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COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
COUNTY OF MONTGOMERY
MAGISTERIAL DISTRICT COURT ADMINISTRATION

MONTGOMERY COUNTY COURTHOUSE
PO Box 311
NORRISTOWN, PA 19404-0311

February 25, 2022

Joseph Mittleman, Esquire
Judicial Programs Director
Administrative Office of Pennsylvania Courts
1515 Market Street, Suite 1414
Philadelphia, PA 19102

RE: Magisterial District Reestablishment Plan

Dear Joe:

Enclosed please find the following for the 38th Judicial District—Montgomery County:

- Judicial District Summary Worksheet
- Posting Notice
- Public Comments
- Individual District Worksheets (30)
- Final Proposal for Reestablishment
- District Map

Please note the following changes to the Draft Proposal which was posted for public comment on December 29, 2021. The Draft Proposal originally recommended, inter alia, the elimination of two (2) Magisterial Districts within Montgomery County. After further review of the relevant criteria, and in consideration of the public comments submitted on said Proposal, along with comments from magisterial district judges, we are now recommending the elimination of one district (38-1-14) and the realignment of the second (38-1-02). As noted in the Final Proposal, all recommended changes would take effect on January 1, 2024.

Very truly yours,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "John E. Savoth".

John E. Savoth, Esquire
Deputy Court Administrator-Special Courts

Cc: The Honorable Carolyn Carluccio, President Judge
Michael Kehs, Esquire, District Court Administrator



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FINAL SUBMISSION PROPOSAL

REESTABLISHMENT OF THE MAGISTERIAL DISTRICTS WITHIN THE 38TH JUDICIAL DISTRICT OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA– MONTGOMERY COUNTY

February 25, 2022

The following pages contain the final submission proposal for Reestablishment of the Magisterial Districts within the 38th Judicial District of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania – Montgomery County.

Details of the proposal are contained in the Recommendations Summary and the individual Magisterial District Reestablishment Worksheets (with maps).

Hon. Carolyn T. Carluccio
President Judge-Elect

By way of brief summary, please be advised of the following:

- Montgomery County (Class 2A county) currently has 30 Magisterial Districts.
- Other Class 2A counties (Bucks, Chester, Delaware, Lancaster) average 21 Magisterial Districts.
- The average caseload for Magisterial District Courts in Pennsylvania's Class 2A counties is 5,525. The average caseload for Magisterial District Courts in Montgomery County is 5,733.
- The average workload (weighted caseload calculation) for Magisterial District Courts in Pennsylvania's Class 2A counties is 39,310. The average workload for Magisterial District Courts in Montgomery County (Class 2A) is 37,385.
- Since the previous Reestablishment in 2012, Magisterial District Courts in Montgomery County have seen a 14.7% decrease in annual caseload (-28,664 fewer annual cases in 2019 vs. 2012 annual case filing total).
- Since the previous Reestablishment in 2012, Magisterial District Courts in Montgomery County have seen a 19.6% decrease in annual average workload per Magisterial District (46,524 workload per Magisterial District Court in 2012 vs. 37,385 workload per Magisterial District Court in 2019).
- The draft proposal recommends that **17** Magisterial Districts within Montgomery County be **Reestablished** (no change to boundaries).
- The draft proposal recommends that **12** Magisterial Districts within Montgomery County be **Realigned** (change to boundaries).
- The draft proposal recommends that **1** Magisterial District within Montgomery County be **Eliminated**.
- Additional "case reassignments" are proposed, unrelated to district boundaries.
- The draft proposal recommends that Montgomery County reduce to 28 Magisterial Districts.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY DISTRICT COURTS
REESTABLISHMENT RECOMMENDATIONS – 2021/2022

REESTABLISHED (17) MAGISTERIAL DISTRICTS
(NO CHANGES IN BOUNDARIES – EFFECTIVE 1/1/2024)

- **38-1-01** Judge Marc A. Alfarano –
 - Current 6-yr. (2014-2019) average caseload of 4,864
 - Current 6-yr. (2014-2019) average workload of 36,881

 - Based on most recent (pre-pandemic 2016-2019) caseload and workload data, future caseload and workload is expected be approximately 4,601 and 34,643 respectively.

- **38-1-04** Judge John D. Kessler –
 - Current 6-yr. (2014-2019) average caseload of 5,668
 - Current 6-yr. (2014-2019) average workload of 36,611

 - Based on most recent (pre-pandemic 2016-2019) caseload and workload data, future caseload and workload is expected be approximately 5,509 and 37,138 respectively.

- **38-1-05** Judge Juanita A. Price – current term expires:
 - Current 6-yr. (2014-2019) average caseload of 5,260
 - Current 6-yr. (2014-2019) average workload of 38,138

 - Based on most recent (pre-pandemic 2016-2019) caseload and workload data, future caseload and workload is expected be approximately 5,088 and 35,255 respectively.

- **38-1-08** Judge Katherine E. McGill Magid – current term expires
 - Current 6-yr. (2014-2019) average caseload of 5,363
 - Current 6-yr. (2014-2019) average workload of 23,246

- Based on most recent (pre-pandemic 2016-2019) caseload and workload data, future caseload and workload is expected be approximately 5,224 and 23,597 respectively.

- **38-1-10** Judge Patricia A. Zaffarano –
 - Current 6-yr. (2014-2019) average caseload of 5,195
 - Current 6-yr. (2014-2019) average workload of 27,737

 - Based on most recent (pre-pandemic 2016-2019) caseload and workload data, future caseload and workload is expected be approximately 5,174 and 27,426 respectively.

- **38-1-11** Judge Scott T. Palladino –
 - Current 6-yr. (2014-2019) average caseload of 5,323
 - Current 6-yr. (2014-2019) average workload of 56,333

 - Based on most recent (pre-pandemic 2016-2019) caseload and workload data, future caseload and workload is expected be approximately 5,289 and 55,687 respectively.

- **38-1-12** Judge Edward C. Kropp, Sr. -
 - Current 6-yr. (2014-2019) average caseload of 5,821
 - Current 6-yr. (2014-2019) average workload of 55,906

 - Based on most recent (pre-pandemic 2016-2019) caseload and workload data, future caseload and workload is expected be approximately 5,926 and 57,106 respectively.

- **38-1-15** Judge Francis J. Lawrence, Jr. -
 - Denise Ashe – term expires 1/2/2028
 - Current 6-yr. (2014-2019) average caseload of 6,596
 - Current 6-yr. (2014-2019) average workload of 41,402

 - Based on most recent (pre-pandemic 2016-2019) caseload and workload data, future caseload and workload is expected be approximately 5,052 and 32,411 respectively.

- **38-1-16** Judge Margaret A. Hunsicker-Fleischer –
 - Current 6-yr. (2014-2019) average caseload of 7,754
 - Current 6-yr. (2014-2019) average workload of 46,957

 - Based on most recent (pre-pandemic 2016-2019) caseload and workload data, future caseload and workload is expected be approximately 6,273 and 39,262 respectively.

- **38-1-18** Judge Andrea D. Duffy –
 - Current 6-yr. (2014-2019) average caseload of 7,869
 - Current 6-yr. (2014-2019) average workload of 49,051

 - Based on most recent (pre-pandemic 2016-2019) caseload and workload data, future caseload and workload is expected be approximately 7,849 and 49,266 respectively.

- **38-1-21** Judge Suzan Leonard –
 - Current 6-yr. (2014-2019) average caseload of 6,605
 - Current 6-yr. (2014-2019) average workload of 39,133

 - Based on most recent (pre-pandemic 2016-2019) caseload and workload data, future caseload and workload is expected be approximately 6,646 and 38,344 respectively.

- **38-1-24** Judge Albert J. Augustine –
 - Current 6-yr. (2014-2019) average caseload of 4,362
 - Current 6-yr. (2014-2019) average workload of 38,423

 - Based on most recent (pre-pandemic 2016-2019) caseload and workload data, future caseload and workload is expected be approximately 3,853 and 35,922 respectively.

- **38-1-25** Judge James P. Gallagher –
 - Current 6-yr. (2014-2019) average caseload of 4,106
 - Current 6-yr. (2014-2019) average workload of 32,051

 - Based on most recent (pre-pandemic 2016-2019) caseload and workload data, future caseload and workload is expected be approximately 5,009 and 33,133 respectively.

* **Notes:** The continued development in Upper Merion Township (King of Prussia) thus far has not increased the caseload of court 38-1-25 as was anticipated during the previous decennial review. Therefore, it is anticipated that all Montgomery County East/West Turnpike cases are to be transferred to District Court 38-1-25 effective January 1, 2024 (no change in boundaries). Average annual case filings of 1,080 (included in above projections). This proposed change is projected is create a more equitable balance with adjacent districts.

- **38-1-28** Judge Edward J. Levine -
 - Current 6-yr. (2014-2019) average caseload of 6,617
 - Current 6-yr. (2014-2019) average workload of 51,998

 - Based on most recent (pre-pandemic 2016-2019) caseload and workload data, future caseload and workload is expected be approximately 6,820 and 51,486 respectively.

- **38-2-02** Judge Maureen C. Coggins –
 - Current 6-yr. (2014-2019) average caseload of 5,280
 - Current 6-yr. (2014-2019) average workload of 34,764

 - Based on most recent (pre-pandemic 2016-2019) caseload and workload data, future caseload and workload is expected be approximately 5,344 and 33,532 respectively.

- **38-2-03** Judge Maurice H. Saylor –
 - Current 6-yr. (2014-2019) average caseload of 4,415
 - Current 6-yr. (2014-2019) average workload of 28,859

- Based on most recent (pre-pandemic 2016-2019) caseload and workload data, future caseload and workload is expected be approximately 4,435 and 28,905 respectively.
- * **Note:** District Courts 38-2-02 and 38-2-03 have maintained consistent caseloads and workloads. Though both are below average for this Magisterial District, combining these two courts into one new District would create a travel burden for both the police departments and the public residing in the municipalities of these districts.
- **38-2-09** Judge Gregory Scott
 - Current 6-yr. (2014-2019) average caseload of 3,577
 - Current 6-yr. (2014-2019) average workload of 27,620
 - Based on most recent (pre-pandemic 2016-2019) caseload and workload data, future caseload and workload is expected be approximately 5,291 and 38,998 respectively.

REALIGNED (12) MAGISTERIAL DISTRICTS
(CHANGES IN BOUNDARIES – EFFECTIVE 1/1/2024)

- **38-1-02** Judge Elizabeth A. McHugh-Casey –
 - Current 6-yr. (2014-2019) average caseload of 4,214
 - Current 6-yr. (2014-2019) average workload of 27,043
 - **Receive Cheltenham Voting Districts 3-2 and 3-3 from District Court 38-1-03 to create improved equity between the districts, both of which represent Cheltenham Township.**
 - Based on most recent (pre-pandemic 2016-2019) caseload and workload data, future caseload and workload is expected be approximately 5,187 and 28,185 respectively.
- **38-1-03** Judge Christopher J. Cerski -
 - Current 6-yr. (2014-2019) average caseload of 5,460
 - Current 6-yr. (2014-2019) average workload of 39,028
 - **Transfer Cheltenham Voting Districts 3-2 and 3-3 to District Court 38-1-02 to create improved equity between the district, both of which represent Cheltenham Township.**

- Based on most recent (pre-pandemic 2016-2019) caseload and workload data, future caseload and workload is expected be approximately 5,139 and 33,381 respectively.

- **38-1-06**

Judge Henry J. Schireson –

- Current 6-yr. (2014-2019) average caseload of 7,984
- Current 6-yr. (2014-2019) average workload of 30,365

- **Transfer West Conshohocken Borough from District Court 38-1-09 to create improved balance between adjacent districts.**
- **Transfer Lower Merion Voting Districts 10-3 and 11-2 to District Court 38-1-07, and transfer Lower Merion Voting Districts 3-2 and 3-3 to District Court 38-2-04. These changes are to offset expected increase from the addition of West Conshohocken Borough, and to maintain continued balance among the 3 Lower Merion Magisterial Districts.**
- **All Schuylkill Expressway (I-76) cases for Lower Merion Township will remain with court 38-1-06.**
 - Based on most recent (pre-pandemic 2016-2019) caseload and workload data, future caseload and workload is expected be approximately 7,679 and 29,827 respectively.

- **38-1-07**

Judge Michael P. Quinn –

- Current 6-yr. (2014-2019) average caseload of 6,913
- Current 6-yr. (2014-2019) average workload of 26,784

- **Transfer Lower Merion Voting Districts 10-3 and 11-2 from District Court 38-1-06 to maintain continued balance among the 3 Lower Merion Magisterial Districts.**
 - Based on most recent (pre-pandemic 2016-2019) caseload and workload data, future caseload and workload is expected be approximately 7,302 and 27,339 respectively.

- **38-1-09**

Judge Patrick O. Krouse –

- Current 6-yr. (2014-2019) average caseload of 6,125
- Current 6-yr. (2014-2019) average workload of 49,093

- **Transfer West Conshohocken Borough to District Court 38-1-06 to create improved balance between adjacent districts.**

- Based on most recent (pre-pandemic 2016-2019) caseload and workload data, future caseload and workload is expected be approximately 4,635 and 42,076 respectively.

- **38-1-13** Judge Francis J. Bernhardt –
 - Jodi Lukens Griffis - term expires 1/2/2028
 - Current 6-yr. (2014-2019) average caseload of 7,078
 - Current 6-yr. (2014-2019) average workload of 43,821

 - **Transfer Conshohocken Borough Voting Districts 1, 4, 6 to District Court 38-1-23 to create improved balance between adjacent districts, and to have all of Conshohocken Borough within the same Magisterial District.**
 - Based on most recent (pre-pandemic 2016-2019) caseload and workload data, future caseload and workload is expected be approximately 5,905 and 42,447 respectively.

- **38-1-19** Judge Richard H. Welsh –
 - Current 6-yr. (2014-2019) average caseload of 7,134
 - Current 6-yr. (2014-2019) average workload of 49,665

 - **Transfer Upper Providence Voting District Monte Clare to District Court 38-1-20 to create improved balance between adjacent districts, both of which service Upper Providence Township.**
 - Based on most recent (pre-pandemic 2016-2019) caseload and workload data, future caseload and workload is expected be approximately 6,571 and 46,763 respectively.

- **38-1-20** Judge Cathleen Kelly Rebar –
 - Current 6-yr. (2014-2019) average caseload of 4,978
 - Current 6-yr. (2014-2019) average workload of 41,796

 - **Transfer Upper Providence Voting District Monte Clare from District Court 38-1-19 to create improved balance between adjacent districts, both of which service Upper Providence Township.**

- Based on most recent (pre-pandemic 2016-2019) caseload and workload data, future caseload and workload is expected be approximately 5,530 and 44,824 respectively.

- **38-1-22**

Judge Harry J. Nesbitt, III –

- Current 6-yr. (2014-2019) average caseload of 3,664
- Current 6-yr. (2014-2019) average workload of 19,596
- **Transfer Horsham Voting Districts 3-2, 3-3, and Hatboro Borough from District Court 38-1-14 upon its elimination. This also brings all of Horsham Township within the same Magisterial District.**
- **This proposed change will create a more equitable balance between this court and adjacent districts.**
- **Need exception to contiguous requirement. There is one Upper Moreland Voting District (+/- 1/10 of a mile) that separates Horsham and Hatboro.**
 - Based on most recent (pre-pandemic 2016-2019) caseload and workload data, future caseload and workload is expected be approximately 5,524 and 30,904 respectively.

- **38-1-23**

Judge Deborah A. Lukens -

- Current 6-yr. (2014-2019) average caseload of 5,495
- Current 6-yr. (2014-2019) average workload of 27,560
- **Transfer Conshohocken Borough Voting Districts 1, 4, and 6 from District Court 38-1-13 to create improved balance between adjacent districts, and to have all of Conshohocken Borough within the same Magisterial District.**
 - Based on most recent (pre-pandemic 2016-2019) caseload and workload data, future caseload and workload is expected be approximately 6,194 and 31,622 respectively.

- **38-2-04**

Judge Karen Eisner Zucker –

- Current 6-yr. (2014-2019) average caseload of 6,952
- Current 6-yr. (2014-2019) average workload of 31,146

- **Transfer Lower Merion Voting Districts 3-2 and 3-3 from District Court 38-1-06 to maintain continued balance among the 3 Lower Merion Magisterial Districts.**
 - Based on most recent (pre-pandemic 2016-2019) caseload and workload data, future caseload and workload is expected be approximately 7,274 and 32,290 respectively.

- **38-2-08** Judge Jay S. Friedenbergr –
 - Current 6-yr. (2014-2019) average caseload of 5,324
 - Current 6-yr. (2014-2019) average workload of 36,595

 - **Transfer Upper Moreland Voting Districts 2-1, 2-2, 3-2, 5-1, 5-2, 7-1, and 7-2 from District Court 38-1-14 upon its elimination. This also brings all of Upper Moreland within the same Magisterial District.**
 - Based on most recent (pre-pandemic 2016-2019) caseload and workload data, future caseload and workload is expected be approximately 7,516 and 50,629 respectively.

ELIMINATED (1) MAGISTERIAL DISTRICT
(EFFECTIVE 1/1/2024)

- **38-1-14** Judge Paul N. Leo –
 - Current 6-yr. (2014-2019) average caseload of 4,594 (25th of 30 courts)
 - Current 6-yr. (2014-2019) average workload of 29,151 (22% below average for Magisterial Districts in Montgomery County)

 - **Magisterial District elimination will take effect 1/1/2024 upon the retirement of Judge Leo.**
 - **Transfer Horsham Voting Districts 3-2, 3-3, and Hatboro Borough to District Court 38-1-22. This also brings all of Horsham Township within the same Magisterial District.**
 - **Transfer Upper Moreland Voting Districts 2-1, 2-2, 3-2, 5-1, 5-2, 7-1, and 7-2 to District Court 38-2-08. This also brings all of Upper Moreland within the same Magisterial District.**

*** Note:** From 2012-2019 this District Court has had a consistently decreasing caseload, going from 8th of 30 in 2012 (7,193 annual case filings) to 28th of 30 in 2019 (4,048 case filings). This decrease has created a disparity with adjacent districts, and that disparity can best be remedied by elimination of this District Court.

Judicial District Summary Worksheet – Reestablishment 2021-2022

Start by saving the fillable worksheet template locally on your system as a PDF form. Then, open and complete the worksheet in a PDF browser (not a web browser) to ensure all options and functionality are available. Answer the questions by typing or selecting responses. Press TAB or click on a field to advance. Save and upload the completed form to SharePoint.

Judicial District Number: 38	County: Montgomery	Class of County: 2A
<p>1. List the existing magisterial districts in your judicial district (##-##-##):</p> <p>38-1-01; 38-1-02; 38-1-03; 38-1-04; 38-1-05; 38-1-06; 38-1-07; 38-1-08; 38-1-09; 38-1-10; 38-1-11; 38-1-12; 38-1-13; 38-1-14; 38-1-15; 38-1-16; 38-1-18; 38-1-19; 38-1-20; 38-1-21; 38-1-22; 38-1-23; 38-1-24; 38-1-25; 38-1-28; 38-2-02; 38-2-03; 38-2-04; 38-2-08; 38-2-09</p>		
Caseload Analysis		
2. Average total caseloads:	<i>Judicial District</i>	<i>Class of County</i>
	5,733	5,452
3. Compare the difference between the caseload average of your judicial district to the class of county.	<i># of Cases</i>	<i>Ranking</i> <i>Total</i>
	281	3rd out of 5
4. Is your judicial district caseload average at the lower end of the caseload range when compared to the other judicial districts in your class of county?		No
Proposed Actions		
5. Are any magisterial districts proposed for reestablishment?		Yes
<p>If YES, list the magisterial districts proposed for reestablishment (no changes).</p> <p>38-1-01; 38-1-04; 38-1-05; 38-1-08; 38-1-10; 38-1-11; 38-1-12; 38-1-15; 38-1-16; 38-1-18; 38-1-21; 38-1-24; 38-1-25; 38-1-28; 38-2-02; 38-2-03; 38-2-09</p>		
6. Are any magisterial district proposed for realignment?		Yes
<p>If YES, list the magisterial districts proposed for realignment (changes).</p> <p>38-1-02; 38-1-03; 38-1-06; 38-1-07; 38-1-09; 38-1-13; 38-1-19; 38-1-20; 38-1-22; 38-1-23; 38-2-04; 38-2-08</p>		
7. Are any magisterial districts proposed for elimination?		Yes
<p>If YES, list the magisterial districts proposed for elimination.</p> <p>38-1-14</p>		

Additional Workload Factors	
8. Do you have a night court operating within the judicial district?	No
9. Do you have a central court within your judicial district?	No
10. Do you have any special programs that will entail effort by the MDJs such as truancy programs or drug, DUI, veteran, or mental health diversion programs? If YES , briefly explain the types of programs. Montgomery County recently commenced a Pretrial Services program/division. This program spreads responsibility evenly among all Judges with +/- 1 "on call" day per month. See below Additional Remarks.	Yes
Final Checklist	
11. Was a request for public comment posted?	Yes
12. Method of posting - electronic, physical copy, or both?	Both
13. Were media outlets notified?	Yes
14. Were public comments received?	Yes
15. Did you include a copy of the posting and public comments in your submission?	Yes
16. Did you complete summary worksheets for all magisterial districts?	Yes
17. Did you include your petition and all supporting documentation, if applicable?	Yes
18. Did you confer with the MDJs in your county?	Yes
19. Additional Remarks	
<p>The Pre-Trial Division provides representation between arrest and preliminary hearing to connect attorneys and clients as early as possible, begin case preparation and reduce costs associated with pre-trial incarceration. Attorneys in this unit intervene promptly in the process by meeting with incarcerated clients shortly after arrest to begin critical case analysis, investigation, mitigation, and to evaluate the specific needs of our clients. Assistant Public Defenders review arrest and charging documents and, where appropriate, ask prosecutors and police officers to drop or reduce certain charges, or modify bail. Such early intervention also helps to identify clients with medical, substance abuse, and/or mental health needs who require immediate attention. MDJs will have +/- one day per month</p>	
Verification of Submission	
20. Date submitted to AOPC: 2/25/2022	
21. President Judge Name: Hon. Carolyn T. Carluccio	
<p>Signature </p>	



COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
MONTGOMERY COUNTY
DISTRICT COURT 38-1-13

Magisterial District Judge
JODI L. GRIFFIS
625 WEST RIDGE PIKE
BUILDING "B" SUITE 101
CONSHOHOCKEN, PA 19428-1188
Phone: 610-828-0278
Fax : 610-828-6722

January 28, 2022

John Savoth, Esquire
Deputy Court Administrator
Special Courts
P.O. Box 311
Norristown, PA 19401
Via email (jsavoth@montcopa.org)

Dear John,

I have several concerns with the proposed re-establishment plan of the existing thirty District Courts. My first concern is how it directly relates to my own court. The plan proposes to take all of Conshohocken from my jurisdiction. I understand that Plymouth numbers are high and support having its own court, but Conshohocken numbers are not that high as to overly burden the Court. The Conshohocken Police Department is located within minutes of my court. Moving the entire department to Whitemarsh Court makes the officers have to travel farther for any matter they have.

There are other matters handled by my court that would make more sense to send to Whitemarsh if the need is to increase the numbers in Whitemarsh. Truancy is handled by my court, which could easily be shifted to Whitemarsh Court since a number of the schools are located in Whitemarsh as well. There are a number of police departments throughout the county that are split among two courts. Conshohocken is a small department, and keeping the west side at my court would better serve the department and the residents. Additionally, I spent a year getting to know many of the residents on the west side, explaining to them what the court does and how it is available to the community. Changing the jurisdiction within months of taking office seems to do a disservice to the residents of Conshohocken.

Additionally, the current proposal is calling for the closing of two courts in the eastern part of the county in close proximity to my court. Closing courts would not benefit anyone in the county. Our population only continues to grow. The courts in question border Philadelphia, and have increase criminal matters. While the total number of cases may not have increased, certainly the severity of the cases has changed over the years, which take more time from the court to handle. The number of cases should not be the only thing considered when deciding to close courts. The proposal would put an increase burden on the courts in Cheltenham and Jenkintown, who are already seeing increased cases and complexity of the cases.

The county should not be looking to close any District Courts. Continuing to eliminate District Courts breaks down the whole foundation of what the District Court stands for. Our courts are in the community to address problems by the residents and businesses located in the community. Shifting the

jurisdiction so that residents now have to go to other towns to have their matters handled is not what the courts were established to do. Rather than eliminating, the county should be seeing what additional matters could be handled by the District Courts. There are a number of matters that Montgomery County has handled at the Common Pleas level that could be handled at the magisterial level. Rather than eliminating and reducing the number of Magistrates in our county, we should be looking at ways to utilize sitting judges to better serve the county, and reduce the burden of the Common Pleas Court.

Thank you.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Jodi L. Griffis". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name "Jodi" being the most prominent part. The last name "Griffis" is written in a similar cursive style, with a long, sweeping tail on the final letter.

Jodi L. Griffis



COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
MONTGOMERY COUNTY
DISTRICT COURT 38-1-03

Magisterial District Judge
CHRISTOPHER J. CERSKI
117 York Road
Suite 100 A
Jenkintown, PA 19046
Phone: 215-885-4796
Fax : 215-884-6530

30 January 2022

Mr. John E. Savoth, Esq.
Deputy Court Administrator, Special Courts
38th Judicial District, County of Montgomery
One Montgomery Plaza
P.O. Box 311
Norristown, PA 19404-0311

**RE: Objection to the Proposal Concerning Decennial Reestablishment of
Magisterial Districts**

Dear Mr. Savoth:

I object to the 38th Judicial District's proposal concerning the decennial reestablishment of magisterial districts (hereafter referred to as "the Proposal"). The Supreme Court's guidelines for realignment required the Proposal to answer two questions: (1) how many magisterial district judges does the judicial district need to handle the case filings for the next ten years and (2) where should the boundaries of those districts be drawn so that the workload is equitably distributed among magisterial district judges in the county. After reviewing the Proposal, I am concerned because the quantitative and qualitative data does not support reducing the complement of magisterial district judges—currently or in the next ten years—and the Proposal creates further workload inequities.

The 38th Judicial District's magisterial district average caseload and workload equity is consistent with other 2A counties and far exceeds judicial districts throughout the state. In comparing the data, Montgomery County's magisterial district court system appears rightsized. For example, the County's average caseload exceeds the average of a 2A county and the workload statistic is just below the average workload at 37,385 versus 39,310 for a 2A county. This relatively minor disparity in workload can be corrected through realignment of boundaries or reassignment of certain caseloads without the reduction in judicial complement in the short-term. In the long-term, the workload disparity will likely be corrected through an increased draw on the judicial system resulting from population growth as Montgomery County continues to grow at a rate higher than other 2A counties—i.e. Lancaster, Bucks, and Delaware.

The 2012 reestablishment data compared to current data does not justify a reduction in judicial complement. It appears the Proposal uses the 2012 reestablishment statistics as baseline data from which the Proposal justifies the reduction in judicial complement. Specifically, the Proposal highlights a 14.7% decrease in annual caseload and 19.6% decrease in annual workload. These statistics may appear significant on their face; however, in historical context, the percentile decreases reflect a caseload correction in Montgomery County, which was necessary to promote caseload equity when comparing Montgomery County to all other counties in Pennsylvania including its 2A county peers. At the time of the 2012 decennial reestablishment, Montgomery County caseload averages far exceeded all other counties in Pennsylvania except Allegheny. The statistics were so significant that in past reestablishments the 38th Judicial District may have been justified adding a magisterial district. However, during the 2012 reestablishment, the Commonwealth was still recovering from the 2008 Financial Crisis and the Supreme Court identified a goal of eliminating 10% of magisterial districts statewide. Montgomery County Court Administration provided President Judge Hodgson with a draft proposal that included eliminations. President Judge Hodgson rejected the draft proposal and instead proposed to maintain the 30 judge complement. The 2012 proposal did close one magisterial district court where the judge was retiring and opened a new magisterial district court in Norristown to reduce the significant caseload/workload inequity existing at the time. President Judge Hodgson's conservative approach, in conjunction with the 2012 reduction in judicial complement made in other counties, placed Montgomery County on equitable parity with its 2A peers, which is reflected in the current 2A comparative data. Attempting to return to or close to the 2012 caseload statistics will cause Montgomery County to again be a statistical outlier. Although this may be more efficient, the Supreme Court requires judicial equity among magisterial districts and their 2A county peers. This means Montgomery County should be aiming to be as close as possible to the 2A county caseload average, which is exactly its current position with 30 judges. To the extent the 2012 data suggests some unused capacity in the magisterial district system, the additional capacity will accommodate for increased caseloads as the county population continues to grow over the next decade.

The proposed Court 02 elimination will result in workload inequity and adversely affect the public's access to justice. The *Intergovernmental Task Force to Study the District Justice System* found that:

An even workload among district [judges] is a necessary element of sound judicial administration.

* * *

Residents of a judicial district, regardless of the magisterial district, are entitled to comparable levels of judicial service.¹

The Proposal eliminates Court 02 and consolidates the jurisdiction into Court 03 and Court 05 through realignment. In an effort to solve one problem, the Proposal creates several others. Court 02 current workload average is 27,043, which is 28% below Montgomery

¹ Report of the Magisterial District Reestablishment Subcommittee of the Intergovernmental Task Force to Study the District Justice System p.17-18.

County's average workload of 37,385. Court 03 current workload is 39,028, which is currently 4% above Montgomery County's average workload. After realignment, Court 03 workload will equal 54,358, which constitutes a 39% increase in workload. Court 03 will have gone from a court slightly above county average (4%) to a court with the third highest projected workload in the county. When comparing the County's projected workload average to Court 03 workload average, Court 03 will be at 40% above county average, which exceeds the 15% threshold set by the Supreme Court. With such a result, the residents of Cheltenham Township will not receive "comparable levels of judicial service," which most municipalities in Montgomery County will receive and the Intergovernmental Task Force expected.

The Proposal's justification for eliminating Court 02 is strained when compared to the reestablishment of all the Lower Merion magisterial districts. The Lower Merion District Courts and Court 02, Court 03, and Court 05 share several similarities. First, the courts are in consolidated court facilities—all three Lower Merion Courts in one facility in Lower Merion and Court 02, Court 03, and Court 05 in one facility in Jenkintown. Second, all the courts service municipalities bordering or in close proximity to the City of Philadelphia. Third, the associated municipalities are traditional bedroom communities; however, they all possess significant retail/commercial businesses drawing on court services. Finally, each court facility possesses a judge nearing retirement—Judge McHugh (Court 02) likely to retire at the end of her term in 2023 and Judge Schireson mandatory retirement date of 12/31/2025. Despite these similarities, the Proposal embraces disparate treatment and workload inequity between the judges occupying the two consolidated court facilities. The following two charts help illustrate this point:

Jenkintown
Court Facility

Court	Current Workload	% +/- WL Avg	Projected Workload	% +/- PR Avg
38102	27043	-28%	Court Eliminated	0%
38103	39028	4%	54358	40%
38105	38138	2%	41460	6%

Lower
Merion Court
Facility

Court	Current Workload	% +/- WL Avg	Projected Workload	% +/- PR Avg
38106	30365	-19%	29827	-23%
38107	26784	-28%	27339	-30%
38204	31146	-17%	32290	-17%

When examining the data, it becomes hard to justify eliminating Court 02 when it has similar workload numbers compared to Lower Merion Court 07. In addition, all the Lower Merion Courts are performing below the Supreme Court’s 15% workload equity threshold; whereas, two of the Jenkintown Courts are above county average and within the 15% workload equity threshold. Like the Jenkintown Courts, the Proposal realigns the Lower Merion Courts to some extent. However, the effect on projected workload is minor and the percentile comparison between the projected workload and projected average county workload actually worsens. In Jenkintown, the realignment causes the opposite effect. Both remaining Jenkintown Courts significantly increase workload with Court 03 increasing workload to 54,358 placing the projected workload number 40% above the projected county average workload. Closely comparing the Lower Merion and Jenkintown Court facilities allows for a few conclusions: (1) eliminating Court 02 based upon its numbers is not required as the Proposal reestablishes magisterial districts in Lower Merion with similar workload statistics; (2) eliminating Court 02 will create large workload disparities between the Lower Merion Courts and the Jenkintown Courts, which service similarly situated municipalities; and (3) reestablishing Court 02 will ensure workload equity exists between Court 03, Court 04, and Court 05; thus ensuring the residents of Cheltenham Township, Jenkintown Borough, Rockledge Borough, and Abington Township possess equal access to justice.

Increasing Court 03’s workload to 54,358 while reducing other courts’ workload further demonstrates the inequity in eliminating Court 02. The Proposal realigns Court 09 and Court 19 in a manner that reduces workload, which based upon their numbers appears justified. However, this reduction is significant because both Court 09 and Court 19’s workload statistics were approaching 50,000. See, below chart.

Court	Current Workload	Projected Workload
38109	49093	42076
38119	49665	46763

It appears inconsistent to reduce workload of courts close to 50,000 while at the same time increasing Court 03 from above the county average to a workload in excess of 50,000. This same argument applies to Court 38208, which is subject to an increase above 50,000 upon the closure of Court 14.

The current workload statistics of Court 02, Court 03, and Court 05 were consistent with or higher than many courts reestablished or realigned. The following chart lists 16 courts with projected workload averages below Court 03's current workload average of 39,028 and 14 courts below Court 05's current workload average of 38,138. The chart also illustrates that justifications exist to reestablish courts with workload statistics similar to Court 02's current workload average of 27,043.

