

TIM BRIGGS, MEMBER
149TH DISTRICT
302 MAIN CAPITOL BUILDING
P.O. BOX 202149
HARRISBURG, PENNSYLVANIA 17120-2149
(717) 705-7011
FAX: (717) 772-9860

554 SHOEMAKER ROAD, SUITE 149
KING OF PRUSSIA, PENNSYLVANIA 19406-4205
(610) 768-3135
FAX: (610) 768-3112

WWW.REPBRIGGS.COM



House of Representatives
COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
HARRISBURG

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EDUCATION (PASSHE), *BOARD OF GOVERNORS*
PENNSYLVANIA COMMISSION ON CRIME &
DELINQUENCY (PCCD), *COMMISSIONER*

House Judiciary Committee Voting Meeting
Majority Caucus Room
Room 140 Main Capitol
Harrisburg, PA 17120
October 19, 2026
10:00 AM

Agenda

Senate Bill 1431 PN1980 (Laughlin) An Act amending Title 34 (Game) of the Pennsylvania Consolidated Statutes, in Pennsylvania Game Commission, further providing for Game Commission officers and employees; and, in enforcement, further providing for powers and duties of enforcement officers.

And any other business that comes before the Committee.

Adjournment

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

DEMOCRATIC COMMITTEE BILL ANALYSIS

Bill No:	SB1431 PN1980	Prepared By:	David Vitale, Esq. (717) 705-7011
Committee:	Judiciary	Executive Director:	David Vitale, Esq.
Sponsor:	Laughlin, Daniel		
Date:	10/7/2026		

A. Brief Concept

Requires a Game Commission officer or employee to obtain a valid warrant before entering any property, posted or otherwise.

C. Analysis of the Bill

Amends Title 34 (Game) section 303 (Game Commission officers and employees) to require every officer, employee or representative of the commission in the exercise of their powers and duties shall have the right and authority, with a valid warrant to go upon or enter any property, posted or otherwise, outside of buildings.

The bill also amends section 901 (Powers and duties of enforcement officers) to provide that an officer shall obtain a valid warrant before entering any property, posted or otherwise.

Effective Date:

60 Days.

G. Relevant Existing Laws

Under the current statute, Pennsylvania Game Commission (PGC) personnel have authority to enter private property and conduct surveillance without a warrant or probable cause—even when landowners have clearly posted notices against trespassing. In fact, the statute affords enforcement powers to the PGC that go beyond what is typically allowed for law enforcement agencies. However, in a recent PA Supreme Court decision the Court determined that the state constitution generally requires a warrant to search privately marked land and landowners who take sufficient steps to exclude intruders—such as posting signs, fencing, or gating—have a reasonable expectation of privacy in their open fields. This expectation of privacy applies to PGC personnel. See, *Punxsutawney Hunting Club v. Pennsylvania Game Commission*.

E. Prior Session (Previous Bill Numbers & House/Senate Votes)

None.

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THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF PENNSYLVANIA

SENATE BILL

No. 1431 Session of
2026INTRODUCED BY LAUGHLIN, KEEFER, PENNYCUICK, STEFANO AND DUSH,
AUGUST 11, 2026SENATOR ROTHMAN, GAME AND FISHERIES, AS AMENDED,
SEPTEMBER 29, 2026

AN ACT

1 Amending Title 34 (Game) of the Pennsylvania Consolidated
2 Statutes, in Pennsylvania Game Commission, further providing
3 for Game Commission officers and employees; and, in
4 enforcement, further providing for powers and duties of
5 enforcement officers.

6 The General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania
7 hereby enacts as follows:

8 Section 1. Section 303(c) of Title 34 of the Pennsylvania
9 Consolidated Statutes is amended to read:

10 § 303. Game Commission officers and employees.

11 * * *

12 (c) Power and authority.--Every officer, employee or
13 representative of the commission in the exercise of their powers
14 and duties shall have the right and authority, with a valid
15 warrant or under a judicially recognized exception to the <--
16 warrant requirement, to go upon or enter any property, posted or
17 otherwise, outside of buildings.

