

THE COURTS

Title 210—APPELLATE PROCEDURE

PART I. RULES OF APPELLATE PROCEDURE

[210 PA. CODE CH. 19]

Proposed Amendments to Rules of Appellate Procedure 1921, 1931 and 1952

The Appellate Court Procedural Rules Committee proposes to amend Pennsylvania Rules of Appellate Procedure 1921, 1931 and 1952. The amendments are being submitted to the bench and bar for comments and suggestions prior to its submission to the Supreme Court.

Proposed new material is in bold faced type and deleted material is bracketed and in bold faced type.

All communications in reference to the proposed amendment should be sent no later than May 31, 2012 to:

Dean R. Phillips, Counsel
 D. Alicia Hickok, Deputy Counsel
 Scot Withers, Deputy Counsel
 Appellate Court Procedural Rules Committee
 Pennsylvania Judicial Center
 601 Commonwealth Ave., Suite 6200
 P. O. Box 62635
 Harrisburg, Pennsylvania 17106-2635
 or Fax to (717) 231-9551
 or E-Mail to appellaterules@pacourts.us

By the Appellate Court
 Procedural Rules Committee

HONORABLE RENÉE COHN JUBELIRER,
Chair

Annex A

TITLE 210. APPELLATE PROCEDURE

PART I. RULES OF APPELLATE PROCEDURE

ARTICLE II. APPELLATE PROCEDURE

CHAPTER 19. PREPARATION AND TRANSMISSION OF RECORD AND RELATED MATTERS

RECORD ON APPEAL FROM LOWER COURT

Rule 1921. Composition of Record on Appeal.

The original papers and exhibits filed in the lower court, [**hard**] **paper** copies of legal papers filed with the prothonotary by means of electronic filing, the transcript of proceedings, if any, and a certified copy of the docket entries prepared by the clerk of the lower court shall constitute the record on appeal in all cases.

Official Note: [**The rule is intended as a codification of present practice.**] An appellate court may consider only the facts which have been duly certified in the record on appeal. *Commonwealth v. Young*, 456 Pa. 102, 115, 317 A.2d 258, 264 (1974). **All involved in the appellate process have a duty to take steps necessary to assure that the appellate court has a complete record on appeal, so that the appellate court has the materials necessary to review the issues raised on appeal. Ultimate responsibility for a complete record rests with the party raising an issue that requires appellate court access to record mate-**

rials. See, e.g., Commonwealth v. Williams, 552 Pa. 451, 715 A.2d 1101 (1998). Rule 1931 (c) and (f) afford a “safe harbor” from waiver of issues based on an incomplete record. Parties may rely on the list of documents transmitted to the appellate court and served on the parties. If the list shows that the record transmitted is incomplete, the parties have an obligation to supplement the record pursuant to Rule 1926 (correction or modification of the record) or other mechanisms in Chapter 19. If the list shows that the record transmitted is complete, but it is not, the omission shall not be a basis for the appellate court to find waiver. Further, if the appellate court determines that something in the original record or otherwise presented to the trial court is necessary to decide the case and is not included in the certified record, the appellate court may, upon notice to the parties, inquire to the trial court *sua sponte* and supplement the certified record following receipt of the missing item. See Rule 1926 (correction or modification of the record).

[Explanatory Comment—2008

Pa.R.C.P. No. 205.4(a)(1) authorizes a court by local rule to permit or require electronic filing of legal papers with the prothonotary. Therefore, the amendment to Rule 1921 provides that where such electronic filing is utilized, hard copies of legal papers electronically filed shall become part of the record on appeal.]

Rule 1931. Transmission of the Record.

* * * * *

(c) *Duty of clerk to transmit the record.*—When the record is complete for purposes of the appeal, the clerk of the lower court shall transmit it to the prothonotary of the appellate court. The clerk of the lower court shall number the documents comprising the record and shall transmit with the record a list of the documents correspondingly numbered and identified with [**reasonable definiteness**] **sufficient specificity to allow the parties on appeal to identify each document and to determine whether the record on appeal is complete.** Documents of unusual bulk or weight and physical exhibits other than documents shall not be transmitted by the clerk unless he or she is directed to do so by a party or by the prothonotary of the appellate court. A party must make advance arrangements with the clerk for the transportation and receipt of exhibits of unusual bulk or weight. Transmission of the record is effected when the clerk of the lower court mails or otherwise forwards the record to the prothonotary of the appellate court. The clerk of the lower court shall indicate, by endorsement on the face of the record or otherwise, the date upon which the record is transmitted to the appellate court.