Court	Projected Workload
38108	23597
38107	27339
38110	27426
38203	28905
38106	29827
38122	30904
38123	31622
38204	32290
38115	32411
38125	33133
38202	33532
38101	34643
38124	35922
38104	36625
38121	38344
38209	38998

Court 02 should be reestablished to ensure eastern Montgomery County, its governmental institutions, and north Philadelphia residents receive comparable levels of judicial service to those living or interacting with courts elsewhere in Montgomery County. I argue the reestablishment of Court 02, Court 03, and Court 05 in their current configurations promotes equal justice and governmental efficiency. Although Court 02 maintains lower than average caseload/workload statistics, its existence is necessary to promote the workload equity now existing in Court 03 and Court 05, which promotes equal access to justice. The proposed elimination of Court 02 will decrease the quality and effectiveness of the current justice system. An increased caseload will require the two remaining Jenkintown judges to compress hearing times, hurry meetings between lawyers and their clients, require extended wait times before a matter is called, reduce judicial assistance to the public, and create a courtroom environment that is more concerned with completing a case in a timely manner than resolving the behavior that required court intervention in the first place. I am extremely concerned that eliminating Court 02 will not only reduce the number of judges but will reduce justice in a time period when so many people already do not trust law enforcement, the courts, and government as a whole.

As it relates to the elimination of Court 14, the data supports relocating the judicial position elsewhere in the county as opposed to a full elimination of the judicial position. After reviewing all the workload data, it appears the Proposal should make strides to reduce workload numbers above 50,000. To that end, the current realignment between Court 22 and Court 38208 should be done to reduce the 38208 projected workload below 50,000. For example, reassignment of certain retail establishments or traffic offenses to Court 22 could accomplish this without redrawing the proposed lines. The current Court 14 judicial position should then be relocated to Pottstown. Court 11 and Court 12 consistently maintain workload statistics above the county average—55,687 and 57,106, respectively. The addition of a third court in Pottstown would allow the three courts to maintain workload of approximately 37,597, which would place the three courts in line with the county average. This action would promote judicial equity and equal access to justice.

I thank you for considering my objections concerning the Proposal.

Very truly yours,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'C. Cerski', with a stylized flourish at the end.

CHRISTOPHER J. CERSKI



COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
MONTGOMERY COUNTY
DISTRICT COURT 38-1-08

Magisterial District Judge
KATHERINE MCGILL
1316 BRUCE ROAD
ORELAND, PA 19075-1899
Phone: 215-572-7845
215-572-7847
Fax : 215-572-7891

January 28, 2022

Mr. John E. Savoth, Esq.
Deputy Court Administrator for Special Courts
38th Judicial District, Montgomery County
One Montgomery Plaza
Norristown, PA 19404

RE: Proposal for Realignment and Reestablishment of Magisterial Districts in Montgomery County

Dear Mr. Savoth,

I am writing this letter to encourage you to consider maintaining the existing 30 magisterial district courts in Montgomery County as you prepare to submit your proposal for the Decennial Realignment and Reestablishment of the Montgomery County magisterial districts. District Court Administration and the Honorable President Judge have been tasked with proposing any necessary changes, eliminations or additions to our magisterial district boundaries. For the reasons detailed below, I respectfully recommend maintaining 30 magisterial districts in order to provide access to justice for the residents of our county.

The guiding principle of the evaluation of the decennial data, as per the instructions provided by the Supreme Court and the Administrative Office of Pennsylvania Courts ("AOPC"), is whether our county has the proper number of judges to handle the caseload in our district. There is no presumption that courts should be eliminated.

The Supreme Court has asked for Counties to review population data, both historical and prospective, as part of this process. While Pennsylvania as a whole has had modest population growth in the last decade, Montgomery County in particular has experienced huge growth. Since 2010, Montgomery County had the second greatest growth by number of residents among all counties in the Commonwealth, second only to Philadelphia. Adjusted for relative starting population, its 7.1% growth in that period ranked fifth among Pennsylvania's 67 counties.¹

The Supreme Court has also asked counties to consider case filing data as part of this process. Based on its size and population density, Montgomery County—along with Chester, Lancaster, Bucks and Delaware Counties—is considered a class 2A county. Within this class of counties, Montgomery County is above the average (mean) for case filings. Montgomery County's average number of annual filings per court is 5733, whereas the average for class 2A counties is 5525. Across the Commonwealth, the average number of case filings per county is 4581.²

The data indicates that by both caseload and population, the current number of 30 Magisterial

¹ Ashley Adams, "PA By the Numbers: Which PA Towns and Counties Grew the Most in the Last 10 Years," The Keystone, Last updated September 1, 2021, <https://keystonewnewsroom.com/story/pennsylvania-census-by-the-numbers/>

² Caseload data for 2A counties provided by AOPC

District Judges in Montgomery County is appropriate. Within our towns throughout the County, our district courts provide tremendous value to our communities. For the tens of thousands of residents who come into the courts every year, we represent their first interaction with our Pennsylvania justice system. It is critical that we continue to provide our residents with the convenient, prompt and affordable access to justice that they enjoy when they walk into our community courts. Many residents, particularly in the eastern part of the County where population is dense, walk into their local court to file petitions without the expense of an attorney. They are met by friendly court staff and are scheduled quickly for their hearing with their judge. By eliminating two courts, residents will be forced to travel greater distances to access justice and will encounter courts with larger caseloads and, consequently less time to properly serve them.

As noted above, the guiding principle for this review is whether the county has the proper number of judges to handle the court caseload in the county. I would submit that we already do.

I am proud to be a part of such a wonderful, dedicated group of judges in Montgomery County. I truly believe both at the District Court and the Common Pleas levels we have some of the finest, fairest judges in the Commonwealth. I humbly ask you to consider maintaining our current number of judges so that we may continue to effectively work together to bring essential justice to the residents of our county.

Sincerely,



Katherine E. McGill
Magisterial District Judge
38-1-08



COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
MONTGOMERY COUNTY
DISTRICT COURT 38-1-23

Magisterial District Judge
DEBORAH LUKENS
4002 CENTER AVE.
LAFAYETTE HILL, PA 19444-1440

Phone: 610-828-5226
Fax : 610-828-0446

January 27, 2022

John Savoth, Esquire
Deputy Court Administrator
Special Courts

Dear John,

I would like to voice my objection to the proposed Reestablishment of the existing 30 District Courts. Our courts are the foundation of the court system. We are the first contact most people have with the legal system. And most important we can move the cases in a timely manner, within months not years.

The current proposal is calling to close two of our courts on the eastern part of the county. These courts are bordering Philadelphia where crime gets worse each day. Our own county is growing constantly. The crime rate is more violent. We need to address this in our own communities with our own police. These proposals calling for police to be called forth from their own area is unsafe.

Our courts serve our communities. We have always been close and available for our constituents. Closing and moving courts takes this options away. Our communities voted to put us in office. Something we all worked hard to do. We took our time to go out and meet the people. They used their vote to put us into office. This closing of courts negates their legal vote.

I am against any closures or changes to our existing courts. Start utilizing us as an asset instead. We have the ability to lessen the backlog in common pleas court. Use us for guilty pleas on misdemeanor cases like other counties do. We could resolve so many extra cases. ARD pleas and PFA orders could all be handled here.

Use us don't lose us.

Thank you,

Deb Lukens



COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
MONTGOMERY COUNTY
DISTRICT COURT 38-1-02

Magisterial District Judge
ELIZABETH McHUGH CASEY
117 York Road, Suite 100 B
Jenkintown, PA 19046
Phone: (215) 635-1535, 0656
Fax : (215) 635-2256

January 24, 2022

John E. Savoth, Esq.
Deputy Court Administrator
P.O. Box 311
One Montgomery Plaza
Norristown, PA 19403-0311

RE: Draft Proposal Reestablishment of Magisterial District Court in the 38th Judicial District of Pennsylvania (Montgomery County), specifically the proposed elimination of DC 38-1-02.

Dear Mr. Savoth,

As the sitting Magisterial District Judge of DC 38-1-02 for 18 years, I am responding to the Draft Proposal regarding the elimination of this district court during this Public Comment Period.

I disagree with this proposal to eliminate DC 38-1-02 for the following reasons:

- 1) The decision to eliminate this district court is premature.
 - a) It has been determined by the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania that the elimination of a district court, if necessary, should occur through attrition.
 - b) The draft proposal assumes that the current Magisterial District Judge would resign or retire at the end of the current term. Whether it is the intention of the MDJ to retire, that final decision should not be made in the case of DC 38-1-02 until February of 2023. If I, as the sitting MDJ in this district, run for another term, the proposal to eliminate the court is both moot and premature.
- 2) Reestablishment, the process of reviewing district court boundaries is intended to assess and redistribute, if necessary, an equitable caseload between district courts. This assessment must take into consideration the goal of the efficient administration of justice.
 - a) The proposal for the elimination of this court is incorrectly based on a presumption that District Court 38-1-02 is significantly below the average caseload to warrant closure. Yet, there are several district courts throughout the

Commonwealth and in Montgomery County specifically, that have far fewer cases than District Court 38-1-02.

- b) While, the number of cases in District Court 38-1-02 is slightly below the average number of cases in Montgomery County, the reason for the lower numbers is a result of a reduction of the number of on-duty police officers beginning in 2015. Prior to Covid, the number of cases showed a downward trend, not as a result of reduced incidents, criminal activity etc., but as a result of reduced tax revenue that caused the police department in Cheltenham Township to freeze new hires. Crime did not decrease or nor did incidents involving the need for police intervention, however, with fewer police officers on the street there were fewer citations, incident reports, arrests, etc. being brought before the Court.
 - c) Both Cheltenham Township and Jenkintown Borough have recognized the need for more police and are hiring additional police officers.
 - d) Further, DC 38-1-02 is a “collar district” that borders Philadelphia. Crime in Philadelphia has risen substantially. Due to increased spillover incidents from Philadelphia, the need for police presence in District 38-1-02 has increased and therefore the number of cases brought before the Court has increased. Projections are that it will continue to increase in the future.
 - e) In addition, population in the district is increasing which warrants an increase in the need for residential housing. As a result, zoning issues will increase, as well as landlord tenant issues, which has been increasing the number of cases brought before the court.
 - f) Given these changing patterns in crime, population and need for housing, projections for the next 10 years show an upward trend in the number of cases that will move through this court.
- 3) There is no mandate to eliminate this Court. Further, there is no overriding purpose to the elimination.
- a) District Courts may be eliminated if the number of cases do not justify the expense of keeping a court open. The District Court system in Pennsylvania is the biggest revenue producer for the Commonwealth. There is no evidence that District Court 38-1-02 does not bring in sufficient revenue or cases to warrant its existence. Further, there are numerous courts across the Commonwealth that have far lower caseloads and therefore lower revenue, yet they are not being considered for elimination.

- 4) There are concerns that some District Courts have significant downtime.
 - a) The time spent interacting with the community, handling alternative resolutions, preparing and providing requested informational programs, performing marriages, allowing the parties sufficient time for their day in court, is not calculated into the downtime equation.

For example, last evening, I swore in two police officers for Cheltenham Township. Last week, it was requested that I swear in several council members for the Borough of Jenkintown. Frequently, I swear in 10-12 newly elected officials at the beginning of each year and then intermittently throughout the year. These ceremonies are predominately in the evening. The time it takes to officiate these ceremonies is not calculated in the court schedule. Another example is Truancies. Truancy cases are scheduled every 15 minutes for purposes of efficiency. However, it is not unusual for this type of case to take over an hour so that all parties are heard. Given the time shown on the schedule, often the reality is quite different.

- 5) The Pennsylvania Supreme Court has described The District Court System as the “face of the Judiciary. We are the community’s court, the Court of First Impression. The community relies on the MDJ to be available, to listen to their complaints/cases, to be present as needed. If DC 38-1-02 were eliminated, the caseload of the two adjoining courts would be increased by 50 percent. As a result, the amount of time for each case would be severely restricted. Quantity would be substituted for quality. The community would lose the added attention that District Court 38-1-02 gives to individual cases like Truancy, Domestic Abuse, Landlord-Tenant, Mental Health, Neighbor Disputes, etc.
- 6) With more cases assigned to fewer judges, police officers would be tied up waiting in court due to the prolonged time to hear the increased number of cases, as opposed to the efficiency of the current system. As a result, those officers would be in court rather than on the street and in the community where they are needed.
- 7) District Court 38-1-02 has jurisdiction over a diverse community. Each segment of that community has particular needs and issues. In addition, economic stressors have added to the growing problems that arise in this district. This community court allows the time to review and assess each particular situation within the parameters of the law. Under this proposal, eliminating this court will decrease the time and the ability of the newly burdened Courts to perform more than a perfunctory review.
 - a) The need for expediency will give way to a loss in the quality of services provided to the community currently, increase frustration and diminish the available resources that this district court and each district court brings to their individual jurisdictions.

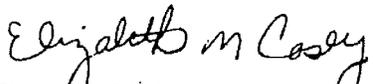
- 8) In 2017, the facilities of District Court 38-1-02 were merged with two other District Courts in a building at 117 York Rd in Jenkintown. Currently, the space does not allow for sufficient parking for the staff, the police, attorneys, parties to the cases or the general public. If District Court 38-1-02 were eliminated, another Court would move here. In addition to the number of cases brought with the new court, the number of cases for the two adjoining district courts would be increased to cover the eliminated court,. The space, the parking, the waiting rooms, jail cells and conference rooms etc. are not equipped to handle that overflow. This puts public safety at risk as well as puts a burden on the community that is unnecessary.
- 9) Lastly, the duties of a Magisterial District Court Judge allow for flexibility so that the Judge is immediately available despite the time needed, as the job/workload requires, rather than a traditional 9-5 position. The pay and benefits for a qualified MDJ is commensurate with that description. If the job of MDJ is determined and/or re-designated to be a traditional 9-5 position, then the pay and the benefits should be commensurate with Judges in those traditional positions who earn almost double that of MDJs.

In summary, the elimination of District Court 38-1-02 is premature and would create an unnecessary burden on the community, the police and the adjoining courts absorbing this courts' cases. The quality and efficiency of justice would be decreased due to the added burden.

Given that there is no mandate for the closure, the number of cases compared to other courts in Montgomery County is not significantly low enough to warrant closure, the facilities cannot handle additional cases, the undue strain on police, the court system and the community, is not justified. As a result, the goal of efficient justice would be severely compromised.

Based on the foregoing, I request your serious consideration in this matter and the proposed plan to eliminate District Court 38-1-02 be amended to maintain this court.

Respectfully,


Elizabeth McHugh Casey, MDJ



COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
MONTGOMERY COUNTY
DISTRICT COURT 38-1-05

Magisterial District Judge
JUANITA A. PRICE
117 YORK ROAD
SUITE 100C
JENKINTOWN, PA 19046
Phone: 215-885-4120
Fax : 215-885-2190

Dear Mr. Savoth,

I am writing to object to the draft proposal which would result in the elimination of two Magisterial District Courts in Montgomery County. The reestablishment process is intended to ensure equitable workloads within the judicial district, promote judicial access and ensure the efficient administration of justice. The drafted proposal disproportionately fails the citizens of the eastern part of Montgomery County and ignores the guidance of the Administrative Office of the Pennsylvania Courts (AOPC) and the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

The instructions provided by AOPC specifically states " the process should begin by conferring with the MDJ's in your county" and "there is no goal to reduce the number of courts". These directives ensure that trends and issues within our respective magisterial districts are included in the analysis of the data needed to answer the two questions posed:

1. How many magisterial districts do you need to handle the case filings not just now, but for the next 10 years?
2. Where to draw the boundaries to equitably distribute the workload?

Thirty courts were thoughtfully determined to be the correct number after both the 2000 and 2010 Censuses were released. The 2010 Census determined that there were 799,874 people living in Montgomery County. The 2020 Census reported 856,553 people living in Montgomery County. We are the third-most populous county in the Commonwealth and Montgomery County has grown over 7% in the past 10 years, more than double the rate of the rest of the Commonwealth. In the eastern portion of the County the data also indicates an increase in population.

	2010	2020
Abington	55,310	58,502
Cheltenham	36,758	37,452
Hatboro	7,360	7,621
Upper Moreland	24,015	26,116
Lower Moreland	12,982	13,917

Additionally, residential housing, commercial and academic expansions in the eastern portion of Montgomery County should be considered since they indicate future increases in traffic and court usage. There are multiple large tracts of land being developed in Cheltenham and

Abington Townships. Ashbourne Country Club, now Ashbourne Meadows gained approval to build 90 single homes and 76 carriage houses. A 42 acre property on East Willow Grove Avenue has applied for zoning relief to build additional housing, and a super Wawa with gas pumps, lottery sales and automated tellers is under construction on a 1.6 acre lot on South Easton Road. The Willow Grove Park Mall is being redeveloped and will house multiple new large entertainment venues along with additional housing and retail spaces. Penn State built a high rise dorm on York Road that houses hundreds of students in 2 and 3 bedroom apartments. Penn State is also seeking zoning changes to expand their campus throughout a greater portion of Abington. Toll Brothers recently purchased a 46 acre property in Abington and is seeking approval to build an additional 150 housing units. 100 York LLC purchased a 588 unit building in Abington and has filed over 25 landlord tenant complaints in the last thirty days. If consulted, every judge in Montgomery County has information valuable in assessing future trends. Since the judges were not consulted as instructed, I contend that the data sets and analytical applications are biased and have resulted in a flawed finding. The proposal skirts the process outlined in the reestablishment packet and forces a presupposed agenda to eliminate courts. For all of the foregoing reasons, thirty courts remain the correct number for Montgomery County.

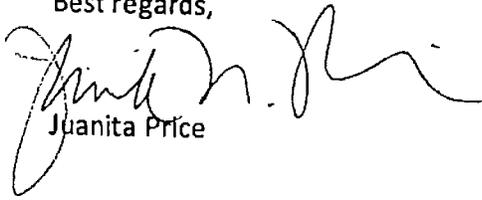
The second question is also best answered by consulting with each judge as instructed. The lines were drawn without consultation, so the lines in the proposal were drawn without past perspective nor future projections. Instead, the lines are skewed toward filling in around haphazard eliminations based on retirements in the eastern portion of the County. As a matter of historical perspective, Court 38-1-05 was given, by standing court order, the Willow Grove Park Mall in 2003 during reestablishment after the 2000 Census. The proposed boundary change was initially to transfer voting districts 14-2, 15-1 and 15-2 from Court 38-1-04 and add them to Court 38-1-05 (see attached 5/2002). This plan was abandoned because the Supreme Court encouraged caseload balancing by employing apolitical alternatives. The approved reestablishment in 2003 did not include any transfer of voting wards, instead all cases arising out of the Willow Grove Mall were transferred to Court 38-1-05 from Court 38-1-04 by court order. This long standing court order is not even addressed in the current proposal.

The current proposal attempts to transfer voting wards, 7-1, 7-3, 11-1, and 11-3 and cut 38-1-05 into two separate portions (see attached map of Abington). If workload equity was truly the intended byproduct of the line reapportionment, the only meritorious solution would be to transfer the Willow Grove Park Mall back to the jurisdiction where it geographically resides. Additionally, both courts in Abington are redesigned primarily to preserve another consolidation. The further consolidation of these courts requires a separate petition to the Supreme Court, however it is not mentioned in this proposal. The crafty division of Abington to make 38-1-04 contiguous with Jenkintown Borough suspiciously indicates this future plan. Additionally, the workload at 38-1-03 would dramatically increase to second highest in the County. Therefore, this proposal fails to properly address the second question too. The lines are

not drawn to evenly distribute the workload between 38-1-04, 38-1-05 and 38-1-03, much less balance them with the rest of the County.

I conclude by reiterating, I was not consulted during the process of developing the reestablishment proposal. Trends and expansions unique to my jurisdiction were not included in the analysis of the statistics. The proposal does not mention the two long standing court orders attached to my district. The proposal may serve to accomplish a shortsighted financial gain for the County, but it will not improve justice. It will undoubtedly limit court access for the poor and the most defenseless. It will lead to longer wait times for all court participants. It will increase police response time for emergencies. It will restrict the exploration of alternative and restorative adjudications, but it will not improve justice!

Best regards,



Juanita Price

Magisterial District Summary Sheets

9. Narrative:

The boundaries of this magisterial district will change.

In light of the facts as outlined in the current Summary Sheets for districts 38-1-04 and 38-1-05, the Court recommends that the boundaries of this district change as follows - Abington Twp. Voting Districts 14-2, 15-1, and 15-2 will be transferred to this district from district 38-1-04. This will result in an increase of 6,028 people from 38-1-04 and approximately 600 total cases (per statistics prepared by District Justice Dougherty). In this case, the population shift from 38-1-04 (20%) is not expected to shift an equally proportionate number of cases (only 8.5%). This increase in caseload will bring this district within 15% (-10.5%) of the county average.

PROPOSED:

Population: 35,781 Caseload: 5,937

M.G.P.M.
D.J. PRICE
38-1-05

ROAD

SUSQUEHANNA

EASTON

D.J.

GUERNEY
HILL TOPS
ROAD

PRICE

D.J. DOUGHERTY

38-1-04

ROAD

RYDAL RD

FAIRY HILL RD

38-1-05

MEETING HOUSE

HUNTERDON PIKE

OLIVER RD

BORD
OF
ROCKLEDGE

REAR DR. N.G. COMPANY



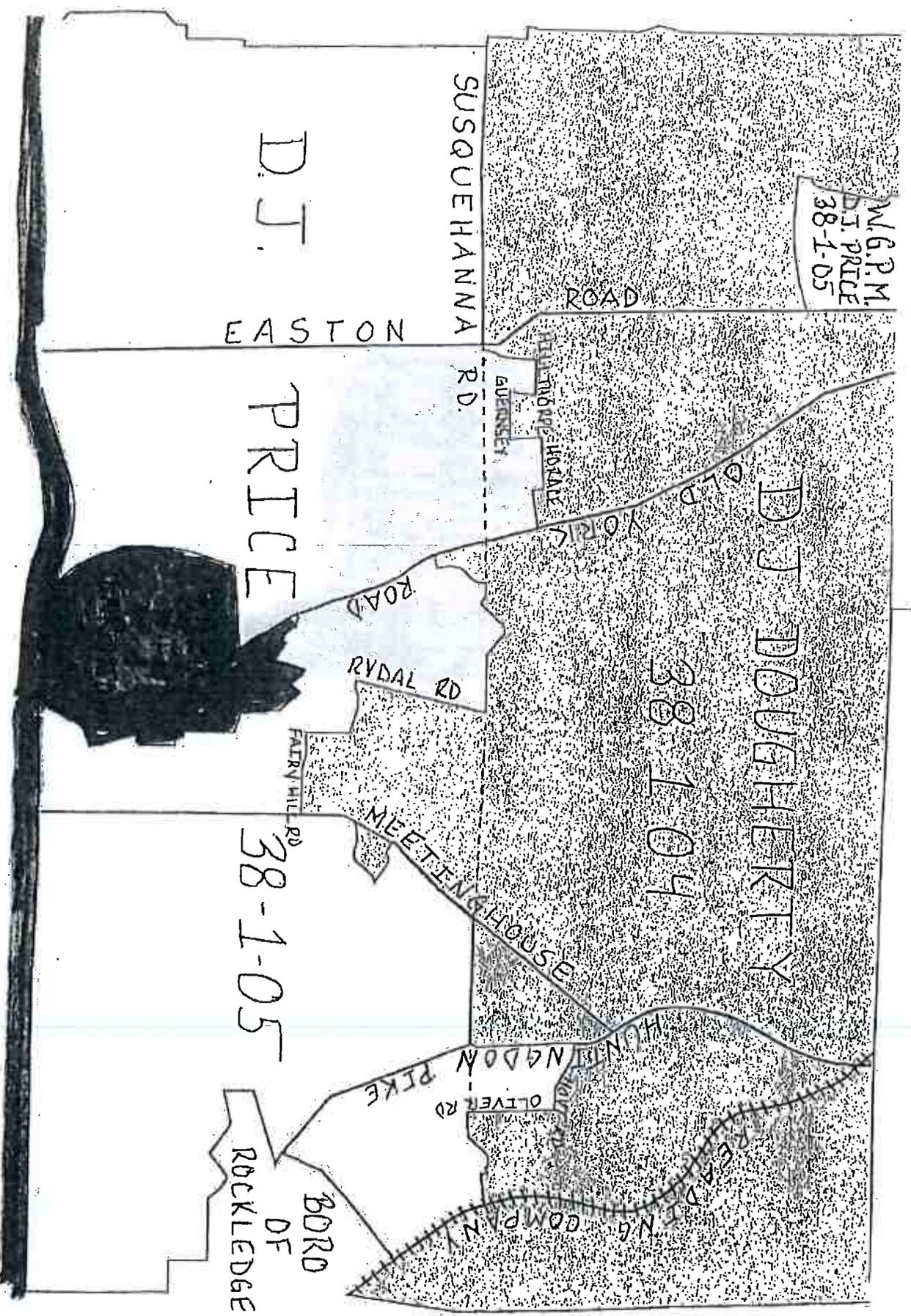
38-1-04



38-1-05



Proposed transfer to 38-1-04 from 38-1-05



Savoth, John

From: Harry Nesbitt <hnesbittiii@gmail.com>
Sent: Thursday, September 16, 2021 2:50 PM
To: Savoth, John
Subject: Re: Decennial Re-establishment

CAUTION: This is an external message. Please think before you click on links or attachments.

Hi John,

The only comment I would provide based on the historical case load data is to move the voting districts in Ward 3 from Leo's court back to mine. This would return all of Horsham Township back to my jurisdiction.

If a more detailed response is required please let me know and I'd be more than happy to accommodate that request. I believe the data speaks for itself considering the previous re-establishment did not ultimately have the anticipated impact expected.

Warm regards,

HJNIII

On Wed, Sep 8, 2021 at 11:26 AM Savoth, John <JSavoth@montcopa.org> wrote:

Good morning, Judges. I hope this email finds you all well. Court administration is in the initial process of evaluating the census and court case data for the decennial re-establishment of our magisterial district court districts. Your input is a vital component of our work and necessary to ensure that all aspects of the re-establishment are considered and, where necessary, adopted. At this time, I invite any of you to provide written comments you think would be helpful as we start this endeavor. I will report back to you once preliminary decisions are made. However, your thoughts and comments are welcomed as we start the process. Given time deadlines, I ask that all written comments be submitted to us by Friday, September 24th. Should you have any initial questions, please do not hesitate to reach out. I look forward to working with all of you on this important task.

John E. Savoth, Esquire

Deputy Court Administrator-Special Courts

Montgomery County, Pennsylvania

610-278-3058

Savoth, John

From: Gallagher, James
Sent: Thursday, September 23, 2021 11:09 AM
To: Savoth, John
Subject: RE: Decennial Re-establishment
Attachments: Polling Locations Upper Merion Twp.pdf

Good Morning John,

Since the last census and decennial re-establishment, there is one area of Upper Merion Township that has seen significant development, including an estimated residential population increase of 3000+.

While the 2 MDC venues in Upper Merion (38-1-25 and 38-1-09) each have balanced demographics and caseloads, the KOP Mall does increase the Criminal and Non-Traffic numbers for 38-1-09. The addition of the new development could significantly increase the case load for 38-1-09 to an unbalanced position with numbers difficult to manage.

It's understood that numbers are difficult to predict. I'll leave that up to the planners. This new development is in the venue of #38-1-09; however, the Northwestern corner does abut #38-1-25's venue. If necessary, adding this new development to the venue of #38-1-25 may be an option.

Considerations:

- The caseload between #38-1-25 and 38-1-09 indicates a disparity in the Criminal/overall dockets.
 - o Criminal Caseload
 - 38-1-25 = 9,572 // 38-1-09 = 20,478
 - o Overall Workload
 - 38-1-25 = 32,051 // 38-1-09 = 49,093
- These statistics cover the past 6 years.
 - o The 1st residential development in this area started in 2017 with multiple complexes opening after 2018.
- This area of new development is known as "King of Prussia Town Center" and/or "Village of Valley Forge".
- Prior to development, there was 1 house in this physical area (and a golf course.)
- Development boundaries: Route #202, to Route #422 (along Guthrie Road), to Pa. Turnpike and North Gulph Road and then South on Gulph Road back to Route #202 (it is triangular.)
- The current polling location is Roberts @ Roberts Elementary School (on the other side of Rt. 202), which is a significant distance from the development and difficult to travel. Electors must cross highways and commercial areas.
- The next closest polling district is at Valley Forge Towers (Belmont-5) and Upper Merion H.S. (Candlebrook-2.)
 - o Each of these polling locations are in the venue of #38-1-25
 - o Electors also have to cross significant Highways and commercial areas to reach these locations

Options:

- Do nothing
- Create a new polling district for this development
 - o If a new polling district is created
 - Keep the new polling district in the venue of #38-1-09, or
 - Assign this new polling district to venue #38-1-25

*Assigning this new polling district to MDC #38-1-25 would help reduce the disparity in the criminal caseload and the overall caseload between the 2 Upper Merion Courts. Keeping this area in the #38-1-09 district would continue to increase the caseload disparity.

A map of the current polling locations is attached.

Thank you for your consideration.

Jim Gallagher

From: Savoth, John <JSavoth@montcopa.org>

Sent: Wednesday, September 8, 2021 11:26 AM

To: Harry Nesbitt (Hnesbittiii@gmail.com) <Hnesbittiii@gmail.com>; Alfarano, Marc <MAlfarano@montcopa.org>; Augustine, Albert <AAugusti@montcopa.org>; Bernhardt, Francis <FBernhar@montcopa.org>; Cerski, Christopher <CCerski@montcopa.org>; Coggins, Maureen <MCoggins@montcopa.org>; Duffy, Andrea <ADuffy@montcopa.org>; Friedenber, Jay <JFrieden@montcopa.org>; Gallagher, James <JGallag2@montcopa.org>; Hunsicker, Margaret <MHunsick@montcopa.org>; Kessler, John <JKessler@montcopa.org>; Kropp, Edward <EKropp@montcopa.org>; Lawrence, Francis, Jr. <FLawrenc@montcopa.org>; Leo, Paul <PLEo@montcopa.org>; Leonard, Suzan <SLeonard@montcopa.org>; Levine, Edward <ELevine@montcopa.org>; Lukens, Deborah <DLukens@montcopa.org>; Maruszczak, William <WMaruszc@montcopa.org>; McGill, Kate <KMcGill@montcopa.org>; McHugh-Casey, Elizabeth <EMchughCasey@montcopa.org>; Nesbitt, Harry <HNesbit1@montcopa.org>; Palladino, Scott <SPalladi@montcopa.org>; Price, Juanita <JPrice@montcopa.org>; Quinn, Michael <MQuinn@montcopa.org>; Rebar, Cathleen <CRebar@montcopa.org>; Saylor, Maurice H. <MSaylor@montcopa.org>; Schireson, Henry <HSchires@montcopa.org>; Scott, Gregory <GScott@montcopa.org>; Welsh, Richard <RWelsh@montcopa.org>; Zaffarano, Patricia <PZaffara@montcopa.org>; Zucker, Karen <KZucker@montcopa.org>

Cc: Saldutti, Jennifer <JSaldutt@montcopa.org>; Honeyman, Matthew <mhoneyman@montcopa.org>; Amabile, A. Haley <AAmabile@montcopa.org>; Clemens, Patience <PClemens2@montcopa.org>; Coppedge, Shaviara <SCoppedg@montcopa.org>; Dalton, Donna <DDalton@montcopa.org>; DeFrenes, Michele <MDeFrene@montcopa.org>; D'Onofrio, Mollie <mdonofri@montcopa.org>; Falcone, Richard <RFalcone@montcopa.org>; Gallagher, Tracey <TGallagh@montcopa.org>; Gonzalez, Wanda Munoz <WGonzale@montcopa.org>; Harp, Shirl <SHarp@montcopa.org>; Hewton, Donna <DHewton@montcopa.org>; Homa, Elizabeth <EHoma@montcopa.org>; Hughes, Wendy <WHughes@montcopa.org>; Klinefelter, Jill <JKlinefe@montcopa.org>; Loeffel, Danielle <dloeffel@montcopa.org>; Lopez, Beatriz <BLopez@montcopa.org>; McCabe, Patricia <PMccabe@montcopa.org>; McKeogh, Lisa <lmckeogh@montcopa.org>; Myers, Joanne <JMyers@montcopa.org>; O'Brien, Catherine <CObrien@montcopa.org>; O'Brien, Kaitlyn <KObrien1@montcopa.org>; Roberto, Dawn <DRoberto@montcopa.org>; Saavedra, Jennifer <JSaavedr@montcopa.org>; Shelly, Debora <DShelly@montcopa.org>; Shopa, Lisa <LShopa@montcopa.org>; Sweeney, Patricia <PSweeney@montcopa.org>; Tancini, Ann M. <atancin1@montcopa.org>; Trejo, Amy <ATrejo@montcopa.org>; Wanczyk, Diana <DWanczyk@montcopa.org>; Wellington, Donna <DWelling@montcopa.org>

Subject: Decennial Re-establishment

Good morning, Judges. I hope this email finds you all well. Court administration is in the initial process of evaluating the census and court case data for the decennial re-establishment of our magisterial district court districts. Your input is a vital component of our work and necessary to ensure that all aspects of the re-establishment are considered and, where necessary, adopted. At this time, I invite any of you to provide written comments you think would be helpful as we start this endeavor. I will report back to you once preliminary decisions are made. However, your thoughts and comments are welcomed as we start the process. Given time deadlines, I ask that all written comments be submitted to us by Friday, September 24th. Should you have any initial questions, please do not hesitate to reach out. I look forward to working with all of you on this important task.