18 Section 2. Section 901 of Title 34 is amended by adding a
19 subsection to read:

1 § 901. Powers and duties of enforcement officers.

2 * * *

3 (b.2) Warrant requirement.--An officer shall obtain a valid
4 warrant before entering any property, posted or otherwise, <--
5 unless a judicially recognized exception to the warrant
6 requirement applies.

7 * * *

8 Section 3. This act shall take effect in 60 days.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

DEMOCRATIC COMMITTEE BILL ANALYSIS

Bill No: SB0210 PN0150
Committee: Judiciary
Sponsor: Picozzi
Date: 2/11/2025

Prepared By: David Vitale, Esq.
(717) 705-7011,6791
Executive Director: David Vitale, Esq.

A. Brief Concept

Creates the offense of interference with operation or movement of a public transit vehicle in Title 75.

C. Analysis of the Bill

Amends Title 75 (Vehicles) to create §3725 (relating to Interference with operation or movement of a public transit vehicle).

A person is guilty of a felony in the first degree if the person:

- Attempts to cause or intentionally cause bodily injury, serious bodily injury, or death to a mass transit vehicle operator while in the performance of the operator's duties,
- Attempts to interfere or intentionally, knowingly or recklessly interferes with an operator while in the performance of the operator's duty that results in serious bodily injury or death of another person.

A person is guilty of a felony in the third degree if the person:

- Attempts to cause or intentionally or knowingly causes bodily injury to an operator while in the performance of the operator's duty.
- Attempts to interfere or intentionally, knowingly or recklessly interferes with an operator while in the performance of the operator's duty that results in bodily injury of another person.
- Attempts, by physical menace, to put an operator, while in the performance of the operator's duty, in fear of imminent serious bodily injury or death.

Definitions:

"Operator." A driver, conductor, operations staff or engineer on board the public transit vehicle.

"Public transit vehicle." A bus, mass transit vehicle, commuter rail passenger transportation as defined under 49 U.S.C. § 24102 (relating to definitions), incline, light rail, monorail, railroad passenger car, streetcar, subway, train, trolley and a similar vehicle or system for the exclusive use of public transportation.

Effective Date:

60 Days.

G. Relevant Existing Laws

18 § 2705. Recklessly endangering another person: A person commits a misdemeanor of the second degree if he recklessly engages in conduct which places or may place another person in danger of death or serious bodily injury.

18 § 2701. Simple assault: A person is guilty of assault if he: (1) attempts to cause or intentionally, knowingly or recklessly causes bodily injury to another; (2) negligently causes bodily injury to another with a deadly weapon; (3) attempts by physical menace to put another in fear of imminent serious bodily injury [...]. Simple assault is a misdemeanor of the second degree.

18 § 2702. Aggravated assault: A person is guilty of aggravated assault if he: (1) attempts to cause serious bodily injury to another, or causes such injury intentionally, knowingly or recklessly under circumstances manifesting extreme indifference to the value of human life; (2) attempts to cause or intentionally, knowingly or recklessly causes serious bodily injury to any of the officers, agents, employees or other persons enumerated in subsection (c) or to an employee of an agency, company or other entity engaged in public transportation, while in the performance of duty [...]. Aggravated assault under subsection (a)(1), (2) and (9) is a felony of the first degree.

18 § 2501. Criminal homicide: A person is guilty of criminal homicide if he intentionally, knowingly, recklessly or negligently causes the death of another human being. Criminal homicide shall be classified as murder, voluntary manslaughter (F1), or involuntary manslaughter (M1).

18 § 901. Criminal attempt: A person commits an attempt when, with intent to commit a specific crime, he does any act which constitutes a substantial step toward the commission of that crime.

§905: Except as otherwise provided in this title, attempt, solicitation and conspiracy are crimes of the same grade and degree as the most serious offense which is attempted [...].

18 § 1102 (c). Sentence for murder—Attempt, solicitation and conspiracy: ... [A] person who has been convicted of attempt, solicitation or conspiracy to commit murder, murder of an unborn child or murder of a law enforcement officer where serious bodily injury results may be sentenced to a term of imprisonment which shall be fixed by the court at not more than 40 years. Where serious bodily injury does not result, the person may be sentenced to a term of imprisonment which shall be fixed by the court at not more than 20 years.

