

THE COURTS

Title 201—RULES OF JUDICIAL ADMINISTRATION

[201 PA. CODE CH. 30]

Judicial Administration Governing Court Interpreters for Persons with Limited English Proficiency and for Persons Who are Deaf; Notice of Proposed Rules

The Administrative Office of Pennsylvania Courts is planning to recommend that the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania adopt these proposed rules of judicial administration that provide for a court interpreter certification program and prescribe procedures for requesting and obtaining certified or otherwise qualified court interpreters.

Specifically, the proposed rules direct and empower the Court Administrator to: establish a program for certifying court interpreters; compile a list of certified court interpreters; create guidelines for courts to use in selecting otherwise qualified interpreters when a certified court interpreter is not available; prepare a fee schedule for court interpreters; and establish standards of professional conduct and a disciplinary system for court interpreters. In addition, the proposed rules provide the procedures judges and court personnel are to use to identify the need for an interpreter and to obtain, appoint and remove a court interpreter. The proposed rules also provide: a procedure for waiver of the right to an interpreter; for telephonic interpretation under specific circumstances; and confidentiality of certain communications between the court interpreter and the person with limited English proficiency or person who is deaf. Finally, the proposed rules state how the cost of the court interpreter is to be allocated.

The Report highlights the considerations underlying these proposed rules. I request that interested persons submit suggestions, comments, or objections concerning this proposal to the Interpreter Certification Program through

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no later than June 20, 2008.

ZYGMENT A. PINES,
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Annex A

TITLE 201. RULES OF JUDICIAL ADMINISTRATION

CHAPTER 30. UNIFORM RULES GOVERNING COURT INTERPRETERS FOR PERSONS WITH LIMITED ENGLISH PROFICIENCY AND FOR PERSONS WHO ARE DEAF

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GENERAL PROVISIONS

Rule 3001. Scope.

These rules shall govern the appointment and use of interpreters for persons with limited English proficiency and persons who are deaf in all court proceedings within the Unified Judicial System.

Rule 3002. Definitions.

For purposes of these rules:

(a) *Appellate Court Prothonotary*—Means the prothonotary responsible for the appellate court in which the judicial proceeding is conducted or his or her designee.

(b) *Certified Interpreter*—Means a person who is certified in accordance with the guidelines established by the Court Administrator for the certification and appointment of interpreters.

(c) *Court Administrator*—Means the Court Administrator of Pennsylvania.

(d) *Deaf*—Means an impairment of hearing which results in the inability to hear well enough in order to process information, understand or communicate in a spoken language.

(e) *Direct Victim*—Means an individual against whom a crime has been committed or attempted and who, as a direct result of the criminal act or attempt, suffers physical or mental injury, death or the loss of earnings under this act. The term shall not include the alleged offender.

(f) *District Court Administrator*—Means the court administrator responsible for the administration of the courts of the judicial district in which the judicial proceeding is conducted or his or her designee.

(g) *Immediate family member*—Means a spouse, child, parent or an individual who stands in loco parentis to a child in a proceeding pursuant to 42 Pa.C.S. Ch. 63 (relating to juvenile matters).

(h) *Interpret*—Means either:

(1) within the context of court interpreters for persons with limited English proficiency, to convey spoken and written English into the language of the person with limited English proficiency and to convey spoken and written statements by that person into English; or

(2) within the context of court interpreters for persons who are deaf, to convey spoken English in a manner understood by the deaf person through, but not limited to, American Sign Language and transliteration or the use of Computer-Aided-Real-Time Captioning (CART) or similar

procedure, and to convey the communications made by the deaf person into spoken English.

(i) *Interpreter*—Includes both a certified interpreter and an otherwise qualified interpreter for persons with limited English proficiency and the deaf.

(j) *Judicial proceeding*—Means an action, appeal or proceeding in any court of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and includes any proceeding conducted by a presiding judicial officer as defined by Pa.R.J.A. 3002(o).

(k) *Limited ability to speak or understand English*—Means the ability to speak exclusively or primarily a language other than English and the inability to sufficiently speak and understand English so as to fully participate and be understood in a judicial proceeding.

(l) *Otherwise qualified interpreter*—Means a person who meets the pertinent requirements of the guidelines established by the Court Administrator for qualification and appointment of interpreters.

(m) *Person who is deaf*—Means a principal party in interest or a witness who is deaf.

(n) *Person with limited English proficiency*—Means a principal party in interest or a witness who has limited ability to speak or understand English.

(o) *Presiding judicial officer*—Includes justices, judges, magisterial district judges, and appointive judicial officers such as arbitrators, masters and other like officers.

(p) *Principal party in interest*—Means a person involved in a judicial proceeding who is a named party, a defendant or direct victim in a criminal proceeding, a defendant, parent of a defendant, or direct victim in a proceeding pursuant to 42 Pa.C.S. Ch. 63 (relating to juvenile matters), or a plaintiff or defendant in a proceeding pursuant to 23 Pa.C.S. Ch. 61 (relating to protection from abuse).

(q) *Roster*—Means the list of certified and otherwise qualified interpreters maintained and distributed by the Court Administrator.

(r) *Staff Interpreter*—Means a certified or otherwise qualified interpreter who is an employee of the appellate court or judicial district and whose principal duty consists of providing services as an interpreter and functions related to interpreting.

(s) *Transliteration*—Means to convey spoken or written English in an English-based sign system and the process of conveying an English-based sign system in spoken or written English.

Comment: The definition of “Certified Interpreter” set forth in subsection (b) contains the requirement that the interpreter be certified by the Court Administrator. An interpreter who is certified pursuant to another jurisdiction or organization’s policies is nonetheless not a certified interpreter under these rules if that individual has not been certified by the Court Administrator. Therefore, persons charged with applying these rules should take care to confirm that an interpreter who purports to be certified has in fact been certified by the Court Administrator. A “Staff Interpreter” pursuant to subsection (r) is a full-time employee of the appellate court or judicial district whose sole duty is to provide interpretation services. Persons employed as staff interpreters—even those employed as such on or before the date of the enactment of these rules—will be required to be certified in their language of expertise by the Court Administrator in order to attain certified status under these rules, if such certification is available.

Rule 3003. Interpreter Certification Program.

(a) *Interpreter program*.—The Court Administrator shall establish a program for the certification, appointment and use of interpreters for persons with limited English proficiency and persons who are deaf in judicial proceedings.

(b) *List of certified interpreters*.—The Court Administrator shall compile, maintain and disseminate a current list of interpreters certified by the Court Administrator for the courts through any means deemed appropriate by the Court Administrator, including, but not limited to, a written directory which shall be maintained on file with the office of the clerk of courts in each judicial district, and through publication on the official World Wide Web site of the Administrative Office of the Pennsylvania Courts.

(c) *Guidelines for court selection of otherwise qualified interpreters*.—The Court Administrator shall provide guidelines to the courts for the selection and use of otherwise qualified interpreters in order to ensure that the highest standards of accuracy are maintained in all judicial proceedings subject to the provisions of this chapter.

