

ANNUAL REPORT ON THE STATE OF THE
MASSACHUSETTS COURT SYSTEM
FY2014

Courthouses & Year of Construction

Front Cover from left:

- *Lowell Superior Court (1850)*
- *New Bedford Superior Court (1830)*
- *Malden District Court (1922)*

Back Cover from left:

- *Fitchburg District Court (1902)*
- *Pittsfield Superior Court (1871)*
- *Somerville District Court (1968)*



SUPREME JUDICIAL COURT
JOHN ADAMS COURTHOUSE

RALPH D. GANTS
CHIEF JUSTICE

February 2, 2015

His Excellency Charles D. Baker
Governor of the Commonwealth

Honorable Stanley C. Rosenberg
President of the Massachusetts Senate

Honorable Robert A. DeLeo
Speaker of the House of Representatives

Dear Governor Baker, President Rosenberg, and Speaker DeLeo:

Under the provisions of G. L. c. 211B, § 9, I am pleased to submit the Annual Report on the State of the Massachusetts Court System for Fiscal Year 2014, which provides an overview of a wide array of accomplishments. Judges, clerks, probation staff, and other court employees across the state are committed to continual improvement in the delivery of justice as evidenced by the range of efforts highlighted in this report.

Through the collaboration and support of the Executive and Legislative Branches, the Judiciary is working diligently to expand access to justice and improve operations. Significant progress has been made on the initiatives outlined in the Trial Court strategic plan, *One Mission: Justice with Dignity and Speed*, which was developed with input from court staff and external stakeholders. Implementation continues on this challenging blueprint, which includes a focus on recidivism reduction through evidenced-based practices and the expanded use of technology in our operations, including criminal complaints and civil filings.

Improvements in the overall economy have enabled the stabilization of many court operations which are critical to our ability to broaden access to justice and enhance public safety. I am proud of the great work accomplished by my colleagues across the court system represented in this report, which is posted on our new, information-rich website at www.mass.gov/courts.

I greatly value our partnership and look forward to a productive collaboration that will enhance justice across the Commonwealth.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Ralph D. Gants".

Ralph D. Gants



The Massachusetts Court System

As of June 30, 2014

(with subsequent appointments noted)

Supreme Judicial Court

Chief Justice Ralph D. Gants (Effective 7/2014)

Chief Justice Roderick L. Ireland (12/2010 to 7/2014)

Appeals Court

Chief Justice Phillip Rapoza

Trial Court

Chief Justice Paula M. Carey

Court Administrator Harry Spence

Boston Municipal Court	Chief Justice Roberto Ronquillo Jr.
District Court	Chief Justice Paul C. Dawley
Housing Court	Chief Justice Steven D. Pierce
Juvenile Court	Chief Justice Amy L. Nechtem (Effective 7/2014) Chief Justice Michael F. Edgerton (3/2009 to 7/2014)
Land Court	Chief Justice Judith C. Cutler
Probate & Family Court	Chief Justice Angela M. Ordoñez
Superior Court	Chief Justice Judith Fabricant (Effective 12/2014) Chief Justice Barbara J. Rouse (11/2004 to 11/2014)

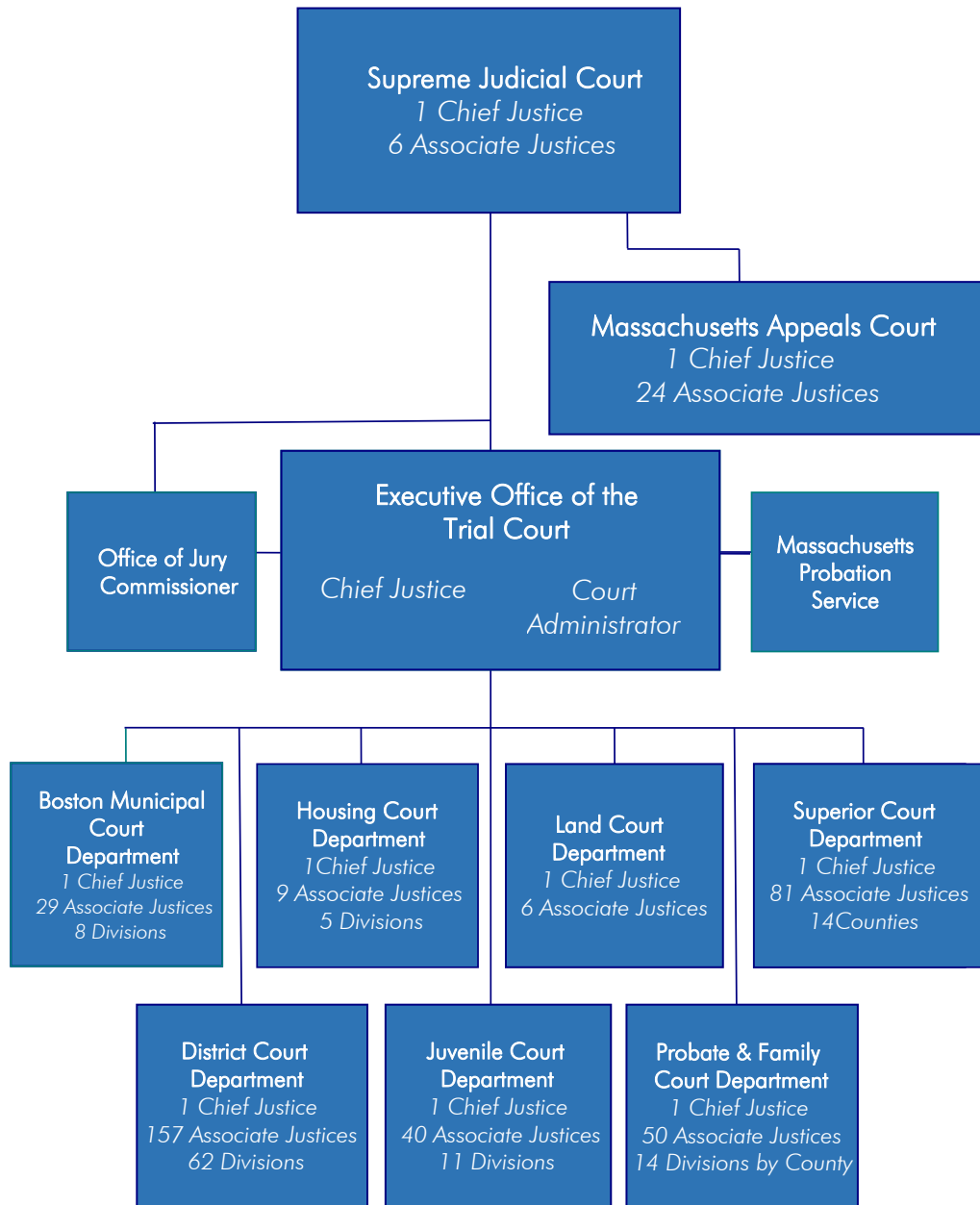
Massachusetts Probation Service

Edward J. Dolan, Commissioner

Office of Jury Commissioner

Pamela J. Wood, Esq., Commissioner

The Massachusetts Court



The number of justices for all courts is the total authorized by law.



Annual Report on the State of the Massachusetts Court System FY2014

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Supreme Judicial Court

mass.gov/courts/

The Supreme Judicial Court (SJC), originally called the Superior Court of Judicature, was established in 1692 and is the oldest appellate court in continuous existence in the Western Hemisphere. It serves as the leader of the Massachusetts court system, holding final appellate authority regarding the decisions of all lower courts and exercising general superintendence over the administration of the lower courts.

The full Court hears appeals on a broad range of criminal and civil cases from September through May. Single justice sessions are held each week throughout the year for certain motions, bail reviews, bar discipline proceedings, petitions for admission to the bar, and a variety of other statutory proceedings. The full bench renders approximately 200 written decisions each year; the single justices decide a total of approximately 600 cases annually.

The SJC also has oversight responsibility in varying degrees, according to statutes, with several affiliated agencies of the judicial branch, including the Board of Bar Examiners, Board of Bar Overseers, Clients' Security Board, Correctional Legal Services, Inc., Massachusetts Legal Assistance Corp., and Massachusetts Mental Health Legal Advisors' Committee.

Supreme Judicial Court for Suffolk County (Single Justice Session)

The SJC for Suffolk County is known as the single justice session of the Supreme Judicial Court. An associate justice essentially acts as a trial judge, as was the function of the first justices, or as an administrator of the Court's supervisory power

under G.L. c. 211, § 3. The county court, as it is often referred to, has original, concurrent, interlocutory and appellate jurisdiction on a statewide basis. In addition to the single justice caseload, the justice sits on bar docket matters.

Supreme Judicial Court: Fiscal Year 2014 Highlights

Leadership Transition

In March 2014, Chief Justice Roderick L. Ireland announced that he would retire in July. His judicial career spanned four decades as a judge on the Juvenile, Appeals and Supreme Judicial Courts before being appointed Chief Justice in 2010. In July 2014, Governor Patrick presided at the swearing in of new Chief Justice Ralph D. Gants who was appointed to the SJC in 2009 after serving on the Superior Court since 1997.

Annual Address to the Legal Community

In his first annual address to the legal community at the Massachusetts Bar Association's Bench-Bar Symposium in October 2014, Chief Justice Gants outlined four major initiatives in his speech, including a call to end minimum mandatory

Court Management Advisory Board Members 2014

Glenn Mangurian, Chair

Consultant, Frontier Works LLC

Edward R. Bedrosian Jr., Esq.

First Assistant Attorney General,
Ex-Officio Designee of the Attorney General

Hon. John J. Curran Jr.

Retired First Justice, Leominster District Court

Ruth Ellen Fitch

Former President and Chief Executive Officer of
The Dimock Center & retired Partner, Palmer &
Dodge

Hon. Gail Garinger

The Child Advocate, Office of The Child Advocate,
& Former First Justice of the Middlesex County
Juvenile Court

Lisa C. Goodheart, Esq.

Partner, Sugarman, Rogers, Barshak & Cohen, PC

John A. Grossman, Esq.

Partner and General Counsel
Third Sector Capital Partners

Scott Harshbarger, Esq.

Senior Counsel, Proskauer &
Former Attorney General

Allen B. Kachalia, MD, JD

Associate Chief Quality Officer
Brigham & Women's Hospital, Boston

Gerard T. Leone Jr., Esq.

Partner, Nixon Peabody LLP, and
Former District Attorney for Middlesex County

Liam Lowney

Executive Director, Mass. Office for Victim
Assistance, Ex-Officio

Denise Squillante, Esq.

Denise Squillante PC

sentencing for drug offenses, a plan to compete against arbitration by ensuring that civil courts provide a menu of litigation options appropriate to each case, access to justice initiatives focused on the large number of self-represented litigants who need assistance navigating the court system, and improvements in the quality of jury voir dire to ensure a fair and impartial jury.

Court Management Advisory Board

Following the recommendation of the Visiting Committee on Management in the Courts (the "Monan Committee"), the Massachusetts Legislature in 2003 created the Court Management Advisory Board (CMAB) to advise and assist the Justices of the Supreme Judicial Court, the Chief Justice of the Trial Court and the Court Administrator on matters pertaining to judicial administration and management and all matters of judicial reform. In fiscal year 2014, the CMAB met regularly to support the Trial Court in its pursuit of continuous quality improvement, strategic innovation, and managerial excellence. In December 2014, the CMAB issued its 2014 report, *Management Excellence for the 21st Century Massachusetts Trial Court: Facing Challenges and Embracing Change*

Court Improvement Program

During fiscal year 2014, the Supreme Judicial Court received over \$550,000 from the federal government in Court Improvement Program (CIP) funds. A Child Welfare Data Analyst was hired with CIP funds to help the Trial Court evaluate timeliness measures and outcomes for children and youth involved in child welfare cases in our courts. CIP funds also were used to send an interdisciplinary group of court, child welfare and education stakeholders to Georgetown University to participate in an Information Sharing Certificate

Program focused on using data to inform law, policy and program development. CIP supported other court improvement projects such as special training on the Indian Child Welfare Act, celebration of National Adoption Day, additional training for attorneys who represent children, parents, or the Department of Children and Families, and an information sharing project with the Registry of Vital Records and Statistics.

Pro Bono Legal Services

The SJC's Standing Committee on Pro Bono Legal Services works to promote volunteer legal work to help people of limited means who are in need of legal representation, in accordance with SJC Rule 6.1, Voluntary Pro Bono Publico Service. In recognition of outstanding commitment to providing volunteer legal services for the poor and disadvantaged, the Standing Committee presented the 13th annual Adams Pro Bono Publico Awards in October 2013 to three Massachusetts attorneys, **Michele Garvin**, **Carolyn Scott-Howe**, and **Victoria Rothbaum**; a Massachusetts law firm, **Verrill Dana LLP**; and a recent law school graduate, **Benjamin Jones**, and acknowledged those participating in the Court's Pro Bono Honor Roll, a recognition program for those who have met the program criteria by providing significant pro bono legal services. The Pro Bono Committee also visited Harvard Law School and New England Law in fiscal year 2014, as part of its ongoing commitment to pay regular visits to Massachusetts law schools to learn about and promote the pro bono activities of the law students.

Access to Justice Commission

The Commission's goal is to achieve equal justice for all persons in the Commonwealth by providing leadership and vision to, and coordination with, the many organizations and interested persons involved in providing and improving access to

justice for those unable to afford counsel. Action groups are working on this mission in the following focus areas: Delivery of Legal Services, Technology and Website, and Administrative Justice, along with Trial Court Practice Groups for the Boston Municipal Court, District Court, Housing Court and the Probate and Family Court.

SJC Rule 1:19 Governing Electronic Access to Courts

The Supreme Judicial Court approved amendments to Rule 1:19 governing cameras in the courtroom, effective September 2012. Among the changes, the amended rule allows registered news media with permission of the judge to use electronic devices in the courtroom. It defines news media to include members of the media who are not employed by a news organization, but who are regularly engaged in the reporting and publishing of news or information about matters of public interest. The rule requires all news media to register with the Public Information Office. By end of calendar year 2014, 117 news organizations and 45 news media individuals not employed by a news media organization had registered.

Massachusetts Guide to Evidence

Each year, the Executive Committee of the Supreme Judicial Court Advisory Committee on Massachusetts Evidence Law monitors developments in the law of evidence and prepares a new edition of the *Massachusetts Guide to Evidence* that incorporates significant legal advances. The sixth annual edition was released in February 2014.

SJC Standing Advisory Committee on Professionalism

The SJC Standing Advisory Committee on Professionalism is charged with overseeing the implementation of SJC Rule 3:16 on Practicing with

Professionalism, which requires a mandatory course on professionalism for lawyers admitted to the Massachusetts bar on or after the effective date of September 1, 2013. The Committee's duties and responsibilities include: designating approved course providers; making recommendations to the Court regarding the fees to be charged for the course and any circumstances under which the fees may be waived; evaluating the course providers; reporting to the Court on at least an annual basis on the implementation of the course and an assessment of whether the program is accomplishing its intended goals and outcomes; and overseeing the administration of all aspects of SJC Rule 3:16. The Massachusetts Bar Association, the Boston Bar Association, Massachusetts Continuing Legal Education, and the Greater Lynn Bar Association were selected by the Standing Committee as approved providers of the course. The first course rolled out in January 2014, and 12 programs were held in fiscal year 2014.

Judicial Evaluation

The judicial evaluation program has facilitated the collection and processing of approximately 150,000 judicial evaluations from attorneys since its introduction in 2001. The program provides narrative comments and aggregated statistical assessments to judges concerning their professional, on-bench performance in an effort to enhance the performance of individual judges and the judiciary as a whole.

In fiscal year 2014, two rounds of judicial evaluation were conducted. In the first round in Norfolk County, 35 judges in the District, Juvenile, Superior, and Probate and Family Courts were evaluated, yielding 2,740 attorney evaluations, 401 employee evaluations and 243 juror evaluations. In the second round, 57 judges were evaluated in Berkshire, Franklin, Hampshire, and Hampden

Counties, yielding 3,573 attorney evaluations, 1,187 employee evaluations, and 769 juror evaluations. Overall, in fiscal year 2014, each of the 92 judges evaluated received, on average, feedback from 69 attorneys and 17 employees and 41 judges received an average of 25 juror evaluations.

The evaluation of judges in Western Massachusetts was the completion of the fourth evaluation through all the counties in the Commonwealth. The Committee on Judicial Performance Evaluation, consisting of chief justices, sitting judges, law professors, and members of the bar are currently developing a revised judicial evaluation program which will commence in fiscal year 2015.

Judicial Mentoring

The J2J Program is a collaborative, judge-to-judge peer mentor coaching program that is one of the Court's most significant professional development resources for judges. It is designed to build and grow individual capacity along the entire spectrum of judicial service. Among its features, the J2J Program assists in transitioning newly appointed judges to the bench and integrating them into the judicial system, acts as a resource to address performance issues, and is an ongoing network of care and support for judges throughout their careers. The Program has 76 trained mentor coaches from all seven Trial Court departments. In fiscal year 2014, 24 additional judges successfully completed foundation training to become qualified to serve as mentor coaches.

Committee to Study the Code of Judicial Conduct

In September 2012, the Justices appointed a Committee to Study the Massachusetts Code of Judicial Conduct. The 16-member committee was the result of a recommendation of both the

American Bar Association and a committee appointed by the Justices in 2011 to propose amendments to the Massachusetts Code of Judicial Conduct regarding judges' ability to speak to the public on matters relating to the administration of justice. In 2007, the American Bar Association adopted a new Model Code of Judicial Conduct which wholly reorganized the 1990 Model Code and also made a number of significant substantive changes. The Committee to Study the Massachusetts Code of Judicial Conduct will recommend both organizational and substantive revisions to the existing Massachusetts Code of Judicial Conduct.