John E. Savoth, Esquire

Deputy Court Administrator-Special Courts
Montgomery County, Pennsylvania
610-278-3058



COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
MONTGOMERY COUNTY
DISTRICT COURT 38-1-04

Magisterial District Judge
JOHN D. KESSLER
1150 OLD YORK ROAD
ABINGTON, PA 19001-2606

Phone: 215-887-2362
Phone: 215-887-2363
Fax : 215-887-2364

22 November 2021

John Savoth, Deputy Court Administrator
Magisterial District Court Administration
One Montgomery Plaza, 9th Floor
Norristown, PA 19404

Dear John:

The Association recognizes Court Administration and the President Judge have been tasked with providing recommendations to the Supreme Court on the Reestablishment of the Magisterial District Courts in Montgomery County. In assessing Montgomery County's magisterial districts, the Supreme Court requires each judicial district to answer how many districts are needed to handle case filings for the next ten years. Second, the Court also requires a determination of how to draw the magisterial boundaries so that workload is equitably distributed among magisterial district judges in the County. I write on behalf of the Montgomery County Special Court Judges Association (the "Association") to provide initial comments on the 2021-2022 Decennial Re-establishment and reserve the right to further comment once a preliminary plan is drafted.

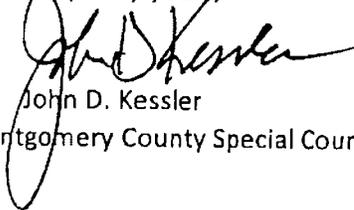
After reviewing the data supplied by the AOPC and the Supreme Court's guidelines, the Association recommends to at the least maintain the current number of magisterial district judge or in the alternative increasing our current compliment. We base our recommendation on the following reasoning:

1. **Population Growth.** According to U.S. Census Bureau data, the population of Montgomery County grew by 3.9% from 2010-2020. This growth is expected to continue for the foreseeable future as more of people relocate to metro Philadelphia for work. In fact, according to a Delaware Valley Planning Commission study from March 2013, the projected growth rate for the County for the period for 2010-2040 is 12.1%. The increase in population over the past 10 years justifies adding one judge. The Delaware Valley Planning Commission study may support additional judges to prepare for the increased population.
2. **Comparative Case Statistics.** When examining Montgomery County to other Class 2A counties, Montgomery County is rightsized. Specifically, Montgomery County's case statistics exceed the 2A County the statistical average/mean and equal the median for Class 2A counties. When comparing the Montgomery County district court with the lowest caseload to every other county's average-court caseload, our lowest court's statistics exceed that of 29 of Pennsylvania's 66 counties.

3. **Commercial and Residential Development.** We would note that there is major commercial and residential development occurring throughout the County and particularly in the western portion, which can reasonably be expected to create a greater caseload for all manner of cases (civil, criminal, landlord tenant, traffic, etc.) for the courts located in that region.
4. **Increase in Crime in the areas bordering Philadelphia.** In Montgomery County, six magisterial districts share a border with Philadelphia. These "collar" communities have historically experienced an overflow from the criminal activity in Philadelphia into our magisterial districts. Crime in Philadelphia, and in these collar communities, continues to increase since 2014. Of note, the homicide rate in Philadelphia has increased by 217% since 2014.¹ Montgomery County can only expect a continued spill-over of crime in the border and adjacent ring communities located in the eastern portion of the County.

Please include this letter in the record of the County's evaluation on this matter.

Very truly yours,



John D. Kessler

President, Montgomery County Special Court Judges Association

¹ This data was derived from crime statistics in Philadelphia from 2014 to present in 2021. In 2014, the city of Philadelphia reported 188 homicides. That number has steadily climbed since that year to the present number of homicides, 412. <https://www.phillypolice.com/crime-maps-stats/>

MOT Juanita Price

Facts to be considered before further realignment and consolidation is proposed at 117 York Road.

The numbers:

A weighted caseload study was thoughtfully prepared by AOPC. The purpose of the study was to accurately assess the judge time required to efficiently and effectively address each type of case filed in the district courts, accounting more time for felony criminal cases and less time for filings such as traffic citations. According to the numbers presented by AOPC in our reestablishment packet, the workload data below is truthful and independently substantiated:

Court 38-1-02 27,043

Court 38-1-03 39,028

Court 38-1-05 38,138

Total 104,209

By comparison in a similarly situated consolidated court:

Court 38-1-06 30,365

Court 38-1-07 26,784

Court 38-2-04 31,146

Total 88,295

117 York Road currently has more than adequate numbers to support keeping Court 38-1-02. The current proposal is to consolidate Court 38-1-04 and its respective workload of 36,661 and divide Court 38-1-02's cases between Courts 38-1-04, 38-1-03 and 38-1-05, this brings the total case workload in the building to 140,870. This would be higher than any other consolidated court in the County, and a 52, 575 higher workload than the similarly situated consolidated court mentioned above.

Inconvenience to the public and the police departments:

The significant increase in the workload for the building will result in longer travel and wait times for the public and the police. Currently only one of the four judges elected to represent Abington and Cheltenham Townships is seated in their respective township. The proposed realignment and consolidation would remove Court 38-1-04 from within the confines of Abington Township and move it to the Borough of Jenkintown. This would result in zero judges elected to serve Abington and Cheltenham Townships seated in these Townships. By comparison with the other above mentioned consolidated facility, all three judges elected to serve Lower Merion Township are located in that Township. The police in Abington and Cheltenham Townships will be pulled out of the communities they serve for all court business. Under the proposed realignment and consolidation the police will be away from their patrol beats and the communities they protect every time they visit court. Police emergency response time will increase. Due to population density, traffic congestion and the location of the

consolidated facility, travel time for the police is often 20 minutes in each direction. According to the instructions from AOPC, public access and safety concerns should be considered in the process of realignment. Residents of both Townships will have a lengthy bus ride to the building or limited train options with a nearly one mile walk uphill from the train station. Residents trying to access the building will have difficulty finding parking when visiting 117 York Road. The parking lot has a very limited amount of adjacent parking and the surface of the lot is deteriorating from storm water runoff. Signage for additional parking is perplexing to the public and unmonitored so it is often filled by users that do not have court business. Currently the Abington Police Department is a 2 minute walk from District Court 38-1-04. Under the new proposal the commute time due to extreme population and traffic congestion will be nearly 20 minutes in each direction midday. The new proposal will significantly impede access, inconvenience the public and confuse other court users.

Physical site issues:

The conference rooms and lobby are insufficient for the current workload in the building. In search of privacy, lawyers often resort to meeting with their clients outdoors even in inclement weather.

The lobby will not have sufficient space for seating for the public and other court users if the caseload is increased as proposed. Increased workload numbers will lead to many people standing in the lobby waiting for staff and the judges. This will not only inconvenience the public and impede court access, it has the potential to heighten security risks.

The staff areas do not have enough space to include additional workstations and equipment to manage four judges' combined workload of 140,820. The consolidation and relocation of District Court 38-1-04 would be far less suitable and convenient to the police and public and should be avoided at any cost.

Commercial, Academic and Population Expansions

The proposal to eliminate Court 38-1-02, realign Courts 38-1-03, 38-1-04 and 38-1-05 and consolidate Court 38-1-04 does not consider recent population increases. Census data indicated 55,310 people in Abington Township in 2010 and 58,502 in 2020. In Cheltenham Township 36,758 people lived there in 2010 and 37,452 in 2020. The courts were thoughtfully considered rightsized after the 2010 census and should remain intact after 2020 census population increases. There are currently multiple large tracts of land which are being developed in Cheltenham and Abington Townships since the sewer moratorium on new building was lifted. Ashbourne Country Club, now Ashbourne Meadows gained approval to build 90 single homes and 76 carriage houses for a total of 166 housing units, and a 42 acre property located at 1777 East Willow Grove Avenue has applied for zoning relief to build additional housing, a super Wawa with gas pumps, lottery sales, automated tellers and 50 parking spaces is under construction on 1.6 acres in the 200 block of South Easton Road. The Willow Grove Park Mall is being redeveloped and will house multiple new large entertainment venues. Recently Penn State built a high rise dorm on York Road. It houses hundreds of students in 2 and 3 bedroom apartments. Penn State is now seeking zoning changes to expand campus throughout a greater portion of Abington. Toll Brothers is seeking approval to build 105 new carriage houses on 46 acres previously St. Basil's Academy.

The realignment packet from AOPC specifically requires that proposals should responsibly consider population and development projections for the future.

NAPOLEON NELSON, MEMBER
154TH LEGISLATIVE DISTRICT

26B EAST WING
P.O. BOX 202154
HARRISBURG, PENNSYLVANIA 17120-2154
(717) 783-1079
FAX: (717) 787-2713

115 EAST GLENSIDE AVENUE, SUITE 8
GLENSIDE, PENNSYLVANIA 19038-4618
(215) 572-5210
FAX: (215) 517-1423



House of Representatives
COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
HARRISBURG

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AGING & OLDER ADULT SERVICES
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EDUCATION
FINANCE

Magisterial District
Court Administration

FEB 01 2022

RECEIVED

January 28, 2022

John E. Savoth, Esq., Deputy Court Administrator
P.O. Box 311, One Montgomery Plaza
Norristown, PA 19403-0311

To the Judges of the Montgomery County Court of Common Pleas:

As you are aware, reestablishment, a process where the boundaries of all Magisterial Districts are reviewed by the Pennsylvania Supreme Court and the Court of Common Pleas of each judicial district, is required pursuant to both constitutional and statutory provisions and must be commenced in the year following the federal census. This process is intended to ensure equitable workloads between districts and the efficient administration of justice. As mandated, the Court of Common Pleas of Montgomery County has drafted a proposal to reestablish the Magisterial Districts within the 38th Judicial District.

We the undersigned write in opposition to the Court's draft proposal which would result in the unnecessary and imprudent elimination of two Magisterial Districts, Districts 38-1-02 and 38-1-14. While the caseloads and workloads of Magisterial District Courts in Montgomery County have diminished since the previous reestablishment in 2012, average caseloads per district remain above the average for a Class 2A County, and average workloads, a weighted caseload calculation, sit just below the Class 2A average. The Magisterial District Courts of Montgomery County continue to be some of the busiest in Pennsylvania, and the proposed elimination of two Magisterial Districts would impact the neighboring district courts, establish significant workload inequities within the county, and stand to push the average caseload and workload metrics for District Courts in Montgomery County to be the busiest in the state.

The Court of Common Pleas has recently enacted more extensive pretrial services in an effort to limit unjustified and harmful pretrial detention and to provide individuals involved in the criminal justice system with the services necessary to improve their wellbeing. Eliminating Magisterial Districts in the early stages of this program would likely limit its efficacy by increasing the workload of Magisterial District Judges who are responsible for setting bail and release conditions. It would also negatively impact the ability of the justices to be more proactive and present in the communities that they are elected to serve which is the type of restorative work that many judges have been doing in the past several years to help drive down the caseloads in the first place.

We believe the goals of reestablishment would be better accomplished through the minor realignment of the existing 30 Montgomery County's Magisterial Districts, rather than the elimination of multiple districts. This would allow for more equitable workloads while better providing Montgomery County residents, law enforcement officers, prosecutors and defense attorneys with time to navigate an uncertain future where case totals and workloads could easily increase leaving Magisterial District Courts overburdened. As such, we request that you reconsider your current proposal to eliminate Magisterial Districts 38-1-02 and 38-1-14.

Sincerely,

Representative Napoleon Nelson



Representative Steven Malagari



Representative Benjamin Sanchez



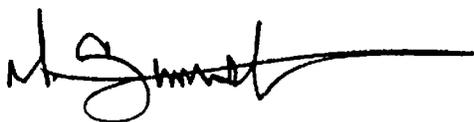
Representative Nancy Guent



Representative Matthew Bradford



Representative Melissa Shusterman



John E. Savoth, Esq.
Deputy Court Administrator
PO Box 311
Norristown, PA 19403-0311

January 31, 2022

Dear Mr. Savoth,

I am writing as a concern citizen of Abington Township as well as an employee for the Abington District Court in regard to the planned proposal of realignments. Specifically for District Courts 38-1-02, 38-1-03, 38-1-04 and 38-1-05. The proposal to consolidate yet another court office staff and Judge into the location of 117 York Rd in Jenkintown is creating scenarios for greater hazards than benefits. Firstly the parking lot at 117 will only accommodate enough spaces for just the Judges and the staff; if another court were to be added to the pre-existing consolidation. This would leave no additional parking for spaces available for officers, defendants, plaintiffs, attorneys or wedding guests. During times of inclement weather there are often not enough spaces for the current staff since snow is piled in parking spots. Available metered parking is located 3 blocks away as well as 5 additional parking spots located a block away that is tied to another business where trash and debris is piled.

The access to the prisoner entrance for 38-1-02 & 38-1-03 is located on a busy York Rd where police vehicles have to park on the sidewalk to safely transport prisoners inside the building to where the holding cells are located awaiting their hearings. During times of high volume the public has mimicked the parking on the sidewalk when our lot is been full. If District Court 38-1-04 were to move into 117 York Rd Jenkintown, their officers and prisoners would have to transport their prisoners the same way.

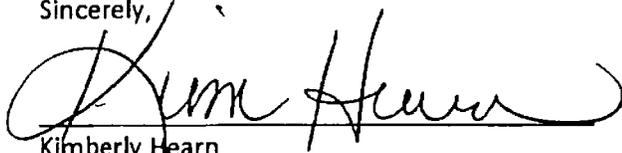
District Court 38-1-04 is currently and conveniently accessible to the police station which is located right next door. Prisoner transport is secured and direct to a separate entrance alleviating any need to transport or park hazardously. The location of District Court 38-1-04 is also conveniently located for the public through self-parking or public transit and access to both the Court and Police station within walking distance. Keeping District Court 38-1-04 at their current location would also keep the amount of the public interaction at a lower volume which would help during times of communicable diseases such as the one we are experiencing during Covid-19 and we are not out of the weeds yet.

The amount of summary, misdemeanor and felony cases are on the rise. In most cases I have noticed that citations and complaints have not been filed that coincide due to the ongoing pandemic and how to operate safely, timely and functionally. In addition to the incidents rising in this quadrant of Montgomery County and the cusp of Philadelphia we have noticed a rise in residency. This creates more opportunities for cases filed for civil and landlord tenant complaints. The Willow Grove Mall also has plans to create a 500 unit apartment complex that is not being factored into the numbers we would tend to receive in the near future.

Consolidating the Court may be financially appealing temporarily but overall it is taking the convenience away from the public and creating more serious and hazardous conditions that effect the Judges, Staff, Police Departments and Public combined. The previous consolidation of court offices 38-1-02, 38-1-03 & 38-1-05 was created and the blueprints for building 117 York Rd were approved without District Court or public involvement or suggestions.

I am against the proposal to move District Court 38-1-04 to 117 York Rd in Jenkintown and hope that you find my reasons concerning as well.

Sincerely,



Kimberly Hearn
2576 Old Welsh Rd
Willow Grove PA 19090
& District Court Clerk 38-1-05

TIM BRIGGS, MEMBER
149TH DISTRICT
302 MAIN CAPITOL BUILDING
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WEBSITE: WWW.PAHOUSE.COM/BRIGGS



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CAUCUSES

LIFE SCIENCE, CHAIR
BRAIN INJURY, CHAIR
ARTS & CULTURE, CHAIR

PENNSYLVANIA STATE SYSTEM OF HIGHER
EDUCATION (PASSHE), BOARD OF GOVERNORS

January 28, 2022

Mr. John Savoth
District Court Administrator
jsavoth@montcopa.org
Norristown, PA 19403

Dear Mr. Savoth:

I am writing to express my concerns regarding the proposed closure of two of Montgomery county's Magisterial District Courts (MDJ Courts). MDJ Courts are tremendous assets; venues where cases are heard, and problems can be resolved. In my opinion, I believe that MDJ Courts are currently underutilized. MDJ Courts can be even greater partners in the criminal justice system and to the communities they serve. I am concerned that the closure of any Montgomery County MDJ Court is unnecessary, counterproductive, and will impose additional burdens on our already overwhelmed major and minor judiciaries.

Montgomery County continues to grow and according to the most recent census has a population of 856,553 people. Since 2010, Montgomery County has experienced the second fastest growth in real numbers, and the fifth fastest growth by percentage of any county in Pennsylvania. Proposing to eliminate courts during this growth is concerning.

But, evaluating a court system is more than simply looking at numbers. It is about justice and problem solving. Currently, many MDJ Courts are already participating in or developing programs to address the needs of their communities, and the citizens in their districts. MDJ Courts are in a great position to come together to address problems unique to their communities. Programs such as these require a commitment of time from the MDJ. Our MDJ Courts can do more than just hold hearings and move cases to the next step of the justice system; they can be vital components to justice reform, addressing public safety and the needs of the individual.

We cannot be visionary in our approach while, simultaneously, reducing our footprint. It would be a mistake to close courts when there are so many possibilities to enhance their use. Instead, I request that we maintain our current number of MDJ Courts and have a larger conversation on the issue of our minor judiciary, potentially expanding their roles and how they can best serve our residents.

Sincerely

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Tim Briggs".

Tim Briggs
State Representative

30 January 2022

John E. Savoth
Deputy Court Administrator
P. O. Box 311
One Montgomery Plaza
Norristown, Pennsylvania, 19403-0311

Greetings Mr. Savoth,

I write on behalf of not closing magisterial district court 38-1-02, and while my particular role is not that of a lawyer or resident of Jenkintown Borough, I am responding to the significant outpouring of support for the 38-1-02 court. Police chiefs, township commissioners, borough councilors, members of the state legislature, and members of the legal community have expressed their concern that closing the district court adds an unnecessary burden to the remaining courts and to local services. Others have complained that it would be burden to residents as well.

I understand that the court administration has the option of reorganizing magisterial districts following the census, and that population is one of the considerations in determining the status of the districts. I am also given to understand that other factors are as important, principally accessibility to the public, recognition of additional burdens placed police officers and sheriffs, and with the county's newly created bail determination system the demand on the local courts' time will be significantly increased. Moreover, those communities affected by the closure are experiencing an increasing population which borders the fifth largest city in the nation. All these, and other factors need to be part of the consideration process.

Thank you for time and consideration, and I hope that court administration would allow magisterial district court 38-1-02 to continue in its valuable and necessary function for those communities.

Joe Foster
Chairman, Montgomery County Democratic Committee

Savoth, John

From: JAMES DWYER <james.a.dwyer@verizon.net>
Sent: Sunday, January 30, 2022 6:44 PM
To: Savoth, John
Subject: Court 38-1-04 relocation

CAUTION: This is an external message. Please think before you click on links or attachments.

Dear Sir:

I am Officer Dwyer of the Abington Police Department. I would like to provide my input as someone utilizing this court and as a township resident.

As attractive a proposition as it would be to centralize this operation, the Jenkintown location would not be suitable for all of the reasons enumerated in Chief Malloy's e-mail. Relocation to the Jenkintown site would place an undo burden on the department as a whole.

Thank you,
James A. Dwyer Sent from my iPhone



ABINGTON TOWNSHIP POLICE DEPARTMENT

TO: Manager Manfredi and Commissioner Schreiber

FROM: Patrick Molloy, Chief of Police

DATE: January 10, 2022

SUBJECT: Court Re-Districting

With the proposed municipal court-redistricting plan for Abington Township, which includes relocating Magisterial District Court 38-1-04 from 1100 Old York Road in Abington to Jenkintown Borough, there will be an impact on Department Operations. Below is a brief explanation of how the municipal courts and the Abington Township Police Department cooperate with arraignments, preliminary hearings, summary trials, and plea-bargaining agreements.

Moving District Court 38-1-04 to the Borough of Jenkintown will increase administrative/prisoner transport times, as officers will no longer be able to use the current court, which is adjacent to APD headquarters. Currently, when officers are attending local court, they are oftentimes required to divert from a hearing and respond to emergency calls for service. As Old York Rd (Rt. 611) is one of the most congested roadways in Montgomery County, response times will be significantly delayed for officers who would otherwise already be in the current court's location in the north central area of the Township. This delayed-response time will be exacerbated with PennDOT's planned bridge improvement project for Noble Bridge. This project is likely to begin in 2023 and continue for an extended period of time. At any given time, there are a limited number of officers who are not attending court that can respond promptly, without delay, to other portions of the township for emergency calls. With the current location of District Court 38-1-04, officers who typically attend that court are also assigned to a Beat/Sector in the northern half of the Township, and therefore are closer to their areas of responsibility during hearings and prisoner transports. Moving District Court 38-1-04 to Jenkintown would essentially remove officers from their areas of responsibility to a single location further away. For example, if an officer is located in Jenkintown for court, he/she may need to respond to the Willow Grove section of the Township for an emergency call. Navigating traffic at that distance, not only delays response time, but also presents an increased safety risk requiring officers to respond from further distances,

in congested traffic, driving in emergency response mode. It should be noted that emergency response calls include medical emergencies and fires, as Department personnel are often the first on the scene of medical emergencies and structure fires. Because of overtime costs, the Department Administration requires that the majority of hearings, both traffic, and criminal, to be conducted while officers are on-duty. For a variety of reasons, however, there are times when hearings must be conducted when officers are not on-duty, requiring the Department to pay a mandatory minimum number of overtime hours. If the District Court were to relocate "out of town," the cost incurred to the Department/Township would increase. The current contract requires a minimum of 4 hours overtime compensation and 3 hours overtime compensation via zoom/video to all officers who are required to attend hearings at local courts located outside of Abington Township.

The District Courts have worked closely with the Police Department over the years to ensure efficiencies in scheduling while promoting the safety of officers, prisoners, witnesses, and the public. Despite this, there are times when multiple officers are required be at court at the same time. Having both Magisterial Courts in Jenkintown Borough will only exacerbate this scenario; instead of having multiple offices "tied up" at hearings in their respective beats/sectors, we would have all officers located in one place.

In addition to this, we are planning to implement a new Pre-Trial Services procedure that is being implemented Countywide as a result of the George Floyd Act/Criminal Justice Reform. This new procedure will require additional time for defendants to consult with the Public Defenders' Office and others before their preliminary arraignments. All of these mandate changes have been made without proper consideration of the impact on various Departments throughout the County. While the County Chiefs and I support this new initiative, each Department is reporting significant commitment of time and an increased number of personnel needed to meet these reforms.

We have also witnessed issues with parking at the current Jenkintown Borough office location. Currently, the parking spaces are woefully inadequate to facilitate the current caseload. Moving 38-1-04 to the same location will create even more challenges. With approximately twenty (20) parking spaces currently available to court staff, the public, witnesses, suspects, and officers, parking is always a challenge. Double parking and the blocking of vehicles is common. Due to the constricted parking and limited visibility, pedestrians must also use extreme caution in the parking lot as there tend to be many blind spots. Oftentimes, police officers have to park their vehicles on the sidewalk so they can safely escort persons in custody into the various courts. Our officers have also expressed concern that their emergency vehicles have been blocked in by those double-parking in the area, making it impossible for them to immediately respond to emergency calls for service.

With regard to the proposed Prisoner Entrance/Holding Cell Area, there are additional challenges. When escorting persons in custody into the District Court building, officers will be required to walk those individuals out along Old York Rd without any protective safety barrier from traffic or the public. This process also exposes the person in custody, who may already be embarrassed, to the public on a congested roadway. The proximity of a high-volume traffic also presents a safety issue to the public and police, since there are times when a prisoner will resist, fight, or attempt to flee.

Due to the current layout of the individual holding rooms, more than one officer/detective, typically two or three, are required to staff the holding room area in that portion of the building. An officer may not leave a person unattended/unsupervised while in the Department's custody. To do so safely and effectively, it will take additional officers to facilitate routine court hearings for persons in police custody. This design has the potential to further impact staffing, diverting our limited number of Patrol Officers away from their sector/beat to Jenkintown Borough.

In summary, the proposed redistricting of District Court 38-1-04 has far-reaching effects. Placing officers "out-of-service" for court hearings and prisoner transports has a ripple effect as outlined above. Other officers must attempt to cover calls for service out of their respective beats/sectors and sometimes at the opposite corner of the Township. Diverting officers to Jenkintown Borough will inevitably decrease the presence of Abington Officers in Abington Township where they belong. This proposed change and its impact on the safety of our residents in Abington Township should not be taken lightly. Abington residents and I expect our police officers to respond promptly and safely to all calls for service, but especially emergency calls. This proposed change will delay response times during day work and limit the number of personnel available to properly protect and serve our community.

PM/mg

Savoth, John

From: John F. Kasbar <john.f.kasbar@protonmail.com>
Sent: Sunday, January 30, 2022 4:37 PM
To: Savoth, John
Subject: Opposition to Closure of Jenkintown Magisterial District Court

CAUTION: This is an external message. Please think before you click on links or attachments.

Dear Mr. Savoth,

While there might be some minor short-term savings realized by the planned closure of the Jenkintown Magisterial District Court (38-1-02), the savings do not justify the second and third order impacts and costs to the community. Additionally, the historical data relied upon to support the proposed closure may not be indicative of future needs.

The analysis prepared in support of the proposed elimination of 38-1-02 relies upon a decrease in caseload from 2012-2019 but does not appear to take into consideration increases in caseload from 2014-2019. Nor does the analysis take into consideration demographic trends in the area since the COVID-19 pandemic that are still developing and could result in an increased caseload. Furthermore the analysis does not appear to take into consideration the crime trend in the area. My understanding is that the escalating crime in the City of Philadelphia is expanding into the area served by court 38-1-02 and the district proposed to absorb the workload of 38-1-02.

The proposal to eliminate 38-1-02 should be revisited until sufficient post-pandemic data can be analyzed. Otherwise there seems to be a significant risk that the elimination of 38-1-02 will be premature and result in community impacts and costs that exceed any potential short-term savings realized by elimination.

Thank you,
John F. Kasbar
Jenkintown Borough Resident

Savoth, John

From: Reba Carmel <rabbircarmel@gmail.com>
Sent: Saturday, January 29, 2022 6:49 PM
To: Savoth, John
Cc: Rep. Napoleon Nelson
Subject: Court Re-districting

CAUTION: This is an external message. Please think before you click on links or attachments.

I am writing to oppose the re-districting proposal which could result in the elimination of access to the court system in part of Cheltenham and Jenkintown Townships. While policy considerations often involve a balancing of interests on social, political and economic grounds access to the court system irrespective of how minor an issue may be, is of paramount importance. I oppose the elimination of any access to our court system. Eliminating courts would result in higher case loads, the overburdening of citizens who may not have easy access to transportation as well as local judges who would need to be adept at navigating multiple rules and regulations from several districts. All these factors would result in larger case loads, longer wait times for the litigants and overburdening of court personnel.

Please re-consider this proposal.

Rabbi Reba Carmel
Cheltenham Township



Abington School District
Abington, PA 19001
Phone (215) 884-4700

January 28, 2022

Mr. John E. Savoth Esq.
Deputy Court Administrator
PO Box 311
One Montgomery Plaza
Norristown, PA 19403

Dear Mr. John E. Savoth Esq.,

I'm writing in regard to the proposed changes to the redistricting of our current Magisterial Justice Juanita A. Price to Judge John D. Kessler. My current position with the Abington School District is Coordinator of Safety/Student Attendance and School Police Officer. Working with Judge Price over the past six years has been a positive interaction for the school district, as the students and parents leave the hearing with the notion that coming to school is a must. Not only is it the law, it's the right formula for the student's future success.

Having previously worked at the Abington Police Department for 34 years, my interactions with both Abington Magisterial Judges were excellent experiences. With that being said, consistency is a huge part of getting the students to comply with the Pennsylvania Compulsory School Attendance Act. Unfortunately, in the attendance world we tend to see the same students year after year. Consistency is a foundation to success when dealing with truants.

Judge Price has the knowledge of the students, their non adherence to attend school, and eloquently speaks the realities to the student and their parents.

If possible, kindly allow Judge Juanita Price to continue to preside all Abington School District Truancy cases.

Steven R. Hochwind
School Police Officer
Coordinator of Safety & Student Attendance
Abington School District
970 Highland Ave (Administration Bldg)
Abington.Pa.19001
215-884-4700 (ext-2554)
215-881-2554 (direct)
Stevenhochwind@abington.k12.pa.us



Abington School District
Abington, PA 19001
Phone (215) 884-4700

1/28/2022

To Whom it May Concern:

I am writing this letter in support of the Honorable Juanita Price. I have had the pleasure of working with Judge Price as the School Social Worker for Abington School District for seven years. We have developed a positive relationship over the years and continue to collaborate well in support of preventing ongoing truancy for Abington School District students. She is kind and compassionate and always attempts to engage both the student and the parent in the school attendance process. I recommend that Judge Price remain overseeing the Abington School District truancy process to best support my students in the pursuit of their educational success.

Sincerely,

Brooke B. Jacobs MEd, LSW
Secondary School Social Worker
Abington School District
215 884-4700 ext 2178
brookejacobs@abington.k12.pa.us

Court Administration
Re: Magisterial District Reestablishment – 2022 Proposal public comment
2 E. Airy St
Norristown, PA 19404

January 24th, 2022

Dear Magisterial District Court Administration,

As residents of the west side of Conshohocken we have deep concerns over the Magisterial District Reestablishment Proposal – 2022, specifically pertaining to changes in district 38-01-13.

Jodi Lukens Griffis spent the past year knocking on our doors, sitting in our living rooms, sweating on our porches, and otherwise getting to know the needs and expectations of the local Magisterial District Court. Changing these boundaries three months after an election does disservice to voters and residents and takes away our voices in the democratic and judicial process.

Our current court is in our neighborhood, we drive by it daily to get home. It is part of our community. Changing our court to a location dramatically further from our homes defeats the purpose of having a local court. We are strongly advocating to keep the west side of Conshohocken within the jurisdiction of District Court 38-1-13.

In short, we voted for Jodi and we expect Jodi Lukens Griffis to remain our judge, the seat that she earned in earnest in November 2021.

Signed by the residents of the west side of Conshohocken,

Sarah Aronson, 238 W. 4th Ave, Unit 4, Conshohocken
Christine Bertino, 448 W. 6th Ave, Conshohocken
Marissa Buck, 439 W. 11th Ave, Conshohocken
Kristy Campbell, 112 Wood St, Conshohocken
Marcy Caudle, 416 Pleasant Valley Dr, Conshohocken
Daryl Gray, 57 Maple St, Conshohocken
Janice Henderson, 461 W. 11th Ave, Conshohocken
Natalie Kratz, 238 W. 4th Ave, Unit 6, Conshohocken
Taylor Leslie, 324 W. 6th Ave, Conshohocken
Tracey MacArthur, 109 W. 7th Ave, Conshohocken
Carol Smith, 109 Maple St, Conshohocken

Township of Cheltenham

Montgomery County, Pennsylvania

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Township Manager
Robert A. Zienkowski



Administration Building
8230 Old York Road
Elkins Park, PA 19027-1589

Phone: 215-887-1000
Fax: 215-887-1561
www.cheltenhamtownship.org

January 24, 2022

John E. Savoth, Esquire
Deputy Court Administrator
P.O. Box 311
One Montgomery Plaza
Norristown, PA 19403-0311

Magisterial District Court Administration

JAN 28 2022

RECEIVED

Dear Mr. Savoth,

On behalf of Cheltenham Township, the Cheltenham Township Board of Commissioners actively participates in the Public Comment Period on the Draft Proposal Reestablishment of the Magisterial Courts in the 38th Judicial District of Pennsylvania (Montgomery County), specifically on the proposed elimination of 38-1-02 serving Jenkintown and the eastern portion of Cheltenham Township. (1) We question the underlying premises and challenge the activity projections for our Magisterial Courts for the coming 10-year period. (2) We believe, along with our Public Safety partners, Senior Staff and our current magisterial judges that the loss of a second court for Cheltenham Township will weaken judicial services in Cheltenham Township – that it will cause adverse impacts to justice in, and jeopardize the welfare of our municipality.

1. We are concerned that the caseload and workload numbers provided for this proposal do not realistically reflect our 2022 magisterial obligations, nor do they represent a safe or supportable base for projecting magisterial activity in Cheltenham for the coming decade, starting in 2024.
 - o As a result of changing public safety priorities, local crime activity and enforcement policies, Cheltenham Township has replaced its police leadership during the past year. We have also recruited and added new police officers for patrol/enforcement duties after many years of reduction in the size and street presence of our police force.
 - The changes in priorities noted above include greater emphasis on motor vehicle violations, traffic safety enforcement, and enhanced protection for persons and property, to name just three with growing impact directly on our courts.
 - o In late 2020, Cheltenham Township brought on a new Township Manager, whose leadership focus reflects our changes in local law enforcement priorities and greater accountability of our public safety activities – priorities which the proposed elimination of 38-1-02 is likely to undermine.
 - o The COVID-19 pandemic has coincided with a consistent rise in the number of violent crimes, mental health, and domestic abuse cases handled by our police, which also result in a rise in the number of situations coming before our magisterial district judges.
 - The COVID-19 pandemic, with its disproportionately problematic impact on populations of color and financial vulnerability has hit Cheltenham Township

harder than most suburban municipalities in the County, as our population hovers around 50 percent non-white. These problems are growing, not subsiding.

