opinion as a separate section.
- (1)The court’s order shall sufficiently state specific terms to enforce the order.
- (2)If the court finds a history of abuse of the child or a household member by a party, or a present risk of harm to the child or an abused party, the court’s order shall include:

(i)safety provisions for the protection of the endangered party or the child;

(ii)the reason for imposing the safety provisions and why they are in the best interest of the child or abused party; and

(iii)if past abuse was committed by a party, why unsupervised physical custody is in the best interest of the child.
- (2)The court may order that the case caption use the parties’ initials rather than the parties’ names based on the sensitive nature of the facts in the case record and the child’s best interest.
- (3)When drafting a written opinion or order in an action having the parties’ initials in the case caption, the court shall:

(i)avoid using specific identifiers for people, places, or things that may indirectly reveal the child’s identity; and

(ii)use generalized identifiers when describing a child’s school activities, affiliated organizations, or other similar terms.
- (χ)Party Obligations. A custody order shall include a notice outlining the parties’ obligations under:

(1)23 Pa.C.S. § 5337, regarding a party’s intention to relocate with a minor child; and

(2)Pa.R.Civ.P. 1915.3-2(a)(4), regarding a party’s ongoing obligation to complete, serve, and file, if required, the Criminal Record/Abuse History Verification form.
- (δ)No Post-Trial Relief. A party shall not file a motion for post-trial relief to an order of legal or physical custody.

Comment: See 23 Pa.C.S. § 5323(d) (requiring the court to delineate the reasons for its decision on the record in open court or in a written opinion or order).

See Pa.R.Civ.P. 1930.1(a)(2) (permitting the court to order that the case caption contain the parties’ initials rather than their names in custody actions).

See 23 Pa.C.S. § 5323(c)(requiring that an order include notice of a party’s obligations under § 5337, relating to relocation) and Pa.R.Civ.P. 1915.17 (outlining the requirements for the proposed relocation of a child’s residence).

Subdivision (b) sets forth requirements of 23 Pa.C.S. § 5323(e)(1). Examples of safety provisions include, but are not limited to, professional supervised physical custody, a supervised or neutral custody exchange location, a neutral third-party present at custody exchanges, telephone or computer-facilitated contact with the child, no direct contact between the parties, third-party contact for cancellations, third-party transportation, and designating a secure, neutral location as repository for a child’s passport. A party may seek review by petition of the risk of harm and need for continued supervision pursuant to 23 Pa.C.S. § 5323(e)(2). For a presumption of supervised physical custody and safety provisions, see 23 Pa.C.S. § 5323(e.1).

Additionally, subdivision (b) requires a court to enter a custody order as a separate writ-

ten order or in a separate section of a written opinion. The subdivision also addresses the practice of orally entering a custody order on the record without formalizing the custody order in writing. In such circumstances, the parties’ only documentation of the custody order is a transcription of the oral record. In *R.L.P. v. R.F.M.*, 110 A.3d 201 (Pa. Super. 2015), the Superior Court held that “in order to be sufficiently specific to be enforced, an order of custody must be entered as a separate written order, or as a separate section of a written opinion.” *Id.* at 206. Despite the Superior Court’s decision, the practice of placing custody orders on the record without subsequently entering a written order has continued, which has been problematic for enforcement and understanding of the agreement’s or order’s terms.

Pursuant to subdivision (b)(2), the court may initialize a custody action’s case caption if the child’s privacy may be compromised by the sensitive nature of the facts in the case record. If the court determines that the case caption should be initialized, additional privacy safeguards are required under subdivision (b)(3).

Subdivision (b)(3) recognizes that inadvertent disclosure of the child’s identity and privacy may occur if the written custody order or opinion provides specific details of the child’s life, *i.e.*, school, extracurricular activities. Subdivision (b)(3) requires that the court refrain from using specific identifiers; instead, the court should use general terms, *e.g.*, “high school,” not “John F. Kennedy High School.” In circumstances in which name specificity is required, such as school choice, the court should consider a separate order for that issue.

Under no circumstance does a party’s filing of an updated Criminal Record/Abuse History Verification form impose a duty on the court to review, respond, or react to a newly revealed criminal record or abuse history unless a party petitions the court for relief.

Historical Commentary

The following commentary related to Pa.R.Civ.P. 1915.10 is historical in nature and represents statements of the Committee at the time of rulemaking:

Explanatory Comment – 2019

Subdivision (b) further defines and reinforces the requirements in 23 Pa.C.S. § 5323(e). Examples of safety provisions include, but are not limited to, supervised physical custody, a supervised or neutral custody exchange location, a neutral third-party present at custody exchanges, telephone or computer-facilitated contact with the child, no direct contact between the parties, third-party contact for cancellations, third-party transportation, and designating a secure, neutral location as repository for a child’s passport.

Additionally, subdivision (b) requires a court to enter a custody order as a separate written order or in a separate section of a written opinion. The subdivision also addresses the practice of orally entering a custody order on the record without formalizing the custody order in writing. In such circumstances, the parties’ only documentation of the custody order is a transcription of the oral record. In *R.L.P. v. R.F.M.*, 110 A.3d 201 (Pa. Super. 2015), the Superior Court held that “in order to be sufficiently specific to be enforced, an order of custody must be entered as a separate written order, or as a separate section of a written opinion.” *Id.* at 206. Despite the Superior Court’s decision, the practice of placing custody orders on the record without subsequently entering a written order has continued, which has been problematic for enforcement and understanding of the agreement’s or order’s terms.

Explanatory Comment – 2021

Subdivision (b)(3) allows the court discretion to initialize a custody action’s case caption when the child’s privacy may be compromised by the sensitive nature of the facts in the case record. When the court determines that the case caption should be initialized, additional privacy safeguards are required under subdivision (b)(4).

Subdivision (b)(4) recognizes that inadvertent disclosure of the child’s identity and privacy may occur if the written custody order or opinion provides specific details of the child’s life (*i.e.*, school, extracurricular activities). Subdivision (b)(4) requires that the court refrain from using specific identifiers; instead, the court should use general terms (*i.e.*, high school, not John F. Kennedy High School). In circumstances in which name specificity is required, such as school choice, the court should consider a separate order for that issue.

Rule 1915.15. Form of Complaint. Caption. Order. Petition to Modify a Custody

Order.

- (a)Complaint. The complaint in a custody action shall be substantially in the following form:
- (Caption)

COMPLAINT FOR CUSTODY

1. The plaintiff is _____,
residing at (Street) _____ (City) _____
(Zip Code) _____ (County) _____.
2. The defendant is _____, resid-
ing at (Street) _____ (City) _____ (Zip
Code) _____ (County) _____.
3. Plaintiff seeks (shared legal custody) (sole legal custody) (partial physical
custody) (primary physical custody) (shared physical custody) (sole physi-
cal custody) (supervised physical custody) of the following child(ren):

Name	Present Residence	Age
_____	_____	_____

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The child (was) (was not) born out of wedlock.