(d) *Service of the list of record documents.*—The clerk of the lower court shall, at the time of the transmittal of the record to the appellate court, mail a copy of the list of record documents to all counsel of record, or if unrepresented by counsel, to the parties at the address they have provided to the clerk. The clerk shall note on the docket the giving of such notice.

(e) *Multiple appeals.*—Where more than one appeal is taken from the same order, it shall be sufficient to transmit a single record, without duplication.

(f) *Inconsistency between list of record documents and documents actually transmitted.*—If the clerk of the lower court fails to transmit to the appellate court all of the documents identified in the list of record documents, such failure shall be deemed a breakdown in judicial procedure. Any omission shall be corrected promptly pursuant to Rule 1926 (correction or modification of the record) and shall not be the basis for any penalty against a party.

Official Note: [Former Supreme Court Rule 22 required the record to be returned forthwith. See also former Superior Court Rule 50 and former Commonwealth Court Rules 22 and 23.]

Rule 1926 (correction or modification of the record) provides the means to resolve any disagreement between the parties as to what should be included in the record on appeal. The court may, however, *sua sponte* take appropriate action to supplement or correct the certified record. Appellate courts often exercise discretion to avoid harsh enforcement of precedent that found waiver where missing items are not included in the record on appeal, but where the missing items are in the reproduced record and there is no dispute that the reproduced record is an accurate representation of the trial court record or when a record has been supplemented after an inquiry by the appellate court. See 20A Pennsylvania Appellate Practice Section 1921:2 (2011-12) (collecting cases). These cases represent a liberal construction of Chapter 19 of the Rules of Appellate Procedure as permitted under Rule 105(a). However, there are numerous cases to the contrary which while they may be subject to criticism are still good law.

[Explanatory Comment—2007

The 2007 amendment expands the time period for the trial court to transmit the certified record, including any opinions drafted pursuant to Pa.R.A.P. 1925(a), from forty to sixty days. The appellate court retains the ability to establish a shorter (or longer) period of time for the transmittal of the record in any class or classes of cases.]

RECORD ON PETITION FOR REVIEW OF ORDERS OF GOVERNMENT UNITS OTHER THAN COURTS

Rule 1952. Filing of Record in Response to Petition for Review.

* * * * *

(b) *Certificate of record.*—The government unit shall certify the contents of the record and a list of all documents, transcripts of testimony, exhibits and other material comprising the record. The government unit shall (1) arrange the documents to be certified in chronological order, (2) number them, and (3) affix to the right or bottom edge of the first page of each document a tab showing the number of that document. These shall be bound and shall contain a table of contents identifying each document in the record. The certificate shall be made by the head, chairman, deputy or secretary of the government unit. The government unit may file the entire record or such parts thereof as the parties may designate by stipulation filed with the government unit. The original papers in the government unit or certified copies thereof may be filed. Instead of filing the record or designated parts thereof, the government unit may file a certified list of all documents, transcripts of testimony, exhibits and other material comprising the record, or a

certified list of such parts thereof as the parties may designate, adequately describing each, and the filing of the certified list shall constitute filing of the record. The parties may stipulate that neither the record nor a certified list be filed with the court. The stipulation shall be filed with the prothonotary of the court and the date of its filing shall be deemed the date on which the record is filed. If a certified list is filed, or if the parties designate only parts of the record for filing or stipulate that neither the record nor a certified list be filed, the government unit shall retain the record or parts thereof. Upon request of the court or the request of a party, the record or any part thereof thus retained shall be transmitted to the court notwithstanding any prior stipulation. All parts of the record retained by the government unit shall be a part of the record on review for all purposes.

(c) *Notice to counsel of contents of certified record.*—At the time of transmission of the record to the appellate court, the government unit shall send a copy of the list of the contents of the certified record to all counsel of record, or if unrepresented by counsel, to the parties at the address they have provided to the government unit.

Official Note: [Based in part upon former Commonwealth Court Rules 22, 23 and 32A (second sentence). The time within which the record must be certified has been increased from 20 days to 40 days to conform to Rule 1931 (transmission of the record).] The addition of subdivision (c) in 2012 requires government units other than courts to notify counsel of the content of the certified record. This is an extension of the requirement in Rule 1931 (transmission of the record) that trial courts give such notice.