(d) *Fee schedule*.—The Court Administrator shall prescribe, subject to periodic review, a schedule of reasonable fees for services rendered by certified interpreters and otherwise qualified interpreters used in judicial proceedings.

(e) *Discipline of interpreters*.—The Court Administrator shall have the authority to revoke or suspend an interpreter’s certification or roster status for violations of these Rules or any conduct which calls into question the interpreter’s ability to properly perform his or her duties.

(f) *Standards of professional conduct*.—

(1) The Court Administrator shall establish and adopt a code of ethics and professional conduct for interpreters for persons with limited English proficiency and persons who are deaf.

(2) The Court Administrator shall establish and administer a process to review and respond to allegations of violations of the code of ethics and professional conduct for interpreters for persons with limited English proficiency and persons who are deaf including, but not limited to, decertification and other disciplinary measures pursuant to Pa.R.J.A. 3003(e).

Rule 3004. Interpreter Certification Requirements; Renewal of Certification; Waiver and Reciprocity of Examination Requirement.

(a) In order to become certified or otherwise qualified, interpreters shall meet the requirements established by the Court Administrator for the appointment and certification of interpreters.

(b) *Renewal of roster status*.—To renew their roster status, every two years all interpreters must:

(1) satisfy any continuing education requirements established by the Court Administrator;

(2) pay the renewal fee determined by the Court Administrator; and

(3) follow all guidelines, complete all forms and abide by reporting deadlines as established by the Court Administrator for the fulfillment of the foregoing requirements.

(c) *Waiver and reciprocity of examination requirement*.—Upon presentation of satisfactory proof to the

Court Administrator, the written and oral proficiency examination requirements shall be waived for any interpreter who has successfully completed all the requirements of the Federal Court Interpreter Certification Examination (FCICE) administered by the Administrative Office of the United States Courts; an oral proficiency examination administered in accordance with the standards of the Consortium for State Court Interpreter Certification in another Consortium member state; or the National Association of Judiciary Interpreters and Translators (NAJIT) oral proficiency examination. Reciprocity for interpreters from other jurisdictions could be granted at the discretion of the Court Administrator. These interpreters must comply with all additional program requirements.

Rule 3005. Confidentiality of Communications.

An interpreter appointed under this chapter shall not be permitted or compelled to testify in any judicial proceeding as to any statements made by the person with limited English proficiency or person who is deaf interpreted by the interpreter when the person with limited English proficiency or person who is deaf is engaged in a confidential communication as provided by any statute or general rule, including, but not limited to:

- (a) 42 Pa.C.S. § 5916 (relating to confidential communications to attorney);
- (b) 42 Pa.C.S. § 5928 (relating to confidential communications to attorney);
- (c) 42 Pa.C.S. § 5942 (relating to confidential communications to news reporters);
- (d) 42 Pa.C.S. § 5943 (relating to confidential communications to clergymen);
- (e) 42 Pa.C.S. § 5944 (relating to confidential communications to psychiatrists or licensed psychologists);
- (f) 42 Pa.C.S. § 5945 (relating to confidential communications to school personnel);
- (g) 42 Pa.C.S. § 5945.1 (relating to confidential communications with sexual assault counselors); and
- (h) 42 Pa.C.S. § 5945.2 (relating to confidential communications to crime stopper or similar anticrime program).

Rule 3006. Telephonic Interpretation.

In the event that a certified or otherwise qualified interpreter for persons with limited English proficiency cannot be found to interpret in person, one may be appointed pursuant to this chapter to interpret via telephone provided that the judicial proceeding: is expected to be no more than 30 minutes in duration; is non-evidentiary; and does not involve more than one interpreter. If neither a certified nor otherwise qualified interpreter can be procured to interpret via telephone, the court may utilize a telephone interpreter provided by a commercial telephone interpreter service. Prior to utilizing a telephone interpreter provided by a commercial telephone interpreter service, however, the court must conduct a voir dire to determine his or her qualifications.

Rule 3007. Waiver of Interpreter.

The person with limited English proficiency or person who is deaf may waive the right to an interpreter provided the waiver is conducted in the presence of the presiding judicial officer and the person seeking to waive is represented by counsel. The presiding judicial officer shall ascertain from the person with limited English proficiency or person who is deaf whether the waiver is

knowing, voluntary, and intelligent. If the judicial proceeding is conducted in a court of record, the foregoing determination shall be made on the record. The person with limited English proficiency or person who is deaf must be provided with an interpreter during the waiver process. In addition, the waiver shall be in writing: (1) signed by the person with limited English proficiency or person who is deaf, with a representation that the person was told of the right to an interpreter and that the person chose not to have an interpreter at the judicial proceeding; and (2) signed by the presiding judicial officer with a certification that the waiver was made knowingly, voluntarily, and intelligently. The written waiver shall be made a part of the record of the judicial proceeding.

Comment: When persons with limited English proficiency or persons who are deaf waive their right to an interpreter pursuant to Pa.R.J.A. 3007 they are divesting themselves of an important due process safeguard. For this reason, the presiding judicial officer should take great care to ensure that the person's waiver is knowing, voluntary and intelligent. When deciding whether to permit waiver the presiding judicial officer should consider not only the needs of the person with limited English proficiency or person who is deaf but also the needs of the presiding judicial officer and others involved in the proceedings to accurately understand that person. If the presiding judicial officer feels that the interpreter is necessary for the presiding judicial officer or others involved in the proceedings to accurately understand the person with limited English proficiency or person who is deaf, the waiver request should be denied.

PROCEDURES FOR NOTIFICATION, DETERMINATION OF NEED, PROCUREMENT AND APPOINTMENT OF INTERPRETERS

Rule 3101. Notice of Need for Interpreter.

(a) *Persons required to give notice; timing and form of notice.—*

(1) If a principal party in interest is a person with limited English proficiency or a person who is deaf and is in need of an interpreter, either the principal party in interest or his or her attorney shall give notice of the need for an interpreter as soon as is practicable after learning of the need. The notice shall be made to the presiding judicial officer in writing, if practicable. If written notice is not practicable, oral notice is acceptable provided it conveys all of the information required in subsection (b) of this rule. If a presiding judicial officer has not yet been assigned to the matter or is otherwise not known, notice shall be made to the Appellate Court Prothonotary or District Court Administrator.

(2) If the person with limited English proficiency or person who is deaf is a witness, notice of the need for an interpreter shall be given by the party that intends to call the person as a witness as soon as is practicable after learning of the need. The notice shall be made to the presiding judicial officer in writing, if practicable. If written notice is not practicable, oral notice is acceptable provided it conveys all of the information required in subsection (b) of this rule. If a presiding judicial officer has not yet been assigned to the matter or is otherwise not known, notice shall be made to the Appellate Court Prothonotary or District Court Administrator.

