

THE COURTS

Title 231—RULES OF CIVIL PROCEDURE

PART I. GENERAL

[231 PA. CODE CH. 100]

Municipal or Other Local Authority as a Party; Proposed Recommendation No. 156

The Civil Procedural Rules Committee proposes that the definition of "political subdivision" as set forth in Rule of Civil Procedure 76 be amended to include a municipal or other local authority. The proposed recommendation is being submitted to the bench and bar for comments and suggestions prior to its submission to the Supreme Court.

All communications in reference to the proposed recommendation should be sent not later than December 31, 1999 to Harold K. Don, Jr., Esquire, Counsel, Civil Procedural Rules Committee, 5035 Ritter Road, Suite 700, Mechanicsburg, PA 17055 or E-Mail to civil.rules@supreme.court.state.pa.us.

The Explanatory Comment which appears in connection with the proposed recommendation has been inserted by the Committee for the convenience of the bench and bar. It will not constitute part of the rules of civil procedure nor will it be officially adopted or promulgated by the Court.

Annex A

TITLE 231. RULES OF CIVIL PROCEDURE

PART I. GENERAL

CHAPTER 100. RULES OF CONSTRUCTION

Rule 76. Definitions.

The following words and phrases when used in any rule promulgated by the Supreme Court under the authority of Article V, Section 10(c) of the Constitution of 1968, or of any Act of Assembly, shall have the following meanings, respectively, unless the context clearly indicates otherwise or the particular word or phrase is expressly defined in the chapter in which the particular rule is included:

* * * * *

Political subdivision—Any county, city, borough, incorporated town, township, school district, vocational school district, [or] county institution district or municipal or other local authority.

Official Note: The definition of the term "political subdivision" in this rule has no bearing upon whether a particular entity is or is not a political subdivision for substantive matters.

* * * * *

Explanatory Comment

The rules of civil procedure presently make no provision for a municipal authority as a party. It is proposed that the definition of the term "political subdivision" as set forth in Definition Rule 76 be amended to include the term "municipal or other local authority."

The term "municipal or other local authority" is derived from Section 102 of the Judicial Code. The Code, in defining "Commonwealth government," states it "does not include any political subdivision, municipal or other local

authority, or any officer or agency of any such political subdivision or local authority." The term "municipal or other local agency" is also found as part of the definition of "Government agency" in Section 101 of Title 2 of the Consolidated Statutes relating to Administrative Law and Procedure.

The primary effect of the amendment will be to bring a municipal or other local authority within the chapter of rules governing the Commonwealth and Political Subdivisions as Parties and subject an authority to three rules. Under Rule 2102(b) governing the style of action, an action will be brought by or against an authority "in its name." Rule 2103(b) will limit venue to the county in which the political subdivision is located unless the Commonwealth is the plaintiff or an Act of Assembly provides otherwise. Service upon an authority will be made pursuant to subdivision (b) of Rule 422 governing service upon a political subdivision.

It is recognized that a municipal or other local authority may perform a "sovereign or governmental" function, a "business or proprietary" function or a combination of both. It is useful, however, to have a unified practice which applies to all such entities. It is therefore appropriate that municipal or other local authorities be made subject to the rules governing political subdivisions in view of their performance of sovereign or governmental functions.

It is most important to note that the characterization of a municipal or other local authority as a political subdivision is a procedural device only. As the note to the definition states, "[t]he definition of the term 'political subdivision' in this rule has no bearing upon whether a particular entity is or is not a political subdivision for substantive matters."

*By the Civil Procedural
Rules Committee*

REA BOYLAN THOMAS,
Chair

[Pa.B. Doc. No. 99-1863. Filed for public inspection November 5, 1999, 9:00 a.m.]

Title 249—PHILADELPHIA RULES

PHILADELPHIA COUNTY

Professional Bail Bondsmen under 42 Pa.C.S. § 5741 et seq.; Joint General Court Regulation No. 99-02

The Judicial Code, 42 Pa.C.S. § 5741 et seq., sets forth the requirements for obtaining a Professional Bondsman license in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, a prerequisite for permitting qualified individuals to post bail for criminal defendants awaiting trial. The Pennsylvania rules of criminal procedures authorize the local courts to impose additional requirements on sureties. See Pa.R.Crim.P.No. 4011(a). The within General Court Regulation is intended to set forth the additional requirements imposed by Philadelphia County on Professional Bondsmen licensed under the Judicial Code.

