

THE COURTS

Title 204—JUDICIAL SYSTEM GENERAL PROVISIONS

PART V. PROFESSIONAL ETHICS AND CONDUCT [204 PA. CODE CH. 81]

Proposed Amendments to the Pennsylvania Rules of Professional Conduct Regarding Misconduct

Notice is hereby given that the Disciplinary Board of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania (“Board”) is planning to recommend to the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania that it adopt amendments to Pennsylvania Rule of Professional Conduct (“RPC”) 8.4 relating to misconduct, as set forth in Annex A. This proposed rule amendment is intended to declare discriminatory and harassing conduct as misconduct when engaged in by lawyers, in the practice of law.

By way of brief background, on August 8, 2016, the American Bar Association amended Model Rule 8.4 to add new paragraph (g) relating to discrimination and harassment. In pertinent part, the new Model Rule prohibits a lawyer from engaging in conduct that the lawyer “knows or reasonably should know is harassment or discrimination on the basis of race, sex, religion, national origin, ethnicity, disability, age, sexual orientation, gender identity, marital status or socioeconomic status in conduct related to the practice of law.”

At present, in contrast with many other jurisdictions, Pennsylvania’s rules do not address harassment or discrimination in the black letter law or in the comments. In December 2016, after studying new Model Rule 8.4(g) and the rules of other jurisdictions, the Board published proposed amendments to RPC 8.4 that prohibited a lawyer from violating a federal, state or local antidiscrimination statute or ordinance.¹ Following extensive review and discussion of the numerous comments and suggestions received in response to the published proposal, the Board determined not to move forward with the proposed amendments, and renewed its study of the issue.

For a significant time, bar associations and related organizations and institutions have engaged in active debate over whether to include discrimination and harassment as professional misconduct. The Board supports these efforts and we conclude that it is in the best interest of the profession and the public for Pennsylvania to amend its rules to formally disapprove the conduct of any lawyer who knowingly engages in harassment or discrimination in the practice of law.

The Board modeled its proposed rule language on the Pennsylvania Code of Judicial Conduct. Pa.R.J.C. 2.3 governs bias, prejudice and harassment; subsection (B)

¹ See 46 Pa.B. 7519 (December 3, 2016)—“It is professional misconduct for a lawyer to: (g) violate a federal, state or local statute or ordinance that prohibits discrimination based on race, sex, religion, national origin, disability, age, sexual orientation or socioeconomic status by conduct that reflects adversely on the lawyer’s fitness as a lawyer. Whether a discriminatory act reflects adversely on a lawyer’s fitness as a lawyer shall be determined after consideration of all the circumstances, including: the seriousness of the act; whether the lawyer knew that the act was prohibited by statute or ordinance; whether the act was part of a pattern of prohibited conduct; and whether the act was committed in connection with the lawyer’s professional activities. If there is an alternative forum available to bring a complaint, no charge of professional misconduct may be brought pursuant to this paragraph until a court or administrative agency of competent jurisdiction has found that the lawyer has engaged in an unlawful discriminatory act, and the finding of the court or administrative agency has become final and enforceable and any right of judicial review has been exhausted.”

prohibits judges from engaging in such conduct in the performance of their judicial duties, and subsection (C) directs judges to require lawyers to refrain from such conduct in proceedings before the court. The Board favors similar language, in order that a lawyer’s ethical obligations under the RPC correspond to the conduct prohibited in the Code of Judicial Conduct and in order that the same protected classes are covered.

The proposed change to RPC 8.4 creates a new paragraph (g) and adds commentary as follows:

It is professional misconduct for a lawyer to:

* * *

(g) in the practice of law, by words or conduct, knowingly manifest bias or prejudice, or engage in harassment, including but not limited to bias, prejudice, or harassment based upon race, sex, gender identity or expression, religion, national origin, ethnicity, disability, age, sexual orientation, marital status, socioeconomic status, or political affiliation (except employment discrimination unless resulting in a final agency or judicial determination). This paragraph does not limit the ability of a lawyer to accept, decline or withdraw from a representation in accordance with Rule 1.16. This paragraph does not preclude legitimate advice or advocacy consistent with these Rules.

Comment:

* * *

(3) Examples of manifestations of bias or prejudice include but are not limited to epithets; slurs; demeaning nicknames; negative stereotyping; attempted humor based upon stereotypes; threatening, intimidating, or hostile acts; suggestions of connections between race, ethnicity, or nationality and crime; and irrelevant references to personal characteristics.

(4) Harassment, as referred to in paragraph (g), is verbal or physical conduct that denigrates or shows hostility or aversion toward a person on bases such as race, sex, gender identity or expression, religion, national origin, ethnicity, disability, age, sexual orientation, marital status, socioeconomic status, or political affiliation.

(5) Sexual harassment includes but is not limited to sexual advances, requests for sexual favors, and other verbal or physical conduct of a sexual nature that is unwelcome

* * *

As part of the Board’s renewed look at this matter, we revisited Model Rule 8.4(g). Based on our review, we determined not to pursue wholesale adoption of Model Rule 8.4(g). We conclude that the Model Rule language is susceptible to challenges related to constitutional rights of lawyers, such as freedom of speech, association and religion, due to the broad scope of the language “conduct related to the practice of law,” which the comment to the Model Rule explains extends to lawyers “participating in bar association, business or social activities in connection with the practice of law.” The Board has grave concerns that adoption of such language would unconstitutionally chill lawyers’ speech in forums disconnected from the provision of legal services. Parenthetically, of the many

comments received in response to the Board's first rule-making proposal, only one supported adoption of the Model Rule, and at this time, Vermont, the U.S. Virgin Islands, American Samoa and the Northern Mariana Islands are the only jurisdictions to adopt Model Rule 8.4(g) in its entirety.

The Board reviewed other jurisdictions' language relative to discrimination and harassment, particularly as to the scope of the prohibited conduct. According to the most recent compilation of data analyzing 56 jurisdictions (U.S. states, the District of Columbia, and territories),² at least 39 jurisdictions have anti-discrimination/anti-harassment provisions in their rules of professional conduct. Of those jurisdictions, 28 place the provision in the black letter law and 11 place the provision in the commentary.³ The Board proposes placing the rule amendments in the black letter law, as a black letter rule is enforceable in disciplinary proceedings.

