



ANNUAL REPORT ON THE STATE OF THE
MASSACHUSETTS COURT SYSTEM

FY2015

Courthouses and Year of Construction

Front cover from left:

Newburyport Superior Court (1805)
Hampden County Hall of Justice (1976)
Fall River Justice Center (2010)

Back cover from top:

Middlesex County Probate & Family Court (1900)
Malden District Court (1922)
South Boston Municipal Court (1913)
Brockton Superior Court (1891)



SUPREME JUDICIAL COURT
JOHN ADAMS COURTHOUSE

RALPH D. GANTS
CHIEF JUSTICE

February 1, 2016

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 2015. The report provides a detailed overview of the past year's accomplishments, and includes an array of data, initiatives, and goals for the future. Judges, clerks, probation staff, and other court employees across the state continue to strive every day to improve the delivery of justice while enhancing public safety, as shown by the range of efforts highlighted in this year's report.

Thanks to the collaboration and support of the Executive and Legislative Branches, the Judiciary is working hard to expand access to justice and increase efficiencies. Substantial progress has been made on the initiatives outlined in the Trial Court strategic plan, *One Mission: Justice with Dignity and Speed*, and Strategic Plan 2.0 will be developed this year. The Trial Court continues to focus on recidivism reduction through evidenced-based initiatives, such as specialty courts, and on improving the efficiency of operations through digital applications, such as electronic filing.

I am proud of the great work accomplished by my colleagues across the court system represented in this report, which is also posted on our website at www.mass.gov/courts.

I greatly value our partnership and look forward to our continued collaboration in 2016 to enhance justice across the Commonwealth.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading "Ralph D. Gants".

Ralph D. Gants



The Massachusetts Court System

As of June 30, 2015

(with subsequent appointments noted)

Supreme Judicial Court

Chief Justice Ralph D. Gants

Appeals Court

Chief Justice Scott L. Kafker (Effective 7/2015)

Chief Justice Phillip Rapoza (10/2006 to 6/2015)

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 Timothy F. Sullivan (Effective 10/2015)

Chief Justice Steven Pierce (1/2006 to 9/2015)

Juvenile Court

Chief Justice Amy L. Nechtem

Land Court

Chief Justice Judith C. Cutler

Probate & Family Court

Chief Justice Angela M. Ordoñez

Superior Court

Chief Justice Judith Fabricant

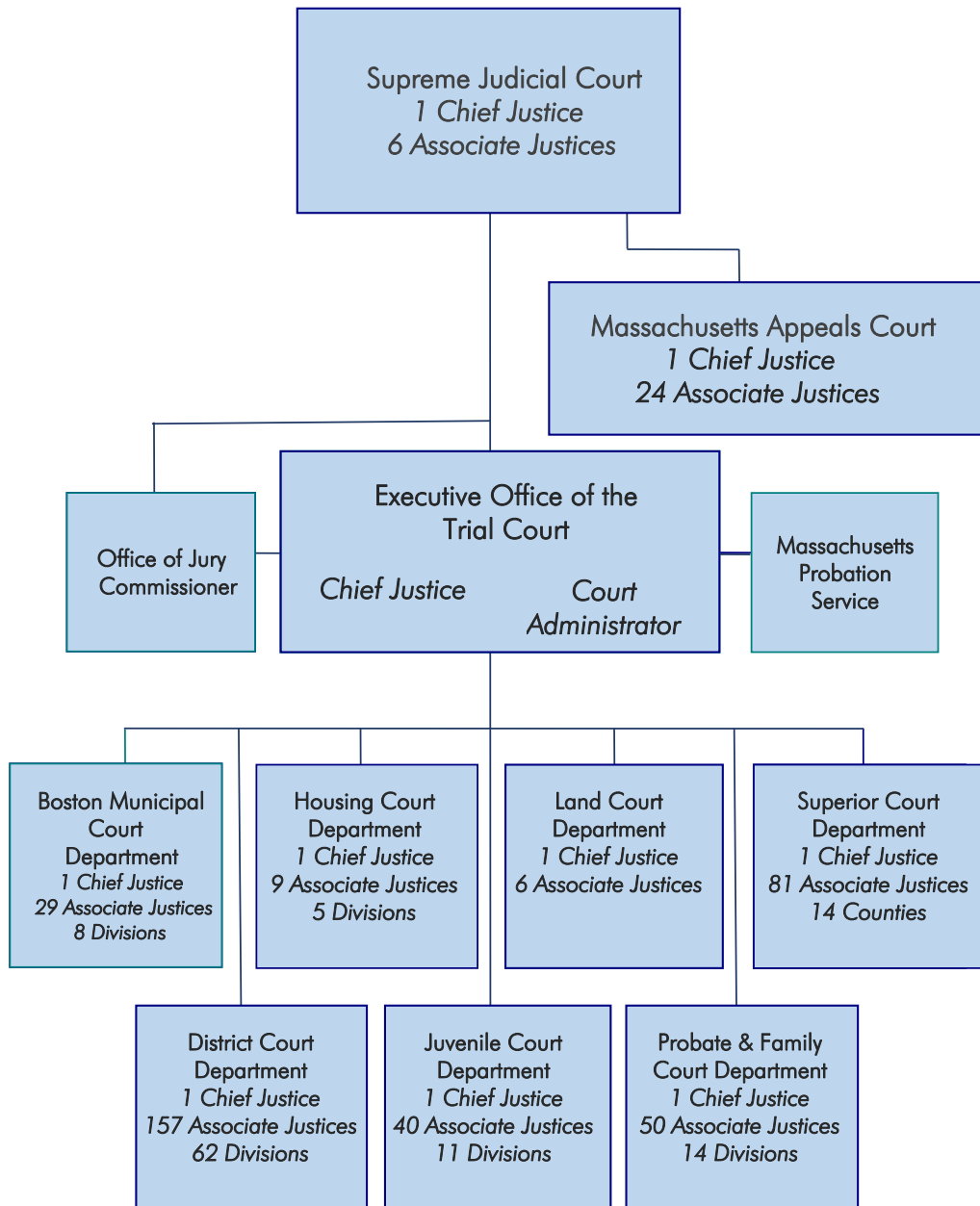
Massachusetts Probation Service

Edward J. Dolan, Commissioner

Office of Jury Commissioner

Pamela J. Wood, Esq., Commissioner

The Massachusetts Court System



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



Annual Report on the State of the Massachusetts Court System FY2015

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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 2015 Highlights

Annual State of the Judiciary Address to the Legal Community

Chief Justice Ralph D. Gants delivered his second annual address to the legal community at the Massachusetts Bar Association's Bench-Bar Symposium in October 2015. Chief Justice Gants discussed his joint request with the Governor, Speaker, and Senate President to the Council of State Governments to examine the criminal justice system as part of its Justice Reinvestment Initiative and to provide data and analysis to assist in shaping criminal justice policy and reduce the rate of recidivism.

Regarding civil courts, Chief Justice Gants spoke of the progress made in creating a menu of litigation options appropriate to each case, and making civil cases more cost-effective, with the amount of discovery appropriate to the amount at issue in the case.

Chief Justice Gants also addressed access to justice initiatives focused on the large number of self-represented litigants who need assistance navigating the court system, and the implementation of attorney voir dire in the Superior Court.

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

Court Management Advisory Board Members 2014

Glenn Mangurian, Chair

Consultant, Frontier Works LLC

Lisa C. Goodheart, Chair-elect

Partner, Sugarman, Rogers, Barshak & Cohen, P.C.

Sheila M. Calkins (ex officio)

Deputy Attorney General

Office of the Attorney General, designee of
Attorney General Maura Healey

The Honorable John J. Curran, Jr. (ret.)

Retired District Court First Justice

Ruth Ellen Fitch, Esq.

Former President and CEO of The Dimock Center

The Honorable Gail Garinger (ret.)

Director of Child and Youth Protection Unit, Office
of the Attorney General and former Juvenile Court
First Justice

John A. Grossman, Esq.

Partner and General Counsel
Third Sector Capital Partners

Scott Harshbarger, Esq.

Senior Counsel, Casner and Edwards

Allen B. Kachalia, MD, JD

Chief Quality Officer, Vice President Quality and
Safety, Brigham & Women's Hospital

Liam Lowney (ex officio)

Executive Director

Mass. Office for Victim Assistance

Denise Squillante, Esq.

Denise Squillante, PC

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 FY15, the CMAB, under the leadership of Chair Glenn Mangurian, 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 annual report, *Management Excellence for the 21st Century Massachusetts Trial Court: Facing Challenges and Embracing Change*.

Court Improvement Program

The Supreme Judicial Court received over \$550,000 from the federal government in Court Improvement Program (CIP) funds during FY15. CIP funds were used to begin work on an interdisciplinary guidebook on confidentiality and information sharing for professionals working with children, youth, and families.

With the assistance of the Child Welfare Data Analyst, the CIP Steering Committee expanded data reporting initiatives to include permanency-based timeliness measures, education outcomes for children in placement, and other specialized performance measures.

CIP funds also supported the participation in a national conference on the new federal law on the sexual exploitation of youth. The interdisciplinary group included the Chief Justice of the Juvenile Court, the Commissioner of the Department of Children and Families, a representative of the Office of the Attorney General, and members of the CIP Steering Committee.

In addition, the CIP supported other court improvement projects such as training for attorneys who represent children, parents, or the Department of Children and Families, as well as revising *The Answer Book*, a book for youth in or just leaving foster care, drafted by an interdisciplinary CIP committee and distributed by the Department of Children and Families.

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 14th annual Adams Pro Bono Publico Awards in October 2014 to three Massachusetts attorneys: Hon. Patrick Fox (retired), Valquiria Castiglione Ribeiro, Seth Orkand from the firm WilmerHale, and a special student award to Elizabeth McIntyre, 2014 Graduate, Boston University School of Law.

The Pro Publico Awards also 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 University of Massachusetts Law School and Northeastern Law School in FY15 as part of its ongoing commitment to pay regular visits to the 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. Committees are working on this mission in the following focus areas: Delivery of Legal Services, Access to Lawyers, Administrative Justice, Non-Lawyer Roles, Revenue Enhancement, Self-Representing Litigants, and Social Services.

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 CY15, 141 news organizations and 71 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 seventh annual edition was released in April 2015.

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.

Four organizations, 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 courses. During FY15, the approved providers conducted 20 courses at sites in Boston and across the state.

Judicial Evaluation

The judicial evaluation program has facilitated the collection and processing of judicial evaluations from attorneys, court employees, and jurors 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 FY15, the program initiated a revised evaluation questionnaire and commenced a three-year pilot program to test the new version. Three rounds of evaluation were conducted during this fiscal year. In the first round, 59 judges in the District, Housing, Juvenile, Superior, and Probate and Family Courts in Bristol, Barnstable, Dukes, and Nantucket counties were evaluated, yielding 2,671 attorney evaluations, 974 employee evaluations and 362 juror evaluations.

In the second round, six Land Court judges were evaluated, yielding 374 attorney evaluations and 48 employee evaluations. In the third round, 44 judges in the District, Boston Municipal Court, Juvenile, Housing, and Probate and Family Court in Suffolk County were evaluated yielding 3,229 attorney evaluations, 681 employee evaluations and 389 juror evaluations. Overall, in FY15, each of the 109 judges evaluated received, on average, feedback from 58 attorneys, 16 employees, and 7 jurors.

Judicial Mentoring

The J2J (Judge-to-Judge) Program, a collaborative, peer mentoring program that began in 2009, is one of the Trial 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. Peer mentoring has proven to be an invaluable support in transitioning new judges to the judicial role and for judges throughout their careers. Both mentor coaches and mentees mutually benefit from their work together focused on the principle of self-improvement.

The Program currently has 67 trained mentor coaches from all seven Trial Court departments with plans to train eight additional mentor coaches in FY16. Mentor coaches and Chief Justices attend

trainings and workshops two to three times a year where they learn from mentor coaching experts and participate in dynamic small group discussions to share experience and strategies.

Committee to Study the Code of Judicial Conduct

In September 2012, the Justices appointed a Committee to Study the Massachusetts Code of Judicial Conduct in light of the American Bar Association's 2007 Model Code. After working diligently, the Committee submitted a Proposed Code of Judicial Conduct to the Supreme Judicial Court in March 2015, and recommended that the Justices permit the Committee to publish the Proposed Code for public comment. At that time, the Committee also submitted a Report of the Committee on the Code as Published for Public Comment.

The Justices consented to publication for comment, and the Committee received comments through June 4, 2015. As the fiscal year ended, the Committee was carefully reviewing all comments it received and making revisions as necessary to the Proposed Code. The Committee submitted its revised Proposed Code of Judicial Conduct to the Justices early in FY16.

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 FY15, these opportunities included: hosting a traveling exhibit in collaboration with the American Bar Association and Library of Congress "Magna Carta: Enduring Legacy 1215-2015"; 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 tenth year of successful partnership with Theatre Espresso to perform educational dramas for schoolchildren at the John Adams Courthouse. 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. 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 FY2015

Caseload	FY2014	FY2015
Direct Entries	134	83
Direct Appellate Review - Applications Allowed	42	40
Direct Appellate Review - Applications Considered	98	100
Further Appellate Review - Applications Allowed	24	26
Further Appellate Review - Applications Considered	786	697
Transferred by SJC on its Motion from Review of Entire Appeals Court caseload	28	44
Gross Entries	228	193
Dismissals	15	17
Net Entries	213	176
Dispositions	FY2014	FY2015
Full Opinions	157	161
Rescripts	43	34
Total Opinions	200	195
Total Appeals Decided ¹	205	201

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

Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court Justices and Officials
As of June 30, 2015

Chief Justice
Ralph D. Gants

Justices
Francis X. Spina Robert J. Cordy
Margot G. Botsford Barbara A. Lenk
Fernande R.V. Duffly Geraldine S. Hines

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 FY15, the Supreme Judicial Court reviewed 87 cases out of 1,880 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 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 2015, all cases briefed by February 1st had been

argued or had been submitted to panels for decision without argument.