- At a time of heightened issues of social and racial justice, our highly dense and atypical population demographics from those of most municipalities in Montgomery County add dimensions to “caseload” and “workload” that defy “average” and warrant special consideration with an understanding of a disproportionate impact on the operation of our courts.
 - Cheltenham Township’s percentage of rental units to owner-occupied residential units surpasses the average for our County, which is suggestive of greater tenant-landlord issues and a more transitory population than other municipalities in the region.
 - Beyond these considerations, it is important to understand that Cheltenham shares extensive borders with north Philadelphia to the tune of approximately 7 linear miles, accounting for about half of Cheltenham’s municipal boundaries and a significant piece of our 9 square miles. A disproportionate number of the cases handled by our magisterial district courts are complicated by issues that municipalities with less or no common borders with North Philly have.
 - As an example, truancy cases are likely more common in Cheltenham than in most Montgomery County districts. To most appropriately handle these cases can take a conscientious judge multiples of the 15-minute time slot scheduled on the typical Montgomery County docket.
 - Cheltenham Township shows a growth in its own population since the last census and since this proposal’s projection was made. Moreover, new residential projects have received Zoning approval, and will be adding to the size of the population feeding into the magisterial district prior to the next reevaluation of magisterial districts. Some of these new residential units are actually receiving occupancy permits as this letter is written.
2. Even assuming the base case and workload projections in the proposal were reliable, the resulting caseload and workload resulting from the proposed elimination of Magisterial Court 38-1-02 redirected to Magisterial Court 38-1-03 would be among the very highest in a very busy County. Despite the strength and professionalism of the current 38-1-03 magisterial judge, and the appropriateness for keeping Cheltenham cases in Cheltenham – the challenge of this change imposes an undue burden on Cheltenham Township, its residents and its law enforcement capacity. The implications include:
- As dockets get busier, judges are pressed toward expediency; such time pressure risks inadvertently sacrificing time for potentially relevant inquiry; complying with pre-hearing mandates becomes more challenging; and considerations and deliberations that can impact on complex or nuanced cases like those that fill our courts in this particular municipality will be adversely squeezed.
 - Busier dockets likely sacrifice vital pre-trial services. Yet these are especially pivotal in communities with the demographics of Cheltenham in order to achieve equitable access to our courts and to justice.
 - Both current magisterial courts/judges devote discretionary time to preventive community work and restorative justice in our community and with the organizations serving our community. The proposed elimination of one court potentially impairs their

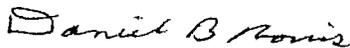
- efforts to reduce recidivism and mitigate negative socio-economic influences required of justice. A busier docket will reduce this proactive, best practice.
- o Busier dockets, and the reliance on a single, rather than a second local magisterial option, will likely slow the progression of cases through the system. It also removes a potential back-up in the event of emergencies and other unexpected problems. Deferred justice does a disservice to all parties. And when that burden is imposed on a community of color that isn't average or typical to the County in which it takes place, that burden is likely to impact increased systemic racial and socio-economic discrimination.

We do not advocate wasteful expenditures or slack in the work of our court system. We understand that when opportunities seem to offer cost savings, it makes sense to explore them. In this situation, faithful exploration does not – and should not - lead to a closure of 38-1-02. Any savings theoretically enabled by such a decision will be more than overturned by the scheduling, staffing, logistical and other challenges facing a more crowded court docket than predicted, and by the sacrifice of fairer, more equitable services that such a decision forces on this district.

There simply isn't a truly compelling reason to eliminate 38-1-02 and to create the concomitant hardships and burdens outlined here.

We appreciate your serious consideration of these important factors in your review of the proposed Magisterial Court closure, and urge you to maintain both 38-1-02 and 38-1-03 Magisterial Courts.

Respectfully,



Daniel B. Norris, President



Irv Brockington, Commissioner



Ann L. Rappoport, Commissioner



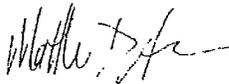
Baron B. Holland, Vice President



Brad M. Pransky, Commissioner



Mitchell Zygmund-Felt, Commissioner



Matthew D. Areman, Commissioner

Savoth, John

From: Jon Harris-Shapiro <jonharrisshapiro@gmail.com>
Sent: Thursday, January 27, 2022 7:42 AM
To: Savoth, John
Subject: Closure of Cheltenham Magisterial Court

CAUTION: This is an external message. Please think before you click on links or attachments.

Dear Mr Savoth

I am writing to ask you to reconsider the court administration's proposal to close Judge McHugh's court (38-1-02) and merge the workload into neighboring Cheltenham and Abington courts. Such a move will have downstream impacts to the community that more than offset any benefits to the court administration. In particular:

- Our police will increasingly be pulled out of our community when needed for courthouse matters, causing overtime and disruption of community policing.
- Local police emergency response time will increase and, logically, our community's safety will suffer.
- For everyone seeking resolution of a local court matter, their travel time may increase
- Consolidation of four courts will be too crowded for the building's physical limitations. There is insufficient parking, waiting rooms, and meeting rooms, heightening security risks, including the safe transport of prisoners by the Sheriffs.
- Consolidation gives the judge less time to address every case and every person as an individual. Something the law requires and our community deserves. This diminishes the quality of our justice system—a loss which is immeasurable.

Thank you for your consideration

Savoth, John

From: Theresa Camerota <tcamerota@hotmail.com>
Sent: Wednesday, January 26, 2022 2:31 PM
To: Savoth, John
Subject: Magisterial District Courts

CAUTION: This is an external message. Please think before you click on links or attachments.

Mr. Savoth,

We are 44-year residents of Cheltenham Township and active members of several community/ neighbor groups. We strongly agree with our Township Commissioners and oppose the recommendation to close one of two magisterial district courts in Cheltenham.

This closure will severely limit the efficiency and fairness of our judicial system to enforce the law, particularly for traffic violators who recklessly endanger the public safety of our Township.

Thank you,
Theresa Camerota
TomMullian
1112 Church Rd.
Wyncote, Pa. 19095

Mayor Yaniv Aronson and members of Conshohocken Borough Council
Conshohocken Borough
400 Fayette St, Suite 200
Conshohocken, PA 19428

Court Administration
Re: Magisterial District Reestablishment Proposal public comment
2 E. Airy St
Norristown, PA 19404

January 26th, 2022

Dear judges of the 38th Magisterial District,

As elected officials we understand the need to change and evolve to best allocate resources to serve our residents. We have no doubt that the motives of the Magisterial District Reestablishment Proposal – 2022 are in service to the residents of Montgomery County, however, we share deep concerns regarding the proposed changes to district 38-01-13.

Jodi Lukens Griffis spent the past year working to represent Plymouth and the west side of Conshohocken. She got to know our residents and they got to know her. She has first-hand knowledge of what our residents want and expect from their Magisterial District Judge and earned the right to represent the boundaries that she ran on in 2021. Our concern stems from changing these boundaries directly after an election where residents were asked to choose who represents them and their interests in district court.

We fully understand the goal of not splitting police departments, but Conshohocken is unique. The Conshohocken Police Department is physically located much closer to the court at its current location in 38-01-13 than to its proposed new location in 38-01-23. Our officers will surely go wherever deemed necessary but as the officials tasked with ensuring what is best for our police department, we ask that you take into concern that any west-side Conshohocken cases will necessitate officers travelling much further than they would with the current map.

Our police department is small and having every case heard at the court that is farther from our station removes officers from patrolling our borough. District Court 38-1-13 is two minutes from the station and allows officers to continue to quickly respond to anything within the borough even if they were at court. This presents a safety concern for our residents on the west side.

On a personal note, Jodi Lukens Griffis took the time to get to know us and our residents and we respectfully ask that she be allowed to serve us as was determined by our residents in the November 2021 election.

Sincerely,

Yaniv Aronson, Mayor of Conshohocken Borough
Colleen Leonard, President of Conshohocken Borough Council
Tina Sokolowski, Vice President of Conshohocken Borough Council
Anita Barton, Senior Member of Conshohocken Borough Council

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OFFICE OF THE PUBLIC DEFENDER

MONTGOMERY COUNTY COURTHOUSE • PO BOX 311
NORRISTOWN, PA 19404-0311

610-278-3295

FAX: 610-278-5941 • TDD: 610-631-1211
WWW.MONTCOPA.ORG/PUBLICDEFENDER

CAROL A. SWEENEY, ESQ.
CO-DEPUTY CHIEF PUBLIC DEFENDER
GREGORY L. NESTER, ESQ.
CO-DEPUTY CHIEF PUBLIC DEFENDER

January 26, 2022

By Electronic Mail: jsavoth@montcopa.org

Mr. John Savoth
District Court Administrator
Courthouse
Norristown, PA 19403

Dear Mr. Savoth:

We are writing to express our **objection** to the proposed closure of Magisterial District Courts (hereinafter "MDJ Courts") 38-1-02 (MDJ McHugh) and 38-1-14 (MDJ Leo). We view MDJ Courts as tremendous assets; venues where cases are heard and problems can be resolved. If anything, they are underutilized; MDJ Courts can be partners in the criminal justice system and to the communities they serve. We believe the closure of Montgomery County MDJ Courts is unnecessary, counterproductive, and will impose additional burdens on our already overwhelmed major and minor judiciaries.

1. A Growing County Should Not Reduce Its Judiciary

According to the United States Census Bureau, Montgomery County has a population of 856,553 people. This is an increase of 7.1% from the 2010 census when the County's population was 799,884, and an increase of 14.2% from the 2000 census population of 750,097. Since 2010, Montgomery County is experiencing the second fastest growth in real numbers, and the fifth fastest growth by percentage of any county in Pennsylvania. Our population growth is almost triple that of the Commonwealth since 2000; and, there is no indication that we are slowing. It defies logic to embrace judicial austerity and reduce the size of our minor judiciary in the face of such strong population growth.

2. Not All Cases Are Created the Same:

The proposal to reduce MDJ Courts considers caseloads and workhours for each court; however, it does not take into account the nature of the cases. Total workloads for each court includes all varieties of civil, criminal, and traffic cases. Certainly, it cannot be disputed that criminal cases involve far more of an investment of judicial resources than does traffic matters and, in most circumstances, many civil matters. The review and issuance of search warrants, preliminary arraignments, summary trials, preliminary hearings, and, importantly, truancy hearings all require significant time by the MDJ Courts, police, District Attorneys, and defense lawyers. A true consideration of a MDJ Court's workload requires evaluation of the volume of criminal cases each one handles.

Using the same date period as the proposal, 2014-2019, the average annual criminal caseload for each MDJ Court was 371.17. While it is true that the two MDJ Courts slated for closure have criminal caseloads lower than the average, there are options other than closure that will strengthen the minor judiciary and reduce the burden on other MDJ Courts.

3. Greater Utilization of the MDJ Courts

Evaluating a court system is more than simply looking at numbers. It is about justice and problem solving. To that end, not only should we maintain our existing MDJ Courts, we should consider and have a discussion about expanding their role. The functions and duties of the MDJ Courts are defined by 42 Pa.C.S.A. §1515. In Montgomery County, relating to criminal matters, MDJ Courts conduct preliminary arraignments, review certain applications for and issue search warrants, hold preliminary hearings, and conduct summary trials. Yet, the statute permits them to do more.

They are empowered by statute to hear guilty pleas in certain DUI cases. Likewise, the statute permits MDJ Courts to accept guilty pleas on criminal charges graded as misdemeanors of the third degree. Presently, MDJs hear only the preliminary hearing on these cases; yet, Pennsylvania law vests them with the authority to accept guilty pleas on these smaller cases.

It was once estimated that nearly 25% of Common Pleas cases were DUI-related offenses. Granted, not all of those are first-offenses, but even if this expansion of the role of MDJ Courts can reduce the caseloads of Common Pleas judges by a mere ten percent, that would provide tremendous relief. Concerning the third degree misdemeanor cases, these are, typically, the smallest and less serious criminal offenses. Resolution of these matters at MDJ Courts could allow local police and local courts to address local problems.

The purpose of this memorandum is not to formally propose this expansion of MDJ Courts at this time, but merely to demonstrate the potential of our minor judiciary.

Currently, a number of MDJ Courts are participating in or developing programs to address the needs of citizens in their districts. For example, in Abington and Cheltenham Townships, the Office the Montgomery County Public Defender, the District Attorney, and Juvenile probation, in

collaboration with other county entities, are piloting a diversion program within the Abington School District. With the approval and support of the Abington School Board and under the supervision of Georgetown University through the RED Program, the team is implementing an intensive exploration of disparities in disciplinary action compared to a neighboring school district. We are looking to provide real time referrals to community based programs and supports to enhance the school based intervention, while safeguarding the treatment interventions at home, and in the community, through family support. Moreover, the program would divert criminal charges away from Juvenile court or into YAP through this pilot program. MDJ Cerski plays an integral role in the creation and implementation of these pilot programs.

MDJs Scott and Hunsicker, together with the Norristown Police Department, the District Attorney's Office and the Office of the Public Defender, are developing a "Quality of Life Crimes Court" designed to address low-level of offenders who need mental health or substance use treatment rather than criminal sanctions. Mobile Crisis, Street Outreach, and the Hospitality Center are involved to coordinate and provide appropriate treatment referrals to explore options as alternatives to incarceration. Following the successful completion of this pilot program, we hope to expand similar initiatives throughout the County.

Each of the above programs illustrate how local courts can come together to address problems unique to their communities. Programs such as these require a commitment of time from the MDJs. We should look not only at what our MDJ Courts do, but what can they do. Our MDJ Courts can do more than just hold hearings and move cases to the next step of the justice system; they can be vital components to justice reform, addressing public safety and the needs of the individual. We cannot be visionary in our approach while, simultaneously, reducing our foot print. It would be a mistake to close courts when there are so many possibilities to enhance their use.

4. Specific Courts Proposed for Closure

The current proposal calls for the closure of two MDJ Courts and each court will be discussed specifically.

A. MDJ Court 38-1-02 (MDJ McHugh)

MDJ McHugh's Court neighbors MDJ Courts 38-1-03 (MDJ Cerski) and 38-1-05 (MDJ Price). And, it is very close to MDJ Court 38-1-04 (MDJ Kessler). Essentially, these four courts serve Abington, Cheltenham, Jenkintown, and Rockledge. The average criminal caseloads for these four courts, using data from 2014-2019, is as follows:

38-1-02:	148 (slated for closure)
38-1-03:	315
38-1-04:	390
38-1-05:	476

Two of the four courts in this region are above average, one by nearly 100 cases. Rather than close a court and add cases to existing courts, we should study realignment of the districts in this region to ease the burden on MDJ Kessler's and Price's Courts. Maintaining courts in this

region is of particular importance because of their vicinity to Philadelphia. Anecdotally, our experience is that many cases in this region involve defendants who enter our County from Philadelphia and, allegedly, engage in criminal activity here. These inter-County issues are problematic when attempting to connect clients to mental health, housing, or substance use disorder treatment. Again, this requires greater judicial resources as cases may be listed more than once as we attempt to effectuate treatment.

Although the primary focus of this memorandum is criminal caseloads, it is worthy to mention other numbers in this particular court's inventory. MDJ McHugh's Court leads the County – by a wide margin – in the number of private summary cases. These cases include private complaints filed by one person against another for alleged violations of Pennsylvania or local laws. They can also include truancy cases which can often involve sensitive issues that require significant court involvement. From 2014 – 2019, MDJ McHugh's Court had 4,117 such cases filed. The next closest court had only 616. These cases are particularly time-consuming because they rarely involve attorneys and are prosecuted and defended by people with little or no understanding of the court process.

Further, when looking at the total workload numbers for this court, it ranks in the middle with 15 out of 31 courts handling more cases. [Note that this data reflects 31 courts because of the MDJ Courts, 38-1-17, ceased operations at the end of 2014.]

B. MDJ Court 38-1-14 (MDJ Leo)

We have no objection to closing this court as currently constituted; however, rather than reduce the overall number of MDJ Courts in our county, re-establish this court in Pottstown. There is precedent for this approach. In 2016, MDJ Court 38-2-09 (MDJ Scott) was created in Norristown to complement the already existing two MDJ Courts in the Municipality.

At this time, there are two MDJ Courts in Pottstown: 38-1-11 (MDJ Palladino) and 38-1-12 (MDJ Kropp). The Pottstown courts have criminal case inventories that far, far exceed the County average of 371.1:

38-1-11:	636
38-1-12:	684

Even when adding a third MDJ Court to Pottstown, each of those three courts would still have an average case load, 440, in excess of the County average.

Looking to total caseloads, these courts, for the specified data collection period, had a total workload statistic of 56,333 in MDJ Palladino's Court and 55,906 in MDJ Kropp's Court. Those numbers are approximately 5,000 more than any other MDJ Court in the County.

The Pottstown Courts need help and we have the opportunity to give it to them. It simply makes no sense to relinquish the asset of a MDJ Court when it is so desperately needed elsewhere.

Savoth, John

From: Earl Stamm <estamm@verizon.net>
Sent: Wednesday, January 26, 2022 10:10 AM
To: Savoth, John
Subject: Proposed Elimination of District Justice in Cheltenham Township

CAUTION: This is an external message. Please think before you click on links or attachments.

I understand there's a proposal to eliminate one of Cheltenham's two small claims District Courts. I strongly oppose this proposal. It will threaten the effectiveness and equity for Cheltenham Township judicial operations resulting in longer wait times for hearings. This is in direct opposition to the purpose of the PA small claims District Court system. Two District Justices in Cheltenham Township are essential.

Earl Stamm
209 Gribbel Rd.
Wyncote, PA 19095



R. Emmett Madden, Esquire
Margeaux Cigainero, Esquire

emadden@ThePhillyLawyers.com
margeaux@ThePhillyLawyers.com

Mail & Email: jsavoth@montcopa.org

January 11, 2022

John E. Savoth, Esquire
Deputy Court Administrator
P.O. Box 311
One Montgomery Plaza
Norristown, PA 19403-0311

RE: **Opposition To Montgomery County Court Administration's Planned Closure Of Jenkintown Magisterial District Court 38-1-02**

Dear Mr. Savoth:

I am a 26-year Jenkintown resident, past Jenkintown Borough council member, past volunteer coach, local lawyer, and local law firm owner in Jenkintown, Pa. In 2024, the current Magisterial District Judge, Elizabeth McHugh of local court 38-1-02 intends to retire. Montgomery County Court Administration has announced plans to eliminate and consolidate her Court with neighboring Abington and Cheltenham courts. I intend to run for this Judgeship, hoping to continue serving my community as judge, and keep this Court open. I oppose the closure of this Court, and I ask that you also oppose its closure. Court 38-1-02 is an important community resource, and its closure negatively impacts not only Jenkintown, but also Abington and Cheltenham. Let me explain why.

The Montgomery County Court Administration's proposal eliminates what has historically been Jenkintown's local court. This elimination increases the caseload of Abington's Judge Price and Cheltenham's Judge Cerski by 50%. The proposal also eliminates Abington's other physical courthouse, combining all four Courts into the existing Jenkintown building at 117 Old York Road. The Jenkintown Borough, the Jenkintown School District, the Jenkintown Police Department, and the Jenkintown Fire Company will then all be under Judge Price's jurisdiction (Abington). Here is a link to the proposal: <https://www.montcopa.org/directory.aspx?EID=541>.

The reasoning behind the proposal appears to be the cost savings of the rent for the one current Abington court adjacent to the police station. This small savings sacrifices so much for our community. Simply put, the short-term savings does not factor in the long-term loss. The current Cheltenham/Jenkintown Magisterial District Court 38-1-02 handles all community traffic cases, local criminal cases, preliminary hearings of criminal cases, civil lawsuits, some juvenile matters, school issues, fire code enforcement, and landlord tenant disputes.

Because these matters impact our community members' day-to-day lives, we benefit from having a Judge who understands and lives in the community, and one whose caseload is not overwhelmed. We need a Judge with the time and commitment to serve us. State law mandates our local District Court be in, and of, the community—a regulation County officials are now

looking to bypass. If we do not oppose Montgomery County Court Administration's planned closure of our local Court 38-1-02, then Court Administration would in essence "outsource" our local issues and disputes to a Judge already very busy with a full docket in Abington. This negatively impacts the administration of criminal and civil justice in Jenkintown, as well as Abington and Cheltenham.

The serious consequences of Magisterial District Court 38-1-02 closure include:

- Our police will increasingly be pulled out of our community when needed for courthouse matters, causing overtime and disruption of community policing. Jenkintown police maintain jurisdiction and responsibility of this physical courthouse, even after the County removes their judge. The courthouse can expect to be increasingly overburdened with people and parking.
- Local police emergency response time will increase and, logically, our community's safety will suffer.
- For everyone seeking resolution of a local court matter, their travel time may increase if the courthouse is later moved out of Jenkintown. Those people from Abington will immediately lose their courthouse across from the police station, increasing the burden on citizens and police alike.
- Consolidation of four courts will be too crowded for the building's physical limitations—not a good idea during a pandemic. There is insufficient parking, waiting rooms, and meeting rooms, heightening security risks, including the safe transport of prisoners by the Sheriffs.
- Consolidation gives the Judge less time to address every case and every person as an individual. Something the law requires and our community deserves. This diminishes the quality of our justice system—a loss which is immeasurable.

If you wish to review numbers and statistics, here's a link to the Court's Magisterial District Elimination Proposal that I suggest you oppose.

<https://www.montcopa.org/directory.aspx?EID=541>

Thank you for your community participation. Please email or call me with any questions. My cell is (215) 704-4295.

Sincerely,



R. EMMETT MADDEN, ESQUIRE
REM/mt

ThePhillyLawyers.com Phone: 215-884-9300 Fax: 215-701-4214

Montgomery County Office: 711 West Avenue, Jenkintown, PA 19046 (Mailing address)

Center City Office: 1500 JFK Boulevard, Suite 1030, Philadelphia, PA 19102

Hablamos Español

Savoth, John

From: Lupino, Ashley <alupino@cheltenham-township.org>
Sent: Monday, January 24, 2022 2:53 PM
To: Savoth, John
Cc: Rappoport, Ann; ann.rappoport (ann4chelt@gmail.com); Zienkowski, Robert
Subject: Public Comment 38th Judicial District 38-1-02
Attachments: Public Comment 38th Judicial District 38-1-02 Montgomery County.pdf

CAUTION: This is an external message. Please think before you click on links or attachments.

Good Afternoon Mr. Savoth,

Please see the attached letter on behalf of the Cheltenham Township Board of Commissioners regarding the Public Comment Period for the Magisterial Court in the 38th Judicial District of Pennsylvania (Montgomery County), on the proposed elimination of 38-1--02 serving Jenkintown and the Eastern portion of Cheltenham Township.

I hard copy of this letter has also been sent to you in the mail.

Have a great day.

Ashley Lupino
Executive Assistant to the Township Manager

Cheltenham Township
8230 Old York Road
Elkins Park, PA 19027-1589
P (215) 887-6200, ext. 111
F (215)-887-1561
alupino@cheltenham-township.org

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Township of Cheltenham

Montgomery County, Pennsylvania

Board of Commissioners

Daniel B. Norris, *President*
Baron B. Holland, *Vice President*
Matthew D. Areman
Irv Brockington
Brad M. Pransky
Ann L. Rappoport
Mitchell Zygmund-Felt

Township Manager

Robert A. Zienkowski



Administration Building
8230 Old York Road
Elkins Park, PA 19027-1589

Phone: 215-887-1000
Fax: 215-887-1561
www.cheltenhamtownship.org

January 24, 2022

John E. Savoth, Esquire
Deputy Court Administrator
P.O. Box 311
One Montgomery Plaza
Norristown, PA 19403-0311

Dear Mr. Savoth,

On behalf of Cheltenham Township, the Cheltenham Township Board of Commissioners actively participates in the Public Comment Period on the Draft Proposal Reestablishment of the Magisterial Courts in the 38th Judicial District of Pennsylvania (Montgomery County), specifically on the proposed elimination of 38-1-02 serving Jenkintown and the eastern portion of Cheltenham Township. (1) We question the underlying premises and challenge the activity projections for our Magisterial Courts for the coming 10-year period. (2) We believe, along with our Public Safety partners, Senior Staff and our current magisterial judges that the loss of a second court for Cheltenham Township will weaken judicial services in Cheltenham Township – that it will cause adverse impacts to justice in, and jeopardize the welfare of our municipality.

1. We are concerned that the caseload and workload numbers provided for this proposal do not realistically reflect our 2022 magisterial obligations, nor do they represent a safe or supportable base for projecting magisterial activity in Cheltenham for the coming decade, starting in 2024.
 - o As a result of changing public safety priorities, local crime activity and enforcement policies, Cheltenham Township has replaced its police leadership during the past year. We have also recruited and added new police officers for patrol/enforcement duties after many years of reduction in the size and street presence of our police force.
 - The changes in priorities noted above include greater emphasis on motor vehicle violations, traffic safety enforcement, and enhanced protection for persons and property, to name just three with growing impact directly on our courts.
 - o In late 2020, Cheltenham Township brought on a new Township Manager, whose leadership focus reflects our changes in local law enforcement priorities and greater accountability of our public safety activities – priorities which the proposed elimination of 38-1-02 is likely to undermine.
 - o The COVID-19 pandemic has coincided with a consistent rise in the number of violent crimes, mental health, and domestic abuse cases handled by our police, which also result in a rise in the number of situations coming before our magisterial district judges.
 - The COVID-19 pandemic, with its disproportionately problematic impact on populations of color and financial vulnerability has hit Cheltenham Township

harder than most suburban municipalities in the County, as our population hovers around 50 percent non-white. These problems are growing, not subsiding.

- At a time of heightened issues of social and racial justice, our highly dense and atypical population demographics from those of most municipalities in Montgomery County add dimensions to “caseload” and “workload” that defy “average” and warrant special consideration with an understanding of a disproportionate impact on the operation of our courts.
 - Cheltenham Township’s percentage of rental units to owner-occupied residential units surpasses the average for our County, which is suggestive of greater tenant-landlord issues and a more transitory population than other municipalities in the region.
 - Beyond these considerations, it is important to understand that Cheltenham shares extensive borders with north Philadelphia to the tune of approximately 7 linear miles, accounting for about half of Cheltenham’s municipal boundaries and a significant piece of our 9 square miles. A disproportionate number of the cases handled by our magisterial district courts are complicated by issues that municipalities with less or no common borders with North Philly have.
 - As an example, truancy cases are likely more common in Cheltenham than in most Montgomery County districts. To most appropriately handle these cases can take a conscientious judge multiples of the 15-minute time slot scheduled on the typical Montgomery County docket.
 - Cheltenham Township shows a growth in its own population since the last census and since this proposal’s projection was made. Moreover, new residential projects have received Zoning approval, and will be adding to the size of the population feeding into the magisterial district prior to the next reevaluation of magisterial districts. Some of these new residential units are actually receiving occupancy permits as this letter is written.
2. Even assuming the base case and workload projections in the proposal were reliable, the resulting caseload and workload resulting from the proposed elimination of Magisterial Court 38-1-02 redirected to Magisterial Court 38-1-03 would be among the very highest in a very busy County. Despite the strength and professionalism of the current 38-1-03 magisterial judge, and the appropriateness for keeping Cheltenham cases in Cheltenham – the challenge of this change imposes an undue burden on Cheltenham Township, its residents and its law enforcement capacity. The implications include:
- As dockets get busier, judges are pressed toward expediency; such time pressure risks inadvertently sacrificing time for potentially relevant inquiry; complying with pre-hearing mandates becomes more challenging; and considerations and deliberations that can impact on complex or nuanced cases like those that fill our courts in this particular municipality will be adversely squeezed.
 - Busier dockets likely sacrifice vital pre-trial services. Yet these are especially pivotal in communities with the demographics of Cheltenham in order to achieve equitable access to our courts and to justice.
 - Both current magisterial courts/judges devote discretionary time to preventive community work and restorative justice in our community and with the organizations serving our community. The proposed elimination of one court potentially impairs their

- efforts to reduce recidivism and mitigate negative socio-economic influences required of justice. A busier docket will reduce this proactive, best practice.
- o Busier dockets, and the reliance on a single, rather than a second local magisterial option, will likely slow the progression of cases through the system. It also removes a potential back-up in the event of emergencies and other unexpected problems. Deferred justice does a disservice to all parties. And when that burden is imposed on a community of color that isn't average or typical to the County in which it takes place, that burden is likely to impact increased systemic racial and socio-economic discrimination.

We do not advocate wasteful expenditures or slack in the work of our court system. We understand that when opportunities seem to offer cost savings, it makes sense to explore them. In this situation, faithful exploration does not – and should not - lead to a closure of 38-1-02. Any savings theoretically enabled by such a decision will be more than overturned by the scheduling, staffing, logistical and other challenges facing a more crowded court docket than predicted, and by the sacrifice of fairer, more equitable services that such a decision forces on this district.

There simply isn't a truly compelling reason to eliminate 38-1-02 and to create the concomitant hardships and burdens outlined here.

We appreciate your serious consideration of these important factors in your review of the proposed Magisterial Court closure, and urge you to maintain both 38-1-02 and 38-1-03 Magisterial Courts.

Respectfully,



Daniel B. Norris, President



Irv Brockington, Commissioner



Ann L. Rappoport, Commissioner



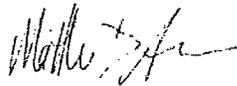
Baron B. Holland, Vice President



Brad M. Pransky, Commissioner



Mitchell Zygmund-Felt, Commissioner



Matthew D. Areman, Commissioner

Savoth, John

From: Patricia Lima <patricialima87@comcast.net>
Sent: Friday, January 21, 2022 3:19 PM
To: Savoth, John
Subject: Opposition to consolidating Cheltenham/Jenkintown/Abington Magisterial District Courts

CAUTION: This is an external message. Please think before you click on links or attachments.

To John E. Savoth, Esq.

As Jenkintown business and property owners (705 WEST Printshop + Gallery, 705 West Avenue) and Abington Township residents (944 Dale Road, Meadowbrook), we are strongly opposed to the consolidating of Cheltenham/Jenkintown/Abington Magisterial District Courts and the closure of the Jenkintown local court 38-1-02 for the following reasons:

Our police will be pulled out of the community. The courthouse will be overburdened with people.

Jenkintown parking is already tight and additional activity at the courthouse will add to the parking problem.

Local emergency response time will increase, impacting the safety of the community.

Abington will lose the courthouse across from the police station.

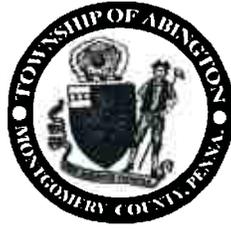
Consolidation of four courts will overcrowd the physical limitations of the Jenkintown building.

These proposed changes dilute the quality and safety of life in all three communities and for that reason, we are opposed to closing and consolidating our Cheltenham/Jenkintown/Abington Magisterial District Courts.

Your consideration is appreciated.

Robert Lima

Patricia Lima



Thomas Hecker, *Board President*
Matthew Vahey, *Board Vice President*
Richard J. Manfredi, *Township Manager*

TOWNSHIP OF ABINGTON

January 21, 2022

John Savoth, Esq.
Deputy Court Administrator
Montgomery County Courthouse
PO Box 311
Norristown, PA 19404-0311

Re: Draft Proposal for Reestablishment of the Magisterial Districts within the 38th Judicial District

Dear Mr. Savoth:

We, the undersigned members of the Abington Township Board of Commissioners, write to strongly oppose the Draft Magisterial District Re-establishment Proposal dated December 29, 2021 (the "Draft Proposal"). If adopted, the Draft Proposal would shutter the last remaining District Court facility in our township and needlessly increase the workload of Abington's two District Judges. These proposed changes would place an undue burden on the Abington Police Department impacting public safety and our already limited financial resources. Therefore, we respectfully request that Court Administration reject the Draft Proposal and maintain the current structure of the District Courts in eastern Montgomery County.

Moving District Court 38-1-04 from Abington Township to Jenkintown is ill advised. Court Administration recently moved District Court 38-1-05 from its location in Abington to the cramped facility at 117 Old York Road in Jenkintown (the "Jenkintown Facility"). We did not protest the move at that time respecting the county's efforts to streamline facilities. Experience has now demonstrated that the Jenkintown Facility is inadequate to accommodate the caseloads of three Magisterial Districts - let alone four. With space for only 20 vehicles for court staff, public, witnesses, suspects, and officers, the available parking is inadequate to support the court facility's current caseload. In addition, the lay out of the holding cells at the Jenkintown Facility requires multiple officers to safely supervise individuals in custody. The Draft Proposal will only exacerbate these challenges by increasing the caseload for the Jenkintown Facility by nearly 30%. These changes would not be in the best interest of our township or our citizens who need to access the court.

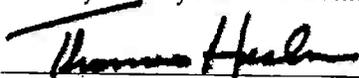
The burden of relocating District Court 38-1-04 will fall disproportionately on the Abington Police Department. Currently, this court is located immediately adjacent to the Abington Police station, which has proven invaluable. By moving this court to the Jenkintown Facility, Abington police will significantly increase the time and effort to transport prisoners. The Department will be required to remove officers from the streets of Abington to staff a court in another municipality. The relocation of those officers may increase response time for other police business. Aside from the distance, the Department will need to staff more officers to attend court due to the layout of the holding cells as noted above. Moreover, the Draft Proposal penalizes Abington taxpayers as our existing police contract mandates a minimum of three hours overtime compensation for off-duty officers to attend court located outside Abington Township.