Thirty-four jurisdictions require that the conduct have some connection to the practice of law.⁴ For example, "in the representation of a client";⁵ "in connection with the practice of law";⁶ "in a professional capacity";⁷ "in the practice of law";⁸ "in the course of representing a client";⁹ and "in connection with the lawyer's professional activities."¹⁰ Upon our review, the provisions in these jurisdictions require some nexus to delivering legal services and, the majority do not purport to reach "social activities."

Similar to the provisions in these jurisdictions, the Board proposes the language "in the practice of law" as a more narrowly-tailored scope of prohibited conduct. We conclude that private activities are not intended to be covered by this proposed rule amendment, since to do so would increase the likelihood of infringing on constitutional rights of lawyers.

The Pennsylvania RPC and the Pennsylvania Rules of Disciplinary Enforcement do not define what constitutes the practice of law; generally, the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania has explained what specific activities constitute the practice of law on a case-by-case basis. This case law is instructive and guides lawyers in determining the scope of the prohibited conduct relative to proposed new paragraph (g). The Supreme Court of Pennsylvania has outlined three broad categories of activities that constitute the practice of law: (1) the instruction and advising of clients in regard to the law so that they may pursue their affairs and be informed as to their rights and obligations; (2) the preparation of documents for clients requiring familiarity with legal principles beyond the ken of ordinary laypersons; and (3) the appearance on behalf of clients before public tribunals in order that the attorney may assist the deciding official in the proper interpretation and enforcement of the law. *Office of*

² https://www.americanbar.org/content/dam/aba/administrative/professional_responsibility/chart_adopt_8_4_g_authcheckdam.pdf

³ The following jurisdictions have black letter law: California, Colorado, Washington, D.C., Florida, Indiana, Iowa, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Dakota, Ohio, Oregon, Rhode Island, Texas, Vermont, Washington, and Wisconsin. The following jurisdictions have commentary: Arizona, Arkansas, Connecticut, Delaware, Maine, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Utah, and Wyoming.

⁴ Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Washington, D.C., Florida, Idaho, Indiana, Iowa, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Dakota, Ohio, Oregon, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Washington, Wisconsin, and Wyoming.

⁵ Among the jurisdictions that use this verbiage are Colorado, Idaho and Missouri.

⁶ Among the jurisdictions that use this verbiage are Arkansas and Florida.

⁷ Among the jurisdictions that use this verbiage are Indiana, Massachusetts, Maryland, Nebraska, New Jersey and Ohio.

⁸ Among the jurisdictions that use this verbiage are Iowa and New York.

⁹ Among the jurisdictions that use this verbiage are Arizona, Connecticut, Delaware, Maine, North Dakota, New Hampshire, Oregon, South Carolina, Tennessee and Washington.

¹⁰ Among the jurisdictions that use this verbiage are Minnesota and Wisconsin.

Disciplinary Counsel v. Frank J. Marcone, 855 A.2d 654, 660 (Pa. 2004) (citing *Shortz et al. v. Farrell*, 193 A. 20, 21 (Pa. 1937)). The Court has provided additional guidance by noting that "the practice of law is implicated by the holding out of oneself to the public as competent to exercise legal judgment and the implication that he or she has the technical competence to analyze legal problems and the requisite character qualification to act in a representative capacity." *Id.*, citing *Dauphin County Bar Association v. Mazzacaro*, 351 A.2d 229, 222-223 (Pa. 1976).

Similar to social activities, employment discrimination in hiring, firing, promotion, or partnership status is not intended to be covered in the proposed rule, unless it has resulted in either an agency or judicial determination of discriminatory conduct. In its review of the rule provisions of other jurisdictions, the Board took particular note of New Jersey's rule, which excludes employment discrimination unless adjudicated.¹¹ The Board favors this exclusion, as existing agencies and courts are better able to deal with such matters, and the disciplinary resources required to investigate and prosecute discrimination and harassment in the employment area would be disproportionate to the benefits to the system given the remedies available elsewhere.

In jurisdictions that have a black letter rule, six have a *mens rea* requirement.¹² For example, "knowingly, or through callous indifference";¹³ "knowingly manifest by words or conduct";¹⁴ "knowingly intimidate or harass";¹⁵ "intentionally manifesting";¹⁶ and "willfully."¹⁷ Many of the jurisdictions that place anti-discrimination and anti-harassment provisions in their commentary also use the word "knowingly."¹⁸ The Board proposes the use of the word "knowingly," as the knowledge requirement prevents unintentional violation of the rule, and serves to exclude inadvertent conduct.

The Board proposes the inclusion of language relative to RPC 1.16, so that lawyers may retain professional independence and are not limited in their ability to accept, decline or withdraw from representation, except as set forth in RPC 1.16. This language is in Model Rule 8.4(g) and is contained in at least one other jurisdiction's provision.¹⁹ We further note that the Pennsylvania Bar Association ("PBA") and Allegheny County Bar Association ("ACBA") proposed versions of Rule 8.4(g) containing this exception.²⁰

The proposed language affirms that legitimate advocacy or advice concerning the protected classes contained in the rule does not violate the rule. As noted above, this proposed language is modeled on the Pennsylvania Code of Judicial Conduct. Pa.R.J.C. 2.3(D) advises that judges or lawyers are not precluded from making legitimate reference to the listed factors, when such factors are relevant to an issue in a proceeding. Additionally, this

¹¹ It is professional misconduct for a lawyer to: (g) engage, in a professional capacity, in conduct involving discrimination (except employment discrimination unless resulting in a final agency or judicial determination) because of race, color, religion, age, sex, sexual orientation, national origin, language, marital status, socioeconomic status, or handicap whether the conduct is intended or likely intended to cause harm. N.J. RPC 8.4(g).

¹² Florida, Maryland, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oregon, and Texas.

¹³ Florida

¹⁴ Maryland and North Dakota.

¹⁵ Oregon

¹⁶ New Mexico

¹⁷ Texas

¹⁸ Arizona, Connecticut, Delaware, Maine, New Hampshire, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Utah, and Wyoming.