1. *Applicability.* The within General Court Regulation shall apply only to Professional Bondsmen licensed under the Judicial Code, 42 Pa.C.S. § 5741 et seq., and not to any of the other sureties identified in Pa.R.Crim.P.No. 4011.

2. *Definition.* A Professional Bail Bondsman is: "any person, other than a fidelity or surety company or any officers, agents, attorneys, or employees, authorized to execute bail bonds or to solicit business on its behalf, who: (1) engages in the business of giving bail, giving or soliciting undertakings or giving or soliciting indemnity or counter-indemnity to sureties on undertakings; or (2) within a period of 30 days has become a surety, or has indemnified a surety, for the release on bail of a person, with or without a fee or compensation, or promise thereof, in three or more matters not arising out of the same transaction." 42 Pa.C.S. § 5741. Only the person who is granted a Professional Bondsman license by the Department of Insurance may post bail for criminal defendants, in the name exactly as it appears on the Professional Bondsman license, and not in the name of any business entity with which the licensed Professional Bondsman may be associated, nor in the name of any associate or employee of the licensed Professional Bondsman.

3. *Requirements.* In order to become qualified to issue bond in Philadelphia County, the Professional Bondsman must:

(a) obtain and maintain, at all times, a valid Professional Bondsman license issued by the Pennsylvania Department of Insurance, pursuant to 42 Pa.C.S. § 5741 et seq. The Professional Bail Bondsman must at all times be in full compliance with 42 Pa.C.S. § 5741 et seq.;

(b) present satisfactory proof that he or she maintains an office in Philadelphia County from which his or her business is conducted pursuant to 42 Pa.C.S. § 5744, where service of notices may be made;

(c) certify that neither the Professional Bail Bondsman, his employees or agents have been convicted of any criminal offense. The Bail Bondsman's certification must be based on a criminal history search conducted for each employee or agent, and a copy must be attached to the list of employees or agents and certification submitted with the Petition as provided in the within Regulation, or forwarded to the President Judge of the Court of Common Pleas after the Professional Bail Bondsman has been qualified pursuant to this Regulation and the Bail Bondsman employs additional individuals. Conviction of the Professional Bail Bondsman, any of his or her employees or agents will render the Bail Bondsman ineligible to conduct business in Philadelphia County;

(d) immediately notify, in writing, the President Judge of the Court of Common Pleas if the Bail Bondsman, or any of his or her employees, has been charged with any criminal offense, or if his or her Professional Bail Bondsman license has been revoked, suspended or not renewed;

(e) post with the Prothonotary's office as security the minimum sum of \$250,000 in United States currency or unencumbered securities of the United States Government, which will entitle the Professional Bail Bondsman to write bond in the aggregate sum of \$1,000,000, by further posting the sum required for each individual bond or undertaking with the bail authority. Provided, however, that the Bail Bondsman must post additional security with the Prothonotary in the event the Bail Bondsman wants to write bond in excess of \$1,000,000. The additional security to be posted with the Prothonotary shall be in units of \$250,000, which will entitle the Professional

Bail Bondsman to write bond in the additional sum of \$1,000,000 per \$250,000 unit;

(f) not execute bonds if the aggregate maximum amount of outstanding bail undertakings, as determined by the First Judicial District from time to time, exceeds \$1,000,000, unless additional security has been posted with the Prothonotary as set forth above. Any Professional Bail Bondsman who has posted the maximum aggregate sum permitted by the security posted with the Prothonotary, shall be notified by the FJD to immediately cease executing additional bonds. No additional bonds will be accepted from the said Bail Bondsman. When additional security is posted by the Bail Bondsman, or the aggregate maximum amount of bail undertakings is reduced to an authorized amount, the FJD shall notify the professional Bail Bondsman that execution of bonds by the Bail Bondsman may resume;

(g) provide a financial statement certified by a Certified Public Accountant which verifies that the Professional Bail Bondsman has sufficient assets to satisfy all bail obligations undertaken by the Bail Bondsman in Philadelphia County and in other jurisdictions. A current certified statement shall be filed with the Petition provided herein, and thereafter shall be filed with the Prothonotary on an annual basis or as often as requested by the President Judge of the Court of Common Pleas;