The child is presently in the custody of _____, (Name) who resides at

(Street) (City)
(State)

During the past five years, the child has resided with the following persons and at the following addresses:
(List All Persons) (List All Addresses) (Dates)

A parent of the child is _____, currently residing at _____.

This parent is (married) (divorced) (single).

A parent of the child is _____, currently residing at _____.

This parent is (married) (divorced) (single).

4. Plaintiff's relationship to the child is that of _____

Plaintiff currently resides with the following persons:

Relationship	Name
_____	_____
_____	_____

5. Defendant's relationship to the child is that of _____.
Defendant currently resides with the following persons:

Relationship	Name
_____	_____
_____	_____

6. Plaintiff (has) (has not) participated as a party or witness, or in another capacity, in other litigation concerning the custody of the child in this or another court. The court, term and number, and its relationship to this action is:

Plaintiff (has) (has no) information of a custody proceeding concerning the child pending in a court of this Commonwealth or any other state. The court, term and number, and its relationship to this action is:
_____.
Plaintiff (knows) (does not know) of a person not a party to the proceedings who has physical custody of the child or claims to have custodial rights with respect to the child. The name and address of such person is:
_____.

7. The child's best interest and permanent welfare will be served by granting the relief requested because (set forth facts showing that the granting of the relief requested will be in the child's best interest and permanent welfare):

8. Each parent whose parental rights to the child have not been terminated and the person who has physical custody of the child have been named as parties to this action. All other persons, named below, who are known to have or claim a right to custody of the child will be given notice of the pendency of this action and the right to intervene:

Name	Address	Basis of Claim
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____

9. **Standing.**

(a) If the plaintiff is seeking physical or legal custody of a child and is *in loco parentis* to the child, the plaintiff shall plead facts establishing standing under 23 Pa.C.S. § 5324(2).

(b) If the plaintiff is a grandparent seeking physical or legal custody of a grandchild and is not *in loco parentis* to the child, the plaintiff shall plead facts establishing standing under 23 Pa.C.S. § 5324(3).

(c) If the plaintiff is seeking physical or legal custody of a child and is not *in loco parentis* to the child, the plaintiff shall plead facts establishing standing pursuant to 23 Pa.C.S. § 5324(4) and (5).

(d) If the plaintiff is a grandparent or great-grandparent seeking partial physical custody or supervised physical custody of a grandchild or great-grandchild, the plaintiff shall plead facts establishing standing under 23 Pa.C.S. § 5325.

10. Plaintiff has attached the Criminal Record/Abuse History Verification form required pursuant to **[Pa.R.C.P. No.] Pa.R.Civ.P.** 1915.3-2.
Wherefore, Plaintiff requests the court to grant (shared legal custody) (sole legal custody) (partial physical custody) (primary physical custody) (shared physical custody) (sole physical custody) (supervised physical custody) of the child.

Plaintiff/Attorney for Plaintiff

I verify that the statements made in this Complaint are true and correct. I understand that false statements herein are made subject to the penalties of 18 Pa.C.S. § 4904 relating to unsworn falsification to authorities.

Plaintiff

[Note: The form of complaint is appropriate if there is one plaintiff and one defendant and the custody of one child is sought or the custody of several children is sought and the information required by Paragraphs 3 to 7 is identical for all of the children. If there are more than two parties, the complaint should be appropriately adapted to accommodate them. If the custody of several children is sought and the information required is not identical for all of the children, the complaint should contain a separate paragraph for each child.

See Pa.R.C.P. No. 1930.1(b). This rule may require attorneys or unrepresented parties to file confidential documents and documents containing confidential information that are subject to the Case Records Public Access Policy of the Unified Judicial System of Pennsylvania.]

(b) **Petition for Modification.** A petition **[to modify] for modification of** a custody order shall be substantially in the following form:
(Caption)

PETITION FOR MODIFICATION OF A CUSTODY ORDER

1. Petitioner is _____ and resides at _____.

2. Respondent is _____ and resides at _____.

3. Petitioner respectfully represents that on _____, 20__, an Order of Court was entered for (shared legal custody) (sole legal custody) (partial physical custody) (primary physical custody) (shared physical custody) (sole physical custody) (supervised physical custody). A true and correct copy of the Order is attached.

4. This Order should be modified because: _____

5. Petitioner has attached the Criminal Record/ Abuse History Verification form required pursuant to **[Pa.R.C.P. No.] Pa.R.Civ.P.** 1915.3-2.
WHEREFORE, Petitioner requests that the Court modify the existing Order because it will be in the best interest of the child(ren).

(Attorney for Petitioner)

(Petitioner)

I verify that the statements made in this petition are true and correct. I understand that false statements herein are made subject to the penalties of 18 Pa.C.S. § 4904 relating to unsworn falsification to authorities.

Date

Petitioner

[Note: See Pa.R.C.P. No. 1930.1(b). This rule may require attorneys or unrepresented parties to file confidential documents and documents containing confidential information that are subject to the Case Records Public Access Policy of the

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Unified Judicial System of Pennsylvania.]

- (c) **Order.** The order to be attached at the front of the complaint or petition for modification shall be substantially in the following form:

(Caption)
ORDER OF COURT

You, _____, (defendant) (respondent), have been sued in court to (OBTAIN) (MODIFY) (shared legal custody) (sole legal custody) (partial physical custody) (primary physical custody) (shared physical custody) (sole physical custody) (supervised physical custody) of the child(ren): _____.

You are ordered to appear in person at _____ (Address), on _____ (Day and Date) , at _____ (Time) , _____ .M., for

☐ a conciliation or mediation conference.

☐ a pretrial conference.

☐ a hearing before the court.

If you fail to appear as provided by this order, an order for custody may be entered against you or the court may issue a warrant for your arrest.

You must file with the court a verification regarding any criminal record or abuse history regarding you and **[anyone living in your household on or before] any member of your household at** the initial in-person contact with the court (including, but not limited to, a conference with a conference officer or judge or conciliation) **[but not later than] or within** 30 days **[after] of** service of the **[complaint or petition] initiating pleading, whichever occurs first.**

No party may make a change in the residence of any child which significantly impairs the ability of the other party to exercise custodial rights without first complying with all of the applicable provisions of 23 Pa.C.S. § 5337 and **[Pa.R.C.P. No.] Pa.R.Civ.P.** 1915.17 regarding relocation.

YOU SHOULD TAKE THIS PAPER TO YOUR LAWYER AT ONCE. IF YOU DO NOT HAVE A LAWYER, GO TO OR TELEPHONE THE OFFICE SET FORTH BELOW. THIS OFFICE CAN PROVIDE YOU WITH INFORMATION ABOUT HIRING A LAWYER. IF YOU CANNOT AFFORD TO HIRE A LAWYER, THIS OFFICE MAY BE ABLE TO PROVIDE YOU WITH INFORMATION ABOUT AGENCIES THAT MAY OFFER LEGAL SERVICES TO ELIGIBLE PERSONS AT A REDUCED FEE OR NO FEE.