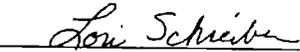


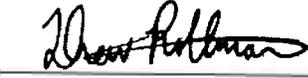
The potential elimination of District Court 38-1-02 will only compound the damage caused by the Draft Proposal. Although this court may have a smaller caseload, the resulting realignment will increase the workload of Abington's two District Courts. In addition, all Jenkintown cases would be diverted to Court 38-1-05, which previously was focused on cases from Abington alone. Further, the Draft Proposal does not appear to consider DVRPC's projected 6.3% increase in Abington's population over the next two decades, and according to the 2020 census, those projections are understated. With numerous apartment buildings in development, Abington's population is growing which will necessarily increase caseloads and unnecessarily slow the wheels of justice. Considering the Draft Proposal does not alter other District Courts with lighter caseloads,¹ we submit that the Draft Proposal does not fairly consider its impact on Abington Township.

In conclusion, we request that our local District Court system remain unchanged. We believe that the fiscal and safety issues of this proposal negatively impact our township government, police department and citizenry, and we hope that you will consider these concerns and formulate a more equitable re-establishment plan.

Thank you for your consideration.


Thomas Hecker, President


Lori Schreiber


Drew Rothman

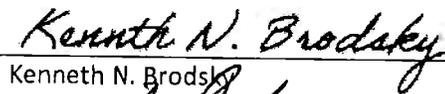

Mike Thompson

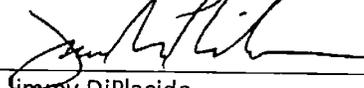
/s/ Lori Henry
Lori Henry

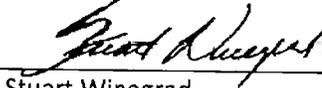

Jessica Carswell

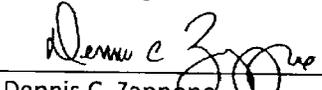

Bill Bole

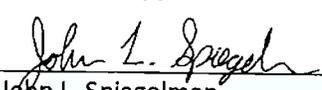

Matthew Vahey, Vice President

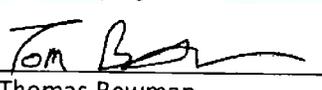

Kenneth N. Brodsky


Jimmy DiPlacido


Stuart Winegrad


Dennis C. Zappone


John L. Spiegelman


Thomas Bowman

¹ We note that Court Administration has declined to merge District Courts 38-2-02 and 38-2-03 due to the travel burden such merger would place on police departments. That rationale is even stronger here considering the comparatively larger workload carried by Abington's District Judges.

Savoth, John

From: Friends of Matt Vahey <matt@mattvahey.com>
Sent: Friday, January 21, 2022 12:40 PM
To: Savoth, John
Cc: Thomas Hecker
Subject: Opposition to Draft Reestablishment Plan
Attachments: Abington Commissioners Opposition to Reestablishment Plan.pdf

 **CAUTION:** This is an external message. Please think before you click on links or attachments.
Mr. Savoth,

Please see the attached opposition to the Draft Reestablishment Plan of the Magisterial Districts within the 38th Judicial District respectfully submitted by Abington Township Commissioners.

Thank you,
Matt

Matthew Vahey
Abington Township Commissioner
2063 Wharton Road
Glenside, PA 19038
215.260.0090



Magisterial District
Court Administration

JAN 21 2022

RECEIVED

House of Representatives
COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

January 4, 2022

John E. Savoth, Esq., Deputy Court Administrator
P.O. Box 311, One Montgomery Plaza
Norristown, PA 19403-0311

To the Judges of the Montgomery County Court of Common Pleas:

As you are aware, reestablishment, a process where the boundaries of all Magisterial Districts are reviewed by the Pennsylvania Supreme Court and the Court of Common Pleas of each judicial district, is required pursuant to both constitutional and statutory provisions and must be commenced in the year following the federal census. This process is intended to ensure equitable workloads between districts and the efficient administration of justice. As mandated, the Court of Common Pleas of Montgomery County has drafted a proposal to reestablish the Magisterial Districts within the 38th Judicial District.

We the undersigned write in opposition to the Court's draft proposal which would result in the unnecessary and imprudent elimination of two Magisterial Districts, Districts 38-1-02 and 38-1-14. While the caseloads and workloads of Magisterial District Courts in Montgomery County have diminished since the previous reestablishment in 2012, average caseloads per district remain above the average for a Class 2A County, and average workloads, a weighted caseload calculation, sit just below the Class 2A average. The Magisterial District Courts of Montgomery County continue to be some of the busiest in Pennsylvania, and the proposed elimination of two Magisterial Districts would impact the neighboring district courts, establish significant workload inequities within the county, and stand to push the average caseload and workload metrics for District Courts in Montgomery County to be the busiest in the state.

The Court of Common Pleas has recently enacted more extensive pretrial services in an effort to limit unjustified and harmful pretrial detention and to provide individuals involved in the criminal justice system with the services necessary to improve their wellbeing. Eliminating Magisterial Districts in the early stages of this program would likely limit its efficacy by increasing the workload of Magisterial District Judges who are responsible for setting bail and release conditions. It would also negatively impact the ability of the justices to be more proactive

and present in the communities that they are elected to serve which is the type of restorative work that many judges have been doing in the past several years to help drive down the caseloads in the first place.

We believe the goals of reestablishment would be better accomplished through the minor realignment of the existing 30 Montgomery County's Magisterial Districts, rather than the elimination of multiple districts. This would allow for more equitable workloads while better providing Montgomery County residents, law enforcement officers, prosecutors, and defense attorneys with time to navigate an uncertain future where case totals and workloads could easily increase leaving Magisterial District Courts overburdened. As such, we request that you reconsider your current proposal to eliminate Magisterial Districts 38-1-02 and 38-1-14.

Sincerely,



Napoleon Nelson
PA State Representative
154th Legislative District



Benjamin V. Sanchez
PA State Representative
153rd Legislative District

Savoth, John

From: Michael Drossner <michael@drossnerlaw.com>
Sent: Thursday, January 20, 2022 1:12 PM
To: Savoth, John
Subject: MDJ 38-1-02

CAUTION: This is an external message. Please think before you click on links or attachments.

John:

Happy New Year and I hope that you and your family are well. I am reaching out to oppose the elimination of the Cheltenham/Jenkintown MDJ office. I have appeared there on multiple occasions and have always been scheduled in a prompt and timely manner. I am concerned that combining this MDJ with others in the area will create a backlog of cases and cause additional delays, especially at a time when the courts are catching up from the pandemic closure. In addition, when appearing before the Court, I want to avoid crowded dockets which can cause the Courts to move too fast when hearing/resolving matters. Finally, I would point out that the parking lot at the combined Abington/Cheltenham court is already insufficient for the courts which are consolidated there; adding another court may **make** it practically unusable.

While I am sure that your staff has considered many of these important issues, I hope that you will reconsider this recommendation.

Best,
MD

Drossner Law, P.C.

Montgomery County Office:
519 Swede Street
Norristown, Pennsylvania 19401

Philadelphia County Office:
1500 Walnut Street, 7th Floor West
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19102

Contact Information:
215.546.5141 (o)
215.754.4426 (f)
www.DrossnerLaw.com

Savoth, John

From: Andrew Alston <andrew.alston@gmail.com>
Sent: Wednesday, January 19, 2022 10:56 AM
To: Savoth, John
Subject: Public comment: I opposed closure of court 38-1-02

CAUTION: This is an external message. Please think before you click on links or attachments.
Good morning, Mr. Savoth.

I am an attorney who lives and practices in Montgomery County, PA. I write to oppose the closure of Magisterial District Court 38-1-02. I know that public comment is open until 1/31/2022, so please consider (and pass along to all stakeholders and decision-makers) my strong opposition to this Court's closure.

My reason for opposing closure/consolidation of MDJ 38-1-02 is as follows:
I have seen the harmful effects on justice when courts get consolidated. While proposals like this may look good on paper, in reality they are quite harmful. What happens is that a consolidated court becomes a rushed, stressful court in which the judge, court staff, and all participants must rush. Tempers are short. Courtesy decreases. And litigants feel like they get so rushed that they never really got their day in court. Therefore, to consolidate/eliminate this MDJ would be to deny people what is truly supposed to be 'the people's court'.

When we take the long-view, we know that case number fluctuate depending on many factors. So a quick conclusion based on case counts from a few years data is a short-sighted view.

Similarly, if Jenkintown schools had a few years of slightly lower enrollment, we wouldn't want them closed/consolidated with a neighboring district. Why? Because we would lose a community resource for the people, for the citizens.

Please let me know if you need additional comments or discussion to ensure that MDJ 38-1-02 will not be eliminated or consolidated.

Thank you,

Andrew Alston, Esquire
(267) 421-1414

Savoth, John

From: Albert Sulpizio <ajsulpizio@aol.com>
Sent: Thursday, January 13, 2022 11:14 PM
To: Savoth, John
Subject: Fwd: Opposition to the proposed closure of Jenkintown Magisterial District Court 38-1-02

CAUTION: This is an external message. Please think before you click on links or attachments.

Al Sulpizio
215-900-7142

Begin forwarded message:

From: Albert Sulpizio <AJSULPIZIO@aol.com>
Date: January 13, 2022 at 11:10:17 PM EST
To: isavoth@montcopa.org
Subject: **Opposition to the proposed closure of Jenkintown Magisterial District Court 38-1-02**

I sincerely believe that closing, eliminating or consolidating our Jenkintown/Abington/Cheltenham Magisterial District Courts, will have a negative impact on the quality of life in Jenkintown Borough and surrounding communities, and therefore I am opposed to the proposal.

Thank you.

Al Sulpizio
215-900-7142

Savoth, John

From: Frank Murphy <fpm@fmurphylaw.com>
Sent: Friday, January 14, 2022 10:29 AM
To: Savoth, John
Subject: FW: Jenkintown Magisterial District Court

CAUTION: This is an external message. Please think before you click on links or attachments.
Sorry Wrong email address in prior attempt

From: Frank Murphy <fpm@fmurphylaw.com>
Sent: Friday, January 14, 2022 10:21 AM
To: 'JohnSavoth@montcopa.org' <JohnSavoth@montcopa.org>
Subject: Jenkintown Magisterial District Court

Dear John,

I hope this email finds you well. I recently heard that there is a move to close the District Court in Jenkintown and consolidate it with the Abington and Cheltenham Courts. I think this is something that should be reconsidered. Most of my practice keeps me out of these local courts, but my clients use them often. The location means less than "their judge." In Norristown, a cost cutting measure resulted in three District Courts being in one building. However each constituency know who their Judge is. I suggest rather than burden Abington and Cheltenham, keep Jenkintown's Judge in Jenkintown, or at least with its own Judge connected to its constituents.

Frank P. Murphy
MURPHY & DENGLER
43 E. Marshall Street
Norristown, Pa. 19401
(Phone) 610-272-4222
(Fax) 610-272-2549
(Email) fpm@fmurphylaw.com
(Web) www.fmurphylaw.com



Savoth, John

From: Robert Alston, Esq. <RAIston@fsalaw.com>
Sent: Friday, January 14, 2022 1:57 PM
To: Savoth, John
Subject: opposing Closure of MDJ court 38-1-02

CAUTION: This is an external message. Please think before you click on links or attachments.

As a practicing attorney for several decades, with a Firm that until very recently was for many, many years headquartered in Jenkintown, & as a long-time member of the Jenkintown Rotary & its Board of Directors, I know how difficult the above Court's closure will make it on both the authorities and citizens of Jenkintown to have their matters loaded on to the already sizeable dockets of two neighboring jurisdictions' MDJ Courts. I also served for a dozen years as my then-residence's elected Township Commissioner to whom its Police Department reported, and am equally sensitive how disconcerting such a proposed change could have on local law enforcement.

So for the small savings you might otherwise hope to achieve, I'd ask you to reconsider your prospective plan to close MDJ Court 38-1-02.

Thank you for considering my thoughts.

Robert Alston, Esq.

FRIEDMAN  **SCHUMAN**
Attorneys at Law

Direct 215-690-3866 | Fax 215-635-7212

275 Commerce Drive, Suite 210
Ft. Washington, PA 19034
[e-mail](#) | [v-card](#) | [bio](#) | [website](#)

Please consider the environment before printing this e-mail.

Savoth, John

From: ADA PRADO'PEREZ <epradoperez@comcast.net>
Sent: Thursday, January 13, 2022 9:27 AM
To: Savoth, John
Subject: Opposition to the Montgomery Court Administration

CAUTION: This is an external message. Please think before you click on links or attachments.

Dear John E. Savory, Esq,

Hope you're doing well. Writing to state my opposition to the Montgomery County Court Administration's planned closure of Jenkintown Magisterial District Court 38-1-02. As a resident of Jenkintown for almost 20 years, I believe it's in the best interest of this wonderful community to keep this court.

Best,
Ada E. Prado-Perez

Savoth, John

From: nancy hardimon <nancyhardimon@yahoo.com>
Sent: Thursday, January 13, 2022 8:51 AM
To: Savoth, John
Subject: Consolidation of Magisterial District Court 38-1-02

CAUTION: This is an external message. Please think before you click on links or attachments.
As a resident of both Jenkintown and Cheltenham township in Montgomery County for approximately 30 years, I am opposed to the consolidation/closure of Magisterial District Court 38-1-02.
Thank you,
Nancy Hardimon

Savoth, John

From: K. Moon Dorsey <kmoondorsey@gmail.com>
Sent: Wednesday, January 12, 2022 1:00 PM
To: Savoth, John
Subject: Opposition to Planned Closure of Jenkintown's Magisterial District Court 38102

CAUTION: This is an external message. Please think before you click on links or attachments.
To Whom It May Concern,

I hope this email finds you well. My name is Kathleen Moon Dorsey and I am the owner/operator of The Little Gym of Abington. I grew up and lived in Jenkintown/Rockledge for 25 years of my life and I love the town/area.

I received an email from local lawyer, Emmett Madden, about the proposal to close Jenkintown's Magisterial District Court 38102, and I am writing to you to tell you I adamantly oppose this proposal.

During this pandemic we have learned that jobs that require human interaction are *invaluable* to our communities. Merging the courthouses is only going to create more work for less people and we are proving left and right that is very frustrating. We should be looking to build up our communities and the places that serve it, and not trying to save money at the expense of other people's sanity and ability to function. When The Archdiocese of Philadelphia was forced to combine schools to save money it was (and still is) a frustrating disaster for the teachers, administrators, and most importantly the families who were trying to send their kids to a good nearby school.

Combining the courts is going to create long waits for people who need its services, missed details due to overwhelming caseloads, and overworked judges and courthouse staff. We are seeing these problems *everywhere* because of the pandemic and I cannot believe this court wants to exacerbate an already horrible problem.

Thank you for your time, and I hope you consider the Jenkintown residents' opinions on this matter.

Sincerely,

Kathleen Moon Dorsey

Owner | The Little Gym of Abington

cell: 215-913-0737 | gym: 215-886-3300 | gym text: 267-415-6200

kmoondorsey@thelittlegym.com

821 Homestead Rd., Ste 100, Jenkintown, PA 19046

Savoth, John

From: Heather Schumm <hschumm.1@gmail.com>
Sent: Wednesday, January 12, 2022 12:45 PM
To: Savoth, John
Subject: Jenkintown court

CAUTION: This is an external message. Please think before you click on links or attachments.

Hello Mr. Savoth,

As a Jenkintown resident I am writing to ask you to reconsider closing Jenkintown court 38-1-02. The negative repercussions for our small borough exceed the savings you aim to achieve.

Heather Schumm

Sent from my iPhone

Sent from my iPhone

Savoth, John

From: Sanchez, Karen <karen.sanchez@obermayer.com>
Sent: Wednesday, January 12, 2022 11:38 AM
To: Savoth, John
Subject: Opposition to closing and consolidating the Cheltenham/Jenkintown/Abington Magisterial Court

CAUTION: This is an external message. Please think before you click on links or attachments.

Hi John,

I'm writing to you to express my opposition to the proposed closure of the Jenkintown court 38-1-02. I think it will have a detrimental effect and increase workload beyond capacity at the remaining consolidated courts, and I have concerns about this as a resident of Abington Township, who lives in Jenkintown very close to the Borough.

Thank you,
Karen



OBERMAYER

Looking forward. Thinking ahead.



Karen Sanchez, Esquire
Business and Finance Department

Obermayer Rebmann Maxwell & Hippel LLP
Centre Square West
1500 Market Street | Suite 3400
Philadelphia, PA 19102-2101
215.665.3297 tel | 215.665.3165 fax
karen.sanchez@obermayer.com | www.obermayer.com

Savoth, John

From: AnaSofia Ozimkiewicz <ozimkiewicza@gmail.com>
Sent: Wednesday, January 12, 2022 8:47 AM
To: Savoth, John
Subject: Opposition To Montgomery County Court Administration's Planned Closure Of Jenkintown Magisterial District Court 38-1-02

CAUTION: This is an external message. Please think before you click on links or attachments.

Dear John E. Savory, Esq,

Hope you're doing well. Writing to state my opposition to the Montgomery County Court Administration's planned closure of Jenkintown Magisterial District Court 38-1-02. As a resident of Jenkintown for almost 20 years, I believe it's in the best interest of this wonderful community to keep this court.

Best,
Ana Sofia Ozimkiewicz

Savoth, John

From: Linda Prado <lpradomadden@icloud.com>
Sent: Wednesday, January 12, 2022 8:32 AM
To: Savoth, John
Subject: Cheltenham/Jenkintown magisterial District Court

CAUTION: This is an external message. Please think before you click on links or attachments.

I'm a resident of Jenkintown for 26 years. I oppose the Court Administration's proposal to eliminate our Cheltenham/Jenkintown Magisterial District Court. Hope you take the residents opinion seriously. Thanks Sent from my iPhone

Savoth, John

From: Marlier, Noah
Sent: Tuesday, January 11, 2022 9:57 AM
To: Savoth, John
Subject: Proposed closure to DJ Court 38-1-02

Dear John,

I am writing to you as Prothonotary, a resident of the County, and a proud Jenkintonian, and I am writing in response to the Notice of Draft Proposal of Reestablishment of the Magisterial District Courts Within the 38th Judicial District posted on December 29, 2021.

Specifically, I have concerns over the proposed elimination of 38-1-02, the district court that services Jenkintown Borough. This court is an important community resource for Jenkintown, and I am concerned over the impact a closure would have on both Jenkintown and the surrounding townships.

This proposed closure would increase the caseload for District Judge Price and Cerski unnecessarily and inappropriately. These two courts are already unbelievably busy, and I am concerned about such an increase in their workload and the detrimental impact it would have on the administration of justice. By the nature of this proposed move, these two judges will have less time for each case. I know both judges, and they are passionate, intelligent, and thoughtful, yet we would be saddling them with the burden of an unnecessarily bloated docket.

Any short-term cost saving will be offset by the long-term impact on the community of Jenkintown losing its local DJ court. As you are aware, the DJ handles all manner of local issues, impacting the day-to-day lives of those in the Jenkintown community. Those resident benefit from having a judge who understands that community. Further, I believe that there will be long-term financial impacts of drawing the Jenkintown police out of their Borough for all court hearings. I am concerned that this could negatively impact response time for a police force that is already very small and struggling with resources.

I appreciate your attention to this matter and my concerns.

Sincerely,

Noah Marlier (he/him)
Prothonotary
Montgomery County Office of the Prothonotary
P.O. Box 311, Norristown, PA 19404-0311
Office: (610) 278-3360
Fax: (610) 278-5994
nmarlier@montcopa.org



CONFIDENTIALITY NOTICE- The information transmitted in this email is intended only for the person or entity to whom it is addressed, and contains confidential and/or privileged material that may be subject to protection under the law. If you are not the intended recipient, you are hereby notified that any review, retransmission, dissemination, distribution, disclosure, copying, or other use of this transmission, or taking of any action in reliance upon this information, without the express written approval of the Montgomery County Prothonotary, is strictly prohibited and may subject you to criminal or civil penalties. If you received this message in error, please contact the sender immediately by replying to this e-mail, and delete this message from your devices.

Christian Soltysiak

100 West Avenue
#F 17
Jenkintown, PA 19046
(267) 226-7618
csoltysiak@jenkintownborough.com

January 12, 2022

John E. Savoth

PO Box 311
One Montgomery Plaza
Norristown, PA 19403-0311

Dear Mr. Savoth,

As a seventeen year resident of Jenkintown Borough, current Vice President of Jenkintown Borough Council and current Chair of the Public Safety Committee, I am writing in opposition to the closure of Magisterial District Court 38-1-02 and consolidation into the current courthouse located at 117 Old York Road In Jenkintown Borough.

My primary concerns with this decision are related to the speed and efficiency over which cases are heard, the impact on the Borough businesses for the increase in individuals traveling for their cases to be heard, as well as the increased strain on the Jenkintown Borough police department.

Consolidating courthouses places an undue burden on judges who are already facing a backlog of cases due to the pandemic. It is no secret that accused individuals have spent months incarcerated waiting for their cases to be heard. An increased caseload will only increase the wait time and perhaps influence judges to move through cases too swiftly to meet the demand. It should be the goal of the courts to make justice more accessible and equitable for all

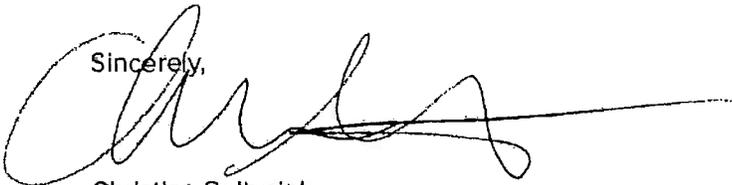
In addition, increasing the number of individuals in and out of the courthouse places a strain on a Borough already facing parking concerns and reduces parking available to those choosing to visit Jenkintown businesses who have already suffered financially due to the pandemic. Has a study been performed to examine the entrance and egress off of Old York Road to the building? Available parking for increased demand?

Finally, it has been a challenging several years for the Jenkintown Police Department. In the past two calendar years we have had to furlough two full time officers due to budget constraints. Jenkintown does not have the bandwidth to assist in prisoner transport, restraint, or increased disputes an

overflowing courthouse could cause. Moreover, Jenkintown does not have the flexibility to take on unbudgeted police overtime expenses brought on by the request to provide such assistance.

I hope you will take this into consideration as you weigh your decision and reconsider the impact consolidating the local courts will have on the community it is built to serve.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Chris', with a long horizontal flourish extending to the right.

Christian Sołtysiak

Vice President, Jenkintown Borough Council

Chair, Public Safety



**Magisterial District
Court Administration**

JAN 11 2022

RECEIVED

Eight Tower Bridge, Suite 1025
161 Washington Street
Conshohocken, PA 19428
(484) 342-0700

MARK S. GOLDMAN
goldman@lawgsp.com

January 6, 2022

John Savoth, Esquire
P.O. Box 311
Montgomery County Court House
Norristown, PA 19404-0311

Re: Court Consolidation

Dear Mr. Savoth:

I am writing as a nearly life-long resident of Montgomery County. I grew up in Cheltenham, raised my family in Jenkintown, and moved back to Wyncote, Cheltenham Township from Jenkintown a few years ago. My wife served the community as President of Jenkintown Borough Council and I am on the board of directors of the Jenkintown Food Cupboard and an active volunteer. I am also an attorney with an office in Conshohocken, though I have worked from home a great deal of the time these past few years.

In other words, my wife and I are committed to our community and very much want to see it advance and flourish.

With that in mind, I am writing to you today to express my belief that any decision to eliminate Magisterial District Court 38-1-02 is misguided. We are living through unprecedented times. Everywhere you look, things are changing. Some for the better; some for the worse. I am of the view that when things are working, you keep them going and work to improve them. When things are not working; only then should you look to change the status quo.

In my experience, the current set up of magisterial judges in Cheltenham, Jenkintown and Abington falls into the category of things that are working. Rather than eliminating a position, our community would be better served by adding an additional judge. Judge McHugh's docket is already full. Taking her case load and dividing it among two other already over-worked judges seems like really bad idea to me. I certainly don't see a decline in the population of the area; if anything it seems to be growing and with that growth will come a greater need for the services of a dedicated magisterial judge who knows the community. I cannot see how eliminating this position will improve anything; rather it will lead to a slower moving docket at a time when it already takes too long for cases to be heard.

John Savoth, Esquire
January 6, 2022
Page 2

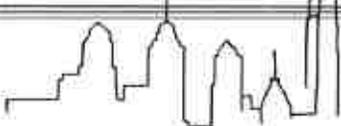
I understand that you have a tough job, and cutting costs has to be one of your goals. In this case though, I truly believe that the harm that would be caused by cutting Magisterial District Court 38-1-02 would cause much more harm than the cost savings would provide. I urge you to preserve this court.

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Mark S. Goldman". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a large loop at the end.

Mark S. Goldman

MSG/cml



ThePhillyLawyers

R. Emmett Madden, Esquire
Margeaux Cigainero, Esquire

emadden@ThePhillyLawyers.com
margeaux@ThePhillyLawyers.com

Mail & Email: jsavoth@montcopa.org

January 11, 2022

John E. Savoth, Esquire
Deputy Court Administrator
P.O. Box 311
One Montgomery Plaza
Norristown, PA 19403-0311

Magisterial District
Court Administration

JAN 14 2022

RECEIVED

RE: Opposition To Montgomery County Court Administration's Planned Closure Of Jenkintown Magisterial District Court 38-1-02

Dear Mr. Savoth:

I am a 26-year Jenkintown resident, past Jenkintown Borough council member, past volunteer coach, local lawyer, and local law firm owner in Jenkintown, Pa. In 2024, the current Magisterial District Judge, Elizabeth McHugh of local court 38-1-02 intends to retire. Montgomery County Court Administration has announced plans to eliminate and consolidate her Court with neighboring Abington and Cheltenham courts. I intend to run for this Judgeship, hoping to continue serving my community as judge, and keep this Court open. I oppose the closure of this Court, and I ask that you also oppose its closure. Court 38-1-02 is an important community resource, and its closure negatively impacts not only Jenkintown, but also Abington and Cheltenham. Let me explain why.

The Montgomery County Court Administration's proposal eliminates what has historically been Jenkintown's local court. This elimination increases the caseload of Abington's Judge Price and Cheltenham's Judge Cerski by 50%. The proposal also eliminates Abington's other physical courthouse, combining all four Courts into the existing Jenkintown building at 117 Old York Road. The Jenkintown Borough, the Jenkintown School District, the Jenkintown Police Department, and the Jenkintown Fire Company will then all be under Judge Price's jurisdiction (Abington). Here is a link to the proposal: <https://www.montcopa.org/directory.aspx?EID=541>.

The reasoning behind the proposal appears to be the cost savings of the rent for the one current Abington court adjacent to the police station. This small savings sacrifices so much for our community. Simply put, the short-term savings does not factor in the long-term loss. The current Cheltenham/Jenkintown Magisterial District Court 38-1-02 handles all community traffic cases, local criminal cases, preliminary hearings of criminal cases, civil lawsuits, some juvenile matters, school issues, fire code enforcement, and landlord tenant disputes.

Because these matters impact our community members' day-to-day lives, we benefit from having a Judge who understands and lives in the community, and one whose caseload is not overwhelmed. We need a Judge with the time and commitment to serve us. State law mandates our local District Court be in, and of, the community—a regulation County officials are now

looking to bypass. If we do not oppose Montgomery County Court Administration's planned closure of our local Court 38-1-02, then Court Administration would in essence "outsource" our local issues and disputes to a Judge already very busy with a full docket in Abington. This negatively impacts the administration of criminal and civil justice in Jenkintown, as well as Abington and Cheltenham.

The serious consequences of Magisterial District Court 38-1-02 closure include:

- Our police will increasingly be pulled out of our community when needed for courthouse matters, causing overtime and disruption of community policing. Jenkintown police maintain jurisdiction and responsibility of this physical courthouse, even after the County removes their judge. The courthouse can expect to be increasingly overburdened with people and parking.
- Local police emergency response time will increase and, logically, our community's safety will suffer.
- For everyone seeking resolution of a local court matter, their travel time may increase if the courthouse is later moved out of Jenkintown. Those people from Abington will immediately lose their courthouse across from the police station, increasing the burden on citizens and police alike.
- Consolidation of four courts will be too crowded for the building's physical limitations—not a good idea during a pandemic. There is insufficient parking, waiting rooms, and meeting rooms, heightening security risks, including the safe transport of prisoners by the Sheriffs.
- Consolidation gives the judge less time to address every case and every person as an individual. Something the law requires and our community deserves. This diminishes the quality of our justice system—a loss which is immeasurable.

If you wish to review numbers and statistics, here's a link to the Court's Magisterial District Elimination Proposal that I suggest you oppose.

<https://www.montcopa.org/directory.aspx?EID=541>

Thank you for your community participation. Please email or call me with any questions. My cell is (215) 704-4295.

Sincerely,



R. EMMETT MADDEN, ESQUIRE
REM/mt

ThePhillyLawyers.com Phone: 215-884-9300 Fax: 215-701-4214

Montgomery County Office: 711 West Avenue, Jenkintown, PA 19046 (Mailing address)

Center City Office: 1500 JFK Boulevard, Suite 1030, Philadelphia, PA 19102

Hablamos Español



MICHAEL R. KEHS, ESQ.
COURT ADMINISTRATOR

JOHN E. SAVOTH, ESQ.
DEPUTY COURT ADMINISTRATOR,
SPECIAL COURTS

JENNIFER SALDUTTI
FINANCIAL MANAGER

MATTHEW G. HONEYMAN
FACILITIES MANAGER

PHONE: 610-278-3058
FAX: 610-278-5916

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
COUNTY OF MONTGOMERY
MAGISTERIAL DISTRICT COURT ADMINISTRATION
MONTGOMERY COUNTY COURTHOUSE
PO Box 311
NORRISTOWN, PA 19404-0311

NOTICE OF DRAFT PROPOSAL

REESTABLISHMENT OF THE MAGISTERIAL DISTRICTS WITHIN THE 38TH JUDICIAL DISTRICT OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA– MONTGOMERY COUNTY

December 29, 2021

NOTICE is hereby given that a proposal to reestablish the Magisterial Districts within the 38th Judicial District (Montgomery County) has been drafted and is available for in-office examination and review through Monday January 31, 2022 at the following locations:

1. The office of the District Court Administrator, 2nd Floor – Montgomery County Courthouse, Norristown, PA;
2. The office of the Deputy District Court Administrator, 9th Floor – One Montgomery Plaza, Norristown, PA;
3. All Magisterial District Court Offices in Montgomery County.

The draft is also available on the Court's website at www.montcopa.org/285/County-Courts.

Written comments or suggestions regarding the proposal may be directed to John E. Savoth, Esq., Deputy Court Administrator, P.O. Box 311, One Montgomery Plaza, Norristown, PA 19403-0311 or by email to jsavoth@montcopa.org. All written comments or suggestions must be received **no later than Monday, January 31, 2021.**

Hon. Thomas M. DelRicci
President Judge

Hon. Carolyn T. Carluccio
President Judge-Elect

The following pages contain the draft proposal for Reestablishment of the Magisterial Districts within the 38th Judicial District of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania – Montgomery County.

Details of the proposal are contained in the Recommendations Summary and the individual Magisterial District Reestablishment Worksheets (with maps).

By way of brief summary, please be advised of the following:

- Montgomery County (Class 2A county) currently has 30 Magisterial Districts.
- Other Class 2A counties (Bucks, Chester, Delaware, Lancaster) average 21 Magisterial Districts.
- The average caseload for Magisterial District Courts in Pennsylvania’s Class 2A counties is 5,525. The average caseload for Magisterial District Courts in Montgomery County is 5,733.
- The average workload (weighted caseload calculation) for Magisterial District Courts in Pennsylvania’s Class 2A counties is 39,310. The average workload for Magisterial District Courts in Montgomery County (Class 2A) is 37,385.
- Since the previous Reestablishment in 2012, Magisterial District Courts in Montgomery County have seen a 14.7% decrease in annual caseload (-28,664 fewer annual cases in 2019 vs. 2012 annual case filing total).
- Since the previous Reestablishment in 2012, Magisterial District Courts in Montgomery County have seen a 19.6% decrease in annual average workload per Magisterial District (46,524 workload per Magisterial District Court in 2012 vs. 37,385 workload per Magisterial District Court in 2019).
- The draft proposal recommends that **15** Magisterial Districts within Montgomery County be **Reestablished** (no change to boundaries).
- The draft proposal recommends that **13** Magisterial Districts within Montgomery County be **Realigned** (change to boundaries).
- The draft proposal recommends that **2** Magisterial Districts within Montgomery County be **Eliminated**.
- Additional “case reassignments” are proposed, unrelated to district boundaries.
- The draft proposal recommends that Montgomery County reduce to 28 Magisterial Districts.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY DISTRICT COURTS
REESTABLISHMENT RECOMMENDATIONS – 2021

REESTABLISHED (15) MAGISTERIAL DISTRICTS
(NO CHANGES IN BOUNDARIES – EFFECTIVE 1/1/2024)

- **38-1-01** Judge Marc A. Alfarano –
 - Current 6-yr. (2014-2019) average caseload of 4,864
 - Current 6-yr. (2014-2019) average workload of 36,881

 - Based on most recent (pre-pandemic 2016-2019) caseload and workload data, future caseload and workload is expected be approximately 4,601 and 34,643 respectively.

- **38-1-08** Judge Katherine E. McGill Magid –
 - Current 6-yr. (2014-2019) average caseload of 5,363
 - Current 6-yr. (2014-2019) average workload of 23,246

 - Based on most recent (pre-pandemic 2016-2019) caseload and workload data, future caseload and workload is expected be approximately 5,224 and 23,597 respectively.