Massachusetts Appeals Court: Fiscal Year 2015 Highlights

Appellate Caseload

The Appeals Court caseload for FY15 declined 7.5 percent from the prior year as the court, for the first time in many years, fell short of approximately 2,000 entries at 1,880. In a departure from normal precedent, criminal entries slightly outnumbered civil ones, driven by an increase of over 100 criminal cases from the District Court Department, when compared to the prior year. In deciding 1,360 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 pooling information technology resources and personnel to form a single Judicial Information Services Department. This merger combines personnel and systems to share technologies, avoid duplication, and pursue a united approach to digital planning throughout the judicial branch. The court continued to field new systems, such as judicial iPads, as part of the transition to a paperless work environment, while installing an internal courthouse Wi-Fi system for employee use, along with an external system for use by the public.

Community Outreach

After a thorough review of security procedures and requirements, the court resumed sitting outside of the John Adams Courthouse, sitting at Western New England University Law School and at the Worcester Trial Court and Fall River Justice Center; the Worcester sitting was in conjunction with annual Law Day activities planned by the Worcester County Bar Association. At both of these locations, student groups were invited and the justices both heard appeals and were available for student questions. Further sittings are already being planned for the coming year.

Appeals Court Statistics FY2015

Sources/Types of Appeals	Civil	Criminal	Total
Superior Court	531	455	986
BMC/District Court	52	493	545
Probate & Family Court	127		127
Juvenile Court	70	14	84
Land Court	48		48
Housing Court	49		49
Appeals Court Single Justice	3		3
Industrial Accident Review Board	15		15
Appellate Tax Board	14		14
Employment Relations Board	8		8
SJC Transfer	1		1
Total Fiscal Year 2015	918	962	1,880
<i>Total Fiscal Year 2014</i>	<i>1,025</i>	<i>1,009</i>	<i>2,034</i>
Dispositions			Total
Total Panel Entries			1,880
Transferred to Supreme Judicial Court			87
Dismissed/settled/withdrawn/consolidated			469
Net Annual Entries			1,324
	Civil	Criminal	Total
Total Decisions	651	709	1,360
Decision of lower court affirmed	492	603	1,095
Decision of lower court reversed	82	67	149
Other result reached	77	39	116
Published Opinions	91	71	162
Summary Dispositions	560	638	1,198

Massachusetts Appeals Court Justices and Officials

As of June 30, 2015

Chief Justice

Scott L. Kafker (Effective 7/2015)

Phillip Rapoza (10/2006 to 6/2015)

Justices

Peter W. Agnes Jr.

Janis M. Berry

Amy Lyn Blake

Judd J. Carhart

Cynthia J. Cohen

Elsbeth B. Cypher

Francis R. Fecteau

Andrew R. Grainger

Mark V. Green

Sydney Hanlon

R. Marc Kantrowitz

Gary S. Katzmman

Diana Maldonado

Gregory I. Massing

William J. Meade

James R. Milkey

Peter J. Rubin

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 FY15, the Massachusetts Trial Court maintained the momentum of positive change launched with the June 2013 comprehensive strategic plan, *One Mission: Justice with Dignity and Speed*. Implementation progressed on the range of comprehensive initiatives outlined in the plan, such as broadening the use of evidence-based practices and expanding technology use to facilitate civil and criminal case processing. As a result of the significant progress made, Strategic Plan 2.0 will be developed by the end of FY16.

In FY15, online access to many civil case types was introduced for court users via masscourts.org and use of videoconferencing was expanded to many additional courts. A process for lawyer participation in jury voir dire was established, a plain language summons was developed, and new rules were introduced for probation violation hearings. Focused implementation began on a new Language Access Plan and additional Court Service Centers were planned for Brockton, Lawrence, Springfield, and Worcester to assist litigants. Work advanced on the development of pretrial risk assessment tools and services. By the end of 2015, 37 specialty court sessions were in place across the state.

The Legislature approved a FY15 appropriation of \$607.2 million, which provided the fiscal stability for the expansion of specialty courts and other operational improvements. The Massachusetts Probation Service focused on workforce development and training and continued to align its efforts with the judiciary and community under the new leadership team. The department expanded its implementation of evidence-based practices to ensure public safety through effective assessment, supervision, support, and services.

Use of the electronic application for criminal complaint expanded to five divisions of the Boston Municipal Court, in addition to the Dudley District Court. Planning progressed for the six civil e-filing pilot sites in the trial and

appellate courts with the first e-filed case submitted in Worcester District Court in November 2015. The multi-year conversion of all Trial Court departments to MassCourts, the web-based case management platform, concluded in November 2015, replacing 14 legacy systems.

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 and Executive Office of the Trial Court effectively oversaw statewide court operations. The professional commitment and dedication of the state's judges, clerks, probation, and other court staff ensured the Trial Court's ability to manage more than 960,000 cases filed.

This report outlines the State of the Court System, with an overview of FY15 accomplishments and delineates recommendations and plans for FY16, in accordance with G.L. c. 211B § 9A.

Fiscal year 2016 will include the development of Strategic Plan 2.0 with new focus areas and milestones established with input and participation from across the court system.

This annual report presents additional Trial Court plans for FY16 and accomplishments for FY15 in the following priority areas:

- **Broaden Access to Justice**
- **Enhance Public Safety**
- **Provide a Safe, Sustainable Infrastructure**
- **Improve Operational Effectiveness**
- **Engage Local Communities**

Broaden Access to Justice

Recommendations & Plans for Fiscal Year 2016

Expand Court Service Centers

Based on strong response and utilization by 8,500 court users at the initial Court Service Centers at the Brooke and Greenfield courthouses, the Trial Court identified four additional sites – Springfield, Worcester, Lawrence, and Brockton – to open in early-to-mid FY16, based on anticipated need and available court resources. Local advisory committees comprised of court staff and judges have defined the vision for these resource centers that help litigants triage their needs, complete forms, learn about local resources, and connect to language services. Another three sites will be identified to open in FY17.

Language Access

Language access is a key component in ensuring dignity for all who come to court. The Trial Court's Language Access Advisory Committee issued the first Language Access Plan for the courts 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 translation of court forms and materials is an ongoing priority. The Language Access Coordinator will coordinate implementation of the specific action steps and mechanisms outlined in the Trial Court's Language Access Plan to insure monitoring and evaluation of efforts and goals. For example, a new series of frequently used forms will be issued in eight languages this year, expanding the value of the language access portal on the Judiciary website.

Signage Improvement Projects

The electronic signage pilot at the Edward W. Brooke Courthouse will be completed this year. The new signage will provide court users with interactive, multi-language signs to ease

navigation throughout the building. Kiosks will be installed in the jury pool to allow jurors to check in and out, receiving a certificate of completion on the day of service. In addition, the 15 busiest courthouses will be surveyed to ensure that signage complies with the Language Access Plan, which encourages signs with two languages plus English, based on the needs of the local community.

Limited Assistance Representation

The Access to Justice Office will work with the Trial Court Departments to publish a single uniform training protocol for attorneys who self-certify in providing Limited Assistance Representation (LAR) in any of the five court departments in which LAR is permitted.

Broaden Access to Justice Fiscal Year 2015 Highlights

Access to Justice

In FY15, the Trial Court continued to move forward on the goals articulated in the *2014 Report on the Access to Justice Initiative*, implementing access to justice initiatives to support the strategic plan and expanding resources for self-represented litigants, limited English proficient litigants, and litigants with disabilities, in accordance with the national Justice Index. Milestones reached this year include developing an online language access portal, reconstituting the Committee for the Administration of Interpreters, hiring staff to open new Court Service Centers, and developing a guided interview and document assembly program for small claims complaints.

Family Resource Centers

The Juvenile Court continued its integral role in the implementation of the Children Requiring Assistance (CRA) Act, including establishment of Family Resource Centers (FRCs), a joint effort with the Executive Office of Health and Human Services and the Department of Children and Families. FRCs are community based, culturally sensitive programs that offer parent education groups, information and referral, mentoring, educational support, and other opportunities for children and families. FRCs also provide services specific to Children Requiring Assistance who are having serious problems at home and at school. The courts have reached out to the 18 FRCs to discuss how best to serve

children and their families in each county or community.

Alternate Dispute Resolution (ADR)

The Trial Court Departments implemented plans to expand and promote the use of court-connected ADR services as an alternative to litigation in which a neutral third party helps settle a case. In FY15, all departments created and distributed ADR bench cards to promote the benefits of ADR and provide information about dispute resolution services to judges.

The District Court Department increased the number of courts offering ADR and the types of cases referred to ADR. The Housing Court Department implemented a system to track ADR referrals and outcome data in MassCourts. The Probate and Family Court Department implemented pilot programs providing free on-site dispute resolution services. The Superior Court Department expanded its in-house free mediation services for parties unable to afford services.

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.

Deaf Juror Pilot Program

In FY15, deaf citizens served in Norfolk, Bristol, Hampshire, and Worcester counties, as the Office of Jury Commissioner extended a successful pilot begun in 2013 with the Massachusetts Commission for the Deaf and Hard of Hearing (MCDHH). This coordinated effort schedules the participation of American Sign Language (ASL) interpreters to allow deaf citizens to perform jury service. Due to the severe shortage of court-certified ASL interpreters, MCDHH had been unable to assist deaf citizens with jury service for well over a decade. The pilot program began at Boston's Brooke Courthouse and has continued on a quarterly basis since then. The pilot will conclude in FY16, with a plan for implementation on a permanent basis, focusing on the counties with the greatest population of deaf citizens in a "summoned status," waiting to serve.

New Parent Education Option

The Probate and Family Court approved a new pilot program to provide a unique way to fulfill the court-required Parent Education Program. The pilot initiative offers parents, with judicial approval, the option of viewing an online 90-minute video followed by participation in a three-hour classroom discussion session. After the video and classroom session, parents receive certificates of completion required in divorce proceedings.

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 FY15, judges handled 5,317 emergency evening or weekend calls, for an average of 102 calls per week.

Interpreter Services

Approximately 93,000 court events received interpretation services in 80 languages, with Spanish accounting for 74 percent of the translated events.

Law Libraries

The Trial Court's 17 law libraries welcomed 74,675 on-site patrons, recorded 5.4 million website pages viewed, responded to 22,507 legal reference questions, and answered 7,423 questions via chat and text.

Enhance Public Safety

Recommendations & Plans for Fiscal Year 2016

Domestic Violence Compliance

Domestic violence policies and practices are the focus of a number of efforts underway across the Trial Court. The Trial Court Domestic Violence Education Task Force is leading 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 guardians ad litem, identifying a tool to help courts better assess risk in domestic violence

cases, and drafting best practices for effective management of these complex cases. The Domestic Violence Coordinator funded by the federal Violence Against Women Act conducted focus groups involving 95 members of the community in preparation for production of mandatory training on domestic violence to be launched online in FY16.

Expand Specialty Courts

The Trial Court established a goal to double the number of specialty courts to 50 sessions by 2017. At the end of 2015, 37 specialty court sessions were established. Additional locations scheduled for training and implementation in 2016 are:

- *Drug Courts:* Hingham, Pittsfield, Springfield, Taunton, Worcester District Courts
- *Juvenile Drug Court:* Salem Juvenile Court
- *Mental Health Court:* Third Middlesex District Court

Enhance the Pretrial Process

The Trial Court will continue its focus on implementing evidence-based practices into the pretrial process. The goal is to support decision-making, services, and supervision that deliver the best outcomes for individuals on pretrial status, while insuring public safety. A fair, efficient, and effective pretrial system is consistent with recommendations by both the Special Advisory Commission on Criminal Justice and the Trial Court's Strategic Plan.

A Pretrial Task Force formed in 2014 guides this effort. Led by Probation and the District Court Department, the multi-stakeholder task force includes judges, sheriffs, prosecutors, and service providers. The task force identified core principles for pretrial practices, including fairness, evidence-based, effectiveness in maintaining public safety while reducing recidivism, minimizing unnecessary pretrial detention, and cost effectiveness.

The Massachusetts Probation Service has begun work on the design of pretrial services in adult criminal courts, as well as juvenile court. This includes the development of alternative pretrial community-based supervision options, as well as a diversion track for targeted populations. A validated pretrial decision support tool is being piloted in the Juvenile Court with a planned statewide rollout in 2016. Supported by funding

from the Legislature, Probation will begin development of a comparable adult tool.

Pew-MacArthur Results First Initiative

In collaboration with the Executive Office of Public Safety and Security (EOPSS), the Trial Court implemented an innovative cost-benefit analysis approach to the delivery of evidence-based programs for probationers, as part of a national project funded by the Pew and MacArthur Foundations. The initial results of the analysis calculated the cost-benefit ratio for 17 programs and practices, including four in Probation. Estimates of net benefits for those four programs ranged from \$424 to \$14,205 per probationer. In FY2016, the Trial Court continues this results-focused effort and plans expansion to programs in juvenile justice and child welfare. (<http://www.pewtrusts.org/en/projects/pew-macarthur-results-first-initiative>).