(h) satisfy in full any judgment entered against the defendant, or Bail Bondsman as surety, for a defendant's violation of the bail bond within thirty (30) days of the issuance of the judgment. In the event the Bail Bondsman fails to do so, the judgment shall be satisfied from the funds posted with the Prothonotary pursuant to Section 3. In that event, the Bail Bondsman shall be prohibited from posting additional bail until such time as all judgments entered against the Bail Bondsman are satisfied in full and/or the security required by Section 3.(e) and (f) has been replenished;

(i) provide to the FJD a schedule of the fees to be charged criminal defendants for issuing the bail bond, and may not change said fees unless notice is given to the FJD at least thirty days prior to the effective date of the proposed revised fees;

(j) not represent or identify himself or herself, directly or indirectly, as employees or agents of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania or First Judicial District. The Professional Bondsman, his or her employees or agents shall not wear clothing or present badges or any other form of law enforcement credentials that create the impression of employment by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, the First Judicial District or any of its units, such as Pretrial Services or the Warrant Unit;

(k) fully comply with all rules of court and procedures established from time to time.

4. *Process to be Utilized in Seeking Approval as a Professional Bail Bondsman.* Any person who has obtained a Professional Bail Bondsman license from the Pennsylvania Department of Insurance may obtain leave to write bail in Philadelphia County by filing a Petition with the Prothonotary's office. The Petition must provide the information, documents and certifications set forth in this Regulation. Upon filing, the Petition will be assigned to the President Judge of the Court of Common Pleas for determination.

5. *Opportunity to Be Heard.* A prospective Bail Bondsman whose Petition seeking approval to write bail in Philadelphia County is denied will be provided an opportunity to be heard. A Petition must be filed with the

Prothonotary's office setting forth the relief requested and the factual basis supporting said request. Similarly, a Bail Bondsman who has received approval to post bail in Philadelphia County as provided in this Regulation, but has been prohibited from posting additional bail due to the application of Section 3, may request a hearing by filing a Petition with the Prothonotary if the Professional Bail Bondsman believes he or she was incorrectly prohibited from posting additional bail.

6. *Bail Piece Procedure.* Whenever a bail piece is issued pursuant to Pa.R.Crim.P.No. 4016 and the absconding defendant is apprehended by the Professional Bail Bondsman, the Defendant shall be brought to such office or before such person as the FJD may from time to time designate.

This General Court Regulation is issued in accordance with Pa.R.Crim.P.No.4011 and shall become effective immediately. As required by Pa.R.Crim.P.No.6, the original General Court Regulation shall be filed with the Prothonotary in a Docket maintained for General Court Regulations issued by the President Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Philadelphia County, and copies shall be submitted to the Administrative Office of Pennsylvania Courts, the Legislative Reference Bureau and the Criminal Procedural Rules Committee. Copies of the Order shall also be submitted to American Lawyer Media, The Legal Intelligencer, Jenkins Memorial Law Library, and the law library for the First Judicial District. The General Court Regulation will also be posted on the First Judicial District's website at <http://courts.phila.gov>.

ALEX BONAVITACOLA,
President Judge
Court of Common Pleas of
Philadelphia County

LOUIS J. PRESENZA,
President Judge
Municipal Court of
Philadelphia County

[Pa.B. Doc. No. 99-1864. Filed for public inspection November 5, 1999, 9:00 a.m.]

Title 255—LOCAL COURT RULES

LEBANON COUNTY

Rules of the Court of Common Pleas; Family Division

Rule 52-FD-1900—General

A. All matters involving actions for Protection from Abuse, Support, Custody, Partial Custody and/or Visitation of Minor Children, Divorce or Annulment of Marriage shall be brought in the Family Division of the Court of Common Pleas of Lebanon County.

B. All actions and legal documents shall be filed in the manner required by the Prothonotary of Lebanon County.

C. These rules shall be interpreted as supplementing the Rules of Civil Procedure governing domestic actions (Pa.R.C.P. 1900 et seq.).

ACTIONS PURSUANT TO PROTECTION FROM ABUSE ACT

Rule 52-FD-1901.3—Commencement of Action

Petitions requesting protection under the Protection from Abuse Act may be initiated *pro se*. Any individual desiring to file a *pro se* petition for Protection from Abuse shall have access to the appropriate petition forms and assistance in filing in the Court Administrator's Office or other designated location in the Municipal Building of Lebanon County.