¹⁹ Washington

²⁰ Letter from PBA to Board dated December 9, 2016, enclosing PBA's proposed version of RPC 8.4(g); letter from ACBA to Chief Disciplinary Counsel dated January 9, 2017, enclosing ACBA's proposed version of RPC 8.4(g).

language concerning legitimate advocacy or advice is similar to the Model Rule language and is consistent with the rules of the vast majority of jurisdictions.²¹

The new comments proposed by the Board are modeled on the comments to Pa.R.J.C. 2.3. Proposed comments (3), (4), and (5) provide guidance to attorneys on the types of behavior covered by proposed paragraph 8.4(g), while explicitly stating that the examples provided are not limited to that list of behaviors. Although there is no uniform jurisdictional approach to providing specific examples of the prohibited conduct, upon review, the Board concludes that the proposed commentary is necessary to assist lawyers in complying with the proposed rule.

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, PO Box 62625, Harrisburg, PA 17106-2625, Facsimile number (717-231-3381), Email address Dboard.comments@pacourts.us on or before June 18, 2018.

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

JULIA FRANKSTON-MORRIS, Esq.,
Secretary

Annex A

TITLE 204. JUDICIAL SYSTEM GENERAL PROVISIONS

PART V. PROFESSIONAL ETHICS AND CONDUCT

Subpart A. PROFESSIONAL RESPONSIBILITY

CHAPTER 81. RULES OF PROFESSIONAL CONDUCT

Subchapter A. RULES OF PROFESSIONAL CONDUCT

§ 81.4. Rules of Professional Conduct.

The following are the Rules of Professional Conduct:

MAINTAINING THE INTEGRITY OF THE PROFESSION

Rule 8.4. Misconduct.

It is professional misconduct for a lawyer to:

* * * * *

(f) knowingly assist a judge or judicial officer in conduct that is a violation of applicable rules of judicial conduct or other law.

(g) in the practice of law, by words or conduct, knowingly manifest bias or prejudice, or engage in harassment, including but not limited to bias, prejudice, or harassment based upon race, sex, gender identity or expression, religion, national origin, ethnicity, disability, age, sexual orientation, marital status, socioeconomic status, or political affiliation (except employment discrimination unless resulting in a final agency or judicial determination). This paragraph does not limit the ability of a lawyer to accept, decline or withdraw from a representation in accordance with Rule 1.16. This paragraph does not preclude legitimate advice or advocacy consistent with these Rules.

²¹ Arizona, Arkansas, Connecticut, Delaware, Idaho, Indiana, Iowa, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Missouri, Nebraska, New Mexico, North Dakota, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Washington, Wisconsin, and Wyoming.

Comment:

(1) Lawyers are subject to discipline when they violate or attempt to violate the Rules of Professional Conduct, knowingly assist or induce another to do so or do so through the acts of another, as when they request or instruct an agent to do so on the lawyer's behalf. Paragraph (a), however, does not prohibit a lawyer from advising a client of action the client is lawfully entitled to take.

(2) Many kinds of illegal conduct reflect adversely on fitness to practice law, such as offenses involving fraud and the offense of willful failure to file an income tax return. However, some kinds of offenses carry no such implication. Traditionally, the distinction was drawn in terms of offenses involving "moral turpitude." That concept can be construed to include offenses concerning some matters of personal morality, such as adultery and comparable offenses, that have no specific connection to fitness for the practice of law. Although a lawyer is personally answerable to the entire criminal law, a lawyer should be professionally answerable only for offenses that indicate lack of those characteristics relevant to law practice. Offenses involving violence, dishonesty, breach of trust, or serious interference with the administration of justice are in that category. A pattern of repeated offenses, even ones of minor significance when considered separately, can indicate indifference to legal obligation.

(3) Examples of manifestations of bias or prejudice include but are not limited to epithets; slurs; demeaning nicknames; negative stereotyping; attempted humor based upon stereotypes; threatening, intimidating, or hostile acts; suggestions of connections between race, ethnicity, or nationality and crime; and irrelevant references to personal characteristics.

(4) Harassment, as referred to in paragraph (g), is verbal or physical conduct that denigrates or shows hostility or aversion toward a person on bases such as race, sex, gender, religion, national origin, ethnicity, disability, age, sexual orientation, marital status, socioeconomic status, or political affiliation.

(5) Sexual harassment includes but is not limited to sexual advances, requests for sexual favors, and other verbal or physical conduct of a sexual nature that is unwelcome.

[(3)] (6) A lawyer may refuse to comply with an obligation imposed by law upon a good faith belief that no valid obligation exists. The provisions of Rule 1.2(d) concerning a good faith challenge to the validity, scope, meaning or application of the law apply to challenges of legal regulation of the practice of law.

[(4)] (7) Lawyers holding public office assume legal responsibilities going beyond those of other citizens. A lawyer's abuse of public office can suggest an inability to fulfill the professional role of lawyers. The same is true of abuse of positions of private trust such as trustee, executor, administrator, guardian, agent and officer, director or manager of a corporation or other organization.

[Pa.B. Doc. No. 18-773. Filed for public inspection May 18, 2018, 9:00 a.m.]

Title 237—JUVENILE RULES

PART I. RULES

[237 PA. CODE CH. 1]

Order Amending Rule 191 and Revising the Comment to Rule 140 of the Rules of Juvenile Court Procedure; No. 766 Supreme Court Rules Doc.

Order

Per Curiam

And Now, this 4th day of May, 2018, upon the recommendation of the Juvenile Court Procedural Rules Committee, the proposal having been published for public comment at 47 Pa.B. 7010 (November 18, 2017):

It is Ordered pursuant to Article V, Section 10 of the Constitution of Pennsylvania that Pennsylvania Rule of Juvenile Court Procedure 191 is amended and the Comment to Pennsylvania Rule of Juvenile Court Procedure 140 is revised in the following form.

This Order shall be processed in accordance with Pa.R.J.A. No. 103(b), and shall be effective on July 1, 2018.

Annex A

TITLE 237. JUVENILE RULES

PART I. RULES

Subpart A. DELINQUENCY MATTERS

CHAPTER 1. GENERAL PROVISIONS

PART A. BUSINESS OF COURTS

Rule 140. Bench Warrants for Failure to Appear at Hearings.

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Comment

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Pursuant to Rule 191, the juvenile court hearing officer is to submit his or her findings and recommendation to the court. In bench warrant cases, the juvenile court hearing officer should immediately take his or her recommendation to the judge so the judge can make the final determination of whether the juvenile or witness should be released. *See* Rule [191(C)] 191(D).

If the findings and recommendation are not taken immediately to the judge, the juvenile court hearing officer is to submit the recommendation within one business day. *See* Rule [191(B)] 191(C).

