

THE COURTS

Title 204—JUDICIAL SYSTEM GENERAL PROVISIONS

PART II. GENERAL ADMINISTRATION [204 PA. CODE CH. 29]

Promulgation of Financial Regulations Pursuant to 42 Pa.C.S. § 3502(a); No. 357 Judicial Administration Doc.

Order

Per Curiam:

And now, this 17th day of November, 2010 it is *Ordered* pursuant to Article V, Section 10(c) of the Constitution of Pennsylvania and Section 3502(a) of the Judicial Code, 42 Pa.C.S. § 3502(a), that the Court Administrator of Pennsylvania is authorized to promulgate the following Financial Regulations. The costs outlined in the Financial Regulations are effective as of January 1, 2011.

To the extent that notice of proposed rule-making may be required by Pa.R.J.A. No. 103, the immediate promulgation of the regulations is hereby found to be in the interests of efficient administration.

This Order is to be processed in accordance with Pa.R.J.A. No. 103(b) and is effective immediately.

Annex A

TITLE 204. JUDICIAL SYSTEM GENERAL PROVISIONS

PART II. GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

CHAPTER 29. MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

Subchapter K. COSTS, FINES AND FEES

TITLE 42. JUDICIARY AND JUDICIAL PROCEDURE

PART IV. FINANCIAL MATTERS

CHAPTER 17. GOVERNANCE OF THE SYSTEM

CHAPTER 35. BUDGET AND FINANCE

Subchapter A. GENERAL PROVISIONS

The Pennsylvania Supreme Court, pursuant to Art. V, § 10 of the Pennsylvania Constitution, and 42 Pa.C.S. § 1721, has authorized by Administrative Order, the Court Administrator of Pennsylvania to promulgate regulations relating to the accounting methods to be utilized in connection with the collection of fees and costs charged and collected by prothonotaries, and clerks of courts of all courts of common pleas, or by any officials designated to perform the functions thereof, as well as by the minor judiciary, including magisterial district judges, Philadelphia Municipal Court and Philadelphia Traffic Court.

Under authority of said Administrative Order and pursuant to the authority vested in the governing authority under 42 Pa.C.S. § 3502(a) of the Judicial Code, the following regulations are adopted to implement Act 96 of 2010, 42 Pa.C.S. §§ 1725.1(f) and 3571(c)(4)(as amended).

§ 29.402. 42 Pa.C.S. § 1725.1. Costs.

(a) *Civil cases.*—In calendar year 2011, the costs to be charged by magisterial district judges in every civil case, except as otherwise provided in this section, shall be as follows:

(1) Actions involving \$500 or less	\$47.00
(2) Actions involving more than \$500 but not more than \$2,000	\$63.00
(3) Actions involving more than \$2,000 but not more than \$4,000	\$78.50
(4) Actions involving between \$4,001 and \$8,000	\$117.50
(5) Landlord-tenant actions involving less than \$2,000	\$70.50
(6) Landlord-tenant actions involving more than \$2,000 but not more than \$4,000	\$86.50
(7) Landlord-tenant actions involving more than \$4,000 but not more than \$8,000	\$117.50
(8) Order of execution	\$35.50
(9) Objection to levy	\$16.00
(10) Reinstatement of complaint	\$8.00
(11) Entering Transcript on Appeal or Certiorari	\$4.00

Said costs shall not include, however, the cost of postage and registered mail which shall be borne by the plaintiff.

(a.1) *Custody cases.*—In calendar year 2011, the cost (in addition to the cost provided by general rule) to be charged by the court of common pleas shall be as follows:

(1) Custody cases, except as provided in section 1725(c)(2)(v)	\$7.50
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(b) *Criminal cases.*—In calendar year 2011, the costs to be charged by the minor judiciary or by the court of common pleas where appropriate in every criminal case, except as otherwise provided in this section, shall be as follows:

(1) Summary conviction, except motor vehicle cases	\$45.00
(2) Summary conviction, motor vehicle cases, other than paragraph (3)	\$35.50
(3) Summary conviction, motor vehicle cases, hearing demanded	\$42.50
(4) Misdemeanor	\$51.00
(5) Felony	\$51.00

Such costs shall not include, however, the cost of postage and registered mail which shall be paid by the defendant upon conviction.

(c) *Unclassified costs or charges.*—In calendar year 2011, the costs to be charged by the minor judiciary in the following instances not readily classifiable shall be as follows:

(1) Entering transcript of judgment from another member of the minor judiciary	\$8.00
(2) Marrying each couple, making record thereof, and certificate to the parties	\$39.50

(3) Granting emergency relief pursuant to 23 Pa.C.S. Ch. 61 (relating to protection from abuse) \$16.00

(4) Issuing a search warrant (except as provided in subsection (d)) \$16.00

(5) Any other issuance not otherwise provided in this subsection \$16.00

§ 29.403. 42 Pa.C.S. § 3571.