Community Outreach

In keeping with John Adams' passion for justice, community, and learning, the Supreme Judicial Court uses the John Adams Courthouse to provide free educational opportunities for students, educators, and the public. In fiscal year 2014, these opportunities included: student group visits to the courthouse to attend oral arguments, meet with a justice, or watch a dramatic performance of an historical event; teacher training sessions; and the Court's annual celebrations of Student Government Day and Law Day. The Supreme Judicial Court also entered its ninth year of

successful partnership with Theatre Espresso to perform educational dramas at the John Adams Courthouse for school children. The Judiciary website continues to provide easy access and updated information for litigants, lawyers, educators and the general public. Webcasts of the Court's oral arguments continue to be available on the website through collaboration with Suffolk University Law School.

Judicial Youth Corps

Since 1991, the Supreme Judicial Court has conducted the Judicial Youth Corps, a legal education and internship program for Boston, Worcester, and Springfield public high school students. The first group of Springfield students began in 2014. With the volunteer assistance of judges, lawyers, court employees, bar associations and other supporters, the 14-week program teaches students about the rule of law and the role of the judicial branch. The program has two components: educational sessions in May and June, and summer internships in court offices in July and August. The Public Information Office administers the program, which is funded by foundations and grants.

Supreme Judicial Court Statistics FY2014

Caseload	FY2013	FY2014
Direct Entries	89	134
Direct Appellate Review - Applications Allowed	45	42
Direct Appellate Review - Applications Considered	94	98
Further Appellate Review - Applications Allowed	37	24
Further Appellate Review - Applications Considered	826	786
Transferred by SJC on its Motion from Review of Entire Appeals Court caseload	54	28
Gross Entries	225	228
Dismissals	29	15
Net Entries	196	213
Dispositions	FY2013	FY2014
Full Opinions	164	157
Rescripts	44	43
Total Opinions	208	200
Total Appeals Decided ¹	211	205

¹ Indicates the total number of appeals resolved by the Court's opinions.

Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court Justices and Officials

Chief Justice

Ralph D. Gants (Effective 7/2014)
Roderick L. Ireland (12/2010 to 7/2014)

Justices

Francis X. Spina Robert J. Cordy
Margot G. Botsford Ralph D. Gants (1/2009 to 7/2014)
Fernande R.V. Duffly Barbara A. Lenk
Geraldine S. Hines (Effective 7/2014)

Executive Director

Thomas G. Ambrosino

Clerk for the Commonwealth

Francis V. Kenneally

Clerk for The County of Suffolk

Maura S. Doyle

Massachusetts Appeals Court

mass.gov/courts/

The Appeals Court was established in 1972 to serve as the Commonwealth's intermediate appellate court. It is a court of general jurisdiction that hears criminal, civil, and administrative matters. All appeals from the Trial Court (with the exception of first-degree murder cases) are thus initially entered in the Appeals Court. Similarly, the court receives all appeals from the Appellate Tax Board, the Industrial Accident Review Board, and the Employee Relations Board.

Although the Appeals Court is responsible for deciding all such appeals, every year a small number are taken up by the Supreme Judicial Court for direct appellate review. During fiscal year 2014, the Supreme Judicial Court reviewed 58 cases out of 2,034 appeals filed. The remaining cases must be decided or otherwise resolved (e.g. by settlement or dismissal) at the Appeals Court.

After a case is decided by the Appeals Court, the parties may request further review by the Supreme Judicial Court, but such relief is granted in very few cases. The Appeals Court is thus the court of last resort for the overwhelming majority of Massachusetts litigants seeking appellate relief.

By statute, the Appeals Court has a chief justice and 24 associate justices. The court also currently has one retired justice serving on recall status, as provided by law. The justices of the court sit in panels of three, with the composition of judicial panels changing each month.

In addition to its panel jurisdiction, the Appeals Court also runs a continuous single justice session, with a separate docket. The single justice may review interlocutory orders and orders for injunctive relief issued by certain Trial Court departments, as well as requests for review of

summary process appeal bonds, certain attorney's fee awards, motions for stays of civil proceedings or criminal sentences pending appeal, and motions to review impoundment orders.

The Appeals Court again met the appellate court guideline for the scheduling of cases and by June 2014, all cases which had been briefed by February 1 had been argued or had been submitted to panels for decision without argument by June 2014.

Massachusetts Appeals Court: Fiscal Year 2014 Highlights

Appellate Caseload

The Appeals Court caseload for fiscal year 2014 remained virtually the same as the prior year, increasing only two percent. Filings for the last six years have all been at or slightly more than 2,000 entries. An increase in entries from the Superior and Probate and Family Courts more than offset a decline in entries from the District Court. In deciding 1,464 cases the court decided slightly more than the number of net entries.

Technology Enhancement

The Appeals Court joined with the rest of the judicial branch in an extensive vendor selection process, which culminated in a contract to provide an electronic filing (e-filing) option to the public. The Court re-evaluated and updated both hardware and software throughout this year and staff are now working with the vendor to prepare for a pilot e-filing program. In the coming years, the Court will be alert to other technology initiatives that could be most efficiently addressed in concert with the entire judicial branch. Internally, the Appeals Court staff and justices continue to review and evaluate departmental workflow processes in anticipation of working in a paperless environment.

Access to Justice

After several years of work by court staff, a redesigned Appeals Court website merged into a joint judicial branch website and migrated to Mass.gov. The improvements should result in better web experience for users and an increase in public access to important court information and online services, such as forms, instructional guides and a courthouse locator.

Sessions in Other Locations

The Appeals Court conducted five sessions at locations other than the John Adams Courthouse in Boston. Sittings were held at three law schools - Western New England (twice), Massachusetts School of Law and University of Massachusetts School of Law along with a sitting at the University of Massachusetts at Boston. Groups of local high school, college, and law school students were able to attend these sessions. After the sessions the justices met with the students, explaining the Court's operating procedures, and answering questions about the appellate process.

Appeals Court Statistics FY2014

Sources/Types of Appeals	Civil	Criminal	Total
Superior Court	632	577	1,209
BMC/District Court	44	414	458
Probate & Family Court	143		143
Juvenile Court	65	17	82
Land Court	61		61
Housing Court	48		48
Appeals Court Single Justice	1	1	2
Industrial Accident Review Board	12		12
Appellate Tax Board	12		12
Employment Relations Board	7		7
Total Fiscal Year 2014	1,025	1,009	2,034
<i>Total Fiscal Year 2013</i>	1,034	959	1,993

Dispositions	Total
Total Panel Entries	2,034
Transferred to Supreme Judicial Court	58
Dismissed/settled/withdrawn/consolidated	545
Net Annual Entries	1,431

	Civil	Criminal	Total
Total Decisions	778	686	1,464
Decision of lower court affirmed	643	572	1,215
Decision of lower court reversed	81	77	158
Other result reached	54	37	91
Published Opinions	76	64	140
Summary Dispositions	702	622	1,324

Massachusetts Appeals Court Justices and Officials

As of June 30, 2014

Chief Justice

Phillip Rapoza

Justices

Peter W. Agnes Jr.
Janis M. Berry
Frederick L. Brown (recall)
Judd J. Carhart
Cynthia J. Cohen
Elspeth B. Cypher
Francis R. Fecteau
R. Malcolm Graham
Andrew R. Grainger
Joseph A. Grasso Jr.
Mark V. Green
Sydney Hanlon
Geraldine S. Hines

Scott L. Kafker
R. Marc Kantrowitz
Gary S. Katzmann
Diana Maldonado
William J. Meade
James R. Milkey
Peter J. Rubin
Mitchell J. Sikora Jr.
Mary T. Sullivan
Joseph A. Trainor
Ariane D. Vuono
Gabrielle R. Wolohojian

Court Administrator

Gilbert P. Lima Jr.

Clerk

Joseph F. Stanton

Massachusetts Trial Court

mass.gov/courts/

In fiscal year 2014, the Massachusetts Trial Court launched implementation of a comprehensive strategic plan, *One Mission: Justice with Dignity and Speed*. More than 100 tactics were undertaken which included strengthening and coordinating the expansion of specialty court sessions and launching a new public website for the entire Judicial Branch on the mass.gov platform. A veterans court session opened in Boston and Court Service Centers to assist litigants opened in Boston and Greenfield. The state's continued fiscal stability enabled the restoration of full public hours at all court divisions and the hiring of some staff to fill critically needed positions. The Legislature approved a fiscal year 2014 appropriation of \$585.5 million and for fiscal year 2015 increased it to \$612.5 million to fund additional security and probation staff, expand specialty courts and increase the use of videoconferencing.

By the end of fiscal year 2014 staffing had reached 6,316, only a slight increase over the prior year due to ongoing attrition and the need to develop an exam for hiring Probation and Court Officers. Extended hours of operation were piloted at the Lynn and Plymouth District Courts and staggered scheduling was piloted in three Probate and Family Court divisions and 30 District Courts.

The Massachusetts Probation Service worked to align its efforts with the judiciary and community under a new Commissioner and leadership team. The department focused on improving organizational capacity, developing the workforce and identifying and implementing evidence-based practices to ensure public safety through effective supervision, support, and services.

Use of an electronic application for criminal complaint was piloted in the South Boston division of the Boston Municipal Court and expanded to other locations. A civil e-filing vendor was selected and six pilot sites are in the planning stages. Implementation of MassCourts commenced in the Superior Court, the final department to convert to the Trial Court's web-based case management platform.

The Chief Justices and Deputy Court Administrators of the Boston Municipal, District, Housing, Juvenile, Land, Probate and Family, and Superior Court departments, the Probation Commissioner, the Jury Commissioner, and the Directors of the Office of Court Management addressed operational challenges and ensured the performance of their individual departments as they oversaw court operations statewide. The professional commitment and dedication of the state's judges, clerks, probation and other court

staff ensured the Trial Court's ability to manage nearly one million cases filed.

This report provides the Trial Court's Recommendations and Plans, in accordance with G.L. Chapter 211B § 9A, along with the State of the Court System.

Plans for fiscal year 2015 and accomplishments for fiscal year 2014 are presented in the following priority areas:

- **Broaden Access to Justice**
- **Enhance Public Safety**
- **Establish a Safe, Affordable & Compliant Infrastructure**
- **Improve Operational Effectiveness**
- **Engage Local Communities**

Broaden Access to Justice

Recommendations & Plans for Fiscal Year 2015

Expand Court Service Centers

As part of its Access to Justice Initiative, the Trial Court established Court Service Centers at the Franklin County Courthouse in Greenfield and the Edward W. Brooke Courthouse in Boston in fiscal year 2014. By late 2014, these centers had served close to 4,000 individuals. In fiscal year 2015, four additional centers are planned across the state to help litigants triage their needs, complete forms, learn about local resources, and connect to language services.

Language Access Plan

Language access is a key component in ensuring dignity for all who come to court. The Trial Court's Language Access Advisory Committee developed the first Language Access Plan for the courts and issued it in December 2014. The plan will help to identify language needs and

coordinate language resources, as well as establish protocols for interpreters, translators, and court personnel. The plan also includes specific action steps and mechanisms to insure monitoring and evaluation of implementation efforts and goals. A Language Access Coordinator will be designated to coordinate implementation of the plan and respond to language access issues.

Electronic Signage Pilot

The Brooke Courthouse in Boston has been selected as the pilot site for an electronic signage program. A vendor was selected and protocols established. By late 2014 more than half of the installations were completed. The system includes building and floor directories and a juror check-in system. The new system will be more cost-effective and quicker to update and will provide a more consistent and efficient experience for court users and visitors.

Extended Hours

Attending a court session scheduled during business hours can present a challenge for those who work traditional hours. To make their courts more accessible, the Lynn and Plymouth District Courts are piloting extended court hours twice a month. Each court has taken a different approach to the services offered and will continue to monitor community response. Additional locations are exploring this service.

Staggered Scheduling

All court departments will identify court sessions that may operate on staggered schedules to improve the effectiveness of operations and save time for litigants. A study conducted in mid-2014 assessed pilot projects in the Probate and Family Court and the Juvenile Court that scheduled cases at intervals throughout the day for greater efficiency and reduced courtroom congestion. The results of the study showed

promise. Through fiscal year 2015, the Trial Court plans to expand the use of staggered scheduling where it may work to benefit litigants and attorneys.

Fiscal Year 2014 Highlights

New Public Website

The Judiciary unveiled a single, improved website for the Massachusetts court system, at mass.gov/courts. The information-rich, user-friendly site, which has seen an increase in visitors, includes a courthouse locator, form finder, and fee schedules. Self-help pages provide resources for self-represented litigants and other court users, including checklists of forms required for filing in guardianships, administration of estates, and appeals. The Trial Court Law Libraries' extensive electronic resources were added to mass.gov/courts in late 2014 increasing the utility of the site.

Access to Justice

In fiscal year 2014, the Trial Court transitioned from an Access to Justice Initiative overseen by an advisory committee to more actively integrate access to justice into court operations. The Trial Court hired an Access to Justice Coordinator and in June 2014 issued a report on the state of access to justice initiatives since the Initiative was formed in 2009. Milestones reached that relate to access to justice initiatives outlined in the strategic plan include the opening of the Court Service Centers, launch of the new website, finalization of a uniform training protocol for attorneys who self-certify in providing Limited Assistance Representation (LAR) and issuance of the Language Access Plan.

Model Language Courthouse

The Trial Court partnered with the National Center for State Courts on a model language access project at the Worcester Trial Court for the

delivery of justice to individuals with limited English proficiency. Through a Technical Assistance Grant from the State Judicial Institute, NCSC consultants visited the Worcester courthouse complex, conducting observations and interviews of Trial Court employees and community leaders to develop recommendations for expanding language access in Worcester and in the Commonwealth as a whole. NCSC issued a report in September 2014 and many of the recommendations were incorporated into the Trial Court's Language Access Plan.

Limited Assistance Representation

A training manual for Limited Assistance Representation (LAR) was completed as part of the Access to Justice Initiative and posted online on mass.gov/courts in April 2014. LAR enables an attorney to represent or assist a litigant with part, but not all, of his or her legal matter. The attorney and litigant enter into a detailed agreement defining their specific tasks and responsibilities.

Child Welfare

The Juvenile Court and the Probate and Family Court received federal Court Improvement Program funding to continue supporting information-sharing projects and multi-disciplinary research studies. This year the program continued to provide professional development opportunities to court personnel; created specific child welfare performance measures for reporting to judges and administrative staff; and increased opportunities for cross-disciplinary training to improve the quality of child welfare proceedings.

Alternate Dispute Resolution (ADR)

In fiscal year 2014 each Trial Court Department created Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) plans to expand and promote the use of court-connected dispute resolution services. Each

department reviewed ADR early intervention models and their current Standing Orders and increased outreach to make more litigants aware of available court-connected dispute resolution services. The Trial Court Standing Committee on Dispute Resolution provided ADR training programs during the year. The Committee worked with the Housing Court Department to create and provide a 30-hour Mediation training program for newly hired Housing Specialists, and a continuing education program for all Housing Specialists. The Committee also provided a conciliation-training program for the Norfolk Division of the Probate and Family Court and the Norfolk County Bar Association.

Volunteer Lawyer Initiatives

Departments of the Trial Court collaborated with local bar associations to provide *pro bono* legal services. The Volunteer Lawyer Project and Lawyer for the Day programs provided legal support to self-represented civil litigants in the Boston Municipal, District, Housing, and Probate and Family Court departments.

Office of Jury Commissioner

The Office of Jury Commissioner (OJC) researched innovative jury management practices from other jurisdictions with an eye towards implementing those that could benefit the Commonwealth. The OJC also expanded its customer satisfaction assessments, launching a post-service juror survey on the newly designed OJC website and conducting a survey of internal Trial Court users. The deaf juror pilot program expanded to three additional counties, with the first deaf juror impaneled under the program in Lynn District Court. The OJC also extended its commitment to increased training and professional development opportunities for all staff members, who were sent to observe jury operations in a variety of courts.

Access to Justice Initiatives Overseen by the Office of Court Management:

Judicial Response System

This response system provides judicial intervention in emergency situations when the courts are closed. Judges participate through an on-call process coordinated with public safety officials in eight regions. In fiscal year 2014, judges handled 6,127 emergency evening or weekend calls, for an average of 118 calls per week.

Interpreter Services

In fiscal year 2014, approximately 87,000 court events received interpretation services, which were provided in 80 languages, with Spanish accounting for 73 percent of the translated events.

Law Libraries

The Trial Court's 17 law libraries welcomed 178,170 patrons on-site, recorded 1.97 million visitors to the Law Library website, and responded to 47,204 legal reference questions.

Top Ten FY2014 Staff & Per Diem Interpreter Encounters

Spanish	73.0%
Portuguese	11.9%
Haitian	2.8%
Cape Verdean	2.3%
Vietnamese	1.9%
Khmer	1.4%
Mandarin	1.2%
Arabic	1.0%
Russian	1.0%
Cantonese	0.8%

Enhance Public Safety

Recommendations & Plans for Fiscal Year 2015

Domestic Violence

Domestic violence policies and practices are the focus of a number of efforts underway across the Trial Court. The Trial Court has formed a Domestic Violence Education Task Force that is spearheading two large-scale initiatives to ensure legal compliance with the Act Relative to Domestic Violence and to support the Act's policy goals. These include development of a domestic violence education and training program for all Trial Court employees, and creation of a technological infrastructure to meet the information sharing requirements of the law. Trainings on the new statute and on domestic violence risk assessment were presented in the fall of 2014 to judges, clerks, assistant clerks, and persons authorized to take bail. In addition, a new Domestic Violence Coordinator funded by the federal Violence Against Women Act will be responsible for the mandatory domestic violence training and will work on policy to address systemic change on domestic violence issues.