- **38-1-10** Judge Patricia A. Zaffarano –
 - Current 6-yr. (2014-2019) average caseload of 5,195
 - Current 6-yr. (2014-2019) average workload of 27,737

 - Based on most recent (pre-pandemic 2016-2019) caseload and workload data, future caseload and workload is expected be approximately 5,174 and 27,426 respectively.

- **38-1-11** Judge Scott T. Palladino –
 - Current 6-yr. (2014-2019) average caseload of 5,323
 - Current 6-yr. (2014-2019) average workload of 56,333

 - Based on most recent (pre-pandemic 2016-2019) caseload and workload data, future caseload and workload is expected be approximately 5,289 and 55,687 respectively.

- **38-1-12** Judge Edward C. Kropp, Sr. –
 - Current 6-yr. (2014-2019) average caseload of 5,821
 - Current 6-yr. (2014-2019) average workload of 55,906

 - Based on most recent (pre-pandemic 2016-2019) caseload and workload data, future caseload and workload is expected be approximately 5,926 and 57,106 respectively.

 - **38-1-15** Judge Francis J. Lawrence, Jr.
 - Denise Ashe – term expires 1/2/2028
 - Current 6-yr. (2014-2019) average caseload of 6,596
 - Current 6-yr. (2014-2019) average workload of 41,402

 - Based on most recent (pre-pandemic 2016-2019) caseload and workload data, future caseload and workload is expected be approximately 5,052 and 32,411 respectively.

 - **38-1-16** Judge Margaret A. Hunsicker-Fleischer –
 - Current 6-yr. (2014-2019) average caseload of 7,754
 - Current 6-yr. (2014-2019) average workload of 46,957

 - Based on most recent (pre-pandemic 2016-2019) caseload and workload data, future caseload and workload is expected be approximately 6,273 and 39,262 respectively.

 - **38-1-18** Judge Andrea D. Duffy –
 - Current 6-yr. (2014-2019) average caseload of 7,869
 - Current 6-yr. (2014-2019) average workload of 49,051

 - Based on most recent (pre-pandemic 2016-2019) caseload and workload data, future caseload and workload is expected be approximately 7,849 and 49,266 respectively.
-

- **38-1-21** Judge Suzan Leonard –
 - Current 6-yr. (2014-2019) average caseload of 6,605
 - Current 6-yr. (2014-2019) average workload of 39,133

 - Based on most recent (pre-pandemic 2016-2019) caseload and workload data, future caseload and workload is expected be approximately 6,646 and 38,344 respectively.

- **38-1-24** Judge Albert J. Augustine –
 - Current 6-yr. (2014-2019) average caseload of 4,362
 - Current 6-yr. (2014-2019) average workload of 38,423

 - Based on most recent (pre-pandemic 2016-2019) caseload and workload data, future caseload and workload is expected be approximately 3,853 and 35,922 respectively.

- **38-1-25** Judge James P. Gallagher –
 - Current 6-yr. (2014-2019) average caseload of 4,106
 - Current 6-yr. (2014-2019) average workload of 32,051

 - Based on most recent (pre-pandemic 2016-2019) caseload and workload data, future caseload and workload is expected be approximately 5,009 and 33,133 respectively.

* **Notes:** The continued development in Upper Merion Township (King of Prussia) thus far has not increased the caseload of court 38-1-25 as was anticipated during the previous decennial review. Therefore, it is anticipated that all Montgomery County East/West Turnpike cases are to be transferred to District Court 38-1-25 effective January 1, 2024 (no change in boundaries). Average annual case filings of 1,080 (included in above projections). This proposed change is projected is create a more equitable balance with adjacent districts.

-
- **38-1-28** Judge Edward J. Levine –
 - Current 6-yr. (2014-2019) average caseload of 6,617
 - Current 6-yr. (2014-2019) average workload of 51,998

 - Based on most recent (pre-pandemic 2016-2019) caseload and workload data, future caseload and workload is expected be approximately 6,820 and 51,486 respectively.

- **38-2-02** Judge Maureen C. Coggins –
 - Current 6-yr. (2014-2019) average caseload of 5,280
 - Current 6-yr. (2014-2019) average workload of 34,764

 - Based on most recent (pre-pandemic 2016-2019) caseload and workload data, future caseload and workload is expected be approximately 5,344 and 33,532 respectively.

- **38-2-03** Judge Maurice H. Saylor –
 - Current 6-yr. (2014-2019) average caseload of 4,415
 - Current 6-yr. (2014-2019) average workload of 28,859

 - Based on most recent (pre-pandemic 2016-2019) caseload and workload data, future caseload and workload is expected be approximately 4,435 and 28,905 respectively.

* **Note:** District Courts 38-2-02 and 38-2-03 have maintained consistent caseloads and workloads. Though both are below average for this Magisterial District, combining these two courts into one new District would create a travel burden for both the police departments and the public residing in the municipalities of these districts.

- **38-2-09** Judge Gregory Scott –
 - Current 6-yr. (2014-2019) average caseload of 3,577
 - Current 6-yr. (2014-2019) average workload of 27,620

 - Based on most recent (pre-pandemic 2016-2019) caseload and workload data, future caseload and workload is expected be approximately 5,291 and 38,998 respectively.
-

REALIGNED (13) MAGISTERIAL DISTRICTS
(CHANGES IN BOUNDARIES – EFFECTIVE 1/1/2024)

- **38-1-03** Judge Christopher J. Cerski -
 - Current 6-yr. (2014-2019) average caseload of 5,460
 - Current 6-yr. (2014-2019) average workload of 39,028

 - **Transfer Cheltenham Voting Districts 5-1, 5-2, 5-3, 5-4, 6-1, 6-2, 6-3, 7-1, 7-2, and 7-3 from District Court 38-1-02 upon its elimination. This also brings all of Cheltenham Township within the same Magisterial District.**
 - Based on most recent (pre-pandemic 2016-2019) caseload and workload data, future caseload and workload is expected be approximately 8,582 and 54,358 respectively.

- **38-1-04** Judge John D. Kessler -
 - Current 6-yr. (2014-2019) average caseload of 5,668
 - Current 6-yr. (2014-2019) average workload of 36,611

 - **Transfer Abington Voting Districts 7-1, 7-3, 11-1, and 11-3 from District Court 38-1-05 to maintain continued balance between adjacent districts, both of which service Abington Township.**
 - Based on most recent (pre-pandemic 2016-2019) caseload and workload data, future caseload and workload is expected be approximately 5,433 and 36,625 respectively.

- **38-1-05** Judge Juanita A. Price –
 - Current 6-yr. (2014-2019) average caseload of 5,260
 - Current 6-yr. (2014-2019) average workload of 38,138

 - **Transfer Jenkintown Borough from District Court 38-1-02 upon its elimination.**
 - **Transfer Abington Voting Districts 7-1, 7-3, 11-1, and 11-3 to District Court 38-1-04 to offset expected increase from the addition of Jenkintown Borough, and to maintain continued balance between adjacent districts.**
 - Based on most recent (pre-pandemic 2016-2019) caseload and workload data, future caseload and workload is expected be approximately 6,176 and 41,460 respectively.

- **38-1-06** Judge Henry J. Schireson
 - Current 6-yr. (2014-2019) average caseload of 7,984
 - Current 6-yr. (2014-2019) average workload of 30,365

 - **Transfer West Conshohocken Borough from District Court 38-1-09 to create improved balance between adjacent districts.**
 - **Transfer Lower Merion Voting Districts 10-3 and 11-2 to District Court 38-1-07, and transfer Lower Merion Voting Districts 3-2 and 3-3 to District Court 38-2-04. These changes are to offset expected increase from the addition of West Conshohocken Borough, and to maintain continued balance among the 3 Lower Merion Magisterial Districts.**
 - **All Schuylkill Expressway (I-76) cases for Lower Merion Township will remain with court 38-1-06.**
 - Based on most recent (pre-pandemic 2016-2019) caseload and workload data, future caseload and workload is expected be approximately 7,679 and 29,827 respectively.

- **38-1-07** Judge Michael P. Quinn –
 - Current 6-yr. (2014-2019) average caseload of 6,913
 - Current 6-yr. (2014-2019) average workload of 26,784

 - **Transfer Lower Merion Voting Districts 10-3 and 11-2 from District Court 38-1-06 to maintain continued balance among the 3 Lower Merion Magisterial Districts.**
 - Based on most recent (pre-pandemic 2016-2019) caseload and workload data, future caseload and workload is expected be approximately 7,302 and 27,339 respectively.

- **38-1-09** Judge Patrick O. Krouse –
 - Current 6-yr. (2014-2019) average caseload of 6,125
 - Current 6-yr. (2014-2019) average workload of 49,093

 - **Transfer West Conshohocken Borough to District Court 38-1-06 to create improved balance between adjacent districts.**
 - Based on most recent (pre-pandemic 2016-2019) caseload and workload data, future caseload and workload is expected be approximately 4,635 and 42,076 respectively.

- **38-1-13** Judge Francis J. Bernhardt –
 - Jodi Lukens Griffis - term expires 1/2/2028
 - Current 6-yr. (2014-2019) average caseload of 7,078
 - Current 6-yr. (2014-2019) average workload of 43,821

 - **Transfer Conshohocken Borough Voting Districts 1, 4, 6 to District Court 38-1-23 to create improved balance between adjacent districts, and to have all of Conshohocken Borough within the same Magisterial District.**
 - Based on most recent (pre-pandemic 2016-2019) caseload and workload data, future caseload and workload is expected be approximately 5,905 and 42,447 respectively.

- **38-1-19** Judge Richard H. Welsh –
 - Current 6-yr. (2014-2019) average caseload of 7,134
 - Current 6-yr. (2014-2019) average workload of 49,665

 - **Transfer Upper Providence Voting District Monte Clare to District Court 38-1-20 to create improved balance between adjacent districts, both of which service Upper Providence Township.**
 - Based on most recent (pre-pandemic 2016-2019) caseload and workload data, future caseload and workload is expected be approximately 6,571 and 46,763 respectively.

- **38-1-20** Judge Cathleen Kelly Rebar –
 - Current 6-yr. (2014-2019) average caseload of 4,978
 - Current 6-yr. (2014-2019) average workload of 41,796

 - **Transfer Upper Providence Voting District Monte Clare from District Court 38-1-19 to create improved balance between adjacent districts, both of which service Upper Providence Township.**
 - Based on most recent (pre-pandemic 2016-2019) caseload and workload data, future caseload and workload is expected be approximately 5,530 and 44,824 respectively.

- **38-1-22** Judge Harry J. Nesbitt, III –
 - Current 6-yr. (2014-2019) average caseload of 3,664
 - Current 6-yr. (2014-2019) average workload of 19,596

 - **Transfer Horsham Voting Districts 3-2, 3-3, and Hatboro Borough from District Court 38-1-14 upon its elimination. This also brings all of Horsham Township within the same Magisterial District.**
 - **This proposed change will create a more equitable balance between this court and adjacent districts.**
 - **Need exception to contiguous requirement. There is one Upper Moreland Voting District (+/- 1/10 of a mile) that separates Horsham and Hatboro.**
 - Based on most recent (pre-pandemic 2016-2019) caseload and workload data, future caseload and workload is expected be approximately 5,524 and 30,904 respectively.

- **38-1-23** Judge Deborah A. Lukens –
 - Current 6-yr. (2014-2019) average caseload of 5,495
 - Current 6-yr. (2014-2019) average workload of 27,560

 - **Transfer Conshohocken Borough Voting Districts 1, 4, and 6 from District Court 38-1-13 to create improved balance between adjacent districts, and to have all of Conshohocken Borough within the same Magisterial District.**
 - Based on most recent (pre-pandemic 2016-2019) caseload and workload data, future caseload and workload is expected be approximately 6,194 and 31,622 respectively.

- **38-2-04** Judge Karen Eisner Zucker –
 - Current 6-yr. (2014-2019) average caseload of 6,952
 - Current 6-yr. (2014-2019) average workload of 31,146

 - **Transfer Lower Merion Voting Districts 3-2 and 3-3 from District Court 38-1-06 to maintain continued balance among the 3 Lower Merion Magisterial Districts.**
 - Based on most recent (pre-pandemic 2016-2019) caseload and workload data, future caseload and workload is expected be approximately 7,274 and 32,290 respectively.

-
- **38-2-08** Judge Jay S. Friedenberg -
 - Current 6-yr. (2014-2019) average caseload of 5,324
 - Current 6-yr. (2014-2019) average workload of 36,595

 - **Transfer Upper Moreland Voting Districts 2-1, 2-2, 3-2, 5-1, 5-2, 7-1, and 7-2 from District Court 38-1-14 upon its elimination. This also brings all of Upper Moreland within the same Magisterial District.**
 - Based on most recent (pre-pandemic 2016-2019) caseload and workload data, future caseload and workload is expected be approximately 7,516 and 50,629 respectively.
-

ELIMINATED (2) MAGISTERIAL DISTRICTS
(EFFECTIVE 1/1/2024)

- **38-1-02** Judge Elizabeth A. McHugh-Casey –
 - Current 6-yr. (2014-2019) average caseload of 4,214 (26th of 30 courts)
 - Current 6-yr. (2014-2019) average workload of 27,043 (28% below average for Magisterial Districts in Montgomery County)

 - **Magisterial District elimination will take effect 1/1/2024 upon the retirement of Judge McHugh-Casey.**
 - **Transfer Cheltenham Voting Districts 5-1, 5-2, 5-3, 5-4, 6-1, 6-2, 6-3, 7-1, 7-2, and 7-3 to District Court 38-1-03. This brings all of Cheltenham Township within the same Magisterial District.**
 - **Transfer Jenkintown Borough to District Court 38-1-05.**

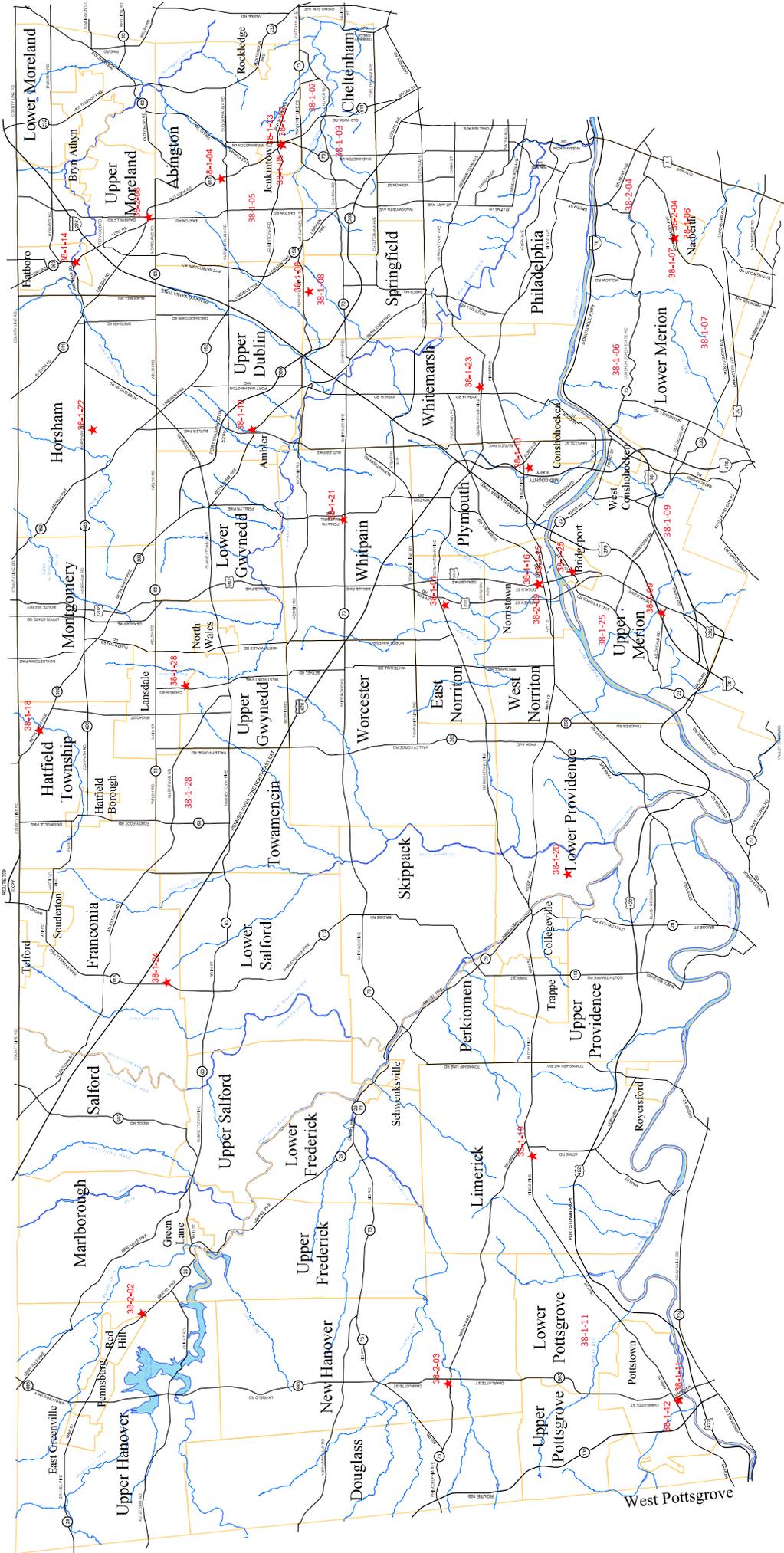
* **Note:** From 2012-2019 this District Court has consistently been in the bottom 1/3 of all Montgomery County Magisterial Districts with their annual caseloads, and has lost 1,286 annual cases (21% decrease) within this same time period.

- **38-1-14** Judge Paul N. Leo –
 - Current 6-yr. (2014-2019) average caseload of 4,594 (25th of 30 courts)
 - Current 6-yr. (2014-2019) average workload of 29,151 (22% below average for Magisterial Districts in Montgomery County)

 - **Magisterial District elimination will take effect 1/1/2024 upon the retirement of Judge Leo.**
 - **Transfer Horsham Voting Districts 3-2, 3-3, and Hatboro Borough to District Court 38-1-22. This also brings all of Horsham Township within the same Magisterial District.**
 - **Transfer Upper Moreland Voting Districts 2-1, 2-2, 3-2, 5-1, 5-2, 7-1, and 7-2 to District Court 38-2-08. This also brings all of Upper Moreland within the same Magisterial District.**

* **Note:** From 2012-2019 this District Court has had a consistently decreasing caseload, going from 8th of 30 in 2012 (7,193 annual case filings) to 28th of 30 in 2019 (4,048 case filings). This decrease has created a disparity with adjacent districts, and that disparity can best be remedied by elimination of this District Court.

Montgomery County, Pennsylvania



★ Magisterial District Court
 — Municipal Boundary

Montgomery County Planning Commission
 100 Montgomery County Plaza, Suite 200, Norristown, PA 19381
 (610) 278-2722 • (610) 278-3941
 www.montcopa.org/planning

This map is based on maps proprietary and dated materials. The map is not intended to be used for legal purposes or as an engineering product.

Scale: 0 to 12,000 Feet
 Date: May 2019 (last updated)

U.S. Township
 U.S. Route
 Pennsylvania State

Magisterial District Summary Worksheet - Reestablishment 2021-2022

Start by saving the fillable worksheet template locally on your system as a PDF form. Then, open and complete the worksheets in a PDF browser (not a web browser) to ensure all options and functionality are available. Answer the questions by typing or selecting responses. Press TAB or click on a field to advance. Hover the fields for tips and instructions. Save and upload the completed form to SharePoint.

Magisterial District Court Number:	38-1-01	County:	Montgomery
1. Proposed plan for this magisterial district: Reestablish		2. Effective date: 1/2/2024	
Caseload Analysis			
3. Average total caseloads:	<i>Avg for Magisterial District</i>	<i>Avg for Judicial District</i>	<i>Avg for Class of County</i>
	A. 4,864	B. 5,733	C. 5,525
4. Compare the difference between the caseload average of this magisterial district to your judicial district caseload average.		<i>Difference (3A - 3B)</i>	<i>Ranking Total</i>
		-869	23rd out of 30
5. Compare the difference between the caseload average of this magisterial district to your class of county caseload average.		<i>Difference (3A - 3C)</i>	<i>% Above/Below</i>
		-661	12 %
6. If this magisterial district is at the lower end of the caseload range and you are proposing to reestablish (no changes), please summarize your response from the plan that explains why you are departing from caseload equity.			
Workload Analysis			
7. Average total workloads:	<i>Avg for Magisterial District</i>	<i>Avg for Judicial District</i>	
	A. 36,881	B. 37,385	
8. Compare the difference between the average total workloads of this magisterial district to the judicial district.		<i>Difference (7A - 7B)</i>	<i>% Above/Below</i>
		-504	1.4 %
9. If this magisterial district's average workload is fifteen (15%) percent <i>higher or lower than</i> your judicial district average workload and you are proposing to reestablish this magisterial district, please explain (<i>summarize your response from the plan</i>) why this does not result in an unwarranted inequity among the judges.			

Magisterial District Information	
<p>10. Magisterial District Judge (MDJ) Information:</p> <p style="margin-left: 20px;">Marc A. Alfarano</p> <p style="margin-left: 20px;"><i>Magisterial District Judge Name</i> <i>Birthdate</i> <i>Term Expiration Date</i> <i>Mandatory Retirement Date</i></p>	
<p>11. Magisterial District Court Information - Physical Location:</p> <p style="margin-left: 20px;">160 W. Germantown Pk. Suite D-5, East Norriton, PA 19401</p>	
12. Is this court within the boundaries of the magisterial district?	Yes
13. Is the MDJ's residence within the boundaries of the magisterial district?	Yes
14. Are all portions of the magisterial district contiguous?	Yes
15. To the best of your knowledge, are there any planned developments such as a mall, highway expansion or gas drilling that will likely cause an increase in the case filings for this office? If YES , please summarize your response below.	No/Not Sure
<p>16. List any police departments located within this magisterial district.</p> <p style="margin-left: 20px;">East Norriton Twp, Norristown Borough Truancy only), West Norriton Twp.</p>	
<p>17. List any major highways within this magisterial district.</p>	
<p>18. List the current municipalities for this magisterial district (alphabetically). For a list, click HERE for Realignment Orders submitted in the past.</p> <p style="margin-left: 20px;">East Norriton Twp. West Norriton Twp.</p>	
19. Are the proposed municipalities the same as above? If NO , please list all proposed municipalities (alphabetically).	Yes
20. Additional Comments:	

Magisterial District Summary Worksheet - Reestablishment 2021-2022

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Magisterial District Court Number:	38-1-02	County:	Montgomery
1. Proposed plan for this magisterial district: Realign		2. Effective date: 1/2/2024	
Caseload Analysis			
3. Average total caseloads:	<i>Avg for Magisterial District</i>	<i>Avg for Judicial District</i>	<i>Avg for Class of County</i>
	A. 4,572	B. 5,733	C. 5,525
4. Compare the difference between the caseload average of this magisterial district to your judicial district caseload average.		<i>Difference (3A - 3B)</i>	<i>Ranking Total</i>
		-1161	27th out of 30
5. Compare the difference between the caseload average of this magisterial district to your class of county caseload average.		<i>Difference (3A - 3C)</i>	<i>% Above/Below</i>
		-953	17 %
6. If this magisterial district is at the lower end of the caseload range and you are proposing to reestablish (no changes), please summarize your response from the plan that explains why you are departing from caseload equity.			
Workload Analysis			
7. Average total workloads:	<i>Avg for Magisterial District</i>	<i>Avg for Judicial District</i>	
	A. 27,043	B. 37,385	
8. Compare the difference between the average total workloads of this magisterial district to the judicial district.		<i>Difference (7A - 7B)</i>	<i>% Above/Below</i>
		-10,342	28 %
9. If this magisterial district's average workload is fifteen (15%) percent <i>higher or lower than</i> your judicial district average workload and you are proposing to reestablish this magisterial district, please explain (<i>summarize your response from the plan</i>) why this does not result in an unwarranted inequity among the judges.			

Magisterial District Information	
<p>10. Magisterial District Judge (MDJ) Inform</p> <p style="margin-left: 40px;">Elizabeth A. McHugh-Casey</p> <p style="margin-left: 40px;"><i>Magisterial District Judge Name</i> <i>Birthdate</i> <i>Term Expiration Date</i> <i>Mandatory Retirement Date</i></p>	
<p>11. Magisterial District Court Information - Physical Location:</p> <p style="margin-left: 40px;">117 York Rd. Suite 100B, Jenkintown, PA 19046</p>	
12. Is this court within the boundaries of the magisterial district?	Yes
13. Is the MDJ's residence within the boundaries of the magisterial district?	Yes
14. Are all portions of the magisterial district contiguous?	No
15. To the best of your knowledge, are there any planned developments such as a mall, highway expansion or gas drilling that will likely cause an increase in the case filings for this office? If YES , please summarize your response below.	No/Not Sure
<p>16. List any police departments located within this magisterial district.</p> <p style="margin-left: 40px;">Cheltenham Township, Jenkintown Borough</p>	
<p>17. List any major highways within this magisterial district.</p>	
<p>18. List the current municipalities for this magisterial district (alphabetically). For a list, click HERE for Realignment Orders submitted in the past.</p> <p style="margin-left: 40px;">Cheltenham Twp. Jenkintown Borough</p>	
19. Are the proposed municipalities the same as above? If NO , please list all proposed municipalities (alphabetically).	Yes
20. Additional Comments:	
<p style="margin-left: 40px;">Cheltenham Voting Districts 3-2 and 3-3 are proposed to transfer to this district from 38-1-03 to create improved equity between the districts, which both represent Cheltenham Township.</p>	

Magisterial District Summary Worksheet - Reestablishment 2021-2022

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Magisterial District Court Number:	38-1-03	County:	Montgomery
1. Proposed plan for this magisterial district: Realign		2. Effective date: 1/2/2024	
Caseload Analysis			
3. Average total caseloads:	<i>Avg for Magisterial District</i>	<i>Avg for Judicial District</i>	<i>Avg for Class of County</i>
	A. 5,460	B. 5,733	C. 5,525
4. Compare the difference between the caseload average of this magisterial district to your judicial district caseload average.		<i>Difference (3A - 3B)</i>	<i>Ranking Total</i>
		-273	15th out of 30
5. Compare the difference between the caseload average of this magisterial district to your class of county caseload average.		<i>Difference (3A - 3C)</i>	<i>% Above/Below</i>
		-65	1 %
6. If this magisterial district is at the lower end of the caseload range and you are proposing to reestablish (no changes), please summarize your response from the plan that explains why you are departing from caseload equity.			
Workload Analysis			
7. Average total workloads:	<i>Avg for Magisterial District</i>	<i>Avg for Judicial District</i>	
	A. 39,028	B. 37,385	
8. Compare the difference between the average total workloads of this magisterial district to the judicial district.		<i>Difference (7A - 7B)</i>	<i>% Above/Below</i>
		1,643	4 %
9. If this magisterial district's average workload is fifteen (15%) percent <i>higher or lower than</i> your judicial district average workload and you are proposing to reestablish this magisterial district, please explain (<i>summarize your response from the plan</i>) why this does not result in an unwarranted inequity among the judges.			

Magisterial District Summary Worksheet - Reestablishment 2021-2022

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Magisterial District Court Number:	38-1-04	County:	Montgomery
1. Proposed plan for this magisterial district: Reestablish		2. Effective date: 1/2/2024	
Caseload Analysis			
3. Average total caseloads:	<i>Avg for Magisterial District</i>	<i>Avg for Judicial District</i>	<i>Avg for Class of County</i>
	A. 5,668	B. 5,733	C. 5,525
4. Compare the difference between the caseload average of this magisterial district to your judicial district caseload average.		<i>Difference (3A - 3B)</i>	<i>Ranking Total</i>
		-65	13th out of 30
5. Compare the difference between the caseload average of this magisterial district to your class of county caseload average.		<i>Difference (3A - 3C)</i>	<i>% Above/Below</i>
		143	2.5 %
6. If this magisterial district is at the lower end of the caseload range and you are proposing to reestablish (no changes), please summarize your response from the plan that explains why you are departing from caseload equity.			
Workload Analysis			
7. Average total workloads:	<i>Avg for Magisterial District</i>	<i>Avg for Judicial District</i>	
	A. 36,611	B. 37,385	
8. Compare the difference between the average total workloads of this magisterial district to the judicial district.		<i>Difference (7A - 7B)</i>	<i>% Above/Below</i>
		-774	2 %
9. If this magisterial district's average workload is fifteen (15%) percent <i>higher or lower than</i> your judicial district average workload and you are proposing to reestablish this magisterial district, please explain (<i>summarize your response from the plan</i>) why this does not result in an unwarranted inequity among the judges.			

Magisterial District Information

10. Magisterial District Judge (MDJ) Information:

John D. Kessler

Magisterial District Judge Name

Birthdate

Term Expiration Date

Mandatory Retirement Date

11. Magisterial District Court Information - Physical Location:

1150 Old York Rd. Abington, PA 19001

12. Is this court within the boundaries of the magisterial district?

No*

13. Is the MDJ's residence within the boundaries of the magisterial district?

Yes

14. Are all portions of the magisterial district contiguous?

Yes

15. To the best of your knowledge, are there any planned developments such as a mall, highway expansion or gas drilling that will likely cause an increase in the case filings for this office? If **YES**, please summarize your response below.

No/Not Sure

16. List any police departments located within this magisterial district.

Abington Township

17. List any major highways within this magisterial district.

18. List the **current** municipalities for this magisterial district (alphabetically). For a list, click [HERE](#) for Realignment Orders submitted in the past.

Abington Township

Rockledge Borough

19. Are the **proposed** municipalities the same as above? If **NO**, please list all proposed municipalities (alphabetically).

Yes

20. Additional Comments:

This court has previously received an exemption for being located 1 block outside of its district, and will ask for this exemption to be extended. The Willow Grove Mall is within this district, but via a Judicial Order was assigned to 38-1-05 since 2003. To maintain equity between the two districts which both service Abington Township, the Willow Grove Mall will be assigned back to 38-1-04.

Magisterial District Summary Worksheet - Reestablishment 2021-2022

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Magisterial District Court Number:	38-1-05	County:	Montgomery
1. Proposed plan for this magisterial district: Realign		2. Effective date: 1/2/2024	
Caseload Analysis			
3. Average total caseloads:	<i>Avg for Magisterial District</i>	<i>Avg for Judicial District</i>	<i>Avg for Class of County</i>
	A. 5,260	B. 5,733	C. 5,525
4. Compare the difference between the caseload average of this magisterial district to your judicial district caseload average.		<i>Difference (3A - 3B)</i>	<i>Ranking Total</i>
		-473	20th out of 30
5. Compare the difference between the caseload average of this magisterial district to your class of county caseload average.		<i>Difference (3A - 3C)</i>	<i>% Above/Below</i>
		-265	5 %
6. If this magisterial district is at the lower end of the caseload range and you are proposing to reestablish (no changes), please summarize your response from the plan that explains why you are departing from caseload equity.			
Workload Analysis			
7. Average total workloads:	<i>Avg for Magisterial District</i>	<i>Avg for Judicial District</i>	
	A. 38,138	B. 37,385	
8. Compare the difference between the average total workloads of this magisterial district to the judicial district.		<i>Difference (7A - 7B)</i>	<i>% Above/Below</i>
		753	2 %
9. If this magisterial district's average workload is fifteen (15%) percent <i>higher or lower than</i> your judicial district average workload and you are proposing to reestablish this magisterial district, please explain (<i>summarize your response from the plan</i>) why this does not result in an unwarranted inequity among the judges.			

Magisterial District Information	
<p>10. Magisterial District Judge (MDJ) Information:</p> <p>Juanita A. Price</p> <p><i>Magisterial District Judge Name</i> <i>Birthdate</i> <i>Term Expiration Date</i> <i>Mandatory Retirement Date</i></p>	
<p>11. Magisterial District Court Information - Physical Location:</p> <p>117 York Rd. Suite 100C, Jenkintown, PA 19046</p>	
12. Is this court within the boundaries of the magisterial district?	No*
13. Is the MDJ's residence within the boundaries of the magisterial district?	Yes
14. Are all portions of the magisterial district contiguous?	Yes
15. To the best of your knowledge, are there any planned developments such as a mall, highway expansion or gas drilling that will likely cause an increase in the case filings for this office? If YES , please summarize your response below.	No/Not Sure
<p>16. List any police departments located within this magisterial district.</p> <p>Abington Township</p>	
<p>17. List any major highways within this magisterial district.</p>	
<p>18. List the current municipalities for this magisterial district (alphabetically). For a list, click HERE for Realignment Orders submitted in the past.</p> <p>Abington Township</p>	
19. Are the proposed municipalities the same as above? If NO , please list all proposed municipalities (alphabetically).	No
<p>Abington Township</p> <p>Jenkintown Borough</p>	
20. Additional Comments:	
<p>This court is located in a consolidated facility with 38-1-02 and 38-1-03 with all represented districts being contiguous.</p>	

Magisterial District Summary Worksheet - Reestablishment 2021-2022

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Magisterial District Court Number:	38-1-06	County:	Montgomery
1. Proposed plan for this magisterial district: Realign		2. Effective date: 1/2/2024	
Caseload Analysis			
3. Average total caseloads:	<i>Avg for Magisterial District</i>	<i>Avg for Judicial District</i>	<i>Avg for Class of County</i>
	A. 7,984	B. 5,733	C. 5,525
4. Compare the difference between the caseload average of this magisterial district to your judicial district caseload average.		<i>Difference (3A - 3B)</i>	<i>Ranking Total</i>
		2251	1st out of 30
5. Compare the difference between the caseload average of this magisterial district to your class of county caseload average.		<i>Difference (3A - 3C)</i>	<i>% Above/Below</i>
		2459	44 %
6. If this magisterial district is at the lower end of the caseload range and you are proposing to reestablish (no changes), please summarize your response from the plan that explains why you are departing from caseload equity.			
Workload Analysis			
7. Average total workloads:	<i>Avg for Magisterial District</i>	<i>Avg for Judicial District</i>	
	A. 30,365	B. 37,385	
8. Compare the difference between the average total workloads of this magisterial district to the judicial district.		<i>Difference (7A - 7B)</i>	<i>% Above/Below</i>
		-7,020	19 %
9. If this magisterial district's average workload is fifteen (15%) percent <i>higher or lower than</i> your judicial district average workload and you are proposing to reestablish this magisterial district, please explain (<i>summarize your response from the plan</i>) why this does not result in an unwarranted inequity among the judges.			