(3) If the person with limited English proficiency or person who is deaf is a direct victim, the notice of the need for an interpreter shall be given by the Commonwealth as soon as is practicable after learning of the need. The notice shall be made in writing to the presiding

judicial officer, if practicable. If written notice is not practicable, oral notice is acceptable provided it conveys all of the information required in subsection (b) of this rule. If a presiding judicial officer has not yet been assigned to the matter or is otherwise not known, notice shall be made to the Appellate Court Prothonotary or District Court Administrator.

(b) *Content of Notice.*—The notice required under this rule shall set forth the:

- (1) caption of the judicial proceeding;
- (2) name of the person filing the notice;
- (3) name of the person with limited English proficiency or deaf person for whom the interpreter is sought;
- (4) in the case of persons with limited English proficiency:
 - (i) the language spoken by the person with limited English proficiency for whom the interpreter is sought, specifying any particular dialect or regional version of said language; and
 - (ii) the country of origin of the person with limited English proficiency for whom the interpreter is sought;
- (5) in the case of persons who are deaf:
 - (i) the type of sign language or method of communication used by the deaf person to communicate;
 - (ii) the country of origin of the deaf person for whom an interpreter is sought when said person uses a foreign sign language to communicate; and
 - (iii) a description of any educational, physical, mental or other particular condition which may limit the deaf person's ability to communicate;
- (6) relationship of the person with limited English proficiency or deaf person to the proceedings (i.e. party, witness, victim, etc.); and
- (7) date, time and location of the judicial proceeding(s) for which the interpreter is needed, if known.

Comment: Subsection (a) requires that notice be given as soon as practicable after learning of the need. The fact that no specific time limit is given is in recognition of the fact that situations may arise in which significant advance notice is not feasible. Nevertheless, the party responsible for giving notice under these rules must notify the presiding judicial officer as soon as the need for an interpreter is known so as to avoid unnecessary delay. The party responsible for giving notice should take the initiative in giving notice of the need for an interpreter. The notice shall be made to the presiding judicial officer in writing, if practicable. There may, however, be situations where written notice is not practicable due to time constraints, in these situations oral notice is acceptable provided it conveys all of the information required in subsection (b) of this rule. The party responsible for giving notice is encouraged to use the notice form prepared by the Court Administrator so as to ensure that all information required by subsection (b) is provided.

In the case of a deaf juror, the District Court Administrator should follow the judicial district's existing policies pursuant to the American's with Disabilities Act (ADA), 42 U.S.C. §§ 12101 et seq., to ensure proper accommodation of a deaf juror. Juror summonses and/or questionnaires should advise prospective jurors to give notice of need for an accommodation prior to the date they report for jury duty.

Rule 3102. Determination of Need for Interpreter.

(a) Once the presiding judicial officer receives notice of the need for an interpreter pursuant to Pa.R.J.A. 3101, he or she must determine whether the person for whom the interpreter is sought is a person with limited English proficiency or deaf person. In making this determination, the presiding judicial officer shall follow the policy guidelines established by the Court Administrator for determination of need for interpreters for persons with limited English proficiency or the deaf. If, after considering the notice of need, the presiding judicial officer requires additional information in order to make the determination, he or she may request any additional filings from the parties or conduct any proceedings he or she deems necessary including, but not limited to, conducting the voir dire for determination of need for an interpreter for persons with limited English proficiency established by the Court Administrator.

(b) If the presiding judicial officer determines that the person for whom the interpreter is sought is a person with limited English proficiency or deaf person, he or she shall forward a copy of the notice of need for an interpreter and his or her determination of need to the Appellate Court Prothonotary or District Court Administrator as soon as is practicable.

(c) If, during the course of the judicial proceedings, and without regard to whether notice of need for an interpreter was given, the presiding judicial officer determines that a principal party in interest, witness, or direct victim is a person with limited English proficiency or that a principal party in interest, witness, direct victim or juror is deaf and is in need of an interpreter, he or she shall give notice to the Appellate Court Prothonotary or District Court Administrator as provided in subsection (b) of this rule.

(d) If the appellate court or judicial district employs staff interpreters and one certified or otherwise qualified in the applicable language is readily available, the presiding judicial officer may appoint that staff interpreter to the new judicial proceeding pursuant to Pa.R.J.A. 3104. In this situation, the presiding judicial officer need not give the notice required under subsection (b) of this rule.

Comment: Subsection (a) requires that the presiding judicial officer make the determination of need for an interpreter. Subsection (a) further requires that the presiding judicial officer follow the guidelines established by the Court Administrator for determining whether the person for whom the interpreter is sought is a person with limited English proficiency or person who is deaf. Subsection (a) also allows the presiding judicial officer to acquire additional information in order to make the determination of need by way of supplemental filings, hearings, and any other means typically within the presiding judicial officer's power in handling the particular judicial proceeding and, in the case of persons with limited English proficiency, suggests using the voir dire established by the Court Administrator for assessing the level of English proficiency of the individual in question.

Subsection (b) states that once the presiding judicial officer determines that an interpreter is needed he or she must give notice to the Appellate Court Prothonotary or District Court Administrator by forwarding copies of the notice of need and determination of need as soon as is practicable so that a certified interpreter, if available, can be procured expeditiously pursuant to Pa.R.J.A. 3103. The original notice of need and determination of need should be made part of the record of the proceeding. If

the notice of need was oral, the presiding judicial officer should forward a written statement or order containing the information required in Pa.R.J.A. 3101(b) to the Appellate Court Prothonotary or District Court Administrator, which should subsequently be made part of the record of the proceeding. If an interpreter must be procured quickly the presiding judicial officer may supply the notice required in subsection (b) in oral form; however, the notice of need and determination of need still must be made part of the record of the proceeding.

Subsection (c) is intended to clarify that even if notice of the need for an interpreter is not given by one of the individuals required to give notice under Pa.R.J.A. 3101(a), the presiding judicial officer may sua sponte determine the need for an interpreter and thereby start the appointment process in motion if he or she deems it appropriate to do so under these rules.

Subsection (d) recognizes that some appellate courts or judicial districts may employ staff interpreters for the appropriate language who may be readily available and thus requiring the notice set forth in Pa.R.J.A. 3102(b) and the actions set forth in Pa.R.J.A. 3103 would be unnecessary and time consuming. In this case, the presiding judicial officer shall be guided by the procedures established within the particular judicial district for obtaining the services of a staff interpreter.

Rule 3103. Procurement of Certified and Otherwise Qualified Interpreters.

(a) Once the Appellate Court Prothonotary or District Court Administrator receives both the notice and determination of need for an interpreter from the presiding judicial officer, the Appellate Court Prothonotary or District Court Administrator shall procure a certified interpreter in the manner provided by the guidelines established by the Court Administrator for the appointment of certified interpreters.

(b) If the Appellate Court Prothonotary or District Court Administrator cannot procure a certified interpreter in the manner set forth in subsection (a) above, he or she shall procure an otherwise qualified interpreter in the manner provided by the guidelines established by the Court Administrator for the appointment of otherwise qualified interpreters. Once an otherwise qualified interpreter is identified and arrangements are made to procure his or her services for the judicial proceeding, the Appellate Court Prothonotary or District Court Administrator shall notify the presiding judicial officer in writing. The notice shall also contain a statement by the Appellate Court Prothonotary or District Court Administrator that he or she procured the otherwise qualified interpreter in the manner provided by the guidelines established by the Court Administrator for the appointment of otherwise qualified interpreters as well as a brief statement of the efforts made to procure a certified interpreter.