Expand Specialty Courts

The Trial Court has established a goal to double the number of specialty court sessions from 25 to 50 by 2017. A fiscal year 2015 appropriation of \$3 million from the legislature will enable the Trial Court to add specialty court sessions as follows:

- *Drug Courts:* Brockton, Dudley, Fall River and Lowell District Courts
- *Juvenile Drug Court:* Taunton Juvenile Court
- *Regional Veterans Treatment Courts:* Holyoke and Framingham/Natick District Courts
- *Mental Health Court:* Quincy District Court

To support this expansion in fiscal year 2015 the Trial Court has developed a comprehensive two-day drug and veterans treatment court training; drafted a drug court manual to help standardize state-wide best practices and procedures for drug courts; and created a new Center for Excellence for Specialty Courts, in partnership with University of Massachusetts Medical School.

Pre-trial Services

Effective pre-trial services improve public safety and enhance outcomes for probationers. Consistent with recommendations by the Special Advisory Commission on Criminal Justice and the strategic plan, the Trial Court formed a Pretrial Task Force in fiscal year 2014 to improve decision-making and pre-trial supervision. Led by Probation and the District Court Department, the multi-stakeholder task force includes judges, sheriffs, prosecutors, and service providers. The initiative will develop core principles related to pre-trial practices that are fair and evidence-based. This information will be evaluated for its potential to be used to inform judicial decisions regarding the range of pre-trial supervision options. Task Force goals include protecting public safety, reducing recidivism, and minimizing unnecessary pre-trial detention. Practices will be identified to maximize the information available to enable sound decisions concerning release or detention and consider using tools that better predict the likelihood that defendants will fail to appear or engage in new criminal activity.

New Sentencing Commission

A new Massachusetts Sentencing Commission was appointed by the Governor in 2014. Chaired by a Superior Court judge, the commission is comprised of judges, prosecutors, defense attorneys, and representatives from criminal justice, public safety, and victim agencies. In

order to ensure that Massachusetts has a state-of-the-art sentencing system, the commission will use data to bring a critical data-based lens to the Commonwealth's sentencing practices, make legislative recommendations and become a useful reference for the judiciary. To accomplish the work set forth in its enabling legislation, G.L. Ch. 211E, the Commission will consult with national scholars, gather data on current sentencing practices, and research best practices across a range of sentencing options.

Separate and Secure Waiting Areas

The Trial Court opened three new SSWAs in fiscal year 2014, bringing the number of designated separate and secure waiting areas to 81 of the 91 court locations statewide that conduct criminal business. Four designated sites existed when G.L. c. 258B passed in 2010 mandating separate areas to protect victims and witnesses. The remaining ten sites will require construction to be fully compliant and firms have been asked to develop feasibility reports and construction documents.

Fiscal Year 2014 Highlights

Specialty Courts

Drug Courts

The Boston Municipal Court, District Court, and Juvenile Court departments conducted drug court sessions in 21 sites in fiscal year 2014. Ongoing collaboration with the Department of Public Health, Bureau of Substance Abuse Services, and Department of Mental Health supports the targeted expansion of effective drug courts. Research shows that these specialized sessions reduce crime and substance abuse, enhance public safety, and strengthen families. Key elements of this structured approach include intensive probation supervision and therapeutic

programming, frequent testing, and careful monitoring by the supervising judge.

Mental Health Sessions

A voluntary Mental Health Diversion Initiative (MHDI) has been conducted by the Central Division of the Boston Municipal Court since 2007 in collaboration with Probation, the District Attorney, the defense bar, court clinicians and Boston Medical Center, for defendants charged with misdemeanors or non-violent felonies. In fiscal year 2014 the BMC added a mental health session at the Roxbury Division. The District Court added a mental health session at the Quincy District Court to those previously operating in Springfield and Plymouth.

Veterans Sessions & Services

The first veterans treatment court in New England was established in Norfolk County at the Dedham District Court. In fiscal year 2014, a veterans session was introduced at the Central Division of the Boston Municipal Court. Utilizing the principles of drug courts, the veterans' treatment court addresses the special needs of veterans, particularly the issues of post-traumatic stress disorder and traumatic brain injury. The Brockton, Worcester, and Lawrence District Courts, in collaboration with Mission Direct Vet, continued to offer a specialized court-based alternative to incarceration for people with a history of military service, trauma, and co-occurring mental health and substance abuse problems, pairing probation with specialized, wrap-around treatment services.

Homeless Court

The West Roxbury Division of the Boston Municipal Court established a session for the homeless in partnership with the District Attorney's Office, the Committee for Public Counsel Services, the Shattuck Hospital, and the Pine Street Inn. Individuals who complete a

substance abuse or job-training program are eligible to have their default warrants removed and low-level cases terminated, removing obstacles that limit options available for homeless people.

Firearms Sessions

The Central Division of the Boston Municipal Court conducts firearms sessions for all of that department's court divisions to expedite adjudication of firearm-related criminal offenses. These courts established special timelines for the scheduling of pretrial hearings and disposition of these cases. Similar firearms sessions are conducted in Cambridge, Lynn, and Springfield District Courts.

Project HOPE/MORR - Massachusetts Offender Recidivism Reduction

In Essex County, the Superior Court, District Court, Probation, and local criminal justice partners, including the District Attorney, Committee for Public Counsel Services, Sheriff, Salem Police Department and others, implemented this national pilot project. The Trial Court was one of four recipients of a federal grant to launch a recidivism reduction program modeled after Hawaii's HOPE project. The guiding principle of HOPE/MORR is to reduce recidivism rates of high-risk probationers by taking swift, certain, and measured action for probation violations of any kind. In fiscal year 2014 the Trial Court began to expand HOPE/MORR to Worcester and plans implementation in Greenfield in fiscal year 2015.

Probation Officer & Court Officer Hiring

In fiscal year 2014, Probation fully instituted the hiring practices established in 2011 legislation through testing and behavioral interviewing as the foundation for attracting, hiring, training, retaining, supporting, and promoting a highly qualified and motivated workforce. Probation

also collaborated with the Office of Court Management's Human Resources Department to develop and execute a Probation Officers Entrance Exam, held in June 2014. The Security Department underwent similar updates to its hiring practices, with a first-ever Court Officer exam held in July 2014, and anticipated hiring officers in fiscal year 2015 to enhance security in courthouses by filling vacant positions.

Court Officer Training

Court Officer training expanded in fiscal year 2014, helping the Security Department achieve its mission to provide a safe and secure environment for court users and a well-trained and engaged workforce. Security now requires new Court Officers to attend a six-week Court Officer Training Academy held at the State Police Academy. The updated and expanded training is part of the Security Department's effort to achieve national accreditation for its program.

Evidence-Based Practices in Probation

Probation completed implementation of the department's new risk assessment instrument, ORAS, the nationally recognized and validated Ohio Risk Assessment System, which is used to determine the rehabilitative needs of probationers, as well as their risk to the community. This effort included conversion of 16,000 "legacy" cases to the new evidence-based, validated risk/need suite of tools. Rollout of the Ohio Youth Assessment System (OYAS), a juvenile version of the tools, also a national best practice, began in fiscal year 2014 with completion scheduled for 2015. Probation also introduced the national model curriculum, Evidenced Based Community Supervision Practices, a skills and competencies foundation for effective probation supervision.

Community Corrections Centers

Probation has initiated work to expand the scope, use, and integration of the network of adult and juvenile Community Correction Centers. Work is also underway to enhance and increase the role of Community Correction Centers as an intermediate sanction, an adjunct to specialty courts, a resource in Probation's increasing role in offender re-entry, and as a community-based alternative to juvenile detention. Probation is continuing to make the Community Corrections Centers an integral part of effective graduated offender release programs.

Electronic Monitoring

Operational improvements were made at Probation's Electronic Monitoring (ELMO) Center in Clinton to enhance functionality and streamline global positioning tracking of pretrial defendants and sentenced offenders in the community. Probation made these enhancements based on the recommendations from a team of operational management consultants from the Harvard Kennedy School of Government. The ELMO Center, which also supports the Massachusetts Parole Board, migrated from radio frequency to full GPS real time tracking. This shift enhances the effectiveness of electronic monitoring as a tool to reduce recidivism, provide victim/witness protection, support offender recovery, and reduce crime.



Trial Court Goals

Strategic Plan, 2013

Preserve and enhance the quality of judicial decision-making.

Deliver justice with effectiveness, efficiency, and consistency in court operations and services.

Ensure fair access to the court system.

Respect the dignity of the judicial process and all participants and provide a safe environment.

Support a high-performance organization with a well-trained, engaged, collaborative, and diverse workforce.

Increase the transparency and accountability of court operations.

Strengthen relations with the Legislative and Executive branches.

Explore and expand collaborative and innovative approaches to delivering justice.

Enhance public trust and confidence in the judicial branch.

Establish a Safe, Affordable, and Compliant Infrastructure

Recommendations & Plans for Fiscal Year 2015

Master Capital Plan

Court Capital Projects and the Division of Capital Asset Management and Maintenance (DCAMM) have teamed with consultant CGL Ricci Greene to conduct a capital master plan. This project will result in a comprehensive report that sets the framework for all court facility capital improvements over the next 20 years and identifies future funding needs to achieve those improvements.

Courthouses across the Commonwealth are suffering from years of inadequate deferred maintenance. To gauge this deterioration, facility assessments of every state and county-owned courthouse were initiated late in the fiscal year. The facility data obtained in these assessments (building conditions, level of accessibility, security deficiencies) will be used to develop and prioritize solutions for each region.

The capital planning team will compile data from the facility assessments, recent studies identifying capital needs, and independent assessments on deferred maintenance and accessibility deficiencies. The resulting report is expected to be issued in February 2015.

Critical needs in courthouses across the court system fall into the following main categories as shown on page 22 :

- Antiquated building systems
- Life safety & egress issues
- Building envelope deterioration
- Regulatory Compliance

- Compromised Security
- Separate and secure circulation
- Overcrowding

Fiscal Year 2014 Highlights

Capital Construction Projects

A total of \$39.8 million was invested in new construction, renovations, and repairs at more than 60 state-owned courthouses in fiscal year 2014.

The Facilities Management Department engaged in numerous deferred maintenance projects across the state to continue addressing aging facilities. Working with DCAMM, the department completed approximately \$3 million of study, design, and construction work.

The Court Capital Projects Department oversaw initial construction efforts for the major renovations of the Franklin County Courthouse in Greenfield and Essex County Probate and Family Court in Salem. Court operations for both projects moved to interim space in early 2014 for the duration of the multi-year projects.

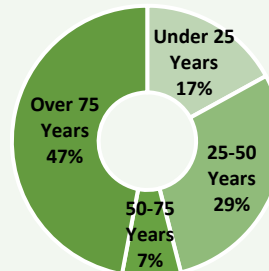
The Greenfield project includes an 80,000 square foot addition, partial demolition, and renovation of the existing building. The project is estimated to be substantially complete by late 2016. The Salem project will replace the 1979 rear addition and renovate the 1907 historic building for completion in 2017.

The study phase for the new Lowell Judicial Center was finalized in fiscal year 2014. The seven-story building will replace a leased facility and two outdated state-owned courthouses. It will be a model for energy efficient civic buildings. The design and construction phases will take approximately four years once funding is approved.

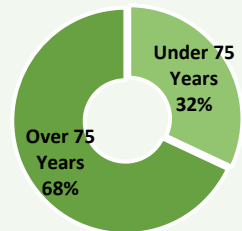
Trial Court Critical Capital Needs

A master planning effort is underway to set the framework for courthouse improvements over the next 20 years. While there are impressive examples of recently constructed, state-of-the-art courthouses, the majority of court facilities are old and outdated. The average age of a state or county-owned courthouse is over 73 years. Superior Court facilities, which handle serious, highly charged matters, are on average over 100 years old. Several building deficiencies are inherent to older courthouses. Capital investment is required to upgrade court facilities to modern standards and cure the problems detailed below.

Age of Trial Court Facilities

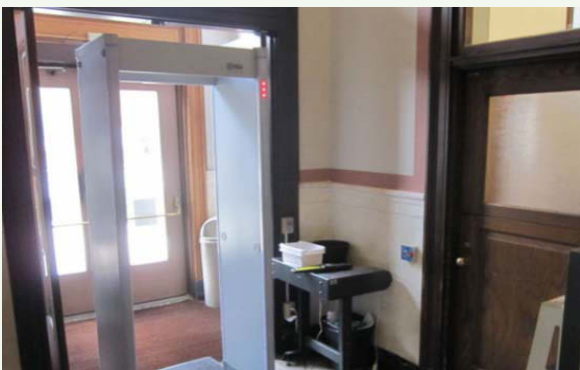


Age of Superior Court Facilities



Antiquated Building Systems

Multiple elements of the building system require replacement in nearly every courthouse in the Commonwealth. The anticipated service life of HVAC, electrical, plumbing, or elevator components seldom exceeds twenty years. A large majority of mechanical and electrical equipment in courthouses has passed its life expectancy. Emergency shutdowns due to equipment failure is becoming more common and will continue if building systems are not upgraded.



Life Safety/Egress Issues

The Trial Court operates many older historic courthouses with deficiencies involving life safety systems. Many facilities lack modern fire alarm and sprinkler systems. Other locations lack adequate emergency egress paths. Upgrades to life safety systems are imperative to prevent serious injury to court users and staff. Courthouses in Attleboro, Cambridge, and Lowell have the most critical egress path deficiencies.



Building Envelope Deterioration

Several courthouses have problems involving deteriorating building envelopes. Water intrusion through gaps in roofs, facades, windows, and foundations can damage interior finishes and equipment, promote mold growth, and speed deterioration of the exterior skin. Crumbling masonry facades create another hazard when large chunks of stone or concrete fall from the building. Scaffolding erected to protect people from falling debris has become a common, yet inadequate, temporary solution.

Regulatory Compliance

The Americans with Disabilities Act and the Massachusetts Access Board both require a minimum level of access for handicapped court users and staff. While newer courthouses are constructed to meet these requirements, accessibility impediments are still found in every older court facility. These deficiencies are rectified whenever a building is renovated, but in many locations barriers to access to justice remain.

Federal regulations also require that juvenile detainees be separated from sight and sound contact with adult detainees in court holding facilities. Though progress has been made, considerable design and construction work is needed to bring all courts into compliance.



Compromised Security

Court security and detention systems are obsolete and overcrowded in many locations. Conditions exist in many detention areas that could result in serious injury or death. Newer courthouses contain enclosed sallyports and ligature-resistant cell components, but these are not common in older facilities. Older courthouses also lack the modern access control and video monitoring systems needed to ensure a more secure environment for users and staff.



Separate & Secure Circulation

Modern courthouses use distinct "circulation" pathways to separate prisoners, the public, judges, and jurors. In many older courthouses, detainees must be escorted past jury deliberation rooms and through public waiting areas. Several locations have unrestricted access to the judges' lobbies. These conditions create dangerous situations for the public and court staff when litigants or detainees behave in emotional, unpredictable ways.



Overcrowding

Many older courthouses have inadequate work and storage space since they were constructed decades ago when their districts encompassed a much lower population. Increased court business has resulted in tiny, inefficient courtrooms, overflowing record storage spaces, and unproductive work areas. Due to storage constraints, court records are often stored along emergency egress paths or in damp basements where mold can occur.



Sight and Sound Separation Project

This project is required to bring the Commonwealth into compliance with federal regulations requiring that juvenile detainees be separated from sight and sound contact with adult detainees in court holding facilities. After an initial survey of 59 facilities, it was determined that considerable design and construction work is needed to meet this goal.

Early in the fiscal year, a report was issued, detailing issues and potential solutions for each deficient facility. Two non-construction solutions, at Hingham District Court and Barnstable District Court, will be instituted in fiscal year 2015. Additional projects, not requiring a certified study, will be coordinated by the Facilities Management Department.

Energy Conservation

Energy and water conservation measures are being actively pursued across the entire portfolio of state-owned courthouses, either through systems changes, installation of new energy management systems, utility audits, or through the Accelerated Energy Program (AEP), a program managed by DCAMM.

The Trial Court has been one of the early and most active participants in AEP, whose goal is to reduce the consumption of water and electricity at state facilities, which will also reduce future operational costs. Payback periods for the measures are hastened. Rebates and incentives offered by the local utilities speed the payback periods for the work.

Improve Operational Effectiveness

Recommendations & Plans for Fiscal Year 2015

Attorney Portal and Courtview to Go

The Trial Court continued to enhance its e-Access portal allowing case searches on the public internet (www.masscourts.org), in addition to public computers in courthouses across the state. An attorney portal was added to e-Access in conjunction with the Superior Court MassCourts rollout. This secure portal allows authenticated attorneys access to general search features, as well as “My Cases” and “My Calendar” views of case data stored in the MassCourts system. In Fiscal Year 2015, a feature called “Courtview to Go” will allow attorneys to subscribe to a service that will send them their calendar events.

Civil e-filing

The e-filing Working Group completed contract negotiations with Tyler Technologies, a leading nationwide provider of e-filing solutions, and began planning for e-filing integration with the case management systems in the Trial Court and in the Appellate Courts. In fiscal year 2015 e-filing pilots are planned for the Boston Municipal, District, and Probate and Family Court departments, as well as three pilots in the Appellate Courts. The pilots will involve specific case types and filings, and as the pilots are successfully completed, additional courts and types will be added to the system.