Official Note: Rule 140 adopted February 26, 2008, effective June 1, 2008. Amended September 30, 2009, effective January 1, 2010. Amended April 21, 2011, effective July 1, 2011. Amended September 20, 2011, effective November 1, 2011. Amended April 6, 2017, effective September 1, 2017. **Amended May 4, 2018, effective July 1, 2018.**

Committee Explanatory Reports:

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Final Report explaining the amendments to Rule 140 published with the Court's Order at 47 Pa.B. 2313 (April 22, 2017).

Final Report explaining the amendments to Rule 140 published with the Court's Order at 48 Pa.B. 2939 (May 19, 2018).

PART D. JUVENILE COURT HEARING OFFICERS

Rule 191. Juvenile Court Hearing Officer's Findings and Recommendation to the Judge.

A. Announcement of Findings and Recommendation. At the conclusion of the hearing, the juvenile court hearing officer shall announce in open court on the record, the juvenile court hearing officer's findings and recommendation to the judge.

B. Delinquency Recommendation. If a recommendation includes an adjudication of delinquency:

1) the juvenile shall be advised of the right to challenge the recommendation pursuant to Rule 192; and

2) a colloquy and inquiry of post-dispositional rights shall be conducted pursuant to Rule 512(C).

[B.] *C. Submission of Papers and Contents of Recommendation.* Within one business day, the juvenile court hearing officer shall submit a summary of the recommendation to the juvenile court judge. If requested, a copy of the summary shall be given to the juvenile's attorney, the juvenile, if unrepresented, the attorney for the Commonwealth, and the juvenile probation officer. The summary shall specifically state a recommendation to the judge.

[C.] *D. Judicial Action.* The judge shall by order:

- 1) accept the recommendation;
- 2) reject the recommendation and issue an order with a different disposition;
- 3) send the recommendation back to the juvenile court hearing officer for more specific findings; or
- 4) schedule a rehearing under Rule 192 within seven days.

Comment

The juvenile court may promulgate a form for juvenile court hearing officers to use. The summary of the recommendation may take the form of a court order to be adopted by the court.

The requirements of paragraph (B) are intended to ensure the juvenile is advised of the right to challenge the juvenile court hearing officer's recommendation and post-dispositional rights in the event the judge accepts the recommendation. If a party [**contests**] **challenges** the juvenile court hearing officer's decision, the copy of the summary may be used as an attachment in a motion for a rehearing in front of the judge.

The juvenile court hearing officer's decision is subject to approval of the judge. When the judge, in rejecting the juvenile court hearing officer's recommendation, modifies a factual determination, a rehearing is to be conducted. The judge may reject the juvenile court hearing officer's findings and enter a new finding or disposition without a rehearing if there is no modification of factual determinations. *See In re Perry*, 459 A.2d 789 (Pa. Super. 1983). The juvenile waives the right to complain of double jeopardy if the Commonwealth requests a rehearing before the judge. *See In re Stephens*, 419 A.2d 1244 (Pa. Super. 1980).

Nothing in this rule prohibits the court from modifying conclusions of law made by the juvenile court hearing officer.

Official Note: Rule 191 adopted April 1, 2005, effective April 1, 2006. Amended April 6, 2017, effective September 1, 2017. **Amended May 4, 2018, effective July 1, 2018.**

Committee Explanatory Reports:

Final Report explaining the provisions of Rule 191 published with the Court's Order at 35 Pa.B. 2214 (April 16, 2005).

Final Report explaining the amendments to Rule 191 published with the Court's Order at 47 Pa.B. 2313 (April 22, 2017).

Final Report explaining the amendments to Rule 191 published with the Court's Order at 48 Pa.B. 2939 (May 19, 2018).

FINAL REPORT¹

Amendment of Pa.R.J.C.P. 191 and Revision of Comment to Pa.R.J.C.P. 140

On May 4, 2018, the Supreme Court amended Rule of Juvenile Court Procedure 191 to require that a juvenile be advised of the right to challenge a juvenile court hearing officer recommendation and for a colloquy and inquiry of post-dispositional rights when a juvenile court hearing officer recommends an adjudication of delinquency. Additionally, the Comment to Rule of Juvenile Court Procedure 140 was revised to update references to Rule 191.

On May 11, 2017, Rule 512(C) was amended to require a colloquy and inquiry of post-dispositional rights by the court "after entering disposition on the record." Pa.R.J.C.P. 512(C)(1); *see also* 47 Pa.B. 2969 (May 27, 2017). Subsequently, a question arose whether the same post-dispositional rights colloquy and inquiry should be conducted when an adjudication of delinquency arises from a recommendation of a juvenile court hearing officer.

It was not evident from the text of Rule 512 concerning dispositional hearings that the requirements set forth in Rule 512, especially paragraph (C), extended to proceedings before a juvenile court hearing officer. Absent a reference in Rule 191 to Rule 512(C), the Juvenile Court Procedural Rules Committee ("Committee") did not believe that the requirements of Rule 512(C) self-evidently applied to matters arising from a juvenile court hearing officer. The Committee believed it to be procedurally inconsistent for a colloquy and inquiry to occur when a juvenile opts to have the matter heard by a judge pursuant to Rule 187(C), but not when a juvenile appears before a hearing officer for the same case type, *i.e.*, a misdemeanor.

Rule 191 was amended to add a new subparagraph (B)(2) to require a colloquy and inquiry of post-dispositional rights when a juvenile court hearing officer recommends an adjudication of delinquency. While a hearing officer may preside over a range of matters, *see* Pa.R.J.C.P. 187(A), the requirement applies only to adjudications of delinquency to maintain a parallelism with Rule 512(C)—the requirement does not apply to non-adjudicatory matters such as detention hearings, discovery, and uncontested dispositional reviews.

Further, a hearing officer recommendation lacks finality until acted upon by a judge. Yet, a colloquy and inquiry at that juncture would either require the juvenile to reappear before the hearing officer or appear in front of the

¹ The Committee's Final Report should not be confused with the official Committee Comments to the rules. Also note that the Supreme Court does not adopt the Committee's Comments or the contents of the Committee's explanatory Final Reports.

judge. Therefore, the advisement of post-dispositional rights is prospective in nature until a judge acts upon the juvenile court hearing officer's recommendation. In practice, the juvenile court hearing officer and the juvenile's counsel should explain to the juvenile that the post-dispositional rights are contingent and triggered upon on the court entering disposition.