(c) If the Appellate Court Prothonotary or District Court Administrator cannot procure either a certified interpreter or an otherwise qualified interpreter in the manner set forth in subsections (a) and (b) above, he or she shall notify the presiding judicial officer in writing of the steps taken to procure a certified and otherwise qualified interpreter and the reasons why none could be obtained.

Comment: Subsection (a) requires the Appellate Court Prothonotary or District Court Administrator to follow the Court Administrator's guidelines for appointing a certified interpreter and to make the necessary arrangements to secure the interpreter's services for the judicial proceed-

ing if one is found. If a certified interpreter cannot be found subsection (b) requires the Appellate Court Prothonotary or District Court Administrator to obtain an otherwise qualified interpreter in the manner provided in the Court Administrator's guidelines. The notice under subsection (b) must contain sufficient information so as to allow the presiding judicial officer to make the determinations required under Pa.R.J.A. 3104(b). In procuring either a certified or otherwise qualified interpreter, and when the person requiring the interpreter is a person with limited English proficiency, the Appellate Court Prothonotary or District Court Administrator may obtain the services of an interpreter to translate via telephone subject to the limitations of Pa.R.J.A. 3006. Pursuant to subsection (c), if the Appellate Court Prothonotary or District Court Administrator cannot procure a certified or otherwise qualified interpreter he or she shall promptly notify the presiding judicial officer of the efforts undertaken to procure such interpreters and the reasons why they could not be obtained. In the event that neither a certified nor an otherwise qualified interpreter can be procured, the Appellate Court Prothonotary or District Court Administrator shall contact the Court Administrator's office for guidance. A copy of the notices required under subsections (a), (b), or (c) should be made part of the record of the proceedings.

Rule 3104. Appointment of Interpreters.

(a) *Appointment of a certified interpreter.*—The presiding judicial officer shall appoint the certified interpreter procured pursuant to Pa.R.J.A. 3103(a), or the staff interpreter obtained pursuant to Pa.R.J.A. 3102(d), unless a certified interpreter is unavailable.

(b) *Appointment of an otherwise qualified interpreter.*—

(1) An otherwise qualified interpreter shall be appointed by the presiding judicial officer if the presiding judicial officer determines that the Appellate Court Prothonotary or District Court Administrator made a good faith effort to procure a certified interpreter and a certified interpreter was not available and also that the Appellate Court Prothonotary or District Court Administrator properly procured an otherwise qualified interpreter pursuant to Pa.R.J.A. 3103(b). In making the foregoing determinations the presiding judicial officer shall consider the efforts made by the Appellate or District Court Administrator and whether these efforts complied with the requirements of Pa.R.J.A. 3103.

(i) *Persons with limited English proficiency.*—Prior to the appointment of the otherwise qualified interpreter for a person with limited English proficiency, the presiding judicial officer shall state on the record that:

(A) a certified interpreter was not available;

(B) the Appellate Court Prothonotary or District Court Administrator properly procured the otherwise qualified interpreter pursuant to Pa.R.J.A. 3103(b);

(C) the presiding judicial officer conducted the voir dire for qualifying interpreters for persons with limited English proficiency; and

(D) the otherwise qualified interpreter has read, understands and agrees to abide by the policies and regulations governing the certification and appointment of interpreters and the code of ethics and professional conduct for court interpreters for persons with limited English proficiency, as established by the Court Administrator.

(ii) *Persons who are deaf.*—

Prior to the appointment of the otherwise qualified interpreter for a person who is deaf, the presiding judicial officer shall state on the record that:

(A) a certified interpreter was not available;

(B) the Appellate Court Prothonotary or District Court Administrator properly procured the otherwise qualified interpreter pursuant to Pa.R.J.A. 3103(b);

(C) the otherwise qualified interpreter is certified by the National Association of the Deaf (NAD), the Registry of Interpreters for the Deaf (RAD) or similar registry to the best of the knowledge of the presiding judicial officer;

(D) the otherwise qualified interpreter has read, understands and agrees to abide by the policies governing certification and appointment of interpreters for the deaf, the code of ethics for court interpreters for persons who are deaf, and the code of ethics and professional conduct for court interpreters as established by the Court Administrator; and

(E) the otherwise qualified interpreter has complied with the requirements of the Sign Language Interpreter and Transliterator State Registration Act, 63 P. S. § 1725.1 et seq., and is registered with the Office for the Deaf and Hard of Hearing (ODHH) within the Department of Labor and Industry of the Commonwealth.

(2) In ascertaining whether an individual is able to interpret and should be appointed as an otherwise qualified interpreter, the presiding judicial officer shall follow the guidelines established by the Court Administrator for the appointment of otherwise qualified interpreters for persons with limited English proficiency or for persons who are deaf.

(c) *Additional interpreter(s).*—After consideration of the length of the judicial proceeding and the number of persons requiring interpreters involved, the presiding judicial officer may appoint, as provided for in subsections (a) and (b), an additional interpreter or provide for additional interpretation in a manner deemed appropriate by the presiding judicial officer. In making this determination, the presiding judicial officer shall follow the guidelines established by the Court Administrator for the appointment of additional interpreters for persons with limited English proficiency or for persons who are deaf.

(d) *Immediate family.*—The presiding judicial officer may appoint, as provided in subsections (a) and (b), an interpreter or provide for additional interpretation, as provided in subsection (c), for an immediate family member of a principal party in interest.

Comment: The appointment process outlined in this subchapter is comprised of four main steps: (1) notice of need for an interpreter (Pa.R.J.A. 3101); (2) determination of need for an interpreter (Pa.R.J.A. 3102); (3) procurement of an certified or otherwise qualified interpreter (Pa.R.J.A. 3103); and (4) formal appointment of the interpreter (Pa.R.J.A. 3104). If a certified or otherwise qualified staff interpreter for the language is readily available, however, the presiding judicial officer may dispense with the third step. See Pa.R.J.A. 3102(d).

Subsection (a) of Pa.R.J.A. 3104 authorizes the presiding judicial officer to appoint a certified interpreter after the steps outlined in Pa.R.J.A. 3101, 3102, and 3103 have been taken. In addition, subsection (a) permits the presiding judicial officer to appoint a certified interpreter sua sponte if it is appropriate. If the presiding judicial officer determines sua sponte that an interpreter is needed, he or she must notify the Appellate Court Prothonotary or District Court Administrator of the need for a certified interpreter pursuant to Pa.R.J.A. 3102(b). If the judicial proceeding is conducted in a court of record, the formal appointment of either a certified interpreter or an other-

wise qualified interpreter should always be done on the record at the first appearance of the interpreter at the proceeding. Subsection (c) allows for the appointment of a team of interpreters if the judicial proceeding is a jury trial, is likely to be more than two hours in duration, or, in the case of a deaf person, whenever the limitations and particularities of the deaf person's form of communication (such as when the deaf person is a foreign national who does not communicate in any of the forms of sign language spoken in this country) requires it.