In calendar year 2011, Commonwealth portion of fines, etc.

* * * * *

(c) *Costs in magisterial district judge proceedings.*

(2) Amounts payable to the Commonwealth:

(i) Summary conviction, except motor vehicle cases \$15.80

(ii) Summary conviction, motor vehicle cases other than subparagraph (iii) \$15.80

(iii) Summary conviction, motor vehicle cases, hearing demanded \$15.80

(iv) Misdemeanor \$20.40

(v) Felony \$31.50

(vi) Assumpsit or trespass involving:

(A) \$500 or less \$19.60

(B) More than \$500 but not more than \$2,000 \$31.50

(C) More than \$2,000 but not more than \$4,000 \$47.10

(D) Between \$4,001 and \$8,000 \$78.35

(vii) Landlord-tenant proceeding involving:

(A) \$2,000 or less \$31.40

(B) More than \$2,000 but not more than \$4,000 \$39.35

(C) More than \$4,000 but not more than \$8,000 \$54.85

(viii) Objection to levy \$8.00

(ix) Order of execution \$23.65

(x) Issuing a search warrant (except as provided in section 1725.1(d) (relating to costs)) \$11.20

(xi) Order of possession \$15.00

(xii) Custody cases (except as provided in section 1725 (c)(2)(v)) \$6.00

[Pa.B. Doc. No. 10-2256. Filed for public inspection November 24, 2010, 9:00 a.m.]

PART V. PROFESSIONAL ETHICS AND CONDUCT
[204 PA. CODE CHS. 83, 85 AND 87]

Amendments to the Rules of Disciplinary Enforcement and the Disciplinary Board Rules Relating to Grounds for Discipline and Notification to Respondent-Attorney of Complaint and Duty to Respond

Notice is hereby given that The Disciplinary Board of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania is considering recom-

mending to the Pennsylvania Supreme Court that the Court amend subsection (b) of Pennsylvania Rule of Disciplinary Enforcement 203 as set forth in Annex A.

Notice is also given that if the Supreme Court were to adopt the proposed amendment as set forth in Annex A, the Disciplinary Board's intent would be to amend its Rules of Organization and Procedure as set forth in Annex B.

In order to accommodate its system of self-regulation while maintaining the highest of ethical standards, the legal profession imposes certain obligations upon its members.

Some obligations applicable to Pennsylvania lawyers assist the Disciplinary Board in identifying activities that require investigation and possible disciplinary action. Pennsylvania lawyers are obligated to report substantially serious professional misconduct of another lawyer (RPC 8.3(a)) or judge (RPC 8.3(b)), to self-report a conviction for a serious crime (Pa.R.D.E. 214(a)), and to self-report certain types of professional discipline imposed in another jurisdiction (Pa.R.D.E. 216(e)).

Other obligations impose documentation requirements upon lawyers that facilitate Disciplinary Counsel's investigation and resolution of an ethics complaint that might be filed against the lawyer. Pennsylvania lawyers are obligated to communicate in writing to a client the basis or rate of the legal fee unless the lawyer has regularly represented the client (RPC 1.5(b)), to maintain a Trust Account in a financial institution licensed to do business in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania (RPC 1.15(a)(4)), to maintain and preserve records of financial transactions involving fiduciary funds (RPC 1.15(c)), and to memorialize any business transaction with a client or one in which the lawyer acquires an interest adverse to the client (RPC 1.8(a)).

A third category of obligations of a self-regulatory nature attach after the commencement of a disciplinary inquiry and require the respondent-attorney's cooperation during the investigatory or prosecutorial stages. One such obligation was created by Enforcement Rule 208(b)(3). By Order dated September 19, 2003, effective October 4, 2003, the Supreme Court amended Enforcement Rule 208(b)(3) to provide that any factual allegation in a petition for discipline that is not timely answered by the respondent-attorney shall be deemed admitted, which amendment essentially imposed a requirement that a respondent-attorney file an answer to a petition for discipline. The Notice of Proposed Rulemaking that preceded the amendment, which was captioned "Amendments to the Pennsylvania Rules of Disciplinary Enforcement Relating to Cooperation by Respondent-Attorneys in Disciplinary Proceedings," noted that in every jurisdiction that had adopted a form of the Model Rules of Professional Conduct, except Pennsylvania, "there is either a Rule of Professional Conduct that requires cooperation with the disciplinary authorities or a procedural rule that requires responses to inquiries from the disciplinary authorities." (*PA BULLETIN*, Vol. 33, No. 6, p. 744, 2/8/2003) Since the time of the amendment to Rule 208(b)(3), the experience of the Disciplinary Board has been that the resolution of formal charges against a respondent-attorney is greatly facilitated by requiring a respondent-attorney to file an answer to the charges.

