

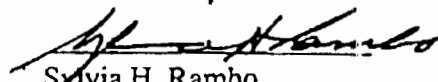
UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE  
MIDDLE DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN RE: AMENDMENT TO THE JUROR :  
SELECTION PLAN FOR THE MIDDLE : MISC NO. 89-69  
DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA :

ORDER

AND NOW, this 5<sup>th</sup> day of August, 1999, IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that pursuant to the recommendation of Judicial Council of the Third Circuit the Juror Selection Plan of the United States District Court for the Middle District of Pennsylvania is amended to clarify section 402 of the Plan by tracking the statutory language regarding the purpose for resorting to the use of an additional source or sources of names in addition to voter registration lists.

For the court:

  
Sylvia H. Rambo  
Chief Judge

Dated: Aug. 5, 1999

BEFORE THE REVIEWING PANEL  
OF THE THIRD CIRCUIT

IN RE: Amendment to the  
Juror Selection Plan for the  
United States District Court,  
Middle District of Pennsylvania

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MISC NO. 89-69

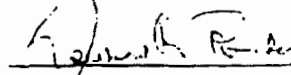
ORDER

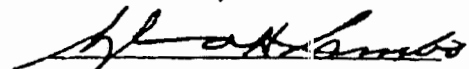
Pursuant to the recommendation of Judicial Council of the Third Circuit the Juror Selection Plan of the United States District Court for the Middle District of Pennsylvania has been amended to clarify section 402 of the Plan by tracking the statutory language regarding the purpose for resorting to the use of an additional source or sources of names in addition to voter registration lists.

This Reviewing Panel, consisting of the members of the Judicial Council of the Third Circuit and the Chief Judge of the United States District Court for the Middle District of Pennsylvania have examined such amendment and have ascertained that it complies in all particulars with the Jury Selection and Service Act of 1968 (28 U.S.C. §1861, et seq.) and 28 U.S.C. §1878, as amended,

NOW, it is hereby ORDERED that the said amended Juror Selection Plan is approved by this Reviewing Panel as of Aug 5, 1999, and that said Plan shall become effective upon the signing of this order.

For the Judicial Council:

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Edward R. Becker  
Chief Judge

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Chief Judge, U.S. District Court  
Middle District of Pennsylvania

JUROR SELECTION PLAN  
UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE MIDDLE DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA

Pursuant to the Jury Selection and Service Act of 1968, as amended, 28 U.S.C. §1861 et seq., the following Plan is hereby adopted by this court, subject to approval by a reviewing panel and to such rules and regulations as may be adopted from time to time by the Judicial Conference of the United States. Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §1878, at the option of the district court, jurors may be qualified and summoned in a single procedure, in lieu of the two separate procedures otherwise provided for by the Jury Selection and Service Act and this Plan.

POLICIES

Section 101 Policy of inclusion

All citizens shall have the opportunity to be considered for service on grand and petit juries in this court, and shall have an obligation to serve when summoned for that purpose.

Section 102 Policy of nondiscrimination

No citizen shall be excluded from service as a grand or petit juror on account of race, color, religion, sex, national origin or economic status.

APPLICABILITY OF PLAN

Section 201 Counties comprising the Middle District

This plan is applicable to the Middle District of Pennsylvania which consists of the counties of: Adams, Bradford, Cameron, Carbon, Centre, Clinton, Columbia, Cumberland, Dauphin, Franklin, Fulton, Huntingdon, Juniata, Lackawanna, Lebanon, Luzerne, Lycoming, Mifflin, Monroe, Montour, Northumberland, Perry, Pike, Potter, Snyder, Sullivan, Susquehanna, Tioga, Union, Wayne, Wyoming and York. Effective with cases filed on April 19, 1999, this Plan also applies to Schuylkill County.