Rule 3105. Replacement or Removal of Interpreter.

(a) The presiding judicial officer shall dismiss an interpreter and obtain the services of another interpreter in accordance with this subchapter if the interpreter:

(1) Fails to follow the standards prescribed by law or by the code of ethics and professional conduct for court interpreters for persons with limited English proficiency or for persons who are deaf (whichever is applicable) established by the Court Administrator by engaging in conduct such as, but not limited to:

(i) knowingly and willfully making false, misleading, or incomplete interpretation while serving in an official capacity;

(ii) knowingly and willfully disclosing confidential or privileged information obtained while serving in an official capacity;

(iii) failing to reveal potential conflicts of interest;

(iv) misrepresenting his or her credentials; or

(v) failing to appear as scheduled without good cause.

(2) Is unable to effectively communicate with the presiding judicial officer or the person with limited English proficiency or the person who is deaf, including where the interpreter self-reports such inability.

(b) In the event a presiding judicial officer removes an interpreter for the grounds specified in subsection (a)(1) he or she shall notify the Court Administrator.

Comment: Subsection (b) requires that a presiding judicial officer inform the Court Administrator whenever an interpreter has to be removed for failing to follow standards prescribed by law or the code of ethics and professional conduct for judiciary interpreters established by the Court Administrator, the code of ethics of the Registry of Interpreters for the Deaf (RID), the National Association for the Deaf (NAD) or any other professional organization regulating the interpreter. This mandatory reporting requirement allows the Court Administrator to enforce the applicable standards and code of ethics and professional conduct governing court interpreters. In addition to reporting violations resulting in removal of a court interpreter, the presiding judicial officer is encouraged to report any other suspected violations of legal standards, the code of ethics and professional conduct, failure to follow Interpreter Certification Program guidelines, the Sign Language Interpreter and Transliterator State Registration Act, 63 P. S. § 1725.1 et seq., and the standards of the Department of Labor and Industry's Office of the Deaf and Hard of Hearing (ODHH), even if the suspected violations are not sufficient to cause the presiding judicial officer to remove the interpreter.

Rule 3106. Oath for Interpreters.

Before commencement of interpreter duties, an interpreter shall take the following oath:

Do you solemnly swear or affirm that you will make an accurate, complete and impartial interpretation

from the English language into the (target language), and vice-versa, of any communication put through you using your best skill, judgment and ability and that you will abide by the Code of Ethics and Professional Responsibility for judiciary interpreters, and so you do swear or affirm?

Once the oath is administered, the interpreter becomes an officer of the court for the duration of his or her appointment.

Rule 3107. Cost of Providing Interpreters for Persons with Limited English Proficiency.

(a) *General rule.*—An interpreter appointed pursuant to Rule 3104 is entitled to a reasonable fee for interpreter services and shall be reimbursed for actual and reasonable expenses in accordance with the compensation schedule approved by the Court Administrator.

(b) *Principal party in interest.*—If the person with limited English proficiency is a defendant, party or a direct victim in a judicial proceeding for a criminal matter or juvenile proceeding pursuant to 42 Pa.C.S. Ch. 63 (relating to juvenile matters), or a plaintiff or defendant in a protection from abuse proceeding pursuant to 23 Pa.C.S. Ch. 61 (relating to protection from abuse), the payment of the cost of providing the interpreter shall be the responsibility of the county of the court or the appellate court that has jurisdiction over the judicial proceeding for which the interpreter was appointed.

(c) *Witness.*—If the person with limited English proficiency is compelled to appear as a witness in a judicial proceeding for a criminal matter or juvenile proceeding pursuant to 42 Pa.C.S. Ch. 63 (relating to juvenile matters), the payment of the cost of providing the interpreter shall be the responsibility of the county of the court that has jurisdiction over the judicial proceeding for which the interpreter was appointed.

(d) *Payment determination.*—Except as provided in subsections (b) and (c), disposition of all or part of the cost of providing interpreter services shall be in the discretion of the presiding judicial officer and in accordance with the compensation schedule established by the Court Administrator, unless the principal party in interest is indigent. If the principal party in interest is indigent, the cost of providing interpreter services shall be the responsibility of the county of the court or the appellate court that has jurisdiction over the judicial proceeding for which the interpreter was appointed. The presiding judicial officer may order reimbursement to the county of the court or the appellate court that has jurisdiction over the judicial proceeding for which the interpreter was appointed for its responsibilities under this subchapter. In determining the amount of actual and reasonable expenses to be paid to the interpreter, the presiding judicial officer shall follow the fee schedule for interpreters established by the Court Administrator.

Comment: The compensation schedule referred to in subsection (a) will be published in the *Pennsylvania Bulletin* and the official web site of the Administrative Office of the Pennsylvania Courts and will be subject to periodic review. In a judicial district comprised of more than one county, the county of the court that has jurisdiction over the judicial proceedings is the county in which the cause of action arose.

Rule 3108. Costs of Providing Interpreters for Persons who are Deaf.

(a) *General rule.*—Except as provided in subsection (b), an interpreter appointed in accordance with Rule 3104 is

entitled to a reasonable fee for the services of the interpreter and shall be reimbursed for actual and reasonable expenses by the county of the court that has jurisdiction over the judicial proceeding in accordance with the compensation schedule approved by the Court Administrator. Except as provided in subsection (b), expenses related to interpreters appointed for appellate judicial proceedings shall be the responsibility of the appellate court.

(b) *Payment determination of certain costs.* Disposition of all or part of the cost of providing an interpreter appointed in accordance with Rule 3104(d) shall be in the discretion of the court that has jurisdiction over the judicial proceeding and in accordance with the compensation schedule approved by the Court Administrator. In no event shall the cost of providing interpreter services be the responsibility of the person who is deaf. If the principal party in interest is indigent, the cost of providing interpreter services shall be the responsibility of the county of the court or the appellate court that has jurisdiction over the judicial proceeding for which the interpreter was appointed. The presiding judicial officer may order reimbursement to the county or the appellate court for its responsibilities under this chapter.

Comment: The compensation schedule referred to in subsection (a) will be published in the *Pennsylvania Bulletin* and the official web site of the Administrative Office of the Pennsylvania Courts and will be subject to periodic review. In a judicial district composed of more than one county, the county of the court that has jurisdiction over the judicial proceedings is the county in which the cause of action arose.

REPORT

Proposed Uniform Rules Governing Court Interpreters For Persons With Limited English Proficiency And For Persons Who Are Deaf.