(Name)

(Address)

(Telephone Number)

AMERICANS WITH DISABILITIES ACT OF 1990

The Court of Common Pleas of _____ County is required by law to comply with the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990. For information about accessible facilities and reasonable accommodations available to disabled individuals having business before the court, please contact our office. All arrangements must be made at least 72 hours prior to any hearing or business before the court. You must attend the scheduled conference or hearing.

BY THE COURT:

J.
Date: _____

Comment: The form of complaint is appropriate if there is one plaintiff, one defendant, and the custody of one child is sought or the custody of several children is sought, and the information required by Paragraphs 3 to 7 is identical for all of the children. If there are more than two parties, the complaint should be appropriately adapted to accommodate them. If the custody of several children is sought and the information required is not identical for all of the children, the complaint should contain a separate paragraph for each child.

Pa.R.Civ.P. 1930.1(b) may require attorneys or unrepresented parties to file confidential documents and documents containing confidential information that are subject to the Case Records Public Access Policy of the Unified Judicial System of Pennsylvania.
Historical Commentary

The following commentary related to Pa.R.Civ.P. 1915.15 is historical in nature and represents statements of the Committee at the time of rulemaking:

Explanatory Comment – 2008

In an effort to promote uniformity of practice throughout the Commonwealth, several

forms are included in the rules. Two aspects of these forms are worthy of mention. First, much of the information which must be set forth in the complaint is required by the Uniform Child Custody Jurisdiction and Enforcement Act, 23 Pa.C.S.A. § 5429. Second, the complaint is verified by use of a statement that it is subject to the penalties of the Crimes Code relating to unsworn falsification to authorities. A notary public is not needed.

Explanatory Comment – 2020

Act of May 4, 2018, P.L. 112, No. 21, amended 23 Pa.C.S. § 5324 by adding a new class of third-party standing for individuals seeking custody of a child whose parents do not have care and control of the child. The individual seeking custody may or may not be related to the child. Subject to the limitations in 23 Pa.C.S. § 5324(5), the newly added standing provision requires that: (1) the individual has assumed or is willing to assume responsibility for the child; (2) the individual has a sustained, substantial, and sincere interest in the child’s welfare; and (3) the child’s parents do not have care and control of the child. A plaintiff proceeding under Section 5324(4) shall satisfy the requirements of that provision by clear and convincing evidence. Additionally, if a juvenile dependency proceeding has been initiated, or is ongoing, or if there is an order for permanent legal custody, Section 5324(5) provides that an individual cannot assert standing under Section 5324(4).

Consistent with the Act’s statutory change, the Complaint for Custody Paragraph 9 has been revised to include a third party seeking custody of a child under 23 Pa.C.S. § 5324(4) and has been reorganized to sequentially follow the statutory provisions in 23 Pa.C.S. §§ 5324(2)-(4) and 5325. Similarly, Pa.R.C.P. No. 1915.3(e) has been reorganized to sequentially follow the statutory provision sequence. *See* Pa.R.C.P. No. 1915.3(e).

Rule 1915.25. Suspension of Acts of Assembly.

(a) **23 Pa.C.S. § 5351. Section 5351 of the Domestic Relations Code, 23 Pa.C.S. § 5351, of the Uniform Child Custody Jurisdiction Act, relating to additional parties, is suspended insofar as it provides for the joinder of a person not a party who claims to have custody or visitation rights with respect to the child.] Rescinded.**

(b) **23 Pa.C.S. § 5334.** 23 Pa.C.S. § 5334 is suspended insofar as it (1) requires that a guardian **[ad litem] *ad litem*** be an attorney[.]; (2) permits the guardian **[ad litem] *ad litem*** to represent both the best interests and legal interests of the child[.]; (3) provides the guardian **[ad litem] *ad litem*** the right to examine, cross-examine, present witnesses, and present evidence on behalf of the child[.]; and (4) prohibits the guardian **[ad litem] *ad litem*** from testifying.

[Note: Rule 1915.6(b) provides that a person not a party who claims to have custody or visitation rights with respect to the child shall be given notice of the pendency of the proceedings and of the right to intervene.]

(c) **23 Pa.C.S. § 6339. 23 Pa.C.S. § 6339, which provides for the confidentiality of reports made pursuant to the Child Protective Services Law, 23 Pa.C.S. §§ 6301 et seq., is suspended insofar as it is inconsistent with Pa.R.Civ.P. 1915.3-3 and 1915.3-4, which provide for the disclosure of such reports by the court to the parties.**

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN RE: NO. 765

ORDER AMENDING RULE 1910.16-6 OF CIVIL PROCEDURAL RULES DOCKET

THE PENNSYLVANIA RULES OF CIVIL PROCEDURE

ORDER

PER CURIAM

AND NOW, this 15th day of April, 2025, upon the recommendation of the Domestic Relations Procedural Rules Committee, the proposal having been published for public comment at 52 Pa.B. 7807 (December 17, 2022):

It is Ordered pursuant to Article V, Section 10 of the Constitution of Pennsylvania that Rule 1910.16-6 of the Pennsylvania Rules of Civil Procedure are amended in the attached form.

This Order shall be processed in accordance with Pa.R.J.A. 103(b), and shall be effective July 2, 2025. Additions to the rule are shown in bold and are underlined. Deletions from the rule are shown in bold and brackets.

Rule 1910.16-6. Support Guidelines. Basic Support Obligation Adjustments. Additional Expenses Allocation.

(c) **Reasonable Unreimbursed Medical Expenses.** The trier-of-fact shall allocate the obligee’s or child’s **reasonable** unreimbursed medical expenses. However, the trier-of-fact shall not allocate **reasonable** unreimbursed medical expenses incurred by a party who is not owed a statutory duty of support by the other party. The trier-of-fact may require that the obligor’s expense share be included in the basic support obligation, paid directly to the health care provider, or paid directly to the obligee.

- (1) **Medical Expenses.**
- (i) For purposes of this subdivision, medical expenses are annual unreimbursed medical expenses in excess of \$250 per person.
- (ii) Medical expenses include insurance co-payments and deductibles and all expenses **reasonably** incurred for **[reasonably]** necessary medical services and supplies, including but not limited to surgical, dental, and optical services, **psychiatric and psychological services**, and orthodontia.
- (iii) Medical expenses do not include cosmetic, chiropractic, **[psychiatric, psychological,]** or other services unless spe-

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- cifically directed in the order of court.
- (2)

The trier-of-fact may impose an annual limitation when the burden on the obligor would otherwise be excessive.
- (3)

Annual expenses shall be calculated on a calendar year basis.