Relatedly, there was no rule-based requirement that a juvenile be advised of the right to challenge a juvenile court hearing officer's recommendation pursuant to Rule 192. The Committee concluded that the juvenile should be advised of this right and it would be consistent for the rules to contain such a requirement. *See, e.g.*, Pa.R.J.C.P. 512(C) (requiring advisement of post-dispositional rights); Pa.R.J.C.P. 620(E) (requiring order denying post-dispositional motion to advise of appellate rights); Pa.R.J.C.P. 628(A)(3) (requiring order disposing of motion for *nunc pro tunc* relief to advise of appellate rights). Upon the recommendation of the Committee, Rule 191 was amended to add new subparagraph (B)(1).

The amendments will become effective July 1, 2018.

[Pa.B. Doc. No. 18-774. Filed for public inspection May 18, 2018, 9:00 a.m.]

Title 249—PHILADELPHIA RULES

PHILADELPHIA COUNTY

March 14, 2018 Order Regarding Healthcare Providers Insurance Exchange (HPIX); Administrative Doc. No. 03 of 2018

Order

And Now, this 1st day of May, 2018, it appearing that the Pennsylvania Property and Casualty Insurance Guarantee Association will defend insureds of Healthcare Providers Insurance Exchange (HPIX), as required by 40 P.S. § 991.1801 et seq., it is hereby *Ordered* and *Decreed* that all actions against any insured of Healthcare Providers Insurance Exchange (HPIX) which were placed into deferred status pursuant to the order entered on March 14, 2018, shall be removed from deferred status and shall proceed. The dockets of each case shall be updated to reflect the current case status.

It is further *Ordered* and *Decreed* that all actions in which Healthcare Providers Insurance Exchange (HPIX) is a named party, which were placed in deferred status pursuant to the order entered on March 14, 2018, shall remain in deferred status until further notice.

This Administrative Order is issued in accordance with the April 11, 1986 order of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, Eastern District, No. 55 Judicial Administration, Docket No. 1; and with the March 26, 1996 order of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, Eastern District, No. 164 Judicial Administration, Docket No. 1, as amended. This Order shall be filed with the Office of Judicial Records in a docket maintained for Orders issued by the First Judicial District of Pennsylvania, and one certified copy of this Order shall be filed with the Administrative Office of Pennsylvania Courts. Two certified copies of this Order, and a copy on a computer diskette, shall be distributed to the Legislative Reference Bureau for publication in the *Pennsylvania Bulletin*, shall be published in *The Legal Intelligencer*, and will be posted on the First Judicial

District's website at <http://www.courts.phila.gov>. Copies shall be submitted to American Lawyer Media, the Jenkins Memorial Law Library, and the Law Library for the First judicial District of Pennsylvania.

By the Court

HONORABLE JACQUELINE F. ALLEN,
Administrative Judge
Trial Division

HONORABLE IDEE C. FOX,
Supervising Judge
Trial Division—Civil Section

[Pa.B. Doc. No. 18-775. Filed for public inspection May 18, 2018, 9:00 a.m.]

Title 255—LOCAL COURT RULES

BUCKS COUNTY

District Court Diversionary Program; Administrative Order No. 90

Order

And Now, this 7th day of May, 2018, in order to address the abuse of opioids and other drugs prevalent in our society by offering immediate treatment for offenders charged at the earliest point in our criminal justice system and to allow for alternative dispositions, it is hereby ordered and directed as follows:

1. Individual defendants shall be referred by the Magisterial District Judge, at or prior to the preliminary hearing, to the District Attorney for consideration for diversion for treatment for drug-related behavioral problems.

2. If the defendant is approved for this diversionary program, the Magisterial District Judge shall continue the preliminary hearing to permit the defendant to be assessed to determine whether he must participate in a drug treatment program. If the defendant is assessed and determined to not need treatment, then he shall be mandated to take a one-day decisions class.

3. To qualify for a referral, a defendant who is charged with violations of Sections 780-113(a)(16), (31) and (32) of the Controlled Substance, Drug, Device and Cosmetic Act related to marijuana must meet the following qualifications:

- a. Be a resident of Bucks County;
- b. Be approved by the District Attorney;
- c. Execute a waiver of the preliminary hearing and a waiver of the Rule 600 right to a speedy trial;
- d. Execute the appropriate documents, including irrevocable waivers related to treatment programs, the District Attorney and the Court; and
- e. Agree to comply with treatment conditions and to report to the Court as directed.

4. To qualify for a referral, a defendant who is charged with violations of Sections 780-113(a)(16) and (32) of the Controlled Substance, Drug, Device and Cosmetic Act related to any controlled substance other than marijuana must meet the following qualifications:

- a. Be a resident of Bucks County;
- b. Be approved by the District Attorney;

- c. Have no prior criminal convictions;
- d. Execute a waiver of the preliminary hearing and a waiver of the Rule 600 right to a speedy trial;
- e. Execute the appropriate documents, including irrevocable waivers related to treatment programs, the District Attorney and the Court; and
- f. Agree to comply with treatment conditions and to report to the Court as directed.

5. All costs associated by the District Court Diversionary Program shall be borne by the defendant, unless waived due to indigency by the referring Magisterial District Judge with the agreement of the District Attorney.

6. Upon completion of all treatment conditions and supervisory period imposed as a result of the drug assessment and payment of all costs, the criminal charges shall be dismissed by the Magisterial District Judge and all records of the charges shall be expunged for first time offenders from the system, except that the District Attorney shall retain a record of the defendant's participation in the program. The District Attorney may agree at his discretion to expunge any other offender's arrest upon application of the offender and for good cause shown.

7. Should the defendant fail to complete the program, then the case will proceed through the normal criminal case process in the Court of Common Pleas.

This Order shall take effect on July 1, 2018.

By the Court

JEFFREY L. FINLEY,
President Judge

[Pa.B. Doc. No. 18-776. Filed for public inspection May 18, 2018, 9:00 a.m.]

DISCIPLINARY BOARD OF THE SUPREME COURT

List of Financial Institutions

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.

SUZANNE E. PRICE,
Attorney Registrar

Financial Institutions Approved as Depositories of Trust Accounts of Attorneys

Bank Code A.