Digital Preservation of Records

With file storage areas throughout the courts near or over capacity, digital scanning technology can provide new storage options not originally envisioned when the current document retention rules were developed under Rule 1:11 Relative to the Disposal of Old Court

Papers and Records. Therefore, the SJC has formed a committee of internal and external representatives to revisit Rule 1:11. The committee has reviewed potential solutions and considered potential amendments concerning what records should be retained, as well as the use of digital preservation, and is seeking a statutory change prior to submitting its recommendations on electronic record retention and preservation to the SJC Rules Committee.

Digital Recording Systems in Courtrooms

In 2015, the Trial Court will begin the multi-year project of installing new digital recording systems throughout the state's 436 courtrooms. Deployment will begin in Superior Court locations and other courtrooms in those buildings. All courtrooms currently feature a stand-alone digital recorder. The next generation of technology will allow each recorder to be fully networked, and will include the ability to interface with MassCourts. The new technology will download daily recordings of courtroom proceedings across the state to a central archive. Recordings will be accessible from other courthouses or judges' lobbies and users of MassCourts will be able to view docket sheets and access a case's related recordings through a link.

Fiscal Year 2014 Highlights

Electronic Application for Criminal Complaint

The South Boston Division of the Boston Municipal Court successfully piloted an Electronic Application for Criminal Complaint in cooperation with the Boston Police Department, which submitted the applications to the Trial Court via the Department of Criminal Justice Information Services (DCJIS) network. Implementation was later expanded to the West Roxbury Division and to the Dudley District Court. The electronic application speeds

processing of the complaints, reduces data entry burdens, and enhances the accuracy of data submitted by law enforcement for processing. The interface, to be available statewide in 2015, also enhances court efforts to establish fingerprint-supported records, since police and court records are linked upon submission.

As of June 2014, MassCourts contained:

15.3 million cases
36.6 million case calendar events
12.4 million scanned documents

MassCourts

MassCourts, the Trial Court's integrated, web-based case management and data system, enables data collection and information sharing needed to track case progress and timeliness, and ultimately will replace 14 different systems. The Superior Court, the final department to convert, began that process in fiscal year 2014. Bristol County converted in June 2014, followed by Barnstable County. Middlesex County is scheduled for early 2015 and conversion activity will conclude this year. As of June 30, 2014, MassCourts contained information on 15.3 million cases, 36.6 million case calendar events, and 12.4 million scanned documents.

Video Conferencing

In fiscal year 2014, video conferencing capability expanded significantly thanks to legislative funding that allowed additional equipment and upgraded infrastructure. Video conferencing promotes efficiency and addresses security concerns through the cooperation of stakeholders including the Department of Correction, Sheriffs' departments, District Attorneys' offices, the Committee for Public Counsel Services and bar advocates. Through the fiscal year, the Superior Court used video conferencing for close to 4,000

hearings, mainly petitions for review of bail. Video conferencing will further expand in fiscal year 2015 with support of this initiative by the legislature.

Resource Allocation Guides

The Trial Court developed improved Resource Allocation Guide models that provide a more robust, objective, and equitable workload decision tool to inform staffing decisions. It replaced the original staffing model introduced in 2005. Working groups from all Trial Court departments, Probation, Facilities, and Security teamed with Human Resources to identify, gather, and analyze the court data to serve as the basis for this key management tool in each department.

Juror Utilization

In fiscal year 2014, the statewide juror utilization rate – percentage of jurors appearing who are impanelled, challenged or excused – reached a record high of 47 percent. Improved utilization results in significant savings to the courts and the business community and improves the overall experience for those summoned to jury service. Court visits, data analysis, and judge surveys were used to update the Juror Utilization Best Practices Memo for courts with jury pools.

Professional Development

The Trial Court's Judicial Institute (JI) assisted in the development and planning of annual educational conferences for the Trial Court departments, First Justices, and elected and appointed Clerks.

JI presented or collaborated on educational programs for more than 3,900 participants. Many more received or viewed resource and reference materials available online or through traditional delivery methods. A Judicial Administration Certification program was

conducted in collaboration with Michigan State University and the National Association of Court Managers. Other programs included an introduction to criminal law and procedure for support staff, a series of programs on scientific evidence for judges, mental health and domestic violence programs for new judges, and a conference on human trafficking co-sponsored with the National Association of Women Judges.

Indigency Verification

The Probation Department has developed an enhanced and streamlined indigency verification process in conjunction with the Department of Revenue, the Department of Transitional Assistance, and the Registry of Motor Vehicles. In fiscal year 2014, a DOR-developed, web-based, indigency verification software application was introduced statewide to provide clear, prompt, and reliable data to support indigency determination decisions. Probation staff have been trained and certified to access critical information in these secure systems. The new process provides greater access, consistency, and accuracy for the thousands of verifications done monthly to detect requests for court-appointed attorneys by offenders who do not qualify financially for such an appointment.

Court Metrics

Performance measurement continued to provide the foundation for court management efforts, increasing effectiveness and accountability. The Trial Court introduced a Quarterly Data Review to assess results and trends. The Trial Court uses CourTools, a set of performance measures promulgated by the National Center for State Courts, to inform decision-making. Four of the ten NCSC metrics are used to set standards and goals that promote timely and expeditious case management – clearance rate, disposition of cases within time standards, age of pending cases, and trial date certainty. Successful implementation of

this performance-based approach reflects a focused commitment by all members of the court community – judges, clerks, other Trial Court staff, and members of the bar. Trial Court departments continued to reevaluate scheduling, streamline processes and cross-train staff to ensure the timely delivery of justice. In fiscal year 2015, a training program in caseload management for judges and court staff will be launched to further support timely case processing. Metrics data are included in the Statistical Appendix of this report.

Performance Reviews

The Trial Court introduced its first use of annual performance reviews for all management employees with completion required by the end of 2014. Extensive training of department heads accompanied this rollout. Annual performance discussions enhance communication between employees and managers, so that employees are aware of their major duties, understand performance expectations, receive feedback on their performance, and receive opportunities for training and development to improve their performance. Performance evaluations for union employees will begin in the second half of fiscal year 2015.

Engage Local Communities

Recommendations & Plans for Fiscal Year 2015

Changing Lives Through Literature (CLTL)

Developed through a collaboration of higher education and Trial Court representatives, Changing Lives through Literature strives to reduce recidivism through reading. Taught by English professors, each CLTL program encourages participants, who include judges, probationers, and probation officers, to examine their experiences, challenges, and life choices by exploring diverse works of literature and poetry. A CLTL Committee was formed to determine how to extend the program to additional courts. A training manual was developed and a day-long session held in December 2014 on creating effective CLTL sessions and collecting data. The Berkshire Division of the Probate & Family Court has developed a variation of the CLTL program by introducing court-supervised families and their young children to literature which will be replicated in other courts in fiscal year 2015.

Juvenile Court Clinics

The Trial Court is working to expand juvenile specialty courts and facilitate access to early treatment, rather than incarceration as a primary choice for juveniles. The Bristol County Juvenile Drug Court, currently the only specialty court of its kind in the state, expanded its efforts in fiscal year 2014 thanks to a technical assistance grant from the National Conference of Juvenile and Family Court Judges. The grant, which continues through December 2015, will enable the Trial Court to expand the new program model throughout the state. The grant will allow increased implementation of local and national best practices, and will determine where

additional specialty court sessions are most needed. The grant includes training on a GAIN assessment (Global Appraisal of Individual Needs) to determine which children are the best candidates for this specialty court program.

Fiscal Year 2014 Highlights

National Adoption Day

The 11th Annual Massachusetts National Adoption Day was celebrated in November 2013 by the Juvenile and Probate and Family Courts. Hampden County served as the statewide media site. Across the state 136 adoptions of children in foster care were finalized. In November 2014, Suffolk County served as the media site and events were held in Boston, Brockton, Hadley, Springfield, and Worcester with judges presiding over 110 adoptions. The federally funded Massachusetts Court Improvement Program sponsors the event to draw attention to the thousands of children in state care who need adoptive families.

Juvenile-Focused Partnerships

All divisions of the Juvenile Court partnered with local Probation and Office of Community Corrections staff, community leaders and non-profits in the planning and implementation of a wide variety of community-based programs, including Operation Night Light, Mothers Helping Mothers, Truancy Watch, Stop Watch, Trial Court Academy, the Teen Prostitution Project, Shakespeare in the Court, Bridging the Gap, and the Juvenile Resource Center.

Partnerships with Schools, Non-Profits, and Law Enforcement

Judges, clerks, probation staff, and others in all Trial Court departments partnered extensively with leaders in their local communities to develop programs that address the needs of those communities. School-based efforts shared

information about the court's role in the community through opportunities such as mock trials and internships. Outreach included ongoing interaction with advocacy and membership groups that regularly interact with the courts.

Courts worked closely with local law enforcement to provide guidance on a range of issues, including search and seizure law, new statutes and rules amendments, and law enforcement matters for new police cadets. Probation staff continued work with local police, non-profits, and other entities to design programs that combat violence and reduce crime.

Jury Outreach and Education

The Office of Jury Commissioner (OJC) continued its community outreach program of presentations to schools and community groups, court personnel and others. In fiscal year 2014, 6,854 people attended 168 OJC Public Outreach presentations at 85 different locations.

The OJC continued outreach efforts to urban, underserved, and adult audiences to ensure the most diverse and representative jury pools possible statewide. Expansion of the pilot project to provide American Sign Language interpreters to deaf citizens summoned for jury service, culminating in the impanelment of a deaf juror in March 2014, was the most notable achievement of this initiative in fiscal year 2014.

Boston Municipal Court Department

Mission Statement:

Given our unique responsibility to advance the fair administration of justice, the Boston Municipal Court Department is devoted to the rule of law through the conscientious and expeditious resolution of disputes, with a commitment to restoring the human spirit through correction, education, respect and compassion.

Fiscal Year 2014 Highlights

Electronic Application for Criminal Complaint (EACC)

The Electronic Application for Criminal Complaint (EACC) interface between the Boston Police Department and the South Boston Division, the first court in the Commonwealth to pilot the EACC application, resulted in improved technology and the development of best practice business processes that will provide an important foundation for the continued rollout of EACC across the Trial Court.

New Veterans Treatment Court

In partnership with the Department of Veterans Affairs and community-based treatment providers, the Central Division commenced a Veterans Treatment Court in January 2014. The court serves veterans struggling with service-related substance abuse, mental health issues, and/or other co-occurring disorders. The 12-to-24 month program involves ongoing judicial and probation supervision with input from a multi-disciplinary team of professionals in an effort to promote sobriety, recovery, and stability. Each participant is matched with a veteran peer mentor who serves as an advocate for each participant.

Homeless Court

The West Roxbury Division, in collaboration with the Suffolk County District Attorney's Office, Committee for Public Counsel Services (CPCS), Pine Street Inn, and Shattuck Hospital, established a Homeless Court. Individuals who complete a substance abuse or job training program are eligible to have default warrants removed and low-level cases resolved.

Edward W. Brooke Courthouse Information Desk

The Edward W. Brooke Courthouse Information Desk was established for the benefit of *pro se* litigants appearing at the multi-use courthouse. Administrative Office personnel supervised volunteer staff who provided general courthouse and case information to nearly 3,500 court users. The information desk was an important precursor to the Brooke Court Service Center, which opened in June 2014.



Edward W. Brooke Courthouse,
Boston

Judges: 30

Divisions: 8

FY2014 Case Filings: 105,723

Jurisdiction:

Civil jurisdiction includes cases in which the likely recovery does not exceed \$25,000; small claims cases; summary process cases; mental health, and alcohol and drug abuse commitments; domestic violence restraining orders and harassment prevention orders. Criminal jurisdiction extends to enumerated felonies punishable by a sentence of up to five years and many other specific felonies with greater potential penalties; misdemeanors, including violations of domestic violence restraining orders; and violations of city and town ordinances and by-laws. The Court has jurisdiction over evictions and some related matters, and provides judicial review of some governmental agency determinations.

District Court Department

Mission Statement:

As the gateway to justice in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, the District Court is dedicated to the administration of justice in a fair, impartial and timely manner in accordance with the rule of law. In fulfilling this role, the District Court shall provide the communities it serves with an environment that is safe, accessible, and respectful to all. The District Court shall conduct its business with integrity, competence and a commitment to excellence in order to promote public trust and confidence in the judicial system.

Fiscal Year 2014 Highlights

Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR)

The Malden and Quincy District Courts piloted the use of mediation in harassment prevention cases brought pursuant to G. L. c. 258E. In addition, a new ADR program – New Bedford Face to Face – was approved and implemented in the Attleboro, Fall River, and Wareham District Courts. The Face to Face program provides ADR services in small claims and summary process cases.

Drug Court Sessions

In fiscal year 2014, 16 divisions of the District Court had dedicated drug court sessions: Ayer, Barnstable, Cambridge, Chelsea, Concord, Dudley, Greenfield, Lawrence, Lowell, Lynn, Malden, New Bedford, Newton, Orange, Quincy, and Plymouth. The Dudley and Lowell Drug Courts were opened in fiscal year 2014. Judges in drug court sessions typically impose a strenuous regimen of treatment and accountability, and require a strong personal commitment from defendants to take control of their life situations and eliminate drug use. The District Court is currently planning to expand drug courts to Brockton and Fall River in fiscal year 2015.

Norfolk County Veterans Treatment Court

The first Veterans Treatment Court in Massachusetts was established in Norfolk County's Dedham District Court. The Court's mission is to improve public safety and leave no veteran behind. Veterans and their families are supported through a coordinated effort among the veterans' services delivery system, community-based providers, and the court. In addition to a probation officer, court clerk, prosecuting attorney, defense counsel, court clinician, and law enforcement official, the Court team includes representatives of the Veterans Administration and the Massachusetts Department of Veterans Services.

Changing Lives Through Literature

In fiscal year 2014, Salem, Cambridge, and Wrentham District Courts became the latest courts to adopt Changing Lives Through Literature (CLTL). CLTL is a probation program built around the power of literature to transform lives through reading and group discussion.



Fall River Judicial Center

Judges: 158

Divisions: 62

FY2014 Case Filings: 607,455

Jurisdiction:

Civil jurisdiction includes cases in which the likely recovery does not exceed \$25,000; small claims cases; summary process cases; mental health, and alcohol and drug abuse commitments; domestic violence restraining orders and harassment prevention orders. Criminal jurisdiction extends to felonies punishable by a sentence of up to five years and many other specific felonies with greater potential penalties; misdemeanors, including violations of domestic violence restraining orders; and violations of city and town ordinances and by-laws. The Court has jurisdiction over evictions and some related matters, and provides judicial review of some governmental agency determinations.

Housing Court Department

Mission Statement:

The Housing Court's mission is to adjudicate all matters presented by litigants within its jurisdiction regarding housing in a fair, efficient, and timely manner according to the rule of law and the facts presented. In accordance with this mission, the Housing Court, through its operating philosophy and business practices, strives to present a citizen-oriented process to maximize access to justice for all such litigants. All members of the Housing Court are committed to this mission and process to fulfill our role within the judicial branch.

Fiscal Year 2014 Highlights

Timely and Efficient Case Flow Management

Each division of the Housing Court continues to recognize that timely and efficient case processing promotes the administration of justice. In fiscal year 2014, the Boston Division conducted a case file maintenance and scheduling protocol training session for all its staff.

Housing Specialist Department

The Housing Specialist Department (HSD) is both a unique resource and integral component of the Housing Court. HSD provides free dispute intervention services and procedural advice to all litigants in the Court's five divisions. In fiscal year 2014, 21,849 cases were referred to HSD, of which 79 percent were settled. All housing specialists – including both veterans and newcomers – received extensive training on mediation challenges and technique in fiscal year 2014.

Expanded Access

The Housing Court Department, working with a subcommittee of the Access to Justice Commission, developed a proposal to the legislature to expand the Housing Court to the entire state. The proposal has the support of judicial leadership and would expand the expertise of the court in dealing with a broad spectrum of residential housing issues to the full population of Massachusetts.



Taunton Trial Court

Judges: 10

Divisions: 5

FY2014 Case Filings: 42,605

Jurisdiction:

The Housing Court has jurisdiction in law and equity over all civil and criminal matters involving the use of residential property and the activities conducted thereon as well as the use of any other real property and the activities conducted thereon as such affect the health, safety, or welfare of any resident, owner, or user of residential property. The Housing Court hears summary process (eviction), small claims, and civil actions involving personal injury, property damage, breach of contract, discrimination, and other claims. The Housing Court also adjudicates code enforcement actions and appeals of local zoning board decisions affecting residential property.

Juvenile Court Department

Mission Statement:

It is the mission of the Juvenile Court to protect children from abuse and neglect and promote opportunities for children to reside in safe, stable, permanent family environments whenever possible, to strengthen families when their children are in need of services, to rehabilitate juveniles, to protect the public from delinquent and criminal activity while holding offenders accountable and addressing the harm suffered by the community and the victim, and to decide all cases fairly and impartially with dedication, integrity and professionalism.

Fiscal Year 2014 Highlights

Age of Adult Criminal Responsibility

On September 18, 2013, Governor Patrick signed legislation that raised the age of adult criminal prosecution from 17 to 18 years. This gave the Juvenile Court immediate jurisdiction over 17-year-olds in delinquency and youthful offender cases. As a result of the change, the Juvenile Court processed 2,417 cases involving 17-year-old defendants in fiscal year 2014.