ACTIONS FOR SUPPORT

Rule 52-FD-1910.4 Commencement of Action

A. All pleadings and legal papers filed involving child support, spousal support, or paternity shall be filed in duplicate with the Prothonotary who shall thereafter immediately forward a copy to the Domestic Relations Section.

B. If a claim for child or spousal support is raised ancillary to divorce litigation, it shall be referred to the Domestic Relations Section for disposition, and it shall be controlled by the procedural Rules governing child or spousal support claims made not ancillary to divorce litigation.

Rule 52-FD-1910.10—Alternative Hearing Procedures

A. The Court of Common Pleas of Lebanon County adopts the alternative hearing procedure set forth in Pa.R.C.P. 1910.12.

B. The Court shall appoint a minimum of one Domestic Relations Hearing Officer who shall hear all cases involving claims for support. The Domestic Relations Hearing Officer list shall consist of one or more members of the Bar of this Court experienced in family law who shall serve at the pleasure of the Court.

Rule 52-FD-1910.12—

A. Court Calendar. The Court shall sit for the purpose of conducting Domestic Relations Hearings and Oral Argument in accordance with the annual Court calendar.

B. Argument on Exceptions. After hearing, if Exceptions are filed to the Recommendations of the Domestic Relations Hearing Officer, the Court shall hear argument upon the Exceptions in accordance with Pa.R.C.P. Rule 1910.12(h); except that upon written Stipulation of counsel, or the parties if unrepresented, Oral Argument upon Exceptions may be waived.

Rule 52-FD-1910.16—Costs

A. In all proceedings, the Domestic Relations Hearing Officer may make a determination as to the parties' liability for payment of costs or allocation thereof which shall be included in the recommendation.

B. In matters requiring disposition following lodging of Exceptions, the Court may assess costs accordingly, which may include costs for the preparation of the transcript of the hearing before the Domestic Relations Hearing Officer.

C. Compensation of the Domestic Relations Hearing Officer shall be as established by Administrative Order.

ACTIONS FOR CUSTODY, PARTIAL CUSTODY AND VISITATION OF MINOR CHILDREN

Rule 52-FD-1915.4-2—Referral of Complaint and Proposed Order for Custody Conciliator

A. The Court shall appoint at least two (2) custody conciliators who shall hear all cases involving claims for

custody. The custody conciliator list shall consist of at least two (2) members of the Bar of this Court experienced in family law who shall serve at the pleasure of the Court.

B. Upon being filed with the Prothonotary, a complaint relating to child custody and/or visitation shall be accompanied by a proposed order for appointment of a Custody Conciliator and thereafter served upon the opposing party(ies). The Conciliator shall forthwith set the time, date and place for a Conciliation Conference.

C. Deposits for fees and costs.

(1) Upon filing a complaint with proposed Order for the Appointment of a Custody Conciliator, the moving party shall deposit with the Prothonotary a fixed sum to be set by Administrative Order.

(a) Parties proceeding In Forma Pauperis are exempt from payment of this sum.

(2) To assure prompt payment for the services of the Conciliator, an additional deposit may be ordered by the Conciliator to be deposited with the Prothonotary. This amount, if any, shall be determined by the Conciliator upon a review of the issues raised in the pleadings, the complexity of the issues, the anticipated length of the hearing and the time estimated to prepare the Summary Report. The Conciliator shall determine how the deposit shall be allocated between the parties and shall fix the deadline for payment. The order shall have the same force and effect as if imposed by the Court. Failure of a party to pay the designated amount by the date set by the Conciliator could be cause for finding that party in contempt of court or the imposition of such other sanctions as may be appropriate.

D. Compensation of the Custody Conciliator shall be as established by Administrative Order.

Rule 1915.4-3—Conference and Hearing by Conciliator

A. The Court shall appoint as a Conciliator(s), a member(s) of the Bar of Lebanon County or other appropriate person, as an official of the Court, to:

- (1) Mediate custody matters filed with the Court;
- (2) Conduct custody conferences;
- (3) Recommend appointment of counsel for the child when appropriate;
- (4) Recommend the utilization of home studies and/or expert witnesses including psychiatric and/or psychological evaluations where appropriate;
- (5) Conduct custody hearings;
- (6) Prepare agreed interim or final orders for presentation to the Court; and/or
- (7) Direct payment of any advance costs required as assessed by the Conciliator.