(i)

In the year in which the initial support order is entered, or in any period in which support is being paid that is less than a full year, the \$250 threshold shall be pro-rated.

(ii)

The party seeking allocation for an unreimbursed medical expense shall provide to the other party the expense’s documentation, such as a receipt or an invoice, promptly upon receipt, but not later than March 31st of the year following the calendar year in which the final bill was received by the party seeking allocation.

(iii)

For purposes of subsequent enforcement, unreimbursed medical bills need not be submitted to the domestic relations section prior to March 31st.

(iv)

The trier-of-fact shall have the discretion to not allocate an expense if documentation is not timely provided to the other party.

(4)

If the trier-of-fact determines that out-of-network **unreimbursed** medical expenses were not obtained due to medical emergency or other compelling factors, the trier-of-fact may **deem those expenses to be unreasonable and** decline to assess the expenses against the other party.
- ***
- Comment:** Subdivision (a)(1)(i) Example: Mother has primary custody of the parties’ two children and Father has partial custody. The parties’ respective monthly net incomes are \$2,000 and \$3,500. At the combined monthly net income of \$5,500 for two children, the basic child support obligation is \$1,567. As Father’s income represents 64% of the parties’ combined monthly net income, Father’s basic child support obligation is \$1,003. Mother incurs monthly child care expenses of \$400, and Father incurs \$100 per month. The total child care expenses, \$500, will be apportioned between the parties, with Father paying 64%, or \$320. As Father is paying \$100 for the children’s child care during [in] his partial custody, he would pay the remaining \$220 to Mother for a total child support obligation of \$1,223 (\$1,003 + \$220).
- ***
- [Concerning subdivision (c), if the trier-of-fact determines that the obligee acted reasonably in obtaining services that were not specifically set forth in the order of support, payment for such services may be ordered retroactively.
- Concerning subdivision (c)(1), while cosmetic, chiropractic, psychiatric, psychological, or other expenses are not required to be apportioned between the parties, the trier-of-fact may apportion such expenses that it determines to be reasonable and appropriate under the circumstances.]
- Subdivision (c) is intended to implement 23 Pa.C.S. § 4326(e).
- An unreimbursed medical expense may be unreasonable if it was an avoidable expense incurred solely by the party requesting reimbursement, e.g., expenses for missed office visits, excessive supplies, purchases of name brand medications when generic medications are suitable and available, denial of insurance coverage because of a failure to comply with plan requirements, or non-emergency out-of-network expenses pursuant to subdivision (c)(4).
- The determination of medical necessity of a medical service or medical supplies can be made in a support proceeding or a custody proceeding. Even if challenged during a support proceeding (rather than a custody proceeding), the necessity of a medical service or medical supplies, which results in an unreimbursed medical expense for which a party seeks allocation subject to subdivision (c)(1)(ii), should be determined by the trier-of-fact, and subject to review by a judge if the trier-of-fact is not a judge.
- If the trier-of-fact determines that a party acted reasonably in obtaining services that were not specifically set forth in the order of support, payment for such services may be ordered retroactively.
- Pursuant to subdivision (c)(1)(iii), medical expenses for cosmetic, chiropractic, or other services may be, but are not required to be, allocated between the parties by the trier-of-fact if such expenses are reasonable and necessary.
- ***
- SUPREME COURT OF PENNSYLVANIA

DOMESTIC RELATIONS PROCEDURAL RULES COMMITTEE

ADOPTION REPORT
- Amendment of Pa.R.Civ.P. 1910.16-6
- On April 15, 2025, the Supreme Court amended Pennsylvania Rule of Civil Procedure 1910.16-6 governing the allocation of psychological and psychiatric services as medical expenses between the parties if those expenses are not reimbursed by a third party. The Domestic Relations Procedural Rules Committee has prepared this Adoption Report describing the rulemaking process. An Adoption Report should not be confused with Comments to the rules. See Pa.R.J.A. 103, cmt. The statements contained herein are those of the Committee, not the Court.
- The Committee received several requests for the amendment of Pa.R.Civ.P. 1910.16-6(c) to categorize psychological and psychiatric expenses as medical expenses subject to mandatory allocation. Prior to amendment, the rule, which has existed in some form since the original support guidelines were adopted and became effective September 30, 1989, excluded allocation of those expenses unless ordered by the court.
- Since the adoption of Rule 1910.16-6(c), the coverage and provision of mental health services has evolved. In 2010, the Mental Health Parity and Addiction Equality Act of 2008
- (MHPAEA) was enacted to require that insurance companies provide equivalent coverage for mental health services as they do for other medical and surgical benefits, if covered. See 29 U.S.C. § 1185a(a)(3)(A) and 42 U.S.C. § 300gg-26(a)(3)(A). Similarly, the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act built on the MHPAEA, requiring all new small group and individual market plans to cover ten essential health benefit categories, including mental health and substance use disorder services, and to cover them at parity with medical and surgical benefits. See 42 U.S.C. § 18022(b)(1)(E).
- Moreover, children covered by the Children’s Health Insurance Program (CHIP) receive mental health services. See 42 U.S.C. § 1397cc(c)(6). These services include counseling, therapy, medication management, and substance use disorder treatment. See id. Children enrolled in Medicaid also receive a wide range of “medically necessary” services, including mental health services. See 42 U.S.C. § 1396d(r)(1)(A)(ii).
- The requests for amendment to categorize psychological and psychiatric expenses as medical expenses follow the existing statutory inclusion of those expenses as medical expenses. The Domestic Relations Code requires one or both parents to provide “medical support” for children of parties in support matters. See 23 Pa.C.S. § 4326(a). “Medical support” is defined as “[h]ealth care coverage, which includes coverage under a health insurance plan…” and “health care coverage” includes “coverage for medical, dental…psychological, psychiatric or other health care services…” See id. § 4326(l).
- The Committee published a proposed amendment of Pa.R.Civ.P. 1910.16-6(c) for comment. See 52 Pa.B. 7807 (December 17, 2022). The proposal would move the references to “psychiatric” and “psychological” expenses from subdivision (c)(1)(iii) to subdivision (c)(1)(ii) so those expenses would be allocated without a specific order of court in a manner similar to other medical expenses.
- The Committee also proposed adding the following paragraph to the Comment:
- The contested necessity of unreimbursed medical services should be raised as a custody or other matter. The intent of this rule is strictly to apportion costs of these services, not to determine if the services are appropriate for the child or obligee.
- Commenters agreed with the proposed amendment of the rule text but disagreed with the above-commentary. The primary contention was the commentary sowed confusion whether medical necessity could be determined in a support proceeding.
- The Committee revised the commentary to make explicit that a determination of medical necessity can be made in a support proceeding, as well as in a custody proceeding. The case law suggests that medical necessity, in practice, may fall within the purview of a support proceeding. Further, the Committee could discern little difference with the application of Pa.R.Civ.P. 1910.16-6(d)(1) (“If the trier-of-fact determines that private school or summer camp is reasonable under the parties’ circumstances, the trier-of-fact shall apportion the expense to the parties.”) and a determination of medical necessity. If the court can decide about attending a private school or summer camp in a support matter, then the court can make a decision about necessity of a medical service or medical supplies in a support matter. The revised commentary also contains a proviso that a determination of medical necessity in a support proceeding should be subject to judicial review if the trier-of-fact is not a judge.
- The Committee also added commentary to provide guidance through examples of unreasonable medical expenses. The examples are not intended to be exhaustive.
- This amendment becomes effective on July 2, 2025.
- SUPREME COURT OF PENNSYLVANIA
- Minor Court Rules Committee
- NOTICE OF PROPOSED RULEMAKING

