

THE COURTS

Title 246—MINOR COURT CIVIL RULES

PART I. GENERAL

[246 PA. CODE CH. 500]

Order Amending Rules 515 and 516 of the Pennsylvania Rules of Civil Procedure Governing Actions and Proceedings Before Magisterial District Judges; No. 456 Magisterial Rules Doc.

Order

Per Curiam

And Now, this 4th day of June, 2021, upon the recommendation of the Minor Court Rules Committee; the proposal having been published for public comment at 51 Pa.B. 422 (January 23, 2021):

It is Ordered pursuant to Article V, Section 10 of the Constitution of Pennsylvania that Rules 515 and 516 of the Pennsylvania Rules of Civil Procedure Governing Actions and Proceedings Before Magisterial District Judges are amended in the following form.

This Order shall be processed in accordance with Pa.R.J.A. No. 103(b), and shall be effective on January 1, 2022.

Annex A

TITLE 246. MINOR COURT CIVIL RULES

PART I. GENERAL

CHAPTER 500. ACTIONS FOR THE RECOVERY OF POSSESSION OF REAL PROPERTY

Rule 515. Request for Order for Possession.

A. If the magisterial district judge has rendered a judgment arising out of a non-residential lease that the real property be delivered up to the landlord, the landlord may, after the 15th day following the date of the entry of the judgment, file with the magisterial district judge a request for an order for possession. The request shall include a statement of the judgment amount, return, and all other matters required by these rules.

B.(1) Except as otherwise provided in subdivision B(2), if the magisterial district judge has rendered a judgment arising out of a residential lease that the real property be delivered up to the landlord, the landlord may after the 10th day but within [180] 120 days following the date of the entry of the judgment, file with the magisterial district judge a request for an order for possession. The request shall include a statement of the judgment amount, return, and all other matters required by these rules.

(2) In a case arising out of a residential lease, if before the landlord requests an order for possession,

(a) an appeal or writ of *certiorari* operates as a *supersedeas*; or

(b) proceedings in the matter are stayed pursuant to a bankruptcy proceeding or other federal or state law; and

(c) the *supersedeas* or the bankruptcy or other stay is subsequently stricken, dismissed, lifted, or otherwise terminated so as to allow the landlord to proceed to request an order for possession,

the landlord may request an order for possession only within [180] 120 days of the date the *supersedeas* or the bankruptcy or other stay is stricken, dismissed, lifted, or otherwise terminated.

Official Note: The 15 days in subdivision A of this rule, when added to the 16-day period provided for in Rule 519A, will give the tenant time to obtain a *supersedeas* within the appeal period. See Rules 1002, 1008, 1009, and 1013.

The 1995 amendment to section 513 of The Landlord and Tenant Act of 1951, 68 P.S. § 250.513, established a 10-day appeal period from a judgment for possession of real estate arising out of a residential lease. See also Rule 1002B(1). Rule 1002B(2)(a) provides for a 30-day appeal period for tenants who are victims of domestic violence. In most cases, the filing of the request for an order for possession in subdivision B(1) is not permitted until after the appeal period has expired. In cases arising out of a residential lease, the request for an order for possession generally must be filed within [180] 120 days of the date of the entry of the judgment.

If the tenant is a victim of domestic violence, he or she may file a domestic violence affidavit to stay the execution of the order for possession until the tenant files an appeal with the prothonotary pursuant to Rule 1002, 30 days after the date of entry of the judgment, or by order of the court of common pleas, whichever is earlier. See Rule 514.1C. No posting of money or bond is required to obtain a stay with the filing of a domestic violence affidavit; however, upon the filing of an appeal pursuant to Rule 1002, the stay is lifted, and the *supersedeas* requirements of Rule 1008 shall apply.

The magisterial district court shall enter stays in compliance with federal or state law, such as the Servicemembers Civil Relief Act, 50 U.S.C. §§ 3901 *et seq.*

Subdivision B(2) provides that in a case arising out of a residential lease, if a *supersedeas* (resulting from an appeal or writ of *certiorari*) or bankruptcy or other stay is stricken, dismissed, lifted, or otherwise terminated, thus allowing the landlord to proceed with requesting an order for possession, the request may be filed only within [180] 120 days of the date the *supersedeas* or the bankruptcy or other stay is stricken, dismissed, lifted, or otherwise terminated.