MPOWER Program

In fiscal year 2014, Court Improvement Program funds were used to support the MPOWER program at the Dedham Session of the Norfolk Juvenile Court. The 12-week program, offered twice a year, serves mothers who are at risk of losing custody of their children or who have already temporarily lost custody. Eleven mothers graduated from the program in the fall session and seven graduated in the spring.

Dual Status Youth Initiative

The Dual Status Youth Initiative began in Hampden County in 2013 as a way to provide collaboration and coordinated services to youth with a history of family involvement with the Department of Children and Families who find themselves before the court on delinquency charges. The youth participate in a multi-disciplinary conference including the youth's attorney, the Assistant District Attorney, and representatives from the Department of Children and Families, probation, and the youth's school and family. Following the success of the Hampden program, joint planning efforts began in fiscal year 2014 to establish dual status sessions in both Essex and Suffolk Counties.

Juvenile Drug Court

In fiscal year 2014, the Juvenile Court was awarded funding for a juvenile drug court. This special session will be located in the Bristol County Division and will augment existing drug courts in that location.



Worcester Trial Court

Judges: 41

Divisions: 11

FY2014 Case Filings: 37,157

Jurisdiction:

The Juvenile Court Department has general jurisdiction over delinquency, children requiring assistance (CRA), care and protection petitions, adult contributing to a delinquency of a minor, adoption, guardianship, termination of parental rights proceedings, and youthful offender cases.

Land Court Department

Mission Statement:

The Land Court's mission is to provide an accessible forum where specialized expertise is applied to resolve disputes involving the ownership, development, and use of real property throughout the Commonwealth. The judges and staff are committed to serving the public and the real estate and trial bars in a respectful, efficient manner by issuing decisions that are equitable and legally well-reasoned, and by providing readily available, reliable guidance to property owners and registries of deeds regarding registered land transactions.

Fiscal Year 2014 Highlights

Public Internet Access to Case Information

Land Court case docket information is available via the Trial Court's eAccess internet site. The site allows users to conduct searches by case name, case type and case number. No passwords are necessary. Electronic access to Land Court case information is also available at designated public access computers in the Land Court's public lobby, at the local county Registry of Deeds and Probate sites, and at many District, Boston Municipal, and Probate and Family Courts.

Hosted Visit from the Secretary General of the International Property Registries Association

In April 2014, the Land Court welcomed from Spain, Registrar Nicholas Nogueroles, the Secretary General of the International Property Registries Association (IPRA). The Court's judges, Recorder, and Chief Title Examiner discussed with Registrar Nogueroles the benefits and practical considerations involved in administering land registration systems in Massachusetts and throughout the world.

Technology Improvements

In August 2013, the Survey Department of the Land Court received a large-format plan scanning and copying machine. This new technology allows the staff to scan and send plans by email. In fiscal year 2014, staff scanned and sent plans to 140 recipients and reduced the number of trips members of the public made to the courthouse.



Suffolk County Courthouse,
Boston

Judges: 7

Case Filings in FY2014: 11,930

Jurisdiction:

The Land Court Department of the Trial Court has statewide jurisdiction. The court has exclusive, original jurisdiction over the registration of title to real property and over all matters and disputes concerning such title subsequent to registration. The court also exercises exclusive original jurisdiction over the foreclosure and redemption of real estate tax liens. The court shares jurisdiction over other property matters. The court has concurrent jurisdiction over specific performance of contracts relating to real estate and over petitions for partitions of real estate. The court shares jurisdiction over matters arising out of decisions by local planning boards and zoning boards of appeal. Both the Land Court and the Superior Court Department have jurisdiction over the processing of mortgage foreclosure cases, determining the military status of the mortgagor. Additionally, the court has superintendency authority over the registered land office in each registry of deeds.

Probate and Family Court

Department

Mission Statement:

To deliver timely justice to the public by providing equal access to a fair, equitable and efficient forum to resolve family and probate legal matters and to assist and protect all individuals, families and children in an impartial and respectful manner.

Fiscal Year 2014 Highlights

Staggered Scheduling

The Middlesex, Plymouth, and Suffolk Divisions began implementing staggered schedules of court cases. Cases are scheduled at various intervals throughout the day. The effectiveness of using staggered scheduling is being evaluated with the assistance of the Ripples Group, the Trial Court's strategic planning consultant. Currently, the Probate and Family Court plans to expand the use of staggered scheduling in fiscal year 2015.

Parent Mediation

The Franklin and Norfolk Divisions, in conjunction with court-approved ADR providers have developed on-site mediation programs. In the Franklin Division, three local approved programs offer their services four days each month at no cost to the parties.

Community Outreach

The Probate and Family Court conducted numerous community outreach programs in fiscal year 2014: child support educational forum at Roxbury Community College; an informational and educational program for minors at Athol Town Hall; outreach to Veterans Administration to connect volunteer lawyers with Veterans in need of legal assistance; bi-weekly mother/father workshops in Suffolk County; roundtables and educational forums with local bar associations; and attendance at Nurturing Fathers Program at the Whittier Street Health Center in Boston.

Enhancing Families Through Literature

The Berkshire Division, in collaboration with the Berkshire Athenaeum, Pittsfield Public Schools, Berkshire County Head Start, and Berkshire Community College created a program for families modeled after the Changing Lives Through Literature program. For the first seven weeks of this 12-week program, children of participants are in one room with professional day care providers, while parents discuss a book with a professor, judge, and probation officer. In a group setting, parents meet with trainers to learn about early literacy practices, how to create a literacy learning environment at home, and library resources. At the end of each week, each child receives a new book to take home. The goal of the program is to work with parents who live apart on developing a positive, collaborative approach to raising children.



Franklin County Courthouse,
Greenfield
(under construction)

Judges: 51

Divisions: 14

Case Filings in FY2014: 156,531

Jurisdiction:

The Probate and Family Court of Massachusetts has jurisdiction over family matters such as divorce, paternity, child support, custody, parenting plans, adoption, termination of parental rights, and abuse prevention. Probate matters include wills, administrations, guardian-ships, conservatorships and change of name. The Court also has general equity jurisdiction.

Superior Court Department

Mission Statement:

The Superior Court, the trial court of general jurisdiction for the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, is committed to delivering high quality justice in a timely and fair manner in accordance with the rule of law.

Fiscal Year 2014 Highlights

Massachusetts Offender Recidivism Reduction (MORR) Initiative

The Salem MORR recidivism reduction project enjoyed continued success in fiscal year 2014. The project is one of four demonstration field experiments nationwide funded by the Department of Justice. In conjunction with Salem District Court, Salem Superior Court completed the entry of 400 probationers into the study. Release of data on the comparative performance of the experimental versus control groups is expected in 2015.

Hinton State Laboratory

In response to allegations that thousands of criminal drug cases may have been affected by misconduct at the Hinton Drug Laboratory, the Superior Court appointed five retired judges to serve as Special Magistrates to deal with effected cases. In fiscal year 2014, the court handled 1,411 hearings involving 421 defendants. Due to the cooperation of stakeholders and an organized approach, the Superior Court was able to mitigate the impact of the increased caseload on the court's business.

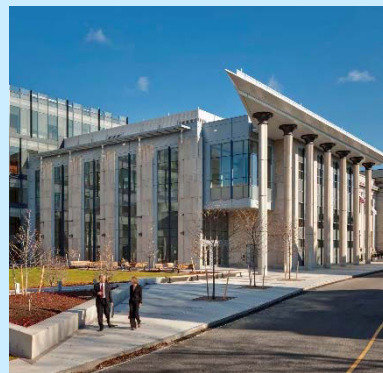
Video Conferencing

Approximately 4,000 hearings were conducted via video in Barnstable, Essex, Middlesex, Suffolk, and Worcester Counties. The number of video-conferences is expected to increase with the upcoming expansion and distribution of additional equipment to all counties.

Bail Administration

The Superior Court in January 2014 initiated a major review of the rules governing bail magistrates. On May 2, 2014 the Superior Court approved new *Rules Governing Persons Authorized To Admit To Bail Out Of Court*, a new six page contract (recognizance form) and a revised bail report cover sheet. The new rules and forms were approved by the Chief Justices of the District Court, Boston Municipal Court, and Trial Court. The new rules include mandatory training for all bail magistrates and enhanced fiscal controls. The rules took effect on July 1, 2014. Pursuant to G.L. c. 276 § 57 the Superior Court rules govern bail in all Trial Court departments.

A review of out-of-court bail activity in all departments indicates that bail magistrates handled 78,717 out-of-court bail requests from detainees held at police departments, county jails and other holding facilities. This number represents a 14% decrease from the same period last year; it is the first time in three years that the number has decreased.



J. Michael Ruane Judicial Center,
Salem

Judges: 82

Counties: 14

Case Filings in FY2014: 30,307

Jurisdiction:

The Superior Court has original jurisdiction in civil actions over \$25,000, and in matters where equitable relief is sought. It also has original jurisdiction in actions involving labor disputes where injunctive relief is sought, and has exclusive authority to convene medical malpractice tribunals.

The Court has exclusive original jurisdiction in first degree murder cases and original jurisdiction for all other crimes. It has jurisdiction over all felony matters, although it shares jurisdiction over crimes where other Trial Court Departments have concurrent jurisdiction. Finally, the Superior Court has appellate jurisdiction over certain administrative proceedings.

Office of Jury Commissioner

Mission Statement:

The mission of the Office of Jury Commissioner is to provide randomly-selected pools of eligible jurors, representative of the community from which they are drawn, to each of the jury courts of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, in accordance with the needs of those courts and the direction of the Trial Court.

Fiscal Year 2014 Highlights

Improvements to Juror Experience

The OJC began implementation of a multi-phase plan to enhance the juror experience, from receipt of summons to receipt of certificate of service. Revised forms present a more appreciative, user-friendly introduction to jury service. The next phase involves engaging the courts in providing a more positive experience to jurors when they report for service.

Norfolk Juvenile Jury Pool

Norfolk was the last county in the court system that was sending juvenile cases to be tried in District Court. In fiscal year 2014 the Norfolk Juvenile Court began receiving jurors in its own jury pool. The creation of this jury pool resulted in a significant improvement in access to juvenile justice for the citizens of Norfolk County.

Deaf Juror Pilot Program

The OJC continued its efforts to increase outreach to urban, underserved, and adult audiences, in order to ensure the most diverse and representative jury pools possible throughout the state. The expansion of the pilot project to provide ASL interpreters to deaf citizens summoned for jury service, culminating in the impanelment of a deaf juror in March 2014, was the most notable achievement of this initiative in fiscal year 2014.

Community Outreach

The OJC is committed to educating the public on the value and responsibility of serving as a juror, and to providing courteous, professional service to the public and the courts. The Program's presentations emphasize jury duty as a building block to good citizenship and a means of protecting those rights guaranteed by the constitutions of Massachusetts and of The United States.

In fiscal year 2014, 6,854 people attended 168 OJC Public Outreach presentations at 85 different locations.



Constitution of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts

Article XII

And the legislature shall not make any law, that shall subject any person to a capital or infamous punishment. . .without trial by jury.

Article XV

In all controversies concerning property, and in all suits between two or more persons . . . the parties have a right to a trial by jury; and this method of procedure shall be held sacred . . .

Jurors Summoned in FY14: **669,123**

Jurors Serving in FY14: **215,618**

Juror Utilization Rate (% of jurors appearing who are impanelled, challenged, or excused): **47%**

Massachusetts Probation Service

Mission Statement:

The Massachusetts Probation Service, an integral component of the Commonwealth's adult criminal, family and juvenile trial courts, is aligned with the judiciary and the community in pursuit of a shared goal to create a safe and just society.

We are committed to providing the courts with the highest quality services, support and information and to offering the most effective and efficient pre-trial and sentencing options. Through a balance of proven and promising treatment, support and enforcement strategies, we hold offenders accountable and afford them opportunities to become productive, law-abiding citizens; through highly skilled mediation and investigatory work, we support the resolution of family and child welfare issues brought before the Probate and Family Court; and through a positive developmental framework, we guide both delinquency and child welfare cases toward outcomes which serve both the best interest of the child and the safety of the community.

Fiscal Year 2014 Highlights

Improved Organizational Capacity

The Massachusetts Probation Service (MPS) reorganized to create a unified administrative structure that would support current operations, as well as future development efforts. Probation management was restructured to better align with the five court departments and the regional court department structure. This alignment enhances direction, management of operations and communication with the 105 Chief Probation Officers and the 1,800 Probation staff across the state.

Workforce Development

Probation fully instituted the hiring practices established in the 2011 legislation through testing and behavioral interviewing as the foundation to attracting, hiring, training, retaining, supporting, and promoting a highly qualified workforce. Probation also implemented performance management and evaluation practices for all probation managers system-wide.

Training

Probation initiated development of an enhanced training capacity, a key to workforce development. Over 100 trainings were conducted ranging from effective performance management, sexual harassment, progressive discipline to community safety and self-defense for probation officers to caseload specific trainings such as juvenile trauma, positive youth development, adult and juvenile mental health, substance abuse and domestic violence assessment and supervision.

Evidence Based Practices

Risk Assessment: Probation completed implementation of the Ohio Risk Assessment System (ORAS), a validated set of screening, assessment, and case planning tools, in the three adult criminal court departments. In addition, MPS initiated the rollout of the Ohio Youth Assessment System (OYAS), a juvenile version of the risk/need/case planning suite of tools, in the Juvenile Court Department. In a third initiative, statewide training of all Probation Officers in Evidenced- Based Community Supervision Practices, a nationally recognized probation curriculum, lays the foundation for effective delivery of pre-trial and sentenced probation services.

Pre-Trial Services: The Massachusetts Probation Service currently provides pre-trial services, a safe and cost effective alternative to costly adult jail and juvenile detention, to 11,000 adult and 1,200 juvenile defendants. The Trial Court is committed to expanding pre-trial services and is engaged in numerous initiatives to expand services and insure only appropriate individuals are held on a pre-trial basis.

A new Pre-Trial Services Task Force of stakeholders from all aspects of the criminal justice pre-trial process is co-chaired by the Commissioner of Probation and the Chief Justice of the District Court. It is charged with examining both pre-trial decision making and pre-trial services, and recommending action steps to make the system safer, fairer, more effective, and less costly.

HOPE/MORR: Probation expanded the evidenced-based Honest Opportunity Probation with Enforcement / Massachusetts Offender Recidivism Reduction (HOPE/MORR) model from its original National Institute of Justice test site in Essex County to Worcester. The model of swift, sure and measured response to insure Probation plan compliance holds great promise for the effective management and rehabilitation of highest risk offenders

Specialty court expansion: Another evidenced based model of effective probation centered management of offenders in the community is the use of specialty courts and specialty caseloads. Drug courts, Veterans courts, mental health courts are expanding to enable management of targeted populations of offenders who benefit from supervision models delivered by specifically trained probation officers in a highly structured recovery and support model in collaboration with the Public Health, Mental Health and Veterans Services agencies and community partners.

Electronic Monitoring

Operational Improvements were made at the Probation Electronic Monitoring (ELMO) Center in Clinton to enhance functionality and streamline global positioning tracking of pretrial defendants and sentenced offenders in the community. This ELMO Center also supports the Massachusetts Parole Board and is a proven tool shown to increase pre-trial appearance rates at a low cost, to reduce recidivism, to provide enhanced victim/witness protection, to support offender recovery and to reduce and solve crime.

Community Corrections Centers

Probation has expanded the scope, use, and correction system integration of the network of adult and juvenile Community Correction Centers. Work is underway to enhance and increase the role of community correction centers as an intermediate sanction, as an adjunct to specialty courts, and as a resource in Probation's increasing role in offender reentry and with juvenile detention.