Complete Separate and Secure Waiting Areas

The Trial Court increased the number of designated separate and secure waiting areas to 83 of the 91 court locations statewide that conduct criminal business. Only four designated sites existed when G.L. c. 258B passed in 2010 mandating separate areas to protect victims and witnesses. Remaining sites will be completed in FY16, bringing the Trial Court into full compliance.

Enhance Public Safety Fiscal Year 2015 Highlights

Domestic Violence & Gun Statutory Reforms

The Trial Court successfully transitioned the legacy CARI (Court Activity Record Information System) with close to 18 million records into *MassCourts*, the online case management system, in January 2015. This transition included the migration of an interface to the Department of Criminal Justice Information Systems for the daily transmission of CARI data.

In conjunction with the CARI migration, new functionality was added to *MassCourts* to support information sharing requirements of recent domestic violence and gun legislative reforms, for the first time allowing Clerk and Probation records to be automatically synchronized in these mandated areas.

Court Officer Training

Trial Court Security has undergone major changes in the way officers are hired and trained. Officers now take a required entrance exam, and once hired must successfully complete a six-week academy with over 300 hours in court security topics, skills, and abilities. This is followed by a 12-week assignment to a Field Training Officer.

This process has significantly increased the ability to select and retain highly-qualified candidates and new court officers. This fiscal year four recruit academies were held with 125 Court Officer graduates, including 43 promotions from Associate Court Officer and 82 newly-hired candidates.

Juvenile Probation Arraignment/Appearance Screening Tool

The Juvenile Probation Arraignment/Appearance Screening Tool (J-PAST) is a validated risk assessment tool developed through a collaborative effort of relevant Massachusetts state agencies and funded by the Juvenile Detention Alternative Initiative (JDAI). J-PAST is designed for use by Massachusetts juvenile probation officers in the context of juvenile bail hearings for youth scheduled for an arraignment on new charges, and provides a score relative to a child's risk of failure to appear at the next court date. The J-PAST and score are provided to the judge to be considered when making decisions regarding release. After many years of planning, research, and validation, J-PAST was rolled out in six pilot counties in September 2015.

Specialty Courts

The Trial Court conducted a comprehensive two-day drug and veterans treatment court training, issued a drug court manual to help standardize state-wide best practices and procedures for drug courts, and created the Center of Excellence for Specialty Courts in partnership with UMass Medical School, launching a website in October 2015 at www.macoe.org.

Drug Courts

The Boston Municipal Court, District Court, and Juvenile Courts conducted drug court sessions in 25 sites in FY15. 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

The Boston Municipal Court's Mental Health Diversion Initiative (MHDI) offers criminal defendants (primarily charged with misdemeanors and non-violent felonies) the opportunity to seek mental health treatment as part of a pretrial diversion or post-conviction probationary process. The MHDI expanded in FY15 and now operates in the Central, Roxbury, and West Roxbury divisions. A senior social worker from the Boston Emergency Service Team at Boston Medical Center's Department of Psychiatry assists in the initial assessment for eligibility and provides linkage to providers and services. The District Court added a session and conducts mental health sessions in Quincy, Plymouth, and Springfield. The first conference on mental health courts in Massachusetts was held to maximize best practices and to encourage referrals and expansion of these specialized sessions.

Veterans Sessions & Services

The District Court opened new Veterans Treatment court sessions in November 2015 in Framingham/Natick, Holyoke, and Lawrence. These followed the success of New England's first veterans treatment court session at the Dedham District Court, and the introduction of a session at the Central Division of the Boston Municipal Court in 2014. Utilizing the principles of drug courts, the veterans treatment court sessions address the special needs of veterans, particularly 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

Open default warrants often impact a person's housing and employment opportunities. This collaborative program established by the West Roxbury Division of the Boston Municipal Court, includes participation by the Suffolk County District Attorney's Office, Committee for Public Counsel Services, the Pine Street Inn, and Shattuck Hospital. Individuals who complete a substance abuse or job-training program are eligible to have their default warrants removed and their low-level cases terminated. Resolving these legal barriers gives individuals a greater chance at self-sufficiency.

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. Similar firearms sessions are conducted in Cambridge, Lynn, and Springfield District Courts. These courts established special timelines for the scheduling of pretrial hearings and disposition of these cases.

Project HOPE/MORR

(Honest Opportunity Probation with Enforcement/ Massachusetts Offender Recidivism Reduction)

The Trial Court expansion of the HOPE/MORR supervision model for high-risk offenders continued in Worcester and legislative support has enabled planning for additional sites.

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, continued their collaboration on this national pilot project. The Trial Court was one of four recipients of federal funds 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. Detailed data on outcomes is expected in early 2016.

Community Corrections Centers

Probation continues to expand the scope, use, and integration of the network of 18 adult and juvenile Community Correction Centers across

the state. These Centers serve 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.

Provide a Safe, Sustainable Infrastructure

Recommendations & Plans for Fiscal Year 2016

Master Capital Plan

In 2016 the Trial Court will issue a comprehensive report detailing court facility capital requirements and options, along with the funding needed to achieve those improvements. The report will include the findings and recommendations of Court Capital Projects and the state Division of Capital Asset Management and Maintenance (DCAMM), in consultation with CGL Ricci Greene.

Courthouses across the Commonwealth are suffering from years of inadequate deferred maintenance. To gauge this deterioration and determine future infrastructure needs, assessments of every state and county-owned courthouse were conducted. Existing facility conditions were evaluated using a high-level assessment of overall condition, building systems, space adequacy, security, code compliance, accessibility, and life safety. The capital planning team compiled extensive data from the assessments, recent studies that identified capital needs, and independent assessments on deferred maintenance and accessibility deficiencies. Other factors considered include caseload, geographical distribution, ownership, historic standing, justice trends, and courtroom utilization. The data will be used to develop investment priorities.

The available capital funds allocated by the Commonwealth will drive the Trial Court's ability to address deferred maintenance and capital projects for the next twenty years.

Provide a Safe, Sustainable Infrastructure Fiscal Year 2015 Highlights

Capital Construction Projects

A total of \$46 million was invested in new construction, renovations, and repairs in courthouses in FY15.

The Facilities Management Department engaged in numerous deferred maintenance projects across the state to address aging facilities. Working with DCAMM, the department completed more than \$1 million of study, design, and construction work.

The Court Capital Projects Department oversaw construction efforts for major renovations of the Franklin County Courthouse in Greenfield and the Essex County Probate and Family Court in Salem, as well as planning for the new Lowell Trial Court.

The \$65 million Greenfield project includes a four-story addition and renovation of the original 78-year-old courthouse. The project is estimated to be substantially complete by late 2016. The \$50 million Salem courthouse project replaces the rear addition and renovates the 1907 historic building, with completion expected in mid-2016.

The schematic design phase for the new Lowell Trial Court concluded in mid-2015 and the construction manager contract was awarded. Construction will begin by the end of FY16 and take approximately 30 months. The \$200 million project will replace a leased facility and two outdated state-owned courthouses with a seven-story building. Green technologies are planned to improve energy efficiency.

Office of Juvenile Justice Delinquency Prevention Sight and Sound Separation for Juveniles

The Trial Court received a federal grant exceeding \$400,000 to help remedy conditions in which sight and sound barriers are not sufficient to fully separate adult and juvenile detainees, as now required by federal guidelines. Most of the funding was used to purchase security equipment and to remedy a first group of three piloted courthouse sites in Hingham, Barnstable, and Lynn. Since many of the state's courthouses were designed prior to the separation regulations, physical building renovations are

required, including design and construction phased work.

A second group of 25 courthouses is being audited, following the 11 completed last year, and recommendations are being developed to address identified conflicts. Funding is being sought for additional pilot sites to enter the design phase in FY16 for renovation. Results from completed sites will be monitored to inform future design recommendations.

Energy & Water Conservation

Energy and water conservation measures are 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) managed by DCAMM.

The Trial Court has been an early and active participant in AEP, whose goal is to reduce the consumption of water, fossil fuels, and electricity at state facilities, and also reduce future operating costs. Payback periods for the measures are hastened through rebates and incentives offered by local utility companies.

Such conservation measures have been or will be made across all state-owned courthouses. While many western area courts were handled in prior years, additional FY15 sites included courthouses in Clinton, Dudley, E. Brookfield, Fall River, Falmouth, Malden, Peabody, Ayer, Concord, and Lynn.

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 74 years. Superior Court facilities, which handle serious, highly charged matters, average over 100 years of age. 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.



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 20 years. A large majority of mechanical and electrical equipment in courthouses has passed its life expectancy. Emergency shutdowns due to equipment failure are becoming more common and will continue if building systems are not upgraded. Some portion of building systems is deficient in 86 percent of courthouses.



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 critical to prevent serious injury to court users and staff. Courthouses in Attleboro, Cambridge, and Lowell have the most critical egress path deficiencies. More than half of court facilities have such issues.



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, allow 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. More than eight of ten courthouses have some level of envelope deterioration.



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 corrected any time that a building is renovated, but in many locations barriers to access to justice remain. Various accessibility impediments can be found in nine of ten facilities.

Federal regulations also require that juvenile detainees be separated from sight and sound contact with adult detainees in court holding facilities. Though progress continues, considerable design and construction work must be done 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. 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. Four out of five courthouses have deficiencies in this area.



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. These conditions create dangerous situations for the public and court staff when litigants or detainees behave in emotional, unpredictable ways. Just over ten percent of courthouses provide fully separated circulation paths.



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. Overcrowding has been identified a problem in more than 80 percent of courthouses.

Improve Operational Effectiveness

Recommendations & Plans for Fiscal Year 2016

Civil e-filing: eFileMA

In November 2015, the Worcester District Court received the Trial Court's first electronically filed civil case. The automated case creation process took less than two minutes. The initial pilot with a few law firms will expand to offer general e-filing of civil cases to any attorneys filing civil cases with the Worcester District Court. The pilot at the Brighton Boston Municipal Court went online in December 2015 and Essex Probate and Family Court will follow. The pilots involve specific case types, and as they are successfully completed, additional courts and case types will be added to the system.

The new case filing system, known as eFileMA, enables filers, clerks, court staff, and judges to manage documents online. The system also lets court users file multiple documents at no extra cost and pay filing fees by credit card online. The new system eliminates unnecessary courthouse trips, and will reduce the paper-intensive environment and workload inefficiencies for court staff.

Digital Preservation of Records

In FY15, a statutory change established ten years as the requirement for the retention of records by the Trial Court. In FY16, the SJC expects to review potential amendments to SJC Rule 1:11 recommended by a committee of internal and external representatives. After revisiting Rule 1:11 Relative to the Disposal of Old Court Papers and Records, the committee reviewed solutions and considered potential amendments concerning electronic record retention, as well as the types of records to be retained.

Digital Recording Systems in Courtrooms

In FY16, the Trial Court will continue the multi-year project to install a new digital recording system, For the Record, throughout the state's 436 courtrooms. Deployment began in Superior Court locations and the other courtrooms in those buildings. By the end of 2015 the system had been deployed at the Plymouth Trial Court, the Ruane Judicial Center in Salem, and the Worcester Trial Court. The next generation of



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.

technology will allow each recorder to be fully networked, and ultimately 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.

Signature Customer Experience

The Trial Court will expand implementation of the *Signature Customer Experience* program to all court divisions across the Commonwealth in the next few years. This program is motivated by the recognition that for most court users, their experience in the clerk's or register's office is their first and most extensive experience with the judiciary. Ensuring that litigants have a positive experience in the clerk's/register's office is, therefore, critical to the public's trust and confidence in the courts.

Court staff participate in this program as a team to examine and better understand their interactions among themselves, as well as their interactions with court users, to be able to ensure the provision of excellent service to the public.

Learning Management System

Judicial Institute staff implemented an online learning management system for the Trial Court that will be fully operational in FY16 to allow the Judicial Institute and other Trial Court training entities to conduct registration, track attendance, and offer online training to all Trial Court employees.

Improve Operational Effectiveness

Fiscal Year 2015 Highlights

Electronic Application for Criminal Complaint

By the end of 2015 the Boston Municipal Court had introduced the Electronic Application for Criminal Complaint in five courts, in cooperation with the Boston Police Department. The District Court continues with this project in the Dudley District Court and plans expansion in 2016. Multiple demonstrations have been conducted across the state to stimulate police interest in using the application, which speeds processing of

the complaints, reduces data entry burdens, and enhances the accuracy of data submitted.

MassCourts

The Trial Court completed its multi-year transition to MassCourts, an integrated, web-based case management and data system, in 2015. MassCourts enables data collection and information sharing needed to track case progress and timeliness. This robust case management system replaced 14 different legacy systems. As of June 30, 2015, MassCourts contained information on 19.4 million cases, 41.6 million case calendar events, and 14.1 million scanned documents. MassCourts also enables electronic data exchange with a growing number of entities, including the Board of Bar Overseers, Registry of Motor Vehicles, Department of Revenue, and Executive Office of Health & Human Services.

e-Access & Attorney Portal

The Trial Court significantly expanded the number of civil cases in its e-access portal, which allows case searches on the public internet (www.masscourts.org). In addition, rollout of the attorney portal occurred in conjunction with the Superior Court MassCourts implementation. This secure portal gives registered attorneys access to search features, as well as "My Cases" and "My Calendar" views of case data stored in the MassCourts system. By the end of 2015, 7,500 attorneys had registered on the portal.