595	Abacus Federal Savings Bank
2	ACNB BANK
613	Allegent Community Federal Credit Union
375	Altoona First Savings Bank
376	Ambler Savings Bank
532	AMERICAN BANK (PA)
615	Americhoice Federal Credit Union
116	AMERISERV FINANCIAL
648	Andover Bank (The)
377	Apollo Trust Company

Bank Code B.

558	Bancorp Bank (The)
485	Bank of America, NA
415	Bank of Landisburg (The)
642	BB & T Company
519	Beaver Valley Federal Credit Union
501	BELCO Community Credit Union
397	Beneficial Bank
652	Berkshire Bank
5	BNY Mellon, NA
392	BRENTWOOD BANK
495	Brown Brothers Harriman Trust Co., NA
161	Bryn Mawr Trust Company (The)

Bank Code C.

654	CACL Federal Credit Union
618	Capital Bank, NA
622	Carrollton Bank
16	CBT Bank
136	CENTRIC BANK
394	CFS BANK
623	Chemung Canal Trust Company
649	CHROME FEDERAL CREDIT UNION
599	Citibank, NA
238	Citizens & Northern Bank
561	Citizens Bank (PA)
206	Citizens Savings Bank
602	City National Bank of New Jersey
576	Clarion County Community Bank
591	Clearview Federal Credit Union
23	CNB Bank
354	Coatesville Savings Bank
223	Commercial Bank & Trust of PA
21	Community Bank (PA)
371	Community Bank, NA (NY)
533	Community First Bank
132	Community State Bank of Orbisonia
647	CONGRESSIONAL BANK
380	County Savings Bank
617	Covenant Bank
536	Customers Bank

Bank Code D.

339	Dime Bank (The)
239	DNB First, NA
27	Dollar Bank, FSB

Bank Code E.

500	Elderton State Bank
567	Embassy Bank for the Lehigh Valley
541	ENTERPRISE BANK
28	Ephrata National Bank
601	Esquire Bank, NA
340	ESSA Bank & Trust

Bank Code F.

629	1st Colonial Community Bank
158	1st Summit Bank
31	F & M Trust Company—Chambersburg
205	Farmers National Bank of Emlenton (The)
34	Fidelity Deposit & Discount Bank (The)
343	FIDELITY SAVINGS & LOAN ASSOCIATION OF BUCKS COUNTY
583	Fifth Third Bank
643	First Bank
417	First Bank of Lilly
174	First Citizens Community Bank
191	First Columbia Bank & Trust Company

Bank Code F.

539	First Commonwealth Bank
46	First Community Bank of Mercersburg
504	First Federal S & L Association of Greene County
525	First Heritage Federal Credit Union
42	First Keystone Community Bank
51	First National Bank & Trust Company of Newtown (The)
48	First National Bank of Pennsylvania
426	First Northern Bank & Trust Company
604	FIRST PRIORITY BANK
592	FIRST RESOURCE BANK
657	First United Bank & Trust
408	First United National Bank
151	Firsttrust Savings Bank
416	Fleetwood Bank
493	FNB BANK, NA
175	FNCB Bank
291	Fox Chase Bank
241	Franklin Mint Federal Credit Union
639	Freedom Credit Union
58	FULTON BANK, NA

Bank Code G.

499	Gratz Bank (The)
498	Greenville Savings Bank

Bank Code H.

402	Halifax Branch, of Riverview Bank
244	Hamlin Bank & Trust Company
362	Harleysville Savings Bank
363	Hatboro Federal Savings
463	Haverford Trust Company (The)
655	Home Savings Bank
606	Hometown Bank of Pennsylvania
68	Honesdale National Bank (The)
350	HSBC Bank USA, NA
364	HUNTINGDON VALLEY BANK
605	Huntington National Bank (The)
608	Hyperion Bank

Bank Code I.

365	InFirst Bank
557	Investment Savings Bank
526	Iron Workers Savings Bank

Bank Code J.

70	Jersey Shore State Bank
127	Jim Thorpe Neighborhood Bank
488	Jonestown Bank & Trust Company
72	JUNIATA VALLEY BANK (THE)

Bank Code K.

651	KeyBank NA
414	Kish Bank

Bank Code L.

74	LAFAYETTE AMBASSADOR BANK
554	Landmark Community Bank
418	Liverpool Community Bank
78	Luzerne Bank

Bank Code M.

361	M & T Bank
386	Malvern Federal Savings Bank
510	Marion Center Bank
387	Marquette Savings Bank

Bank Code M.

81	Mars Bank
43	Marysville Branch, of Riverview Bank
367	Mauch Chunk Trust Company
619	MB Financial Bank, NA
511	MCS (Mifflin County Savings) Bank
641	Members 1st Federal Credit Union
555	Mercer County State Bank
192	Merchants Bank of Bangor
610	Meridian Bank
420	Meysersdale Branch, of Riverview Bank
294	Mid Penn Bank
276	MIFFLINBURG BANK & TRUST COMPANY
457	Milton Savings Bank
614	Monument Bank
596	MOREBANK, A DIVISION OF BANK OF PRINCETON (THE)
484	MUNCY BANK & TRUST COMPANY (THE)

Bank Code N.

433	National Bank of Malvern
168	NBT Bank, NA
347	Neffs National Bank (The)
434	NEW TRIPOLI BANK
15	NexTier Bank, NA
636	Noah Bank
638	Norristown Bell Credit Union
439	Northumberland National Bank (The)
93	Northwest Bank

Bank Code O.

653	OceanFirst Bank
489	OMEGA Federal Credit Union
94	Orrstown

Bank Bank Code P.

598	PARKE BANK
584	Parkview Community Federal Credit Union
40	Penn Community Bank
540	PennCrest Bank
419	Pennian Bank
447	Peoples Security Bank & Trust Company
99	PeoplesBank, a Codorus Valley Company
556	Philadelphia Federal Credit Union
448	Phoenixville Federal Bank & Trust
79	PNC Bank, NA
449	Port Richmond Savings
451	Progressive-Home Federal Savings & Loan Association
637	Provident Bank
456	Prudential Savings Bank
491	PS Bank

Bank Code Q.

107	QNB Bank
560	Quaint Oak Bank

Bank Code R.

452	Reliance Savings Bank
220	Republic First Bank d/b/a Republic Bank
628	Riverview Bank

Bank Code S.