EXPLANATORY COMMENT

In May of 2010, the Appellate Court Procedural Rules Committee published proposed amendments to Rule 1931 to provide that the list of documents in the record on appeal prepared by the clerk or prothonotary be sufficiently specific “to allow the parties on appeal to identify each document and to determine whether the record on appeal is complete.” The Committee had also proposed to amend subdivision (d) of Rule 1931 to provide that a party can rely on the content of the list without having to physically examine the record.

These proposed amendments were to further assist a party raising an issue to meet its burden to make sure that a full and complete record is forwarded to the appellate court. In 2004, the Supreme Court partially addressed this problem by adopting subdivision (d) to Rule 1931, adding a requirement that the clerk or prothonotary send the appellant the list of record documents. Experience has shown this was only a partial solution. First, in many cases the list is not sufficiently specific for the parties to determine what is or is not included. Second, in many cases, the clerk or prothonotary did not actually transmit all items on the list to the appellate court.

Following publication and review of comments, the Committee now proposes to recommend further amendments to Rule 1931 and a proposed amendment to the Note to Rule 1921. These additional amendments are to clarify the obligations of the parties and the appellate courts with respect to the record on appeal while providing for “safe harbor” from waiver where parties rely on

the contents of the list of record documents prepared by the prothonotary or clerk. More specifically, in lieu of the published proposed amendment to subdivision (d) of Rule 1931 the Committee instead proposes a subdivision (f) to Rule 1931 to provide:

(f) *Inconsistency between list of record documents and documents actually transmitted*—If the clerk of the lower court fails to transmit to the appellate court all of the documents identified in the list of record documents, such failure shall be deemed a breakdown in judicial procedure. Any omission shall be corrected promptly pursuant to Rule 1926 and shall not be the basis for any penalty against a party.

Taken together, the proposed amendments are intended to improve the likelihood that a full and complete record will be transmitted from the trial court to the appellate court, and will decrease the prospects of waiver resulting from the inadvertent omission of a document from the certified record.

The Committee also proposes to add subdivision (c) to Rule 1952 to require government units other than courts to notify counsel of the content of the record on appeal. This is an extension of the requirement in Rule 1931 that trial courts give such notice.

[Pa.B. Doc. No. 12-633. Filed for public inspection April 13, 2012, 9:00 a.m.]

Title 25—LOCAL COURT RULES

SNYDER COUNTY

Juvenile Restitution Fund; No. CP-55-AD-000010-2011

Amended Order

And Now, this 1st day of March, 2012, it is hereby *Ordered and Directed* that the Court of Common Pleas of Snyder County and Union County, Pennsylvania, adopts the Juvenile Restitution Fund pursuant to section 6352(a)(5) of the Juvenile Act.

The Guidelines dated July 14, 2011 are incorporated herein by reference.

By the Court

MICHAEL H. SHOLLEY,
President Judge

Snyder and Union County

Juvenile Restitution Fund Guidelines

July 14, 2011

I. *Definitions*

1. **Restitution Fund**—A fund established by the president judge of a court of common pleas under section 6352(a)(5) of the Juvenile Act (relating to disposition of delinquent child), from which disbursements are made at the discretion of the president judge pursuant to written guidelines promulgated by the president judge and the limitations of the Juvenile Act, and used to reimburse crime victims for financial losses resulting from delinquent acts.

2. **Crime Victim**—individual(s), non-profit-charitable organizations, and governmental entities that suffer financial loss as a result of delinquent acts.

II. *Establishment and Administration of Restitution Funds*

Monies currently in the Snyder County Juvenile Collection Trust Account will be used to create the new Juvenile Restitution Fund (JRF). To further fund the Juvenile Restitution Fund, every adjudicated delinquent or individual placed on consent decree shall pay a mandatory, one time, case management fee into the JRF, of twenty-five dollars. Payment of this case management fee cannot be waived, nor can community service, in place of payment, be used.

The Juvenile Restitution Fund will pay out a maximum of \$500 of restitution to a crime victim per case without a court order, depending on the cost of damages or financial loss resulting from delinquent acts. The adjudicated individual will then gradually pay back their restitution to the Juvenile Restitution Fund, based on the specific terms of their probation. Restitution shall not exceed the court's determination of restitution.