Section 202 Divisions of the Middle District

The Middle District of Pennsylvania shall be divided into divisions for jury selection purposes, pursuant to §1869(e) of the Act, as follows:

A. The Scranton/Wilkes-Barre Division, consisting of the counties of Bradford, Carbon, Lackawanna, Luzerne, Monroe, Pike, Susquehanna, Wayne and Wyoming. Effective April 19, 1999, Schuylkill County becomes part of the Scranton/Wilkes-Barre Division.

B. The Williamsport Division, consisting of the counties of Cameron, Centre, Clinton, Columbia, Lycoming, Montour, Northumberland, Potter, Snyder, Sullivan, Tioga and Union.

C. The Harrisburg Division, consisting of the counties of Adams, Cumberland, Dauphin, Franklin, Fulton, Huntingdon, Juniata, Lebanon, Mifflin, Perry and York.

Provisions of this Plan shall apply to all divisions in the district unless otherwise indicated.

### MANAGEMENT AND SUPERVISION OF JURY SELECTION PROCESS

#### Section 301 Personnel

The Clerk of Court, authorized deputy clerks or designated non-court personnel shall manage the jury selection process, under the supervision and control of the Chief Judge of the district.

### RANDOM SELECTION FROM SOURCE LISTS

#### Section 401 Voter registration lists

Voter registration lists represent a fair cross section of the community in the Middle District of Pennsylvania. Accordingly, names of grand and petit jurors serving in this court shall be selected by randomized procedure from the voter registration lists of all the counties within the relevant division.

#### Section 402 Other sources may be authorized

In accordance with 28 U.S.C. §1863 (b)(2) the court may authorize the Clerk to draw names of prospective jurors from one or more supplementary sources of names in addition to voter registration lists where necessary to foster the policy and protect the rights secured by 28 U.S.C. §§1861 and 1862. The selection of names from such additional lists shall be done in a manner consistent with the selection procedures described in this Plan.

#### Section 403 Voter registration lists defined

Voter registration lists referred to throughout this Plan shall mean the voter registration lists for a statewide primary or general election as maintained by the counties either manually or on automatic data processing equipment.

#### Section 404 Random selection defined

This Plan's reference to random selection shall mean that in any selection procedure only the first selected name shall be chosen by a purely random method and that each subsequent name for that drawing may be systematically taken at regular intervals throughout the remainder of the source lists. This randomized selection procedure, which is described in the next sections, insures: (a) that names chosen will represent all segments of the source file from which drawn, (b) that the mathematical odds of any single name being picked are substantially equalized, and

(c) that the possibility of human discretion or choice affecting the selection of any individual's name is eliminated.

Section 405 Selection to be proportional

The number of names drawn from each county shall be substantially in the same proportion to the total number drawn from all counties within the division as the number of names on that county's list of voters bears to the number of names on the lists of voters for all counties within the Division. For example, if there are exactly 240,000 names on the lists of voters of all counties within the Division, and there are 48,000 names on County "A's" list (twenty percent of the total), then the number of County "A's" names initially selected should be substantially twenty percent of the total number selected from all counties within the Division.

For the purpose of calculating, from the lists of voters the total number of voters in the respective divisions within the district, the Clerk will add together the totals obtained for each county. The number taken as the total for each county may be based, at the Clerk's option, upon such total number as is published by the State Bureau of Elections or furnished by the Boards of Elections for the respective counties.

After first determining the total number of names needed for the master jury wheel, the Clerk shall proceed through the use of a properly programmed data computer or through a combination of manual and computer methods to make the initial selection of names from the list of voters of each county.