Proposed Amendment of Pa.R. Civ.P.M.D.J. 214
- The Minor Court Rules Committee is considering proposing to the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania the amendment of Pa.R.Civ.P.M.D.J. 214, pertaining to subpoenas, for the reasons set forth in the accompanying Publication Report. Pursuant to Pa.R.J.A. 103(a)(1), the proposal is being published in the *Pennsylvania Bulletin* for comments, suggestions, or objections prior to submission to the Supreme Court.
- Any report accompanying this proposal was prepared by the Committee to include the rationale for the proposed rulemaking. It will neither constitute a part of the rules nor be officially adopted by the Supreme Court.
- Additions to the text are bolded and underlined; deletions to the text are bolded and bracketed.
- The Committee invites all interested persons to submit comments, suggestions, or objections in writing to:
- Pamela S. Walker, Counsel Minor Court Rules Committee**
Supreme Court of Pennsylvania Pennsylvania Judicial Center PO Box 62635
- Harrisburg, PA 17106-2635**
- FAX: 717-231-9546**
- minorrules@pacourts.us**
- All communications in reference to the proposal should be received by **June 17, 2025**. E-mail is the preferred method for submitting comments, suggestions, or objections; any e-mailed submission need not be reproduced and resubmitted via mail. The Committee will acknowledge receipt of all submissions.
- By the Minor Court Rules Committee,
Hon. Alexandra Kokura Kravitz
Chair

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Rule 214. Subpoena; Issuance; Service.

[(A)]Magisterial district judges may issue subpoenas throughout the Commonwealth. Magisterial district judges shall not issue subpoenas in blank.

(B)] (a) Generally.

1. Upon the request of a **self-represented** party [proceeding prose], the authorized representative of a party, or an attorney of record, the magisterial district judge may issue a subpoena signed and under the seal of the magisterial district judge.

2. The request shall include the information required in subdivision (b), the address of the person being subpoenaed, and whether the person being subpoenaed is a minor.

3. A magisterial district judge shall not issue a subpoena in blank.

(b) [The] Contents of Subpoena. If the subpoena is to be issued, the

magisterial district judge shall specify in the subpoena:

1. the name [and address for service] of the person [subpoenaed] **being ordered to testify or being ordered to produce documents or things;**

2. the name of the party on whose behalf the person is being ordered to testify **or being ordered to produce documents or things;**

3. the date, time, and place [at which] **where** the person is to appear; and

4. a description of the documents or things that the person is to produce, if any.

[(1)] The party, authorized representative, or attorney of record requesting the subpoena shall provide the magisterial district court with the information required in paragraph (B).]

[(2)](c) [If the subpoena is to be issued, the magisterial district court shall fill in the information provided and return it to the requestor for service.] Issuance. Upon issuance, the magisterial district judge shall return the subpoena to the requestor for service.

\\(C)](d) [A subpoena may be served] Service Within Commonwealth. A competent adult may serve the subpoena upon any person within the Commonwealth by [a competent adult]:

(1) [by] handing a copy to the person; or

(2) [by] handing a copy:

[(a)] (A) at the residence of the person to an adult member of the family with whom the person resides; but if no adult member of the family is found, then to an adult in charge of [such] **the** residence; [or]

[(b) at the residence of the person] (B) to the clerk or manager of the hotel, inn, apartment house, boarding house, or other place of lodging [at which] **where** the person resides; or

[(c) at any office or usual place of business of the person to the person's agent or other person for the time being in charge thereof.](C) to the person's agent or other person for the time being in charge of any office or usual place of business of the person;

(3) **mailing a copy to the person by certified or comparable delivery method resulting in a return receipt in paper or electronic form. The return receipt shall show the signature of the person or those persons designated in subdivision (d) (2). If the signature on the return receipt is that of any persons designated in subdivision (d)(2), it shall be presumed, unless contrary evidence is shown, that the signer was an agent of the person subpoenaed.**

(4) **first class mail. In addition to the subpoena, the mail shall contain two copies of an acknowledgement of receipt on a form prescribed by the Court Administrator of Pennsylvania and a self-addressed stamped envelope. A subpoena delivered by first class mail is not enforceable unless the person subpoenaed acknowledges having received it.**

[(D)](e) Return of Service. The person making service of a subpoena [must] **shall** file a return of service **on a form promulgated by the Court Administrator of Pennsylvania** in the magisterial district court [in which] **where** the hearing is pending within 48 hours of service, and in no event later than the commencement of the hearing. **There turn of service shall identify, among other things, the method and location of service.** Filing under this [paragraph] **subdivision** may be accomplished by sending a copy by facsimile transmission.

[(E)] (f) Minors. If [a subpoenaed witness] **the person subpoenaed** is under the age of 18, the parent or guardian of the [witness] **person subpoenaed** shall be served with a copy of the subpoena in the same manner as prescribed in [paragraph (C).] **subdivision (d).**

[Note:] Comment: When issuing a subpoena, the magisterial district judge has discretion to limit the scope of the subpoena to persons, documents, or things that are relevant to the cause of action before the magisterial district judge.

The request for a subpoena shall include the address of the person being subpoenaed in the event the magisterial district court must contact the person. However, the address is not included on the subpoena. Service may occur at a location other than the address of the person being subpoenaed. The location of service is reported on the return of service.

A subpoenaed person who resides outside the Commonwealth may be served while present in the Commonwealth pursuant to subdivision (d)(1) or (d)(2)(c).

The service of subpoenas outside the Commonwealth is beyond the scope of this rule. A party seeking the issuance of a subpoena for service outside the Commonwealth should consult the statutes and procedural rules of the jurisdiction where the subpoena is to be served. See, e.g., Unif. Interstate Depositions and Discovery Act (2007), if adopted in the jurisdiction where the subpoena will be served, and compare with 42 Pa.C.S. §§ 5331 et seq., pertaining to procedures for service of a subpoena issued by another jurisdiction upon a resident of the Commonwealth.