The Disciplinary Board has now decided that cooperation of the respondent-attorney should be mandatory at an earlier stage in the disciplinary process. Absent Disciplinary Counsel's serving a respondent-attorney with a

subpoena for records or documents, there is no requirement in the current rules that a respondent-attorney cooperate with a disciplinary investigation prior to the filing and service of a petition for discipline. Complaints that survive Office of Disciplinary Counsel’s initial screening and investigative process proceed under Disciplinary Board Rules (“D.Bd. Rules”) § 87.7(b), which requires Disciplinary Counsel to give the respondent-attorney written notice (DB-7 Letter) of the nature of the grievance and 20 days to respond by filing in the district office a statement of position. A respondent-attorney’s ability to ignore a DB-7 Letter or to decline to provide a statement of position, without consequence, is inconsistent with those obligations requiring attorneys to participate in the profession’s process of self-regulation. As a practical matter, experience has shown that a respondent-attorney, by virtue of the present or former professional relationship with the client and the case-related information received during that relationship, is uniquely positioned to respond to complaints filed by a client; the information that the respondent-attorney provides in the statement of position oftentimes provides a defense to some or all of the allegations, which results in a resolution favorable to the respondent-attorney, including dismissal of the complaint, or serves to mitigate any discipline that may result. A rule requiring a respondent-attorney to participate during the early stages of an investigation will also encourage the respondent-attorney to secure counsel at that point in the process, and the prompt retention of counsel will in most instances be of benefit to the respondent-attorney.

Proposed Enforcement Rule 203(b)(7), when read in conjunction with D.Bd. Rules § 87.7(b), which is referenced in the proposed Enforcement Rule, provides that a respondent-attorney’s failure without good cause to respond to Disciplinary Counsel’s DB-7 Letter or a later supplemental letter (DB-7A Letter) by providing a statement of the respondent-attorney’s position would be an independent ground for discipline, regardless of the lack of merit of the underlying complaint that prompted Disciplinary Counsel to prepare and forward to the respondent-attorney a DB-7 or DB-7A Letter. Subsection (c) of D.Bd. Rules § 87.7 would require that the respondent-attorney’s statement of position be in writing and sufficiently detailed as to advise Disciplinary Counsel and any reviewing member of a hearing committee of the nature of any defense. That same subsection would give the respondent-attorney the option of submitting documentation that supports a defense and an opportunity to provide a statement and evidence of relevant or mitigating facts or circumstances.

The proposed Note that accompanies subsection (d) of § 87.7 of the Disciplinary Board Rules clarifies that the respondent-attorney’s obligation to provide a statement of position does not include a duty to produce records or documents in response to a request for production that Disciplinary Counsel might include in the DB-7 or DB-7A Letter. The Note, however, explains that nonproduction may be viewed as evidence of non-cooperation with Disciplinary Counsel’s inquiry and warns that the willful failure to comply with a subpoena obtained by Disciplinary Counsel for those same records or documents will serve as a basis for discipline under RPC 8.4(d), which prohibits conduct prejudicial to the administration of justice, and under various provisions of the Enforcement Rules. See Pa.R.D.E. 203(b)(4). Thus, the Note encourages the respondent-attorney, upon receipt of a DB-7 Letter, to provide Disciplinary Counsel with the fullest cooperation.

The “without good cause” standard in proposed subsection (b)(7) of Enforcement Rule 203 is the same standard that currently appears in subsection (b)(4) of Enforcement Rule 203, which latter subsection requires a respondent-attorney to comply with any order under the Enforcement Rules of the Supreme Court, the Board, a hearing committee or special master. The Board anticipates that under new Enforcement Rule 203(b)(7), Disciplinary Counsel will establish a *prima facie* violation by proving that Disciplinary Counsel complied with the substantive requirements of D.Bd. Rules § 87.7(b)(1) and the notice requirements of § 87.7(b)(2), at which point the burden will shift to the respondent-attorney to establish “good cause” for noncompliance, as the reasons for noncompliance and any supporting evidence will almost universally be within the exclusive knowledge and control of the respondent-attorney.