Videoconferencing

Videoconferencing capability continued to expand thanks to legislative funding that allowed additional equipment and an upgraded infrastructure. Videoconferencing promotes efficiency and addresses security concerns through the cooperation of justice stakeholders, including the Department of Correction, Sheriffs' departments, District Attorneys' offices, the Committee for Public Counsel Services, and bar advocates. Many District Court divisions began to use videoconferencing for court events including: custody cases scheduled for first time pretrials, probable cause hearings, speedy trial requests, and warrant removals.

Houses of Correction in Norfolk, Middlesex, Essex, Berkshire, Barnstable, and Worcester Counties can now videoconference with any

District Court division. In Superior Court, the use of videoconferencing in five counties has expanded from petitions for review of bail to include arraignments, simple non-evidentiary matters, appellate division reviews, and probation violation hearings. Successful use of videoconferencing represents effective collaboration among clerks, probation, court officers, and the various sheriffs' offices.

Juror Utilization

In FY15, the statewide juror utilization rate – percentage of jurors appearing who are impanelled, challenged or excused – declined slightly to 46.8 percent, which tracked closely with FY14's record high 47 percent. Of 656,712 jurors summoned, two-thirds initially were scheduled to serve, and 24 percent were needed to appear in court. Improved juror utilization results in significant savings to the courts and the business community and improves the overall experience for those summoned to jury service.

Professional Development

The Trial Court's Judicial Institute (JI) assisted in the development and planning of annual educational conferences for the Trial Court departments, Regional and First Justices, and elected and appointed Clerks, among a wide range of other programs. JI processed 6,330 registrations (61 percent more than in FY14) and presented or collaborated on 762 program hours (46 percent increase) for staff across the court system.

The first conference on mental health courts in Massachusetts was held, in addition to the first training program designed for senior staff of the Facilities Management Department. A Judicial Administration Certification program was conducted in collaboration with Michigan State University and the National Association of Court Managers. Other programs included criminal law and procedure, civil law and procedure, a program for bail commissioners, ethics, mental health, and domestic violence programs for new judges, and HR programs for clerks.

Indigency Verification

Probation implemented a new statewide protocol to conduct indigency verification, a method to determine whether an individual financially qualifies for court-appointed counsel. The protocol, a more efficient approach to verifying

income, began as a pilot in ten courts. The pilot included a new computer application that gives the Probation Service access to Department of Revenue (DOR) data, including employee-reported wage data or annual self-reported tax return information. This process improves access, consistency, and accuracy for the thousands of verifications done monthly.

Court Metrics

Performance measurement continued to provide the foundation for all court management efforts, with a goal of increasing effectiveness and accountability. Court leaders continued Quarterly Data Reviews 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, as well as members of the Bar. Metrics data are included in the Statistical Appendix of this report.

Performance Reviews

The Trial Court completed the first annual performance reviews for all management employees by mid-2015. Performance evaluations for union employees will be completed in FY16. 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 performance and expand individual capacity.

Engage Local Communities

Recommendations & Plans for Fiscal Year 2016

Cable TV Programs on Jury Issues

The Office of Jury Commissioner plans a second series of half-hour video programs in FY16. Last year, the OJC received a Trial Court Innovation Grant to create a 12-episode cable TV series for Boston Neighborhood Network, to educate viewers about jury duty and the jury system. Guests included SJC Chief Justice Gants, judges from various jury courts, and OJC staffers discussing the summoning process, the delinquency program, and other jury-related topics. The program was broadcast to viewers in Suffolk County during the first half of 2015. Copies of the program have been provided to other media outlets.

Workshop for Mothers and Fathers

The Probate and Family Court continues development and expansion of the workshop for parents. A new program was introduced in Hampden County in FY15. The Suffolk County program changed its time and relocated from Boston City Hall to the Court Service Center at the Brooke Courthouse. The program continues to provide parents with legal information on issues related to various family law matters. Presenters include volunteers from the Department of Children and Families, the Department of Revenue-Child Support Enforcement Division, the Probation Department, court staff, and the bar.

Engage Local Communities Fiscal Year 2015 Highlights

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. In FY15, justices and probation officers from the District Court, Boston Municipal Court, Superior Court, Juvenile Court, and the Probate and

Family Court participated in 31 CLTL programs at community colleges and courthouses across the Commonwealth, including Enhancing Families Through Literature, an innovative variation of CLTL for court-supervised families and their young children developed by the Berkshire Division of the Probate and Family Court in FY15.

National Adoption Day

The 12th Annual Massachusetts National Adoption Day celebration was held in November 2014 by the Juvenile and Probate and Family Courts. The Boston Session of the Suffolk County Division of the Juvenile Court served as the statewide media site for the event. Across the state more than 110 adoptions of children in foster care were finalized. In November 2015, the Franklin/Hampshire Juvenile Court in Hadley served as the media site and events were held in Boston, Brockton, Hadley, Pittsfield, and Worcester with judges presiding over 100 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.

Bench-Bar Meetings

In FY15, the District Court partnered with the Massachusetts Bar Association and local bar associations, to hold monthly bench-bar gatherings across the state to facilitate increased dialogue between judges, local practitioners and court personnel. To date, bench-bar meetings have been held in Brockton, Salem, Barnstable, and Worcester. These sessions will continue in FY16.

Outreach on Housing Issues

All five Housing Court divisions are active participants in the communities they serve. The leadership of the Southeast Division participated

in a program, “The Anatomy of an Eviction,” which was well attended by landlords and tenants, and was broadcast over Fall River cable television. The Western Division worked with Western New England University Law School’s Consumer Law Clinic. Community Legal Aid also played a key role in these efforts by supervising and guiding law students during their representation.

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 on-going work 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 with schools and community groups, court personnel and others. In FY15, 6,157 people attended 157 OJC Public Outreach presentations at 81 different locations. The OJC also continued outreach efforts to urban, underserved, and adult audiences to ensure the most diverse and representative jury pools possible statewide.

Boston Municipal Court Department

Fiscal Year 2015 Highlights

Veterans Treatment Court

This session, started in the Central Division in January 2014, serves veterans struggling with service-related substance abuse, mental health issues, and/or other co-occurring disorders. The 12-24 month program involves ongoing judicial and probation supervision with input from a multi-disciplinary team of professionals. The session promotes sobriety, recovery, and stability through collaboration with the Department of Veterans Affairs and community-based treatment providers. Each participant is matched with a veteran peer mentor, who acts as an advocate and ally.

Homeless Court

Open default warrants often affect a person's housing and employment opportunities. Resolving these legal barriers gives individuals a greater chance at self-sufficiency. Under this collaborative program established by the West Roxbury Court, which includes participation by the Suffolk County District Attorney's Office, Committee for Public Counsel Services (CPCS), the Pine Street Inn and Shattuck Hospital, individuals who complete a substance abuse or job-training program are eligible to have their default warrants removed and their low-level cases terminated.

Probation Violation Proceedings

The Boston Municipal Court and District Court Departments collaborated on a set of joint rules regarding probation violation proceedings to ensure that allegations of probation violations are conducted promptly and with an appropriate degree of procedural uniformity.

New Plain Language Summons

A new plain-language summons will further enhance access to justice for civil litigants and help reduce default judgments based on improper service. The Boston Municipal Court and the District Court Departments will use the same form to initiate new civil actions. The new summons provides clearer instruction and emphasizes the importance of filing an answer and appearing in court.



Edward W. Brooke Courthouse,
Boston

Judges: 30

Divisions: 8

FY2015 Case Filings: **95,118**

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

Fiscal Year 2015 Highlights

Online Access to Civil Cases

In December 2014, the District Court launched an initiative to provide attorneys, self-represented litigants, and the general public the ability to access public civil case information without calling or visiting the court. As a result, up-to-date detailed case information such as case type, filing date, status, and complete docket entries are now available for inspection at any time at www.masscourts.org. Members of the public as well as lawyers will be able to access their own case information, as well as all other civil case information without needing to call or visit the court.

Videoconferencing

Many District Court divisions have begun to use videoconferencing for a variety of court events, including custody cases scheduled for first-time pretrials, probable cause hearings, speedy trial requests, and warrant removals. Currently, the Norfolk, Middlesex, Essex, Berkshire, Barnstable, and Worcester Houses of Correction are able to videoconference with the district courts, and in Chicopee and Framingham for women in custody. Videoconferencing reduces costs, addresses safety concerns and delays associated with the transportation of prisoners and detainees, and improves the efficiency of case management through technology while safeguarding individual access to justice and due process rights.

New Uniform Rules for Civil Commitment Proceedings for Alcohol and Substance Abuse

In FY15, the Supreme Judicial Court approved the proposal of the District Court Committee on Mental Health and Substance Abuse on new Uniform Trial Court Rules for Civil Commitment Proceedings for Alcohol and Substance Abuse, G.L. c. 123, § 35. The new rules clarify the procedures to be utilized, establish the applicable standard of proof, and regulate the admission of evidence in these important proceedings. They also aim to ensure that the civil commitment process for this vulnerable population is adjudicated in a fair and uniform manner in every Trial Court department with jurisdiction over these matters.

Specialty Court Sessions

Two new drug court sessions opened in Brockton and Fall River, and a new mental health court session was established in Quincy. These specialized sessions target probationers with substance use disorders and co-occurring mental illnesses. The sessions promote improved outcomes that reduce recidivism and enhance public safety by integrating treatment and services with judicial case oversight and intensive probation supervision.



Fall River Justice Center

Judges: 158

Divisions: 62

FY2015 Case Filings: 590,891

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

Fiscal Year 2015 Highlights

Expansion

In May 2015, the Legislature held hearings to determine the impact of a bill that proposed to expand the jurisdiction of the Housing Court throughout the Commonwealth. The Bill recommends adding a sixth division to expand access to one-third of the population without access to a Housing Court. The case for expansion is strong. Proponents of the expansion say the Housing Court offers expertise and resources to help prevent homelessness, create equitable solutions for both landlords and tenants, and boost receiverships.

Completion of the Housing Court's jurisdiction to the entire Commonwealth would be both beneficial to all of its citizens and a fulfillment of the court's original charter to provide informed and balanced justice in the area of residential housing.

Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR)

In June 2015, all of the Housing Specialists attended training in Worcester on ADR presented by the Trial Court's ADR Coordinator and the Administrative Office of the Housing Court (AOHC). The Specialists were trained on how to input data into MassCourts ADR screens.

Through MassCourts, the Chief Housing Specialists may extract data on cases that were settled and not settled, and run reports. The Specialists also interacted and shared ideas regarding effective mediation strategies and techniques.

The Specialists play a vital role in case management by assisting the parties in identifying the issues and exploring settlement alternatives. It almost always takes less time to mediate a dispute than it does to try a case.

Attorney Portal

In June 2015, the Housing Court, with the assistance of JIS, "turned on" the Attorney Portal for all Massachusetts attorneys in all five divisions. Attorneys who practice in the Housing Court can see their civil cases, summary process cases, supplementary process actions, and small claims cases displayed in the "My Calendar" and "My Cases" features.

Feedback has been overwhelmingly positive. It is anticipated that once more attorneys begin to utilize the features of the Attorney Portal there will be a reduction of calls, from attorneys to the clerk's office, regarding general docket information that can be accessed through the Attorney Portal. A reduction in calls to the clerk's office will enhance productivity and increase efficiency within the divisions.



Taunton Trial Court

Judges: 10

Divisions: 5

FY2015 Case Filings: 42,488

ADR Referrals: 22,448

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

Fiscal Year 2015 Highlights

Juvenile Probation Arraignment/Appearance Screening Tool

The Juvenile Probation Arraignment/Appearance Screening Tool (J-PAST) is a validated risk assessment tool developed through a collaborative effort of several state agencies. Funded by the Juvenile Detention Alternative Initiative (JDAI), J-PAST is designed for use by juvenile probation officers in the context of juvenile bail hearings for youth scheduled for an arraignment on new charges. J-PAST provides a score relative to a child's risk of failure to appear at the next court date. The J-PAST and score are provided to the judge to be considered when making decisions regarding release. After many years of planning, research, and validation, J-PAST was rolled out in six pilot counties in September 2015.

Mental Health Advocates Pilot

In FY15, the Court launched pilot projects in the Salem and Lowell Juvenile Courts, bringing in Mental Health Advocates to assist court-involved youth in obtaining appropriate treatment and services. Led by Health Law Advocates (a non-profit public interest law firm) and funded by grants from private foundations, this project was developed by a cross-agency working group of youth-serving entities. These Mental Health Advocates carry 25 cases at any given time, and can be appointed to Child Requiring Assistance, Delinquency, and Care & Protection cases.

Juvenile Justice Behavioral Health Alternative Pathways Program

To improve diversion policies and programs for justice involved youth with behavioral health disorders, the Department of Mental Health received a grant, administered through the National Center for Mental Health and Juvenile Justice and supported by the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) and the MacArthur Foundation, to create the Juvenile Justice Behavioral Health Alternative Pathways Program (JJ-BHAPP), a post-arraignment diversion pilot project in Bristol County.

JJ-BHAPP includes screening for behavioral health disorders at probation intake, parent support for caregivers throughout the process, redirection of youth who screen positive on behavioral health measures to community partners who provide targeted assessment and treatment, and ongoing communication between service providers and probation officers to ensure coordination of services. After months of planning, JJ-BHAPP will kick off in mid-FY16.