[Paragraph (D)] Subdivision (e) provides for filing **the return of service** by facsimile transmission. It is **[the intent of these rules] intended** that filing documents by facsimile transmission is permitted only **[when] as** expressly provided for in the rules. **[Paragraph (D)] also provides for use of a form promulgated by the Court Administrator of Pennsylvania.**

[Paragraph (E)] provides that parties choosing to subpoena witnesses under the age of 18 must alert the magisterial district court of the witness' age and are responsible for any additional service costs.] Regarding subdivision (f), the person requesting the subpoena is responsible for any additional service costs resulting from service of a copy the subpoena on the parent or guardian of a subpoenaed person under the age of 18.

[See Rule 202] See Pa.R.Civ.P.M.D.J. 202 for definitions of “subpoena” and “attorney of record.” **[Compare Pa.R.C.P. Nos. 234.2 and 402(a) and Pa.R.Crim.P. 107.] Compare Pa.R.Civ.P. 234.2 and Pa.R.Crim.P. 107 (pertaining to the use of subpoenas in the court of common pleas and in criminal matters). [See also Rule 207] See also Pa.R.Civ.P.M.D.J. 207** regarding representation by an authorized representative.

[For the scope of the contempt powers of magisterial district judges, see 42 Pa.C.S. §4137.] See 42 Pa.C.S. § 4137 for the contempt powers of a magisterial district judge. [See also] See also Pa.R.Crim. P. 140-142.

SUPREME COURT OF PENNSYLVANIA

Minor Court Rules Committee PUBLICATION REPORT

Proposed Amendment of Pa.R.Civ.P.M.D.J.214

The Minor Court Rules Committee (“Committee”) is considering proposing to the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania the amendment of Pa.R.Civ.P.M.D.J. 214, pertaining to the issuance and service of subpoenas in magisterial district court proceedings.

The Committee received an inquiry from an individual concerning the denial of a request for the issuance of a subpoena. The Committee was advised that the request was denied because the individual intended to serve the subpoena on a corporation at its location in another state. This inquiry caused the Committee to examine Pa.R.Civ.P.M.D.J. 214 to determine if revisions were warranted.

The Committee observes that Pennsylvania residents, particularly those living near the Commonwealth’s borders with neighboring states, regularly do business with or have contact with out-of-state persons and businesses. A Pennsylvanian may bring a civil action in a magisterial district court that requires the testimony of or documents in the possession of a person residing outside the state.

Currently, the rule provides that “[m]agisterial district judges may issue subpoenas throughout the Commonwealth.” See Pa.R.Civ.P.M.D.J. 214(A). However, upon further review, the Committee believes that the provision over simplifies the subpoena process and focuses on the issuance of the subpoena rather than its service. For example, an out-of-state corporation will have a registered agent in the Commonwealth to accept service of process. See 15 Pa.C.S. § 411(f) (“every registered foreign association shall have, and continuously maintain, in this Commonwealth a registered office”). Similarly, a nonresident can be served while present in the Commonwealth by being handed a copy of the subpoena. See Pa.R.Civ.P.M.D.J. 214(C)(1) (“any person within the Commonwealth”). The Committee explored ways to clarify that the rule permits service of a subpoena on an out-of-state person when within the Commonwealth.

First, the Committee is considering recommending the deletion of subdivision (A), pertaining in part to magisterial district judges’ authority to issue subpoenas throughout the Commonwealth. This phrase may confuse readers if they do not understand that it is intended to relate to the issuance of subpoenas for service throughout the Commonwealth and not the residency of the intended recipient. The existing prohibition on magisterial district judges issuing subpoenas in blank would be moved to new subdivision (a).

Second, the Committee observes that while Pa.R.Civ.P.M.D.J. 214 identifies the contents of the subpoena, it is silent as to the contents of the subpoena request. Therefore, the Committee is proposing a new provision in subdivision (a) to require that the subpoena request include the items set forth in subdivision (b), pertaining to contents of the subpoena, as well as the address of the person being subpoenaed. The address of the person subpoenaed will be included in the request but not the issued subpoena. It is hoped that removing the subpoenaed person’s address from the subpoena will help avoid conflation between a person’s residence and the location for service of the subpoena. Having the address available to the magisterial district court will be useful if it is necessary to contact the subpoenaed person. The subpoena request must also indicate whether the person to be subpoenaed is under the age of 18 so the court can confirm whether service on a parent or guardian was also effectuated, as required by subdivision (f).

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Third, subdivision (d) sets forth the methods of serving a subpoena within the Commonwealth. As proposed, service within the Commonwealth can be accomplished by personal service, as well as two new options: certified mail and first-class mail. Adding new options for service by mail is consistent with practice in the courts of common pleas. *See* Pa.R.Civ.P. 234.2(b) (2)-(b)(3). Proof of mail service will be accomplished by a signed return receipt or a new acknowledgment of receipt.

Fourth, the Committee proposes the revision of subdivision (e) to reflect that the return of service form is promulgated by the Court Administrator of Pennsylvania. The person making service will be required to identify the method and location of service to ensure that it comports with subdivision (d).

Finally, the Committee is considering adding new commentary to Pa.R.Civ.P.M.D.J.214. It will clarify that service of a subpoena maybe made at a location other than the recipient's residence. Additionally, the commentary explains that Rule 214 does not address service of a subpoena outside the Commonwealth because out-of-state service is subject to the statutes and procedural rules of the jurisdiction where the subpoena is to be served. Stylistic changes were made through the rule, including, but not limited to the addition of subdivision titles.

The Committee welcomes all comments, concerns, and suggestions regarding this proposal.

SUPREME COURT OF PENNSYLVANIA APPELLATE COURT PROCEDURAL RULES COMMITTEE NOTICE OF PROPOSED RULEMAKING

Proposed Amendment of Pa. R.A.P. 521

The Appellate Court Procedural Rules Committee is considering proposing to the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania the amendment of Pa.R.A.P. 521 for the reasons set forth in the accompanying publication report. Pursuant to Pa.R.J.A. 103(a)(1), the proposal is being published in the *Pennsylvania Bulletin* for comments, suggestions, or objections prior to submission to the Supreme Court.

Any report accompanying this proposal was prepared by the Committee to indicate the rationale for the proposed rulemaking. It will neither constitute a part of the rules nor be adopted by the Supreme Court.

Additions to the text of the proposal are bolded and underlined; deletions to the text are bolded and bracketed.

The Committee invites all interested persons to submit comments, suggestions, or objections in writing to:

Karla M. Shultz, Deputy Chief Counsel
Appellate Court Procedural Rules Committee
Supreme Court of Pennsylvania
Pennsylvania Judicial Center
PO Box 62635
Harrisburg, PA 17106-2635
FAX: 717-231-9551
appellaterules@pacourts.us

All communications in reference to the proposal should be received by **June 12, 2025**. E-mail is the preferred method for submitting comments, suggestions, or objections; any e-mailed submission need not be reproduced and resubmitted via mail. The Committee will acknowledge receipt of all submissions.