E. Prior Session (Previous Bill Numbers & House/Senate Votes)

This bill (HB 977 of 2023) was unanimously reported out of the Senate Transportation Committee in November 2023 and passed by the full Senate by a vote of 47-1. The bill was referred to the House Transportation Committee but saw no further action.

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THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF PENNSYLVANIA

SENATE BILL

No. 210 Session of 2025

INTRODUCED BY PICOZZI, TARTAGLIONE, FARRY, PENNYCUICK, ROTHMAN,
ARGALL, MASTRIANO, FONTANA, VOGEL, BARTOLOTTA, KANE,
ROBINSON, LANGERHOLC, MILLER AND STEFANO, JANUARY 29, 2025

REFERRED TO TRANSPORTATION, JANUARY 29, 2025

AN ACT

1 Amending Title 75 (Vehicles) of the Pennsylvania Consolidated
2 Statutes, in miscellaneous provisions relating to operation
3 of vehicles, providing for the offense of interference with
4 operation or movement of a public transit vehicle.

5 This act may be referred to as the Bernard N. Gribbin Law.

6 The General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania
7 hereby enacts as follows:

8 Section 1. Title 75 of the Pennsylvania Consolidated
9 Statutes is amended by adding a section to read:

10 § 3725. Interference with operation or movement of a public
11 transit vehicle.

12 (a) Offense defined.--A person is guilty of interference
13 with the operation or movement of a public transit vehicle if
14 the person:

15 (1) Attempts to cause or intentionally, knowingly or
16 recklessly causes serious bodily injury or death to an
17 operator while in the performance of the operator's duty.

18 (2) Attempts to cause or intentionally or knowingly

1 causes bodily injury to an operator while in the performance
2 of the operator's duty.

3 (3) Attempts to interfere or intentionally, knowingly or
4 recklessly interferes with an operator while in the
5 performance of the operator's duty that results in serious
6 bodily injury or death of another person.

7 (4) Attempts to interfere or intentionally, knowingly or
8 recklessly interferes with an operator while in the
9 performance of the operator's duty that results in bodily
10 injury of another person.

11 (5) Attempts by physical menace to put an operator,
12 while in the performance of the operator's duty, in fear of
13 imminent serious bodily injury or death.

14 (b) Penalties.--

15 (1) A person convicted of a violation of subsection (a)
16 (1) or (3) commits a felony of the first degree.

17 (2) A person convicted of a violation of subsection (a)
18 (2), (4) or (5) commits a felony of the third degree.

19 (c) Definitions.--As used in this section, the following
20 words and phrases shall have the meanings given to them in this
21 subsection unless the context clearly indicates otherwise:

22 "Operator." A driver, conductor, operations staff or
23 engineer on board the public transit vehicle.

24 "Public transit vehicle." A bus, mass transit vehicle,
25 commuter rail passenger transportation, as that term is defined
26 under 49 U.S.C. § 24102 (relating to definitions), incline,
27 light rail, monorail, railroad passenger car, streetcar, subway,
28 train, trolley and a similar vehicle or system for the exclusive
29 use of public transportation.

30 Section 2. This act shall take effect in 60 days.

**HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
DEMOCRATIC COMMITTEE BILL ANALYSIS**

Bill No: HR0660 PN4049
Committee: Judiciary
Sponsor: Briggs, Tim
Date: 10/16/2026

Prepared By: Marissa Itterly
(717) 705-1880
Executive Director: David Vitale, Esq.

A. Brief Concept

Directs the Joint State Government Commission to conduct a comprehensive study of security at magisterial district courts.

C. Analysis of the Bill

Unlike county courthouses, magisterial district courts are dispersed throughout communities and operate in a stand-alone offices, municipal buildings, commercial properties and other locations that were not necessarily designed for modern court security needs.