Worcester Trial Court

Judges: 41

Divisions: 11

FY2015 Case Filings: 38,709

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

Fiscal Year 2015 Highlights

Videoconferencing and Alternative Dispute Resolution

In FY15, the use of videoconferencing equipment became available to the court, staff were trained, and forms were created to implement its use.

To handle events in a cost-effective and efficient manner, the court also conducted hundreds of in-court events via telephone conference with parties and counsel. To help parties resolve their disputes and to narrow or focus the actual facts at issue, 60 court-connected Alternative Dispute Resolution case referrals were made to five separate community providers.

Training for Operational Improvements

The Office of Court Interpreter Services trained staff and judges on the availability and use of the Language Line for over-the-phone interpreting. The court also implemented a streamlined system for requesting an in-person interpreter via the court's case management system.

Records Projects

The Land Court completed a large records retention project to create on-site space for new cases, by cataloging and moving old case files into off-site storage. The Land Court Administrative Office and the Recorder's Office also implemented a new case numbering system to better differentiate several case types and simplify the filing and retrieval of case files.

Educational and Information Sharing with IPRA-CINDER

The Land Court continued to share education and information with the Secretary General of the International Property Registries Association (IPRA-CINDER), Professor Nicholas Nogueroles. IPRA-CINDER is a non-profit, international organization that promotes and studies land registration systems, based on the premise that a system assuring the inviolability of land titles benefits the interests of the landowners, the marketplace, and the public.

IPRA-CINDER has members representing about 50 countries from five continents. Professor Nogueroles serves as Registrar in Spain. He has written on the Torrens land registration system on which the Massachusetts system is based, and his international colleagues regard the Commonwealth's system of judicial-based registration as a model.

Two events were coordinated this year with IPRA-CINDER. In October 2014, Judges Karyn F. Scheier and Gordon H. Piper together with Chief Title Examiner Edmund Williams made a panel presentation via videoconference to the IPRA-CINDER conference in Santiago, Chile. In March 2015, Professor Nogueroles visited and met with Land Court Judges, the Recorder, Chief Title Examiner and the elected leaders of the Registers of Deeds Association for in-depth discussions about administering registration systems in Massachusetts and throughout the world.



Suffolk County Courthouse,
Boston

Judges: 7

Case Filings in FY2015: **16,219**

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

Fiscal Year 2015 Highlights

Indigent Parents Right to Counsel

Following the February 2015 Supreme Judicial Court decision creating a right to counsel for indigent parents in guardianship of minor proceedings, the Probate and Family Court developed and instituted court-wide procedures to ensure due process protections for indigent parents in guardianship of minor cases.

Alternative Dispute Resolution Initiatives

On-site mediation or conciliation services were offered at eight Court divisions through the support of the Probate and Family Court ADR Steering Committee. The Court also developed a Metrics Pilot Program in the Norfolk Division to identify procedures and forms needed to capture and enter data reflecting ADR activity into MassCourts.

In the Hampden Division, a pilot program was established for mandatory mediation (the first in the Trial Court under Supreme Judicial Court Rule 1:18) to assess the implications of requiring litigants to participate.

The Plymouth Division introduced several alternative dispute resolution programs. The division's conciliation program, supported and staffed by volunteer lawyers, initiated an on-site alternative. The parties, counsel and the conciliator meet at the Probate and Family Court, which allows for same-day approval of settlements, minimizes lost time from work for parties, and reduces legal expenses. The Plymouth Division also joined with Mediation Works Inc. (MWI) to provide mediation services to parties at no charge.

Parenting Time

In an effort to validate all parents' time spent with their children, Chief Justice Ordoñez authorized changing "visitation" to "parenting time" on all Probate and Family Court forms. This is an effort to remove the stigma of a parent being a visitor.

Signature Counter Experience

The Probate and Family Court introduced a training program to assist Registry employees across the state in improving service to court users and recognizing daily challenges when assisting individuals at the intake counter. The training program includes role-playing and feedback from trainers and court staff. Personnel in all divisions will participate in this program by June 2016.



Franklin County Courthouse,
Greenfield
(under construction)

Judges: **51**

Divisions: **14**

Case Filings in FY2015: **149,134**

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

Fiscal Year 2015 Highlights

Business Litigation Session

The Business Litigation Session (BLS) consists of two full-time sessions committed to the timely, efficient resolution of commercial disputes and other complex cases, including class actions and consumer protection claims brought by the Attorney General. The four judges assigned to the sessions work in teams of two and sit in each session for a six-month term. This continuity in assignment, together with the practice of submitting all rulings to a publicly accessible database, fosters consistency in judicial decision-making and the development of a well-defined body of business law. The BLS also has adopted procedural orders and practices aimed at containing the cost of litigation and moving each case toward a prompt resolution.

MassCourts Conversion

The Superior Court spent FY15 migrating to the Trial Court's case management system, MassCourts. In conjunction with clerks' offices, Superior Court administrative staff worked to improve data quality by ensuring every case had a complete electronic record and that all attorney information was current prior to conversion. In a collaborative effort, Superior Court staff accompanied by JIS staff provided training to judges, clerks, and clerical staff throughout the Commonwealth.

All but three counties were on MassCourts by the end of FY15. As counties went live, attorneys were able to access their case information by an Attorney Portal and public internet access to nine civil case types was enabled six weeks following conversion.

Lawyer Participation in Jury Voir Dire

G.L. c. 234, §28, authorizing lawyer conducted jury voir dire in civil and criminal trials in the Superior Court, went into effect in February 2015. The Superior Court issued a standing order to set forth, on an interim basis, a detailed procedure and process for lawyer participation in voir dire. It also created a 15-judge pilot program for panel voir dire, in which lawyers examine potential jurors as a group before exercising their challenges to individual jurors. A Superior Court subcommittee of the Supreme Judicial Court Jury Voir Dire Committee drafted the standing order through collaboration among Superior Court judges and representatives of the bar. More than 20 jointly-sponsored training and educational programs for judges, lawyers, clerks and judicial staff were conducted on implementation of the standing order. Trial data and participant surveys are being gathered in preparation for a final report to the Supreme Judicial Court by the end of 2016.



J. Michael Ruane Judicial Center,
Salem

Judges: 82

Counties: 14

Case Filings in FY2015: 27,853

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

Fiscal Year 2015 Highlights

Cable Television Show

In FY15, the OJC was awarded a Trial Court Innovation Grant for the purpose of creating a 12-episode cable TV series on the Boston Neighborhood Network, to educate viewers about jury duty and the jury system. Guests included Chief Justice Gants, judges from various jury courts, and OJC staffers discussing the summoning process, the delinquency program, and other jury-related topics. The program was a great success. A second series is planned for FY16.

Juror Experience Initiative

In FY15, the OJC implemented Phase I of an initiative designed to examine and enhance the juror experience, from delivery of summons to receipt of certificate of service. Phase I began with a baseline survey of 5,400 jurors who had been summoned using the existing forms and documentation. Over the course of the year, most forms were revised to present a more appreciative, user-friendly introduction to jury service. Phase II will involve engaging the courts in providing a more positive experience to jurors when they report for service.

National Leadership

The Massachusetts jury system has long been recognized as a national leader in areas ranging from comprehensive and diverse Master Juror Lists to continuous improvements in juror utilization. In FY15, the OJC expanded its leadership role by working with the National Center for State Courts (NCSC) and the National Association of Court Managers (NACM) to create an association of national and international jury managers to share information and resources. The OJC also participated in an NCSC task force to develop standards for jury management technology, as well as an NCSC advisory board developing an online curriculum on juror use and abuse of internet technology.

High-Volume Impanelment Procedures

The OJC worked with the Superior Court to develop and implement procedures for summoning, questioning, and impanelling high volumes of potential jurors in a high-profile trial that garnered national and international attention. Almost 3,000 summonses were issued to bring over 1,100 citizens to court to be evaluated as potential jurors, and the process will be replicated in FY16.



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.

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 FY15: **656,712**

Jurors Serving in FY15: **206,909**

Juror Utilization Rate (% of jurors appearing who are impanelled, challenged, or excused): **46.8%**

Massachusetts Probation Service

Fiscal Year 2015 Highlights

Workforce Development

Workforce development focused on adding vital resources in critical positions in the most under-resourced Probation offices across the state. Implementation of rigorous recruitment, testing, hiring, and new employee and in-service training has been key to building the highly-qualified workforce for the future of the Service. Highly qualified staff have been added in all positions as part of an agency wide effort to reengineer the Probation Service to meet the evolving challenges and opportunities of the 21st Century criminal justice and court system.

Training and Professional Development

During FY15, a statewide training supervisor was hired to develop, manage, and implement a comprehensive program for training and professional development for all Probation staff. New curriculum on key topical areas, as well as new training requirements, policies and protocols were established along with an annual baseline training requirement and re-certification process in critical areas for all Probation employees.

Evidence Based Initiatives

The Probation Service supported expansion of key Trial Court initiatives, including specialized court sessions for drug, veteran and behavioral health caseloads. Programming for these specialty populations was expanded in the District, Boston Municipal, Juvenile and Probate and Family Court Departments. Similarly, the Probation Service was critical in the expansion of the Honest Opportunity Probation with Enforcement (HOPE) supervision protocol for moderate and high risk offenders in several divisions of the District Court Department.

Probation also was key in expanding multi-agency alternatives to pretrial detention and DYS commitment of juveniles. Pilots included several projects designed to stop pretrial youth from crossing over from the child welfare system into the delinquency system. In Bristol County, a unique MacArthur-funded Juvenile Justice Behavioral Health Alternative to Prosecution Pilot was launched. This project focuses on diverting youth with identified behavioral or mental health issues back into community-based treatment with family and community supports as an alternative to prosecution and deeper system penetration.

Probation Language Access Pilot

Probation collaborated with the Support Services Department to determine the level of need for translation services for offenders and litigants. As part of this six-month pilot, a protocol for working with interpreters was established. Probation employees were able to secure court interpretation services to help them communicate more efficiently with offenders and litigants during the intake process, dispute interventions in Probate and Family Court, or during victim impact statements.



The Massachusetts Probation Service supports Trial Court operations through case processing and management and delivery of case information, and provides public safety and rehabilitative services through field operations.

Probation employs evidenced-based case management tools, training and programming to address the needs of offenders in the Boston Municipal, District, Juvenile and Superior Courts, and litigants in the Probate & Family Court. Probation's Office of Community Corrections, with 18 centers across the state, allows high-risk offenders on Probation, Parole and correctional pre-release to remain in the community under strict supervision, while receiving concentrated services such as substance abuse testing, substance abuse and mental health counseling, and education and job training in one setting.

Probation operates the Trial Court Community Service Program, a restorative justice alternative, which offers offenders the opportunity to give back to their communities. The Community Service Program operates 54 crews daily and undertakes a variety of community service projects ranging from landscaping and clean-up of public areas, support for food kitchens and homeless shelters, as well as trash, snow and ice removal along the state's highways and other public venues.

2015 MASSACHUSETTS TRIAL COURTS **EXCELLENCE** AWARDS

Special Recognition

Kathleen McKeon, Joseph Stanton

Boston Municipal Court

Kathleen DeStefano

District Court

Donna Allen, Denise Lavoie, David Sweeney

Probate and Family Court

Franklin County & Hampshire County:

Alexandra Flanders, Jodie Nolan

Norfolk County: Michael Barbadoro, Charles Bogan,
JohnJoe Hallissey

Juvenile Court Sight and Sound Separation Team

Mary Gorham, William Kane, Christopher McQuade

Superior Court MassCourts Implementation Committee

Dawn Irving Bissette, Catherine Brennan, Lisa Celeste,
Norma Comoletti, Matthew Day, Michael Joseph Donovan,
Debra Gardella, Shirley Grohs, Donna Harvey, Mary Hickey,
Hon. Maynard Kirpalani, Dana Leavitt, Matthew Lefebvre,
Susan Marcucci, Kathleen Nanopoulos, Scott Nickerson,
Lori O'Rourke, Richard Parsons, Elaina M. Quinn, Hon. Robert Rufo,
Marc Santon, Michael A. Sullivan, John Umile

Massachusetts Probation Service

Probation Training Academy: Bruce Bazydlo

Probation Record Unit: Keith Andrews, Thomas Capasso,
Vanessa Castano, Will English, Jennifer Flynn, Katey Frisiello,
Neil O'Brien, Annmarie Palermo, Kerry Rustuccia,
Sandrine Ribeiro

Greenfield District Court: Tammy Balestracci, John Jones,
Tori Wilhelm

Judiciary Information Services

Thomas Pavlu

Court Officer Academy Cadre

Heather Brouillette, Nicholas DeAngelis, John Felix, Edward
Fitzgerald, Anthony Holmes, Leonard Johnson, Ellen-Mary Kelly,
Bryant Mauer, Dorianna Medeiros, Valdemar Rodrigues,
Yvonne Slade, Stevie Woods

Facilities Management Repair and Renovation Team

Pedro Andrade, James Cawley, Angela Coutinho, Richard Croswell,
Glenn Deane, Norman Eldredge, Anthony Imperial, Ivan Jusino,
Michael Lane, James Leonard, John McDonald, Alex Mendez,
Vincent Moretti, Joseph O'Donoghue, Nelson Santos, Mark Wong,
Steven Zalewski