In many judicial districts, appeals of magisterial district court judgments are submitted to compulsory arbitration pursuant to Pa.R.C.P. Nos. 1301—1314. If, after the arbitration, the prothonotary enters an award for possession on the docket in favor of the landlord and the tenant fails to maintain the *supersedeas* required by Rule 1008 prior to the prothonotary entering judgment on the award, then the landlord may terminate the *supersedeas* pursuant to Rule 1008B and request an order of possession from the magisterial district judge pursuant to Rule 515. If the prothonotary enters an award on the docket in favor of the tenant and the tenant fails to maintain the *supersedeas* prior to the prothonotary entering judgment on the award, the landlord may not obtain an order of possession between the time that the prothonotary enters the arbitration award on the docket and the time that the landlord files a notice of appeal.

The time limits in which the landlord must request an order for possession imposed in subdivision B apply only

in cases arising out of residential leases and in no way affect the landlord's ability to execute on the money judgment. *See* Rule 516, Note, and Rule 521A.

At the time the landlord files the request for an order for possession, the magisterial district court should collect server fees for all actions through delivery of possession. Thereafter, if the order for possession is satisfied 48 hours or more prior to a scheduled delivery of possession, a portion of the server costs may be refundable. *See* Rules 516 through 520 and 44 Pa.C.S. § 7161(d).

Rule 516. Issuance and Reissuance of Order for Possession.

A. Upon the timely filing of the request form, the magisterial district judge shall issue the order for possession and shall deliver it for service and execution to the sheriff of, or any certified constable in, the county in which the office of the magisterial district judge is situated. If this service is not available to the magisterial district judge, service may be made by any certified constable of the Commonwealth. The order shall direct the officer executing it to deliver actual possession of the real property to the landlord. The magisterial district judge shall attach a copy of the request form to the order for possession.

B.(1) Except as otherwise provided in subdivision C, upon written request of the landlord the magisterial district judge shall reissue an order for possession for one additional 60-day period.

(2) If an order for possession is issued and subsequently superseded by an appeal, writ of *certiorari*, *supersedeas*, or a stay pursuant to a bankruptcy proceeding or other federal or state law or Rule 514.1C, and

(a) the appeal, writ of *certiorari*, or *supersedeas* is stricken, dismissed, or otherwise terminated; or

(b) the bankruptcy or other stay is lifted; and

(c) the landlord wishes to proceed with the order for possession,

the landlord must file with the magisterial district judge a written request for reissuance of the order for possession in accordance with subdivision B(1).

C. In a case arising out of a residential lease [**and upon written request of the landlord, the magisterial district judge shall reissue an order for possession for no more than two additional 60-day periods. A**], a request for reissuance of an order for possession may be filed only within [**180**] **120** days of the date of the entry of the judgment or, in a case in which the order for possession is issued and subsequently superseded by an appeal, writ of *certiorari*, *supersedeas*, or a stay pursuant to a bankruptcy proceeding or other federal or state law or Rule 514.1C, only within [**180**] **120** days of the date the appeal, writ of *certiorari*, or *supersedeas* is stricken, dismissed, or otherwise terminated or the bankruptcy or other stay is lifted.

D. A written request for reissuance of the order for possession, filed after an appeal, writ of *certiorari*, or *supersedeas* is stricken, dismissed, or otherwise terminated, or a bankruptcy or other stay is lifted, must be accompanied by a copy of the court order or other documentation striking, dismissing, or terminating the appeal, writ of *certiorari*, or *supersedeas*, or lifting the bankruptcy or other stay.

Official Note: The order for possession deals only with delivery of possession of real property and not with a levy

for money damages. A landlord who seeks execution of the money judgment part of the judgment must proceed under Rule 521A, using the forms and procedure there prescribed. The reason for making this distinction is that the printed notice requirements on the two forms, and the procedures involved in the two matters, differ widely.