Section 406 Manner of random selection

The manner of randomized selection shall be accomplished using either of the following methods:

1. Quotient and Starting Number

a) Determining a "quotient" For each Division, the Clerk shall make a randomized selection by taking the total number of registered voters of the counties in that division of the court and dividing that number by the minimum number of names to be placed in the master jury wheel, and the number obtained will be the "quotient." The ratio of one to the quotient is the ratio of selected to the total number of names. For example, if the Clerk should determine that to supply court jury requirements for four (4) years, the Clerk will need 10,000 names in the master wheel, and if there are a total of 1,000,000 names on all county voter lists, then the "quotient" to be used would be  $10,000/1,000,000$  or 100, and the Clerk would therefore take every 100th name from the lists of voters for the master wheel.

b) Determining a "Starting Number" After determining the "quotient," the Clerk shall establish a starting number. This number will locate on the voter lists, or on the data computer's tape, disk, or punched card record of such voter lists, the first name to be selected. The starting number will be manually drawn by lot from numbered cards, slips

or discs placed in a jury wheel, drum or box. Numbers used for this drawing should begin with number one and end with the same number as the "quotient." In other words, the range of numbers from which the starting number is drawn is exactly the same as the range between number one and whatever the "quotient" number happens to be. As an example of how both the starting number and quotient are used, if we suppose that the quotient is to be 100 and the starting number is 12, the first name chosen for each county would be the 12th name on its lists of voters, the second name would be the 112th, the third would be the 212th, etc. and continued thusly to the end of the list.

2. Randomized process using routines approved by the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST).

At the Clerk's option, and after consultation with the court, the selection of names from complete source list databases in electronic media for the master jury wheel may be accomplished by a purely randomized process through routines approved by the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST). Similarly, at the option of the clerk and after consultation with the court, a properly programmed electronic data processing system for pure randomized selection may be used to select names from the master wheel for the purpose of summoning persons to serve as grand or petit jurors. Such random selection of names from the source list(s) for inclusion in the master wheel by data computer personnel must insure that each county within the jury division is substantially proportionally represented in the master jury wheel in accordance with 28 U.S.C. §1863 (b)(3). The selections of names from the source list(s) and the master wheel must also insure that the mathematical odds of any single name being picked are substantially equal.

#### Section 407 Methods for manual selection

When selection from any county's list of voters is made manually, the choosing of names shall be by counting names down on the list, either in a numerical sequence if the names are numbered, or -- if they are not numbered -- in any other logical consistent sequence. For this counting and selecting process the entire list must be covered and the specific names picked will be according to the established "quotient" and "starting number" formula described above. In lieu of making an actual physical count of names, a measuring device that expresses name intervals in terms of inches of space on a page may be used providing it substantially approximates the desired "quotient" intervals between selected names that an actual name count would produce.

#### Section 408 Methods for automated selection/Automated and manual selections combined

The judges of the court find that electronic data processing methods can be advantageously used for selecting and copying names from the voter lists of those larger counties that maintain these lists in machine readable forms such as punched cards, magnetic tapes, or magnetic disks. It is further found that in smaller counties currently maintaining their voter lists in handwritten or printed form, it may be advantageous to employ a combination of methods

whereby names are initially selected from the voter lists manually and then recorded on punched cards and tapes for subsequent handling and copying of these names by electronic machines and methods.

Therefore, a properly programmed electronic data processing system or combination system employing both manual and electronic machine methods may, at the Clerk's option and after consultation with the Chief Judge, be used to select master wheel names from voter lists of any or all counties in the district provided that the required proportions of names for each county are maintained in accordance with either manner of random selection listed in section 406 above.

Similarly, the judges of the court have determined that an electronic data processing system or a combination electronic and manual system may, at the option of the Clerk and the Chief Judge, be used to select names from the qualified wheel of persons to be summoned to serve as grand or petit jurors, and for the recording of names of prospective jurors on any papers and records needed by the court to administer the selection and payment of jurors.

### MASTER JURY WHEELS

#### Section 501 Master wheels maintained in each division

The Clerk shall maintain a master jury wheel for each of the divisions within the district. The names and addresses of all persons randomly selected from the lists of voters shall be placed in the master jury wheel for that division. The physical form of record on which names for the master wheel(s) are kept may include such electronic data storage devices as punched cards, magnetic tapes, or magnetic disk files. Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §1863(b)(4), the minimum number of names to be placed in the master jury wheel(s) shall be at least  $\frac{1}{2}$  of 1% of the total number of names on all county voter lists. The Chief Judge may order additional names to be placed in the master jury wheels from time to time, as necessary and in accordance with the formula here-in above described. The master jury wheels shall be emptied and refilled at least every four years but may be done on shorter intervals if advantageous to the jury program.