2014 Massachusetts Trial Courts EXCELLENCE AWARDS

Hampden County Court Officers

First Assistant Clerk, Suffolk County

South Boston Electronic Application for
Criminal Complaint Pilot Team

Juvenile Court MassCourts Implementation
and Planning Team

Probation Department,
Electronic Monitoring Center Staff

Judiciary Public Website Planning and
Development Team

Departmental Resource Allocation
Working Groups

Massachusetts Trial Court Judges and Officials

Judicial Assignments as of June 30, 2015, 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
David J. Breen
Catherine K. Byrne
James W. Coffey
Kathleen E. Coffey
Michael J. Coyne
Pamela M. Dashiell
Debra A. DelVecchio
David T. Donnelly
Mary Ann Driscoll**
Kenneth J. Fiandaca
Serge Georges Jr.
Lisa Grant
Lisa A. Grant
Thomas C. Horgan
Myong J. Joun
Thomas Kaplanes
Sally A. Kelly
Tracy Lee Lyons
Lawrence E. McCormick**
John E. McDonald Jr.
Robert J. McKenna Jr.
Paul J. McManus
David B. Poole
Ernest L. Sarason Jr.**
Debra Shopteese
Eleanor C. Sinnott
Mark Hart Summerville
Jonathan R. Tynes
David Weingarten

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
Julie J. Bernard
Timothy M. Bibaud
William J. Boyle
Cynthia M. Brackett
Heather Bradley
Lynn Coffin Brendemuehl
Robert A. Brennan
Thomas M. Brennan**
Holly V. Broadbent
Michael J. Brooks
Robert B. Calagione
Cathleen E. Campbell
John A. Canavan
Don L. Carpenter
Jeanmarie Carroll
Martine Carroll
Ellen M. Caulo
Paula J. Clifford
Albert S. Conlon
Jacklyn M. Connly

Philip A. Contant
Robert A. Cornetta
Mark S. Coven
Daniel C. Crane
Michael C. Creedon
J. Elizabeth Cremens
David W. Cunis
Kevan J. Cunningham
Andrew M. D'Angelo
David P. Despotopoulos
Patricia A. Dowling
Peter F. Doyle
Deborah A. Dunn
Lisa F. Edmonds
Thomas H. Estes
Michael Fabbri
Thomas L. Finigan
Kevin J. Finnerty
William M. Fitzpatrick
Ellen Flatley**
Gregory C. Flynn
Maurice R. Flynn
Stacey J. Fortes
David E. Frank
Kevin J. Gaffney
Timothy H. Gailey
Robert W. Gardner Jr.
Brian F. Gilligan
Jennifer L. Ginsburg
Franco J. Gobourne II
W. Michael Goggins
Robert A. Gordon
Charles W. Groce III
Margaret R. Guzman
William P. Hadley
Arthur F. Haley III
Kathryn E. Hand
Robert G. Harbour
Mary Elizabeth Heffernan
Julieann Herson
Marianne C. Hinkle
Michele B. Hogan
Neil A. Hourihan

* Acting Capacity, **Recall

Massachusetts Trial Court Judges and Officials

Judicial Assignments as of June 30, 2015, Subsequent Leadership Appointments Noted

District Court

Justices, continued

Joseph W. Jennings
Emogene Johnson Smith
Lee G. Johnson
John M. Julian
Emily A. Karstetter
J. Thomas Kirkman
Dyanne J. Klein
James L. Lamothe
Michael C. Lauranzano
Gerald A. Lemire
D. Dunbar Livingston
David B. Locke
Christopher P. Loconto
Paul F. Loconto
Paul A. Losapio
Joan E. Lynch
Matthew J. Machera
Laurie MacLeod
Joseph I. Macy**
Andrew L. Mandell**
Francis L. Marini
Edmund C. Mathers
William F. Mazanec III
Mary F. McCabe
Paul J. McCallum
Maura K. McCarthy
Paul L. McGill
James J. McGovern
Janet J. McGuiggan
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
Gilbert J. Nadeau
Matthew J. Nestor

Mark E. Noonan
Kevin J. O'Dea**
William J. O'Grady
Mary Anne Orfanello
Daniel J. O'Shea
Stephen S. Ostrach
Dominic J. Paratore
Michael A. Patten
John M. Payne
Barbara Savitt Pearson
Robert J. Pellegrini
Gregory L. Phillips
Patricia T. Poehler
Michael J. Pomarole
Michael Ripps**
Lynn C. Rooney
David S. Ross
William A. Rota
Bernadette L. Sabra
Dennis P. Sargent
Richard D. Savignano
Matthew J. Shea
Debra Shopteese
Sabita Singh
Paul H. Smyth
Roanne Sragow Licht
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
Michael A. Vitali
Paul M. Vrabel
Maureen E. Walsh
Christopher D. Welch
Robert A. Welsh III
James H. Wexler

Mary D. White
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 E. Broidrick
Whitney J. Brown
Kenneth F. Candito
Thomas C. Carrigan
Carol J. Kantany-Casartello
Kenneth H. Chaffee
Ann T. Colicchio
Margaret Daly Croteau
Kevin P. Creedon
John A. Deluca
Edward J. Doherty
Laurie N. Dornig
Kathryn Morris Early
Kevin Finnegan
Elizabeth Maunsell-Fitzgerald
John D. Fitzsimmons
John S. Gay
Donald Hart
Brian J. Kearney
John F. Kennedy
Roberta Kettlewell*
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 J. Morey
Robert L. Moscow

* Acting Capacity, **Recall

Massachusetts Trial Court Judges and Officials

Judicial Assignments as of June 30, 2015, Subsequent Leadership Appointments Noted

District Court

Clerk Magistrates, continued

Manuel A. Moutinho
Kevin G. Murphy
William P. Nagle Jr.
Thomas J. Noonan
John C. O'Neil
Philip B. O'Toole
Salvatore Paterna
Stephen Poittrast
Maryann Pozzessere
Edward Savage
Henry H. Shultz
Christopher N. Speranzo
Brian M. St.Onge
Doris A. Stanziani
Mary Jane Brady Stirgwolt
Mark E. Sturdy
Edward B. Teague
Peter J. Thomas
Arthur H. Tobin
Leonard F. Tomaiolo
Robert A. Tomasone
Robin E. Vaughan
Liza Hanley Williamson
Wendy A. Wilton

Housing Court

Chief Justice

Timothy F. Sullivan
(Effective 10/1/2015)

Steven Pierce
(1/2/2006-9/30/2015)

Justices

Anne K. Chaplin
Fairlie Ann Dalton
Wilbur P. Edwards Jr.
Dina E. Fein
Robert G. Fields

Diana H. Horan
Rebekah J. Crampton Kamukala**
David D. Kerman**
MaryLou Muirhead
Jeffrey M. Winik

Clerk Magistrates

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

Juvenile Court

Chief Justice

Amy L. Nechtem

Justices

Charles S. Belsky
Jay D. Blitzman
Bettina Borders
Helen A. Brown Bryant
Deborah A. Capuano
James G. Collins
Peter Coyne
Terry M. Craven
Kerry A. Diamantopoulos
Leslie A. Donahue
Patricia M. Dunbar
Lois M. Eaton
Michael F. Edgerton**
Carol A. Erskine
Patricia A. Flynn
Siobhan E. Foley
Marjory A. German
Dana M. Gershengorn
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
Mark Newman
Mary O'Sullivan Smith
Judith J. Phillips
Jose Sanchez
John S. Spinale
Daniel J. Swords
Gloria Tan
James J. Torney
Gwendolyn R. Tyre
Kathryn A. White

Juvenile Court

Clerk Magistrates

J. D. Bowie
Judith M. Brennan
Donna M. Ciampoli
Paul J. Hartnett
Roger J. Oliveira*
Christopher D. Reavey
George P. Roper
Laura Rueli
Robert L. Ryan Jr.
Craig D. Smith
Donald P. Whitney

* Acting Capacity, **Recall

Massachusetts Trial Court Judges and Officials

Judicial Assignments as of June 30, 2015, Subsequent Leadership Appointments Noted

Land Court

Chief Justice

Judith C. Cutler

Justices

Robert B. Foster
Keith C. Long
Gordon H. Piper
Alexander H. Sands III**
Karyn F. Scheier
Howard P. Speicher

Recorder

Deborah J. Patterson

Probate and Family Court

Chief Justice

Angela M. Ordoñez

Justices

Jeffrey A. Abber
Joan P. Armstrong
Kathryn M. Bailey
Theresa A. Bisenius
Edward G. Boyle III
John D. Casey
Megan H. Christopher
Kevin R. Connelly
Beth A. Crawford
David J. Dacyczyn
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
Geoffrey R. German
Dorothy M. Gibson

Frances M. Giordano
Patricia A. Gorman
Barbara M. Hyland
Susan Jacobs
Joseph Lian Jr.**
Randy J. Kaplan
Leilah A. Keamy
Ronald W. King
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
Gregory V. Roach
Lisa A. Roberts
Abbe L. Ross
Arthur C. Ryley
Catherine P. Sabaitis
David G. Sacks
Mary Anne Sahagian
Robert A. Scandurra
Richard A. Simons
Peter Smola
Patrick W. Stanton
Jennifer Rivera Ulwick
Virginia M. Ward

Registers

Felix D. Arroyo
Susan D. Beamish
Michael J. Carey
Gina L. DeRossi
Stephanie K. Fattman
E. J. Herrmann
Francis B. Marinaro
Patrick W. McDermott
Matthew J. McDonough
Tara E. Melo
John F. Merrigan

Pamela Casey O'Brien
Anastasia Welsh Perrino
Suzanne T. Seguin

Superior Court

Chief Justice

Judith Fabricant

Justices

John A. Agostini
Mary K. Ames
Thomas P. Billings
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.
Thomas Drechsler
Renee P. Dupuis
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
Charles J. Hely
Bruce R. Henry
Maureen B. Hogan
Merita A. Hopkins
Garry Inge
Bertha D. Josephson
Robert J. Kane

* Acting Capacity, **Recall

Massachusetts Trial Court Judges and Officials

Judicial Assignments as of June 30, 2015, Subsequent Leadership Appointments Noted

Superior Court

Justices, continued

Mitchell H. Kaplan
 Angel Kelley Brown
 Janet Kenton-Walker
 C. Jeffrey Kinder
 Maynard M. Kirpalani
 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
 Mark D. Mason
 Edward J. McDonough Jr.
 Thomas F. McGuire
 Rosalind H. Miller
 Cornelius J. Moriarty
 Richard T. Moses
 Christopher J. Muse
 Gary A. Nickerson
 Tina S. Page
 Gregg J. Pasquale
 Laurence D. Pierce
 David Ricciardone
 Christine Roach
 Robert C. Rufo
 Mary Lou Rup
 Kenneth W. Salinger
 Janet L. Sanders
 William F. Sullivan
 Constance M. Sweeney
 Robert N. Tochka
 Richard T. Tucker
 Kathe M. Tuttman
 Robert L. Ullmann
 Raymond P. Veary Jr.
 Joshua I. Wall
 Richard E. Welch

Douglas H. Wilkins
 Paul D. Wilson
 Daniel M. Wrenn
 Raffi N. Yessayan

Clerk Magistrates

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

* Acting Capacity, **Recall

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Trial Court Fiscal Data FY2015

Breakdown of Trial Court Funding	Dollar Amount	Percent of Total
Trial Court Operating Appropriations	\$607,185,114.00	97.0%
Capital / Bond Funds	12,499,550.00	2.0%
Automation Bond Funds	2,050,354.00	0.3%
Grants, Trusts & Intergovernmental Funds	3,916,190.00	0.6%
TOTAL	\$625,651,208.00	100.0%

Trial Court Expenditures from Operating Accounts	Dollar Amount	Percent of Total
Judicial Salaries	\$ 61.2M	10.3%
Court/Admin. Employee Salaries	385.6	65.2%
Employee Related Expenses	20.9	3.5%
Case Driven Expenses	17.5	3.0%
Law Library Expenses	6.4	1.1%
Office and Court Operations	36.3	6.1%
Facility Rental, Maintenance and Operation	63.4	10.7%
TOTAL	\$591.4M	100.0%

Interdepartmental and Reserve Transfers	Total Amount Transferred Between Accounts Within Department
Central Accounts	(5,962,865)
Superior Court Department	1,251,171
District Court Department	3,193,679
Probate Court Department	727,022
Land Court Department	239,991
Boston Municipal Court	517,694
Housing Court Department	441,448
Juvenile Court Department	(1,245,716)
Probation Accounts	837,576
Jury Commissioner	0
TOTAL	0.00

Trial Court Arraignments* by Offense and Offense Type, CY2010 to CY2014

Offense	CY2010	CY2011	CY2012	CY2013	CY2014
Total Arraignments	373,932	359,510	366,608	356,759	345,266
Person	92,156	88,834	88,129	84,209	82,892
Murder/Manslaughter	1,171	1,119	1,025	988	846
Assaults	59,021	56,741	55,701	53,199	53,143
Rape/Sex Assault	6,541	6,128	6,495	5,897	6,088
Robbery	2,981	2,961	2,899	2,812	2,433
Threat/Intimidation	12,309	11,877	11,894	11,204	10,880
Restraining/Harassment Order Violations	7,592	7,666	7,828	7,580	7,144
Other Violent Offense	2,541	2,342	2,287	2,529	2,358
Property	92,156	88,834	88,129	84,722	79,898
Larceny/Fraud	39,697	39,384	41,444	40,500	39,320
Burglary/B&E	11,946	12,254	11,499	10,750	8,777
Destruction of Property	11,573	12,607	11,591	10,332	9,900
Receiving/Possession Stolen Property	8,343	7,819	8,445	7,755	6,926
Forgery/Uttering	8,133	8,198	7,614	7,670	7,140
Arson/Burn	385	275	337	310	266
Trespass	5,458	5,900	6,013	5,766	6,113
Other Property Offense	1,969	1,929	1,799	1,639	1,456
Drug	41,058	38,382	42,657	38,917	39,129
Class A	5,169	5,587	7,945	9,304	10,665
Class B	12,161	11,313	12,080	11,157	11,315
Class C	1,733	1,600	1,879	1,939	1,835
Class D	5,155	4,492	4,902	4,390	3,535
Class E	2,726	2,827	3,227	3,039	3,162
Conspiracy to Violate Drug Laws	3,734	3,490	4,022	4,051	3,816
Possession Hypodermic Needle	4	5	3	3	7
School/Park Violation	6,312	5,485	5,017	1,978	1,612
Other Drug Offense	4,064	3,583	3,582	3,056	3,182

Trial Court Arraignments* by Offense and Offense Type, CY2010 to CY2014

Offense	CY2010	CY2011	CY2012	CY2013	CY2014
Motor Vehicle	101,422	94,533	98,437	101,049	100,081
M.V Homicide	96	124	106	121	108
Driving Under Influence	16,200	14,994	16,503	15,596	15,668
Other Major Motor Vehicle Offense	85,126	79,415	81,828	85,332	84,305
Public Order	51,792	49,395	48,643	47,852	43,266
Disturbing/Disorderly	15,331	14,265	14,273	13,495	12,160
Firearm Offense	9,933	9,273	8,616	9,781	8,961
Prostitution	1,288	1,199	1,198	1,218	926
Liquor Law Violation	3,983	3,871	3,236	2,508	1,839
Other Public Order Offense	21,257	20,787	21,320	20,860	19,380

*Source: Massachusetts Probation Service.