Magisterial District Information

10. Magisterial District Judge (MDJ) Information:

Henry J. Schireson

Magisterial District Judge Name

Birthdate

Term Expiration Date

Mandatory Retirement Date

11. Magisterial District Court Information - Physical Location:

925 Montgomery Ave. Suite 100, Narberth, PA 19072

12. Is this court within the boundaries of the magisterial district?

No*

13. Is the MDJ's residence within the boundaries of the magisterial district?

Yes

14. Are all portions of the magisterial district contiguous?

Yes

15. To the best of your knowledge, are there any planned developments such as a mall, highway expansion or gas drilling that will likely cause an increase in the case filings for this office? If **YES**, please summarize your response below.

No/Not Sure

16. List any police departments located within this magisterial district.

Lower Merion Township

17. List any major highways within this magisterial district.

Interstate 76 and Interstate 476

18. List the **current** municipalities for this magisterial district (alphabetically). For a list, click [HERE](#) for Realignment Orders submitted in the past.

Lower Merion Township

19. Are the **proposed** municipalities the same as above? If **NO**, please list all proposed municipalities (alphabetically).

No

Lower Merion Township
West Conshohocken Borough

20. Additional Comments:

This court is located in a consolidated facility with 38-1-07 and 38-2-04 with all courts representing portions of Lower Merion Township. This court is proposed to receive West Conshohocken Borough from 38-1-09 to create better workload equity between the adjacent districts. This court is proposed to transfer voting districts to 38-1-07 and 38-2-04 to offset the addition of West Conshohocken, and to maintain workload equity among the 3 courts servicing Lower Merion Township.

Magisterial District Summary Worksheet - Reestablishment 2021-2022

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Magisterial District Court Number:	38-1-07	County:	Montgomery
1. Proposed plan for this magisterial district: Realign		2. Effective date: 1/2/2024	
Caseload Analysis			
3. Average total caseloads:	<i>Avg for Magisterial District</i>	<i>Avg for Judicial District</i>	<i>Avg for Class of County</i>
	A. 6,913	B. 5,733	C. 5,525
4. Compare the difference between the caseload average of this magisterial district to your judicial district caseload average.		<i>Difference (3A - 3B)</i>	<i>Ranking Total</i>
		1180	7th out of 30
5. Compare the difference between the caseload average of this magisterial district to your class of county caseload average.		<i>Difference (3A - 3C)</i>	<i>% Above/Below</i>
		1388	25 %
6. If this magisterial district is at the lower end of the caseload range and you are proposing to reestablish (no changes), please summarize your response from the plan that explains why you are departing from caseload equity.			
Workload Analysis			
7. Average total workloads:	<i>Avg for Magisterial District</i>	<i>Avg for Judicial District</i>	
	A. 26,784	B. 37,385	
8. Compare the difference between the average total workloads of this magisterial district to the judicial district.		<i>Difference (7A - 7B)</i>	<i>% Above/Below</i>
		-10,601	28 %
9. If this magisterial district's average workload is fifteen (15%) percent <i>higher or lower than</i> your judicial district average workload and you are proposing to reestablish this magisterial district, please explain (<i>summarize your response from the plan</i>) why this does not result in an unwarranted inequity among the judges.			

Magisterial District Information	
<p>10. Magisterial District Judge (MDJ) Information:</p> <p style="margin-left: 40px;">Michael P. Quinn</p> <p style="margin-left: 40px;"><i>Magisterial District Judge Name</i> <i>Birthdate</i> <i>Term Expiration Date</i> <i>Mandatory Retirement Date</i></p>	
<p>11. Magisterial District Court Information - Physical Location:</p> <p style="margin-left: 40px;">925 Montgomery Ave. Suite 300, Narberth, PA 19072</p>	
12. Is this court within the boundaries of the magisterial district?	Yes
13. Is the MDJ's residence within the boundaries of the magisterial district?	Yes
14. Are all portions of the magisterial district contiguous?	Yes
15. To the best of your knowledge, are there any planned developments such as a mall, highway expansion or gas drilling that will likely cause an increase in the case filings for this office? If YES , please summarize your response below.	No/Not Sure
<p>16. List any police departments located within this magisterial district.</p> <p style="margin-left: 40px;">Lower Merion Township, Narberth Borough</p>	
<p>17. List any major highways within this magisterial district.</p>	
<p>18. List the current municipalities for this magisterial district (alphabetically). For a list, click HERE for Realignment Orders submitted in the past.</p> <p style="margin-left: 40px;">Lower Merion Township Narberth Borough</p>	
19. Are the proposed municipalities the same as above? If NO , please list all proposed municipalities (alphabetically).	Yes
20. Additional Comments:	
<p style="margin-left: 40px;">This court is proposed to receive voting districts 10-3, 11-2 from 38-1-06 to maintain workload equity between the adjacent districts.</p>	

Magisterial District Summary Worksheet - Reestablishment 2021-2022

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Magisterial District Court Number:	38-1-08	County:	Montgomery
1. Proposed plan for this magisterial district: Reestablish		2. Effective date: 1/2/2024	
Caseload Analysis			
3. Average total caseloads:	<i>Avg for Magisterial District</i>	<i>Avg for Judicial District</i>	<i>Avg for Class of County</i>
	A. 5,363	B. 5,733	C. 5,525
4. Compare the difference between the caseload average of this magisterial district to your judicial district caseload average.		<i>Difference (3A - 3B)</i>	<i>Ranking Total</i>
		-370	16th out of 30
5. Compare the difference between the caseload average of this magisterial district to your class of county caseload average.		<i>Difference (3A - 3C)</i>	<i>% Above/Below</i>
		-162	3 %
6. If this magisterial district is at the lower end of the caseload range and you are proposing to reestablish (no changes), please summarize your response from the plan that explains why you are departing from caseload equity.			
Workload Analysis			
7. Average total workloads:	<i>Avg for Magisterial District</i>	<i>Avg for Judicial District</i>	
	A. 23,246	B. 37,385	
8. Compare the difference between the average total workloads of this magisterial district to the judicial district.		<i>Difference (7A - 7B)</i>	<i>% Above/Below</i>
		-14,139	38 %
9. If this magisterial district's average workload is fifteen (15%) percent <i>higher or lower than</i> your judicial district average workload and you are proposing to reestablish this magisterial district, please explain (<i>summarize your response from the plan</i>) why this does not result in an unwarranted inequity among the judges.			
<p>This court's below average workload is balanced by an average caseload, and is comparable to 38-1-23 which is an adjacent district.</p>			

Magisterial District Information	
<p>10. Magisterial District Judge (MDJ) Information:</p> <p style="margin-left: 40px;">Katherine E. McGill Magid</p> <p style="margin-left: 40px;"><i>Magisterial District Judge Name</i> <i>Birthdate</i> <i>Term Expiration Date</i> <i>Mandatory Retirement Date</i></p>	
<p>11. Magisterial District Court Information - Physical Location:</p> <p style="margin-left: 40px;">1316 Bruce Rd. Oreland, PA 19075</p>	
12. Is this court within the boundaries of the magisterial district?	Yes
13. Is the MDJ's residence within the boundaries of the magisterial district?	Yes
14. Are all portions of the magisterial district contiguous?	Yes
15. To the best of your knowledge, are there any planned developments such as a mall, highway expansion or gas drilling that will likely cause an increase in the case filings for this office? If YES , please summarize your response below.	No/Not Sure
<p>16. List any police departments located within this magisterial district.</p> <p style="margin-left: 40px;">Springfield Township</p>	
<p>17. List any major highways within this magisterial district.</p> <p style="margin-left: 40px;">US Route 309, Interstate 476 Mid-County Interchange</p>	
<p>18. List the current municipalities for this magisterial district (alphabetically). For a list, click HERE for Realignment Orders submitted in the past.</p> <p style="margin-left: 40px;">Springfield Township</p>	
19. Are the proposed municipalities the same as above? If NO , please list all proposed municipalities (alphabetically).	Yes
20. Additional Comments:	

Magisterial District Summary Worksheet - Reestablishment 2021-2022

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Magisterial District Court Number:	38-1-09	County:	Montgomery
1. Proposed plan for this magisterial district: Realign		2. Effective date: 1/2/2024	
Caseload Analysis			
3. Average total caseloads:	<i>Avg for Magisterial District</i>	<i>Avg for Judicial District</i>	<i>Avg for Class of County</i>
	A. 6,125	B. 5,733	C. 5,525
4. Compare the difference between the caseload average of this magisterial district to your judicial district caseload average.		<i>Difference (3A - 3B)</i>	<i>Ranking</i> <i>Total</i>
		392	11th <i>out of 30</i>
5. Compare the difference between the caseload average of this magisterial district to your class of county caseload average.		<i>Difference (3A - 3C)</i>	<i>% Above/Below</i>
		600	11 %
6. If this magisterial district is at the lower end of the caseload range and you are proposing to reestablish (no changes), please summarize your response from the plan that explains why you are departing from caseload equity.			
Workload Analysis			
7. Average total workloads:	<i>Avg for Magisterial District</i>	<i>Avg for Judicial District</i>	
	A. 49,093	B. 37,385	
8. Compare the difference between the average total workloads of this magisterial district to the judicial district.		<i>Difference (7A - 7B)</i>	<i>% Above/Below</i>
		11,708	31 %
9. If this magisterial district's average workload is fifteen (15%) percent <i>higher or lower than</i> your judicial district average workload and you are proposing to reestablish this magisterial district, please explain (<i>summarize your response from the plan</i>) why this does not result in an unwarranted inequity among the judges.			

Magisterial District Summary Worksheet - Reestablishment 2021-2022

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Magisterial District Court Number:	38-1-10	County:	Montgomery
1. Proposed plan for this magisterial district: Reestablish		2. Effective date: 1/2/2024	
Caseload Analysis			
3. Average total caseloads:	<i>Avg for Magisterial District</i>	<i>Avg for Judicial District</i>	<i>Avg for Class of County</i>
	A. 5,195	B. 5,733	C. 5,525
4. Compare the difference between the caseload average of this magisterial district to your judicial district caseload average.		<i>Difference (3A - 3B)</i>	<i>Ranking Total</i>
		-538	21st out of 30
5. Compare the difference between the caseload average of this magisterial district to your class of county caseload average.		<i>Difference (3A - 3C)</i>	<i>% Above/Below</i>
		-330	6 %
<p>6. If this magisterial district is at the lower end of the caseload range and you are proposing to reestablish (no changes), please summarize your response from the plan that explains why you are departing from caseload equity.</p> <p style="margin-left: 40px;">This district has caseload equity with adjacent district 38-1-22. Consolidating the districts would create a caseload disparity among adjacent districts.</p>			
Workload Analysis			
7. Average total workloads:		<i>Avg for Magisterial District</i>	<i>Avg for Judicial District</i>
		A. 27,737	B. 37,385
8. Compare the difference between the average total workloads of this magisterial district to the judicial district.		<i>Difference (7A - 7B)</i>	<i>% Above/Below</i>
		-9,648	26 %
<p>9. If this magisterial district's average workload is fifteen (15%) percent <i>higher or lower than</i> your judicial district average workload and you are proposing to reestablish this magisterial district, please explain (<i>summarize your response from the plan</i>) why this does not result in an unwarranted inequity among the judges.</p> <p style="margin-left: 40px;">This district has workload equity with adjacent district 38-1-22. Consolidating the districts would create a workload disparity among adjacent districts.</p>			

Magisterial District Summary Worksheet - Reestablishment 2021-2022

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Magisterial District Court Number:	38-1-11	County:	Montgomery
1. Proposed plan for this magisterial district: Reestablish		2. Effective date: 1/2/2024	
Caseload Analysis			
3. Average total caseloads:	<i>Avg for Magisterial District</i>	<i>Avg for Judicial District</i>	<i>Avg for Class of County</i>
	A. 5,323	B. 5,733	C. 5,525
4. Compare the difference between the caseload average of this magisterial district to your judicial district caseload average.		<i>Difference (3A - 3B)</i>	<i>Ranking Total</i>
		-410	18th out of 30
5. Compare the difference between the caseload average of this magisterial district to your class of county caseload average.		<i>Difference (3A - 3C)</i>	<i>% Above/Below</i>
		-202	4 %
6. If this magisterial district is at the lower end of the caseload range and you are proposing to reestablish (no changes), please summarize your response from the plan that explains why you are departing from caseload equity.			
Workload Analysis			
7. Average total workloads:		<i>Avg for Magisterial District</i>	<i>Avg for Judicial District</i>
		A. 56,333	B. 37,385
8. Compare the difference between the average total workloads of this magisterial district to the judicial district.		<i>Difference (7A - 7B)</i>	<i>% Above/Below</i>
		18,948	51 %
9. If this magisterial district's average workload is fifteen (15%) percent <i>higher or lower than</i> your judicial district average workload and you are proposing to reestablish this magisterial district, please explain (<i>summarize your response from the plan</i>) why this does not result in an unwarranted inequity among the judges.			
<p>This court has an above average workload, but is balanced out by an average caseload. This district has an equitable workload to adjacent district 38-1-12 which also represents Pottstown Borough.</p>			

Magisterial District Summary Worksheet - Reestablishment 2021-2022

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Magisterial District Court Number:	38-1-12	County:	Montgomery
1. Proposed plan for this magisterial district: Reestablish		2. Effective date: 1/2/2024	
Caseload Analysis			
3. Average total caseloads:	<i>Avg for Magisterial District</i>	<i>Avg for Judicial District</i>	<i>Avg for Class of County</i>
	A. 5,821	B. 5,733	C. 5,525
4. Compare the difference between the caseload average of this magisterial district to your judicial district caseload average.		<i>Difference (3A - 3B)</i>	<i>Ranking Total</i>
		88	12th out of 30
5. Compare the difference between the caseload average of this magisterial district to your class of county caseload average.		<i>Difference (3A - 3C)</i>	<i>% Above/Below</i>
		296	5 %
6. If this magisterial district is at the lower end of the caseload range and you are proposing to reestablish (no changes), please summarize your response from the plan that explains why you are departing from caseload equity.			
Workload Analysis			
7. Average total workloads:	<i>Avg for Magisterial District</i>	<i>Avg for Judicial District</i>	
	A. 55,906	B. 37,385	
8. Compare the difference between the average total workloads of this magisterial district to the judicial district.		<i>Difference (7A - 7B)</i>	<i>% Above/Below</i>
		18,521	50 %
9. If this magisterial district's average workload is fifteen (15%) percent <i>higher or lower than</i> your judicial district average workload and you are proposing to reestablish this magisterial district, please explain (<i>summarize your response from the plan</i>) why this does not result in an unwarranted inequity among the judges.			
<p>This court has an above average workload, but is balanced out by an average caseload. This district has an equitable workload to adjacent district 38-1-11 which also represents Pottstown Borough.</p>			

Magisterial District Information

10. Magisterial District Judge (MDJ) Information:

Edward C. Kropp, Sr.

Magisterial District Judge Name

Birthdate

Term Expiration Date

Mandatory Retirement Date

11. Magisterial District Court Information - Physical Location:

1 Security Plaza, Pottstown, PA 19464

12. Is this court within the boundaries of the magisterial district?

No*

13. Is the MDJ's residence within the boundaries of the magisterial district?

Yes

14. Are all portions of the magisterial district contiguous?

Yes

15. To the best of your knowledge, are there any planned developments such as a mall, highway expansion or gas drilling that will likely cause an increase in the case filings for this office? If **YES**, please summarize your response below.

No/Not Sure

16. List any police departments located within this magisterial district.

Pottstown Borough, Upper Pottsgrove Township

17. List any major highways within this magisterial district.

US Route 422

18. List the **current** municipalities for this magisterial district (alphabetically). For a list, click [HERE](#) for Realignment Orders submitted in the past.

Lower Pottsgrove Township

Pottstown Borough

19. Are the **proposed** municipalities the same as above? If **NO**, please list all proposed municipalities (alphabetically).

Yes

20. Additional Comments:

This court is located within a consolidated facility with 38-1-11. Both courts service Pottstown Borough and their districts are contiguous.

Magisterial District Summary Worksheet - Reestablishment 2021-2022

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Magisterial District Court Number:	38-1-13	County:	Montgomery
1. Proposed plan for this magisterial district: Realign		2. Effective date: 1/2/2024	
Caseload Analysis			
3. Average total caseloads:	<i>Avg for Magisterial District</i>	<i>Avg for Judicial District</i>	<i>Avg for Class of County</i>
	A. 7,078	B. 5,733	C. 5,525
4. Compare the difference between the caseload average of this magisterial district to your judicial district caseload average.		<i>Difference (3A - 3B)</i>	<i>Ranking Total</i>
		1345	5th out of 30
5. Compare the difference between the caseload average of this magisterial district to your class of county caseload average.		<i>Difference (3A - 3C)</i>	<i>% Above/Below</i>
		1553	28 %
6. If this magisterial district is at the lower end of the caseload range and you are proposing to reestablish (no changes), please summarize your response from the plan that explains why you are departing from caseload equity.			
Workload Analysis			
7. Average total workloads:	<i>Avg for Magisterial District</i>	<i>Avg for Judicial District</i>	
	A. 43,821	B. 37,385	
8. Compare the difference between the average total workloads of this magisterial district to the judicial district.		<i>Difference (7A - 7B)</i>	<i>% Above/Below</i>
		6,436	17 %
9. If this magisterial district's average workload is fifteen (15%) percent <i>higher or lower than</i> your judicial district average workload and you are proposing to reestablish this magisterial district, please explain (<i>summarize your response from the plan</i>) why this does not result in an unwarranted inequity among the judges.			

Magisterial District Information	
<p>10. Magisterial District Judge (MDJ) Information:</p> <p style="margin-left: 40px;">Francis J. Bernhardt, III</p> <p style="margin-left: 40px;"><i>Magisterial District Judge Name</i> <i>Birthdate</i> <i>Term Expiration Date</i> <i>Mandatory Retirement Date</i></p>	
<p>11. Magisterial District Court Information - Physical Location:</p> <p style="margin-left: 40px;">625 W. Ridge Pike, Building B Suite 101, Conshohocken, PA 19428</p>	
12. Is this court within the boundaries of the magisterial district?	Yes
13. Is the MDJ's residence within the boundaries of the magisterial district?	Yes
14. Are all portions of the magisterial district contiguous?	Yes
15. To the best of your knowledge, are there any planned developments such as a mall, highway expansion or gas drilling that will likely cause an increase in the case filings for this office? If YES , please summarize your response below.	No/Not Sure
<p>16. List any police departments located within this magisterial district.</p> <p style="margin-left: 40px;">Conshohocken Borough, Plymouth Township</p>	
<p>17. List any major highways within this magisterial district.</p> <p style="margin-left: 40px;">Interstate 76, Interstate 476, PA Turnpike 276</p>	
<p>18. List the current municipalities for this magisterial district (alphabetically). For a list, click HERE for Realignment Orders submitted in the past.</p> <p style="margin-left: 40px;">Conshohocken Borough Plymouth Township</p>	
19. Are the proposed municipalities the same as above? If NO , please list all proposed municipalities (alphabetically).	No
<p style="margin-left: 40px;">Plymouth Township</p>	
20. Additional Comments:	
<p>Conshohocken Borough is currently split between this district and 38-1-23. To create better equity between these adjacent districts it is proposed to transfer Conshohocken Borough Voting Districts 1, 4, and 6 to 38-1-23, thereby having all of Conshohocken Borough within one Magisterial District.</p>	

Magisterial District Summary Worksheet - Reestablishment 2021-2022

Start by saving the fillable worksheet template locally on your system as a PDF form. Then, open and complete the worksheets in a PDF browser (not a web browser) to ensure all options and functionality are available. Answer the questions by typing or selecting responses. Press TAB or click on a field to advance. Hover the fields for tips and instructions. Save and upload the completed form to SharePoint.

Magisterial District Court Number:	38-1-14	County:	Montgomery
1. Proposed plan for this magisterial district: Eliminate		2. Effective date: 1/2/2024	
Caseload Analysis			
3. Average total caseloads:	<i>Avg for Magisterial District</i>	<i>Avg for Judicial District</i>	<i>Avg for Class of County</i>
	A. 4,603	B. 5,733	C. 5,525
4. Compare the difference between the caseload average of this magisterial district to your judicial district caseload average.		<i>Difference (3A - 3B)</i>	<i>Ranking Total</i>
		-1130	24th out of 30
5. Compare the difference between the caseload average of this magisterial district to your class of county caseload average.		<i>Difference (3A - 3C)</i>	<i>% Above/Below</i>
		-922	17 %
6. If this magisterial district is at the lower end of the caseload range and you are proposing to reestablish (no changes), please summarize your response from the plan that explains why you are departing from caseload equity.			
Workload Analysis			
7. Average total workloads:	<i>Avg for Magisterial District</i>	<i>Avg for Judicial District</i>	
	A. 29,151	B. 37,385	
8. Compare the difference between the average total workloads of this magisterial district to the judicial district.		<i>Difference (7A - 7B)</i>	<i>% Above/Below</i>
		-8,234	22 %
9. If this magisterial district's average workload is fifteen (15%) percent <i>higher or lower than</i> your judicial district average workload and you are proposing to reestablish this magisterial district, please explain (<i>summarize your response from the plan</i>) why this does not result in an unwarranted inequity among the judges.			

Magisterial District Summary Worksheet - Reestablishment 2021-2022

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Magisterial District Court Number:	38-1-15	County:	Montgomery
1. Proposed plan for this magisterial district: Reestablish		2. Effective date: 1/2/2024	
Caseload Analysis			
3. Average total caseloads:	<i>Avg for Magisterial District</i>	<i>Avg for Judicial District</i>	<i>Avg for Class of County</i>
	A. 6,596	B. 5,733	C. 5,525
4. Compare the difference between the caseload average of this magisterial district to your judicial district caseload average.		<i>Difference (3A - 3B)</i>	<i>Ranking Total</i>
		863	10th out of 30
5. Compare the difference between the caseload average of this magisterial district to your class of county caseload average.		<i>Difference (3A - 3C)</i>	<i>% Above/Below</i>
		1071	19 %
6. If this magisterial district is at the lower end of the caseload range and you are proposing to reestablish (no changes), please summarize your response from the plan that explains why you are departing from caseload equity.			
Workload Analysis			
7. Average total workloads:	<i>Avg for Magisterial District</i>	<i>Avg for Judicial District</i>	
	A. 41,402	B. 37,385	
8. Compare the difference between the average total workloads of this magisterial district to the judicial district.		<i>Difference (7A - 7B)</i>	<i>% Above/Below</i>
		4,017	11 %
9. If this magisterial district's average workload is fifteen (15%) percent <i>higher or lower than</i> your judicial district average workload and you are proposing to reestablish this magisterial district, please explain (<i>summarize your response from the plan</i>) why this does not result in an unwarranted inequity among the judges.			

Magisterial District Information	
<p>10. Magisterial District Judge (MDJ) Information:</p> <p style="margin-left: 40px;">Francis J. Lawrence, Jr.</p> <p style="margin-left: 40px;"><i>Magisterial District Judge Name</i> <i>Birthdate</i> <i>Term Expiration Date</i> <i>Mandatory Retirement Date</i></p>	
<p>11. Magisterial District Court Information - Physical Location:</p> <p style="margin-left: 40px;">601 Dekalb St. Suite 300, Norristown, PA 19401</p>	
12. Is this court within the boundaries of the magisterial district?	No*
13. Is the MDJ's residence within the boundaries of the magisterial district?	Yes
14. Are all portions of the magisterial district contiguous?	Yes
15. To the best of your knowledge, are there any planned developments such as a mall, highway expansion or gas drilling that will likely cause an increase in the case filings for this office? If YES , please summarize your response below.	No/Not Sure
<p>16. List any police departments located within this magisterial district.</p> <p style="margin-left: 40px;">Norristown Borough</p>	
<p>17. List any major highways within this magisterial district.</p>	
<p>18. List the current municipalities for this magisterial district (alphabetically). For a list, click HERE for Realignment Orders submitted in the past.</p> <p style="margin-left: 40px;">Norristown Borough</p>	
19. Are the proposed municipalities the same as above? If NO , please list all proposed municipalities (alphabetically).	Yes
20. Additional Comments:	
<p style="margin-left: 40px;">This court is located in a consolidated facility with 38-1-16 and 38-2-09 which all service Norristown Borough, and all districts are contiguous.</p>	

Magisterial District Summary Worksheet - Reestablishment 2021-2022

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Magisterial District Court Number:	38-1-16	County:	Montgomery
1. Proposed plan for this magisterial district: Reestablish		2. Effective date: 1/2/2024	
Caseload Analysis			
3. Average total caseloads:	<i>Avg for Magisterial District</i>	<i>Avg for Judicial District</i>	<i>Avg for Class of County</i>
	A. 7,754	B. 5,733	C. 5,525
4. Compare the difference between the caseload average of this magisterial district to your judicial district caseload average.		<i>Difference (3A - 3B)</i>	<i>Ranking Total</i>
		2021	3rd out of 30
5. Compare the difference between the caseload average of this magisterial district to your class of county caseload average.		<i>Difference (3A - 3C)</i>	<i>% Above/Below</i>
		2229	40 %
6. If this magisterial district is at the lower end of the caseload range and you are proposing to reestablish (no changes), please summarize your response from the plan that explains why you are departing from caseload equity.			
Workload Analysis			
7. Average total workloads:	<i>Avg for Magisterial District</i>	<i>Avg for Judicial District</i>	
	A. 46,957	B. 37,385	
8. Compare the difference between the average total workloads of this magisterial district to the judicial district.		<i>Difference (7A - 7B)</i>	<i>% Above/Below</i>
		9,572	26 %
9. If this magisterial district's average workload is fifteen (15%) percent <i>higher or lower than</i> your judicial district average workload and you are proposing to reestablish this magisterial district, please explain (<i>summarize your response from the plan</i>) why this does not result in an unwarranted inequity among the judges.			
<p>This court's high workload is affected by years 2014-2015 prior to the addition of district 38-2-09. After this addition 38-1-16's workload lowered to be equitable with the county average and adjacent districts.</p>			

Magisterial District Information

10. Magisterial District Judge (MDJ) Information:

Margaret A. Hunsicker-Fleisch

Magisterial District Judge Name

Birthdate

Term Expiration Date

Mandatory Retirement Date

11. Magisterial District Court Information - Physical Location:

601 Dekalb St. Suite 200, Norristown, PA 19401

12. Is this court within the boundaries of the magisterial district?

Yes

13. Is the MDJ's residence within the boundaries of the magisterial district?

Yes

14. Are all portions of the magisterial district contiguous?

Yes

15. To the best of your knowledge, are there any planned developments such as a mall, highway expansion or gas drilling that will likely cause an increase in the case filings for this office? If **YES**, please summarize your response below.

No/Not Sure

16. List any police departments located within this magisterial district.

Norristown Borough

17. List any major highways within this magisterial district.

18. List the **current** municipalities for this magisterial district (alphabetically). For a list, click [HERE](#) for Realignment Orders submitted in the past.

Norristown Borough

19. Are the **proposed** municipalities the same as above? If **NO**, please list all proposed municipalities (alphabetically).

Yes

20. Additional Comments:

Magisterial District Summary Worksheet - Reestablishment 2021-2022

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Magisterial District Court Number:	38-1-18	County:	Montgomery
1. Proposed plan for this magisterial district: Reestablish		2. Effective date: 1/2/2024	
Caseload Analysis			
3. Average total caseloads:	<i>Avg for Magisterial District</i>	<i>Avg for Judicial District</i>	<i>Avg for Class of County</i>
	A. 7,869	B. 5,733	C. 5,525
4. Compare the difference between the caseload average of this magisterial district to your judicial district caseload average.		<i>Difference (3A - 3B)</i>	<i>Ranking Total</i>
		2136	2nd out of 30
5. Compare the difference between the caseload average of this magisterial district to your class of county caseload average.		<i>Difference (3A - 3C)</i>	<i>% Above/Below</i>
		2344	42 %
6. If this magisterial district is at the lower end of the caseload range and you are proposing to reestablish (no changes), please summarize your response from the plan that explains why you are departing from caseload equity.			
Workload Analysis			
7. Average total workloads:	<i>Avg for Magisterial District</i>	<i>Avg for Judicial District</i>	
	A. 49,051	B. 37,385	
8. Compare the difference between the average total workloads of this magisterial district to the judicial district.		<i>Difference (7A - 7B)</i>	<i>% Above/Below</i>
		11,666	31 %
9. If this magisterial district's average workload is fifteen (15%) percent <i>higher or lower than</i> your judicial district average workload and you are proposing to reestablish this magisterial district, please explain (<i>summarize your response from the plan</i>) why this does not result in an unwarranted inequity among the judges. This district's high workload is comparable to surrounding districts.			

Magisterial District Summary Worksheet - Reestablishment 2021-2022

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Magisterial District Court Number:	38-1-19	County:	Montgomery
1. Proposed plan for this magisterial district: Realign		2. Effective date: 1/2/2024	
Caseload Analysis			
3. Average total caseloads:	<i>Avg for Magisterial District</i>	<i>Avg for Judicial District</i>	<i>Avg for Class of County</i>
	A. 7,134	B. 5,733	C. 5,525
4. Compare the difference between the caseload average of this magisterial district to your judicial district caseload average.		<i>Difference (3A - 3B)</i>	<i>Ranking Total</i>
		1401	4th out of 30
5. Compare the difference between the caseload average of this magisterial district to your class of county caseload average.		<i>Difference (3A - 3C)</i>	<i>% Above/Below</i>
		1609	29 %
6. If this magisterial district is at the lower end of the caseload range and you are proposing to reestablish (no changes), please summarize your response from the plan that explains why you are departing from caseload equity.			
Workload Analysis			
7. Average total workloads:	<i>Avg for Magisterial District</i>	<i>Avg for Judicial District</i>	
	A. 49,665	B. 37,385	
8. Compare the difference between the average total workloads of this magisterial district to the judicial district.		<i>Difference (7A - 7B)</i>	<i>% Above/Below</i>
		12,280	33 %
9. If this magisterial district's average workload is fifteen (15%) percent <i>higher or lower than</i> your judicial district average workload and you are proposing to reestablish this magisterial district, please explain (<i>summarize your response from the plan</i>) why this does not result in an unwarranted inequity among the judges.			

Magisterial District Summary Worksheet - Reestablishment 2021-2022

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Magisterial District Court Number:	38-1-20	County:	Montgomery
1. Proposed plan for this magisterial district: Realign		2. Effective date: 1/2/2024	
Caseload Analysis			
3. Average total caseloads:	<i>Avg for Magisterial District</i>	<i>Avg for Judicial District</i>	<i>Avg for Class of County</i>
	A. 4,978	B. 5,733	C. 5,525
4. Compare the difference between the caseload average of this magisterial district to your judicial district caseload average.		<i>Difference (3A - 3B)</i>	<i>Ranking Total</i>
		-755	22nd out of 30
5. Compare the difference between the caseload average of this magisterial district to your class of county caseload average.		<i>Difference (3A - 3C)</i>	<i>% Above/Below</i>
		-547	10 %
6. If this magisterial district is at the lower end of the caseload range and you are proposing to reestablish (no changes), please summarize your response from the plan that explains why you are departing from caseload equity.			
Workload Analysis			
7. Average total workloads:	<i>Avg for Magisterial District</i>	<i>Avg for Judicial District</i>	
	A. 41,796	B. 37,385	
8. Compare the difference between the average total workloads of this magisterial district to the judicial district.		<i>Difference (7A - 7B)</i>	<i>% Above/Below</i>
		4,411	12 %
9. If this magisterial district's average workload is fifteen (15%) percent <i>higher or lower than</i> your judicial district average workload and you are proposing to reestablish this magisterial district, please explain (<i>summarize your response from the plan</i>) why this does not result in an unwarranted inequity among the judges.			