B. All custody matters shall be promptly scheduled for a conference before the Conciliator. All parties shall be present for such conference. Failure of a party to appear at the conference may provide grounds for the entry of a recommendation of a temporary or permanent order.

C. At the conference, each party shall provide the Conciliator and each other with the following information, insofar as it is then available:

- (1) A list of all fact witnesses;
- (2) A list of all expert witnesses;

(3) Reports of experts intended to be called as witnesses;

(4) All reports from appropriate agencies;

(5) Issues for resolution; and

(6) Estimated length of trial;

Such information shall be updated, as appropriate, any time up to commencement of the full hearing before the Conciliator. Failure to produce the information specified herein at the time of the conference before the Conciliator, may be grounds for excluding the evidence or witnesses at subsequent proceedings.

D. Following the conference, the Conciliator may present a proposed Interim Order to the Court.

E. Matters not resolved at the conference shall be scheduled for a full hearing before the Conciliator.

(1) At the full hearing all parties, witnesses, experts, reports, exhibits, etc. shall be available. No continuances or extensions shall be granted except in extraordinary circumstances.

F. To facilitate the mediation process and encourage frank, open and meaningful exchanges between the parties and their respective counsel, any statements made by the parties, or their witnesses, shall not be admissible as evidence in Court and no record shall be made of the proceedings. The Conciliator shall not be a witness at any subsequent proceeding.

Rule 52-FD-1915.4-5—Custody Conciliation—Post Hearing Procedure

A. Settled Case: If, prior to or during the custody conciliation process, the parties are able to reach an agreement, the Conciliator or the parties may submit a stipulation, motion for adoption of stipulation, and a proposed order of court to the Prothonotary. The Prothonotary shall then transmit the file to the Court for disposition of the matter.

B. Contested Case: Within ten days of the conclusion of the hearing, when the case remains contested, the Conciliator shall prepare and file a Summary Report. This report shall also become a part of the Court record and upon being submitted to the Court shall also be served upon the parties by the Prothonotary.

(1) The Summary Report shall include inter alia, the following:

- (a) A synopsis of the facts gathered by the Conciliator during the conference and the hearing.
- (b) A recommendation by the Conciliator regarding custody of the subject child(ren).
- (c) A recommendation for allocation of costs and expenses between the parties.
- (d) The names of counsel for the parties.
- (e) An estimate of the length of the hearing to be conducted by the Court.

(f) A copy of the information provided to the Conciliator as required by Local Rule 1915.4-3C.

(g) A proposed order for the establishment of a hearing date before the Court.

(2) Either party shall be permitted to present a petition with proposed order for a hearing de novo before the Court within fourteen (14) days of the date of filing of the Summary Report.

(a) If no request for a de novo hearing is presented within the time provided, upon motion of the Conciliator, the recommendation of the Conciliator regarding custody shall be adopted as an Order of this Court.

Rule 52-FD-1915.4-6—Nonappearance at Hearing Before Conciliator

A. If a plaintiff/petitioner fails to appear, without proper cause shown, at the hearing before the Conciliator, and the Conciliator is satisfied that proper notice of the order fixing the hearing has been given to the Plaintiff, he/she shall recommend to the Court that an order be entered dismissing the complaint, which may include a recommendation regarding costs.

B. If a defendant/respondent or party joined in the case fails to appear, without proper cause shown, at the hearing before the Conciliator, and the Conciliator is satisfied that proper service of the order has been given to the defendant or non-appearing party, it shall be presumed that said party has agreed to a hearing in his absence, and the Conciliator shall proceed to then conduct a hearing and make findings of fact, conclusions of law, and recommend an order to be entered by the Court.

C. If all parties fail to appear at a hearing before the Conciliator, and the Conciliator is satisfied that proper service has been given to all parties, he/she shall recommend to the Court that an order be entered dismissing the complaint with costs to be assessed to the plaintiff/petitioner.

Rule 52-FD-1915.4-7—Notice of Disposition by Court

The Prothonotary shall give notice forthwith of all final Court Orders to all counsel of record and to parties without counsel of record.