By including the admonition that “failure to respond may also be a violation of Rule of Professional Conduct 8.1(b),” subsection (d) of proposed D.Bd. Rules § 87.7(d) leaves open the possibility that a respondent-attorney may also be charged with, and found to have violated, RPC 8.1(b) when the failure to provide a statement of position is “knowing,” as that term is defined in PA RPC 1.0(f). RPC 8.1(b) provides, in pertinent part, that “a lawyer . . . in connection with a disciplinary matter, shall not . . . knowingly fail to respond to a lawful demand for information from a [] . . . disciplinary authority, except that this Rule does not require disclosure of information otherwise protected by Rule 1.6.” Comment [1] to RPC 8.1(b) makes clear that the duty imposed by RPC 8.1 applies to a lawyer’s own discipline as well as that of others.

Interested persons are invited to submit written comments by mail or facsimile regarding the proposed amendments to the Office of the Secretary, The Disciplinary Board of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, 601 Commonwealth Avenue, Suite 5600, P. O. Box 62625, Harrisburg, PA 17106-2625, Facsimile number (717-231-3382) on or before December 30, 2010.

*By The Disciplinary Board of the
Supreme Court of Pennsylvania*

ELAINE M. BIXLER,
Secretary

Annex A

TITLE 204. JUDICIAL SYSTEM GENERAL PROVISIONS

PART V. PROFESSIONAL ETHICS AND CONDUCT

Subpart B. DISCIPLINARY ENFORCEMENT

CHAPTER 83. PENNSYLVANIA RULES OF DISCIPLINARY ENFORCEMENT

Subchapter B. MISCONDUCT

Rule 203. Grounds for discipline.

* * * * *

(b) The following shall also be grounds for discipline:

* * * * *

(7) Failure by a respondent-attorney without good cause to respond to Disciplinary Counsel’s request or supplemental request under Disciplinary Board Rules, § 87.7(b) for a statement of the respondent-attorney’s position.

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Annex B

Subpart C. DISCIPLINARY BOARD OF THE SUPREME COURT OF PENNSYLVANIA

CHAPTER 85. GENERAL PROVISIONS

§ 85.7. Grounds for discipline.

* * * * *

(b) Enforcement Rule 203(b) provides that the following shall also be grounds for discipline:

* * * * *

(7) Failure by a respondent-attorney without good cause to respond to Disciplinary Counsel's request (Form DB-7) or supplemental request (Form DB-7A) under § 87.7(b) of these Rules for a statement of the respondent-attorney's position.

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CHAPTER 87. INVESTIGATIONS AND INFORMAL PROCEEDINGS

Subchapter A. PRELIMINARY PROVISIONS

COMPLAINTS

§ 87.7. Notification to respondent-attorney of complaint and duty to respond.

* * * * *

(b) Transmission of notice. Except as provided in subsection (a) of this section, the district office shall prepare and forward to the respondent-attorney Form DB-7 (Request for Statement of Respondent's Position), advising the respondent-attorney of:

* * * * *

(2) the [right to state his position with respect] requirement that the respondent-attorney respond to the allegations against the respondent-attorney by filing with the district office a statement of position. Unless a shorter time is fixed by the Chief Disciplinary Counsel in such notice, the respondent-attorney shall have 20 days from the date of such notice within which to file a statement of position in the district office.

The notice requirements of this subdivision (b) shall be applicable to any Form DB-7A (Supplemental Request for Statement of Respondent's Position), in which case the notice shall advise the respondent-attorney of the requirement that the respondent-attorney respond to the supplemental allegations by filing with the district office a statement of position with respect thereto.

(c) Contents of statement of position. All statements of position shall be in writing and sufficiently detailed as to advise Disciplinary Counsel and any reviewing hearing committee member that the Board Secretary may appoint under § 87.32 (relating to action by reviewing hearing committee member) of the nature of any defense. The respondent-attorney should include with the statement any corroborating documentation and may include in the statement mitigating factors and any relevant facts or circumstances that may assist Disciplinary Counsel in determining under § 87.8(b) the action to be taken or the disposition recommended.

(d) Effect of failure to respond. Enforcement Rule 203(b)(7) provides that failure by a respondent-attorney without good cause to respond to a request (Form DB-7) or supplemental request (Form

DB-7A) by Disciplinary Counsel for a statement of the respondent-attorney's position shall be grounds for discipline. Failure to respond may also be a violation of Rule of Professional Conduct 8.1(b).

Official Note: If Disciplinary Counsel's request or supplemental request for a statement of position contains a separate request for production of records or documents, the respondent-attorney's nonproduction shall not be a basis for discipline under Enforcement Rule 203(b)(7) but may constitute evidence of non-cooperation with Disciplinary Counsel's inquiry. Disciplinary Counsel may obtain a subpoena to compel production of the records and documents requested in the Form DB-7 or DB-7A, and the respondent-attorney's wilful failure to comply with the subpoena would serve as a basis for discipline under RPC 8.4(d) and various provisions of the Enforcement Rules.