Should an individual victim's need be too great, as decided by the sentencing judge, and the restitution being paid out to that victim is determined to be too low, the sentencing judge may increase the pay out from the Juvenile Restitution Fund. This is at the sole discretion of the sentencing judge for special cases in which the victim's financial hardship is such that restitution paid out to them is deemed insufficient.

All payments from the Juvenile Restitution Fund must be approved by the Chief Probation Officer and the Probation Officer assigned to the case. Any payments in excess of the \$500 referenced above shall be approved by the president judge.

All adjudicated individuals aged 16 years or older that cannot pay their restitution will be required to find part-time employment and use earnings to pay off restitution owed. If an adjudicated individual cannot find employment, they must submit five job applications per week as proof of an attempt to find employment.

Adjudicated individuals aged 12 to 15 years that cannot find, or are too young to have, part-time employment and cannot pay their restitution will be required to perform community service in lieu of a part-time job. The number of required hours of community service will be calculated by dividing the amount of restitution owed by the amount of Pennsylvania State minimum wage.

III. *Disbursements From The Restitution Fund* (adopted from *The Pennsylvania Code*, Subchapter F. Standards Governing the Administration of Restitution Funds)

The Juvenile Restitution Fund is to be administered by the Probation Department.

Disbursements from the restitution fund shall be made at the discretion of the president judge, and shall be used to reimburse crime victims for financial losses resulting from delinquent acts. Disbursements from the fund shall require the signatures of the Chief Probation Officer and either the Chief Juvenile Probation Officer or the Juvenile Probation Officer assigned to the case.

An annual report to the president judge, detailing the aggregate and individual data regarding payments to and disbursements from the restitution fund, and an annual audit, under county policy, of all payments to and disbursements from the fund, will be required.

[Pa.B. Doc. No. 12-634. Filed for public inspection April 13, 2012, 9:00 a.m.]

SNYDER COUNTY

Juvenile Restitution Fund; No. CP-55-AD-000011-2011

Amended Order

And Now, this 1st day of March, 2012, the court hereby *Approves, Adopts and Promulgates* Snyder and Union County Administrative Order CP-55-AD-000010-2011, effective thirty (30) days after the date of publication of this Rule in the *Pennsylvania Bulletin*, pursuant to Rule 121 of the Pennsylvania Rules of Juvenile Court Procedure.

The Court Administrator of the 17th Judicial District is ordered and directed to do the following:

1. File one (1) certified copy of this Order and Administrative Order CP-55-AD-000010-2011 with the Juvenile Court Procedural Rules Committee. Then upon approval from the Juvenile Court Procedural Rules Committee:

2. Furnish two (2) certified copies of this Order and Administrative Order CP-55-AD-000010-2011 and a computer diskette or CD to the Legislative Reference Bureau for publication in the *Pennsylvania Bulletin* as well as a copy of written approval from Juvenile Court Procedural Rules Committee

3. File one (1) certified copy of this Order and Administrative Order CP-55-AD-000010-2011 with the Administrative Office of Pennsylvania Courts as well as having it published on UJS Portal.

By the Court

MICHAEL H. SHOLLEY,
President Judge

[Pa.B. Doc. No. 12-635. Filed for public inspection April 13, 2012, 9:00 a.m.]

SNYDER COUNTY

Victim Services Fee; No. CP-55-AD-000012-2011

Amended Order

And Now, this 1st day of March, 2012, it is hereby *Ordered and Directed* that the Court of Common Pleas of 17th Judicial District of Pennsylvania adopts a fee in the amount of seventy-five dollars (\$75.00) for all criminal and juvenile cases for which there is a victim for the purposes of sustaining victim services. This fee is created due to the Commonwealth's reduction of funding for victim services as mandated by the Crime Victims Act 18 P. S. § 11.01, et seq.

This fee shall be imposed in every juvenile and criminal case for which there is a victim.

The effective date of this Order shall be thirty (30) days after advertising in the *PA Legal Bulletin*.

By the Court

MICHAEL H. SHOLLEY,
President Judge

[Pa.B. Doc. No. 12-636. Filed for public inspection April 13, 2012, 9:00 a.m.]

SNYDER COUNTY

Victim Services Fee; No. CP-55-AD-000013-2011

Amended Order

And Now, this 1st day of March, 2012, the court hereby *Approves, Adopts and Promulgates* Snyder and Union County Administrative Order CP-55-AD-000012-2011 effective thirty (30) days after the date of publication of this Rule in the *Pennsylvania Bulletin*, pursuant to Rule 105 of the Pennsylvania Rules of Criminal Procedure and Rule 121 of the Pennsylvania Rules of Juvenile Court Procedure.