Year Established: 1878

FY2014 Caseload: 80,790

Departments: 105

- 8 Boston Municipal Court (criminal cases)
- 62 District Court (criminal cases)
- 12 Superior Court (criminal cases)
- 11 Juvenile Court (delinquency, youthful offender, children requiring assistance, care & protection cases)
- 12 Probate & Family Court (civil cases)



2014 MASSACHUSETTS TRIAL COURTS **EXCELLENCE** AWARDS



Hampden County Court Officers

William Curtis
Amy Desmond

First Assistant Clerk, Suffolk County

Gary Wilson

Emergency Response to Severe Staff

Injury at Brooke Courthouse

Barbara Baker
James Gavaghan
Nick Galotti
Frank Ferrara
Greg McMahan

South Boston Electronic Application for Criminal Complaint Pilot Team

Margaret Albertson
Hon. Michael Bolden
Craig Burlingame
Kate Clayman
Shirley Grohs
Teresa Hamilton
Joanne McLaughlin
Nancy Morelli
Mark Prior
Lori Warren

Juvenile Court MassCourts

Implementation & Training Group

Judith Brennan
Donna Ciampoli
Kelli Ryan DiLisio
Paula Houghton
Jolene Malegieri
Linda Polissack
Gerarda Rossetti
Jane Strickland
Lori Warren

Probation Department Electronic Monitoring Center Staff

Tracey Albrecht
Shawna Allder
Emmanuel Avril
Allison Beard
Jeanna Bennett
Stephanie Cardaci
Andrea Celi
Matthew Cipriani
Daniel Collins
Colleen Connors
Kevin Cuniff Jr
Adam D'Ambrosio
Michelle Dalton
Courtney Davis
Joey DePasquale

Katherine Diaz
Robert Donnelly
Patrick Donovan
Jennifer Ducharme
Lynette Etienne
William Fitzpatrick
Gavin Flanagan
David Fournier
Daniel Fox
Jacalyn Gearin
Carmine Giuggio
Anissa Hannon
Christina Huff
Phil Lang
John Langone
Susan Lapointe
Calvin Lopez
Brandon McLaughlin
Maura O'Toole
Meghan Ryan
Louis Strazzulo
Diana Truong
Stephen Ware
Kenley Wasmer
Justin Yawn

Judiciary Public Website Planning & Development Team

Trial Court
Kevin Buckley
Elizabeth Cabral-DiPippo
Allison Cole
Diane Connell
Eileen Connolly
Brien Cooper
Stefano Cornelio
Joanna Darling
Gregory Fulchino
Deborah Golden
James Harding
Stephen Hartnett
Meg Hayden
Linda Holt
Coria Holland
Elizabeth Marini
Theresa McDougall
Karen Noonan
Susan Page
Annmarie Palermo
Richard Parsons
Robin Perry
Brian Peters

Anne Marie Ritchie
Jacqueline Schelfhauddt
Annie Wood
Kim Wright
Lisa Yee
Jill Ziter

Appellate Courts

Laura Colby
Erika Gully-Santiago
Tina LaFranchi
Siri Nilsson
Lyndsey Stults
Blanca Tosado

Mass.gov Team

Anne Gallagher
Joseph Galluccio
Geoffrey Kula
Andrew Larrimore
Samantha Noderer
Melissa Rossi

Departmental Resource Allocation Working Groups

Boston Municipal Court Working Group

Christopher Connolly
Daniel Hogan
Rebecca Martin
Joanne McLaughlin
Anthony Owens
Stephen Pearson
Cheryl Sibley
Hon. David Weingarten
Helen White

District Court Working Group

Maria Abascal
Robin Balicki
Dolores Bowman
Hon. Robert Brennan
Ken Candito
John Gay
Kathleen McKeon
William O'Brien
Ellen Shapiro
James Sheerin
Christopher Speranzo
Wendy Wilton



2014 MASSACHUSETTS TRIAL COURTS EXCELLENCE AWARDS

Housing Court Working Group

Paul Burke
Martha Buckley
Stephen Carreiro
Barbara Dinn
Suzette Fagan-Clarke
Andrea Gomes
Mary Guzman
Hon. Diana Horan
Karen Ann Huntoon
Maria McCullah
Joe Ann Smith
William Weiss

Juvenile Court Working Group

Judith Brennan
Donna Ciampoli
Hon. Dana Gershengorn
Elizabeth Gillen
Jolene Malegieri
Joan Miller
James Morton
Linda Polissack
Anne Marie Ritchie
Gerri Rossetti
Kelli Ryan-DiLisio
Jane Strickland

Land Court Working Group

Elizabeth Browning
Deborah Patterson
Hon. Karyn Scheier
Jill Ziter

Probate and Family Court Working Group

Kathleen Brown
Pamela Casey O'Brien
Hon. Edward Donnelly
Susan Hewet
Maureen Lemke
Patrick McDermott
Brennan McGuane
Linda Medonis
Ilene Mitchell
Keith Nalbandian
Tony Patella

Superior Court Working Group

Kevin Claffey
Michael Donovan
Corinne Gorman

Mary Hickey
Hon. Diane Kottmyer
Dana Leavitt
Phillip Leddy
Hon. Jeffrey Locke
Sue Marcucci
Lori O'Rourke
Rich Parsons
Carlotta Patten
Stephanie Roscoe
Samantha Schrader
Michael Sullivan
John Umile
Gary Wilson

Facilities Management Working Group

John Bello
Tony Granger
Linda Serino

Human Resources

Mark Conlon
Stephen Hartnett

Security Working Group

Luis Cardoso
Tom Connolly
John Frank
Christine Hegarty
Leonard Johnson
Kevin Keller
Wayne McDaniel
Dorianna Medeiros
Jeff Morrow
Joseph Sacco
Yvonne Slade
Edmond Tobin
Jeanmarie Turley
Robin Yancey

Probation Department Wide Working Group

Milton Britton
Crystal Collier
Maureen Chamberlain
Marisa Cogliandro-Vaughan
Ed Dolan
Dianne Fasano
Anthony Gully
Dawn Kiernan
Laura Lempicki
Christian Moran
Marguerite Riley
Joel West

District Court & Boston Municipal Court

Probation Task Force

Maureen Chamberlain
Lois Ciuffredo
Marisa Cogliandro-Vaughan
Christopher Gillis
Nicole Guidoboni
Anthony Gully
Dawn Kiernan
Shannon Panas

Superior Court – Probation Task Force

Milton Britton
Nancy Anne Capone
Brandon McClellan
Nadine Murkinson
Chrissy Ruuska
Patrick Shea

Probate and Family Court - Probation Task Force

Nancy Cunningham
Stephen Harrison
JoAna Lopez
Michele Mullin
Stephen Nickoski
Patrice O'Brien
Richard O'Neil
Rose Ponte
Marguerite Riley
Ted Welch

2013 Excellence Awards

- HOPE / MORR Pilot Project to Reduce Recidivism
- Housing Court Specialists Collaborated Across Divisions to Assist Worcester During Staff Shortage
- Facilities Management & TCIS Staff Developed New Work Process to Enhance Responsiveness
- Probation Team of Trainers Certified on "Evidence-based Community Supervision Practices" Promotes Skill Development
- Security Defensive Tactics Training Team of "Red Shirts" Improves Public Safety
- Personnel Policy Committee & HR Staff Revised & Incorporated Best Practices into Trial Court Personnel Policies and Procedures Manual
- Process Steering Committee Guided Development of Trial Court Strategic Plan

Massachusetts Trial Court Judges and Officials

Assignments as of June 30, 2014, Subsequent Leadership Appointments Noted

Chief Justice of the Trial Court

Paula M. Carey

Court Administrator

Harry Spence

Boston Municipal Court

Chief Justice

Roberto Ronquillo Jr.

Justices

Patricia E. Bernstein
Michael C. Bolden
James W. Coffey
Kathleen E. Coffey
Michael J. Coyne
Pamela M. Dashiell
Debra A. DelVecchio
David T. Donnelly
Raymond G. Dougan
Mary Ann Driscoll **
Kenneth J. Fiandaca
Annette Forde
Serge Georges Jr.
Franco J. GoBourne II
Lisa A. Grant
Thomas C. Horgan
Charles Ray Johnson
Thomas S. Kaplanes
Sally A. Kelly
Tracy Lee Lyons
Lawrence E. McCormick **
John E. McDonald Jr.
Robert J. McKenna Jr.
David B. Poole
Ernest L. Sarason Jr.
Debra Shopteese
Eleanor C. Sinnott
Mark Hart Summerville
Robert N. Tochka
Jonathan R. Tynes
David Weingarten

* Acting Capacity

**Recall

Clerk Magistrates

Margaret F. Albertson
Joseph R. Faretra
Daniel J. Hogan
Sean P. Murphy
Michael W. Neighbors
Anthony S. Owens
James B. Roche
John E. Whelan

District Court

Chief Justice

Paul C. Dawley

Justices

Stephen S. Abany
Michael G. Allard-Madaus
Mary L. Amrhein
Cesar A. Archilla
Benjamin C. Barnes
Thomas S. Barrett
James D. Barretto
Philip A. Beattie
Julie J. Bernard
Timothy M. Bibaud
William J. Boyle
Cynthia M. Brackett
Heather Bradley
Robert A. Brennan
Thomas M. Brennan **
Michael J. Brooks
Catherine K. Byrne
Robert B. Calagione
Cathleen E. Campbell
John A. Canavan III
Don L. Carpenter
Martine Carroll
Ellen M. Caulo
Albert S. Conlon
Jacklyn M. Connly
Philip A. Contant
Robert A. Cornetta
Mark Coven
Daniel C. Crane

Michael C. Creedon
J. Elizabeth Cremens
David W. Cunis
Kevan J. Cunningham
Patricia G. Curtin
Andrew M. D'Angelo
David P. Despotopoulos
Patricia A. Dowling
Peter F. Doyle
Deborah A. Dunn
Thomas H. Estes
Michael Fabbri
Thomas L. Finigan
Kevin J. Finnerty
Ellen Flatley **
Gregory C. Flynn
Maurice R. Flynn
Stacey J. Fortes
Kevin J. Gaffney
Timothy H. Gailey
Robert W. Gardner Jr.
Brian F. Gilligan
Jennifer L. Ginsburg
W Michael Goggins
Robert A. Gordon
Robert V. Greco
Charles W. Groce III
Margaret R. Guzman
William P. Hadley
Arthur F. Haley III
Robert G. Harbour
Tobin N. Harvey
Mary Elizabeth Heffernan
Julieann Hernon
Marianne C. Hinkle
Michele B. Hogan
Neil A. Hourihan
Mary E. Hurley
Joseph W. Jennings
Emogene Johnson
Lee G. Johnson
John M. Julian
Emily A. Karstetter
Peter J. Kilmartin

Massachusetts Trial Court Judges and Officials

Assignments as of June 30, 2014, Subsequent Leadership Appointments Noted

District Court

Justices, continued

James T. Kirkman
Dyanne J. Klein
Rita S. Koenigs
James L. Lamothe
Michael C. Lauranzano
Gerald A. Lemire
Roanne Sragow Licht
David D. Livingston
David B. Locke
Christopher P. LoConto
Paul F. Loconto
Paul A. Losapio
Joan E. Lynch
Matthew Machera
Laurie MacLeod
Joseph I. Macy **
Andrew L. Mandell
Francis L. Marini
Mark D. Mason
Edmund C. Mathers
William F. Mazanec III
Mary F. McCabe
Paul J. McCallum
Maura K. McCarthy
Paul L. McGill
James J. McGovern
Janet J. McGuigan
James H. McGuinness
Antoinette E. McLean Leoney
Rosemary B. Minehan
Toby S. Mooney
Richard A. Mori
Diane E. Moriarty
Ronald F. Moynahan
Michael E. Mulcahy
Robert S. Murphy Jr.
Gilbert J. Nadeau Jr.
Matthew J. Nestor
Mark E. Noonan

* Acting Capacity

**Recall

Kevin J. O'Dea
W James O'Neill
Mary Anne Orfanello
Daniel J. O'Shea
Stephen S. Ostrach
Dominic J. Paratore
John M. Payne Jr.
Barbara Savitt Pearson
Robert J. Pellegrini
Gregory L. Phillips
Patricia Poehler
Michael J. Pomarole
Michael Ripp
Kathryn Hand Rodolakis
Lynn C. Rooney
David S. Ross
Fredric D. Rutberg
Bernadette L. Sabra
Dennis P. Sargent
Richard D. Savignano
Matthew J. Shea
Sarah B. Singer
Sabita Singh
Severin B. Singleton
John P. Stapleton
Jennifer A. Stark
Douglas W. Stoddart
James M. Sullivan
Mark A. Sullivan
Mary H. Sullivan
Allen G. Swan
Steven E. Thomas
Michael A. Uhlarik
Bethzaida S. Vega
Vito A. Virzi
Paul M. Vrabell
Neil J. Walker
Maureen E. Walsh
Christopher D. Welch
Robert A. Welsh III
James H. Wexler
Mary D. White
H.Gregory Williams
Therese M. Wright

Paul M. Yee
Robert P. Ziemian **

Clerk Magistrates

Claudia M. Abreau
Darren Alston
Charles J. Ardito
Thomas F. Bartini
Marybeth Brady
Marion Broidrick
Whitney J. Brown
Kenneth F. Candito
Thomas C. Carrigan
Carol J. Kantany-Casartello
Kenneth H. Chaffee
Ann T. Colicchio
Margaret Daly Crateau *
Kevin P. Creedon
John A. Deluca
Edward J. Doherty
Laurie N. Dornig
Kathryn Morris Early
Kevin Finnegan
Elizabeth M. Maunsell-Fitzgerald
John D. Fitzsimmons
John S. Gay
Donald Hart
Brian J. Kearney
John F. Kennedy
Paul M. Kozikowski
Brian K. Lawlor
Joseph A. Ligotti
William A. Lisano
Paul F. Malloy
Patrick J. Malone
Daryl G. Manchester
Keith E. McDonough
Kathleen M. McKeon
Timothy Morey
Robert L. Moscow
Manuel A. Moutinho
Kevin G. Murphy
William Nagle Jr.
Thomas J. Noonan
John C. O'Neil

Massachusetts Trial Court Judges and Officials

Assignments as of June 30, 2014, Subsequent Leadership Appointments Noted

District Court

Clerk Magistrates, continued

Philip B. O'Toole
Salvatore Paterna
Stephen Poitras
Maryann Pozzessere
Edward Savage
Henry H. Shultz
Christopher N. Speranzo
Brian M. St. Onge
Doris A. Stanziani
Mary Jane Brady Stirgwalt
Mark E. Sturdy
Edward B. Teague
Peter J. Thomas
Arthur H. Tobin
Leonard F. Tomaiolo
Robert A. Tomasone
Robin E. Vaughan
Liza Williamson
Wendy A. Wilton

Housing Court

Chief Justice

Steven Pierce

Justices

Anne K. Chaplin
Rebekah J. Crampton Kamukala **
Fairlie Ann Dalton
Wilbur P. Edwards Jr.
Dina E. Fein
Robert G. Fields
Diana H. Horan
David D. Kerman **
MaryLou Muirhead
Timothy F. Sullivan
Jeffrey M. Winik

* Acting Capacity

**Recall

Clerk Magistrates

Mark R. Jeffries
Robert L. Lewis
Peter Montori
Nickolas W. Moudios
Susan M. Trippi *

Juvenile Court

Chief Justice

Amy L. Nechtem
(Effective July 31, 2014)

Michael F. Edgerton
(3/2009 - 7/2014)

Justices

Charles S. Belsky
Jay D. Blitzman
Bettina Borders
Deborah A. Capuano
James G. Collins
John P. Corbett
Peter Coyne
Terry M. Craven
Leslie A. Donahue
Patricia M. Dunbar
Lois M. Eaton
Carol A. Erskine
Patricia A. Flynn
Marjory A. German
Dana M. Gershengorn
Leslie E. Harris
Joseph F. Johnston
Mary Beth Keating
Kenneth J. King
George F. Leary
Paul D. Lewis **
Stephen M. Limon
Judith A. Locke
Anthony J. Marotta
Mary M. McCallum
Garrett J. McManus

Joan M. McMenemy
Lawrence Moniz
Robert F. Murray
Mark Newman
Mary O'Sullivan Smith
Sally F. Padden
Judith J. Phillips
Jose Sanchez
John S. Spinale
Daniel J. Swords
Gloria Tan
James J. Torney
Gwendolyn R. Tyre
Kathryn A. White

Clerk Magistrates

Ronald C. Arruda
J. David Bowie
Judith M. Brennan
Donna M. Ciampoli
Paul J. Hartnett
Christopher D. Reavey
George P. Roper
Laura Rueli
Robert L. Ryan Jr.
Craig D. Smith
Donald P. Whitney

Land Court

Chief Justice

Judith C. Cutler

Justices

Robert B. Foster
Harry M. Grossman
Keith C. Long
Gordon H. Piper
Alexander H. Sands III
Karyn F. Scheier

Recorder

Deborah J. Patterson

Massachusetts Trial Court Judges and Officials

Assignments as of June 30, 2014, Subsequent Leadership Appointments Noted

Probate and Family Court

Chief Justice

Angela M. Ordoñez

Justices

Jeffrey A. Abber
Joan P. Armstrong
Theresa A. Bisenius
Amy Lyn Blake
Edward G. Boyle III
John D. Casey
Megan H. Christopher
Kevin R. Connelly
Beth A. Crawford
Peter C. DiGangi
Lucille A. DiLeo
Edward F. Donnelly Jr.
Brian J. Dunn
Linda S. Fidnick
Katherine A. Field
David M. Fuller
Anne M. Geoffrion
Dorothy M. Gibson
Patricia A. Gorman
Barbara M. Hyland
Susan Jacobs
Spencer M. Kagan
Randy J. Kaplan
Leilah A. Keamy
Ronald W. King
Joseph Lian Jr.
Richard J. McMahon
William F. McSweeney
Denise L. Meagher
James V. Menno
Maureen H. Monks
Elaine M. Moriarty
Anthony R. Nesi

George F. Phelan

Stephen M. Rainaud

Susan D. Ricci

Gregory V. Roach

Lisa A. Roberts

Arthur C. Ryley

Catherine P. Sabaitis

David G. Sacks

Mary Anne Sahagian

Robert A. Scandurra

Richard A. Simons

Peter Smola

Jeremy A. Stahlin

Patrick W. Stanton

Jennifer Marie Rivera Ulwick

Virginia M. Ward

Geoffrey A. Wilson

Registers

Stephen G. Abraham
Susan D. Beamish
Patricia M. Campatelli
Michael J. Carey
Gina DeRossi
E J. Herrmann
Francis B. Marinaro
Robert McCarthy
Patrick McDermott
Tara E. Melo
John F. Merrigan
Pamela O'Brien
Anastasia Perrino
Suzanne T. Seguin *

Superior Court

Chief Justice

Judith Fabricant
(Effective Dec. 1, 2014)

Chief Justice

Barbara J. Rouse
(11/2004 – 11/2014)

Justices

John A. Agostini
Mary K Ames
Carol S. Ball
Thomas P. Billings
Patrick F. Brady
Raymond J. Brassard
Heidi E. Brieger
Kimberly S. Budd
Beverly J. Cannone
Richard J. Carey
Richard J. Chin
Thomas A. Connors
Robert C. Cosgrove
Dennis J. Curran
Brian A. Davis
Kenneth V. Desmond Jr.
Renee P. Dupuis
Judith Fabricant
Elizabeth M. Fahey
Timothy Q. Feeley
John S. Ferrara
Kenneth J. Fishman
Daniel A. Ford
Shannon Frison
E. Susan Garsh
Frank M. Gaziano
Linda E. Giles
Robert B. Gordon
Jane Haggerty