153	S & T Bank
316	Santander Bank, NA
460	Second Federal S & L Association of Philadelphia

Bank Code S.

646	Service 1st Federal Credit Union
458	Sharon Savings Bank
462	Slovenian Savings & Loan Association of Franklin-Conemaugh
486	SOMERSET TRUST COMPANY
633	SSB Bank
518	STANDARD BANK, PASB
542	Stonebridge Bank
517	Sun National Bank
440	SunTrust Bank
236	SWINEFORD NATIONAL BANK

Bank Code T.

143	TD Bank, NA
656	TIOGA FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK
182	TOMPKINS VIST BANK
609	Tristate Capital Bank
640	TruMark Financial Credit Union
467	Turbotville National Bank (The)

Bank Code U.

483	UNB Bank
481	Union Building and Loan Savings Bank
133	Union Community Bank
634	United Bank, Inc.
472	United Bank of Philadelphia
475	United Savings Bank
600	Unity Bank
232	Univest Bank & Trust Co.

Bank Code V.

611	Victory Bank (The)
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Bank Code W.

119	WASHINGTON FINANCIAL BANK
121	Wayne Bank
631	Wells Fargo Bank, NA
553	WesBanco Bank, Inc.
122	WEST MILTON STATE BANK
494	West View Savings Bank
473	Westmoreland Federal S & L Association
476	William Penn Bank
272	Woodlands Bank
573	WOORI AMERICA BANK
630	WSFS (Wilmington Savings Fund Society), FSB

Bank Code X.**Bank Code Y.**

577	York Traditions Bank
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Bank Code Z.**Platinum Leader Banks**

The **HIGHLIGHTED ELIGIBLE INSTITUTIONS** are Platinum Leader Banks—Institutions that go above and beyond eligibility requirements to foster the IOLTA Program. These Institutions pay a net yield at the higher of 1% or 75 percent of the Federal Funds Target Rate on all PA IOLTA accounts. They are committed to ensuring the success of the IOLTA Program and increased funding for legal aid.

[Pa.B. Doc. No. 18-777. Filed for public inspection May 18, 2018, 9:00 a.m.]

DISCIPLINARY BOARD OF THE SUPREME COURT

Notice of Disbarment

Notice is hereby given that by Order of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania dated May 4, 2018, Raphael A. Sanchez (# 88820) is Disbarred on Consent from the Bar of this Commonwealth. In accordance with Rule 217(f), Pa.R.D.E., since this formerly admitted attorney resides outside the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, this notice is published in the *Pennsylvania Bulletin*.

JULIA M. FRANKSTON-MORRIS, Esq.,
Secretary

[Pa.B. Doc. No. 18-778. Filed for public inspection May 18, 2018, 9:00 a.m.]

SUPREME COURT

Financial Institutions Approved as Depositories for Fiduciary Accounts; No. 159 Disciplinary Rules Doc.

Order

Per Curiam

And Now, this 1st day of May, 2018, it is hereby Ordered that the financial institutions named on the following list are approved as depositories for fiduciary accounts in accordance with Pa.R.D.E. 221.

FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS APPROVED AS DEPOSITORIES OF TRUST ACCOUNTS OF ATTORNEYS

Bank Code A.

595 Abacus Federal Savings Bank
2 ACNB BANK
613 Allegent Community Federal Credit Union
375 Altoona First Savings Bank
376 Ambler Savings Bank
532 AMERICAN BANK (PA)
615 Americhoice Federal Credit Union
116 AMERISERV FINANCIAL
648 Andover Bank (The)
377 Apollo Trust Company

Bank Code B.

558 Bancorp Bank (The)
485 Bank of America, NA
415 Bank of Landisburg (The)
642 BB & T Company
519 Beaver Valley Federal Credit Union
501 BELCO Community Credit Union
397 Beneficial Bank
652 Berkshire Bank
5 BNY Mellon, NA
392 BRENTWOOD BANK
495 Brown Brothers Harriman Trust Co., NA
161 Bryn Mawr Trust Company (The)

Bank Code C.

654 CACL Federal Credit Union
618 Capital Bank, NA
622 Carrollton Bank

Bank Code C.

16 CBT Bank
136 CENTRIC BANK
394 CFS BANK
623 Chemung Canal Trust Company
649 CHROME FEDERAL CREDIT UNION
599 Citibank, NA
238 Citizens & Northern Bank
561 Citizens Bank (PA)
206 Citizens Savings Bank
602 City National Bank of New Jersey
576 Clarion County Community Bank
591 Clearview Federal Credit Union
23 CNB Bank
354 Coatesville Savings Bank
223 Commercial Bank & Trust of PA
21 Community Bank (PA)
371 Community Bank, NA (NY)
533 Community First Bank
132 Community State Bank of Orbisonia
647 CONGRESSIONAL BANK
380 County Savings Bank
617 Covenant Bank
536 Customers Bank

Bank Code D.

339 Dime Bank (The)
239 DNB First, NA
27 Dollar Bank, FSB

Bank Code E.

500 Elderton State Bank
567 Embassy Bank for the Lehigh Valley
541 ENTERPRISE BANK
28 Ephrata National Bank
601 Esquire Bank, NA
340 ESSA Bank & Trust

Bank Code F.

629 1st Colonial Community Bank
158 1st Summit Bank
31 F & M Trust Company—Chambersburg
205 Farmers National Bank of Emlenton (The)
34 Fidelity Deposit & Discount Bank (The)
**343 FIDELITY SAVINGS & LOAN
ASSOCIATION OF BUCKS COUNTY**
583 Fifth Third Bank
643 First Bank
417 First Bank of Lilly
174 First Citizens Community Bank
191 First Columbia Bank & Trust Company
539 First Commonwealth Bank
46 First Community Bank of Mercersburg
504 First Federal S & L Association of Greene
County
525 First Heritage Federal Credit Union
42 First Keystone Community Bank
51 First National Bank & Trust Company of
Newtown (The)
48 First National Bank of Pennsylvania
426 First Northern Bank & Trust Company
604 FIRST PRIORITY BANK
592 FIRST RESOURCE BANK
657 First United Bank & Trust
408 First United National Bank
151 Firstrust Savings Bank
416 Fleetwood Bank
493 FNB BANK, NA
175 FNCB Bank

Bank Code F.