Security for magisterial district courts is implemented principally at the county and judicial district level, the type and level of security available at individual courts can vary substantially based on facility design, staffing, local policy and available financial resources.

Security threats at magisterial district courts are not theoretical and serious incidents have demonstrated the risks faced by judges, court employees, law enforcement officers, litigants, witnesses and members of the public.

A Statewide magisterial district court security survey conducted in 2019 found that 93% of responding courts did not screen the general public at the public entrance on a daily basis.

The same Statewide review identified disparities in security hardware, access controls, duress alarms, closed circuit television, ballistic protection, emergency planning, training, prisoner movement and other basic security measures and found that only approximately one-half of respondents reported having an emergency action plan in place.

The Court Administrator of Pennsylvania convened a Magisterial District Court Security Task Group in 2019 to review the security posture of magisterial district courts and recommend measures to improve the safety of the public, court staff and judges and in August 2020, an executive summary of the task group's work identified recommendations, including an armed court security officer during regular office hours, trained weapons screening, expanded use of advanced communication technology, stronger facility and security guidelines, consideration of minimum office security standards, stronger local court security oversight and emergency planning and annual security training.

The 2020 review also recognized that meaningful implementation would require cooperation among the General Assembly, Governor, Judiciary and counties and encouraged identification of recurring funding for court security personnel and screening equipment.

More than six years have elapsed since that Statewide review, during which time security incidents have continued, security technology and best practices have evolved, facility needs have changed and counties have had differing capacities to implement recommended improvements.

This resolution directs the Joint State Government Commission to conduct a comprehensive study of security at magisterial district courts in this Commonwealth, including an update of prior findings and recommendations, an assessment of current security conditions, practices, incidents and recommendations for minimum security standards and implementation.

1. compile a current county-by-county inventory of security at magisterial district courts, identifying facility type and ownership or lease status, front door security, whether security personnel are armed, the provider and hours of security, weapons screening practices and equipment and other security-related policies and procedures;
2. obtain and analyze available Pennsylvania Judicial Incident Reporting System data and other incident data for magisterial district courts from 2020 through the most recent available date;
3. identify significant security incidents at magisterial district courts and evaluate whether those incidents reveal recurring vulnerabilities in screening, facility design, prisoner control, staffing, emergency response or other security practices;
4. collect from counties that conduct weapons screening the number and type of weapons or dangerous items detected or interdicted at magisterial district court entrances;
5. assess compliance with current magisterial district court facility, equipment and security guidelines and other applicable rules, standards and best practices, and identify any areas in which existing standards should be revised, strengthened or made mandatory;
6. evaluate security staffing models and assess training, certification, supervision, authority, liability, availability and cost considerations associated with each model; and
7. recommend legislation, court rule changes, Statewide standards, administrative practices, funding mechanisms or other actions necessary to provide reasonable and consistent security at magisterial district courts.

Composition of the Advisory Committee:

- Six magisterial district judges, assigned by the AOPC, with the assignments reflecting geographic diversity and the security circumstances of small, medium and large counties;
- One president judge of a court of common pleas assigned by the Administrative Office of Pennsylvania Courts;
- One district court administrator assigned by the Administrative Office of Pennsylvania Courts;
- The Court Administrator of Pennsylvania or a designee with responsibility for judicial district security;
- The Commissioner of Pennsylvania State Police or a designee;
- The Attorney General or a designee;
- The Pennsylvania Victim Advocate or a designee;
- A representative of the County Commissioners Association;
- A representative of the Pennsylvania Sheriffs' Association;
- A representative of the Pennsylvania Chiefs of Police Association;
- A representative of the Pennsylvania District Attorneys Association;
- A representative of the Pennsylvania Public Defender Association;
- A representative with expertise in court security, threat assessment or protective operations in consultation with the Administrative Office of Pennsylvania Courts;
- The President of the Pennsylvania State Lodge of the Fraternal Order of Police, or a designee;
- A representative of the Pennsylvania Coalition Against Domestic Violence;
- A representative of the Pennsylvania Bar Association; and
- Any other individual or representative organization the Joint State Government Commission determines would materially assist the study.