* Acting Capacity

**Recall

Massachusetts Trial Court Judges and Officials

Assignments as of June 30, 2014, Subsequent Leadership Appointments Noted

Superior Court

Justices, continued

Sandra Lee Hamlin
Charles J. Hely
Bruce R. Henry
Maureen B. Hogan
Merita A. Hopkins
Garry Inge
Bertha D. Josephson
Robert J. Kane
Mitchell H. Kaplan
Angel Kelley Brown
Janet Kenton-Walker
C. Jeffrey Kinder
Maynard M. Kirpalani
Diane M. Kottmyer
Peter B. Krupp
James F. Lang
Peter M. Lauriat
Edward P. Leibensperger
James R. Lemire
Jeffrey A. Locke
David A. Lowy
John T. Lu
Bonnie H. MacLeod-Mancuso
John S. McCann **
Edward J. McDonough Jr.
Christine M. McEvoy
Thomas F. McGuire
Frances A. McIntyre
Rosalind H. Miller
Cornelius J. Moriarty
Richard T. Moses
Christopher J. Muse
Gary A. Nickerson
Tina S. Page
Laurence D. Pierce
David Ricciardone
Christine Roach

Robert C. Rufo
Mary Lou Rup
Kenneth W. Salinger
Janet L. Sanders
Constance M. Sweeney
Richard T. Tucker
Kathe M. Tuttman
Robert L. Ullmann
Raymond P. Veary Jr.
Joseph M. Walker
Richard E. Welch
Howard J. Whitehead
Douglas H. Wilkins
Paul D. Wilson
Daniel M. Wrenn

Clerks of Court

Mary Elizabeth Adams
Deborah S. Capeless
Robert S. Creedon Jr.
Michael J. Donovan
Thomas H. Driscoll
Susan K. Emond
Laura S. Gentile
Maura Hennigan
H. J. Jekanowski Jr.
Dennis P. McManus
Scott Nickerson
Marc J. Santos
Joseph E. Sollitto Jr.
Michael Sullivan
Walter F. Timilty

* Acting Capacity

**Recall

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Trial Court Fiscal Data FY2014

Breakdown of Trial Court Funding	Dollar Amount	Percent of Total
Trial Court Operating Appropriations	\$585,472,478.00	96.4%
Capital / Bond Funds	\$16,758,405.00	2.8%
Automation Bond Funds	\$2,238,332.00	0.4%
Grants, Trusts & Intergovernmental Funds	\$3,016,383.00	0.5%
TOTAL	\$607,485,598.00	100.0%

Trial Court Expenditures from Operating Accounts	Dollar Amount	Percent of Total
Judicial Salaries	\$51,918,890.64	9.1%
Court/Admin. Employee Salaries	\$377,643,066.48	66.2%
Employee Related Expenses	\$19,499,874.83	3.4%
Case Driven Expenses	\$17,563,832.44	3.1%
Law Library Expenses	\$6,987,864.00	1.2%
Office and Court Operations	\$35,054,927.61	6.1%
Facility Rental, Maintenance and Operation	\$61,893,429.00	10.8%
TOTAL	\$570,561,885.00	100.0%

Interdepartmental and Reserve Transfers	Total Amount Transferred Between Accounts Within Department
Central Accounts	(50,000.00)
Superior Court Department	0.00
District Court Department	(1,000,000.00)
Probate Court Department	0.00
Land Court Department	72,000.00
Boston Municipal Court	0.00
Housing Court Department	(72,000.00)
Juvenile Court Department	(1,250,000.00)
Probation Accounts	2,300,000.00
Jury Commissioner	0.00
TOTAL	0.00

Trial Court Arraignments* by Offense and Offense Type, CY2009 to CY2013

Offense	CY2009	CY2010	CY2011	CY2012	CY2013
Total Arraignments	379,495	373,932	359,510	366,608	356,759
Person	90,275	92,156	88,834	88,129	84,209
Murder/Manslaughter	983	1,171	1,119	1,025	988
Assaults	58,756	59,021	56,741	55,701	53,199
Rape/Sex Assault	6,334	6,541	6,128	6,495	5,897
Robbery	3,006	2,981	2,961	2,899	2,812
Threat/Intimidation	12,224	12,309	11,877	11,894	11,204
Restraining/Harassment Order Violations	6,983	7,592	7,666	7,828	7,580
Other Violent Offense	1,989	2,541	2,342	2,287	2,529
Property	90,275	92,156	88,834	88,129	84,722
Larceny/Fraud	40,439	39,697	39,384	41,444	40,500
Burglary/B&E	11,533	11,946	12,254	11,499	10,750
Destruction of Property	12,159	11,573	12,607	11,591	10,332
Receiving/Possession Stolen Property	7,870	8,343	7,819	8,445	7,755
Forgery/Uttering	9,699	8,133	8,198	7,614	7,670
Arson/Burn	290	385	275	337	310
Trespass	5,612	5,458	5,900	6,013	5,766
Other Property Offense	1,869	1,969	1,929	1,799	1,639
Drug	39,991	41,058	38,382	42,657	38,917
Class A	5,568	5,169	5,587	7,945	9,304
Class B	11,905	12,161	11,313	12,080	11,157
Class C	1,371	1,733	1,600	1,879	1,939
Class D	5,423	5,155	4,492	4,902	4,390
Class E	2,411	2,726	2,827	3,227	3,039
Conspiracy to Violate Drug Laws	3,337	3,734	3,490	4,022	4,051
Possession Hypodermic Needle	2	4	5	3	3
School/Park Violation	6,240	6,312	5,485	5,017	1,978
Other Drug Offense	3,734	4,064	3,583	3,582	3,056

Trial Court Arraignments* by Offense and Offense Type, CY2009 to CY2013

Offense	CY2009	CY2010	CY2011	CY2012	CY2013
Motor Vehicle	106,616	101,422	94,533	98,437	101,049
M.V Homicide	143	96	124	106	121
Driving Under Influence	17,310	16,200	14,994	16,503	15,596
Other Major Motor Vehicle Offense	89,163	85,126	79,415	81,828	85,332
Public Order	53,142	51,792	49,395	48,643	47,852
Disturbing/Disorderly	16,379	15,331	14,265	14,273	13,495
Firearm Offense	9,293	9,933	9,273	8,616	9,781
Prostitution	1,095	1,288	1,199	1,198	1,218
Liquor Law Violation	4,932	3,983	3,871	3,236	2,508
Other Public Order Offense	21,443	21,257	20,787	21,320	20,860

*Source: Massachusetts Probation Service.

Five-Year Summary of Trial Court Case Filings by Type, FY2010 to FY2014

	FY2010	FY2011	FY2012	FY2013	FY2014
All Case Types	1,195,691	1,132,002	1,035,558	999,063	991,708
Criminal Matters					
Criminal	243,188	235,874	236,217	233,614	233,143
Criminal Show Cause Hearings	93,561	102,625	84,670	78,940	90,963
Criminal Warrants	5,639	5,834	6,572	6,828	8,928
Sub-Total	342,388	344,333	327,459	319,382	333,034
Civil - Regular	157,449	123,447	104,379	90,511	84,767
Civil - Specialized Matters					
Small Claims	101,385	94,858	101,975	99,726	103,004
Supplementary Proceedings	43,318	37,777	28,387	20,987	16,970
Summary Process	37,051	39,056	41,559	40,871	41,812
Restraining Orders	38,365	46,931	46,141	44,153	42,907
Harassment Orders		1,304	1,888	1,441	1,467
Mental Health	11,623	10,692	12,717	12,534	13,069
CMVI Appeals	15,466	12,208	9,763	12,960	12,862
Administrative Warrants	9,637	10,857	15,729	15,916	10,743
Other Specialized Civil	1,984	1,028	2,115	2,716	3,521
Sub-Total	258,829	254,711	260,274	251,304	246,355
CMVI Hearings	218,940	197,443	151,073	148,264	132,192
Other Hearings					
Show Cause Hearings (Applications)	11,238	9,643	7,135	9,347	14,206
Non-MV Infraction Civil Hearings	18,123	17,425	4,529	5,475	4,951
Sub-Total	29,361	27,068	11,664	14,822	19,157
Juvenile Matters					
Juvenile Delinquency	22,640	20,194	17,612	7,800	10,055
Youthful Offender	323	274	333	84	151
CRA/CHINS Applications	7,905	7,266	6,973	5,624	5,843
Care & Protection Petitions	2,799	2,636	2,470	2,669	3,663
Sub-Total	33,667	30,370	27,388	16,177	19,712

Five-Year Summary of Trial Court Case Filings by Type, FY2010 to FY2014, *continued*

	FY2010	FY2011	FY2012	FY2013	FY2014
All Case Types	1,195,691	1,132,002	1,035,558	999,063	991,708
Probate	48,818	47,946	40,076	47,006	48,593
Guardianship	4,595	4,699	10,897	11,920	11,174
Child Welfare and Adoption	2289	2293	2157	2194	2,894
Domestic Relations					
Paternity	19,919	20,164	20,459	19,101	17,560
Divorce	26,177	26,165	26,313	26,736	24,918
Modification/Contempt	50,708	51,052	51,661	50,191	50,079
Other Domestic Relations	1,003	1,280	759	442	398
Sub-Total	97,807	98,661	99,192	96,470	92,955
Appeals	1,548	1,031	999	1,013	875

Juvenile: Due to the conversion from Juris to Masscourts, FY2012 figures for Essex and Norfolk Counties were not reported for *CHINS Petitions*, *Permanency Hearings*, *Show Cause Hearings*, and jury cases. In FY2013, the reporting unit for *Juvenile Delinquency* and *Youthful Offender* cases was changed from charges to cases.

Probate & Family: From 2005 to FY2011, Probate included *Guardianship-Incapacitated* case types. Beginning in FY2012, Guardianship includes all guardianship case types. Prior to FY2012, Guardianship included *guardianship-minor* case types, only.

Child Welfare and Adoption includes: *Child Welfare* cases in the **Probate and Family** Court and *Adoption* cases in the **Juvenile** Court.

Only the **Boston Municipal** and **Juvenile** Court Departments separate out *Harassment Orders* from *Restraining Orders*.

Trial Court Case Filings by Department and Type, FY2014

	BMC	District	Housing	Juvenile	Land	Probate & Family	Superior	Total
All Case Types	105,723	607,455	42,605	37,157	11,930	156,531	30,307	991,708
Criminal Matters								
Criminal	31,535	194,869	1,483	371			4,885	233,143
Criminal Show Cause Hearings	22,994	64,880	3,089					90,963
Criminal Warrants	2,317	6,611						8,928
Sub-Total	56,846	266,360	4,572	371			4,885	333,034
Civil - Regular	5,679	40,335	4,647		9,314		24,792	84,767
Civil - Specialized Matters								
Small Claims	9,867	91,571	1,566					103,004
Supplementary Proceedings	1,975	14,861	134					16,970
Summary Process	887	12,693	28,232					41,812
Restraining Orders	3,610	35,858				3,439		42,907
Harassment Orders	1,110			357				1,467
Mental Health	1,366	11,621		82				13,069
CMVI Appeals	3,042	9,820						12,862
Administrative Warrants	2,890	6,479	1,374					10,743
Other Specialized Civil	59	785		61	2,616			3,521
Sub-Total	24,806	183,688	31,306	500	2,616	3,439		246,355
CMVI Hearings	18,327	113,865						132,192
Other Hearings								
Show Cause Hearings (Applications)				14,206				14,206
Non-MV Infraction Civil Hearings		2,871	2,080					4,951
Sub-Total		2,871	2,080	14,206				19,157
Juvenile Matters								
Juvenile Delinquency		156		9,899				10,055
Youthful Offender				151				151
CRA/CHINS Applications				5,843				5,843
Care & Protection Petitions				3,663				3,663
Sub-Total		156		19,556				19,712

Trial Court Case Filings by Department and Type, FY2014, *continued*

	BMC	District	Housing	Juvenile	Land	Probate & Family	Superior	Total
All Case Types								991,708
Probate				12		48,581		48,593
Guardianship				656		10,518		11,174
Child Welfare and Adoption				1,560		1,334		2,894
Domestic Relations								
Paternity				296		17,264		17,560
Divorce						24,918		24,918
Modification/Contempt						50,079		50,079
Other Domestic Relations						398		398
Sub-Total				296		92,659		92,955
Appeals	65	180					630	875

Juvenile: Due to the conversion from Juris to Masscourts, FY2012 figures for Essex and Norfolk Counties were not reported for *CHINS Petitions, Permanency Hearings, Show Cause Hearings*, and jury cases. In FY2013, the reporting unit for *Juvenile Delinquency* and *Youthful Offender* cases was changed from charges to cases.

Probate & Family: Probate cases include, *Probate Estates, Equity*, and *Change of Name*.

Child Welfare and Adoption includes: *Child Welfare* cases in the **Probate and Family** Court and *Adoption* cases in the **Juvenile Court**.

Only the **Boston Municipal** and **Juvenile** Court Departments separate out *Harassment Orders* from *Restraining Orders*.

Case Flow Metrics

Clearance Rate

The number of outgoing cases as a percentage of the number of incoming cases.

Purpose

Clearance rate measures whether the court is keeping up with its incoming caseload. If cases are not disposed of in a timely manner, a backlog of cases awaiting disposition will grow. This performance measure is a single number that can be compared within the court for any and all case types, on a monthly or yearly basis, or between one court and another. Knowledge of clearance rates by case type can help a court pinpoint emerging problems and indicate where improvements can be made.

Time to Disposition

The percentage of cases disposed or resolved within established time frames.

Purpose

This measure, used in conjunction with Clearance Rates and Age of Active Pending Caseload, is a fundamental management tool that assesses the length of time it takes a court to process cases. It measures a court's ability to meet prescribed time standards.

Age of Pending Cases

The number of pending cases that are beyond the disposition date set by the time standards.

Purpose

Knowing the age of the active cases pending before the court is most useful for addressing three related questions: Does a backlog exist? Which cases are a problem? Given past and present performance, what is expected in the future?

Trial Date Certainty

The number of times cases disposed by trial are scheduled for trial.

Purpose

A court's ability to hold trials on the first date they are scheduled to be heard (trial date certainty) is closely associated with timely case disposition. This measure provides a tool to evaluate the effectiveness of calendaring and continuance practices. For this measure, "trials" includes jury trials, bench trials (also known as nonjury trials), and adjudicatory hearings in juvenile cases.

Clearance Rate by Trial Court Department, FY2010 to FY2014

Trial Court Department	FY2010	FY2011	FY2012	FY2013	FY2014		
	Clearance Rate				New Cases	Disposed Cases	Clearance Rate
Boston Municipal Court	106.7%	103.5%	101.9%	95.8%	62,188	60,768	97.7%
Civil	108.0%	106.9%	104.7%	96.6%	35,588	35,623	100.1%
Criminal	104.6%	98.7%	98.5%	94.8%	26,600	25,145	94.5%
District Court	99.5%	97.7%	93.5%	94.4%	286,396	289,352	101.0%
Civil	102.4%	100.5%	94.0%	93.1%	91,353	97,608	106.8%
Criminal	97.7%	96.0%	93.2%	95.0%	195,043	191,744	98.3%
Housing Court	99.8%	98.9%	96.7%	100.7%	42,604	42,149	98.9%
Juvenile Court*	93.7%	95.5%	92.3%				
Civil	102.1%	98.1%	98.9%				
Criminal	88.7%	93.8%	87.8%				
Land Court	92.8%	85.4%	88.0%	116.7%	9,333	8,597	92.1%
Probate & Family Court	82.6%	81.8%	87.3%	86.3%	60,432	57,161	94.6%
Superior Court**	101.0%	106.1%	100.6%	103.2%	25,540	25,625	100.3%
Civil	102.7%	107.4%	102.2%	103.5%	20,687	20,799	100.5%
Criminal	93.2%	100.4%	93.9%	101.4%	4,853	4,826	99.4%
All Departments	98.1%	96.4%	94.0%	95.2%	486,493	483,652	99.8%

* FY2013 and FY2014 data was not available for the Juvenile Court Department.

** Figures for the Superior Court do not include *Appeals*.

Time to Disposition by Trial Court Department, FY2010 to FY2014

Trial Court Department	FY2010	FY2011	FY2012	FY2013	FY2014 Disposed Cases			
	% Disposed Within Time Standards				Within Time Standard	After Time Standard	Total	% Within Time Standards
Boston Municipal Court	96.8%	95.8%	95.3%	93.8%	54,919	5,849	60,768	90.4%
Civil	98.7%	97.5%	97.0%	97.2%	33,307	2,316	35,623	93.5%
Criminal	93.9%	93.2%	93.0%	89.3%	21,612	3,533	25,145	85.9%
District Court	94.8%	93.8%	93.0%	91.2%	244,357	34,158	278,515	87.7%
Civil	98.1%	97.7%	97.2%	96.0%	85,629	12,010	97,639	87.7%
Criminal	92.7%	91.6%	90.6%	88.9%	158,728	22,148	180,876	87.8%
Housing Court	88.3%	90.8%	89.9%	89.4%	38,125	4,024	42,149	90.5%
Juvenile Court*	75.7%	72.4%	73.4%					
Civil	79.3%	77.8%	79.0%					
Criminal	73.3%	68.8%	69.0%					
Land Court	59.9%	58.8%	59.9%	64.3%	1,205	991	2,196	54.9%
Probate & Family Court	83.2%	83.3%	83.0%	81.1%	46,037	10,457	56,494	81.5%
Superior Court**	69.1%	67.3%	67.8%	66.6%	16,797	8,333	25,130	66.8%
Civil	75.9%	74.1%	74.3%	73.6%	15,304	5,350	20,654	74.1%
Criminal	33.4%	35.9%	35.6%	31.9%	1,493	2,983	4,476	33.4%
All Departments	90.6%	89.7%	89.1%	88.4%	401,440	63,812	465,252	86.3%

* FY2013 and FY2014 data was not available for the Juvenile Court Department.