Subdivision B provides for reissuance of the order for possession for one additional 60-day period. However, pursuant to subdivision C, in cases arising out of a residential lease, the request for reissuance of the order for possession must be filed within [**180**] **120** days of the date of the entry of the judgment or, in a case in which the order for possession is issued and subsequently superseded by an appeal, writ of *certiorari*, *supersedeas* or a stay pursuant to a bankruptcy proceeding or other federal or state law or Rule 514.1C, only within [**180**] **120** days of the date the appeal, writ of *certiorari*, or *supersedeas* is stricken, dismissed, or otherwise terminated, or the bankruptcy or other stay is lifted. [**In a case arising out of a residential lease, the magisterial district judge may reissue the order for possession for no more than two additional 60-day periods.**] The additional 60-day period need not necessarily immediately follow the original 60-day period of issuance. The written request for reissuance may be in any form and may consist of a notation on the permanent copy of the request for order for possession form, "Reissuance of order for possession requested," subscribed by the landlord. The magisterial district judge shall mark all copies of the reissued order for possession, "Reissued. Request for reissuance filed _____ (time and date)." A new form may be used upon reissuance, those portions retained from the original being exact copies although signatures may be typed or printed with the mark "/s/." There are no filing costs for reissuing an order for possession, for the reissuance is merely a continuation of the original proceeding. However, there may be additional server costs for service of the reissued order for possession.

The magisterial district court shall enter stays in compliance with federal or state law, such as the Servicemembers Civil Relief Act, 50 U.S.C. §§ 3901 *et seq.*

In many judicial districts, appeals of magisterial district court judgments are submitted to compulsory arbitration pursuant to Pa.R.C.P. Nos. 1301—1314. If, after the arbitration, the prothonotary enters an award for possession on the docket in favor of the landlord and the tenant fails to maintain the *supersedeas* required by Rule 1008 prior to the prothonotary entering judgment on the award, then the landlord may terminate the *supersedeas* pursuant to Rule 1008B and request an order of possession from the magisterial district judge pursuant to Rule 515. If the prothonotary enters an award on the docket in favor of the tenant and the tenant fails to maintain the *supersedeas* prior to the prothonotary entering judgment on the award, the landlord may not obtain an order of possession between the time that the prothonotary enters the arbitration award on the docket and the time that the landlord files a notice of appeal.

The time limits in which the landlord must request reissuance of an order for possession imposed in subdivision C apply only in cases arising out of residential leases and in no way affect the landlord's ability to execute on the money judgment. *See* Rule 521A.

FINAL REPORT¹**Recommendation 3-2021, Minor Court Rules Committee*****Amendment of Pa.R.C.P.M.D.J. No. 515 and 516*****CHANGE OF TIME FOR A LANDLORD TO REQUEST AN ORDER FOR POSSESSION IN A RESIDENTIAL LEASE CASE****I. Introduction**

In 2020, the Minor Court Rules Committee (“Committee”) recommended and the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania (“Court”) approved amendments to Rules 515 and 516 of the Pennsylvania Rules of Civil Procedure Governing Actions and Proceedings Before Magisterial District Judges (“Rules”).² The amendments permitted a landlord in a case involving a residential lease to request an order for possession within 180 days from the date of entry of judgment rather than the prior 120-day period. The Committee recommended that the amendments were necessitated by exigent circumstances related to the COVID-19 pandemic requiring the immediate adoption of the proposal and they were adopted in accordance with Pa.R.J.A. No. 103(a)(3), without prior publication for public comment. The Committee subsequently published the amendments for public comment and, based on feedback, recommended that the deadline revert back to the 120-day period.

II. Background and Discussion

By way of background, prior to the adoption of the recent amendments, a landlord seeking to regain property must file a request for an order for possession with the magisterial district court following the issuance of a judgment in a landlord-tenant case and the requisite waiting period. *See* Rule 515. In residential landlord-tenant cases, the landlord must file the request for an order for possession no later than 120 days of the date of entry of the judgment. *See* Rule 515B(1). The recent amendments extended this deadline to 180 days. Certain filings stay the deadline for filing a request for order for possession, such as an appeal or writ of *certiorari* operating as a *supersedeas*, or a bankruptcy or other stay required by state or federal law. *See* Rule 515B(2).

The Committee received correspondence recommending an extension of the 120-day period within which a landlord must file a request for an order for possession in a residential landlord-tenant case. Extending the deadline would provide the parties with greater flexibility to negotiate and enter into private forbearance agreements. Such private agreements could allow the tenants additional time in which to satisfy back rent obligations while maintaining current rental payments and housing status. Therefore, the Committee recommended increasing the time period within which a landlord must file a request for an order for possession in a residential lease case from 120 days to 180 days.