Copies of the report be transmitted to:

the Governor; Chief Justice of Pennsylvania; President pro tempore of the Senate; Speaker of the House of Representatives; the chairperson and minority chairperson of the Judiciary Committee of the House and Senate; the chairperson and minority chairperson of the Appropriations Committee of the House and Senate; the Court Administrator of Pennsylvania; and the President of the Special Court Judges Association of Pennsylvania.

Effective Date:

The study completion date is December 31, 2027.

G. Relevant Existing Laws

Resolution.

E. Prior Session (Previous Bill Numbers & House/Senate Votes)

None.

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THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF PENNSYLVANIA

HOUSE RESOLUTION

No. 660 Session of 2026

INTRODUCED BY BRIGGS AND HANBIDGE, OCTOBER 16, 2026

REFERRED TO COMMITTEE ON JUDICIARY, OCTOBER 16, 2026

A RESOLUTION

1 Directing the Joint State Government Commission to conduct a
2 comprehensive study of security at magisterial district
3 courts in this Commonwealth, including an update of prior
4 findings and recommendations, an assessment of current
5 security conditions, practices, incidents and recommendations
6 for minimum security standards and implementation.

7 WHEREAS, Magisterial district courts are an integral part of
8 the Unified Judicial System of the Commonwealth and serve as the
9 first point of contact with Pennsylvania's judicial system for
10 many residents; and

11 WHEREAS, Magisterial district judges preside over criminal
12 preliminary arraignments and preliminary hearings, summary
13 proceedings, landlord-tenant matters, civil claims within their
14 jurisdiction, protection from abuse proceedings as authorized by
15 law and other matters that routinely bring judges and court
16 employees into direct contact with criminal defendants, victims,
17 witnesses, litigants and members of the public; and

18 WHEREAS, Unlike county courthouses, magisterial district
19 courts are dispersed throughout communities and operate in a
20 wide variety of county-owned and leased facilities, including

1 stand-alone offices, municipal buildings, commercial properties
2 and other locations that were not necessarily designed for
3 modern court security needs; and

4 WHEREAS, Because security for magisterial district courts is
5 implemented principally at the county and judicial district
6 level, the type and level of security available at individual
7 courts can vary substantially based on facility design,
8 staffing, local policy and available financial resources; and

9 WHEREAS, Security threats at magisterial district courts are
10 not theoretical and serious incidents have demonstrated the
11 risks faced by judges, court employees, law enforcement
12 officers, litigants, witnesses and members of the public; and

13 WHEREAS, On September 19, 2018, a gunman opened fire at a
14 Fayette County magisterial district court, wounding four people
15 before the gunman was shot and killed by police; and

16 WHEREAS, On June 28, 2019, a defendant fled a holding area at
17 a Delaware County magisterial district court and was killed
18 while attempting to wrestle a firearm from an officer in the
19 parking lot; and

20 WHEREAS, On December 3, 2019, a defendant shot and seriously
21 injured himself in the waiting room of a Dauphin County
22 magisterial district court; and

23 WHEREAS, On November 17, 2021, at Blair County Central Court
24 in Altoona, a Blair County Prison inmate who was present for a
25 preliminary hearing assaulted Corrections Officer Rhonda
26 Russell, seized her service weapon and took her hostage; during
27 the response, Officer Russell was fatally struck by a shot fired
28 by a responding Altoona police officer at the armed inmate; and

29 WHEREAS, In March 2023, a defendant being arraigned at a
30 Lancaster County magisterial district court on charges that

1 included terroristic threats and criminal mischief doused
2 himself with a flammable liquid, set himself on fire and ran
3 toward law enforcement officers inside the court; and

4 WHEREAS, Data from the Pennsylvania Judicial Incident
5 Reporting System has documented a persistent volume of security
6 incidents at magisterial district courts, including 109
7 incidents in the first quarter of 2026; and

8 WHEREAS, Following the 2018 Fayette County shooting, Fayette
9 County implemented full-time security screening at its
10 magisterial district courts and began maintaining a log of
11 weapons detected by court security personnel; and