#### Section 502 Names to be publicly drawn

The Clerk, either all at one time or at periodic intervals, shall publicly draw, as defined in 28 U.S.C. §1869(k), at random from the master jury wheels the names of as many persons as may be required to maintain an adequate number of names in the qualified jury wheels. The number of names to be drawn shall be determined by the Clerk based upon anticipated juror demands by the court plus a margin of extra names sufficient to compensate for the estimated number that will turn out to be unavailable or ineligible.

#### Section 503 Disclosure of names in the master jury wheel

The Clerk may, upon order of the court, prepare an alphabetical list of the names drawn

from the master jury wheel. Any list so prepared shall not be disclosed to any person except as specifically authorized by law.

Unless otherwise authorized by law, the contents of records or papers used by the Clerk in connection with the jury selection process shall not be disclosed.

#### Section 504 Juror qualification questionnaires

The Clerk shall, by manual or computer means, prepare and have mailed to every person whose name is so drawn, a juror qualification questionnaire form accompanied by instructions to execute and return the questionnaire duly signed and sworn, to the Clerk by mail within ten days, in accordance with 28 U.S.C. §1864(a). If the person is unable to fill out the form, another shall prepare it and indicate the reason therefor. In any case in which it appears that there is an omission, ambiguity, or error in a form, the Clerk shall return the form with instructions to the person to make such additions or corrections as may be necessary and to return the form to the Clerk within ten days. Any person who fails to return a completed juror qualification form as instructed may be summoned by the Clerk forthwith to appear before the Clerk to fill out a juror qualification form. A person summoned to appear because of failure to return a juror qualification form as instructed, who personally appears and executes a juror qualification form before the Clerk may, at the discretion of the court, except where the person's prior failure to execute and mail such form was willful, be entitled to receive for such appearance the same fees and travel allowance paid to jurors under 28 U.S.C. §1871. At the time of a person's appearance for jury service, any person may be required to fill out another juror qualification form in the presence of the Clerk or the court, at which time, in such cases as it appears warranted, the person may be questioned, but only with regard to the person's responses to questions contained on the form. Any information thus acquired by the Clerk may be noted on the juror qualification form and transmitted to the Chief Judge.

### QUALIFICATIONS FOR JURY SERVICE

#### Section 601 Determined by and noted on completed questionnaire

The Chief Judge, on personal initiative or upon recommendation of the Clerk, shall determine solely on the basis of information provided on the juror qualification questionnaire and other competent evidence whether a person is unqualified for, or exempt, or to be excused from jury service. The Clerk or deputy clerk shall enter such determination in the space provided on the juror qualification questionnaire.

#### Section 602 Disqualification of potential jurors

In making such determination the Chief Judge shall deem any person qualified to serve on grand and petit juries in the district unless the person:



- A. is not a citizen of the United States eighteen years old who has resided for a period of one year within the judicial district;
- B. is unable to read, write and understand the English language with a degree of proficiency sufficient to fill out satisfactorily the juror qualification questionnaire;
- C. is unable to speak the English language;
- D. is incapable, by reason of mental or physical infirmity, to render satisfactory jury service; or
- E. unless there is a felony charge pending against the person, or the person has been convicted of, in a state or federal court, a crime punishable by imprisonment for more than one year and the person's civil rights have not been restored.