I. Background

In March of 2003 the Supreme Court's Committee on Racial and Gender Bias in the Justice System recommended to the Supreme Court the implementation of an Interpreter Certification Program in order to establish the qualifications of persons providing interpreting services to the Courts, provide improved access to court services and guarantee due process for persons with limited English proficiency and persons who are deaf. As a result of this recommendation, the Supreme Court asked the Administrative Office of Pennsylvania Courts to consider the possibility of establishing such a program. In September 2004 the Administrative Office of Pennsylvania Courts joined the Consortium for State Court Interpreter Certification at the National Center for State Courts. Following the Consortium's model and guidance, the Court Administrator started the process of creating an interpreter certification program. In November 2006, the General Assembly passed and the Governor signed Act 172 of 2006. Act 172, which went into effect on January 29, 2007, amends Title 42 (Judiciary and Judicial Procedure) and Title 2 (Administrative Law and Procedure) and mandates the use of certified or otherwise qualified interpreters in the courts of Pennsylvania and authorizes the creation of an Interpreter Certification Program under the auspices of the Court Administrator of Pennsylvania.

The Supreme Court recognized that uniform standards were needed to: (1) ensure a statewide pool of available interpreters possessing the basic qualifications necessary to perform competent court interpretation, as often judges

were unable to identify or locate properly trained and qualified court interpreters in a timely manner; (2) educate judges and court personnel on the proper means of identifying the need for an interpreter and for securing a properly qualified court interpreter so they can determine when an interpreter is required and how to quickly obtain one; (3) establish guidelines for compensation of court interpreters as well as a means to allocate the cost in a manner that is most equitable under the circumstances; and (4) establish ethical guidance to ensure that interpreters clearly understand their role in the judicial system so that they may faithfully serve without overstepping their role.

Therefore, in order to foster uniform standards, the Court Administrator is recommending the adoption of new rules for: implementing an interpreter certification program; establishing qualification and certification requirements for court interpreters; establishing procedures for determining the need for court interpreters and for their procurement and appointment; establishing a fee schedule and criteria for allocating the cost of the court interpreter; and establishing a code of ethics and disciplinary procedure for court interpreters.

II. Discussion

Pennsylvania is one of the most linguistically diversified states in the nation. According to the 2000 Census, Pennsylvania ranks sixth among the states with 135 different languages spoken within its territory. In February 2005, a survey of the sixty judicial districts conducted by the Administrative Office of the Pennsylvania Courts revealed that there were fifty-seven (57) languages in use throughout the state court system. The United States is rapidly becoming the most linguistically diverse country in the world. As a result, the need for the use of qualified interpreters in the courts is growing.

Even before the passage of Act 172, the Supreme Court recognized the need to ensure the competence of court interpreters and joined the National Center for State Courts Consortium for State Court Interpreter Certification. This membership provides access to testing instruments, and the opportunity to build on the experience of other member states in certifying court interpreters. The information learned through the Consortium enabled the Interpreter Certification Program to prepare for the testing and certification that would be mandated by the then-pending legislation that ultimately became Act 172.

The following rules provide the structure for an interpreter certification program that will result in the creation of a statewide roster of qualified and certified interpreters and also prescribe procedures for requesting and procuring interpreters for court cases. The program will certify both foreign language interpreters and interpreters for the deaf. To become certified, court interpreters will be required to pass a series of examinations that assess the interpreter's knowledge of English and the target language, interpreting skills, and knowledge of words and phrases particular to the judicial process. Successful interpreters will be placed on the roster of interpreters certified to work in the courts of Pennsylvania, a roster from which court interpreters must be selected by judicial districts, absent exigent circumstances.

The rules also prescribe the method by which interpreters are requested and selected. While recognizing that each judicial district deals with administrative issues such as the hiring of interpreters in different ways, it was nonetheless decided that a uniform approach to request-

ing interpreters was advisable to ensure that judges, attorneys and court administrators throughout the state understand their role and obligations. Such an understanding should result in fewer cases being delayed due to the need to procure an interpreter. A standard procedure should also help ensure that only certified or otherwise qualified interpreters are hired.

III. Proposed Rules

To address the issues discussed above, the Court Administrator proposes the adoption of the following rules of judicial administration: *Uniform Rules Governing Court Interpreters for Persons with Limited English Proficiency and Persons Who are Deaf*. Upon adoption of these rules the following previous rule must be rescinded: Pa. R.J.A. 1903.

[Pa.B. Doc. No. 08-784. Filed for public inspection April 25, 2008, 9:00 a.m.]

Title 25—LOCAL COURT RULES

LYCOMING COUNTY

Amendments to Rules of Civil Procedure; Doc. No. 08-00685

Order

And Now, this 25th day of March, 2008, it is hereby *Ordered and Directed* as follows:

1. Lycoming County Rules of Civil Procedure L205.2, L208.3, L212, L1301 and L1308 and are revised as indicated on the following. (New language is bolded; removed language is bolded and bracketed.)

2. The Prothonotary is directed to:

a. File seven (7) certified copies of this order with the Administrative Office of the Pennsylvania Courts.

b. Forward two (2) certified copies of this order and a computer disk to the Legislative Reference Bureau for publication in the *Pennsylvania Bulletin*.

c. Forward one (1) certified copy of this order to the Pennsylvania Civil Procedural Rules Committee.

d. Forward one (1) copy of this order to the *Lycoming Reporter* for publication therein.

e. Forward one (1) copy to the chairman of the Lycoming County Customs and Rules Committee.

f. Keep continuously available for public inspection copies of this order.

3. The rule revisions approved by this order shall become effective 30 days after publication in the *Pennsylvania Bulletin*.

By the Court,

KENNETH D. BROWN,
President Judge

L205.2. Filing Legal Papers with the Prothonotary.

(a) *Size of Paper.* All pleadings, motions, petitions, briefs, and other legal documents filed with the prothonotary shall be on paper size 8 1/2 inches by 11 inches, unless otherwise required by rule or order of court. **Any document more than three pages in length may be printed on both sides of the paper.**

(b) . . .

A. . . .

B. *Motion Cover Sheet.* The procedure set forth in this section shall apply to every request for relief and/or application to the court for an order, whether by petition, motion, preliminary objection, exception, or stipulation, that the filing party desires to bring before the court or family court hearing officer, except a motion for a continuance (see rule L205.2(b)c regarding continuance) **and exceptions to a Family Court Order (see Rule L1910.12 regarding exceptions).**

Note: The use of this cover sheet is also required in orphans' court; see, Lyc. Co. O.C.R. L3.4.

1. A cover sheet substantially in the form set forth in subsection 7 of this section shall be attached to the front of every request for a court order to which this rule applies. **[, with the exception of any] Any request for relief on the front of which an applicable Pennsylvania Rule of Civil Procedure requires a specific order or notice to be attached shall include that order or notice directly following the cover sheet.**

L208.3 Motions. Procedures. Briefs.

(a) *Motion procedure.*

A. . . .

B. *Briefs.* Briefs may be ordered by the court and, if so ordered, the time for filing will be set forth on the executed motion cover sheet. If briefs are ordered, the original and **[two copies] one copy** shall be filed with the prothonotary, who shall forward **[them] the copy** to the judge. All parties shall be served with a copy of the brief contemporaneously with the filing of the brief. Where briefs are required and are not timely filed, the court may treat the request for relief as having been submitted by the defaulting party and proceed ex parte, or impose such other sanction as it shall deem appropriate.