[Pa.B. Doc. No. 10-2257. Filed for public inspection November 24, 2010, 9:00 a.m.]

PART VII. ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE OF PENNSYLVANIA COURTS

[204 PA. CODE CH. 211]

Promulgation of Consumer Price Index Pursuant to 42 Pa.C.S. §§ 1725.1(f) and 3571(c)(4); No. 358 Judicial Administration Doc.

Order

Per Curiam:

And now, this 17th day of November, 2010, it is Ordered pursuant to Article V, Section 10(c) of the Constitution of Pennsylvania and Section 3502(a) of the Judicial Code, 42 Pa.C.S. § 3502(a), that the Court Administrator of Pennsylvania is authorized to obtain and publish in the Pennsylvania Bulletin the percentage increase in the Consumer Price Index for calendar year 2009 as required by Act 96 of 2010, 42 Pa.C.S. §§ 1725.1(f) and 3571(c)(4) (as amended).

Annex A

TITLE 204. JUDICIAL SYSTEM GENERAL PROVISIONS

PART VII. ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE OF PENNSYLVANIA COURTS

CHAPTER 211. CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

§ 211.1. Consumer Price Index.

Pursuant to Article V, Section 10 of the Pennsylvania Constitution, and 42 Pa.C.S. § 1721, the Supreme Court has authorized the Court Administrator of Pennsylvania to obtain and publish in the Pennsylvania Bulletin on or before November 30 the percentage increase in the Consumer Price Index for calendar year 2009 as required by Act 96 of 2010, 42 Pa.C.S. §§ 1725.1(f) and 3571(c)(4) (as amended). See, No. 358 Judicial Administration Docket.

The Court Administrator of Pennsylvania reports that the percentage increase in the Consumer Price Index, All Urban Consumers, U.S. City Average, for calendar year 2009 was 2.7% percent. (See, U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Series CUUROOOSAO, April 9, 2010.)

[Pa.B. Doc. No. 10-2258. Filed for public inspection November 24, 2010, 9:00 a.m.]

Title 255—LOCAL COURT RULES

BUCKS COUNTY

Drug Court Supervision Fee Assessment; Administration Order No. 62

Order

And Now, To Wit, this 9th day of November, 2010, it is hereby *Ordered* that a weekly supervision fee be imposed on any offender participating in the Bucks County Drug Court Program. This fee will be in lieu of regular court costs and probation supervision fees. This fee will be no less than \$2.00 a week nor more than \$10.00 a week and will be determined by the Drug Court Judge. The effective date of this Order is December 1, 2010 and shall apply to all offenders placed in the Bucks County Drug Court program on or after the effective date. If an offender is removed from the Drug Court Program unsuccessfully, all appropriate court fees will be assessed upon re-sentencing.

This Administrative Fee shall be deposited into an imprest account established by the Chief Adult Probation Officer as the Adult Probation and Parole Office Administrative Fee Account. Said account shall be audited not less than annually by the Office of the Controller. Disbursement of the funds collected from the assessment of this fee shall be made only in the discretion of the President Judge.

By the Court

SUSAN DEVLIN SCOTT,
President Judge

[Pa.B. Doc. No. 10-2259. Filed for public inspection November 24, 2010, 9:00 a.m.]

CRAWFORD COUNTY

In the Matter of the Adoption of a Local Court Rule for Setting Fee Schedule for Public Access of Official Case Records in the Magisterial District Courts; MD AD 2010 1890

Order

And Now, this 19th day of October, 2010, pursuant to the Public Access Policy of the Unified Judicial System of Pennsylvania: Official Case Records of the Magisterial District Courts, adopted by the Pennsylvania Supreme Court, effective July 1, 2010, it is hereby *Ordered* and *Directed* that the Magisterial District Courts within the Thirtieth Judicial District of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania shall utilize the following procedures to govern public access to the records of those courts:

(1) The price per page of photocopying/printing shall be \$.25.

(2) There shall be a charge of \$8.00 for each quarter hour associated with the preparation/copying and re-filing of court documents involving "complex or voluminous" requests.

(3) Pre-payment of estimated costs for services may be required at the discretion of the Magisterial District Judge.

(4) A Magisterial District Court may, in that Court's discretion, require that a request for "complex or voluminous" records be made in writing on a form provided by the Administrative Office of Pennsylvania Courts.

(5) Magisterial District Courts shall have discretion to determine what is a "complex or voluminous" request as "complex or voluminous" may vary from Court to Court depending on factors including, but not limited to, the available Court resources at the time of the request.