The Court Administrator of the 17th Judicial District is ordered and directed to do the following:

1. File one (1) certified copy of this Order and Administrative Order CP-55-AD-000012-2011 with the Juvenile Court Procedural Rules Committee as well as one (1) certified copy to the Criminal Rules Committee. Then upon approval from the Juvenile Court Procedural Rules Committee and approval from the Criminal Rules Committee:

2. Furnish two (2) certified copies of this Order and Administrative Order CP-55-AD-000012-2011 and a computer diskette and/or CD to the Legislative Reference Bureau for publication in the *Pennsylvania Bulletin* as well as a copy of written approval from the Juvenile Court Procedural Rules Committee and approval from the Criminal Rules Committee.

3. File one (1) certified copy of this Order and Administrative Order CP-55-AD-000012-2011 with the Administrative Office of Pennsylvania Courts as well as having it published on UJS Portal.

By the Court

MICHAEL H. SHOLLEY,
President Judge

[Pa.B. Doc. No. 12-637. Filed for public inspection April 13, 2012, 9:00 a.m.]

UNION COUNTY

Juvenile Restitution Fund; No. CP-60-AD-2-2011; 11-00633

Order

And Now, this 1st day of March, 2012, it is hereby *Ordered and Directed* that the Court of Common Pleas of Snyder County and Union County, Pennsylvania, adopts the Juvenile Restitution Fund pursuant to section 6352(a)(5) of the Juvenile Act.

The Guidelines dated July 14, 2011 are incorporated herein by reference.

By the Court

MICHAEL H. SHOLLEY,
President Judge

**Snyder and Union County
Juvenile Restitution Fund Guidelines
July 14, 2011**

I. Definitions

1. **Restitution Fund**—A fund established by the president judge of a court of common pleas under section 6352(a)(5) of the Juvenile Act (relating to disposition of delinquent child), from which disbursements are made at the discretion of the president judge pursuant to written guidelines promulgated by the president judge and the limitations of the Juvenile Act, and used to reimburse crime victims for financial losses resulting from delinquent acts.

2. **Crime Victim**—individual(s), non-profit-charitable organizations, and governmental entities that suffer financial loss as a result of delinquent acts.

II. Establishment and Administration of Restitution Funds

Monies currently in the Snyder County Juvenile Collection Trust Account will be used to create the new Juvenile Restitution Fund (JRF). To further fund the Juvenile Restitution Fund, every adjudicated delinquent or individual placed on consent decree shall pay a mandatory, one time, case management fee into the JRF, of twenty-five dollars. Payment of this case management fee cannot be waived, nor can community service, in place of payment, be used.

The Juvenile Restitution Fund will pay out a maximum of \$500 of restitution to a crime victim per case without a court order, depending on the cost of damages or financial loss resulting from delinquent acts. The adjudicated individual will then gradually pay back their restitution to the Juvenile Restitution Fund, based on the specific terms of their probation. Restitution shall not exceed the court's determination of restitution.

Should an individual victim's need be too great, as decided by the sentencing judge, and the restitution being paid out to that victim is determined to be too low, the sentencing judge may increase the pay out from the Juvenile Restitution Fund. This is at the sole discretion of the sentencing judge for special cases in which the victim's financial hardship is such that restitution paid out to them is deemed insufficient.

All payments from the Juvenile Restitution Fund must be approved by the Chief Probation Officer and the Probation Officer assigned to the case. Any payments in excess of the \$500 referenced above shall be approved by the president judge.

All adjudicated individuals aged 16 years or older that cannot pay their restitution will be required to find part-time employment and use earnings to pay off restitution owed. If an adjudicated individual cannot find employment, they must submit five job applications per week as proof of an attempt to find employment.

Adjudicated individuals aged 12 to 15 years that cannot find, or are too young to have, part-time employment and cannot pay their restitution will be required to perform community service in lieu of a part-time job. The number of required hours of community service will be calculated by dividing the amount of restitution owed by the amount of Pennsylvania State minimum wage.

III. Disbursements From The Restitution Fund (adopted from *The Pennsylvania Code*, Subchapter F. Standards Governing the Administration of Restitution Funds)

The Juvenile Restitution Fund is to be administered by the Probation Department.