. . .

L212. Pretrial Conferences and Trial Scheduling.

A. . . .

B. *Pretrial Conferences.*

1. . . .

2. Not less than seven days before the date set for the pretrial conference, each party shall file the original and **[two copies] one copy** of the pretrial statement and serve a copy on all other parties. The prothonotary shall forward the **[two copies] copy** to the trial judge as soon as possible.

L1301. Compulsory Arbitration.

A. **[Compulsory arbitration of matters as authorized] All civil cases that fall within the jurisdictional limits set by Section 7361 of the Judicial Code, 42 Pa.C.S. [Section 101, et seq. shall apply to all civil cases which are at issue wherein the amount in controversy (exclusive of interest and costs) shall**

be Twenty-Five Thousand Dollars (\$25,000) or less, including appeals from a civil judgment of a district justice, except those involving title to real estate or actions in equity. Such actions] § 7361, shall be submitted to [and heard by a board of] compulsory arbitration [consisting], in accordance with the provisions of [three attorneys] Section 7361. The amount in controversy generally will be determined from the pleadings [or by an agreement of reference filed by the attorneys]. [However, the] The court on its own motion, or on the motion of any party may, based upon affidavits, depositions, stipulation of counsel or after hearing, determine that the amount actually in controversy does not exceed [twenty-five thousand Dollars (\$25,000) and] the jurisdictional amount for arbitration and may enter an order [certifying] submitting the case to [a board of arbitration. In the event that a case within arbitration limits is consolidated with a case involving more than arbitration limits after the former has been referred to a board of arbitrators, the order of consolidation will remove the same from the jurisdiction of the board of arbitrators] compulsory arbitration.

B. . . .

L1308. Compensation for Arbitrators.

A. Each of the three members of an arbitration panel shall receive compensation in the amount of **[\$100.00] \$200.00** per case for which the member serves as an arbitrator. A substitute arbitrator who does not serve shall receive \$50.00.

B. Each arbitrator shall be entitled to receive additional compensation at the rate of **[twenty-five (\$25.00) dollars] \$50.00** per hour in any case in which the actual time spent in the hearing exceeds three and one-half (3 1/2) hours.

C. . . .

D. . . .

[Pa.B. Doc. No. 08-785. Filed for public inspection April 25, 2008, 9:00 a.m.]

DISCIPLINARY BOARD OF THE SUPREME COURT

Collection Fee and Late Payment Penalty for 2008-2009 Assessment Year

Notice is hereby given that in accordance with Pennsylvania Rule of Disciplinary Enforcement 219(d)(2) and 219(h)(2), The Disciplinary Board of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania (Board) has established the collection fee for checks returned as unpaid and the late payment penalty for the 2008-2009 Assessment Year as follows:

Where a check in payment of the annual registration fee for attorneys has been returned to the Board unpaid, the collection fee will be \$50 per returned item.

At the time the final notices are transmitted by certified mail to an attorney who fails to timely file an annual registration form and pay the fee, the late payment penalty will be \$100. After 30 days, the names of every attorney who has failed to respond to the notice shall be certified to the Supreme Court, at which time the late payment penalty will be increased to \$200.

ELAINE M. BIXLER,
Secretary
The Disciplinary Board of the
Supreme Court of Pennsylvania

[Pa.B. Doc. No. 08-786. Filed for public inspection April 25, 2008, 9:00 a.m.]

Notice to Attorneys

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to Rule 221(b), Pa.R.D.E., the following List of Financial Institutions have been approved by the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania for the maintenance of fiduciary accounts of attorneys. Each financial institution has agreed to comply with the requirements of Rule 221, Pa.R.D.E, which provides for trust account overdraft notification.

ELAINE M. BIXLER,
Secretary
The Disciplinary Board of the
Supreme Court of Pennsylvania

LIST OF APPROVED PA FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS WHO HAVE BEEN APPROVED AS DEPOSITORIES FOR FIDUCIARY ACCOUNTS OF ATTORNEYS

Bank Code A.

- 595 Abacus Federal Savings Bank
- 374 Abington Bank
- 2 Adams County National Bank
- 477 Advest, Inc.
- 572 Affinity Bank of Pennsylvania
- 302 Allegheny Valley Bank of Pittsburgh
- 548 Allegiance Bank of North America
- 579 Alliance Bank
- 375 Altoona First Savings Bank
- 376 Ambler Savings Bank
- 532 American Bank
- 502 American Eagle Savings Bank
- 581 American Home Bank, N.A.
- 116 Ameriserv Financial
- 377 Apollo Trust Company
- 568 Arc Federal Credit Union

Bank Code B.

- 558 Bancorp Bank (The)
- 485 Bank of America
- 138 Bank of Canton
- 155 Bank of Hanover
- 3 Bank of Lancaster County
- 415 Bank of Landisburg
- 5 Bank of New York Mellon
- 519 Beaver Valley Federal Credit Union
- 501 BELCO Community Credit Union
- 397 Beneficial Savings Bank
- 582 Berkshire Bank
- 391 Blue Ball Bank
- 392 Brentwood Bank
- 495 Brown Brothers Harriman & Co.

- 161
- 156

Bank Code C.

- 540 C & G Savings Bank
- 480 Cambria County Federal Savings & Loan Assoc.
- 459 Centra Bank
- 136 Centric Bank
- 394 Charleroi Federal Savings Bank
- 599 Citibank N.A.
- 238 Citizens & Northern Bank
- 561 Citizens Bank of Pa
- 420 Citizens National Bank—Meyersdale
- 206 Citizens Savings Bank
- 602 City National Bank of New Jersey
- 576 Clarion County Community Bank
- 16 Clearfield Bank & Trust Co.
- 591 Clearview Federal Credit Union
- 23 CNB Bank
- 354 Coatesville Savings Bank
- 603 Colonial American Bank
- 17 Columbia County Farmers National Bank
- 250 Commerce Bank, Pa, N.A.
- 18 Commerce Bank/Harrisburg, NA
- 223 Commercial Bank & Trust of Pennsylvania
- 21 Community Bank
- 310 Community Bank & Trust Company
- 204 Community Banks
- 533 Community First Bank
- 430 Community National Bank of Northwestern PA
- 132 Community State Bank of Orbisonia
- 170 Conestoga Bank
- 590 Continental Bank
- 380 County Savings Bank

Bank Code D.

- 339 Dime Bank (The)
- 239 DNB First, National Assoc.
- 27 Dollar Bank
- 423 Dwelling House Savings & Loan Association

Bank Code E.

- 357 Eagle National Bank
- 569 Earthstar Bank
- 424 East Penn Bank
- 597 East River Bank
- 340 East Stroudsburg Savings Association
- 500 Elderton State Bank
- 567 Embassy Bank
- 541 Enterprise Bank
- 28 Ephrata National Bank (The)
- 383 ESB Bank, F.S.B.
- 601 Esquire Bank
- 552 Eureka Bank

Bank Code F.