Magisterial District Information	
<p>10. Magisterial District Judge (MDJ) Information:</p> <p style="margin-left: 40px;">Cathleen Kelly Rebar</p> <p style="margin-left: 40px;"><i>Magisterial District Judge Name</i> <i>Birthdate</i> <i>Term Expiration Date</i> <i>Mandatory Retirement Date</i></p>	
<p>11. Magisterial District Court Information - Physical Location:</p> <p style="margin-left: 40px;">133 Level Rd. Collegeville, PA 19426</p>	
12. Is this court within the boundaries of the magisterial district?	Yes
13. Is the MDJ's residence within the boundaries of the magisterial district?	Yes
14. Are all portions of the magisterial district contiguous?	Yes
15. To the best of your knowledge, are there any planned developments such as a mall, highway expansion or gas drilling that will likely cause an increase in the case filings for this office? If YES , please summarize your response below.	No/Not Sure
<p>16. List any police departments located within this magisterial district.</p> <p style="margin-left: 40px;">Collegeville Borough, Lower Providence Township, Upper Providence Township</p>	
<p>17. List any major highways within this magisterial district.</p> <p style="margin-left: 40px;">US Route 422</p>	
<p>18. List the current municipalities for this magisterial district (alphabetically). For a list, click HERE for Realignment Orders submitted in the past.</p> <p style="margin-left: 40px;">Collegeville Borough Lower Providence Township Trappe Borough Upper Providence Township</p>	
19. Are the proposed municipalities the same as above? If NO , please list all proposed municipalities (alphabetically).	Yes
20. Additional Comments:	
<p style="margin-left: 40px;">To create improved workload equity between adjacent districts this district will add Upper Providence Mont Clare voting district from 38-1-19.</p>	

Magisterial District Summary Worksheet - Reestablishment 2021-2022

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Magisterial District Court Number:	38-1-21	County:	Montgomery
1. Proposed plan for this magisterial district: Reestablish		2. Effective date: 1/2/2024	
Caseload Analysis			
3. Average total caseloads:	<i>Avg for Magisterial District</i>	<i>Avg for Judicial District</i>	<i>Avg for Class of County</i>
	A. 6,605	B. 5,733	C. 5,525
4. Compare the difference between the caseload average of this magisterial district to your judicial district caseload average.		<i>Difference (3A - 3B)</i>	<i>Ranking</i> <i>Total</i>
		872	9th out of 30
5. Compare the difference between the caseload average of this magisterial district to your class of county caseload average.		<i>Difference (3A - 3C)</i>	<i>% Above/Below</i>
		1080	19 %
6. If this magisterial district is at the lower end of the caseload range and you are proposing to reestablish (no changes), please summarize your response from the plan that explains why you are departing from caseload equity.			
Workload Analysis			
7. Average total workloads:	<i>Avg for Magisterial District</i>	<i>Avg for Judicial District</i>	
	A. 39,133	B. 37,385	
8. Compare the difference between the average total workloads of this magisterial district to the judicial district.		<i>Difference (7A - 7B)</i>	<i>% Above/Below</i>
		1,748	4.7 %
9. If this magisterial district's average workload is fifteen (15%) percent <i>higher or lower than</i> your judicial district average workload and you are proposing to reestablish this magisterial district, please explain (<i>summarize your response from the plan</i>) why this does not result in an unwarranted inequity among the judges.			

Magisterial District Information	
<p>10. Magisterial District Judge (MDJ) Information:</p> <p>Suzan Leonard</p> <p><i>Magisterial District Judge Name</i> <i>Birthdate</i> <i>Term Expiration Date</i> <i>Mandatory Retirement Date</i></p>	
<p>11. Magisterial District Court Information - Physical Location:</p> <p>653 Skippack Pk. Suite 101, Blue Bell, PA 19422</p>	
12. Is this court within the boundaries of the magisterial district?	Yes
13. Is the MDJ's residence within the boundaries of the magisterial district?	Yes
14. Are all portions of the magisterial district contiguous?	Yes
15. To the best of your knowledge, are there any planned developments such as a mall, highway expansion or gas drilling that will likely cause an increase in the case filings for this office? If YES , please summarize your response below.	No/Not Sure
<p>16. List any police departments located within this magisterial district.</p> <p>Lower Gwynedd Township, North Wales Borough, Upper Gwynedd Township, Whitpain Township</p>	
<p>17. List any major highways within this magisterial district.</p> <p>PA Turnpike 476 (Northeast Extension)</p>	
<p>18. List the current municipalities for this magisterial district (alphabetically). For a list, click HERE for Realignment Orders submitted in the past.</p> <p>Lower Gwynedd Township North Wales Borough Upper Gwynedd Township Whitpain Township</p>	
19. Are the proposed municipalities the same as above? If NO , please list all proposed municipalities (alphabetically).	Yes
20. Additional Comments:	

Magisterial District Summary Worksheet - Reestablishment 2021-2022

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Magisterial District Court Number:	38-1-22	County:	Montgomery
1. Proposed plan for this magisterial district: Realign		2. Effective date: 1/2/2024	
Caseload Analysis			
3. Average total caseloads:	<i>Avg for Magisterial District</i>	<i>Avg for Judicial District</i>	<i>Avg for Class of County</i>
	A. 3,664	B. 5,733	C. 5,525
4. Compare the difference between the caseload average of this magisterial district to your judicial district caseload average.		<i>Difference (3A - 3B)</i>	<i>Ranking Total</i>
		-2069	29th out of 30
5. Compare the difference between the caseload average of this magisterial district to your class of county caseload average.		<i>Difference (3A - 3C)</i>	<i>% Above/Below</i>
		-1861	34 %
6. If this magisterial district is at the lower end of the caseload range and you are proposing to reestablish (no changes), please summarize your response from the plan that explains why you are departing from caseload equity.			
Workload Analysis			
7. Average total workloads:	<i>Avg for Magisterial District</i>	<i>Avg for Judicial District</i>	
	A. 19,596	B. 37,385	
8. Compare the difference between the average total workloads of this magisterial district to the judicial district.		<i>Difference (7A - 7B)</i>	<i>% Above/Below</i>
		-17,789	48 %
9. If this magisterial district's average workload is fifteen (15%) percent <i>higher or lower than</i> your judicial district average workload and you are proposing to reestablish this magisterial district, please explain (<i>summarize your response from the plan</i>) why this does not result in an unwarranted inequity among the judges.			

Magisterial District Information

10. Magisterial District Judge (MDJ) Information:

Harry J. Nesbitt, III

Magisterial District Judge Name

Birthdate

Term Expiration Date

Mandatory Retirement Date

11. Magisterial District Court Information - Physical Location:

903 Sheehy Dr. Suite A, Horsham, PA 19044

12. Is this court within the boundaries of the magisterial district?

Yes

13. Is the MDJ's residence within the boundaries of the magisterial district?

Yes

14. Are all portions of the magisterial district contiguous?

Yes

15. To the best of your knowledge, are there any planned developments such as a mall, highway expansion or gas drilling that will likely cause an increase in the case filings for this office? If **YES**, please summarize your response below.

No/Not Sure

16. List any police departments located within this magisterial district.

Horsham Township

17. List any major highways within this magisterial district.

18. List the **current** municipalities for this magisterial district (alphabetically). For a list, click [HERE](#) for Realignment Orders submitted in the past.

Horsham Township

19. Are the **proposed** municipalities the same as above? If **NO**, please list all proposed municipalities (alphabetically).

No

Hatboro Borough

Horsham Township

20. Additional Comments:

This court has the lowest workload in the county. In coordination with the proposed elimination of 38-1-14, Horsham voting districts 3-2, 3-3, and Hatboro Borough will be transferred to 38-1-22 to create improved workload equity with adjacent districts.

Magisterial District Summary Worksheet - Reestablishment 2021-2022

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Magisterial District Court Number:	38-1-23	County:	Montgomery
1. Proposed plan for this magisterial district: Realign		2. Effective date: 1/2/2024	
Caseload Analysis			
3. Average total caseloads:	<i>Avg for Magisterial District</i>	<i>Avg for Judicial District</i>	<i>Avg for Class of County</i>
	A. 5,495	B. 5,733	C. 5,525
4. Compare the difference between the caseload average of this magisterial district to your judicial district caseload average.		<i>Difference (3A - 3B)</i>	<i>Ranking Total</i>
		-238	14th out of 30
5. Compare the difference between the caseload average of this magisterial district to your class of county caseload average.		<i>Difference (3A - 3C)</i>	<i>% Above/Below</i>
		-30	0.5 %
6. If this magisterial district is at the lower end of the caseload range and you are proposing to reestablish (no changes), please summarize your response from the plan that explains why you are departing from caseload equity.			
Workload Analysis			
7. Average total workloads:	<i>Avg for Magisterial District</i>	<i>Avg for Judicial District</i>	
	A. 27,560	B. 37,385	
8. Compare the difference between the average total workloads of this magisterial district to the judicial district.		<i>Difference (7A - 7B)</i>	<i>% Above/Below</i>
		-9,825	26 %
9. If this magisterial district's average workload is fifteen (15%) percent <i>higher or lower than</i> your judicial district average workload and you are proposing to reestablish this magisterial district, please explain (<i>summarize your response from the plan</i>) why this does not result in an unwarranted inequity among the judges.			

Magisterial District Information	
<p>10. Magisterial District Judge (MDJ) Information:</p> <p style="margin-left: 40px;">Deborah A. Lukens</p> <p style="margin-left: 40px;"><i>Magisterial District Judge Name</i> <i>Birthdate</i> <i>Term Expiration Date</i> <i>Mandatory Retirement Date</i></p>	
<p>11. Magisterial District Court Information - Physical Location:</p> <p style="margin-left: 40px;">4002 Center Ave. Lafayette Hill, PA 19444</p>	
12. Is this court within the boundaries of the magisterial district?	Yes
13. Is the MDJ's residence within the boundaries of the magisterial district?	Yes
14. Are all portions of the magisterial district contiguous?	Yes
15. To the best of your knowledge, are there any planned developments such as a mall, highway expansion or gas drilling that will likely cause an increase in the case filings for this office? If YES , please summarize your response below.	No/Not Sure
<p>16. List any police departments located within this magisterial district.</p> <p style="margin-left: 40px;">Conshohocken Borough, Whitemarsh Township</p>	
<p>17. List any major highways within this magisterial district.</p> <p style="margin-left: 40px;">PA Turnpike 276, Interstate 76</p>	
<p>18. List the current municipalities for this magisterial district (alphabetically). For a list, click HERE for Realignment Orders submitted in the past.</p> <p style="margin-left: 40px;">Conshohocken Borough Whitemarsh Township</p>	
19. Are the proposed municipalities the same as above? If NO , please list all proposed municipalities (alphabetically).	Yes
20. Additional Comments:	
<p>Conshohocken Borough is currently split between this district and 38-1-13. To create better equity between these adjacent districts it is proposed to transfer Conshohocken Borough Voting Districts 1, 4, and 6 to this court, thereby having all of Conshohocken Borough within one Magisterial District.</p>	

Magisterial District Summary Worksheet - Reestablishment 2021-2022

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Magisterial District Court Number:	38-1-24	County:	Montgomery
1. Proposed plan for this magisterial district: Reestablish		2. Effective date: 1/2/2024	
Caseload Analysis			
3. Average total caseloads:	<i>Avg for Magisterial District</i>	<i>Avg for Judicial District</i>	<i>Avg for Class of County</i>
	A. 4,362	B. 5,733	C. 5,525
4. Compare the difference between the caseload average of this magisterial district to your judicial district caseload average.		<i>Difference (3A - 3B)</i>	<i>Ranking Total</i>
		-1371	26th out of 30
5. Compare the difference between the caseload average of this magisterial district to your class of county caseload average.		<i>Difference (3A - 3C)</i>	<i>% Above/Below</i>
		-1163	21 %
<p>6. If this magisterial district is at the lower end of the caseload range and you are proposing to reestablish (no changes), please summarize your response from the plan that explains why you are departing from caseload equity.</p> <p style="margin-left: 40px;">This court's low caseload is comparable to adjacent districts. With the already large geographic area this court services no changes are proposed. Further enlarging this district would place a travel distance burden on taxpayers.</p>			
Workload Analysis			
7. Average total workloads:	<i>Avg for Magisterial District</i>	<i>Avg for Judicial District</i>	
	A. 38,423	B. 37,385	
8. Compare the difference between the average total workloads of this magisterial district to the judicial district.		<i>Difference (7A - 7B)</i>	<i>% Above/Below</i>
		1,038	3 %
<p>9. If this magisterial district's average workload is fifteen (15%) percent <i>higher or lower than</i> your judicial district average workload and you are proposing to reestablish this magisterial district, please explain (<i>summarize your response from the plan</i>) why this does not result in an unwarranted inequity among the judges.</p> <p style="margin-left: 40px;">This court's low workload is comparable to adjacent districts. With the already large geographic area this court services no changes are proposed. Further enlarging this district would place a travel distance burden on taxpayers.</p>			

Magisterial District Information

10. Magisterial District Judge (MDJ) Information:

Albert J. Augustine

Magisterial District Judge Name

Birthdate

Term Expiration Date

Mandatory Retirement Date

11. Magisterial District Court Information - Physical Location:

840 Harleysville Pk. Suite 2, Harleysville, PA 19438

12. Is this court within the boundaries of the magisterial district?

Yes

13. Is the MDJ's residence within the boundaries of the magisterial district?

Yes

14. Are all portions of the magisterial district contiguous?

Yes

15. To the best of your knowledge, are there any planned developments such as a mall, highway expansion or gas drilling that will likely cause an increase in the case filings for this office? If **YES**, please summarize your response below.

No/Not Sure

16. List any police departments located within this magisterial district.

Franconia Township, Lower Salford Township, Souderton Borough, Telford Borough

17. List any major highways within this magisterial district.

18. List the **current** municipalities for this magisterial district (alphabetically). For a list, click [HERE](#) for Realignment Orders submitted in the past.

Franconia Township

Lower Salford Township

Perkiomen Township

Schwenksville Borough

Skipack Township

Souderton Borough

Telford Borough

Worcester Township

19. Are the **proposed** municipalities the same as above?

If **NO**, please list all proposed municipalities (alphabetically).

Yes

20. Additional Comments:

Magisterial District Summary Worksheet - Reestablishment 2021-2022

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Magisterial District Court Number:	38-1-25	County:	Montgomery
1. Proposed plan for this magisterial district: Reestablish		2. Effective date: 1/2/2024	
Caseload Analysis			
3. Average total caseloads:	<i>Avg for Magisterial District</i>	<i>Avg for Judicial District</i>	<i>Avg for Class of County</i>
	A. 4,106	B. 5,733	C. 5,525
4. Compare the difference between the caseload average of this magisterial district to your judicial district caseload average.		<i>Difference (3A - 3B)</i>	<i>Ranking Total</i>
		-1627	28th out of 30
5. Compare the difference between the caseload average of this magisterial district to your class of county caseload average.		<i>Difference (3A - 3C)</i>	<i>% Above/Below</i>
		-1419	26 %
6. If this magisterial district is at the lower end of the caseload range and you are proposing to reestablish (no changes), please summarize your response from the plan that explains why you are departing from caseload equity.			
Workload Analysis			
7. Average total workloads:	<i>Avg for Magisterial District</i>	<i>Avg for Judicial District</i>	
	A. 32,051	B. 37,385	
8. Compare the difference between the average total workloads of this magisterial district to the judicial district.		<i>Difference (7A - 7B)</i>	<i>% Above/Below</i>
		-5,334	14 %
9. If this magisterial district's average workload is fifteen (15%) percent <i>higher or lower than</i> your judicial district average workload and you are proposing to reestablish this magisterial district, please explain (<i>summarize your response from the plan</i>) why this does not result in an unwarranted inequity among the judges.			

Magisterial District Information	
<p>10. Magisterial District Judge (MDJ) Information:</p> <p style="margin-left: 40px;">James P. Gallagher</p> <p style="margin-left: 40px;"><i>Magisterial District Judge Name</i> <i>Birthdate</i> <i>Term Expiration Date</i> <i>Mandatory Retirement Date</i></p>	
<p>11. Magisterial District Court Information - Physical Location:</p> <p style="margin-left: 40px;">128 W. Fourth St. Bridgeport, PA 19405</p>	
12. Is this court within the boundaries of the magisterial district?	Yes
13. Is the MDJ's residence within the boundaries of the magisterial district?	Yes
14. Are all portions of the magisterial district contiguous?	Yes
15. To the best of your knowledge, are there any planned developments such as a mall, highway expansion or gas drilling that will likely cause an increase in the case filings for this office? If YES , please summarize your response below.	No/Not Sure
<p>16. List any police departments located within this magisterial district.</p> <p style="margin-left: 40px;">Bridgeport Borough, Upper Merion Township</p>	
<p>17. List any major highways within this magisterial district.</p> <p style="margin-left: 40px;">PA Turnpike 276</p>	
<p>18. List the current municipalities for this magisterial district (alphabetically). For a list, click HERE for Realignment Orders submitted in the past.</p> <p style="margin-left: 40px;">Bridgeport Borough Upper Merion Township</p>	
19. Are the proposed municipalities the same as above? If NO , please list all proposed municipalities (alphabetically).	Yes
20. Additional Comments:	
<p style="margin-left: 40px;">This court has a lower workload and caseload as compared to adjacent districts. It is proposed to transfer all cases occurring on the East/West PA Turnpike 276 throughout Montgomery County to this court.</p>	

Magisterial District Summary Worksheet - Reestablishment 2021-2022

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Magisterial District Court Number:	38-1-28	County:	Montgomery
1. Proposed plan for this magisterial district: Reestablish		2. Effective date: 1/2/2024	
Caseload Analysis			
3. Average total caseloads:	<i>Avg for Magisterial District</i>	<i>Avg for Judicial District</i>	<i>Avg for Class of County</i>
	A. 6,617	B. 5,733	C. 5,525
4. Compare the difference between the caseload average of this magisterial district to your judicial district caseload average.		<i>Difference (3A - 3B)</i>	<i>Ranking</i> <i>Total</i>
		884	8th out of 30
5. Compare the difference between the caseload average of this magisterial district to your class of county caseload average.		<i>Difference (3A - 3C)</i>	<i>% Above/Below</i>
		1092	20 %
6. If this magisterial district is at the lower end of the caseload range and you are proposing to reestablish (no changes), please summarize your response from the plan that explains why you are departing from caseload equity.			
Workload Analysis			
7. Average total workloads:	<i>Avg for Magisterial District</i>	<i>Avg for Judicial District</i>	
	A. 51,998	B. 37,385	
8. Compare the difference between the average total workloads of this magisterial district to the judicial district.		<i>Difference (7A - 7B)</i>	<i>% Above/Below</i>
		14,613	39 %
9. If this magisterial district's average workload is fifteen (15%) percent <i>higher or lower than</i> your judicial district average workload and you are proposing to reestablish this magisterial district, please explain (<i>summarize your response from the plan</i>) why this does not result in an unwarranted inequity among the judges.			
This court's workload is comparable to adjacent districts.			

Magisterial District Information

10. Magisterial District Judge (MDJ) Information:

Edward J. Levine`

Magisterial District Judge Name

Birthdate

Term Expiration Date

Mandatory Retirement Date

11. Magisterial District Court Information - Physical Location:

430 Pennbrook Parkway, Lansdale, PA 19446

12. Is this court within the boundaries of the magisterial district?

Yes

13. Is the MDJ's residence within the boundaries of the magisterial district?

Yes

14. Are all portions of the magisterial district contiguous?

Yes

15. To the best of your knowledge, are there any planned developments such as a mall, highway expansion or gas drilling that will likely cause an increase in the case filings for this office? If **YES**, please summarize your response below.

No/Not Sure

16. List any police departments located within this magisterial district.

Hatfield Borough, Hatfield Township, Lansdale Borough, Towamencin Township

17. List any major highways within this magisterial district.

US Route 309

18. List the **current** municipalities for this magisterial district (alphabetically). For a list, click [HERE](#) for Realignment Orders submitted in the past.

Hatfield Borough

Hatfield Township

Lansdale Borough

Towamencin Township

19. Are the **proposed** municipalities the same as above? If **NO**, please list all proposed municipalities (alphabetically).

Yes

20. Additional Comments:

Magisterial District Summary Worksheet - Reestablishment 2021-2022

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Magisterial District Court Number:	38-2-02	County:	Montgomery
1. Proposed plan for this magisterial district: Reestablish		2. Effective date: 1/2/2024	
Caseload Analysis			
3. Average total caseloads:	<i>Avg for Magisterial District</i>	<i>Avg for Judicial District</i>	<i>Avg for Class of County</i>
	A. 5,280	B. 5,733	C. 5,525
4. Compare the difference between the caseload average of this magisterial district to your judicial district caseload average.		<i>Difference (3A - 3B)</i>	<i>Ranking Total</i>
		-453	19th out of 30
5. Compare the difference between the caseload average of this magisterial district to your class of county caseload average.		<i>Difference (3A - 3C)</i>	<i>% Above/Below</i>
		-245	4 %
6. If this magisterial district is at the lower end of the caseload range and you are proposing to reestablish (no changes), please summarize your response from the plan that explains why you are departing from caseload equity.			
Workload Analysis			
7. Average total workloads:	<i>Avg for Magisterial District</i>	<i>Avg for Judicial District</i>	
	A. 34,764	B. 37,385	
8. Compare the difference between the average total workloads of this magisterial district to the judicial district.		<i>Difference (7A - 7B)</i>	<i>% Above/Below</i>
		-2,621	7 %
9. If this magisterial district's average workload is fifteen (15%) percent <i>higher or lower than</i> your judicial district average workload and you are proposing to reestablish this magisterial district, please explain (<i>summarize your response from the plan</i>) why this does not result in an unwarranted inequity among the judges.			

Magisterial District Information													
<p>10. Magisterial District Judge (MDJ) Information:</p> <p style="margin-left: 20px;">Maureen C. Coggins</p> <p style="margin-left: 20px;"><i>Magisterial District Judge Name</i> <i>Birthdate</i> <i>Term Expiration Date</i> <i>Mandatory Retirement Date</i></p>													
<p>11. Magisterial District Court Information - Physical Location:</p> <p style="margin-left: 20px;">80 Gravel Pk. Suite 100, Red Hill, PA 18076</p>													
12. Is this court within the boundaries of the magisterial district?	Yes												
13. Is the MDJ's residence within the boundaries of the magisterial district?	Yes												
14. Are all portions of the magisterial district contiguous?	Yes												
15. To the best of your knowledge, are there any planned developments such as a mall, highway expansion or gas drilling that will likely cause an increase in the case filings for this office? If YES , please summarize your response below.	No/Not Sure												
<p>16. List any police departments located within this magisterial district.</p> <p style="margin-left: 20px;">Marlborough Township, Upper Perkiomen Township</p>													
<p>17. List any major highways within this magisterial district.</p> <p style="margin-left: 20px;">PA Turnpike Northeast Extension 476</p>													
<p>18. List the current municipalities for this magisterial district (alphabetically). For a list, click HERE for Realignment Orders submitted in the past.</p> <table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="width: 40%; padding-left: 20px;">East Greenville Borough</td> <td style="padding-left: 20px;">Upper Hanover Township</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding-left: 20px;">Green Lane Borough</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding-left: 20px;">Marlborough Township</td> <td style="padding-left: 20px;">Upper Salford Township</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding-left: 20px;">Pennsburg Borough</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding-left: 20px;">Red Hill Borough</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding-left: 20px;">Salford Township</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>		East Greenville Borough	Upper Hanover Township	Green Lane Borough		Marlborough Township	Upper Salford Township	Pennsburg Borough		Red Hill Borough		Salford Township	
East Greenville Borough	Upper Hanover Township												
Green Lane Borough													
Marlborough Township	Upper Salford Township												
Pennsburg Borough													
Red Hill Borough													
Salford Township													
19. Are the proposed municipalities the same as above? If NO , please list all proposed municipalities (alphabetically).	Yes												
20. Additional Comments:													

Magisterial District Summary Worksheet - Reestablishment 2021-2022

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Magisterial District Court Number:	38-2-03	County:	Montgomery
1. Proposed plan for this magisterial district: Reestablish		2. Effective date: 1/2/2024	
Caseload Analysis			
3. Average total caseloads:	<i>Avg for Magisterial District</i>	<i>Avg for Judicial District</i>	<i>Avg for Class of County</i>
	A. 4,415	B. 5,733	C. 5,525
4. Compare the difference between the caseload average of this magisterial district to your judicial district caseload average.		<i>Difference (3A - 3B)</i>	<i>Ranking Total</i>
		-1318	25th out of 30
5. Compare the difference between the caseload average of this magisterial district to your class of county caseload average.		<i>Difference (3A - 3C)</i>	<i>% Above/Below</i>
		-1110	20 %
<p>6. If this magisterial district is at the lower end of the caseload range and you are proposing to reestablish (no changes), please summarize your response from the plan that explains why you are departing from caseload equity.</p> <p style="margin-left: 40px;">This district's low caseload volume is comparable to adjacent districts. Due to the already large geographic area serviced, proposing realignment would further enlarge the district and place a travel burden on taxpayers.</p>			
Workload Analysis			
7. Average total workloads:		<i>Avg for Magisterial District</i>	<i>Avg for Judicial District</i>
		A. 28,859	B. 37,385
8. Compare the difference between the average total workloads of this magisterial district to the judicial district.		<i>Difference (7A - 7B)</i>	<i>% Above/Below</i>
		-8,526	23 %
<p>9. If this magisterial district's average workload is fifteen (15%) percent <i>higher or lower than</i> your judicial district average workload and you are proposing to reestablish this magisterial district, please explain (<i>summarize your response from the plan</i>) why this does not result in an unwarranted inequity among the judges.</p> <p style="margin-left: 40px;">This district's low workload volume is comparable to adjacent districts. Due to the already large geographic area serviced, proposing realignment would further enlarge the district and place a travel burden on taxpayers.</p>			

Magisterial District Summary Worksheet - Reestablishment 2021-2022

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Magisterial District Court Number:	38-2-04	County:	Montgomery
1. Proposed plan for this magisterial district: Realign		2. Effective date: 1/2/2024	
Caseload Analysis			
3. Average total caseloads:	<i>Avg for Magisterial District</i>	<i>Avg for Judicial District</i>	<i>Avg for Class of County</i>
	A. 6,952	B. 5,733	C. 5,525
4. Compare the difference between the caseload average of this magisterial district to your judicial district caseload average.		<i>Difference (3A - 3B)</i>	<i>Ranking Total</i>
		1219	6th out of 30
5. Compare the difference between the caseload average of this magisterial district to your class of county caseload average.		<i>Difference (3A - 3C)</i>	<i>% Above/Below</i>
		1427	26 %
6. If this magisterial district is at the lower end of the caseload range and you are proposing to reestablish (no changes), please summarize your response from the plan that explains why you are departing from caseload equity.			
Workload Analysis			
7. Average total workloads:	<i>Avg for Magisterial District</i>	<i>Avg for Judicial District</i>	
	A. 31,146	B. 37,385	
8. Compare the difference between the average total workloads of this magisterial district to the judicial district.		<i>Difference (7A - 7B)</i>	<i>% Above/Below</i>
		-6,239	17 %
9. If this magisterial district's average workload is fifteen (15%) percent <i>higher or lower than</i> your judicial district average workload and you are proposing to reestablish this magisterial district, please explain (<i>summarize your response from the plan</i>) why this does not result in an unwarranted inequity among the judges.			

Magisterial District Summary Worksheet - Reestablishment 2021-2022

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Magisterial District Court Number:	38-2-08	County:	Montgomery
1. Proposed plan for this magisterial district: Realign		2. Effective date: 1/2/2024	
Caseload Analysis			
3. Average total caseloads:	<i>Avg for Magisterial District</i>	<i>Avg for Judicial District</i>	<i>Avg for Class of County</i>
	A. 5,324	B. 5,733	C. 5,525
4. Compare the difference between the caseload average of this magisterial district to your judicial district caseload average.		<i>Difference (3A - 3B)</i>	<i>Ranking Total</i>
		-409	17th out of 30
5. Compare the difference between the caseload average of this magisterial district to your class of county caseload average.		<i>Difference (3A - 3C)</i>	<i>% Above/Below</i>
		-201	4 %
6. If this magisterial district is at the lower end of the caseload range and you are proposing to reestablish (no changes), please summarize your response from the plan that explains why you are departing from caseload equity.			
Workload Analysis			
7. Average total workloads:	<i>Avg for Magisterial District</i>	<i>Avg for Judicial District</i>	
	A. 36,595	B. 37,385	
8. Compare the difference between the average total workloads of this magisterial district to the judicial district.		<i>Difference (7A - 7B)</i>	<i>% Above/Below</i>
		-790	2 %
9. If this magisterial district's average workload is fifteen (15%) percent <i>higher or lower than</i> your judicial district average workload and you are proposing to reestablish this magisterial district, please explain (<i>summarize your response from the plan</i>) why this does not result in an unwarranted inequity among the judges.			

Magisterial District Information	
<p>10. Magisterial District Judge (MDJ) Information:</p> <p style="margin-left: 40px;">Jay S. Friedenberg</p> <p style="margin-left: 40px;"><i>Magisterial District Judge Name</i> <i>Birthdate</i> <i>Term Expiration Date</i> <i>Mandatory Retirement Date</i></p>	
<p>11. Magisterial District Court Information - Physical Location:</p> <p style="margin-left: 40px;">102 York Rd. Suite 100, Willow Grove, PA 19090</p>	
12. Is this court within the boundaries of the magisterial district?	Yes
13. Is the MDJ's residence within the boundaries of the magisterial district?	Yes
14. Are all portions of the magisterial district contiguous?	Yes
15. To the best of your knowledge, are there any planned developments such as a mall, highway expansion or gas drilling that will likely cause an increase in the case filings for this office? If YES , please summarize your response below.	No/Not Sure
<p>16. List any police departments located within this magisterial district.</p> <p style="margin-left: 40px;">Bryn Athyn Borough, Lower Moreland Township, Upper Moreland Township</p>	
<p>17. List any major highways within this magisterial district.</p> <p style="margin-left: 40px;">PA Turnpike 276</p>	
<p>18. List the current municipalities for this magisterial district (alphabetically). For a list, click HERE for Realignment Orders submitted in the past.</p> <p style="margin-left: 40px;">Bryn Athyn Borough Lower Moreland Township Upper Moreland Township</p>	
19. Are the proposed municipalities the same as above? If NO , please list all proposed municipalities (alphabetically).	Yes
20. Additional Comments:	
<p style="margin-left: 40px;">In coordination with the proposed elimination of 38-1-14, Upper Moreland voting districts 2-1, 2-2, 3-2, 5-1, 5-2, 7-1, 7-2 will transfer to this district.</p>	

Magisterial District Summary Worksheet - Reestablishment 2021-2022

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Magisterial District Court Number:	38-2-09	County:	Montgomery
1. Proposed plan for this magisterial district: Reestablish		2. Effective date: 1/2/2024	
Caseload Analysis			
3. Average total caseloads:	<i>Avg for Magisterial District</i>	<i>Avg for Judicial District</i>	<i>Avg for Class of County</i>
	A. 3,577	B. 5,733	C. 5,525
4. Compare the difference between the caseload average of this magisterial district to your judicial district caseload average.		<i>Difference (3A - 3B)</i>	<i>Ranking Total</i>
		-2156	30th out of 30
5. Compare the difference between the caseload average of this magisterial district to your class of county caseload average.		<i>Difference (3A - 3C)</i>	<i>% Above/Below</i>
		-1948	35 %
<p>6. If this magisterial district is at the lower end of the caseload range and you are proposing to reestablish (no changes), please summarize your response from the plan that explains why you are departing from caseload equity.</p> <p style="margin-left: 40px;">This district's caseload volume is comparable to the other two districts that service Norristown Borough.</p>			
Workload Analysis			
7. Average total workloads:		<i>Avg for Magisterial District</i>	<i>Avg for Judicial District</i>
		A. 27,620	B. 37,385
8. Compare the difference between the average total workloads of this magisterial district to the judicial district.		<i>Difference (7A - 7B)</i>	<i>% Above/Below</i>
		-9,765	26 %
<p>9. If this magisterial district's average workload is fifteen (15%) percent <i>higher or lower than</i> your judicial district average workload and you are proposing to reestablish this magisterial district, please explain (<i>summarize your response from the plan</i>) why this does not result in an unwarranted inequity among the judges.</p> <p style="margin-left: 40px;">This court's workload volume is comparable to the other two districts that service Norristown Borough.</p>			

Magisterial District Information	
<p>10. Magisterial District Judge (MDJ) Information:</p> <p style="margin-left: 40px;">Gregory Scott</p> <p style="margin-left: 40px;"><i>Magisterial District Judge Name</i> <i>Birthdate</i> <i>Term Expiration Date</i> <i>Mandatory Retirement Date</i></p>	
<p>11. Magisterial District Court Information - Physical Location:</p> <p style="margin-left: 40px;">601 Dekalb St. Suite 100, Norristown, PA 19401</p>	
12. Is this court within the boundaries of the magisterial district?	No*
13. Is the MDJ's residence within the boundaries of the magisterial district?	Yes
14. Are all portions of the magisterial district contiguous?	Yes
15. To the best of your knowledge, are there any planned developments such as a mall, highway expansion or gas drilling that will likely cause an increase in the case filings for this office? If YES , please summarize your response below.	No/Not Sure
<p>16. List any police departments located within this magisterial district.</p> <p style="margin-left: 40px;">Norristown Borough</p>	
<p>17. List any major highways within this magisterial district.</p>	
<p>18. List the current municipalities for this magisterial district (alphabetically). For a list, click HERE for Realignment Orders submitted in the past.</p> <p style="margin-left: 40px;">Norristown Borough</p>	
19. Are the proposed municipalities the same as above? If NO , please list all proposed municipalities (alphabetically).	Yes
20. Additional Comments:	
<p style="margin-left: 40px;">This court is located in a consolidated facility with 38-1-15 and 38-1-16, all of which service contiguous portions of Norristown Borough.</p>	