The Court approved the recommendation on December 4, 2020 with an effective date of January 1, 2021. The Court also directed the Committee to publish the proposal for public comment and advise the Court whether these measures should remain in place. The proposal was made available on the Committee website on January 12, 2021 and published at 51 Pa.B. 422 (January 23, 2021).

The Committee received comments from groups expressing concern that the extended deadline does not

benefit tenants, but rather places tenants in situations where they are disadvantaged by unequal bargaining power between the parties. For example, a tenant may be induced to enter into an unaffordable payment plan to retain housing. The Committee did not receive any comments in favor of the extension or suggesting that it remain in place. Therefore, the Committee was persuaded that the prior time limitation should be reinstated, and made that recommendation to the Court.

III. Rule Changes

Rules 515 and 516 are amended to provide for 120 days within which a landlord in a residential lease case must request an order for possession, which was the deadline in place prior to January 1, 2021.

[Pa.B. Doc. No. 21-948. Filed for public inspection June 18, 2021, 9:00 a.m.]

Title 246—MINOR COURT CIVIL RULES

PART I. GENERAL**[246 PA. CODE CH. 1200]****Proposed Amendment of Pa.R.C.P.M.D.J. No. 1208—1211**

The Minor Court Rules Committee is considering proposing to the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania the amendment of Pa.R.C.P.M.D.J. No. 1208—1211 relating to orders denying petitions for emergency protection from abuse or petitions for protection from sexual violence or intimidation for the reasons set forth in the accompanying Publication Report. Pursuant to Pa.R.J.A. No. 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 reports, notes, or comments in the proposal have been inserted by the Committee for the convenience of those using the rules. They neither will constitute a part of the rules nor be officially adopted by the Supreme Court.

The Committee invites all interested persons to submit comments, suggestions, or objections in writing to:

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All communications in reference to the proposal should be received by August 11, 2021. 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

HONORABLE MARGARET A. HUNSICKER,

Chair

¹ The Committee's Final Report should not be confused with the Official Notes to the Rules. Also, the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania does not adopt the Committee's Official Notes or the contents of the explanatory Final Reports.

² *See* Order of December 4, 2020, No. 449 Magisterial Rules Docket.

Annex A

TITLE 246. MINOR COURT CIVIL RULES

PART I. GENERAL

CHAPTER 1200. ACTIONS FOR EMERGENCY PROTECTIVE RELIEF

Rule 1208. Findings and Protection Orders; Denial Orders.

A.(1) If the hearing officer, upon good cause shown, finds it necessary to protect the plaintiff or minor children from abuse, the hearing officer may grant relief in accordance with Section 6110(a) of the Protection From Abuse Act, 23 Pa.C.S. § 6110(a), and make any protection orders necessary to effectuate that relief. Immediate and present danger of abuse to the plaintiff or minor children shall constitute good cause.

(2) If the hearing officer, upon good cause shown, finds it necessary to protect the plaintiff or another individual in connection with claims of sexual violence or intimidation, the hearing officer may grant relief in accordance with 42 Pa.C.S. § 62A09(a), and make any protection orders necessary to effectuate that relief. Immediate and present danger posed by the defendant to the plaintiff or another individual shall constitute good cause.

B. If the hearing officer does not find good cause pursuant to subdivision A(1) or A(2), the hearing officer shall issue an order denying the petition.

C. The hearing officer shall enter on the petition form the findings and any protection orders made or other action taken.

Official Note: [Subparagraph] **Subdivision A(1)** of this rule permits the hearing officer to grant limited relief in accordance with 23 Pa.C.S. § 6108(a)(1), (2), and (6) or (1) and (6). [Subparagraph] **Subdivision A(2)** of this rule permits the hearing officer to grant limited relief to plaintiffs in accordance with 42 Pa.C.S. § 62A07(b). **Subdivision B provides for the issuance of an order denying the petition for emergency relief.**

Rule 1209. Service and Execution of Emergency Protection Orders; Denial Orders.