- 478 Farmers & Merchants Bank of Western PA, N.A.
- 31 Farmers & Merchants Trust Company
- 205 Farmers National Bank of Emlenton
- 311 Fidelity Bank
- 34 Fidelity Deposit & Discount Bank
- 343 Fidelity Savings & Loan of Bucks County
- 583 Fifth Third Bank
- 174 First Citizens National Bank
- 191 First Columbia Bank & Trust Co.
- 539 First Commonwealth Bank
- 551 First Cornerstone Bank

369	First Federal Savings & Loan Assoc. of Bucks County	Bank Code J.	
504	First Federal Savings & Loan Assoc. of Greene County	70	Jersey Shore State Bank
388	First Federal Savings Bank	127	Jim Thorpe National Bank
525	First Heritage Federal Credit Union	488	Jonestown Bank and Trust Co.
228	First Keystone Bank	72	Juniata Valley Bank (The)
42	First Keystone National Bank	Bank Code K.	
371	First Liberty Bank & Trust	403	KNBT, division of National Penn Bank
263	FirstMerit Bank, N.A.	414	Kish Bank
51	First National Bank & Trust Co. of Newtown (The)	Bank Code L.	
52	First National Bank of Chester County	74	Lafayette Ambassador Bank
421	First National Bank of Fredericksburg	554	Landmark Community Bank
322	First National Bank of Greencastle	78	Luzerne National Bank
417	First National Bank of Lilly	Bank Code M.	
418	First National Bank of Liverpool	361	M & T Bank
43	First National Bank of Marysville	386	Malvern Federal Savings Bank
46	First National Bank of Mercersburg	412	Manor Bank
419	First National Bank of Mifflintown	510	Marion Center National Bank
198	First National Bank of Minersville	387	Marquette Savings Bank
524	First National Bank of New England	81	Mars National Bank
426	First National Bank of Palmerton	367	Mauch Chunk Trust Company
48	First National Bank of Pennsylvania	555	Mercer County State Bank
427	First National Bank of Port Allegany	192	Merchants National Bank of Bangor
175	First National Community Bank	610	Meridian Bank
549	First National Community Bank (Midland)	294	Mid Penn Bank
604	First Priority Bank	511	Mifflin County Savings Bank
592	First Resource Bank	276	Mifflinburg Bank & Trust Company
40	First Savings Bank of Perkasio	457	Milton Savings Bank
349	First Star Savings Bank	345	Minersville Safe Deposit Bank and Trust Co.
158	First Summit Bank	596	MoreBank
408	First United National Bank	346	Morton Savings Bank
151	Firsttrust Bank	484	Muncy Bank & Trust Company
416	Fleetwood Bank	Bank Code N.	
493	FNB Bank, N.A.	433	National Bank of Malvern
291	Fox Chase Bank	337	National City Bank of PA
241	Franklin Mint Federal Credit Union	88	National Penn Bank
612	Franklin Security Bank	347	Neffs National Bank
58	Fulton Bank	372	Nesquehoning Savings Bank
Bank Code G.		536	New Century Bank
588	Gateway Bank of Pennsylvania	434	New Tripoli Bank
499	Gratz National Bank (The)	15	NexTier Bank
593	Graystone Bank	492	North Penn Bank
498	Greenville Savings Bank	439	Northumberland National Bank
Bank Code H.		93	Northwest Savings Bank
402	Halifax National Bank	546	Nova Savings Bank
244	Hamlin Bank & Trust Co.	Bank Code O.	
64	Harleysville National Bank and Trust Company	348	Old Forge Bank
362	Harleysville Savings Bank	323	Omega Bank, N.A.
363	Hatboro Federal Savings	489	OMEGA Federal Credit Union
463	Haverford Trust Company (The)	94	Orrstown Bank
410	Herndon National Bank (The)	Bank Code P.	
559	Home Savings & Loan Co.	598	Parke Bank
68	Honesdale National Bank (The)	267	Parkvale Bank
350	HSBC Bank of USA	584	Parkview Community Federal Credit Union
364	Huntingdon Valley Bank	580	Penn Liberty Bank
605	Huntington National Bank	97	Penn Security Bank & Trust Company
608	Hyperion Bank	168	Pennstar Bank
Bank Code I.		544	Pennsylvania Business Bank
365	Indiana First Savings Bank	445	Pennsylvania State Bank
575	Integrity Bank	447	Peoples National Bank Of Susquehanna County
557	Investment Savings Bank	491	Peoples State Bank (The)
200	Iron and Glass Bank	99	PeoplesBank
526	Iron Workers Bank	556	Philadelphia Federal Credit Union
366	Irwin Bank & Trust Company		

448 Phoenixville Federal Bank & Trust
 79 PNC Bank, N.A.
 534 Pocono Community Bank
 528 Polonia Bank
 449 Port Richmond Savings
 454 Portage National Bank
 451 Progressive Home Federal
 456 Prudential Savings Bank

Bank Code Q.

560 Quaint Oak Savings Bank
 107 Quakertown National Bank (The)

Bank Code R.

452 Reliance Savings Bank
 220 Republic First Bank
 208 Royal Bank America

Bank Code S.

153 S&T Bank
 464 Scottdale Bank & Trust Company
 460 Second Federal Savings & Loan Assoc. of
 Philadelphia
 516 Sentry Federal Credit Union
 458 Sharon Savings Bank
 312 Sky Bank
 462 Slovenian Savings & Loan Assoc. of
 Franklin-Conemaugh
 486 Somerset Trust Company
 316 Sovereign Bank, F.S.B.
 465 St. Edmonds Federal Savings Bank
 518 Standard Bank, PASB
 542 Stonebridge Bank
 440 SunTrust
 385 Susquehanna Bank
 282 Susquehanna Bank DV
 30 Susquehanna Bank PA
 236 Swineford National Bank

Bank Code T.

143 TD Banknorth
 594 Team Capital Bank
 26 Third Federal Savings Bank

609 Tristate Capital Bank
 467 Turbotville National Bank

Bank Code U.

113 Union Bank and Trust Company
 481 Union Building and Loan Savings Bank
 483 Union National Bank of Mount Carmel
 133 Union National Community Bank
 472 United Bank of Philadelphia
 475 United Savings Bank
 600 Unity Bank
 232 Univest National Bank & Trust Co.

Bank Code V.

589 Valley Green Bank
 607 Vantage Point Bank
 182 VIST Bank
 611 Victory Bank (The)

Bank Code W.

338 Wachovia
 119 Washington Federal Savings Bank
 121 Wayne Bank
 553 WesBanco Bank
 122 West Milton State Bank
 494 West View Savings Bank
 473 Westmoreland Federal Savings
 476 William Penn Bank
 370 Willow Financial Bank
 160 Wilmington Trust of PA
 272 Woodlands Bank
 573 Woori America Bank

Bank Code X.

Bank Code Y.

571 Yardville National Bank
 577 York Traditions Bank

Bank Code Z.

[Pa.B. Doc. No. 08-787. Filed for public inspection April 25, 2008, 9:00 a.m.]