



Department has met its burden of proving that the records requested do not exist in the Department's possession, custody or control.<sup>1</sup> Accordingly, the appeal is **denied**.

For the foregoing reasons, the Department is not required to take any further action. This Final Determination is binding on all parties. Within thirty days of the mailing date of this Final Determination, any party may appeal or petition for review to the Commonwealth Court. 65 P.S. § 67.1301(a). All parties must be served with notice of the appeal. The OOR also shall be served notice and have an opportunity to respond as per Section 1303 of the RTKL. However, as the quasi-judicial tribunal adjudicating this matter, the OOR is not a proper party to any appeal and should not be named as a party.<sup>2</sup> This Final Determination shall be placed on the website at: <http://openrecords.pa.gov>.

**FINAL DETERMINATION ISSUED AND MAILED: October 20, 2016**

*/s/ Charles Rees Brown*

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<sup>1</sup> While the Department does not possess the requested detainer information, there exists a common law right of access to judicial records. *Commonwealth v. Upshur*, 924 A.2d 642 (Pa. 2007). The common law right of access to public judicial records and documents arose from the presumption that judicial proceedings will be open to the public. As the Supreme Court has stated, “[i]t is clear that the courts of this country recognize a general right to inspect and copy public records and documents, including judicial records and documents.” *Nixon v. Warner Communications, Inc.*, 435 U.S. 589, 591 (1978) (footnotes omitted). The Pennsylvania Supreme Court has viewed the common law right of access as compelled by many of the considerations that underlie the presumption of public trials. *See Commonwealth v. Fenstermaker*, 530 A.2d 414, 417-18 (Pa. 1987). The records sought, if they exist, may be requested from the issuing court.

<sup>2</sup> *Padgett v. Pa. State Police*, 73 A.3d 644, 648 n. 5 (Pa. Commw. Ct. 2013).