Five-Year Summary of Trial Court Case Filings by Type, FY2011 to FY2015

	FY2011	FY2012	FY2013	FY2014	FY2015
All Case Types	1,132,002	1,035,558	999,063	991,708	960,412
Criminal Matters					
Criminal	235,874	236,217	233,614	233,143	219,740
Criminal Show Cause Hearings	102,625	84,670	78,940	90,963	81,042
Criminal Warrants	5,834	6,572	6,828	8,928	8,158
Sub-Total	344,333	327,459	319,382	333,034	308,940
Civil - Regular	123,447	104,379	90,511	84,767	79,993
Civil - Specialized Matters					
Small Claims	94,858	101,975	99,726	103,004	106,071
Supplementary Proceedings	37,777	28,387	20,987	16,970	16,679
Summary Process	39,056	41,559	40,871	41,812	40,946
Restraining Orders	46,931	46,141	44,153	42,907	31,155
Harassment Orders	1,304	1,888	1,441	1,467	12,505
Mental Health	10,692	12,717	12,534	13,069	13,903
CMVI Appeals	12,208	9,763	12,960	12,862	12,969
Administrative Warrants	10,857	15,729	15,916	10,743	13,395
Other Specialized Civil	1,028	2,115	2,716	3,521	3,611
Sub-Total	254,711	260,274	251,304	246,355	251,234
CMVI Hearings	197,443	151,073	148,264	132,192	130,254
Other Hearings					
Show Cause Hearings (Applications)	9,643	7,135	9,347	14,206	15,042
Non-MV Infraction Civil Hearings	17,425	4,529	5,475	4,951	5,232
Sub-Total	27,068	11,664	14,822	19,157	20,274
Juvenile Matters					
Juvenile Delinquency	20,194	17,612	7,800	10,055	10,362
Youthful Offender	274	333	84	151	216
CRA/CHINS Applications	7,266	6,973	5,624	5,843	6,160
Care & Protection Petitions	2,636	2,470	2,669	3,663	3,384
Sub-Total	30,370	27,388	16,177	19,712	20,122

Five-Year Summary of Trial Court Case Filings by Type, FY2011 to FY2015, continued

	FY2011	FY2012	FY2013	FY2014	FY2015
All Case Types	1,132,002	1,035,558	999,063	991,708	960,427
Probate	47,946	40,076	47,006	48,593	42,942
Guardianship	4,699	10,897	11,920	11,174	13,229
Child Welfare and Adoption	2293	2157	2194	2,894	2,621
Domestic Relations					
Paternity	20,164	20,459	19,101	17,560	16,650
Divorce	26,165	26,313	26,736	24,918	23,954
Modification/Contempt	51,052	51,661	50,191	50,079	49,271
Other Domestic Relations	1,280	759	442	398	0
Sub-Total	98,661	99,192	96,470	92,955	89,875
Appeals	1,031	999	1,013	875	928

Notes

- 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: In 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*.
- Case filings do not include *Probation Violation Hearings*.

Trial Court Case Filings by Department and Type, FY2015

	BMC	District	Housing	Juvenile	Land	Probate & Family	Superior	Total
All Case Types	95,118	590,891	42,488	38,709	16,219	149,134	27,853	960,412
Criminal Matters								
Criminal	26,809	186,713	1,115	461			4,642	219,740
Criminal Show Cause Hearings	19,862	58,439	2,741					81,042
Criminal Warrants	1,139	7,019						8,158
Sub-Total	47,810	252,171	3,856	461			4,642	308,940
Civil - Regular	4,853	34,259	4,780		13,566		22,535	79,993
Civil - Specialized Matters								
Small Claims	10,263	94,315	1,493					106,071
Supplementary Proceedings	1,496	15,086	97					16,679
Summary Process	930	11,954	28,062					40,946
Restraining Orders	3,489	24,669				2,997		31,155
Harassment Orders	1,096	10,966		443				12,505
Mental Health	1,357	12,439		107				13,903
CMVI Appeals	2,658	10,311						12,969
Administrative Warrants	3,643	8,084	1,668					13,395
Other Specialized Civil	124	736		98	2,653			3,611
Sub-Total	25,056	188,560	31,320	648	2,653	2,997		251,234
CMVI Hearings	17,345	112,909						130,254
Other Hearings								
Show Cause Hearings (Applications)				15,042				15,042
Non-MV Infraction Civil Hearings		2,700	2,532					5,232
Sub-Total		2,700	2,532	15,042				20,274
Juvenile Matters								
Juvenile Delinquency		69		10,293				10,362
Youthful Offender				216				216
CRA/CHINS Applications		24		6,136				6,160
Care & Protection Petitions		1		3,383				3,384
Sub-Total		94		20,028				20,122

Trial Court Case Filings by Department and Type, FY2015, *continued*

	BMC	District	Housing	Juvenile	Land	Probate & Family	Superior	Total
All Case Types	95,118	590,906	42,488	38,709	16,219	149,134	27,853	960,427
Probate				8		42,934		42,942
Guardianship				735		12,494		13,229
Child Welfare and Adoption				1,400		1,221		2,621
Domestic Relations								
Paternity				387		16,263		16,650
Divorce						23,954		23,954
Modification/Contempt						49,271		49,271
Other Domestic Relations								
Sub-Total				387		89,488		89,875
Appeals	54	198					676	928

Notes:

1. Probate & Family: Probate cases include, *Probate Estates, Equity, and Change of Name*.
2. Child Welfare and Adoption includes: *Child Welfare* cases in the Probate and Family Court and *Adoption* cases in the Juvenile Court.
3. Only the Boston Municipal and Juvenile Court Departments separate out *Harassment Orders* from *Restraining Orders*.
4. Case filings do not include *Probation Violation Hearings*.

Massachusetts Probation Service
Fiscal Year 2015 Year-End Probation Caseload
Supervision Caseload for June 2015

Supervision Type	Boston Municipal Court	District Court	Juvenile Court	Probate & Family Court	Superior Court	Total Supervision
Administrative Supervision Cases	3,144	22,426	959		792	27,321
Care and Protection (<i>Petitions</i>)			3,773			3,773
Children Requiring Assistance Cases			3,501			3,501
Community Correction Cases	27	629			49	705
Dispute Intervention Mediations				2,415		2,415
Driving Under the Influence Cases	539	11,007				11,546
From and After Cases	217	1,267			4,189	5,673
Pre-Trial Supervision Cases	1,488	7,327	1,060		1,128	11,003
Risk Need Supervision Cases	1,511	10,693	1,058		5,895	19,157
Seek Work Supervision Cases				191		191
Total Supervision	6,926	53,349	10,351	2,606	12,053	85,285

Case Flow Metrics

Clearance Rate	Purpose
The number of outgoing cases as a percentage of the number of incoming cases.	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	Purpose
The percentage of cases disposed or resolved within established time frames.	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	Purpose
The number of pending cases that are beyond the disposition date set by the time standards.	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	Purpose
The number of times cases disposed by trial are scheduled for trial.	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, FY2011 to FY2015

Trial Court Department	FY2011	FY2012	FY2013	FY2014	FY2015		
	Clearance Rate				New Cases	Disposed Cases	Clearance Rate
Boston Municipal Court	103.5%	101.9%	95.8%	97.7%	62,323	63,255	101.5%
Civil	106.9%	104.7%	96.6%	100.1%	33,446	33,415	99.9%
Criminal	98.7%	98.5%	94.8%	94.5%	28,877	29,840	103.3%
District Court	97.7%	93.5%	94.4%	101.0%	269,855	272,183	100.9%
Civil	100.5%	94.0%	93.1%	106.8%	82,894	85,955	103.7%
Criminal	96.0%	93.2%	95.0%	98.3%	186,961	186,228	99.6%
Housing Court	98.9%	96.7%	100.7%	98.9%	42,392	43,028	101.5%
Juvenile Court*	95.5%	92.3%					
Civil	98.1%	98.9%					
Criminal	93.8%	87.8%					
Land Court	85.4%	88.0%	116.7%	92.1%	13,462	27,652	205.4%
Probate & Family Court	81.8%	87.3%	86.3%	94.6%	60,820	55,592	91.4%
Superior Court**	106.1%	100.6%	103.2%	100.3%	22,182	17,675	79.7%
Civil	107.4%	102.2%	103.5%	100.5%	17,285	14,271	82.6%
Criminal	100.4%	93.9%	101.4%	99.4%	4,897	3,404	69.5%
All Departments	96.4%	94.0%	95.2%	99.8%	471,034	479,385	101.8%

* FY2013, FY2014, and FY2015 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, FY2011 to FY2015

Trial Court Department	FY2011	FY2012	FY2013	FY2014	FY2015 Disposed Cases			
	% Disposed Within Time Standards				Within Time Standard	After Time Standard	Total	% Within Time Standards
Boston Municipal Court	95.8%	95.3%	93.8%	90.4%	56,788	6,467	63,255	89.8%
Civil	97.5%	97.0%	97.2%	93.5%	31,214	2,201	33,415	93.4%
Criminal	93.2%	93.0%	89.3%	85.9%	25,574	4,266	29,840	85.7%
District Court	93.8%	93.0%	91.2%	87.7%	237,501	24,260	261,761	90.7%
Civil	97.7%	97.2%	96.0%	87.7%	82,090	3,872	85,962	95.5%
Criminal	91.6%	90.6%	88.9%	87.8%	155,411	20,388	175,799	88.4%
Housing Court	90.8%	89.9%	89.4%	90.5%	37,713	5,315	43,028	87.6%
Juvenile Court*	72.4%	73.4%						
Civil	77.8%	79.0%						
Criminal	68.8%	69.0%						
Land Court	58.8%	59.9%	64.3%	54.9%	1,759	1,084	2,843	61.9%
Probate & Family Court	83.3%	83.0%	81.1%	81.5%	46,704	8,888	55,592	84.0%
Superior Court**	67.3%	67.8%	66.6%	66.8%	11,479	5,525	17,004	67.5%
Civil	74.1%	74.3%	73.6%	74.1%	10,500	3,593	14,093	74.5%
Criminal	35.9%	35.6%	31.9%	33.4%	979	1,932	2,911	33.6%
All Departments	89.7%	89.1%	88.4%	86.3%	391,944	51,539	443,483	88.4%

* FY2013, FY2014, and FY2015 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 FY2011 to FY2015

Trial Court Department	FY2011 Year-End	FY2012 Year-End	FY2013 Year-End	FY2014 Year-End	FY2015 Year-End	FY2014 to FY2015 Difference
Boston Municipal Court	672	825	1,186	1,849	1,681	-9.1%
Civil	232	188	245	707	469	-33.7%
Criminal	440	637	941	1,142	1,212	6.1%
District Court	9,213	16,772	23,950	10,536	9,284	-11.9%
Civil	3,478	9,603	15,372	3,560	2,958	-16.9%
Criminal	5,735	7,169	8,578	6,976	6,326	-9.3%
Housing Court	1,688	2,434	2,647	2,935	1,313	-55.3%
Juvenile Court*	9,809	7,557				
Civil	4,501	3,863				
Criminal	5,308	3,694				
Land Court	10,218	10,397	10,314	10,252	10,378	1.2%
Probate & Family Court	18,025	21,652	28,876	37,912	47,956	26.5%
Superior Court**	8,068	8,234	7,840	7,150	5,961	-16.6%
Civil	5,858	5,753	5,186	4,605	3,401	-26.1%
Criminal	2,210	2,481	2,654	2,545	2,560	0.6%
All Departments	57,693	67,871	74,813	70,634	76,573	8.4%

* FY2013, FY2014, and FY2015 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, FY2011 to FY2015

Trial Court Department	% Trials Disposed By Second Trial Date				
	FY2011	FY2012	FY2013	FY2014	FY2015
Boston Municipal Court	82.2%	83.7%	83.4%	79.0%	81.8%
Civil	83.4%	78.7%	82.4%	80.0%	82.9%
Criminal	81.8%	84.9%	83.7%	78.7%	81.5%
District Court	70.9%	65.1%	68.3%	69.8%	71.6%
Civil	79.8%	73.6%	68.1%	64.2%	66.5%
Criminal	70.5%	64.5%	68.3%	70.1%	71.8%
Housing Court	84.1%	82.8%	81.4%	81.3%	82.2%
Juvenile Court*	83.6%	81.1%			
Civil	82.5%	81.5%			
Criminal	87.8%	78.7%			
Land Court	89.1%	93.9%	93.8%	96.0%	86.1%
Probate & Family Court	96.2%	97.4%	98.0%	98.6%	98.2%
Superior Court**	63.6%	63.1%	66.1%	66.9%	75.1%
Civil	65.3%	63.6%	70.2%	72.9%	75.4%
Criminal	61.7%	62.6%	61.5%	60.9%	74.6%
All Departments	75.8%	73.2%	74.1%	74.6%	73.0%

* FY2013, FY2014, and FY2015 data was not available for the Juvenile Court Department.