### EXCUSES AND EXCLUSIONS

#### Section 701 Excuses - Automatically granted on individual request

The court hereby finds that jury service by members of the following occupational classes or groups of persons would entail undue hardship or extreme inconvenience to the members thereof, and the excusing of such members for the life of the unexpired master wheel will not be inconsistent with the Act, and shall be granted upon individual request:

1. Persons over 70 years of age;
2. Actively engaged members of the clergy;
3. Persons having active care and custody, during hours of normal jury service, of a child or children under 12 years of age whose health/safety would be jeopardized by their absence for jury service, or a person who is essential to the care of the aged or infirmed persons;
4. Actively practicing attorneys, physicians and dentists;
5. Persons who have served as a grand or petit juror in a state or federal court within the past two years;
6. Any person whose services are so essential to the operation of a business, commercial or agricultural enterprise that said enterprise must close if such person were required to perform jury duty;
7. Volunteer safety personnel who serve without compensation as firefighters, members of a rescue squad or ambulance crew for a public agency. Public agency

for the purpose of this plan means the United States, the State of Pennsylvania, or any unit of local government, department or instrumentality of any of the foregoing;

8. Teachers or students in actual attendance at a university, college, academy, or other school having a regular schedule of classes.

Section 702 Temporary excuses; Exclusions (after qualification)

Requests to be excused from jury service shall be in writing. Except as otherwise provided by this Plan, no person or class of persons shall be disqualified, excluded, or exempted from service as jurors, provided that any person summoned for jury service may be (1) excused by the court or the Clerk under supervision of the court, upon a showing of undue hardship or extreme inconvenience, as defined in 28 U.S.C. §1869(j), for such period as the court deems necessary, at the conclusion of which such person shall be summoned again for jury service, or (2) excluded by the court on the grounds that such person may be unable to render impartial jury service or that the person's service as a juror would be likely to disrupt the proceedings, or (3) excluded upon peremptory challenge as provided by law, or (4) excluded pursuant to the procedure specified by law upon a challenge by any party for good cause shown, or (5) excluded upon determination by the judge in open court that the person's service as a juror would be likely to threaten the secrecy of the proceedings, or otherwise adversely affect the integrity of jury deliberation, and that exclusion of such persons will not be inconsistent with 28 U.S.C. §§ 1861 and 1862.

Persons excluded under (1) above shall be kept on the array list if excused for less than the life of the array, however, if excused for a longer period of time, but not permanently, they may be added to and summoned for another array at a later date.

Section 703 Requests for excuses to be made in advance

Jurors who do not make a request in advance to be excused, and who report for jury service and request immediate release, will not be paid by the court for their service, unless they can prove that circumstances so warranted their making the trip to the courthouse.

Section 704 Clerk to record excuses and exclusions

Whenever a person is excused or excluded from jury service, the master array list in the Clerk's Office shall be so noted.

EXEMPTIONS FROM JURY SERVICE

**Section 801 Persons considered exempt**

The following persons are barred from jury service on the grounds that they are exempt:

1. Members in active service in the Armed Forces of the United States.
2. Members of the fire or police departments of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania or subdivision thereof.
3. Public officers in the executive, legislative or judicial branches of the Government of the United States, or the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania or subdivision thereof, who are actively engaged in the performance of official duties.

## QUALIFIED JURY WHEEL

### Section 901 Qualified wheels to be maintained in each division

The Clerk shall maintain separate qualified jury wheels for each division in the district, and shall place in such wheels the names of all persons drawn from the master wheels and not disqualified, exempted, or excused pursuant to this plan.

### Section 902 Maintenance of qualified wheels

The Clerk may maintain any or all of the qualified wheels through use of either a properly programmed data computer or through use of manual methods.

Whenever a qualified wheel is maintained on a data computer, the persons to be summoned for a particular array will be selected at random by either a quotient and starting number method or by a purely randomized process through routines approved by the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST). (See section 406)

### Section 903 Qualified <sup>pools</sup>~~arrays~~

From time to time the court may direct the Clerk to draw at random from the qualified wheels such number of persons as may be required for grand and petit jury <sup>pools</sup>~~arrays~~ and ~~supplemental arrays~~.