Disbursements from the restitution fund shall be made at the discretion of the president judge, and shall be used to reimburse crime victims for financial losses resulting from delinquent acts. Disbursements from the fund shall require the signatures of the Chief Probation Officer and either the Chief Juvenile Probation Officer or the Juvenile Probation Officer assigned to the case.

An annual report to the president judge, detailing the aggregate and individual data regarding payments to and disbursements from the restitution fund, and an annual audit, under county policy, of all payments to and disbursements from the fund, will be required.

[Pa.B. Doc. No. 12-638. Filed for public inspection April 13, 2012, 9:00 a.m.]

UNION COUNTY

Juvenile Restitution Fund; No. CP-60-AD-000003-2011; 11-00634

Amended Order

And Now, this 1st day of March, 2012, the court hereby *Approves, Adopts and Promulgates* Snyder and Union County Administrative Order CP-60-AD-0000002-2011, effective thirty (30) days after the date of publication of this Rule in the *Pennsylvania Bulletin*, pursuant to Rule 121 of the Pennsylvania Rules of Juvenile Court Procedure.

The Court Administrator of the 17th Judicial District is ordered and directed to do the following:

1. File one (1) certified copy of this Order and Administrative Order CP-60-AD-00000002-2011 with the Juvenile Court Procedural Rules Committee. Then upon approval from the Juvenile Court Procedural Rules Committee:

2. Furnish two (2) certified copies of this Order and Administrative Order CP-60-AD-0000002-2011 and a computer diskette and/or CD to the Legislative Reference Bureau for publication in the *Pennsylvania Bulletin* as well as a copy of written approval from Juvenile Court Procedural Rules Committee

3. File one (1) certified copy of this Order and Administrative Order CP-60-AD-0000002-2011 with the Administrative Office of Pennsylvania Courts as well as having it published on UJS Portal.

By the Court

MICHAEL H. SHOLLEY,
President Judge

[Pa.B. Doc. No. 12-639. Filed for public inspection April 13, 2012, 9:00 a.m.]

UNION COUNTY

Victim Services Fee; No. CP-60-AD-5-2011

Amended Order

And Now, this 1st day of March, 2012, the court hereby *Approves, Adopts and Promulgates* Snyder and Union County Administrative Order CP-60-AD-5-2011, effective thirty (30) days after the date of publication of this Rule in the *Pennsylvania Bulletin*, pursuant to Rule 105 of the Pennsylvania Rules of Criminal Procedure.

The Court Administrator of the 17th Judicial District is ordered and directed to do the following:

1. File one (1) certified copy of this Order and Administrative Order CP-60-AD-5-2011 with the Juvenile Court Procedural Rules Committee as well as one (1) certified copy to the Criminal Rules Committee. Then upon approval from the Juvenile Court Procedural Rules Committee and approval from the Criminal Rules Committee:

2. Furnish two (2) certified copies of this Order and Administrative Order CP-60-6-2011 and a computer diskette and/or CD to the Legislative Reference Bureau for publication in the *Pennsylvania Bulletin* as well as a copy of written approval from the Juvenile Court Procedural Rules Committee and approval from the Criminal Rules Committee.

3. File one (1) certified copy of this Order and Administrative Order CP-60-5-2011 with the Administrative Office of Pennsylvania Courts as well as having it published on UJS Portal.

By the Court

MICHAEL H. SHOLLEY,
President Judge

[Pa.B. Doc. No. 12-640. Filed for public inspection April 13, 2012, 9:00 a.m.]

UNION COUNTY

Victim Services Fee; No. CP-60-AD-5-2011

Amended Order

And Now, this 1st day of March, 2012, it is hereby *Ordered* and *Directed* that the Court of Common Pleas of 17th Judicial District of Pennsylvania adopts a fee in the amount of \$75.00 for all criminal and juvenile cases for which there is a victim for the purposes of sustaining victim services. This fee is created due to the Commonwealth's reduction of funding for victim services as mandated by the Crime Victims Act 18 P. S. § 11.01, et seq.

This fee shall be imposed in every juvenile and criminal case for which there is a victim.

The effective date of this Order shall be thirty (30) days after publication in the *Pennsylvania Legal Bulletin*.

By the Court

MICHAEL H. SHOLLEY,
President Judge

[Pa.B. Doc. No. 12-641. Filed for public inspection April 13, 2012, 9:00 a.m.]