** Figures for the Superior Court do not include *Appeals*.

Number of Pending Cases Beyond the Time Standards by Trial Court Department FY2010 to FY2014

Trial Court Department	FY2010*** Year-End	FY2011 Year-End	FY2012 Year-End	FY2013 Year-End	FY2014 Year-End	FY2013 to FY2014 Difference
Boston Municipal Court	583	672	825	1,186	1,849	55.9%
Civil	194	232	188	245	707	188.6%
Criminal	389	440	637	941	1,142	21.4%
District Court	4,436	9,213	16,772	23,950	10,536	-56.0%
Civil	264	3,478	9,603	15,372	3,560	-76.8%
Criminal	4,172	5,735	7,169	8,578	6,976	-18.7%
Housing Court	1,127	1,688	2,434	2,647	2,308	-12.8%
Juvenile Court*	10,455	9,809	7,557			
Civil	4,151	4,501	3,863			
Criminal	6,304	5,308	3,694			
Land Court	10,309	10,218	10,397	10,314	10,252	-0.6%
Probate & Family Court	54,153	18,025	21,652	28,876	25,051	-13.2%
Superior Court**	8,188	8,068	8,234	7,840	7,150	-8.8%
Civil	5,979	5,858	5,753	5,186	4,605	-11.2%
Criminal	2,209	2,210	2,481	2,654	2,545	-4.1%
All Departments	89,251	57,693	67,871	74,813	57,146	-23.6%

* FY2013 and FY2014 data was not available for the Juvenile Court Department.

**Figures for the Superior Court do not include Appeals.

***The number of cases pending beyond the time standards at the end of 2010 was adjusted to reflect the increase in the number of District Court civil cases captured for analysis due to improved reporting of case status due to expanded Trial Court automation, and to reflect the disposal of a large number of Probate and Family Court cases that had gone without activity for at least 24 months.

Trial Date Certainty by Trial Court Department, FY2010 to FY2014

Trial Court Department	% Trials Disposed By Second Trial Date				
	FY2010	FY2011	FY2012	FY2013	FY2014
Boston Municipal Court	80.4%	82.2%	83.7%	83.4%	79.0%
Civil	78.2%	83.4%	78.7%	82.4%	80.0%
Criminal	81.0%	81.8%	84.9%	83.7%	78.7%
District Court	72.0%	70.9%	65.1%	68.3%	69.8%
Civil	76.8%	79.8%	73.6%	68.1%	64.2%
Criminal	71.6%	70.5%	64.5%	68.3%	70.1%
Housing Court	86.2%	84.1%	82.8%	81.4%	81.3%
Juvenile Court*	81.1%	83.6%	81.1%		
Civil	81.5%	82.5%	81.5%		
Criminal	80.3%	87.8%	78.7%		
Land Court	97.9%	89.1%	93.9%	93.8%	96.0%
Probate & Family Court	89.8%	96.2%	97.4%	98.0%	98.6%
Superior Court**	63.6%	63.6%	63.1%	66.1%	66.9%
Civil	65.5%	65.3%	63.6%	70.2%	72.9%
Criminal	61.8%	61.7%	62.6%	61.5%	60.9%
All Departments	74.9%	75.8%	73.2%	74.1%	74.6%

* FY2013 and FY2014 data was not available for the Juvenile Court Department.

** Figures for the Superior Court do not include *Appeals*.

COURT FACILITY INVENTORY

As of June 2014

FACILITIES WITH COURTROOMS

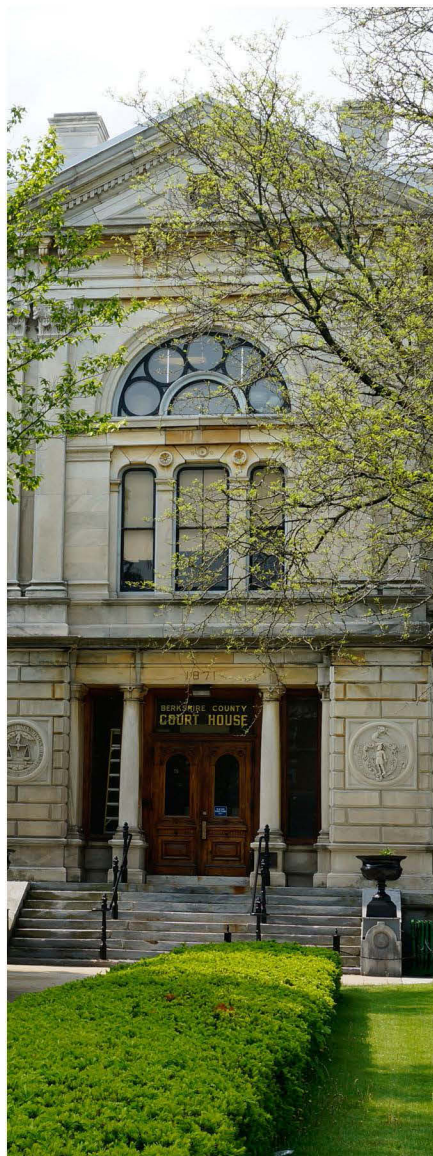
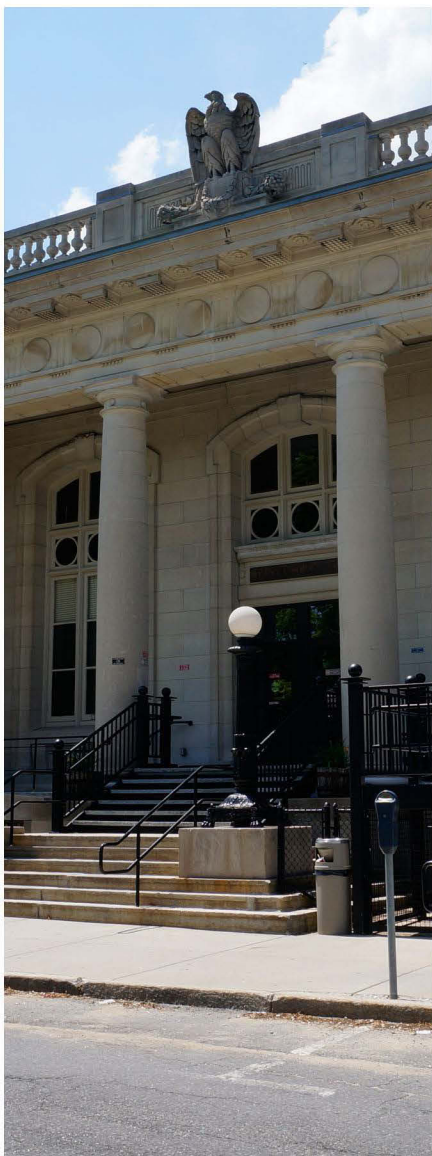
City	Address	Department	Owner	Year Built	GSF	Courtrooms
BARNSTABLE COUNTY						
Barnstable	3195 Main Street	PFC	Barnstable County	1956	28,819	2
Barnstable	3195 Main Street	Superior Court	Barnstable County	1832	32,034	2
Barnstable	Main Street	DC/JC	Barnstable County	1970	43,530	4
Falmouth	161 Jones Road	DC/JC	Comm. of Massachusetts	1995	12,000	1
Orleans	237 Rock Harbor Rd.	DC/JC	Barnstable County	1971	21,024	3
BERKSHIRE COUNTY						
Great Barrington	9 Gilmore Avenue	DC/JC	Town of Great Barrington		10,456	2
North Adams	37 Main Street	Juvenile Court	North Adams Futures, Inc.		12,076	1
North Adams	111 Holden Street	District Court	Museum of Contemp. Art	1974	23,283	2
Pittsfield	76 East Street	HC/SC	Comm. of Massachusetts	1871	24,619	2
Pittsfield	44 Bank Row	PFC	Comm. of Massachusetts	1876	25,228	2
Pittsfield	24 Wendell Avenue	District Court	Comm. of Massachusetts	1927	20,523	3
Pittsfield	190 North Street	Juvenile Court	Passardi Realty		15,651	1
BRISTOL COUNTY						
Attleboro	88 North Street	DC/JC	Bristol County	1910	21,880	3
Fall River	289 Rock Street	HC/JC/PFC	Comm. of Massachusetts	1886	80,122	5
Fall River	186 S. Main Street	DC/SC/Law Library	Comm. of Massachusetts	2010	154,150	9
New Bedford	505 Pleasant Street	PFC	Comm. of Massachusetts	1909	16,186	3
New Bedford	139 Hathaway Road	Housing Court	S.B. Realty Ltd.		10,546	1
New Bedford	441 County Street	Superior Court	Bristol County	1830	21,725	2
New Bedford	75 North 6th Street	DC/JC	Bristol County	1984	47,250	4
Taunton	40 Broadway	DC/HC/JC/PFC/SC	Comm. of Massachusetts	2011	147,114	8
Taunton	9 Court Street	Superior Court	Bristol County	1890	39,002	1
DUKES COUNTY						
Edgartown	81 Main Street	DC/JC/PFC/SC	Dukes County	1858	8,618	1
ESSEX COUNTY						
Gloucester	197 Main Street	District Court	City of Gloucester	1973	6,586	1
Haverhill	45 James Ginty Blvd.	District Court	Comm. of Massachusetts	1968	19,021	3
Lawrence	43 Appleton Way	Superior Court	Comm. of Massachusetts	1859	30,374	4
Lawrence	2 Appleton Way	DC/HC/JC/PFC	Comm. of Massachusetts	1998	156,181	10
Lynn	580 Essex Street	DC	Comm. of Massachusetts	1972	40,875	6
Lynn	139 Central Street	HC/JC	Jack Arnold Realty Trust		20,297	2
Newburyport	High Street	Superior Court	Comm. of Massachusetts	1805	8,617	1
Newburyport	188 State Street	DC/JC/PFC	Comm. of Massachusetts	1991	56,437	4
Peabody	1 Lowell Street	District Court	Comm. of Massachusetts	1978	40,247	3
Salem	56 Federal Street	DC/HC/JC/PFC/SC	Comm. of Massachusetts	2011	201,000	11
Salem	45 Congress Street	PFC				

FACILITIES WITH COURTROOMS

City	Address	Department	Owner	Year Built	GSF	Courtrooms
FRANKLIN COUNTY						
Greenfield	101 Munson Street	DC/HC/PFC/SC				
Greenfield	106 Main Street	JC	Dyer Investments, LLC		14,704	1
Orange	1 Court Square	DC/JC	Orange Court, LLC		21,705	2
HAMPDEN COUNTY						
Chicopee	30 Church Street	District Court	Comm. of Massachusetts	1985	20,250	2
Holyoke	20 Court Plaza	District Court	Comm. of Massachusetts	1980	31,924	4
Holyoke	121 Elm Street	Juvenile Court	Gretna Green Dvlpmnt.		14,063	1
Palmer	235 Sykes Street	DC/JC	Comm. of Massachusetts	1991	21,200	2
Springfield	37 Elm Street	HC/JC	Comm. of Massachusetts	1874	47,821	4
Springfield	50 State Street	DC/SC/PFC	Comm. of Massachusetts	1976	226,863	20
Westfield	224 Elm Street	District Court	Westfield Court Assoc.		25,399	3
HAMPSHIRE COUNTY						
Belchertown	205 State Street	DC/JC	Town Line Development	2007	29,469	2
Hadley	166 Russell Street	JC/HC	Roam Development	2002	18,835	2
Northampton	33 King Street	PFC	Comm. of Massachusetts	1931	20,029	1
Northampton	15 Gothic Street	DC/SC	Comm. of Massachusetts	1930	57,643	4
Northampton	99 Main Street	SC	Hampshire Cncl. of Gov.	1886	6,212	1
MIDDLESEX COUNTY						
Ayer	25 East Main Street	District Court	Comm. of Massachusetts	1970	32,085	2
Cambridge	208 Cambridge St.	PFC	Comm. of Massachusetts	1900	75,580	5
Cambridge	121 Third Street	JC/PFC	Comm. of Massachusetts	1933	27,773	6
Concord	305 Walden Street	District Court	Comm. of Massachusetts	1972	27,837	3
Framingham	600 Concord Street	District Court	Comm. of Massachusetts	1952	27,641	4
Framingham	110 Mt. Wayte Ave.	Juvenile Court	Baron Properties, Inc.		16,335	1
Lowell	360 Gorham Street	HC/PFC/SC	Comm. of Massachusetts	1850	58,309	3
Lowell	41 Hurd Street	District Court	Comm. of Massachusetts	1925	48,989	5
Lowell	89 Appleton Street	Juvenile Court	Juvenile Court, LLC		24,542	2
Malden	89 Summer Street	District Court	Comm. of Massachusetts	1922	26,469	3
Marlborough	45 Williams Street	DC/HC/PFC	Comm. of Massachusetts	1969	29,917	4
Medford	4040 Mystic Villy. Pwy.	Cambridge DC	CC Industries Realty		65,073	3
Newton	1309 Washington St.	District Court	Comm. of Massachusetts	1930	15,172	2
Somerville	175 Fellsway	District Court	Comm. of Massachusetts	1968	31,060	3
Waltham	38 Linden Street	DC/JC	Comm. of Massachusetts	1941	27,212	3
Woburn	30 Pleasant Street	District Court	Comm. of Massachusetts	1967	24,020	3
Woburn	100 Sylvan Road	Superior Court	Cummings Properties	2008	157,150	15
NANTUCKET COUNTY						
Nantucket	16 Broad Street	DC/JC/PFC/SC	Town of Nantucket	1965	13,091	1
NORFOLK COUNTY						
Brookline	360 Washington Street	DC	Norfolk County	1941	15,687	2
Canton	35 Shawmut Avenue	PFC	Campanelli TriGate LLC		49,043	5
Dedham	55 Allied Drive	Juvenile Court	Campanelli TriGate LLC		15,575	1
Dedham	631 High Street	District Court	Norfolk County	1938	25,857	6
Dedham	650 High Street	Superior Court	Norfolk County	1831	35,185	6

FACILITIES WITH COURTROOMS

City	Address	Department	Owner	Year Built	GSF	Courtrooms
Quincy	1 Dennis Ryan Pwy.	DC/JC	Norfolk County	1972	36,204	5
Stoughton	1288 Central Street	DC/JC	Norfolk County	1962	16,542	3
Wrentham	60 East Street	District Court	Norfolk County	1955	19,405	3
PLYMOUTH COUNTY						
Brockton	215 Main Street	DC/JC/HC/PFC	Comm. of Massachusetts	1999	175,000	13
Brockton	72 Belmont Street	Superior Court	Plymouth County	1891	41,440	7
Hingham	28 Geo. Wash. Blvd.	DC/JC	Plymouth County	1930	29,450	4
Plymouth	52 Obery Street	DC/HC/JC/PFC/SC	Comm. of Massachusetts	2007	189,154	10
Wareham	2200 Cranberry Hwy.	DC/JC	Plymouth County	1975	25,006	4
SUFFOLK COUNTY						
Boston	Pemberton Square	SJC/AC/SLL	Comm. of Massachusetts	1894	244,825	4
Boston	Pemberton Square	LC/SC	Comm. of Massachusetts	1937	395,280	26
Boston	24 New Chardon Street	BMC/JC/HC/PFC	Comm. of Massachusetts	1999	425,300	25
Brighton	52 Academy Hill Road	BMC	Comm. of Massachusetts	1925	23,675	2
Charlestown	3 City Square	BMC	Comm. of Massachusetts	1915	24,691	1
Chelsea	120 Broadway	DC/JC	Comm. of Massachusetts	1999	79,500	5
Dorchester	510 Washington Street	BMC/JC	Comm. of Massachusetts	1925	77,000	6
East Boston	37 Meridian Street	BMC	Comm. of Massachusetts	1931	21,497	3
Roxbury	85 Warren Street	BMC	Comm. of Massachusetts	1971	70,658	6
South Boston	535 East Broadway	BMC	Comm. of Massachusetts	1913	25,035	2
West Roxbury	445 Arborway	BMC/JC	Comm. of Massachusetts	1925	54,124	4
WORCESTER COUNTY						
Clinton	300 Boylston Street	District Court	Comm. of Massachusetts	1972	18,466	2
Dudley	West Main Street	DC/HC/JC	Comm. of Massachusetts	1972	16,775	2
East Brookfield	544 East Main Street	DC/PFC	Comm. of Massachusetts	1995	44,225	2
Fitchburg	100 Elm Street	DC/JC	Comm. of Massachusetts	1902	32,183	3
Gardner	108 Matthews Street	DC/PFC	Comm. of Massachusetts	1975	16,777	2
Leominster	25 Church Street	DC/JC/HC/PFC	City of Leominster		16,751	2
Milford	161 West Street	DC/JC	Comm. of Massachusetts	1975	16,259	2
Uxbridge	261 South Main Street	DC/PFC	Comm. of Massachusetts	1970	17,302	2
Westborough	175 Milk Street	DC/PFC	Comm. of Massachusetts	1971	17,180	3
Worcester	225 Main Street	DC/HC/JC/PFC/SC	Comm. of Massachusetts	2007	427,000	26



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