A supplemental array is a small list of prospective jurors which may be added to a regular array as necessary, when a regular array needs to be supplemented because of excused jurors or increased jury requirements. When added, it will then become part of the regular array until that array is terminated.

One or more arrays and supplemental arrays may be selected at one time but such arrays will be separately selected and maintained. The computer center will also be instructed to prepare an alphabetized list of persons selected.

### Section 904 Disclosure of names and other identifying information on qualified <sup>pools</sup>~~arrays~~

The names, addresses and other identifying information of jurors in the qualified wheel, qualified arrays, or qualified panels shall not be disclosed to attorneys or to the public except for the purposes of conducting voir dire, for preparing a motion to challenge the validity of the selection of any jury, or in other instances as expressly provided by the Jury Selection and Service Act. This provision of the Jury Plan shall be narrowly construed to provide for disclosure only in those cases specifically contemplated by law, and to authorize disclosure of identifying information to the extent least likely to interfere with the privacy of any juror. When a demand is made on the Clerk for production of juror information, or for an inspection or

permission to reproduce and copy the contents of records or papers used in connection with the jury selection process, the Clerk may refer such a request to the Chief Judge or the active judge senior in commission at the division where the request was made if, in the Clerk's opinion, the demand is not made in the preparation or presentation of a motion, or is not made by one with a proper interest in determining the validity of the selection of any jury.

The names of grand jurors shall not be maintained in any public record or otherwise disclosed to the public except upon the order of court on a showing that exceptional circumstances have created a demonstrated need for disclosure.

Section 905 Clerk to issue summonses

The Clerk shall issue summonses for the persons on grand and petit jury arrays. Completed summons forms, at the option of the Clerk of Court, may be delivered to the Marshal for service, or may be mailed by registered, certified, or first class mail to jurors by the Clerk's Office or by the computer center or a commercial mailing service.

Section 906 Public notice of drawings

Random drawing of starting numbers shall be publicly made in the office of the Clerk of Court at times to be posted in the Clerk's Office.

Drawing of names of prospective jurors by automated selected methods shall be publicly made at the designated computer center. The location and approximate time of such drawings shall be publicly posted in the Clerk's Office.

Section 907 Limitations on requirements to serve as jurors

In any two year period, no person shall be required to (1) serve as a petit juror for a total of more than 10 days, except when necessary to complete service in a particular case, or (2) serve on more than one grand jury, or (3) serve as both a grand and petit juror.

Section 908 Those who have not served to be drawn first

Whenever petit jurors are required for service in civil or criminal cases, the Clerk, at the discretion of the Court, shall draw a sufficient number from the petit array first from those jurors not having served and then from those who have served but not yet reached the required days of service for excusal from further service and notify them to appear for duty at the time and place fixed for trial.

Section 909 Random assignment of reporting jurors for jury selection

The names of all jurors reporting for petit jury service shall be placed in a wheel or other container from which names shall be drawn at random and assigned to cases for selection as jurors. Alternatively, the names shall be drawn at random by automated means and assigned to cases for selection as jurors. The names of those not selected on one case shall be returned to the container for service on other cases.

Section 910 Unused jurors returned to petit array

The names of jurors on a panel shall be returned to the petit array when the panel is no longer needed for the cases for which it was drawn.

Section 911 Petit arrays remain in effect until court directs otherwise

Panels of jurors shall be drawn from the petit array until such time as the court directs that a new petit array be put in effect.

Section 912 Grand jury arrays

The grand jury array shall constitute the grand jury panel. The grand jury shall serve until discharged by the court. The term of service shall not exceed eighteen months unless otherwise extended by the court for up to an additional six months.

Section 913 Shortage of jurors

Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §1866(f) when there is an unanticipated shortage of available petit jurors for the trial of any case the court may order the Clerk to summon by random selection from an emergency list for the appropriate division the number of jurors required to meet the needs of the court. Said list shall be prepared by selecting at random the names of jurors from the qualified jury wheel and then determining by written inquiry to the jurors whether or not said jurors would be available for service on short notice.