(6) Fees paid for services are non-refundable, except any overpayments made as a result of estimated pre-payment required.

(7) Fees may be waived if the Magisterial District Judge determines that the requester is indigent.

(8) All fees received pursuant to this rule shall be remitted monthly to the Crawford County General Fund.

(9) This rule shall take effect thirty (30) days after it is published in the *Pennsylvania Bulletin*.

(10) The Prothonotary of Crawford County, pursuant to Pa.R.J.A. No. 103(c)(1), shall provide ten (10) certified copies of this Order to the Administrative Office of Pennsylvania Courts so that office may then make distribution consistent with Pa.R.J.A. No. 103(c)(2).

By the Court

ANTHONY J. VARDARO,
President Judge

[Pa.B. Doc. No. 10-2260. Filed for public inspection November 24, 2010, 9:00 a.m.]

DAUPHIN COUNTY

Booking Center Fee; AO-26-2010; No. 0010-18-MD-2010

Administrative Order

And Now, this 5th day of November, 2010, in accordance with 42 Pa.C.S.A. § 1725.5 et seq., and following the adoption of a countywide booking center plan, it is hereby ordered that the Clerk of Court shall assess, in addition to any other fines, penalties or costs imposed by law, a Booking Center Fee in the amount of \$200.00 (Two Hundred Dollars) against any person processed through a Dauphin County Booking Center who is

1. placed on probation without verdict pursuant to Section 17 of the Act of April 14, 1972 (P. L. 223, No. 64), known as The Controlled Substance, Drug, Device, and Cosmetic Act or

2. receives Accelerated Rehabilitative Disposition for, pleads guilty or nolo contendere to, or is convicted of a crime under the following:

a. 18 Pa.C.S. § 106(a) (relating to classes of offenses);

b. 75 Pa.C.S. § 3735 (relating to homicide by vehicle while driving under the influence);

c. 75 Pa.C.S. § 3802 (relating to driving under the influence of alcohol or controlled substance)

d. A violation of The Controlled Substance, Drug, Device, and Cosmetic Act.

Booking Center fees shall be paid to the County of Dauphin and deposited into a special booking fee cost center. Receipts shall be dispersed monthly to the municipalities supporting the respective Booking Centers, minus a 5% administrative fee which shall be retained by the County.

Any fees dispersed to the municipalities shall be used solely for the start up, operation, or maintenance of the Booking Center.

This Order shall be effective on January 1, 2011, for defendants processed on or after that date.

By the Court

TODD A. HOOVER,
President Judge

[Pa.B. Doc. No. 10-2261. Filed for public inspection November 24, 2010, 9:00 a.m.]

SUPREME COURT

Establishment of the First Emergency Regional Administrative Unit and Authorizing the Temporary Assignment of Active Judges and Magisterial Judges from the 4th, 8th, 17th, 26th, 29th, 42nd and 55th Judicial Districts in the Event of an Emergency; No. 349 Judicial Administration Doc.

Order

And Now, this 28th day of October, 2010, pursuant this Court's authority under Article V, Section 10 of the Pennsylvania Constitution and pursuant to Rule of Judicial Administration No. 1953(B), to promote continuous judicial coverage in the event of an emergency as defined in Rule of Judicial Administration No. 1950, the first emergency regional administrative unit, consisting of the 4th, 8th, 17th, 26th, 29th, 42nd and 55th judicial districts, is hereby established. If an emergency pursuant to Rules of Judicial Administration Nos. 1950—1953 is declared, the president judges of the courts of common pleas of the aforementioned judicial districts are authorized to provide for the temporary assignment of said judges and magisterial district judges to any of the other judicial districts referred to in this Order. Judges and magisterial district judges, when so assigned, shall exercise the same power and authority as are vested in a judge or magisterial district judge of the assigned judicial district and their expenses shall be reimbursed as provided by law.

RONALD D. CASTILLE,
Chief Justice of Pennsylvania

[Pa.B. Doc. No. 10-2262. Filed for public inspection November 24, 2010, 9:00 a.m.]

Establishment of the Second Emergency Regional Administrative Unit and Authorizing the Temporary Assignment of Active Judges and Magisterial Judges from the 20th, 24th, 25th, 40th, 46th, 47th, 49th and 58th Judicial Districts in the Event of an Emergency; No. 350 Judicial Administration Doc.