291 Fox Chase Bank
 241 Franklin Mint Federal Credit Union
 639 Freedom Credit Union
58 FULTON BANK, NA

Bank Code G.

499 Gratz Bank (The)
 498 Greenville Savings Bank

Bank Code H.

402 Halifax Branch, of Riverview Bank
 244 Hamlin Bank & Trust Company
 362 Harleysville Savings Bank
 363 Hatboro Federal Savings
 463 Haverford Trust Company (The)
 655 Home Savings Bank
 606 Hometown Bank of Pennsylvania
 68 Honesdale National Bank (The)
 350 HSBC Bank USA, NA
364 HUNTINGDON VALLEY BANK
 605 Huntington National Bank (The)
 608 Hyperion Bank

Bank Code I.

365 InFirst Bank
 557 Investment Savings Bank
 526 Iron Workers Savings Bank

Bank Code J.

70 Jersey Shore State Bank
 127 Jim Thorpe Neighborhood Bank
 488 Jonestown Bank & Trust Company
72 JUNIATA VALLEY BANK (THE)

Bank Code K.

651 KeyBank NA
 414 Kish Bank

Bank Code L.

74 LAFAYETTE AMBASSADOR BANK
 554 Landmark Community Bank
 418 Liverpool Community Bank
 78 Luzerne Bank

Bank Code M.

361 M & T Bank
 386 Malvern Federal Savings Bank
 510 Marion Center Bank
 387 Marquette Savings Bank
 81 Mars Bank
 43 Marysville Branch, of Riverview Bank
 367 Mauch Chunk Trust Company
 619 MB Financial Bank, NA
 511 MCS (Mifflin County Savings) Bank
 641 Members 1st Federal Credit Union
 555 Mercer County State Bank
 192 Merchants Bank of Bangor
 610 Meridian Bank
 420 Meyersdale Branch, of Riverview Bank
 294 Mid Penn Bank
276 MIFFLINBURG BANK & TRUST COMPANY
 457 Milton Savings Bank
 614 Monument Bank
596 MOREBANK, A DIVISION OF BANK OF PRINCETON (THE)
484 MUNCY BANK & TRUST COMPANY (THE)

Bank Code N.

433 National Bank of Malvern
 168 NBT Bank, NA
 347 Neffs National Bank (The)
434 NEW TRIPOLI BANK
 15 NexTier Bank, NA
 636 Noah Bank
 638 Norristown Bell Credit Union
 439 Northumberland National Bank (The)
 93 Northwest Bank

Bank Code O.

653 OceanFirst Bank
 489 OMEGA Federal Credit Union
 94 Orrstown Bank

Bank Code P.

598 PARKE BANK
 584 Parkview Community Federal Credit Union
 40 Penn Community Bank
 540 PennCrest Bank
 419 Pennian Bank
 447 Peoples Security Bank & Trust Company
 99 PeoplesBank, a Codorus Valley Company
 556 Philadelphia Federal Credit Union
 448 Phoenixville Federal Bank & Trust
 79 PNC Bank, NA
 449 Port Richmond Savings
 451 Progressive-Home Federal Savings & Loan Association
 637 Provident Bank
 456 Prudential Savings Bank
 491 PS Bank

Bank Code Q.

107 QNB Bank
 560 Quaint Oak Bank

Bank Code R.

452 Reliance Savings Bank
 220 Republic First Bank d/b/a Republic Bank
 628 Riverview Bank

Bank Code S.

153 S & T Bank
 316 Santander Bank, NA
 460 Second Federal S & L Association of Philadelphia
 646 Service 1st Federal Credit Union
 458 Sharon Savings Bank
 462 Slovenian Savings & Loan Association of Franklin-Conemaugh
486 SOMERSET TRUST COMPANY
 633 SSB Bank
518 STANDARD BANK, PASB
 542 Stonebridge Bank
 517 Sun National Bank
 440 SunTrust Bank
236 SWINEFORD NATIONAL BANK

Bank Code T.

143 TD Bank, NA
656 TIOGA FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK
182 TOMPKINS VIST BANK
 609 Tristate Capital Bank
 640 TruMark Financial Credit Union
 467 Turbotville National Bank (The)

Bank Code U.

483 UNB Bank
 481 Union Building and Loan Savings Bank
 133 Union Community Bank
 634 United Bank, Inc.
 472 United Bank of Philadelphia
 475 United Savings Bank
 600 Unity Bank
 232 Univest Bank & Trust Co.

Bank Code V.

611 Victory Bank (The)

Bank Code W.

119 WASHINGTON FINANCIAL BANK
 121 Wayne Bank
 631 Wells Fargo Bank, NA
 553 WesBanco Bank, Inc.
122 WEST MILTON STATE BANK
 494 West View Savings Bank
 473 Westmoreland Federal S & L Association
 476 William Penn Bank
 272 Woodlands Bank
573 WOORI AMERICA BANK
 630 WSFS (Wilmington Savings Fund Society), FSB

*Bank Code X.**Bank Code Y.*

577 York Traditions Bank

*Bank Code Z.***Platinum Leader Banks**

The **HIGHLIGHTED ELIGIBLE INSTITUTIONS** are Platinum Leader Banks—Institutions that go above and beyond eligibility requirements to foster the IOLTA Program. These Institutions pay a net yield at the higher of 1% or 75 percent of the Federal Funds Target Rate on all PA IOLTA accounts. They are committed to ensuring the success of the IOLTA Program and increased funding for legal aid.

IOLTA Exemption

Exemptions are not automatic. If you believe you qualify, you must apply by sending a written request to the IOLTA Board's executive director: 601 Commonwealth Avenue, Suite 2400, P.O. Box 62445, Harrisburg, PA 17106-2445. If you have questions concerning IOLTA or exemptions from IOLTA, please visit their website at www.paiolta.org or call the IOLTA Board at (717) 238-2001 or (888) PAIOLTA.

**FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS WHO HAVE FILED
 AGREEMENTS TO BE APPROVED AS A
 DEPOSITORY OF TRUST ACCOUNTS AND TO
 PROVIDE DISHONORED CHECK REPORTS IN
 ACCORDANCE WITH RULE 221, Pa.R.D.E.**

*New**Name Change**Platinum Leader Change*

541 Enterprise Bank—Add

*Correction**Removal*

[Pa.B. Doc. No. 18-779. Filed for public inspection May 18, 2018, 9:00 a.m.]