A. [The] (1) **If the hearing officer grants the requested emergency relief in whole or in part, then the hearing officer shall provide to the plaintiff a copy of [a] the protection order made under Rule 1208. The hearing officer or, when necessary, the plaintiff shall immediately deliver a service copy of any protection order made under Rule [1208] 1208A to a police officer, police department, sheriff, or certified constable for service upon the defendant and execution. After making reasonable effort, if the executing officer is unable to serve the protection order upon the defendant in a timely fashion, the executing officer shall leave a service copy of the petition form containing the order with the police department with jurisdiction over the area in which the plaintiff resides for service upon the defendant, and shall advise such police department that the order could not be served.**

[B. When a] (2) **If the protection order is issued under Rule [1208] 1208A(2) in accordance with 42 Pa.C.S. § 62A09(a), the hearing officer shall:**

[(1)] (a) within two business days, serve the order upon the police department, sheriff, and district attorney in the jurisdiction where the order was entered, and

[(2)] (b) in the case of a minor victim of sexual violence, serve a copy of the petition and order upon the county agency (as defined by 23 Pa.C.S. § 6303) and the Department of Human Services.

B.(1) If the hearing officer denies the requested emergency relief, the hearing officer shall provide to the plaintiff the order issued under Rule 1208B. The denial order shall not be served upon the defendant.

(2) The denial order and the underlying petition are not public records.

Official Note: The hearing officer [should] shall provide the plaintiff with at least one copy of a protection order **granting the requested relief**, but more than one copy may be needed. For example, the plaintiff may wish to serve the order upon multiple police departments when the plaintiff lives and works in different police jurisdictions, etc. If it is necessary for the plaintiff to deliver the protection order to the executing officer, the hearing officer should make sure that the plaintiff fully understands the process and what must be done to have the order served upon the defendant. The hearing officer should make every effort to have the protection order served by a law enforcement officer in a timely fashion. The Rule requires that if the executing officer is unable to serve the protection order in a timely fashion, the executing officer shall leave a service copy of the order with the police department with jurisdiction over the area in which the plaintiff resides. This was thought advisable so that the local police would have a service copy in case they [would be] **are** called to the plaintiff's residence [should] **if** the defendant [return] **returns** there. Due to the emergency nature of these protection orders and the fact that to be meaningful they must be served and executed at night or on a weekend, the hearing officer should have the authority to use police officers as well as sheriffs and certified constables to serve and execute these orders. Protection orders issued under Rule [1208] **1208A(2)** in accordance with 42 Pa.C.S. § 62A09 (providing for protection of victims of sexual violence or intimidation) are subject to additional service requirements. See Section 6109(a) of the Protection From Abuse Act, 23 Pa.C.S. § 6109(a), and 42 Pa.C.S. § 62A05(d).

Service shall be made without prepayment of costs. See Rule 1206(C).

Service of protection orders upon the defendant at the time of execution may not be possible under some circumstances.

The hearing officer will provide the plaintiff with the order denying the petition for emergency relief; the denial order is not served upon the defendant. Neither the denial order nor the underlying petition are public records or accessible to the public given the sensitive nature of their contents. See Case Records Public Access Policy of the Unified Judicial System of Pennsylvania, Section 9.0F.

Rule 1210. Duration of Emergency Protection Orders.

Protection orders issued under Rule [1208] **1208A** shall expire at the end of the next business day the court deems itself available.

* * * * *

Rule 1211. Certification to Court of Common Pleas.

A. Any protection order issued under Rule [1208] **1208A**, together with any documentation in support

thereof, shall immediately be certified to the court of common pleas by the hearing officer.

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PUBLICATION REPORT

Proposed Amendment of Pa.R.C.P.M.D.J. No. 1208—1211

The Minor Court Rules Committee (“Committee”) is considering proposing to the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania the amendment of Rules 1208—1211 of the Pennsylvania Rules of Civil Procedure Governing Actions and Proceedings Before Magisterial District Judges (“Rules”). The proposal relates to orders denying petitions for emergency protection from abuse or petitions for protection from sexual violence or intimidation. The proposal was first published for public comment at 49 Pa.B. 1772 (April 13, 2019). The Committee modified the proposal in response to comments received following the 2019 publication.