Order

And Now, this 28th day of October, 2010, pursuant this Court's authority under Article V, Section 10 of the Pennsylvania Constitution and pursuant to Rule of Judicial Administration No. 1953(B), to promote continuous judicial coverage in the event of an emergency as defined in Rule of Judicial Administration No. 1950, the second emergency regional administrative unit, consisting of the 20th, 24th, 25th, 40th, 46th, 47th, 49th and 58th judicial districts, is hereby established. If an emergency pursuant to Rules of Judicial Administration Nos. 1950—1953 is declared, the president judges of the courts of common pleas of the aforementioned judicial districts are authorized to provide for the temporary assignment of said judges and magisterial district judges to any of the other judicial districts referred to in this Order. Judges and magisterial district judges, when so assigned, shall exercise the same power and authority as are vested in a judge or magisterial district judge of the assigned judicial district and their expenses shall be reimbursed as provided by law.

RONALD D. CASTILLE,
Chief Justice of Pennsylvania

[Pa.B. Doc. No. 10-2263. Filed for public inspection November 24, 2010, 9:00 a.m.]

Establishment of the Third Emergency Regional Administrative Unit and Authorizing the Temporary Assignment of Active Judges and Magisterial Judges from the 6th, 18th, 28th, 30th, 33rd, 35th, 37th, 48th, 54th and 59th Judicial Districts in the Event of an Emergency; No. 351 Judicial Administration Doc.

Order

And Now, this 28th day of October, 2010, pursuant this Court's authority under Article V, Section 10 of the Pennsylvania Constitution and pursuant to Rule of Judicial Administration No. 1953(B), to promote continuous judicial coverage in the event of an emergency as defined in Rule of Judicial Administration No. 1950, the third emergency regional administrative unit, consisting of the 6th, 18th, 28th, 30th, 33rd, 35th, 37th, 48th, 54th and 59th judicial districts, is hereby established. If an emergency pursuant to Rules of Judicial Administration Nos. 1950—1953 is declared, the president judges of the courts of common pleas of the aforementioned judicial districts are authorized to provide for the temporary assignment of said judges and magisterial district judges to any of the other judicial districts referred to in this Order. Judges and magisterial district judges, when so assigned, shall

exercise the same power and authority as are vested in a judge or magisterial district judge of the assigned judicial district and their expenses shall be reimbursed as provided by law.

RONALD D. CASTILLE,
Chief Justice of Pennsylvania

[Pa.B. Doc. No. 10-2264. Filed for public inspection November 24, 2010, 9:00 a.m.]

Establishment of the Fourth Emergency Regional Administrative Unit and Authorizing the Temporary Assignment of Active Judges and Magisterial Judges from the 9th, 19th, 39th, 41st, 51st and 57th Judicial Districts in the Event of an Emergency; No. 352 Judicial Administration Doc.

Order

And Now, this 28th day of October, 2010, pursuant this Court's authority under Article V, Section 10 of the Pennsylvania Constitution and pursuant to Rule of Judicial Administration No. 1953(B), to promote continuous judicial coverage in the event of an emergency as defined in Rule of Judicial Administration No. 1950, the fourth emergency regional administrative unit, consisting of the 9th, 19th, 39th, 41st, 51st and 57th judicial districts, is hereby established. If an emergency pursuant to Rules of Judicial Administration Nos. 1950—1953 is declared, the president judges of the courts of common pleas of the aforementioned judicial districts are authorized to provide for the temporary assignment of said judges and magisterial district judges to any of the other judicial districts referred to in this Order. Judges and magisterial district judges, when so assigned, shall exercise the same power and authority as are vested in a judge or magisterial district judge of the assigned judicial district and their expenses shall be reimbursed as provided by law.

RONALD D. CASTILLE,
Chief Justice of Pennsylvania

[Pa.B. Doc. No. 10-2265. Filed for public inspection November 24, 2010, 9:00 a.m.]

Establishment of the Fifth Emergency Regional Administrative Unit and Authorizing the Temporary Assignment of Active Judges and Magisterial Judges from the 11th, 22nd, 34th, 43rd, 44th, 45th, 56th and 60th Judicial Districts in the Event of an Emergency; No. 353 Judicial Administration Doc.

Order

And Now, this 28th day of October, 2010, pursuant this Court's authority under Article V, Section 10 of the Pennsylvania Constitution and pursuant to Rule of Judicial Administration No. 1953(B), to promote continuous judicial coverage in the event of an emergency as defined in Rule of Judicial Administration No. 1950, the fifth emergency regional administrative unit, consisting of the 11th, 22nd, 34th, 43rd, 44th, 45th, 56th and 60th judicial districts, is hereby established. If an emergency pursuant to Rules of Judicial Administration Nos. 1950—1953 is declared, the president judges of the courts of common

pleas of the aforementioned judicial districts are authorized to provide for the temporary assignment of said judges and magisterial district judges to any of the other judicial districts referred to in this Order. Judges and magisterial district judges, when so assigned, shall exercise the same power and authority as are vested in a judge or magisterial district judge of the assigned judicial district and their expenses shall be reimbursed as provided by law.