Rule 52-FD-1915.7—Uncontested Custody

A. If custody is uncontested, a stipulation, motion for its adoption, and proposed order shall be filed by the parties with the Prothonotary. If custody is raised as an issue in a pending divorce matter, the stipulation shall be filed to the same action number as the divorce.

B. If there is no divorce action in a particular case, a custody stipulation, motion for its adoption, and proposed order may be filed with the Prothonotary under a new action number if accompanied by the appropriate fees.

ACTIONS OF DIVORCE OR ANNULMENT OF MARRIAGE

Rule 52-FD-1920.51—Divorce Masters

A. Judicial Appointment: Divorce Masters shall be appointed by the Court to hear testimony on all issues, except paternity, custody and support. The Court shall appoint at least two (2) Divorce Masters who shall individually hear all cases involving claims for alimony pendente lite, counsel fees and expenses, permanent alimony, and equitable distribution, in addition to the dissolution of the marriage. The Divorce Master list shall consist of at least two (2) members of the Bar of this Court experienced in family law who shall serve at the pleasure of the Court.

B. Fees: Compensation of the Special Master shall be as established by Administrative Order of the Court.

C. Deposits for Fees and Costs:

(1) Upon filing a Petition for the Appointment of a Divorce Master, the moving party shall deposit a fixed sum to be set by Administrative Order.

(a) Parties proceeding In Forma Pauperis are exempt from payment of this deposit.

(2) Escrow of Additional Monies: In order to assure prompt payment for the services of the Stenographer and the Divorce Master, an additional deposit may be ordered by the Divorce Master to be deposited with the Prothonotary. The amount shall be determined by the Divorce Master upon a review of the issues raised in the pleadings, the complexity of the issues, the length of the hearing and the time estimated to prepare the Summary Report. The Divorce Master shall determine and direct how the deposit shall be allocated between the parties and shall fix the deadline for payment. The directive shall have the same force and effect as if imposed by the Court. Failure of a party to pay the designated amount by the date set by the Divorce Master could be cause for finding that party in contempt of court or the imposition of such other sanctions as may be appropriate.

(3) Allocation of Costs and Expenses: As part of the recommendation to the Court, the Divorce Master shall make a recommendation for allocation of costs and expenses between the parties.

D. Duties of Master: The Divorce Master shall set the date for a conference, which shall occur within forty-five (45) days of his/her appointment.

E. Conference: At the conference, each party shall provide the Divorce Master with the following information, insofar as it is then available:

- (1) A list of all fact witnesses;
- (2) A list of all expert witnesses;
- (3) Reports of experts intended to be called as witnesses;
- (4) All reports from appropriate agencies;
- (5) Issues for resolution; and
- (6) Estimated length of trial.

Such information shall be updated, as appropriate, any time up to commencement of the full hearing before the Divorce Master. Failure to produce the information specified herein at the time of the conference before the Divorce Master, may be grounds for excluding the evidence or witnesses at subsequent proceedings.

F. Hearing: Within thirty (30) days of the conference, matters not resolved at the conference shall be scheduled for a full hearing before the Divorce Master.

(1) Stipulations: An oral stipulation on uncontested issues shall be presented to the Divorce Master at the outset of the hearing.

(2) Recommendation: Each of the parties shall be accorded thirty (30) days from the conclusion of the hearing to file a written memorandum with the Divorce Master. Thereafter, the Divorce Master shall file a written recommendation covering all issues to the Court within sixty (60) days of the conclusion of the hearing, which shall include a proposed order incorporating the terms of that recommendation. No formal report is required unless exceptions to the recommendation are filed.

(a) As part of the Recommendation or as part of any interim Order, the Divorce Master may recommend payment by either party or alimony pendente lite, counsel fees, costs and expenses.

G. Exceptions

(1) Within ten (10) days after filing of the Divorce Master's Recommendations, any party may file exceptions, which shall include a request for a transcript.

(a) If exceptions are filed the opposing party may file counter exceptions within seven (7) days.

(2) Costs for the transcript shall be deposited as provided by the Pa.Rules of Civil Procedure.

(3) After receipt of the transcript, each party shall be given the opportunity to file briefs within the time required by the Divorce Master.

(4) The Divorce Master shall issue a report concerning all issues to the Court as prescribed by Pa.R.C.P. Rule 1920.53 and within the timeframe provided by the Pennsylvania Rules of Civil Procedure.