12 WHEREAS, Fayette County records show that court security
13 personnel detected 795 weapons in 2019, 1,092 weapons in 2020,
14 943 weapons in 2021, 1,543 weapons in 2022, 1,393 weapons in
15 2023, 1,188 weapons in 2024 and 1,063 weapons in 2025, for a
16 total of 8,017 weapons detected over the seven-year period from
17 2019 through 2025; and

18 WHEREAS, The volume of weapons detected in Fayette County
19 after implementation of routine screening demonstrates both the
20 continuing frequency with which weapons and other dangerous
21 items are brought to magisterial district court facilities and
22 the value of consistent entrance screening in identifying those
23 items before they enter court areas; and

24 WHEREAS, A Statewide magisterial district court security
25 survey conducted in 2019 found that 93% of responding courts did
26 not screen the general public at the public entrance on a daily
27 basis; and

28 WHEREAS, The same Statewide review identified disparities in
29 security hardware, access controls, duress alarms, closed-
30 circuit television, ballistic protection, emergency planning,

1 training, prisoner movement and other basic security measures
2 and found that only approximately one-half of respondents
3 reported having an emergency action plan in place; and

4 WHEREAS, The Court Administrator of Pennsylvania convened a
5 Magisterial District Court Security Task Group in 2019 to review
6 the security posture of magisterial district courts and
7 recommend measures to improve the safety of the public, court
8 staff and judges; and

9 WHEREAS, In August 2020, an executive summary of the task
10 group's work identified recommendations, including an armed
11 court security officer during regular office hours, trained
12 weapons screening, expanded use of advanced communication
13 technology, stronger facility and security guidelines,
14 consideration of minimum office security standards, stronger
15 local court security oversight and emergency planning and annual
16 security training; and

17 WHEREAS, The 2020 review also recognized that meaningful
18 implementation would require cooperation among the General
19 Assembly, Governor, Judiciary and counties and encouraged
20 identification of recurring funding for court security personnel
21 and screening equipment; and

22 WHEREAS, More than six years have elapsed since that
23 Statewide review, during which time security incidents have
24 continued, security technology and best practices have evolved,
25 facility needs have changed and counties have had differing
26 capacities to implement recommended improvements; and

27 WHEREAS, A current, independent and comprehensive Statewide
28 assessment is therefore necessary to determine the extent to
29 which prior recommendations have been implemented, identify
30 remaining security gaps, establish current costs and needs and

2 be it
3 RESOLVED, That the House of Representatives direct the Joint
4 State Government Commission to conduct a comprehensive study of
5 security at magisterial district courts in this Commonwealth,
6 including an update of prior findings and recommendations, an
7 assessment of current security conditions, practices, incidents
8 and recommendations for minimum security standards and
9 implementation; and be it further

10 RESOLVED, That, in conducting the study, the Joint State
11 Government Commission shall, at a minimum:

12 (1) compile a current county-by-county inventory of
13 security at magisterial district courts, identifying facility
14 type and ownership or lease status, front door security,
15 whether security personnel are armed, the provider and hours
16 of security, weapons screening practices and equipment and
17 other security-related policies and procedures;

18 (2) obtain and analyze available Pennsylvania Judicial
19 Incident Reporting System data and other incident data for
20 magisterial district courts from 2020 through the most recent
21 available date, including incidents involving threats,
22 assaults, weapons, contraband, disorderly conduct,
23 harassment, escape or attempted escape, property damage and
24 other conduct affecting court security;

25 (3) identify significant security incidents at
26 magisterial district courts and evaluate whether those
27 incidents reveal recurring vulnerabilities in screening,
28 facility design, prisoner control, staffing, emergency
29 response or other security practices;

30 (4) collect from counties that conduct weapons screening

1 the number and type of weapons or dangerous items detected or
2 interdicted at magisterial district court entrances and
3 evaluate the relationship between screening practices,
4 weapons detections and reported weapons incidents;

5 (5) assess compliance with current magisterial district
6 court facility, equipment and security guidelines and other
7 applicable rules, standards and best practices, and identify
8 any areas in which existing standards should be revised,
9 strengthened or made mandatory;