Background

The Committee received an inquiry from a magisterial district court questioning if a copy of an order denying a petition for emergency protection from abuse should be served on the defendant. The inquirer expressed concern that sending the denial order to the defendant could aggravate tensions between the parties and put the plaintiff in potential danger. The Committee determined that relevant statutes and rules are silent on the matter of service of an emergency denial order. This void resulted in divergent local practices in magisterial district courts for processing a denial order—some courts sent it to the defendant, while others placed it in the court’s file or forwarded it to the court of common pleas without sending a copy to the defendant. The Committee believed it would be preferable to have a standardized statewide practice for these cases.

After reviewing relevant statutes and rules, as well as the *Case Records Public Access Policy of the Unified Judicial System of Pennsylvania* (“Policy”), the Committee considered the fairness of withholding a denial order from a defendant in an adversarial (albeit ex parte) proceeding when the denial order and underlying petition could be accessed by the public. The Committee further considered the concern raised in the initial inquiry—the potential harm to a plaintiff if the defendant is notified of the denial order. Notifying the defendant of the court’s denial order would inform him or her of the plaintiff’s attempt to seek emergency protective relief from the court, while leaving the plaintiff without any court-ordered protection. However, the Committee aimed to balance the safety of plaintiffs seeking emergency protection with the due process rights of defendants.

The Committee published for public comment proposed amendments to rules governing emergency protective actions. The proposed amendments to Rule 1208 would have required hearing officers in emergency protection actions to issue an order denying the requested relief when the hearing officer did not find it necessary to protect the plaintiff or another individual. The proposed amendments to Rule 1209 would have required the hearing officer to send the denial order to the defendant by first class mail no sooner than 48 hours after issuance of the denial order. The 48-hour delay in the mailing of

the denial order to the defendant was intended to provide the plaintiff with time to implement a safety plan or seek a temporary protection order from a court of common pleas. Public comment to the proposal was largely negative and expressed concern for the safety of plaintiffs. The Committee revisited the proposal and is considering recommending an alternative approach to the Court.

Discussion

The Committee continues to seek uniform processing of denial orders and balancing of the safety of the plaintiff with the due process rights of the defendant. While the Committee proposed a 48-hour delay in serving a denial order on a defendant in 2019, it ultimately came to the conclusion that there was no optimal period of time to serve the denial order on the defendant such that the plaintiff’s safety is ensured. A defendant receiving a denial order 10, 30, or 60 days after its issuance may be as likely to be provoked as a defendant receiving the order 48 hours later. Since the Committee is not satisfied that the denial order can be served on the defendant without risk of harm to the plaintiff, the Committee is considering proposing to the Court that a denial order not be served on the defendant and that public access to the denial order and underlying petition is prohibited.

Currently, an order denying a petition for emergency protective relief constitutes a public record within the context of the *Policy*, subject to certain content restrictions; a denial order could be issued and made available to the public without the defendant’s knowledge. See *Policy*, §§ 1.0B(2), 3.0. If the defendant is not going to be served with a copy of the denial order, it stands to reason that the public should not have access to it. The *Policy* designates information that is not accessible by the public at a court facility, including “[i]nformation to which access is otherwise restricted by federal law, state law, or state court rule.” *Id.*, § 9.0F. Because the definition of “public” does not include a party to a case, a defendant would be able to obtain a copy of the petition and denial order in the case because he or she is a named party. See *id.*, § 1.0N. The Committee cannot predict the likelihood of a defendant in an emergency protective matter subsequently becoming aware of the existence of the petition and denial order and seeking access to them, but this proposal provides a better balancing between plaintiff safety and defendant due process.

Proposed Rule Changes

Rule 1208 would be amended to add a new paragraph requiring the hearing officer to issue an order denying the emergency petition if the hearing officer does not find it necessary to protect the plaintiff or another individual from abuse or in connection with claims of sexual violence or intimidation. Rule 1209 would be amended to require the hearing officer to provide the plaintiff with the denial order and clarifies that the denial order is not served on the defendant. The proposed amendments to Rule 1209 also specifies the denial order and underlying petition are not public records or available to the public. Other amendments update cross-references and make minor stylistic and grammatical changes.

The Committee invites all comments, concerns, and suggestions regarding this proposal.

[Pa.B. Doc. No. 21-949. Filed for public inspection June 18, 2021, 9:00 a.m.]