The random selection procedure may be accomplished by using either : 1) a starting number and quotient method; or 2) a purely random process through automated routines approved by the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST). In the quotient and starting number method, the quotient is determined by dividing the total number of names on the qualified jury wheel by the number of names on the emergency list. Then, beginning with a starting number names will be drawn according to the quotient. The starting number will be drawn at random from the numbers between zero (0) and the stated quotient.

The names, addresses and telephone numbers of those jurors who have indicated their availability on short notice will be placed on the emergency list. The names of those jurors who indicate they will not be available on short notice shall be placed back in the qualified wheel.

The emergency list shall only be used when the Clerk has less than seven (7) calendar days in which to summon jurors.

## RECORDS

### Section 1001 Jury selection records and materials

Copies of this Jury Selection Plan shall be available for public inspection at the office of the Clerk of Court.

All records necessary to effectuate and carry out this Plan shall be maintained by the Clerk. The contents of records or papers used by the Clerk in connection with the jury selection process shall not be disclosed unless otherwise directed by the court.

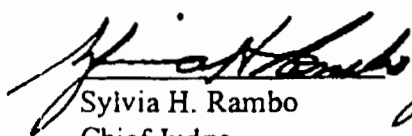
UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
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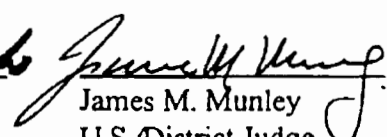
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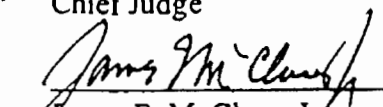
AND NOW, this 25<sup>th</sup> day of *March*, 1999, IT IS HEREBY  
ORDERED that the Juror Selection Plan for the United States District Court, Middle District of  
Pennsylvania, is amended to include the following:

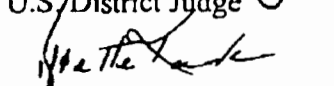
1. Provide gender neutral language throughout;
2. Add section subheadings in chapters of the Plan that contain more than one section;
3. State clearly the district's policy regarding disclosure of juror names and other identifying information;
4. Modify excuse 701.3 to include the care of children under 12; and add excuse 701.8 regarding teachers and students having a regular schedule of classes;
5. Add language allowing the use of a randomized process approved by NIST;
6. Incorporate language to allow supplementary source lists at the court's direction;
7. Include Schuylkill County in the Scranton/Wilkes-Barre division as of 4/19/99.

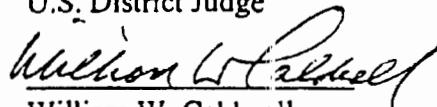
  
Sylvia H. Rambo  
Chief Judge

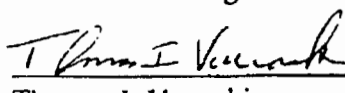
  
James M. Munley  
U.S. District Judge

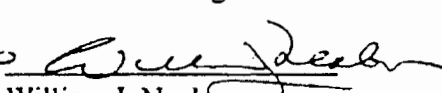
  
Richard P. Conaboy  
U.S. District Judge

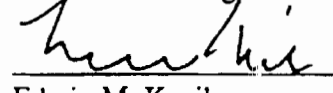
  
James F. McClure, Jr.  
U.S. District Judge

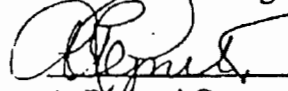
  
Yvette Kane  
U.S. District Judge


  
William W. Caldwell  
U.S. District Judge

  
Thomas I. Vanaskie  
U.S. District Judge

  
William J. Nealon  
U.S. District Judge

  
Edwin M. Kosik  
U.S. District Judge

  
A. Richard Caputo  
U.S. District Judge

  
Malcolm Muir  
U.S. District Judge