10 (6) evaluate security staffing models and assess
11 training, certification, supervision, authority, liability,
12 availability and cost considerations associated with each
13 model; and

14 (7) recommend any legislation, court rule changes,
15 Statewide standards, administrative practices, funding
16 mechanisms or other actions necessary to provide a reasonable
17 and consistent level of security at magisterial district
18 courts throughout this Commonwealth;
19 and be it further

20 RESOLVED, That the Joint State Government Commission
21 establish an advisory committee to assist with the study and
22 that, in appointing members, the Commission seek representation
23 from small, medium and large counties and from rural, suburban
24 and urban judicial districts; and be it further

25 RESOLVED, That the advisory committee include, at a minimum,
26 the following members or their designees, as applicable:

27 (1) six magisterial district judges, assigned by the
28 Administrative Office of Pennsylvania Courts, with the
29 assignments reflecting geographic diversity and the security
30 circumstances of small, medium and large counties;

1 (2) one president judge of a court of common pleas
2 assigned by the Administrative Office of Pennsylvania Courts;
3 (3) one district court administrator assigned by the
4 Administrative Office of Pennsylvania Courts;
5 (4) the Court Administrator of Pennsylvania or a
6 designee with responsibility for judicial district security;
7 (5) the Commissioner of Pennsylvania State Police or a
8 designee;
9 (6) the Attorney General of this Commonwealth or a
10 designee;
11 (7) the Pennsylvania Victim Advocate or a designee;
12 (8) a representative of the County Commissioners
13 Association of Pennsylvania;
14 (9) a representative of the Pennsylvania Sheriffs'
15 Association;
16 (10) a representative of the Pennsylvania Chiefs of
17 Police Association;
18 (11) a representative of the Pennsylvania District
19 Attorneys Association;
20 (12) a representative of the Pennsylvania Public
21 Defender Association;
22 (13) a representative with expertise in court security,
23 threat assessment or protective operations in consultation
24 with the Administrative Office of Pennsylvania Courts;
25 (14) the President of the Pennsylvania State Lodge of
26 the Fraternal Order of Police, or a designee;
27 (15) a representative of the Pennsylvania Coalition
28 Against Domestic Violence;
29 (16) a representative of the Pennsylvania Bar
30 Association; and

(17) any other individual or representative organization
the Joint State Government Commission determines would
materially assist the study;

and be it further

RESOLVED, That the Joint State Government Commission and
advisory committee consult, to the extent practicable, with
individuals who participated in the 2019-2020 Magisterial
District Court Security Task Group and with the Administrative
Office of Pennsylvania Courts, county governments, judicial
districts, law enforcement agencies, court employees and other
stakeholders possessing relevant data or expertise; and be it
further

RESOLVED, That the Joint State Government Commission accept
and review written comments, data and recommendations from
individuals and organizations, including magisterial district
judges and court employees, and take reasonable steps to protect
nonpublic security-sensitive information from unnecessary
disclosure; and be it further

RESOLVED, That the Joint State Government Commission issue a
report containing its findings and recommendations no later than
December 31, 2027, including a county-by-county assessment, a
comparison with the 2019-2020 baseline, an assessment of
implementation of prior recommendations, current incident and
weapons screening data, recommended minimum security standards,
estimated costs, funding options, implementation priorities and
recommended statutory, rule or policy changes; and be it further

RESOLVED, That copies of the report be transmitted to:

(1) the Governor;

(2) the Chief Justice of Pennsylvania;

(3) the President pro tempore of the Senate;

1 (4) the Speaker of the House of Representatives;
2 (5) the chairperson and minority chairperson of the
3 Judiciary Committee of the Senate;
4 (6) the chairperson and minority chairperson of the
5 Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives;
6 (7) the chairperson and minority chairperson of the
7 Appropriations Committee of the Senate;
8 (8) the chairperson and minority chairperson of the
9 Appropriations Committee of the House of Representatives;
10 (9) the Court Administrator of Pennsylvania; and
11 (10) the President of the Special Court Judges
12 Association of Pennsylvania.