(5) At the time of the filing of the report, the Divorce Master shall cause the matter to be listed for Argument before the Court in accordance with the Court Calendar.

H. Certification: In cases where a Divorce Master has been appointed, the record will not be forwarded to the Court for a Final Decree unless a Certification has been filed by the Master verifying that all fees and costs have been paid in full.

(1) If no exceptions are filed, either party may petition the Court for adoption of the recommendation as a final order of the Court.

Rule 52-FD-1920.56

A. After the determination of alimony, if the Order directs payment through the Domestic Relations Office, a copy shall be provided to the Prothonotary who shall forward a conformed copy to the Domestic Relations Office.

B. Any subsequent petition to terminate or modify alimony or alimony pendente lite shall be filed in the Prothonotary's office, with a copy provided for forwarding to the Domestic Relations Office.

Rules Number 1901—1923 of the Rules of the Court of Common Pleas of Lebanon County Family Division are specifically repealed as of January 1, 2000.

These Rules shall be effective as of January 1, 2000.

ROBERT J. EBY,
President Judge

[Pa.B. Doc. No. 99-1865. Filed for public inspection November 5, 1999, 9:00 a.m.]

WYOMING AND SULLIVAN COUNTIES

2000 Court Calendar; No. 99-1149

Order of Court

And Now, the 25th day of October, 1999,

It Is Ordered that the Court Calendar of the Court of Common Pleas of the 44th Judicial District of Pennsylvania for the year 2000, be and the same is hereby established in accordance with the schedule hereto and made a part hereof.

By the Court

BRENDAN J. VANSTON,
President Judge

2000 Court Calendar—Wyoming County

Account Confirmation

January	4
February	1
March	7
April	4
May	2
June	12
July	11
August	1
September	5
October	3
November	7
December	5

Arraignments

January	12
February	9
March	8
April	12
May	10
June	14
July	12
August	9
September	13
October	11
November	8
December	6

Domestic Relations

De Novos

January	11
February	8
March	14
April	11
May	9
June	13
July	10
August	8
September	12
October	10
November	6
December	5

Contempts

13
10
15
13
11
8
13
10
14
12
9
8

General Call

September	5
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Juveniles

January	5
February	2
March	6
April	5
May	1
June	7
July	5
August	2
September	6
October	4
November	1
December	4

Criminal Trial Weeks

February 21, 2000
 April 24, 2000
 June 26, 2000
 August 14, 2000
 October 16, 2000
 December 11, 2000

Guilty Pleas & Status Call

January	7
February	4
March	10
April	7
May	3
June	2
July	7
August	11
September	8
October	6
November	3
December	1

Dependency

January	13
February	10
March	15
April	13
May	11
June	8
July	13
August	10
September	14
October	12
November	9
December	8

Civil Trial Weeks

January 17, 2000
 March 20, 2000
 May 22, 2000
 July 17, 2000
 September 18, 2000
 November 13, 2000

Close Civil Trial List

December 3, 1999 (March, 2000)
 February 4, 2000 (May, 2000)
 April 7, 2000 (July, 2000)
 June 2, 2000 (September, 2000)
 August 4, 2000 (November, 2000)
 October 6, 2000 (January, 2001)
 December 1, 2000 (March, 2001)

Sentences & ARD Hearings

January	12
February	9
March	8
April	12
May	10
June	14
July	12

August	9
September	13
October	11
November	8
December	6

Prison Board

January	4
February	1
March	7
April	4
May	2
June	6
July	11
August	1
September	5
October	3
November	7
December	5

2000 Court Calendar—Sullivan County

Miscellaneous, Arraignments and Account Confirmations

January	6
February	3
March	9
April	6
May	4
June	1
July	6
August	3
September	7
October	5
November	2
December	7

Civil & Criminal Trial Weeks

January 24, 2000
 March 27, 2000
 June 19, 2000
 September 25, 2000
 October 23, 2000

Close Civil Trial List

November 5, 1999	(January, 2000 Trial Term)
December 3, 1999	(March, 2000 Trial Term)
March 3, 2000	(June, 2000 Trial Term)
June 2, 2000	(September, 2000 Trial Term)
August 4, 2000	(October, 2000 Trial Term)
October 6, 2000	(January, 2001 Trial Term)
December 1, 2000	(March, 2001 Trial Term)

General Call

September 7, 2000

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