RONALD D. CASTILLE,
Chief Justice of Pennsylvania

[Pa.B. Doc. No. 10-2266. Filed for public inspection November 24, 2010, 9:00 a.m.]

Establishment of the Sixth Emergency Regional Administrative Unit and Authorizing the Temporary Assignment of Active Judges and Magisterial Judges from the 5th, 10th, 13th, 14th, 16th, 27th, 36th, 50th and 53rd Judicial Districts in the Event of an Emergency; No. 354 Judicial Administration Doc.

Order

And Now, this 28th day of October, 2010, pursuant this Court's authority under Article V, Section 10 of the Pennsylvania Constitution and pursuant to Rule of Judicial Administration No. 1953(B), to promote continuous judicial coverage in the event of an emergency as defined in Rule of Judicial Administration No. 1950, the sixth emergency regional administrative unit, consisting of the 5th, 10th, 13th, 14th, 16th, 27th, 36th, 50th and 53rd judicial districts, is hereby established. If an emergency pursuant to Rules of Judicial Administration Nos. 1950—1953 is declared, the president judges of the courts of common pleas of the aforementioned judicial districts are authorized to provide for the temporary assignment of said judges and magisterial district judges to any of the other judicial districts referred to in this Order. Judges and magisterial district judges, when so assigned, shall exercise the same power and authority as are vested in a judge or magisterial district judge of the assigned judicial district and their expenses shall be reimbursed as provided by law.

RONALD D. CASTILLE,
Chief Justice of Pennsylvania

[Pa.B. Doc. No. 10-2267. Filed for public inspection November 24, 2010, 9:00 a.m.]

Establishment of the Seventh Emergency Regional Administrative Unit and Authorizing the Temporary Assignment of Active Judges and Magisterial Judges from the 2nd, 3rd, 12th, 21st, 23rd, 31st and 52nd Judicial Districts in the Event of an Emergency; No. 355 Judicial Administration Doc.

Order

And Now, this 28th day of October, 2010, pursuant this Court's authority under Article V, Section 10 of the Pennsylvania Constitution and pursuant to Rule of Judicial Administration No. 1953(B), to promote continuous judicial coverage in the event of an emergency as defined

in Rule of Judicial Administration No. 1950, the seventh emergency regional administrative unit, consisting of the 2nd, 3rd, 12th, 21st, 23rd, 31st and 52nd judicial districts, is hereby established. If an emergency pursuant to Rules of Judicial Administration Nos. 1950—1953 is declared, the president judges of the courts of common pleas of the aforementioned judicial districts are authorized to provide for the temporary assignment of said judges and magisterial district judges to any of the other judicial districts referred to in this Order. Judges and magisterial district judges, when so assigned, shall exercise the same power and authority as are vested in a judge or magisterial district judge of the assigned judicial district and their expenses shall be reimbursed as provided by law.

RONALD D. CASTILLE,
Chief Justice of Pennsylvania

[Pa.B. Doc. No. 10-2268. Filed for public inspection November 24, 2010, 9:00 a.m.]

Establishment of the Eighth Emergency Regional Administrative Unit and Authorizing the Temporary Assignment of Active Judges and Magisterial Judges from the 1st, 7th, 15th, 32nd and 38th Judicial Districts in the Event of an Emergency; No. 356 Judicial Administration Doc.

Order

And Now, this 28th day of October, 2010, pursuant this Court's authority under Article V, Section 10 of the Pennsylvania Constitution and pursuant to Rule of Judicial Administration No. 1953(B), to promote continuous judicial coverage in the event of an emergency as defined in Rule of Judicial Administration No. 1950, the eighth emergency regional administrative unit, consisting of the 1st, 7th, 15th, 32nd and 38th judicial districts, is hereby established. If an emergency pursuant to Rules of Judicial Administration Nos. 1950—1953 is declared, the president judges of the courts of common pleas of the aforementioned judicial districts are authorized to provide for the temporary assignment of said judges and magisterial district judges to any of the other judicial districts referred to in this Order. Judges and magisterial district judges, when so assigned, shall exercise the same power and authority as are vested in a judge or magisterial district judge of the assigned judicial district and their expenses shall be reimbursed as provided by law.

RONALD D. CASTILLE,
Chief Justice of Pennsylvania

[Pa.B. Doc. No. 10-2269. Filed for public inspection November 24, 2010, 9:00 a.m.]