By the Appellate Court Procedural Rules Committee,
Peter J. Gardner
Chair

Rule 521. Notice to Attorney General of Challenge to Constitutionality of Statute.

- (a) **Notice.—It shall be the duty of a party who draws in question the constitutionality of any statute in any matter in an appellate court to which the Commonwealth or any officer thereof, acting in his official capacity, is not a party, upon the filing of the record, or as soon thereafter as the question is raised in the appellate court, to give immediate notice in writing to the Attorney General of Pennsylvania of the existence of the question; together with a copy of the pleadings or other portion of the record raising the issue, and to file proof of service of such notice.]**

(1) If the constitutionality of any statute is questioned in any matter in an appellate court:

- (i) In criminal appeals, where the Commonwealth is represented by the district attorney, the district attorney shall give written notice to the Attorney General of Pennsylvania of the existence of the question in addition to notice previously given pursuant to Pa.R. Crim. P.579.1.
(ii) In all other appeals, unless the Attorney General is already a party or represents a party or was previously given written notice by other authority, the party raising the question of constitutionality shall give written notice to the General of Pennsylvania of the existenceof the question.

(2) A copy of the pleadings or other portion of the record raising the issue shall be attached to the notice.

(3) Notice shall be given upon the filing of the record or as soon as the question is raised in the appellate court.

(4) Proof of service of the notice shall be filed of record.

(b) Status of Attorney General.—[—] Where notice is required under this rule, [T]he Attorney General may be heard on the question of the constitutionality of the statute involved without formal intervention. If the Attorney General files a brief concerning the question, the [Commonwealth] Attorney General shall thereafter be deemed to be an intervening party in the matter.

(c) Intervenor or Amicus Curiae. A court may invite the Attorney General's participation as an intervening party where a party has drawn into question the constitutionality of any statute or as a micuscuriae in any other case in which the Attorney General's participation may be helpful in resolving an issue.

(d) Failure to Provide Notice. If the notice required by subdivision (a) is not provided to the Attorney General, the appellate court in its discretion may direct that the notice be given to the Attorney General.

[Note] Comment: Based on Pa.R. Civ. P.235 and [Fed. Rules. App. Proc.] Fed. R. App. P. 44.

Practitioners should be aware that subdivision (a)(1) is intended to include constitutional challenges to a statute as written and as applied.

“Other authority” as used in subdivision (a) (1) (ii) includes Pa.R.Civ.P. 235 (Notice to the Attorney General. Constitutionality of Statute. Charitable Request or Trust.); Pa.R. Crim.P. 579.1 (Notice to Attorney General. Constitutionality of Statute.); (Pa. R.O.C.P. 4.4 (Charities – Notice to the Attorney General); Pa.R.A.P.1514(c) (service of petition for review required on Attorney General).

The provisions of subdivision (b) are intended to place the Commonwealth in a position to obta in review in theSupremeCourt of Pennsylvania or the Supreme Court of the United States of an adverse decision on the constitutional question.

SUPREME COURT OF PENNSYLVANIA APPELLATE COURT PROCEDURAL RULES COMMITTEE

PUBLICATION REPORT

Proposed Amendment of Pa. R.A.P. 521

The Appellate Court Procedural Rules Committee is considering proposing to the Supreme Court the amendment of Pennsylvania Rule of Appellate Procedure 521 governing notice to the Attorney General in appellate proceedings.

The Committee, in conjunction with the Criminal Procedural Rules Committee, has prepared a proposal to add procedures for the notification of the Attorney General in appellate proceedings of criminal appeals if the constitutionality of a statute is at issue. *See, e.g.*, 71 P.S. §732-204(a)(3) (“It shall be the duty of the Attorney General to uphold and defend the constitutionality of all statutes so as to prevent their suspension or abrogation in the absence of a controlling decision by a court of competent jurisdiction.”).

Current Pa.R.A.P.521, based on Pa.R. Civ. P. 235 and Fed.R. App. P. 44, provides generally for notice only when the Commonwealth or any officer there of is not already a party. To align with the new procedures of Pa.R.Crim. P. 579.1, the rule is proposed to be amended to ensure that in criminal appeals the Attorney General receives notice of all challenges to statutes regardless of the Commonwealth's representation by a district attorney unless the Attorney General is already a party.

To that end, subdivision(a) (1) (i) would require that, in criminal appeals, the district attorney provide notice to the Attorney General when the Attorney General is not a party to the proceeding, in addition to the notice previously given pursuant to Pa.R.Crim.P. 579.1. The Committee believed that requiring notice to the Attorney General in appellate proceedings, even if previously provided in trial court proceedings, would aid the Attorney General with identifying appeals continuing to challenge the constitutionality of a statute and would apprise the Attorney General of the Commonwealth's party status, *e.g.*, appellant or appellee, as well as the procedural posture of the case, *e.g.*, direct appeal, PCRA appeal, petition for permission to appeal, or petition for allowance of appeal.

Subdivision(a) (1) (ii) would govern the notice requirements to the Attorney General in all other appeals. Existing rule requirements to attach a copy of the pleadings or portion of the certified record to the notice, as well as provisions regarding timing and proof of service would be retained and set forth as subdivisions (a)(2), (a)(3), and (a)(4), respectively.

Subdivision (b) would retain the current text regarding the status of the Attorney General and permit the Attorney General to be heard on the question of the constitutionality of the statute without formal intervention. If the Attorney General files a brief on the constitutional question, the Attorney General would be deemed to be an intervening party in the matter.

Subdivision (c) would be added to codify an appellate court's ability to invite the Attorney General to participate as an intervening party if a party draws into question the constitutionality of a statute or as an *amicuscuriae* in any other case in which the Attorney General's participation maybe helpful. Thus, if the Attorney General is not inclined to file a brief as permitted by subdivision (b), the Attorney General may never the less be “invited” to participate.

Subdivision (d) is intended to provide a remedy when notice has not been given. The Committee considered whether a district attorney's untimely notice, or absolute failure to provide notice, to the Attorney General of a defendant's constitutional challenge to a statute would foreclose the defendant from raising that issue at trial. Further, the Committee discussed whether the defendant could provide notice to the Attorney General if the district attorney did not. Ultimately, the Committee concluded that these were substantive matters to be decided by the courts rather than addressed in the rules because there is likely an aspect of prejudice to be considered on a case-by-case basis.

Commentary has been added to the rule to advise practitioners that notice should be given to constitutional challenges to a statute both as written and as applied.

The Committee invites all comments, concerns, and suggestions.