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

COURT FACILITY INVENTORY

County	City	Address	Department	Owner	GSF	Court-rooms
Barnstable	Barnstable	Main Street	District, Juvenile	Barnstable County	43,530	4
	Barnstable	3195 Main Street	Probate & Family	Barnstable County	28,819	2
	Barnstable	3195 Main Street	Superior	Barnstable County	32,034	2
	Falmouth	161 Jones Road	District, Juvenile	Comm. of Massachusetts	12,000	1
	Orleans	237 Rock Harbor Rd.	District, Juvenile	Barnstable County	21,024	3
Berkshire	Great Barrington	9 Gilmore Avenue	District, Juvenile	Town of Great Barrington	10,758	2
	North Adams	111 Holden Street	District	Museum of Contemp. Art	23,283	2
	North Adams	37 Main Street	Juvenile	North Adams Futures, Inc.	12,076	1
	Pittsfield	190 North Street	Juvenile	Passardi Realty	15,651	1
	Pittsfield	24 Wendell Avenue	District	Comm. of Massachusetts	20,523	3
	Pittsfield	44 Bank Row	Probate & Family	Comm. of Massachusetts	25,228	2
	Pittsfield	76 East Street	Superior (+HC)	Comm. of Massachusetts	24,619	2
	Attleboro	88 North Street	District, Juvenile	Bristol County	21,880	3
	Fall River	186 South Main Street	District, Superior	Comm. of Massachusetts	154,150	9
	Fall River	289 Rock Street	Housing, Juvenile, Probate & Family	Comm. of Massachusetts	80,122	5
	New Bedford	75 North 6th Street	District, Juvenile	Bristol County	47,250	4
	New Bedford	139 Hathaway Road	Housing	S.B. Realty Ltd.	10,546	1
	New Bedford	505 Pleasant Street	Probate & Family	Comm. of Massachusetts	16,186	3
	New Bedford	441 County Street	Superior	Bristol County	21,725	2
	Taunton	40 Broadway	District, Housing, Juvenile, Probate & Family	Comm. of Massachusetts	147,114	8
Dukes	Taunton	9 Court Street	Superior	Bristol County	39,002	1
	Edgartown	81 Main Street	District, Juvenile, Probate & Family, Superior	Dukes County	8,618	1
	Gloucester	197 Main Street	District	City of Gloucester	6,586	1
Essex	Haverhill	45 James Ginty Blvd.	District	Comm. of Massachusetts	19,021	3
	Lawrence	2 Appleton Way	District, Housing, Juvenile, Probate & Family	Comm. of Massachusetts	156,181	10
	Lawrence	43 Appleton Way	Superior	Comm. of Massachusetts	30,374	4
Lynn	Lynn	580 Essex Street	District	Comm. of Massachusetts	40,875	6
	Lynn	139 Central Street	Juvenile (+HC)	Jack Arnold Realty Trust	20,297	2
	Newburyport	High Street	Superior	Comm. of Massachusetts	8,617	1

COURT FACILITY INVENTORY

County	City	Address	Department	Owner	GSF	Court-rooms
	Newburyport	188 State Street	District (+PFC), Juvenile	Comm. of Massachusetts	56,437	4
	Peabody	1 Lowell Street	District Court	Comm. of Massachusetts	40,247	3
	Salem	45 Congress Street	Probate & Family	Shetland Properties	34,888	4
	Salem	32 Federal Street	Under Renovation	Comm. of Massachusetts	49,309	4
	Salem	56 Federal Street	District, Housing, Juvenile, Superior	Comm. of Massachusetts	201,000	11
Franklin	Greenfield	101 Munson Street	District, Housing, Probate & Family, Superior	Greenfield Corporate Center, LLC	56,998	4
	Greenfield	114 Main Street	Juvenile	Dyer Investments, LLC	14,704	1
	Greenfield	425 Main Street	Under Renovation	Comm. of Massachusetts	50,056	4
	Orange	1 Court Square	District, Juvenile	Orange Court, LLC	21,705	2
	Chicopee	30 Church Street	District	Comm. of Massachusetts	20,250	2
	Holyoke	20 Court Plaza	District	Comm. of Massachusetts	31,924	4
	Holyoke	121 Elm Street	Juvenile	Gretna Green Dvlpmnt.	14,063	1
	Palmer	235 Sykes Street	District, Juvenile	Comm. of Massachusetts	21,200	2
	Springfield	50 State Street	District, Probate & Family, Superior	Comm. of Massachusetts	226,863	20
	Springfield	37 Elm Street	Housing, Juvenile	Comm. of Massachusetts	47,821	4
	Westfield	224 Elm Street	District	Westfield Court Assoc.	25,399	3
Hampshire	Belchertown	205 State Street	District, Juvenile	Town Line Development	29,469	2
	Hadley	166 Russell Street	Juvenile (+HC)	Roam Development	18,835	2
	Northampton	99 Main Street	Superior	Hampshire Cncl. of Gov.	6,212	1
	Northampton	15 Gothic Street	District, Superior	Comm. of Massachusetts	57,643	4
	Northampton	33 King Street	Probate & Family	Comm. of Massachusetts	20,029	1
Middlesex	Ayer	25 East Main Street	District	Comm. of Massachusetts	32,085	2
	Cambridge	121 Third Street	Juvenile, Probate & Family	Comm. of Massachusetts	27,773	6
	Cambridge	208 Cambridge Street	Probate & Family	Comm. of Massachusetts	75,580	5
	Concord	305 Walden Street	District	Comm. of Massachusetts	27,837	3
	Framingham	110 Mt. Wayte Ave.	Juvenile	Baron Properties, Inc.	16,335	1
	Framingham	600 Concord Street	District	Comm. of Massachusetts	27,641	4
	Lowell	41 Hurd Street	District	Comm. of Massachusetts	48,989	5
	Lowell	89 Appleton Street	Juvenile	Juvenile Court, LLC	24,542	2
	Lowell	360 Gorham Street	Superior (+HC) (+PFC)	Comm. of Massachusetts	58,309	3
	Malden	89 Summer Street	District	Comm. of Massachusetts	26,469	3

COURT FACILITY INVENTORY

County	City	Address	Department	Owner	GSF	Court-rooms
	Marlborough	45 Williams Street	District (+HC) (+PFC)	Comm. of Massachusetts	29,917	4
	Medford	4040 Mystic Villy. Pwy.	District	CC Industries Realty	65,073	3
	Newton	1309 Washington St.	District	Comm. of Massachusetts	15,172	2
	Somerville	175 Fellsway	District	Comm. of Massachusetts	31,060	3
	Waltham	38 Linden Street	District, Juvenile	Comm. of Massachusetts	27,212	3
	Woburn	30 Pleasant Street	District	Comm. of Massachusetts	24,020	3
	Woburn	100 Sylvan Road	Superior (+JC)	Cummings Properties	157,150	15
Nantucket	Nantucket	16 Broad Street	District, Juvenile, Probate & Family, Superior	Town of Nantucket	13,091	1
Norfolk	Brookline	360 Washington Street	District	Norfolk County	15,687	2
	Canton	35 Shawmut Avenue	Probate & Family	Campanelli TriGate LLC	49,043	5
	Dedham	631 High Street	District	Norfolk County	25,857	6
	Dedham	55 Allied Drive	Juvenile	Campanelli TriGate LLC	15,575	1
	Dedham	650 High Street	Superior	Norfolk County	35,185	6
	Quincy	1 Dennis Ryan Pwy.	District, Juvenile	Norfolk County	36,204	5
	Stoughton	1288 Central Street	District, Juvenile	Norfolk County	16,542	3
	Wrentham	60 East Street	District	Norfolk County	19,405	3
Plymouth	Brockton	215 Main Street	District, Housing, Juvenile, Probate & Family	Comm. of Massachusetts	175,000	13
	Brockton	72 Belmont Street	Superior	Plymouth County	41,440	7
	Hingham	28 Geo. Wash. Blvd.	District, Juvenile	Plymouth County	29,450	4
	Plymouth	52 Obery Street	District, Housing, Juvenile, Probate & Family, Superior	Comm. of Massachusetts	189,154	10
	Wareham	2200 Cranberry Hwy.	District, Juvenile	Plymouth County	25,006	4
Suffolk	Boston	Pemberton Square	SJC, Appeals, Social Law Library	Comm. of Massachusetts	340,492	4
	Boston	Pemberton Square	Superior, Land, DA	Comm. of Massachusetts	429,366	28
	Boston	24 New Chardon Street	Boston Municipal, Juvenile, Housing, Probate & Family	Comm. of Massachusetts	425,300	25
	Brighton	52 Academy Hill Road	Boston Municipal	Comm. of Massachusetts	23,675	2
	Charlestown	3 City Square	Boston Municipal	Comm. of Massachusetts	24,691	1
	Chelsea	120 Broadway	District, Juvenile	Comm. of Massachusetts	79,500	5
	Dorchester	510 Washington Street	Boston Municipal, Juvenile	Comm. of Massachusetts	77,000	6
	East Boston	37 Meridian Street	Boston Municipal	Comm. of Massachusetts	21,497	3

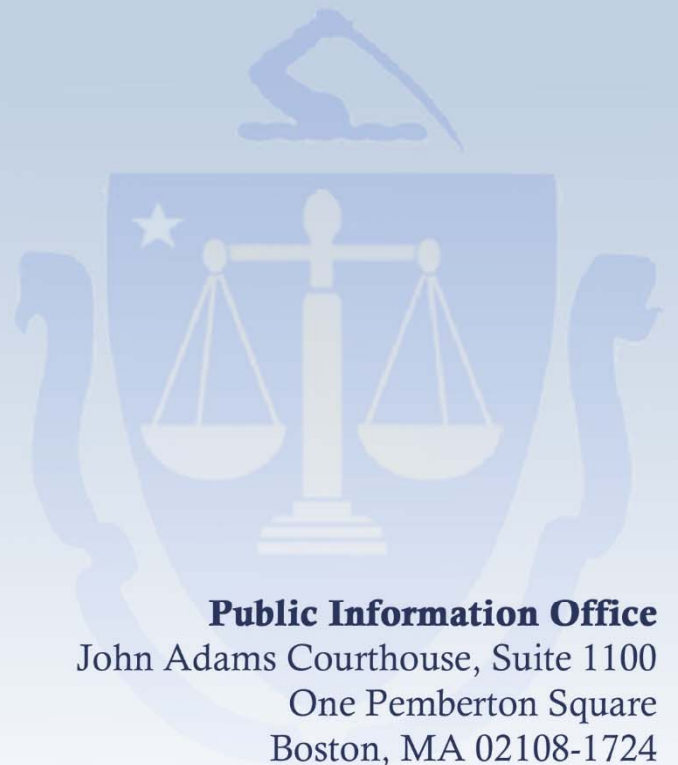
COURT FACILITY INVENTORY

County	City	Address	Department	Owner	GSF	Court-rooms
	Roxbury	85 Warren Street	Boston Municipal	Comm. of Massachusetts	70,658	6
	South Boston	535 East Broadway	Boston Municipal	Comm. of Massachusetts	25,035	2
	West Roxbury	445 Arborway	Boston Municipal, Juvenile	Comm. of Massachusetts	54,124	4
Worcester	Clinton	300 Boylston Street	District	Comm. of Massachusetts	18,466	2
	Dudley	West Main Street	District (+HC), Juvenile	Comm. of Massachusetts	16,775	2
	East Brookfield	544 East Main Street	District (+PFC)	Comm. of Massachusetts	44,225	2
	Fitchburg	100 Elm Street	District, Juvenile	Comm. of Massachusetts	32,183	3
	Gardner	108 Matthews Street	District (+PFC)	Comm. of Massachusetts	16,777	2
	Leominster	25 Church Street	District (+HC) (+PFC), Juvenile	City of Leominster	16,751	2
	Milford	161 West Street	District, Juvenile	Comm. of Massachusetts	16,259	2
	Uxbridge	261 South Main Street	District (+PFC)	Comm. of Massachusetts	17,302	2
	Westborough	175 Milk Street	District (+PFC)	Comm. of Massachusetts	17,180	3
	Worcester	225 Main Street	District, Housing, Juvenile, Probate & Family, Superior	Comm. of Massachusetts	427,000	26

+HC : Includes a session of the Housing Court.

+JC : Includes a session of the Juvenile Court.

+PFC : Includes a session of the Probate & Family Court.



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