SUPREME COURT OF PENNSYLVANIA CRIMINAL PROCEDURAL

NOTICE OF PROPOSED RULEMAKING

Proposed Adoption of Pa.R.Crim.P. 579.1

The Criminal Procedural Rules Committee is considering proposing to the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania the adoption of Pa.R.Crim.P. 579.1 for the reasons set forth in the accompanying publication report. Pursuant to Pa.R.J.A. 103(a)(1), the proposal is being published in the *Pennsylvania Bulletin* for comments, suggestions, or objections prior to submission to the

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Supreme Court.
Any report accompanying this proposal was prepared by the Committee to indicate the rationale for the proposed rulemaking. It will neither constitute a part of the rules nor be adopted by the Supreme Court.
Additions to the text of the proposal are bolded and underlined; deletions to the text are bolded and bracketed.

The Committee invites all interested persons to submit comments, suggestions, or objections in writing to:

Mark A. Merdinger, Counsel
Criminal Procedural Rules Committees
Supreme Court of Pennsylvania
Pennsylvania Judicial Center PO Box 62635
Harrisburg, PA 17106-2635
FAX:(717) 231-9521
criminalrules@pacourts.us

All communications in reference to the proposal should be received by **June 12, 2025**. E-mail is the preferred method for submitting comments, suggestions, or objections; any e-mailed submission need not be reproduced and resubmitted via mail. The Committee will acknowledge receipt of all submissions.

By the Criminal Procedural Rules Committee,
David R. Crowley, Esq., Chair

Rule 579.1. Notice to Attorney General. Constitutionality of Statute.

- (a) Notice. In any criminal proceeding prosecuted by the district attorney in which an Act of Assembly is alleged to be unconstitutional as written or as applied, the district attorney shall:
- (1) promptly give written notice thereof to the Attorney General of Pennsylvania in a form designated by the Attorney General together with a copy of the motion or other portion of the record raising the issue; and

(2) shall file proof of the giving of the notice.
- (b) Intervention. The Attorney General may intervene as a party or may be heard without the necessity of intervention.
- (c) Effect on Proceeding. The court, in its discretion, may stay the proceedings pending the giving of the notice and a reasonable opportunity to the Attorney General to respond there to. If the circumstances of the case require, the court may proceed without prior notice in which event notice shall be given as soon as possible; or the court may proceed without waiting for action by the Attorney General in response to a notice.

Comment: The Attorney General may direct the manner of notice for the purpose of expediting and facilitating receipt of the notice.

For notice requirements when on appeal, see Pa.R.A.P. 521 (Notice to Attorney General of Challenge to Constitutionality of Statute).

SUPREME COURT OF PENNSYLVANIA CRIMINAL PROCEDURAL RULES COMMITTEE

PUBLICATION REPORT

Proposed Adoption of Pa.R. Crim.P. 579.1

The Criminal Procedural Rules Committee is considering proposing to the Supreme Court the adoption of Pa.R. Crim.P. 579.1 governing notice to the Attorney General of Pennsylvania in criminal proceedings.

The Committee, in conjunction with the Appellate Court Procedural Rules Committee, has prepared proposals regarding procedures for the notification of the Office of Attorney General in criminal proceedings when the constitutionality of a statute is at issue. See, e.g., 71P.S. §732-204(a)(3) (“It shall be the duty of the Attorney General to uphold and defend the constitutionality of all statutes so as to prevent their suspension or abrogation in the absence of a controlling decision by a court of competent jurisdiction.”).

Proposed Pa.R. Crim. P.579.1 is derived largely from Pa.R.Civ.P.235. Subdivision (a) would require the district attorney to provide notice to the Attorney General if a statute is alleged to be unconstitutional. The subdivision does not explicitly state that the district attorney must provide notice of a defendant’s challenge; rather, the rule is focused on the subject matter of the proceeding regardless of which party raises the challenge.

Unlike Pa.R.Civ.P. 235’s requirement that notice be given via registered mail, the Committee proposes in subdivision (a) (1) that the Attorney General be permitted to designate a form for giving notice. The Comment so indicates that the Attorney General may direct the manner of notice.

Additionally, Pa.R.Civ.P. 235 does not differentiate between “as applied” or “as written” challenges. The Committee believed that proposed Pa.R. Crim. P.579.1 (a) should explicitly state both bases so the necessity of giving notice prior to the close of the record would be evident.

Subdivision (c) is intended to provide a remedy when notice has not been given. The Committee discussed whether a district attorney’s timely notice, or absolute failure to pro-

vide notice, to the Attorney General of a defendant’s constitutional challenge to a statute would foreclose the defendant from raising that issue before the trial court. Further, the Committee discussed whether the defendant could provide notice to the Attorney General if the district attorney did not. Ultimately, the Committee concluded that these were substantive matters to be decided by the courts rather than the procedural rules because there is likely an aspect of prejudice to be considered on a case-by-case basis.

The Committee invites all comments, concerns, and suggestions.

**SUPREME COURT OF PENNSYLVANIA
JUVENILE COURT PROCEDURAL RULES COMMITTEE**

**NOTICE OF PROPOSED RULEMAKING
Proposed Amendment of Pa.R.J.C.P. 161, 170, and 172**

The Juvenile Court Procedural Rules Committee is considering proposing to the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania the amendment of Pennsylvania Rules of Juvenile Court Procedure 161, 170, and 172 governing expungement procedures for the reasons set forth in the accompanying publication report. Pursuant to Pa.R.J.A. 103(a)(1), the proposal is being published in the *Pennsylvania Bulletin* for comments, suggestions, or objections prior to submission to the Supreme Court.

Any report accompanying this proposal was prepared by the Committee to indicate the rationale for the proposed rulemaking. It will neither constitute a part of the rules nor be adopted by the Supreme Court.

The Committee invites all interested persons to submit comments, suggestions, or objections in writing to:

Daniel A. Durst, Chief Counsel
Juvenile Court Procedural Rules Committee
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All communications in reference to the proposal should be received by **April 30, 2025**. E-mail is the preferred method for submitting comments, suggestions, or objections; any e-mailed submission need not be reproduced and resubmitted via mail. The Committee will acknowledge receipt of all submissions.

By the Juvenile Court Procedural Rules Committee,
Judge Andrea Marceca Strong, Chair

SUPREME COURT OF PENNSYLVANIA APPELLATE COURT PROCEDURAL RULES COMMITTEE

PUBLICATION REPORT

Proposed Amendment of Pa. R.A.P.1931

JAMS Arbitration, Mediation and ADR Services
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IN THE SUPREME COURT OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN RE: TEMPORARY MODIFICATION AND	NO. 622
SUSPENSION OF THE RULES OF	
APPELLATE PROCEDURE AND JUDICIAL	JUDICIAL
ADMINISTRATION FOR APPEALS ARISING	ADMINISTRATION
UNDER THE PENNSYLVANIA ELECTION	DOCKET
CODE	

ORDER

PER CURIAM

AND NOW, this 24th day of February, 2025, it is **ORDERED** that the August 27, 2024 order entered at this docket number is no longer in effect.

